

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

SIXTH SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

Volume XVII (Nos. 1 to 6)

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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Friday, 6th August 1954.

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

I.—SWEARING-IN OF NEW MEMBERS.

Sri K. Kamaraj Nadar and Sri T. Manavalan were sworn in.

II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Celebration of 'Thiruvalluvar Day' in Secondary Schools.

* 1097 Q.—SRI M. PALANIYANDI (on behalf of Sri K. R. Viswanathan): Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have issued instructions to the Headmasters of Secondary Schools to celebrate 'Thiruvalluvar Day' under the auspices of Students' Literary Association;

(b) whether according to such instructions the expenditure for such celebration can be met from the funds of the Association; and

(c) if not, why?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“(a) The Director has issued proceedings in the matter.

“(b) & (c) The expenditure connected with the celebrations may be met from the funds of the Literary Associations of schools.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—“May I know which day has been chosen as 'Thiruvalluvar Day' to perpetuate Thiruvalluvar's memory?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“Any day may be chosen by the schools concerned.”

SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR:—“Is this applicable to Malabar High schools also?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“There is no prohibition, Sir.”

SRI K. V. RAMASWAMI:—“திருவள்ளுவர் நாளைக் கொண்டாடுவதற்கு பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் திருவள்ளுவர் தினத்தன்று விடுமுறை அளிக்க சர்க்கார் உத்தேசித்திருக்கிறதா?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“There is no particular day known as 'Thiruvalluvar Day'. It is only an occasion to commemorate the memory of the great poet.”

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SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—“ குறிப்பிட்ட ஒரு தினத்தில் திருவள்ளுவர் தினத்தைக் கொண்டாடவேண்டுமென்று குறிப்பிட்டாதினால், திருவள்ளுவர் எப்பொழுது பிறந்தார், எப்பொழுது இறந்தார் என்பதை ஆராய்ச்சி செய்வதற்கு சர்க்கார் ஒரு கமிட்டியை ஏற்படுத்த உத்தேசித்திருக்கிறதா? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ There is already enough research and enough confusion on the subject.”

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—“ May I know what the object in celebrating and observing this day is? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ He is a great poet. This day is celebrated or observed so that sufficient enthusiasm may be created among the people for the study of Thiruvalluvar's works.”

SRI C. KANDASAMY :—“ இம்மாதிரி இதர பெரும் புலவர்களுடைய பிறந்த தினத்தைக் கொண்டாடுவதற்கு சர்க்கார் அனுமதித்திருக்கிறதா? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ In my humble view, there is no other equally great poet.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Is the Hon. the Minister for Education aware of the fact that there is an era commencing from 'Thiruvalluvar Andu'? If so, may I know why the first day of this 'Andu' be not chosen for the celebration of the 'Thiruvalluvar Day'? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ It may not be very convenient to follow the same day for all the schools.”

Dispute between the management and the workers of the R.V.G. Beedi Factory, Palghat, Malabar.

* 1098 Q.—**SRI R. KRISHNAN** : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have recently received any memorandum regarding the dispute between the management and the workers of the R.V.G. Beedi Factory, Palghat, Malabar; and

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

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ (a) Yes, Sir.

“ (b) The dispute has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore, for adjudication.”

SRI R. KRISHNAN :—“ It is more than one year since the dispute has arisen and the Labour department is postponing its decision in the matter. As such an attitude on the part of the department will only disappoint the workers, may I know whether the Government will expedite the matter and take action to afford proper protection to the workers? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Sir, a memorandum was received from the Union concerned and from certain hon. Members of this Assembly in December. Then

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conciliation was tried and when conciliation failed, by Government Order, dated 21st May 1954, the dispute was referred for adjudication.”

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—“ Have the Government any idea whether the Industrial Tribunal has set about moving in this matter at all? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ We have no such idea. We do presume that the Tribunal has been attending to this matter.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“ Ordinarily, is there any time-limit within which a Tribunal is expected to dispose of a dispute that is referred to it? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I do not think there is any time-limit fixed as such.”

SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR :—“ Will the Government see that replies are sent to those who have made representations to them as to the action taken by the Government? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I shall look into the matter.”

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—“ In view of the inordinate dilatoriness which we find attending these Industrial Tribunal proceedings, may I know whether the Government will call for periodical reports, say, once in a month or once in two months as to the progress made by them? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ The Government have been receiving such reports.”

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—“ May I know what is the subject-matter of reference to adjudication? What is the nature of dispute? Also, what is the position of the workers now? Is the factory working now or not? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I would like to have notice for answering all these questions.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ அவ்வப்போது இது சம்பந்தமாக ரிப்போர்ட் வருகிறது என்று கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கூறினார். சாதாரணமாக ஒரு தொழில் தகராறு ஏற்பட்டால் அதைத் தீர்த்துவைப்பதற்கு இந்த முறையில் எத்தனை மாதங்கள் அல்லது எத்தனை வருஷங்கள் ஆய்விடுகின்றன என்பதைப்பற்றி கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் ஏதாவது சொல்ல முடியுமா? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I do not know what the hon. Leader of the Opposition means by சாதாரணமாக and how I can give an answer to it. If he wants me to give the average period, I could calculate and give it to him.”

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Supply of copies of all orders relating to Stamp Law to the public.

11-10 a.m. * 1099 Q.—SRI T. ANANTA PAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state why copies of the proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Government Orders and the opinions of the Advocate-General relating to Stamp Law are not granted to the public?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“ The Government grant copies of their records to the public only in cases in which, in their opinion, there is no objection to do so. The purpose for which the applicant requires the copy is also one of the factors they take into account in deciding whether a copy can be granted or not. They do not grant copies of records which are not intended for communication to the public and are intended only for departmental use.”

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR:—“ Sir, these Board proceedings, etc., referred to in this question are very necessary for the ordinary layman to ascertain the stamp fee he will have to pay. In the public interest, the stamp fee should be made known instead of being allowed to be mystified by the Sub-Registrars and District Registrars. Would Government see that laws, rules and things which vitally affect the interests of the people and which the public should know, are circularized and publicized instead of being kept as a hidden secret? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“ Sir, in most cases, copies are available. Only in cases where they are meant exclusively for departmental use, they are not given to the public. Anyway, I shall examine the matter further.”

Extension of B.C.G. Vaccination to mufassal stations.

* 1100 Q.—SRI M. S. MOGRAL: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether B.C.G. Vaccination has been extended to mufassal stations; and

(b) if so, when and where?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“ (a) & (b) The proposal for the extension of the B.C.G. Vaccination to mufassal stations in the State is under the consideration of the Government.”

SRI S. RAMALINGAM:—“ Sir, to a similar question in the last session, the Hon. Minister for Health was pleased to say that the question was ‘ under consideration.’ Now also it is said the matter is under consideration. May I know how long it will take to consider the matter? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“ There is no Budget provision for this scheme and it is not in the Five-Year Plan. It is a new service and so it has to go before the Cabinet.”

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SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—“ Sir, news appeared in the papers that the Government have decided to extend B.C.G. Vaccination to certain areas. But the Hon. Minister now says that it is under consideration. I would like to know whether they have decided to extend it to any particular area.”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“ The proposal is to have a Central Unit with six Field Teams for this purpose to cover a population of one hundred lakhs. The scheme will cost about Rs. 2,38,000. The matter has to go before the Cabinet.”

DR. K. B. MENON:—“ Sir, since the privilege of B.C.G. Vaccination is not given to rural areas, will the Hon. Minister consider giving preference or at least some concession to patients coming from rural areas for admission to T.B. sanatoria? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“ Sir, I understand that there are a disproportionately large number of patients coming from Malabar district to the Tambaram Sanatorium.”

DR. SRIMATHI T. S. SOUNDARAM RAMACHANDRAN:—“ Sir, is the Hon. Minister for Health aware that tuberculosis is also widespread in the rural areas, especially amongst the weaver population and so, the B.C.G. Vaccination scheme has to be extended there? May I know whether those areas where a large number of weavers are concentrated would be given preference in this matter? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“ Sir, it must begin at some place. The idea so far is that it must begin with West Coast districts and Coimbatore.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—“ Sir, is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that there is quite a large volume of opinion against the utility of this vaccine and if so, have the Government made enough research to prove its efficacy beyond any doubt? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“ There is no need for any such research on B.C.G. Vaccination against tuberculosis. For, experts are unanimously of the opinion that B.C.G. Vaccination is harmless, it gives a great degree of protection—more than 80 per cent—and prominent persons connected with this work on tuberculosis in our country are agreed on this. I wonder where my esteemed Friend sitting on the other side got this information.”

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI:—“ Sir, the Hon. Minister has expressed the view that the incidence of tuberculosis amongst the Malayalees is very great. May I know whether, after he acquired this knowledge, any steps were taken to reduce the incidence? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“ Sir, a sanatorium has been opened in Malabar, Government have given aid to it.”

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SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Sir, arising out of the answer given by the Hon. Minister, may I know whether the Hon. Minister is aware of the valued opinion of a contemporary medical expert, Dr. Guruswami, who is against this vaccination? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ One swallow cannot make a summer. That may be the opinion of one or two people.”

DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Will the Hon. Minister tell us whether experience gained in Scandinavian countries, America and Europe has definitely proved that B.C.G. has made a definite contribution to the prevention of tuberculosis? ” (Cheers.)

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Certainly, Sir. That is the expert opinion all over the world.”

DR. K. B. MENON :—“ Sir, the Hon. Minister was very unfair in the insinuations in answering my question. I made no reference to Malabar, but I made only a reference to rural areas.”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Sir, I did not make any insinuation. I thought the hon. Member was naturally interested in his district and so I said that his district had a very good representation at the sanatorium.”

Distribution of Ammonium Sulphate.

* 1101 Q.—SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the several orders passed by the Government recently for the distribution of ammonium sulphate for manuring purposes in mufassal centres; and

(b) how many depots have been sanctioned for South Arcot?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ (a) The Government have ordered that the distribution of ammonium sulphate shall be done under the supervision, control and direction of the Board of Revenue (Food Production) and Collectors.

The District Co-operative Wholesale Stores in all the districts except Tanjore and the Tanjore Co-operative Marketing Federation in the Tanjore district will function as stockists of the Government on an agency basis. They will hold stocks of ammonium sulphate at the several rail heads in this State.

For the distribution of ammonium sulphate to the agriculturists, the Collectors of the districts will select two wholesaler-cum-retailers in each taluk, of which one will be a co-operative organization. The selected wholesaler-cum-retailers will open as many depots as possible subject to a minimum of five depots in a deltaic tract and three depots in a non-deltaic tract in the taluk.

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The ammonium sulphate will be distributed by the wholesaler-cum-retailers through their depots at a price not exceeding Rs. 350-6-3 per ton inclusive of sales tax.

“ (b) In view of the answer to (a), the question of fixing the number of depots in a district does not arise.”

SRI N. RATHINA GOUNDER :—“ Sir, அம்மோனியம் சல்பேட் விநியோகம் செய்வதற்கு வேண்டி தாலுக்காக்களில் கூட்டுறவு சங்கத்தையும் ஒரு தனிப்பட்ட நபரையும் நியமித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதன் காரணமாக கள்ள மார்க்கெட் அதிகமாகி வருகிறது என்ற புகார் கிளம்பி இருக்கிறது. அதனால் எஜன்ஸி கோரும் ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் அதிகாரம் கொடுத்து அதை விநியோகம் செய்ய வழி காட்டி கள்ள மார்க்கெட்டை குறைக்க அரசாங்கத் தார் ஏற்பாடு செய்ய முன் வருவார்களா ? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Sir, the quantity of ammonium sulphate that is available for distribution is limited and Government are anxious that it must be distributed in all the areas. It is particularly with a view to avoid possible black-marketing that the Government made this arrangement.”

SRI R. KRISHNASWAMI NAIDU :—“ ஸார், ஒவ்வொரு தாலுகாவிலும் இருவரை விநியோகம் செய்ய அனுமதித்திருக்கிறார்கள், ஆனால் கூட்டுறவு ஸ்தாபனத்தை தாலுகா முழுவதற்கும் நியமிக்கவில்லை. தாலுகா முழுவதற்கும் வியாபாரம் செய்ய விவகார எல்லை இல்லை என்ற காரணத்தால் கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்கள் அவைகளின் விவகார எல்லைக்குள் தான் வியாபாரம் நடத்திக்கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்ற தடை வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்கு விதி விலக்கு அளிக்க முடியுமா ? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Sir, there is a co-operative organization for each taluk and if they have dealers, they could deal anywhere within the taluk.”

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM :—“ The Hon. the Minister said that for the purpose of distribution of ammonium sulphate, co-operative organizations have been preferred except in the case of Tanjore district where the Marketing Federation has been asked to do the distribution work. I want to know the reasons which weighed with the Government in choosing the Marketing Federation in Tanjore.”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ The Marketing Federation, I may tell the hon. Member, is also a co-operative organization engaged in supplying manures and other things required by ryots. This Federation was chosen in consultation with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.”

SRI P. S. RANGASAMI NAIDU :—“ ஏற்கெனவே இருந்த ஏஜெண்டுகள் மூலம் அம்மோனியம் சல்பேட் விநியோகம் செய்யப்பட்ட முறையையே மக்கள் விரும்புகிறார்கள் என்பது சர்க்காருக்குத் தெரியுமா ? தவிர தற்போது அந்த அம்மோனியம் சல்பேட்டிக்கு அதிக பட்ச விலையை ஏன் இந்த ஏஜெண்டுகள் நிர்ணயித்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் சமா தானம் ஏதாவது சொல்லுமா ? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I do not know whether the ryots would like the arrangement suggested by the hon. Member. Perhaps merchants may like it. I may

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tell the hon. Member that last time when distribution was thrown open to all dealers, Government had to experience some difficulty. Several dealers did not care to pay the price fixed and take the manure. The Department had, therefore, to step in and take upon themselves the role of selling manures to ryots. In order to avoid a similar experience, the Government have made this arrangement."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—" திருச்சி ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள மொத்த வியாபாரிகள் இந்த அமோனியம் சல்பேட் மூட்டைகளை கள்ள மார்க்கெட்டில் அதிக விலைக்கு விற்கிறார்கள் என்பதைப்பற்றிய புகார்கள் சர்க்காருக்கு வந்திருக்கின்றனவா? அப்படி வந்திருந்தால் அவைகளின்மேல் என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" So far as I can remember, I have not heard any such complaint from the Tiruchirappalli district. If the hon. Member takes some more interest and brings to my notice specific cases, I shall ask the Collector to look into them and wherever a dealer is found to have done business in the black-market, his services will be at once dispensed with and substitute arrangements made for distribution."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் மட்டும் இந்த அமோனியம் சல்பேட்டின் விநியோகம் அங்கு இருக்கும்படியான 'மார்க்கெட்டிங் சம்மேளனத்தின்' மூலம் நடைபெற்று வருகிறதென்பதாக கனம் மந்திரியார் சொன்னார்கள். மார்க்கெட்டிங் சம்மேளனம் என்பது பெரும் மிராசுதாரர்களின் ஸ்தாபனம் என்பது கனம் மந்திரியாருக்குத் தெரியுமா? அதன் மூலம் விநியோகப்பதால் பெரும் பெரும் மிராசுதாரர்களுக்கு அமோனியம் சல்பேட் கிடைக்க வசதி உண்டே தவிர சிறிய விவசாயிகளுக்கு கொஞ்சம்கூட கிடைக்க வசதியிருக்காதென்பதும் கனம் மந்திரியாருக்குத் தெரியுமா? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I may tell the hon. Member that the Marketing Federation is only a stockist as the Central Co-operative Stores are stockists in other districts. The distribution work is done by co-operative organizations including this Marketing Federation and also by private dealers. I have no idea as to who constitute this Marketing Federation, whether they are rich mirasdars or poor people."

SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" I heard it said by the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture that one of the reasons that prompted the present arrangement was to put an end to black-market in the sale of ammonium sulphate. Are the Government aware that the most effective way of putting an end to blackmarket is either to throw open this trade to all those who are interested in selling ammonium sulphate or to widen the range of distribution by themselves opening as many depots as possible? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I have already said that the quantity of ammonium sulphate available is very limited and that we are very anxious that it must be

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distributed all over. I also referred to the Government's experience in the past when the distribution work was thrown open to all. The Government had inevitably to step in and take over the distribution of ammonium sulphate in addition to their normal work. To avoid that experience in future, we have adopted this arrangement."

SRI A. RATNAM :—" தென்னாற்காடு மாவட்டத்தில் எத்தனை தனிப்பட்ட நபர்களுக்கு அமோனியம் விற்பனைக்கான லைசென்ஸ் வழங்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது? அவர்கள் பெயர்கள் என்னென்ன? அதில் எத்தனை பேர்கள் ஹரிஜனங்கள்? ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு இந்த லைசென்ஸ் வழங்குவதில் தனிச் சலுகை தூட்டவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்கார் அனுப்பிய தாக்கீது லைசென்ஸ் வழங்கப்பட்ட மறுநாள்தான் கிடைத்தது என்பதும், அதனால் பல ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு லைசென்ஸ் வழங்க மறுக்கப்பட்டதன் காரணமாக அவர்கள் ஏமாற்றம் அடைந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதும் உண்மையா? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I would like to have notice to furnish the information required by the hon. Member."

SRI A. SAMBASIVAM :—" கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்களும், தனிப்பட்ட வியாபாரிகளும் சிறிய விவசாயிகள் வந்து உரங்கள் கேட்கிறபோது, மூட்டைகளைக் கணக்கிந்தான் கொடுக்கமுடியும், சில்லரைக் கணக்கில் கொடுக்கமுடியாது என்று சொல்வதாக சேலம் ஜில்லாவில் பலமானதொரு வதந்தி இருக்கிறது. அது உண்மையானால் சிறிய விவசாயிகளுக்குச் சில்லரையிற் உரம் விநியோகம் செய்ய தக்கதொரு தாக்கீதை உடனே கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்களுக்கும், தனிப்பட்ட வியாபாரிகளுக்கும் அனுப்ப சர்க்கார் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்குமா? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I would ask the hon. Member not to rely on mere rumours but to take some more interest and get me specific cases so that I may enquire into them and find out a remedy."

SRI S. JAYARAMA REDDIAR :—" சிந்திரி தொழிற்சாலை சமீபத்தில் வேலை செய்யாது மூடப்பட்டுவிட்டது என்று சொல்லப்பட்டது மிகவும் கவலைக் குறியதாக இருக்கிறது. இன்றைக்குச் சிறிய சிறிய விவசாயிகள், பெரும் சமுசாரிகள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். உர விநியோகத்தில் இவர்களுக்குத் தனிச் சலுகை காட்ட ஏதாவது ஏற்பாடு செய்தாகவேண்டும். குறிப்பாக விவசாய இலாக்காவிலுள்ள யாராவது ஒரு அதிகாரியிடமிருந்து ஒரு சர்ட்டிபிகேட் வாங்கிக்கொண்டுபோகிறவர்களுக்கு கட்டாயமாக இந்த உரம் விநியோகம் செய்யப்படவேண்டுமென்று வியாபாரிகளை வற்புறுத்த சர்க்கார் ஏதாவது உத்திரவு போட முயற்சிக்குமா என்பதை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொல்வார்களா? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Nowhere have I said that the Sindri Factory is not working. I may tell the hon. Member that we have exactly adopted his suggestion and have issued instructions that dealers must distribute manures so long as they are available to petty ryots on producing a certificate from the village officers or others concerned. A Press Note also will be issued shortly in this connexion."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" இந்த அமோனியம் சல்பேட்டின் விநியோகத்தைப்பற்றி பலதரப்பட்ட புகார்கள் நாட்டில் உலகி வருவதால் இதைச் சரியாக விநியோகம் செய்வதற்கு தக்கதொரு கமிட்டியை நியமித்து விசாரணை செய்ய சர்க்கார் முன் வருமா? "

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ The whole trouble is due to the shortage of ammonium sulphate that is available and we are making the best arrangement possible. I do not think that any further enquiry is necessary.”

SRI M. K. PADMAPRABHA GOUNDER :—“ What is the total quantity of ammonium sulphate distributed till now? What is the total quantity needed to meet the further requirements of agriculturists? What is the stock that the Government hold at present? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ We have indented for about 70,000 tons for this year and we have received about 16,000 tons. We are expecting some more indents and have been asking for some more quantity for the last one month.”

* 1102 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ I do not put my question, Sir.”

Construction of an anicut across the river Araniyar.

* 1103 Q.—SRI M. DHARMALINGAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representation has been received from the villagers of Suratpalli and Uttukottai, in Tiravallur taluk, that the anicut across the river Araniyar under the Araniyar Project, has not been constructed in accordance with the instructions issued by the Government; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“ (a) & (b) No. But representations have been received against the change in the alignment of the channel taking off from the Suratpalli anicut proposed with a view to avoid the channel passing through Uttukottai and another tank as that would create difficulties in the regulation of supplies. The objections are being examined.”

SRI M. DHARMALINGAM :—“ The Hon. the Minister for Public Works came forward to give a negative answer to my question. He gave some answer which I did not expect or was not warranted. I would like to place before him this fact, viz., that there is a complaint against the contractor that the anicut was not constructed according to the instructions issued by the Government and in terms of the agreement executed by the contractor. May I ask the Hon. the Minister whether he will come forward to depute a technically qualified and well experienced officer to investigate the matter and find out the truth of the allegation so that necessary action may be taken against the contractor if there is any defect in construction? ”

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THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“ I have said that we have not received any objection or representation regarding faulty construction. Therefore, I gave a negative answer. In spite of that the hon. Member chose to say that his question had not been answered. It is only with reference to alignment that there has been an objection and that is being looked into. That is all the information that I have got.”

SRI M. DHARMALINGAM :—“ I am representing to the Hon. the Minister that there is a complaint that the contractor did not construct the anicut according to the instructions issued by the Government. May I ask him whether he will come forward to depute a special officer to investigate and find out whether the contractor observed the instructions issued by the Government? ”

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“ It is not within the knowledge of the Government that there is a complaint. If any complaint reaches me, I shall examine it.”

Extent of lands brought under irrigation by the river pumping schemes.

* 1104 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER :—“ As the hon. Member Sri M. Jagannathan is not in his seat, the answer to the question will be printed in the proceedings.” 11-30 a.m.

SRI M. JAGANNATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) in which places the river pumping schemes are in operation;

(b) the extent of lands brought under irrigation by these schemes in 1952-53;

(c) whether these schemes were transferred to the co-operative societies for execution; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ (a) River pumping schemes are now in operation in the following places :—

District.	Village.
1 Chingleput	1 Nelvoy.
	2 Pinayur.
2 Tanjore	1 Kilithur.
3 South Kanara	1 Muthur
	2 Sajipanadu.
	1 Lakkidi.
4 Malabar	2 Pallapuram.

“ (b) A total extent of 535.42 acres (covering both I and II crops) was brought under irrigation by these schemes.

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"(c) None of the above schemes was transferred to co-operative societies; they are worked by the Agriculture department.

"(d) Does not arise in view of the answer to clause (c) above."

Financial aid to the evacuees from Burma and Pakistan.

* 1105 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the amount given to the evacuees from Burma and Pakistan as aid and loan up to the year 1952;

(b) the amount of loan recovered; and

(c) the balance to be recovered?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“(a) The State Government have given from their own funds loans amounting to Rs. 7,46,137 to the displaced persons from Pakistan. They have not given any aid to evacuees from Burma. The Government of India have given financial assistance to Burma evacuees from their own funds under their scheme of financial assistance. That scheme was wound up in February 1948 and no fresh advances are given.

“(b) A sum of Rs. 14,474 has been recovered from the displaced persons from Pakistan.

“(c) Rs. 7,32,683.”

SRI A. RATNAM:—“அந்த அகதிகளுக்கு மானியமாகவும், கடனாகவும் கொடுக்கப்பட்டதை எந்த முறையில் வசூல் செய்யப்பட்டு வருகிறது என்பதையும், இந்தக் கடன்களை விநியோகிக்க இருக்கும் சர்க்கார் சிப்பந்திகளின் இனத்திலும், காரியாலயங்களிலும் எவ்வளவு செலவழிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதையும் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொல்வார்களா?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“The loans were given under certain conditions and as and when the loans become due they will be collected. As far as the information required by the hon. Member regarding the expenditure incurred on administration, in granting of these loans, a separate question may be put.”

SRI S. RAMALINGAM:—“இலங்கையிலிருந்து வர இருக்கும் அகதிகளுக்குப் பாதுகாப்பு அளிப்பதற்காக சர்க்கார் ஏதாவது நிதி ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறார்களா? அல்லது நிதி ஒதுக்கவாவது உத்தேசித்திருக்கிறார்களா?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“Sir, we are hoping there won't be any evacuees from Ceylon. It is only towards that end that we are endeavouring.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—“Sir, were the Government collecting the loan advanced by the Central Government to Burma evacuees as the agent of that Government?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“This is only with reference to the collection of loans advanced by us to refugees from Pakistan.”

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SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—“Sir, is any interest charged on these loans, and if so, what is the rate of interest, please?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“Sir, I do not have the information.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—“‘இலங்கையிலிருந்து அகதிகள் இந்த மாகாணத்திற்கு வரமாட்டார்கள் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கிறோம். அதற்காகத் தான் நாங்கள் வேலை செய்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறோம்’ என்று கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். ஆனால் சமீபத்தில் மத்திய சர்க்கார் நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் ‘இலங்கையிலிருந்து அகதிகள் வரத்தான் போகிறார்கள், அவர்களை ஏற்கும்படியான பொறுப்பு சென்னை அரசாங்கத்தைச் சேர்ந்தது’ என்று குறிப்பிட்டிருப்பதானது கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்கு வந்ததா? சர்க்கார் இது சம்பந்தமாக என்ன யோசனை செய்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள்?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“Sir, if that problem arises, then certainly we will deal with it.”

SRI K. M. SEETHI SAHIB:—“Sir, is it not a fact that suits have been filed against a number of evacuees from Burma for the recovery of the loans advanced to them?”

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

Alleged misappropriation of funds in the Co-operative Sales Society, Udumalpet, Coimbatore.

* 1106 Q.—SRI C. KANDASAMY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any report about some alleged misappropriation of funds in the Co-operative Sales Society in Udumalpet, Coimbatore district, in connexion with onion exports; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) & (b) Several representations have been received alleging misappropriation of funds of the Udumalpet Co-operative Sale Society and misuse of the licence issued to the society for the export of onions. A report has been called for from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. It is awaited. Suitable action will be taken if necessary on receipt of the Registrar's report.”

SRI C. KANDASAMY:—“May I know, Sir, how much money has been misappropriated?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“The preliminary enquiry so far made does not show any misappropriation, Sir.”

SRI P. SELVARAJ:—“Sir, since misappropriation of funds of co-operative societies is common and frequent, will the Government appoint an expert committee to go into the matter and suggest ways and means to have effective check over these societies?”

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MR. SPEAKER :—“ This is a general question. The main question is about a particular district. If the Hon. Minister is prepared to answer, I have no objection.”

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—“ May I know when the first report was made, and whether any report was sent to the Police to take up investigation of the case instead of asking the Co-operative Registrar to enquire into the case? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Sir, a departmental enquiry is first necessary to decide whether the case has to be referred to the Police.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ இந்தப் புகாரை யார் கொடுத்தாரோ அவருக்கு, இந்த விசாரணை நடந்த காலத்திலே, நன்னுடைய கட்சியை எடுத்துச் சொல்வதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் அளிக்கப்பட்டதா ? ”

My question is— Was the person who gave the complaint given an opportunity to place his case before the Departmental Officer? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ I cannot give all that information, now, Sir.” (Laughter.)

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—“ My question was not answered by the Hon. Minister, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Let the hon. Member give notice of a fresh question.”

Illicit cutting of forest trees and coupe at Pudupatty village in Rasipuram taluk, Salem district.

* 1107 Q.—SRI S. RAMALINGAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government received any representation on 13th December 1953 from the villagers of Pudupatty village in Rasipuram taluk of Salem district about illicit cutting of forest trees and coupe; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ (a) The Government did not receive any representation from the villagers of Pudupatty on 13th December 1953. The Chief Conservator of Forests received a petition, dated 31st December 1953, from one Sri Kuppanna Gounder of Pudupatty post.

“(b) A report is awaited from the Chief Conservator of Forests.”

Issue of gun licences in South Kanara.

* 1108 Q.—SRI K. VENKATRAMANA GOWDA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of gun licences issued in South Kanara up to December 1951;

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(b) how many of them were cancelled subsequently and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have issued any instructions to reduce the number of gun licences held by the people or to restrict the issue of new licences; and

(d) if so, why?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ (a) 1,565.

“(b) It is not possible to furnish the information as the connected records of the year 1951 in the Collector's office have been destroyed under the rules.

“(c) No, Sir.

“(d) Does not arise.”

SRI K. VENKATRAMANA GOWDA :—“ Sir, in view of the general complaint that the Police officials do not give just reports when applications for arms licences are enquired into by them, will the Government consider the desirability of discontinuing this course and causing such enquiries being made in future through the officials of the Revenue department? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, a sweeping allegation against the Police department, I do not think, is warranted. But still I shall look into the matter. As a matter of fact, we have issued instructions that, as far as agriculturists are concerned, these licences should be issued without much difficulty.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“ May I know, Sir, the procedure adopted before a licence is either granted or refused? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, the applicant's status is taken into consideration with reference to his reliability, his ability to keep the weapon safe from theft or misuse and his need for such a weapon. If on the enquiry made on this basis, it is found that a weapon is necessary for the applicant, the licence is granted.”

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—“ கம்யூனிஸ்ட் கட்சி அனுதாபி என்ற காரணத்திற்காகவோ அல்லது கம்யூனிஸ்ட் அபேட்சகராக நாமிநேஷன் பத்திரத்தில் கையெழுத்திட்டார் என்ற காரணத்திற்காகவோ துப்பாக்கி வைத்துக்கொள்வதற்கு லைசென்ஸ் கொடுக்க மறுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பது சர்க்காருக்கு தெரியுமா ? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, I do not think such a case has arisen. But still if it comes within any of the prohibitions laid down in the Act, certainly the licence will be refused. A person known to believe in violence and is likely to resort to violent action, certainly will not be granted a gun licence.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Sir, is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that in many cases in Chingleput district, these licences were refused to the applicants on the pretext that they did not

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serve as Police touts in detecting crimes in villages and is the Hon. Minister also aware of the fact that these officials do not adduce any reason for such refusal which is *ultra vires* of the Constitution according to the judgment of the High Court of Madras?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"If it is about Chingleput district, let the hon. Member put a separate question."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"I shall amend my question, Sir. My question relates to the entire State of Madras."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I will allow the Hon. Minister to answer the second part of the question."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"Let me repeat my question, Sir. Is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that in many cases where the grant of licence was refused, it was refused on the pretext that the applicants did not serve as Police touts in detecting crimes in rural areas? The second part of my question is . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has now left out 'Chingleput district' from his question."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"The second part of the question is 'Is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that proper reasons are not adduced while refusing these licences?' This is *ultra vires* of the Constitution according to the judgment of the Madras High Court."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"This is a general question. The question under reply relates to South Kanara."

Repairs to the bridge near the Ramanathapuram irrigation tank.

* 1109 Q.—SRI G. GOVINDAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state the steps taken by the Government to repair the bridge near the Ramanathapuram irrigation tank?

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI:—"The work of constructing a new bridge at about 200 feet upstream of the existing old bridge was sanctioned recently by the Central Government and will be taken up for execution shortly."

Assignment of 15 cents of land to each Harijan family in Malabar.

* 1110 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have directed the Collector of Malabar to expedite the assignment of house-sites (15 cents of land) to each Harijan family and adequate available cultivable land to the landless persons (Harijans); and

(b) if so, the extent of house-sites and lands so far assigned in the year 1953?

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THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—" (a) The Collector of Malabar has been asked to take up urgent cases of land acquisition for the provision of house-sites at 15 cents per family to the Harijans. But no special instructions have been issued to the Collector to expedite the assignment of available cultivable lands to the Harijans.

" (b) No house-site was assigned to Harijans in Malabar during 1953. But acquisition proceedings for the acquisition of land for house-sites have been initiated in three cases while eight cases for acquisition are under enquiry. An extent of 1.73 acres of land has been assigned to the Harijans for cultivation during the year 1953."

SRI A. RATNAM:—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இது போன்ற கேள்விகள் சென்ற அசெம்பிளியில் கேட்கப்பட்டன. ஆவன செய்வதாக கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் உறுதி அளித்தார்கள். குறிப்பாக மலபாரிலுள்ள ஹரிஜனங்களின் நிலைமை மிக மிக மோசமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே ரெவின்யூ அதிகாரிகளுக்கு—தாசில்தார்களுக்கு விசேஷ அதிகாரம் கொடுத்து ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு நிலம் வழங்குவது போன்ற காரியங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டும். அவர்களுக்கு குறைந்தபட்சம் வீட்டு மனைகளாவது கொடுப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய விசேஷ அதிகாரங்களை தாசில்தார் போன்ற ரெவின்யூ அதிகாரிகளுக்கு அளிக்க சர்க்கார் முன்வருமா?"

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—"All possible things will be done."

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR:—"Sir, are the Govern- 11-40
ment aware, as far as I know, there are several cases—that a a.m.
large number of Harijan families were evicted from their houses in the last five years, more especially after the passing of the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Act? May I know from the Hon. Minister what has been done to implement the Government Order relating to grant of house-sites to Harijans? How many sites have been assigned for the last five years?"

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—"The Collector of Malabar reported that there were 300 land acquisition cases in the district which were really very urgent and that, excepting stray cases of eviction here and there in the district, no Harijan family has been actually thrown out of its home."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR:—"In view of the complaints about large scale eviction of Harijans from their hutments, will the Government instruct the Civil Courts and Rent Controllers to intimate the Collector whenever an order for eviction of a Harijan family is passed either by the Rent Controller or through the Civil Court?"

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—"The Government do not propose to do so."

SRI M. DHARMALINGAM:—"In view of the fact that there is long delay in assigning this kind of house-sites to Harijans—I know they are kept pending for years together ranging from

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one year to four years—will the Hon. Minister give an assurance on the floor of this House that the Government will come forward to appoint a Special Officer for assignment of house-sites to Harijans? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" The original question relates to Malabar and I do not know whether the hon. Member refers to Malabar."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" In view of the fact that the Collector of Malabar has written repeatedly that it is impossible for him to go into the land acquisition cases of Harijans without special staff, may I know whether the Government have considered this question especially in view of the assurance given by the former Minister for Harijan Uplift on previous occasions? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Yes, Sir, the question of supplying adequate staff is receiving the active consideration of the Government."

SRI V. S. SIVAPRAKASAM :—" May I know whether there was any assignment at all of house-sites to Harijans in the last two years in Malabar? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" I have come prepared to answer the question with regard to the year 1953. If the hon. Member chooses to put a separate question, I shall try to answer it."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" Are there enough *poramboke* lands in Malabar to give at least 15 cents of land to 10 per cent of the Harijans. I made a reference sometime ago and the then Minister promised to look into it. Has the Hon. Minister any information on the subject and will the Government also resort to acquisition in villages where there are no *poramboke* lands available, if there are demands from Harijans? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Unlike other districts, where only 3 or 5 cents of land are given, 15 cents of land is given in Malabar owing to the peculiar circumstances prevailing there. But, at the time of issue of these orders, the Rent Settlement staff for fixation of fair rent under the Malabar Tenancy Act was appointed. As it would not be possible to find out who were houseless and who had no legal rights to the existing sites until a record of rights was prepared by the Rent Settlement staff, the implementation of the scheme for the provision of house-sites to the Harijans in the Malabar district was postponed to a certain extent."

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—" Is it a fact that the Government have instructed the Collector of Malabar by sending a sort of questionnaire to find out whether the so-called '*ulkudi*' right really vests in the tenants in Malabar—which will go a long way in giving fixity of tenure to Harijans—and to report such of the cases where it will not be applicable? "

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THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Yes, Sir."

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—" As it is a very important question, I demand a half-hour debate."

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" I think I have sufficiently answered the question. I have conceded the point raised by the hon. Member."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member has requested a half-hour debate and I am allowing it."

Quantity of foodgrains that became unsuitable for human consumption.

* 1111 Q.—SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN (on behalf of Sri K. Aranganathan) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the quantity of foodgrains that became unsuitable for human consumption during the year 1953 in the Madras State and the total amount of loss due to this?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The total quantity of foodgrains that became unsuitable for human consumption during 1953 was about 10,345 maunds and the total amount of loss due to this was Rs. 4,03,918."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" Who was responsible for allowing such foodgrains to become so bad and how much more of such stuff the Government have in stock? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" It is inevitable that when we have storage on a large scale, a portion of it gets deteriorated. When reduced to percentage, it works out to 0.03 per cent of the total quantity of foodgrains we dealt with."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" May I know whether the spoiled foodgrains are used for any other purpose. If so, what is the amount realized therefrom? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" If it is possible, it is used as cattle-feed. As to the amount realized by selling it as cattle-feed, a separate question may be put."

Provision of employment to the tramway labourers.

* 1112 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have taken any action on the representations made by the Madras Electric Tramways Association not to prolong the state of unemployment of the tramway labourers; and

(b) if so, the remedies proposed by the Government?

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“(a) The Government have considered the representations made by the Madras Tramway Workers' Association and the Madras Tramway Employees' Union for resumption of tram service; but they had to terminate the licence of the Madras Electric Tramways Company;

“(b) The Transport Commissioner has been instructed to absorb in his department as many ex-employees of the tramways as possible in vacancies in posts for which they may be suitable, excluding posts like those of clerks in which employees of the State Government discharged as a result of the partition could be employed. They are also being absorbed in the Railway Workshops and Integral Coach Factory, Perambur.”

SRI A. RATNAM :—“ஸார், இதுவரையில் டிரான்ஸ்போர்ட் இலாகாவில் எத்தனை டிராம்வே தொழிலாளர்கள் வேலைக்கு அமர்த்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள்? ரயில்வேயில் எவ்வளவு பேர்கள் வேலையில் அமர்த்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள்? மற்றும் இரா வகைகளில் எவ்வளவு பேர்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது? புதிய பஸ்கள் அதிகமாக பெருக்கியதன் காரணமாக டிராம்வேயை மீண்டும் நடத்தும் யோசனை கைவிடப்படுமா என்பதை அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“I may give this information to the hon. Member which would explain the position. Regarding the absorption of ex-tramway workers in the Transport department of the Government of Madras, 149 have already been found fit for employment but only 27 have appeared for training and out of them 11 have been appointed up to date, and out of the 11 appointed, only 7 have joined. As regards the absorption in the Railway Workshops at Perambur, 173 ex-tramway workers have been selected for employment. Of these, 31 have already been absorbed. That is the position.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“டிரான்ஸ்போர்ட் டிபார்ட்மென்ட் தேர்ந்து எடுக்கப்பட்டவர்களில் 11 பேர்களைத்தான் நியமித்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. பாக்கிபேரை நியமிக்காததற்குக்காரணம் அவர்கள் வரமாட்டேன் என்கிறார்களா அல்லது காலிஸ்தானம் ஏற்படவில்லை என்ற காரணமா?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“Even out of those 11 appointed, only 7 have joined. Perhaps some of the ex-tramway workers are not anxious to join the Government Transport department.”

Amount of Government loan outstanding with the Ayanavaram Co-operative Milk Supply Union, Madras.

* 1113 Q.—SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN (on behalf of Sri K. Aranganathan) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state the total amount of Government loan outstanding and the amount of overdues on this account with the Ayanavaram Co-operative Milk Supply Union, Madras, so far?

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“On 1st February 1954, a sum of Rs. 1,41,780-7-11 was the total Government loan outstanding against the Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union and the amount of loan overdue on that date was Rs. 30,889-13-11.”

Promulgation of section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code in Payyoli, North Malabar.

* 1114 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether an order under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code was promulgated in Payyoli, North Malabar, on 19th March 1954 prohibiting public meetings in the place; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) & (b) A statement* is laid on the table of the House.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“Are the Government aware of the fact that it was only the Communist Party which published the notice first, fixing the meeting and it was only subsequently, the anti-Communist Front issued notice fixing their meeting at the same place? That being the case, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state, why the Magistrate, instead of allowing the party which applied first to hold its meeting, prohibited all meetings? May I request the Government to issue an order so as to allow all political parties to hold their meetings without any interference from others?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“Here was an imminent danger of breach of the peace because two parties wanted to hold a meeting at the same place and at the same time. An enquiry into which party wanted to hold the meeting first would have led to a breach of the peace and that is why an order under Section 144 was promulgated, and after that there was no trouble.”

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—“Sir, the statement placed on the table of the House by the Hon. the Minister for Finance is as vague as possible and is also contrary to facts. Therefore, may I know from the Hon. Minister what he means by the words ‘at the same time’ in line 5 of the memorandum placed on the table? Do they denote that the application for holding a meeting by the Anti-Communist Front or the announcement regarding the holding of the meeting by the Anti-Communist Front was made on the same day as that on which the Communist Party also announced their meeting? Also it is said in the memorandum that ‘attempts were made to persuade the rival parties to have their meetings on different dates but without success’. May I know who made these attempts?”

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MR. SPEAKER :—" I will give the hon. Member an opportunity to put another supplementary question regarding the second point raised by him."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, my information is that the two parties wanted to hold their meetings at the same time and at the very same place. There was, therefore, a likelihood of breach of the peace. So, an order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, was passed to cover 24 hours."

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—" Sir, my point was as to when the meeting of the Anti-Communist Front was announced. May I know whether it was not announced a week after the announcement made by the Communist Party of Kurumbranad taluk? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, this is not in any way relevant to the question in dispute here. As a matter of fact, the question was whether there was a likelihood of any breach of the peace. Whether it was due to the fault of the Communist Party or the Anti-Communist Front, there was such a likelihood and in order to prevent it, an order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, was passed immediately restricting its operation to only 24 hours."

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—" Sir, you have already promised me an opportunity to put another question. I want a further clarification."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have already given the hon. Member a second opportunity."

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI :—" Sir, this kind of a situation is not a peculiar one. Where two organizations hold their meetings at the same time and at the same place, it is true that, on some occasions, serious disorders have been caused. Instead of adopting a policy of banning all meetings at the place, the Government should make enquiries and decide which of the meetings should be banned. Why should not the Government take a leaf out of the recent Indo-China negotiations and appoint a Truce Commission in such matters to arrive at a decision? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, even for making enquiries, some time is required and here was a case where there was an imminent likelihood of a breach of the peace which had to be prevented first."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" ஒரு இடத்தில் ஒரு பொதுக் கூட்டத்தை நடத்தப்போவதாக கம்யூனிஸ்டுக்கட்சி அறிவித்த உடனேயே வேறு ஒரு கட்சி அந்த இடத்தில் அக்கூட்டத்தை நடத்தவிடாமல் பண்ணவேண்டுமென்பதற்காக தாங்களும் கூட்டம் நடத்தப்போவதாக அறிவித்து விட்டால் உடனே இரண்டு கட்சிகளும் தங்கள் தங்கள் கூட்டங்களை நடத்தக்கூடாது என்று தடைவிதிப்பதானது சரியல்ல. இம்மாதிரி செய்தால் இனிமேல் வேண்டுமென்றே ஒவ்வொரு கூட்டத்தையும் நடத்தவிடாமல் பண்ணவேண்டுமென்பதற்காக சில கட்சிகள் தங்களும் கூட்டம் நடத்தப்போவதாக அறிவிக்கக்கூடும். நாட்டு மக்களின் பிரஜா உரிமையைப் பாதுகாப்பதற்காக யார்

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முதலில் கூட்டம் நடத்தப் போவதாக அறிவித்தார்களோ அவர்களுக்குக் கூட்டம் நடத்த அனுமதியை அளித்து, அவர்களுக்குப் போட்டியாக அக்கூட்டத்தை தடைசெய்யும் உத்தேசத்துடன் பின்னர் எக்கட்சி அவ்விடத்தில் கூட்டம் நடத்தப்போவதாக அறிவித்தாலும் அதைத் தடை செய்ய சர்க்கார் முன் வருமா? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, this is the very reason why in certain places we have laid down a rule that the parties should take out licences for holding meetings. In the present case, it was a rural area where no such licence was required and there was the likelihood of a clash between the two parties as they wanted to hold their meetings at the same time and at the same place. On the particular day that it came to the notice of the Magistrate, there was no time even for holding an enquiry. He therefore tried to persuade the parties to arrange the meetings at separate places. Even this was not possible and he, therefore, had immediately to pass an order under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code."

Grant of scholarships to students of Harijan and backward class communities.

* 1115 Q.—SRI S. RAMALINGAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state the number of applications received and sanctioned during the year 1953-54 for scholarships from—

- (a) Harijan residential college students;
- (b) Harijan non-residential college students;
- (c) Backward community residential college students; and
- (d) Backward community non-residential college students?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" A statement^a containing the particulars is placed on table of the House."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" சர்க்கார் கொடுத்திருக்கும் பதிலில் சென்ற ஆண்டில் உபகாரச் சம்பளம் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று விண்ணப்பம் செய்து கொண்ட ஹரிஜன மாணவர்களில் 75 பேர்களுக்கும், பிற்பட்ட இனத்து மாணவர்களில் 124 பேர்களுக்கும் உபகாரச்சம்பளம் மறுக்கப் பட்டதாக சொல்லப்பட்டு இருக்கிறது. அதற்குக் காரணம் என்னவென்று கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன்? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Sir, only a few students have been refused scholarships. They were refused because in some cases, sufficient particulars were not supplied in the application forms and in a few cases, it was due to lack of funds."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Sir, does the reference to 'collegiate residential scholarships' include students of the Law College also? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Sir, it does not include them."

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SRI M. PALANIYANDI :—“ சர்க்கார் சென்ற ஆண்டில் இந்த மாதிரியாக மாணவர்களுக்கு ஸ்காலர்ஷிப் வழங்குவதில் மிகவும் கால தாமதம் செய்து விட்டதன் காரணமாக அரை வருஷப் பரிகைக்குப்பிறகு பல மாணவர்கள் ஹாஸ்டல்களிலிருந்து வெளியேற்றப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் அந்த ஏழை மாணவர்கள் அடைந்திருக்கும் கஷ்டம் கொஞ்ச நஞ்சமல்ல. இவ்வாண்டாவது சீக்கிரத்தில் அவர்களுக்குப் பணம் ஒதுக்க சர்க்கார் முன் வருமா ? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ Sir, instructions have already been issued to see that students get their scholarships even before the end of August or September.”

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM :—“ Sir, scholarships are being given both by the State Government and the Central Government. There is, therefore, the possibility of a student getting both the scholarships. May I know what is the method adopted by the State Government to see that a particular student gets only one of the two scholarships? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ Sir, as soon as scholarships from the Government of India are received, the college authorities send a report to the Government and, if it is found that a student who has received a Government of India scholarship has already been granted a scholarship by the State Government, the latter is cancelled.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Sir, may I know how many applications for scholarships were received from the Law College last year, how many of them were rejected and what were the reasons adduced for such rejection? There was a big uproar from the students of the Law College last year as most of their applications were rejected. May I know what the present condition in the Law College is and how many students have applied for scholarships this year? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ Sir, I require notice.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Sir, it is only in regard to the first part of my question that the Hon. Minister wants notice. What about the second part? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ When the Hon. Ministers says ‘ notice ’, I cannot interfere.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ ஏற்கெனவே ராஜ்ய அரசாங்கத்தினிடமிருந்து உபகாரச்சம்பளம் பெற்றுக்கொண்டிருக்கக்கூடிய மாணவர்களுக்கு மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தினிடமிருந்து உபகாரச்சம்பளம் அளிக்கப்படுமென்ற தகவல் கிடைத்த உடனேயே ராஜ்ய அரசாங்கம் தாங்கள் அளித்துவந்த உதவியை நிறுத்திவிடுவதாகச் சொன்னார்கள். ஏற்கெனவே உபகாரச்சம்பளம் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று மனுச் செய்துகொண்டும் கிடைக்காது போன வேறு மாணவர்களுக்கு இந்தச் சலுகையை உடனே மாற்றி அளிக்க வசதி இருக்கிறதா? அந்தமாதிரியாக அளிக்கப்படாவிட்டால் இனிமேலாவது அளிக்க அரசாங்கம் முன் வருமா ? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ Sir, it has been distributed accordingly in a few cases.”

[6th August 1954]

Improvement of Provincial Highways in South Arcot district.

* 1116 Q.—**SRI A. RATNAM** : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state the names of works included in the Five-Year Plan for the improvement of Provincial Highways in the South Arcot district?

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“ Attention of the hon. Member is invited to the paper ^a laid on the table of the House.”

SRI A. RATNAM :—“ தென்னாற்காடு மாவட்டத்தில் கடலூருக்கும் சித்தூருக்கும் ரோடு போடும் திட்டம் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் சேர்க்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறதாகத் தெரிகிறது. பொதுத்தேர்தலில் காங்கிரஸ் தோற்றுப்போன இடங்களிலெல்லாம் ரோடுகள் சரியானமுறையில் செப்பனிடப்படாமல் மிகவும் மோசமான நிலைமையில் இருந்துவருகின்றன என்பது அரசாங்கத்திற்குத் தெரியுமா? தெரிந்திருப்பின் அதற்கான பரிகாரத்தைத்தேட இனியாவது அரசாங்கம் முன்வருமா ? ”

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“ Sir, I have no knowledge of the inferior quality of the work done by the contractor as alleged by the hon. Member. If the hon. Member has got any definite or specific complaint, let him make a representation to me in writing and I shall have it looked into.”

Neiveli Lignite Project.

* 1117 Q.—**SRI A. RATNAM** : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether any Advisory Committee has been constituted by the State Government for the Lignite Project at Neiveli, South Arcot district;

(b) if so, the names of the members thereof;

(c) whether all the expenses are met by the Government of India; or whether part of the expenses of the project are met by this Government;

(d) what are the expenses of the State Government and their powers over the Neiveli Lignite Project;

(e) how many have met with accidents so far, how many died, and what the amount of compensation paid was;

(f) whether it is a fact that the Neiveli Lignite Project officers are not appointing labourers permanently; and

(g) how many times the Hon. Minister for Industries and Labour inspected the Lignite Project area at Neiveli and whether he investigated into the conditions of the labourers?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ The answer^b is placed on the table of the House.”

^a Printed as Appendix III on page 80 infra.
^b Printed as Appendix IV on pages 80-82 infra.

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Opening of new elementary schools in South Kanara district.

* 1118 Q.—SRI K. VENKATRAMANA GOWDA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have ordered prohibiting the opening of new elementary schools or the employment of additional teachers in the existing schools by the South Kanara District Board;

(b) if so, why; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to provide schools for the schoolless villages in the educationally backward Malanad areas in accordance with the answer given to starred question No. 1097 on 27th July 1953?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“(a) & (b) While passing orders on the Elementary Education Budget of the South Kanara District Board for 1952-53, the Government asked the district board to defer proposals for the appointment of additional teachers in some of its elementary schools and for the opening of new schools in schoolless centres, as the district board did not have sufficient funds even to pay regularly the salaries of teachers in the existing schools and as the financial position of Government would not permit the payment of any special subsidy to the district board on such schemes. They have, however, permitted the district board to employ ten additional teachers as the President, District Board, represented that they were absolutely necessary.

“(c) The Government sanctioned the opening, in the year 1953-54 of four new elementary schools in Malanad area, South Kanara district, and three lower elementary schools were permitted to be converted into Higher Elementary schools. These schools were exempted from the efficiency tests regarding minimum attendance and standards.”

Names of major and minor panchayats in Vriddhachalam taluk.

* 1119 Q.—SRI M. KATTIMUTHU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) the names of (1) major panchayats and (2) minor panchayats in Vriddhachalam taluk; and

(b) the strength of each panchayat board?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASAMY PADAYACHI:—“Under the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950, panchayats have been classified as classes I and II which roughly correspond to ‘Major’ and ‘Minor’ under the former Madras Local Boards Act, 1920. A statement* showing the names and strength of class I and class II panchayats in the Vriddhachalam taluk of the South Arcot district is placed on the table of the House.”

* Printed as Appendix V on page 82 infra.

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SRI M. KATTIMUTHU:—“விருத்தாஜலம் தாலுக்காவில் இன்னும் ஆணை பெரிய பெரிய கிராமங்களுக்கெல்லாம் பஞ்சாயத்து சபை வேண்டுமென்று அவர்களே விண்ணப்பம் செய்துகொண்டிருந்தும் அங்கெல்லாம் பஞ்சாயத்து சபை ஏற்படுத்தப்படவில்லை என்பது அரசாங்கத்திற்குத் தெரியுமா? இனிமேலாவது அம்மாதிரி விண்ணப்பங்கள் வந்தால் அவைகளை உடனடியாகக் கவனித்து ஆவன சர்க்கார் செய்யுமா?”

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASAMY PADAYACHI:—“Yes, Sir, it will be considered.”

Clearance of silt in Nanthan channel in Gingee taluk.

* 1120 Q.—SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN (on behalf of Sri K. Aranganathan): Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to extend the clearance of silt in Nanthan channel beyond Gangavaram in Gingee taluk, South Arcot district? 12 noon

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI:—“The work of special repairs and improvements to the Nandan channel at an estimated cost of Rs. 25,200 was taken up under the Grow More Food scheme and completed recently. Silt in the channel bed from M. 0/7—450 to 2/2 was also cleared under this scheme. There is no proposal for further clearance of silt in the channel now.”

Deputation of persons by the Chief Engineer, P.W.D., for work in the Neiveli Lignite Mines Project.

* 1121 Q.—SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN (on behalf of Sri K. Aranganathan): Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the number of persons recommended or deputed by the Chief Engineer, P.W.D., Madras, for work in the Neiveli Lignite Mines Project; and

(b) the nature of work allotted to them in the Lignite Mines?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“(a) 18, Sir.

“(b) A list* giving the required information is placed on the table of the House.”

Grant of scholarships to Harijan students.

* 1122 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a memorandum from the Harijan members of the Legislative Assembly, dated 11th January 1954 regarding the allotment of additional residential scholarships and boarding grants for the Harijan students studying in the high schools;

* Printed as Appendix VI on page 83 infra.

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(b) if so, whether the Government have considered the above memorandum;

(c) the number of applications for residential scholarships received in 1953 from the Harijan students studying in the high schools in the State and the number of applications from the Harijan hostels for additional boarding grants; and

(d) the rate of residential scholarship and boarding grant per head per month for the high school students?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“(a) & (b) Yes, Sir.

“(c) & (d) A statement* containing the particulars is placed on the table of the House.”

SRI A. RATNAM :—“என்னுடைய கேள்வியின் (a), (b) ஆகிய இரு பிரிவுகளுக்குத்தான் பதில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. (c), (d) பிரிவுகளுக்கு பதில் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை என்று நினைக்கிறேன். ஸ்டேட்மெண்டு பிரகாரம் 2,700 பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்த கல்லூரியில் படிக்கும் மாணவர்களுக்கு ஸ்காலர்ஷிப் வழங்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. 45,000 ஹரிஜன மாணவர்கள் இந்த ஸ்டேட்மெண்டு பிரகாரம் மனுச்செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். 50 ஆயிரம் மாணவர்களில் எத்தனை ஆயிரம் மாணவர்களுக்கு ஸ்காலர்ஷிப் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இவர்களில் ஏறக்குறைய 48 ஆயிரம் உயர்தர பாடசாலைகளில் படிக்கக்கூடிய மாணவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. ஹரிஜன மாணவர்கள் ஒரு ஆயிரம் பேர் மனுச்செய்துகொண்டபோதிலும் அவர்கள் மனுக்கள் நிராகரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றனவா என்று கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் பதில் சொல்வாரா?”

MR. SPEAKER :—“The hon. Member is making a speech.”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“I do not know where the hon. Member got the information with regard to the non-grant of scholarships to 45,000 students.”

Number of latrines built for Harijans by the Rural Welfare Department in South Arcot district.

* 1123 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the number of latrines so far built for Harijans by the Rural Welfare Department in South Arcot district;

(b) the total amount spent; and

(c) how many of them are actually being used?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“(a) Five.

“(b) Rs. 552.

“(c) All the five.”

* Printed as Appendix VII on page 84 infra.

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Maintenance of political K.D.'s list by the Police.

* 1124 Q.—SRI S. RAMALINGAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether any list of persons as political K.Ds. is maintained by the police in the North Madras Assembly Constituency?

“Sir, this question No. 1124 may please be taken up to-morrow.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“My answer to the question is ‘No’, and, therefore, there will be no need for putting supplementary questions at all.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“May I know what the letters ‘K.D.’ stand for?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“Known Depredators.”

Grant of subsidy to cottage industries.

* 1125 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state the amount of subsidy granted to cottage industries in the State in 1952?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“No subsidy was granted to cottage industries in this State in the year 1952.”

Number of Harijan members of the staff in the Government Press, Madras.

* 1126 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state how many members of the staff in the Government Press, Madras, are Harijans?

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“One hundred and four employees in the Government Press are Harijans, out of the total strength of 2,416.”

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Maintenance of police dogs.

119 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) how many police dogs are maintained for detecting crimes and for patrol during nights;

(b) how many dogs were transferred to Andhra State;

(c) how many dogs are patrolling daily during nights in the City;

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(d) the number of crimes detected with the help of these dogs, the number of persons convicted and the number of persons punished for more than six months during 1953; and

(e) how many crimes under the Prohibition Act were detected with the help of these dogs during 1953?

A.—(a) There are at present only three police dogs.

(b) No police dog was transferred to the Andhra State.

(c) Police dogs are not used for night patrol in the City.

(d) In all 65 crimes have been detected with the help of the police dogs, and 61 persons were convicted following such detection. None of the convicted persons was sentenced to imprisonment exceeding six months during 1953 or earlier.

(e) Eleven offences under the Prohibition Act were detected with the help of police dogs in 1953.

Recruitment of Sub-Inspectors of Police in Coimbatore district.

120 Q.—SRI N. K. PATANISAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the percentage of (i) direct recruits and (ii) promotees to the category of Sub-Inspectors of Police in the Coimbatore district in 1952–53?

A.—A statement showing the particulars is given below :—

	Permanent Sub-Inspectors working as on 31st December 1952.	Percentage in 1952.	Permanent Sub-Inspectors working as on 31st December 1953.	Percentage in 1953.
Direct recruits ..	87	91.58	79	90.8
Promotees ..	8	8.42	8	9.2

Reappointment of discharged clerks in Public Works Department.

121 Q.—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state the number of clerks who have been discharged from service during 1953 and 1954 and the number reappointed in the Public Works Department?

A.—

	In 1953.	In 1954.
Number of clerks discharged from service in the Public Works Department.	137	8
Number of clerks reappointed in the Public Works Department.	44	18

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Number of deaths due to cholera.

122 Q.—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state the number of persons who died as a result of attack of cholera in Madras State during 1953?

A.—About 18,000.

Assignment of poramboke lands to Harijans in South Arcot.

123 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government assigned any poramboke lands to Harijans for cultivation in the South Arcot district in 1952;

(b) if so, whether the Government granted any loans to Harijans for cultivation; and

(c) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table of the House a list of such cases?

A.—(a) No.

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

Grant of Madras State Dearness Allowance to the employees of the Devasthanam Department of former Pudukottai State.

124 Q.—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments be pleased to state the different categories of employees of the Devasthanam Department of the former Pudukottai State who have been granted (1) Madras State Dearness allowance and (2) not granted Madras State Dearness Allowance after merger of Pudukottai State with Madras State?

A.—None of the Devasthanam employees of the former Pudukottai State is granted dearness allowance at the rates applicable to Madras Government servants. There are the following four categories of Devasthanam employees of the former Pudukottai State :—

- (1) those who receive cash payment only,
- (2) those who are receiving cash payment and enjoying manyam lands,
- (3) those who are enjoying manyam lands only, and
- (4) those who are receiving cooked rice alone without cash payment or manyam for their service.

Only employees belonging to categories 1 and 2 are granted dearness allowance at Rs. 10 per mensem each while employees coming under the categories 3 and 4 are not paid any Dearness Allowance.

A Deputy Tahsildar of the Revenue Department has been appointed as Devasthanam Deputy Tahsildar and his establishment consists of four clerks (one post now

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vacant) and a peon. They have permanent lien in Revenue Department and they are paid salary and dearness allowance at Government rates. This is only an interim arrangement pending settlement of a scheme for the administration of the religious institutions.

Erection of boring pump-sets in Udaiyarpalayam.

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

(a) the number of boring pump-sets proposed to be erected under the Rural Water-supply Scheme in Udaiyarpalayam in the years 1952-53 and 1953-54 up to date;

(b) the date of starting the boring work and the date of completion of erection in respect of each of these pump-sets; and

(c) if the work has not been completed, the reasons for the delay?

A.—(a) Four boring pump-sets two in Edayakurichi and two in Kodakkur were proposed to be erected in 1952-53, and none in 1953-54.

(b) & (c) The proposals were not pursued and no estimates were even prepared for the erection of the sets, for the following reasons:—

(i) Lack of springs even at a depth of 50 feet as evidenced by two existing wells; and

(ii) failure to strike water in the six bore-wells sunk at Ponaparappi village lying only three miles west of Kodakkur.

Adult night schools in Cuddalore taluk.

126 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the number of adult night schools run and aided by the Government in the Cuddalore taluk of South Arcot district in 1952?

A.—Government are not at present running any adult literacy schools in the State. The number of aided adult schools in the Cuddalore taluk during 1952 was 32.

Purchase of Khadi for providing uniforms and for use in the Government Hospitals in the City.

127 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state the quantity and the cost of Khadi purchased for providing uniforms as well as for the requirements of the Government Hospitals in the City of Madras in the year 1952-53?

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A.—Three thousand seven hundred and eighty-six yards of khadi costing Rs. 8,695-15-6 for providing uniforms and 72,612 yards of khadi and 500 khadi bed sheets costing Rs. 1,93,049-9-0 for the requirements of the Government hospitals in the City of Madras were purchased in the year 1952-53.

Grant of takkavi loans for the purchase of bulls in South Arcot district.

128 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any takkavi loans have been granted for the purchase of bulls in the South Arcot district in the year 1952; and

(b) the number of applications received from the above district and the number favourably considered and the amount of loan granted?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Number of applications received in the district in 1952	...	...	...	4,546
Number of applications favourably considered	...	...	...	842
Amount of loan granted	...	...	Rs.	2,80,300

Value of share in Handloom Co-operative Society.

129 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state the value of a share in Handloom Co-operative Society in the year 1939 and its value in the year 1953?

A.—It was left to the applicants for the formation of the Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society to fix the value of each share in the by-laws adopted by them at the time of registration of the society. There was therefore no uniformity in regard to the value of a share actually fixed by different societies. It was usually Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 per share.

Grant of loans to Handloom Co-operative Societies.

130 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state how many Handloom Co-operative Societies in this State received loans from the Government in 1950, 1951, 1952 and 1953?

A.—(i) Number of Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies which received interest-free loans under the relief scheme from the Government—

Year.	Number of societies.	Amount. RS.
1950	27	47,150
1951	6	30,830
1952	64	95,115
1953	16	18,668

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- (ii) Number of Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies which received interest-bearing loans under housing scheme from the Government—

Year.	Number of societies.	Amount. RS.
1950	2	17,000
1951	2	50,000
1952	1	25,000
1953	1	26,000

Reservation of seats for candidates belonging to Kasargod taluk in the Training Schools at Palayad and Cannanore in Malabar.

131 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the number of seats reserved in the Training Schools at Palayad and Cannanore, Malabar district, for candidates belonging to Kasargod taluk, South Kanara district, for (i) Secondary and (ii) Higher sections;

(b) the number of applications for admission received in 1953 from Kasargod taluk;

(c) the number of candidates selected in both sections in 1953; and

(d) the number of candidates selected in 1952?

A.—(a) to (d) A statement is given below :—

	Government Training School for Masters, Cannanore.		Government Secondary Training School for Women, Cannanore.		Government Basic Training School, Palayad.	
	Secondary Grade.	Elementary Grade.	Secondary Grade.	Elementary Grade.	Senior Basic.	Junior Basic.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(a)	Nil	10	..	..	..	10
(b)	41	85	4	13	51	10
(c)	8	10	Nil	3	4	10
(d)	5	16	1	2	Nil	4

Applications for training in Nursing in the Medical Colleges.

132 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of applications received for training in Nursing in the Medical Colleges at Madras in the year 1953;

(b) the number of applications received from men and women candidates;

(c) the number of applicants selected;

(d) the number of Harijan applicants both men and women and the number selected;

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(e) the amount spent for the construction of the Nurses' Hostel attached to the Government General Hospital opposite to Fort Station;

(f) the number of nurses residing there and the number and the amount of residential scholarships and other aids received by them in the year 1952; and

(g) the rate of a residential scholarship for undergoing training in Nursing?

A.—(a) Training in Nursing is not imparted in medical colleges, but is given only at the various training centres in the Government hospitals in the State. The number of applications received during 1953 for admission to nurses' training from all the training centres was 1,360.

(b) Men—800.

Women—560.

(c) 288 (men 67 and women 221).

(d) Fifteen of which the majority were from women candidates. Four were selected for admission.

(e) About Rs. 27.70 lakhs.

(f) & (g) Two hundred and thirty-two members of the nursing staff are residing in the Nurses' Home attached to the Government General Hospital, Madras. No residential scholarships are granted to nurses. The nurse pupils undergoing training are however granted stipends and allowances at the following rates :—

	RS.
First year	63 per mensem.
Second year	68 ..
Third year	73 ..
Fourth year	78 ..

In addition, the nurse pupils are paid an annual uniform allowance of Rs. 37-8-0 for women and Rs. 25 for men candidates. They are also provided with rent-free quarters.

Sale of insecticides and pesticides by the Agricultural department depots.

133 Q.—SRI K. PARTHASARATHY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the value of the insecticides and pesticides sold by the Agricultural department depots in the years 1951-52, 1952-53 and 1953-54; and

(b) the amount of loss sustained by the Government in supplying the above to ryots at concessional rates and the rate of the concession shown to them?

A.—The answer * is placed on the table of the House.

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Maternity centres in Cuddalore taluk.

134 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the present bed strength and the average daily attendance of both out-patients and in-patients in the maternity centres and hospitals in Cuddalore taluk; and

(b) what action has been taken by the Government to increase the number of beds and to provide equipment for the proper functioning of maternity centres in that taluk?

A.—(a) Maternity centres are not provided with beds. There is no hospital to deal exclusively with maternity cases in Cuddalore taluk. In the Government Headquarters Hospital, Cuddalore, there is a maternity ward with 28 beds. The average daily attendance at each of the maternity centres in the Cuddalore taluk is 4 to 5 expectant and nursing mothers and 8 children. The daily average attendance in the Government Headquarters Hospital is 600 out-patients and 280 in-patients.

(b) The question does not arise as maternity centres are not provided with beds. Each centre is fully equipped with all the required medicines and implements.

Rural Reconstruction Scheme in North Arcot district.

135 Q.—SRI D. DASARATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the areas selected for reconstruction under the Rural Reconstruction Scheme in North Arcot district;

(b) the programmes chalked out for the execution of the proposed works;

(c) the progress so far made; and

(d) the amount allotted for the work and the amount spent on it in the year 1952?

A.—(a) (i) (1) Kalasapakkam firka
(2) Kadalady firka and
(3) Mansurabad village in the Thatchambadi firka } Polur taluk.
(ii) (1) Thuringapuram firka
(2) Kilpennathur firka } Tiruvannamalai taluk.

(b) All items of works calculated to achieve a co-ordinated development of the areas were undertaken.

(c) The progress of works done in the selected areas is published from time to time in the Administration Reports which are supplied to the members of the Legislature.

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(d)

Nature of works.		Amount allotted in 1952-53.	Amount spent in 1952-53.		
(1)		(2)	(3)	RS.	A. P.
Village communications	..	25,000	10,681	5	0
Rural water-supply	..	20,000	7,629	0	0
Discretionary grants	..	15,000	10,149	11	0
Agriculture	..	4,090	3,848	8	9
Miscellaneous	..	5,000	4,425	0	0

Details regarding lathi charges, opening of fire and use of tear-gas by the Police.

136 Q.—SRI K. V. RAMASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the number of lathi charges and shootings and occasions on which tear-gas were resorted to by the Police for each of the years from 1947 up-to-date; and

(b) the number of deaths and persons injured due to the above?

A.—(a) & (b) The figures are given in the statement below:—

Year.	Number of occasions on which Police			Total number of persons who	
	Opened fire.	Used tear gas.	Made lathi charges.	Lost their lives.	Were injured.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1947	24	5	..	..	..
1948	42	7	..	..	..
1949	24	1	..	..	..
1950	97	Nil	..	..	..
1951	38	1	..	..	..
1952	9	6	..	..	..
1953	13	1	16	9	92
1954 (up to 31st March).	4	Nil	2	4	15

NOTE.—(i) In respect of the years 1947-52, figures under columns (4), (5) and (6) are not readily available.

(ii) The figures above for 1947-52 are in respect of the Composite State of Madras.

Community Projects Scheme in South Arcot district.

137 Q.—SRI M. KATTIMUTHU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) how many villages in the South Arcot district have been included in the Community Project Scheme under the Five-Year Plan for necessary improvements in the current year 1954-55; and

(b) the names of such villages in Vriddhachalam taluk?

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A.—(a) One hundred and twenty-six villages in Chidambaram taluk were taken up during 1953-54. The question of selecting additional areas during 1954-55 has not yet been taken up.

(b) None of the villages selected during 1953-54 is included in the Vriddhachalam taluk.

Works to be carried out under Five-Year Plan in Tindivanam taluk, South Arcot district.

138 Q.—SRI M. JAGANNATHAN: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the names of works proposed to be taken up under the Five-Year Plan in Tindivanam taluk, South Arcot district; and

(b) their estimated cost?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to starred question No. 178 on 16th March 1954.

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

III.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION RE

HUNGER-STRIKE BY ARAKKAL KUNHI RAMAN NAMBIAR AND P. KUNHI RAMAN, COMMUNIST POLITICAL PRISONERS LODGED IN THE CENTRAL JAIL, CANNANORE.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Hon. Member Sri K. P. Gopalan has given notice of a motion for the adjournment of the House to discuss a matter of urgent public importance. It reads as follows :—

‘This House stands adjourned to discuss a matter of urgent public importance, viz.:

the starting of hunger-strike by Arakkal Kunhi Raman Nambiar and P. Kunhi Raman, Communist political prisoners, lodged in the Central Jail, Cannanore, since the 3rd August 1954 as a result of the failure of the Government to release them as all other prisoners in the same case have been released and thus causing anxiety to the people in Malabar.’

I wish to know, before I give my ruling, what the hon. Member wishes to say.”

* SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, regarding the starting of hunger-strike by Sri Arakkal Kunhi Raman Nambiar and Sri P. Kunhi Raman, I wish to submit that the Government have already released all the prisoners concerned with cases launched by the Government in 1946 and 1948 except these two prisoners who are now on hunger-strike. I also wish to submit that only these two communist political prisoners are lodged in the Central Jail at Cannanore. We have made repeated representations to the Government for the release of these two political prisoners. These prisoners are not provided with the usual amenities provided for political prisoners. I wish to state that there is no justification for the Government to keep these prisoners

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in jail any further. I request the Government to approach the question very sympathetically. Hon. Ministers who are sitting opposite had also been to jail on many occasions and they know the state of mind of political prisoners rotting in jail for years together.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ So, the hon. Member's object in seeking to move the adjournment motion is to impress on the Government the need for releasing the prisoners . . . ”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ Sir, it is owing to the policy of the Government these prisoners have started hunger-strike. I wish to point out that Government should not play with the lives of the prisoners lodged in jail but issue immediate orders for their release.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Is there no other remedy? The prisoners can seek remedy in a Court of Law.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ It is for the Government to release the prisoners. There is no other remedy. My contention is that the Government have failed in their duty in not releasing the two prisoners. That is why I have brought forward this adjournment motion.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த ஒத்திவைப்புப் பிரேரணையைக் கொண்டு வந்து விவாதத்தை நடத்த வேண்டுமென்று கோருவதன் நோக்கம் என்னவென்றால் கண்ணனூர் சென்ட்ரல் ஜெயிலில் வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற இரண்டு பேர்களுக்கும் இருக்கக் கூடிய அந்தத்தை எடுத்துக்காட்டுவதற்காகத்தான். அவர்கள் ஆயுட்கால தண்டனையை அடைந்தவர்கள். இதே வழக்கில் ஆயுட்கால தண்டனையை அடைந்தவர் மற்றொருவர் விடுதலை செய்யப்பட்டு ஆறுமாதத்திற்கு மேலாகிறது. அவர் விடுதலை செய்யப்பட்டும், இவர்கள் விடுதலை செய்யப்படாதது காரணத்தினாலே இவர்களுக்கு விடுதலை கிடைப்பதற்கு மார்க்கம் இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறது.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ இது விஷயத்தை கோர்ட்டில் பேசித் தீர்த்துக் கொள்ளலாம்.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“ ஹைகோர்ட்டில் இந்தக் கேஸ் பைசல் ஆகி அவர்கள் தண்டனையை அனுபவித்து வருகிறார்கள். ஜெயிலில் இருக்கும் சாதாரண கைதிகளுக்கு இருக்கும் அனுகூலங்கள் கூட கம்யூனிஸ்ட் கைதிகளுக்கு கிடைப்பதில்லை. கம்யூனிஸ்ட் கைதிகள் என்ற காரணத்திற்காக ஆயுள் தண்டனை குறைப்புக்கூட அளிக்கப்படுவதில்லை. ஆகவே சர்க்கார் இதை விசேஷ கவனத்துடன் பரிசீலனை செய்து அவர்களுக்கு விமோசனம் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும் என்பதற்காகத்தான் இந்த ஒத்திவைப்புப் பிரேரணை கொடுத்திருக்கிறோம். இதை அனுகூலமாக விவாதிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, hon. Members evidently want to press for the premature release of these prisoners. Each case is considered on its own merits. Even according to the facts given by hon. Members, persons who belong to the Communist Party and who had been convicted along with these two prisoners have been released. That shows that these two prisoners

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have not been released not because they belong to the Communist Party but because each case is being decided on its own merits.

"Hunger-strikes for the purpose of getting released is certainly not a matter which should be encouraged by hon. Members and by this House and I wish the hon. Member had not come forward before this House with this adjournment motion which is almost encouraging hunger-strikes."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The prisoners have a remedy in a Court of Law. The subject-matter of the motion is not a fit subject for discussion under 'Adjournment Motions'. I, therefore, rule the motion out of order."

IV.—ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE HON. SPEAKER *RE*

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have to announce to the House that I have received the following message, dated 28th July 1954, from the Governor of Madras:—

'In pursuance of Article 207, clause (1) read with Article 199, clause (1) sub-clause (a) of the Constitution of India, I, Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, hereby give my recommendation for the introduction in the Madras Legislative Assembly of the Madras Plantation Agricultural Income-tax Bill, 1954.'

V.—ELECTION OF A MEMBER TO THE STATE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

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

'That in pursuance of rule 2 (1) (v) of the Madras Public Libraries Rules, 1950, this Assembly do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Hon. the Speaker to elect one person to the State Library Committee constituted under section 3 of the Madras Public Libraries Act, 1948 (Madras Act XXIV of 1948).'"

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'That in pursuance of rule 2 (1) (v) of the Madras Public Libraries Rules, 1950, this Assembly do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Hon. the Speaker to elect one person to the State Library Committee constituted under section 3 of the Madras Public Libraries Act, 1948 (Madras Act XXIV of 1948).'"

The motion was put and carried.

12-10 p.m. MR. SPEAKER:—"With reference to the motion of the Minister for Finance and Education, regarding the election of one Member of this Assembly to the State Library Committee, I fix 3 p.m. on the 11th August 1954, as the time within which nomination papers of candidates for election to the State Library Committee should reach the Secretary. Nomination forms can be had on application to the Secretary.

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[Mr. Speaker]

"If the number of candidates nominated exceeds the number of seats to be filled, namely, one, a poll will be taken on a date to be announced in due course. The election will be by the ordinary method and not according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote."

VI.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE MADRAS HINDU RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 1954 (L.A. BILL NO. 27 OF 1954).

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—"Mr. Speaker Sir, I beg leave to present the report^a of the Joint Select Committee appointed by the Legislature to consider the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 1954, and move—

'That the Bill as amended by the Joint Select Committee, be taken into consideration.'

"The Joint Select Committee was appointed by the two resolutions of this House, dated 18th May 1954, and 19th May 1954, and by a resolution of the Legislative Council, dated 18th May 1954. The Committee held two sittings, the first on 2nd July 1954 and the second and the final sitting on 3rd July 1954.

"I need not go into the previous history of this legislation as it was fully dealt with by me at the time of the introduction of the original Bill. As the House is already aware, the Bill is intended to rectify the constitutional defects in the Act that came to notice in the judgments of the Madras High Court and the Supreme Court of India in the Shirur Math and the Chidambaram temple cases.

"The Joint Select Committee made a detailed scrutiny of the several clauses of the Bill but did not consider it necessary to introduce any drastic changes therein. I shall briefly mention the more important of the changes actually introduced by the Committee—

'(1) Clause 5 of the Bill.—Sub-section (1) of section 30 of the Act declares the right of the trustee of a religious institution to incur expenditure out of the funds in his charge for securing the health, safety and convenience of disciples and pilgrims, for the training of archakas, etc. Sub-section (2) of section 30, however, requires that, in incurring the expenditure, the trustee shall be guided by the general or special instructions which the Commissioner or the Area Committee may give. The Supreme Court held that the provision in sub-section (2) constituted an unreasonable restriction on the right of the trustee. Clause 5 of the original Bill, therefore, sought to delete sub-section (2). The Committee, however, thought that a total omission of the sub-section was not called for and decided that it was sufficient to substitute for the words "the trustee shall be guided by" occurring in the sub-section, the words "the trustee shall have due regard to".

^a. Printed as Appendix IX on pages 86-101 infra.

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(2) *Clause 9 of the Bill*.—Section 39 (2) of the Act provides that where an institution has both hereditary and non-hereditary trustees, the Commissioner can appoint non-hereditary trustees as and when vacancies occur. Clause 9 of the Bill seeks to meet the objection raised to this section by the Madras High Court by providing that the Commissioner may appoint non-hereditary trustees only in case of mismanagement and that too only after giving due notice to the hereditary trustees and after holding an enquiry. The clause as first drafted specified certain circumstances in which the Commissioner could hold that the hereditary trustee or trustees were not discharging their duties properly. The circumstances specified are (a) the distance between the trustee's residence and the institution, (b) the pre-occupation of the trustee with his private or other public affairs and (c) the incapacity or disinclination of the trustee to attend to the routine of management. The Committee, after due consideration, resolved that the reasons referred to above should be deleted and that provision should be made requiring the Commissioner to give reasons for his decision to appoint non-hereditary trustees. The Committee also decided to make a provision allowing an appeal to a Court of Law against the Commissioner's decision.

(3) *Clause 10 of the Bill*.—Section 52 of the Act specifies the grounds on which a suit can be filed for the removal of a trustee of a math or specific endowment. Clause 10 of the Bill sought to introduce certain additional grounds, viz., "waste of funds," "adoption of devices to convert the income of the institution into pathakanika," or "leading a life inconsistent with the sanctity of the office". The Committee resolved to substitute for the proposed ground "leading a life inconsistent with the sanctity attached to the office," the ground "leading an immoral life or otherwise leading a life which is likely to bring the office of the head of the math into contempt".

"Sir, the other changes made in the Bill by the Joint Select Committee are mere drafting changes. For example, in view of the objections raised by the Supreme Court, it was thought desirable by the Committee to re-enact certain sections instead of merely amending them as was sought to be done in the original Bill."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'That the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 1954 (L.A. Bill No. 27 of 1954), as amended by the Joint Select Committee, be taken into consideration.'

SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI:—"On a point of order, Sir. During the previous sitting of the Assembly the hon. Member Mr. Narayana Kurup raised a point, viz., that whenever amendments are brought forward for a parent Act, the relevant portions of the parent Act also along with the amendments may be supplied to hon. Members. The Hon. Leader of the House also categorically assured us that he would do so. I will read from the proceedings what he said at that time. This is what he said:

'I shall see that such copies are made available to hon. Members sufficiently early.'

Here in this case we have not been supplied with the original Act. The assurance has not been followed up.

"I request you, Mr. Speaker, to take note of this. The Bill need not, therefore, be taken up for discussion now."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I wish to know what the Hon. Minister has got to say on this."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"It is not a point of order."

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

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"If hon. Members had not been supplied with the original Act, I shall see to it."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Mr. Ratnam may move his amendment."

SRI A. RATNAM:—"Sir, I move—

'That the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 1954, as amended by the Joint Select Committee, be taken into consideration this day six months.'

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"I second the amendment."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Amendment moved—

'That the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 1954, as amended by the Joint Select Committee be taken into consideration this day six months.'

"The whole of to-day is allotted for this Bill. The Hon. Minister will reply at 4-30 p.m."

* SRI A. RATNAM:—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த 12-17 p.m. ஹிந்து அற நிலைய தர்மஸ்தாபன பராமரிப்பு மசோதா ஒரு செலக்ட் கமிட்டிக்கு விடப்பட்டு அங்கு இரண்டு நாட்கள் விவாதிக்கப்பட்டு இன்று சபை முன்பு கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த மசோதாவானது 1951-ம் ஆண்டு இந்தச் சட்டசபையால் சட்டமாக்கப்பட்டு மூன்று வருஷ காலமாக அமுல்செய்யப்பட்டு வந்து அதன்பிறகு மடாதிபதிகளும், டிரஸ்டிகளும் அதிகாரவர்க்கத்தினர்களும் ஆட்சி பீடத்தில் உள்ள கமிஷனர்கள் போன்ற வர்களும் மோதிக்கொண்டு சப்ரீம் கோர்ட்டுக்குப் போய் அதன் காரணத்தால் சப்ரீம் கோர்ட் அரசியல் சட்டம் 25, 26 ஆவது பிரிவின் பிரகாரம் இந்தச் சட்டத்தை நிராகரித்தது. அதன் காரணத்தால்தான் இந்தத் திருத்த மசோதா இப்பொழுது கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. எனவே, இந்தச் சட்டத்தை திருத்தி அமைப்பதற்காகவும் சரிசெய்வதற்காகவும் சில திருத்தங்களுடன் இந்தச் சட்டசபைக்குமுன் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த மசோதாவையே சென்ற மே மாதம் இதே சட்டசபையின்முன்பாகக் கொண்டுவந்தபோது பல தோழர்கள் இதைப் பற்றி அலசிப் பார்த்துப் பேசி இருக்கிறார்கள். அதையும் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் ஒப்புக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார். இந்த மசோதாவைச் சரியாக திருத்தி அமைத்து மக்களுக்கு பயன்படும்படியாகவும், ஆலயங்களுக்குப் பயன்படும்படியாகவும், அரசாங்கத்திற்குப் பயன்படும்படியாகவும் மடங்களுக்குப் பயன்படும்படியாகவும் மற்றும் எல்லா வர்க்கத்தினர்களுக்கும் பயன்படும்படியாகவும் அமைக்க வேண்டும் என்ற எண்ணம் கொண்டதான் இந்த மசோதா கவும் அமைக்க வேண்டும் என்று எண்ணம் கொண்டதான் இந்த மசோதா செலக்ட் கமிட்டிக்கு அனுப்பப்பட்டது. அவ்விதம் அனுப்பிய பின் பல திருத்தங்களை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களும் ஒப்புக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார், அவ்விதம் திருத்தங்கள் ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளப்பட்டு மறுபடியும் இந்தச் சட்டசபைக்குக் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் அவரே பொறுப்பு ஏற்கக் கூடிய அளவில் திருத்தங்கள் கொண்டு வரப்படவில்லை என்று தன்னுடைய ரிப்போர்ட்டிலேயே ஒப்புக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார். அவர் ரிப்போர்ட்டின் கடைசி பாராவில் என்ன சொல்லி இருக்கிறார்கள் என்றால்

'As the Committee has not appreciably amended the provisions of the Bill, it considers that the Bill as amended by it, need not be republished'.

[Sri A. Ratnam] [6th August 1954]

இதிலிருந்து என்ன தெரிகிறது என்றால் இது செலக் கமிட்டியில் சரியானபடி பரிசீலனை செய்யப்படவில்லை என்று தெரிகிறது. செலக் கமிட்டியில் மெம்பர்கள் இரைப்பற்றி விவாதிக்கும் போது இந்தத்திருத்த மசோதாவை சரியானபடி கொண்டு வர வேண்டும் என்றும் அப்படிச் செய்து ஒவ்வொரு வாக்கியத்தையும் சரியான முறையில் பரிசீலித்து சட்டமாக்க வேண்டும் என்று முக்கியமாக கனம் கே. பாண்டியம் அவர்கள் சொன்னார். அப்பொழுது கனம் நிதி மந்திரி சி. சுப்ரமணியம் என்ன சொன்னார் என்றால் 'இப்பொழுது இந்தத் திருத்தங்களை எற்றுக்கொள் ளங்கள், மறுபடியும் மற்றொரு முறை விரிவான திருத்தங்கள் கொண்டு வந்து அதை நிறைவேற்ற ஏற்பாடு செய்கிறோம்'. அவர் சொன்னது கூட கமிட்டியின் ரிப்போர்ட்டில் அதுவும் ஜூலை மாதம் 2-ம் தேதியில் குறிப்பி டப்பட்டிருக்கிறது; அதாவது :—

'The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam felt that only those amendments which were urgently needed should be considered then and that the Government would go into that question in course of time. At present they could go on with the present amending Bill.'

பிறகு நாங்கள் சரியான முறையில் ஒரு சட்டம் தோற்றுவிக்கிறோம் என்று அவரே சொல்லி இருக்கிறார். அது ஒரு கமிட்டிக்கு விடப்பட்டு மறுபடியும் பாசீலனை செய்யப்பட வேண்டும் என்ற நோக்கத்தில் தான் அவர் அப்படி சொல்லி இருக்கிறார். அதுதான் காரணமே தவிர வேறு ஒன்றும் இல்லை. இந்த மசோதாவானது சென்ற மூன்று மாத காலமாய், அதாவது மே மாதம் முதற்கொண்டு, செலக் கமிட்டியில் இருந்திருக்கிறது. அதன் பிறகு சில திருத்தங்களுடன் இப்பொழுது இங்கு கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நிலைமை அவ்விதம் இருக்கும்போது ஏன் இன்னும் ஆறு மாதகாலம் இதை நிறுத்தி வைக்கக் கூடாது என்று கேட்கிறேன். அதன் மத்தியில் இதை ஒரு கமிட்டிக்கு அனுப்பிவைத்து நன்றாக பரிசீலனை செய்து மக்களுக்கும், அரசாங்கத்திற்கும், மடாலயங்களுக்கும், பொது மக்களுக்கும் ஏற்ற அளவில் நல்ல முறையில் சட்டங்களை திருத்தி அமைக்கவேண்டும் என்பது என்னுடைய திருத்தத்தின் நோக்கம். இந்த முறையில் என்னுடைய திருத்தத்தை பிரேரேபிக்கிறேன்.

"சென்ற மே மாத விவாதத்தின்போது முக்கியமாக இந்த மசோதா மக்களுக்கும் மடாலயங்களுக்கும், சர்க்காருக்கும் பொதுப்படையாக நன்மை அளிக்கும் அளவில் இருக்க வேண்டும் என்று விவாதித்திருக்கிறார்கள். மடாலயங்களின் சொத்துக்களும், மனைகளும் நிலங்களும் எல்லா நில மில்லாத மக்களுக்கும் பயன்படும்படியாக இருக்கும்படி ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று விவாதித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த நிலைமையை ஏற்படுத்தி மக்கள் சுபிட்சமாக வாழ வேண்டிய நிலைமையை உண்டு பண்ண வேண்டும் என்று விவாதித்தார்கள் : லட்சக்கணக்கான ஏக்கர் நிலங்களை வைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கும் மடாலயங்களின் நிலங்களை எடுத்து நிலமில்லாத வர்களுக்கும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் சரியான முறையில் கொடுத்து நாட்டை சுபிட்சமாக்க வேண்டும் என்றும் விவாதிக்கப்பட்டது. மடங்களையும், சத்திரங்களையும், வீட்டில்லாதவர்கள் வீடுகளாக பாவிப்பதற்கும், பள்ளிக் கூடங்கள் நடத்துவதற்கும் ஒதுக்கிவைத்து அவைகள் மக்களுக்கு உபயோகப்படும்படியான ஏற்பாடுசெய்ய வேண்டும் என்று விவாதிக்கப் பட்டது. மடங்களுக்கும், கோவில்களுக்கும் பல லட்சக் கணக்கான ஏக்கர் நிலங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அவ்விதம் இருந்தும், வருமானம் அதிகமாக வந்தும், பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் ஏற்படுத்துவதில்லை. மாணவர்கள் படிக்க வசதி இல்லாமல் தத்தளித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இதைப்பார்க்கும் போது மடங்களுக்கும் கோவில்களுக்கும் அதிகப்படியாக இருக்கும் சொத்துக்களை எடுத்து பாடசாலைகளையும், கலாசாலைகளையும் காலேஜ்களையும் அமைத்து நாடு முற்போக்கு அடையும்படியாகச் செய்ய வேண்டும். அப்பொழுது தான் நாடும் முன்னேற்றம் அடைய முடியும் என்பதாக சென்ற மே மாதம் நடந்த விவாதத்தின் போது அலகிப் பார்த்திருக்கிறோம்.

6th August 1954] [Sri A. Ratnam]

"ஆனால் இன்றையதினம் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கும் திருத்த மசோதாவைப் பார்க்கும்போது அதில் என்ன தெரிகிறது? மடங்களுக்கும் கோவில்களுக்கும் பாம்பரையான டிரஸ்டிகள் இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் கள்ளமார்க்கெட்டத்துவது போல் அதனதன் சொத்துக்களை எடுத்து உபயோகப்படுத்திக் கொண்டுவருகிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் ஒருசில மடாதிபதிகளும் ஒருசில வைதிகர்களும் அனுபவித்துக் கொண்டுவருகிறார்கள். இதற்காக 1951-ம் வருஷம் சட்டபூர்வமாக அரசாங்கம் அவைகளுக்கு அரசாங்கத்தின் சார்பாக அதிகாரிகளையும் கமிஷனர்களையும் டிரஸ்டிகளையும் நியமித்திருக்கிறார்கள். பல ஏரியா கமிட்டிகளையும் நியமித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் பல சச்சரவுகள் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. பிறகு அதிகாரிகளுக்கும் மடாதிபதிகளுக்கும் மடாலயங்களுக்கும் பல மோதல்கள் ஏற்பட்டு அதன் காரணமாக லட்சக்கணக்கான பணத்தை செலவழித்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் அந்தப் பணத்தைக் கொண்டு நாட்டிற்கு நன்மை செய்வதற்கு அவர்கள் முன்வரவில்லை. ஆனால் இந்த சட்டத்தின்படி பார்த்தால் பரம்பரை டிரஸ்டிகள் நிர்வகிக்கும் ஸ்தாபனங்களில், புதிய டிரஸ்டிகளை அதாவது பரம்பரை வழிவராத டிரஸ்டிகளை நியமித்தால் பழைய டிரஸ்டிகள் கேஸ்கள் போடுவதற்கு சட்டத்தில் உரிமை உண்டு. மற்றும் பாதகாணிக்கை போன்றவை களுக்கு கணக்கு வைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். அந்த நிலைமையில் இந்தச் சட்டம் இருக்கிறது. இந்திய அரசியல் சட்டத்தில் 25, 26 ஆவது பிரிவின்படி அவர்களுக்கு உரிமை அளிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதன் படி சுப்ரீம் கோர்ட் தீர்ப்பு கொடுத்து இப்பொழுது திருத்தச் சட்டம் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

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

"எதோ சில அதிகாரிகள் மீது குறைகூறி கேஸ் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். மடாதிபதிகள் மீது கேஸ் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதாவது சில்லரை விஷயங்களில் அவர்கள் கேஸ் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இதைத் தவிர வேறு ஒன்றும் இல்லை. அதற்குத் திருத்தம் வேண்டும் என்று இன்றைய தினம் சட்டம் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. மறுபடியும் இதை ஒரு கமிட்டிக்கு விடவேண்டும் என்று கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களே ஒப்புக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார். இப்பொழுது மூன்று மாத காலம் காத்து இருந்தது போல் மறுபடியும் இன்னும் ஆறு மாத காலம் காத்திருக்கலாம். இதை நிறைவேற்றியபிறகு கூட அதிகாரிகள் மடாதிபதிகள் சுப்ரீம் கோர்ட்டுக்குப் போகலாம். பிறகு அதன்படியும் திருத்தச் சட்டம் கொண்டு வரவேண்டியதாக இருக்கும். இதைப் பற்றி கனம் சி. சுப்ரமணியம் அவர்களே குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார். அதன்படி இன்னும் ஆறு மாதகாலம் காத்து மறுபடியும் எல்லா விதிகளையும் பரிசீலனை செய்து அரசியல் சட்டத்திற்குப் புறம்பாக இல்லாமல் இதைத் திருத்திக் கொண்டு வர வேண்டும் என்பது என்னுடைய நோக்கமாகும். எனவே இதை மந்திரி அவர்கள் ஒப்புக் கொள்ள வேண்டியது அவசியமாகும்.

"1947-ம் ஆண்டிலேயே கோவிலில் ஹரிஜனங்கள் நுழையும் சட்டம் கொண்டுவந்தார்கள். (Removal of Civil Disabilities Act) போன்று சட்டங்கள் கொண்டு வந்தார்கள். அவ்விதம் கொண்டுவந்தும் அந்த சட்டங்கள் எந்த நிலைமையில் இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது என்பது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். ஆய்வுத்தில் நுழையும் மசோதா எந்த நிலையில் இருக்கிறது என்பது இன்றையதினம் நாம் பார்க்கிறோம். தீண்டாமை இன்னமும் நாட்டுப்புரங்களில் பலமாகவே இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கின்றது என்பதற்கு நான் பல உதாரணங்களைக் கொடுக்கமுடியும். உதாரணமாக ஒன்று. இது இரண்டு வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்பு நடந்த சம்பவமோ அன்று, இரண்டாயிரம் வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்பு நடந்த சம்பவமோ அன்று, சென்ற ஞாயிறு தினம் இந்தச் சட்டசபை மெம்பர் ஸ்ரீ கட்டிமுத்து அவர்களும் ஜில்லா டெபுடி கலெக்டரும், மற்றும் போலீஸ் அதிகாரிகளுமாக சேர்ந்துக் கொண்டு தென்னாற்காடு, விருத்தாசலம், நீராமப்பட்டி என்ற கிராமத்தில் ஹரிஜன ஆலையப் பிரவேசம் செய்ய 1954-ம் ஆகஸ்டுமீ 16 அன்று முயற்சித்தபோது அங்கேயுள்ள உடையார்கள் எல்லோரு

46 THE MADRAS HINDU RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 1954 (L.A. BILL NO. 27 OF 1954)

[Sri A. Ratnam]

[6th August 1954]

மாகச் சேர்ந்துக் கொண்டு அதைத் தடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஹரிஜனங்கள் ஆலயங்களில் நுழைவதைத் தடுக்கக்கூடாது என்று மாதிரம் சட்டம் இருக்கிறது. இருந்தும் சப. அன்றைய தினம் அவர்கள் ஆலயத்திற்குள் நுழையமுடியாது திரும்பி வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே இந்த அறிவிப்பைப் பாதுகாப்பு மசோதா, தீண்டாமை ஒழிப்பு மசோதா, ஆலயப் பிரவேச மசோதா ஆகிய இவைகள் எல்லாவற்றையும் ஒன்றாக வைத்துப் பரிசீலனை செய்ய அவசியம் ஒரு கமிட்டியை நியமித்தாக வேண்டும். அவசரம் அவசரமாக இந்தத் திருத்தத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்து நிறைவேற்றுவதினால் எந்தவிதமான பயனும் கிடையாது. ஒரு கமிட்டியை நியமித்து ஆறு மாத காலத்திற்குள் இதை நன்கு பரிசீலனை செய்யச் சொல்லி அதன் பேரில் சரியானதொரு முடிவுக்கு சர்க்கார் வருவதே சாலச் சிறந்தது என்ற கருத்துடன் இந்த மசோதாவை ஆறு மாத காலத்திற்கு ஒத்திவைக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

12-30
p.m.

* SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the working of the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act has been a remarkable example of an Act producing the opposite effect of what was claimed for it by its sponsors. Perhaps it was never the intention of the sponsors of this piece of legislation to improve the management or administration of the endowments or the temples except to grab at the properties of those institutions. This would be evident from the fact that when the earliest legislation was brought on this topic, temples and institutions which had a low income—I believe less than Rs. 300—were omitted from its scope. This showed clearly that the Government wanted the institutions which had property and not the institutions themselves. As a result of this enactment, the Government and the trustees or the management had to do nothing else than to range themselves on opposite sides in law Courts. Sir, before the Amendment Act came into force, there were exceptionally good institutions and bad ones. But after the Act had been in force for so long, almost all the institutions have become uniformly bad. One need not have faith in God or religion to be hurt by the sight of half a dozen temples in dilapidated condition in almost all the villages. Sir, the Government should tell us in fairness why they have chosen to enact legislation in connection with institutions of a particular community. Of course, these are days when preaching secularism has become the fashion. If the intention of the Government is to promote the welfare of these institutions and make the management more effective, they will be charged with discrimination inasmuch as they have thought it fit to confer the benefit on a particular community. If it were otherwise, it will be a double discrimination because they seek to get at the properties only of a particular community. There has been a talk that the Central Government propose to bring forth comprehensive legislation covering all the religious and charitable institutions. The idea of bringing charitable institutions under Government control has at least a history of quarter of a century behind it. Still the Government have not thought it fit to extend the benefit of their administration to other communities and other endowments. Therefore, I would like the Hon. the Minister to give his views on that point.

6th August 1954] [Sri M. Narayana Kurup]

“ Then, Sir, it is claimed that this enactment is intended to remedy certain defects. I doubt whether the obnoxious provisions that have been knocked at the head by the Supreme Court can be made possible under the existing Constitution, because by removing a word here or changing a phrase there, we cannot bring even the present Bill within the scope of the present Constitution. Sir, clarity and definiteness ought to be the main virtues of any piece of legislation. Though this Bill contains only a few clauses, it is a garland of generalities woven on the thread of vagueness. For instance, I may point out that with regard to authorising persons to enter a particular temple or a place of worship, it is provided that he must conform to the usages, custom and other things prevailing in each temple. I am sure that in each case there will be an injunction suit preventing the person from entering into the temple. This would seem as though the Government have not taken into consideration at all the Removal of the Civil Disabilities Act. Take for instance the famous Guruvayur temple. Only Nambudri Brahmins can enter the *sanctum sanctorum*. For other Brahmins, Non-Brahmins and others, probably definite distance has been prescribed. Therefore, if an officer wants to enter a certain place, how is it possible without dispute to enter such a place in view of the vagueness in the expression? There is indefiniteness and inaccuracy in other sections also and phrases like ‘so far as may be’ and other generalizations occur.

“ Then, Sir, this Bill empowers the Commissioner to do a lot of things which even the trustees are not entitled to do. Under the guise of *cypres* application of surplus funds of endowments, the Commissioner is empowered to utilize temple funds for other purposes. It is provided that if a trustee utilizes the funds of the institution for any other purpose, he is liable to be deposed but if the Commissioner does it, it is lawful. This is strange logic and strange law. Let me not be dubbed as sectarian or narrow-minded if I scrutinize the implications a little more minutely. Our State collects revenue from all people and spends them for all irrespective of the quantum that is contributed by anybody or any community. In a similar manner, if the income or the surplus income from all religious institutions is taken over by the Government and spent for the welfare of the community as a whole, I would fight for an equitable distribution irrespective of the quantum that is contributed by any particular community. But to take the funds only from a particular section of religious endowments and spend it for everybody is not proper and I think that a legitimate objection can be raised to this. This should not be done. Under this Bill, that power is given to the Commissioner.

“ Then, Sir, there is a provision for the removal of trustees. I am not for a moment pleading for trustees, heads of maths or anybody else. By virtue of the power conferred by this section, the head of a holy math like the Sankaracharya math can be removed at the instance of the Commissioner on the ground of

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'his leading an immoral life or otherwise leading a life which is likely to bring the office of the head of the math into contempt.' It is possible that the Commissioner himself may not have faith in God or religion and may not know what morality is. Still, such an officer is to probe into the private life of the head of a holy math, sit in judgment over his conduct and remove him from office! I submit that such provisions are monstrous. If we want better administration of endowments, this is not the way of doing it. We have had enough experience of it in the working of religious institutions. If we have a department or a board consisting of persons possessing the necessary qualifications and competent to supervise, it is understandable. For entry into every department, the Government prescribe certain qualifications. But for the management of religious and charitable institutions, they think that anybody can manage them. Probably we are in the days of secularism. This amending Bill accomplishes nothing and I doubt very much whether it will accomplish even the claim put forward by the Government that it remedies the defects in the Act in the light of the Supreme Court judgment. If the Government really mean to manage the religious and charitable endowments better, they must bring forward a comprehensive Bill covering the institutions of not only a particular community but of all the people in the State; there must be some method in madness."

* SRI M. D. THYAGARAJA PILLAI :—"கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, ஹைகோர்ட்டு சபரீம் கோர்ட்டு இவைகளின் தீர்ப்பால் ஏற்பட்ட விளைவைச் சமாளிக்கும் நோக்கத்துடன் சர்க்கார் கொண்டு வந்துள்ள அறநிலையப் பாதுகாப்பு திருத்த மசோதாவை நான் வரவேற்பதுடன், இன்னும் இந்த மசோதாவில் செய்யப்படவேண்டிய அபிவிருத்திகள் என்னென்ன என்பதைப்பற்றி சில யோசனைகளையும் இச்சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

"இந்த தர்ம ஸ்தாபனங்கள், மடங்கள், ஆலயங்கள் ஆகிய இவைகளின் நிர்வாகத்தை ஒழுங்கு படுத்தும் முறையில் முந்தைய அரசாங்கம் 1927-ம் வருஷத்திலேயே ஒரு என்டென்மென்டு போர்டை ஏற்படுத்திற்று மீண்டும் சர்க்கார் 1951-ம் வருஷத்தில் அந்த ரிவிஜியஸ் என்டென்மென்டு போர்டின் கீழ் இருந்த நிர்வாகத்தைத் திறம்பட நடத்த தாங்களே எடுத்துக்கொண்டு, கமிஷனர், டெபுடி கமிஷனர், அலிஸ்டென்டு கமிஷனர்கள் இவர்களையெல்லாம் நியமித்து இவர்கள் மூலமாகவும் ஏரியாக் கமிட்டிகள் மூலமாகவும் நிர்வாகத்தை நடத்த ஆரம்பித்தார்கள். இருந்தும் முன்பு காணப்பட்ட குறைபாடுகள் எல்லாம் இன்றைக்கும் காணப்படுகின்றன. இப்போதிருக்கும் சட்டத்திற்கும், விதிகளுக்கும் முரணாகவே பழைய ஸ்கீம்கள் இருந்து வருவதால் பல காரியங்கள் அவைகளை அனுசரித்து நடைபெற்று வருகின்றன. இப்படியும் ஒரு நிர்வாகம் நடைபெறுமா என்று நீங்கள் எல்லோரும் ஆச்சரியப்படலாம். ஆனால் இன்றைக்கும் பல தேவஸ்தானங்களுக்குச் சென்று பார்த்தால் அங்கே நடந்துவரும் ஊழல்கள் நன்றாகத் தெரியும். குறிப்பாக பல இடங்களில் நிர்வாக அதிகாரிகளுக்கும், தர்ம கர்த்தாக்களுக்கும் ஒற்றுமை கிடையாது. ஏரியாக் கமிட்டிகள் இருக்கின்றனவே தவிர அக்கமிட்டிகள் சொல்லும் பல யோசனைகள் எதுவும் அங்கீகரிக்கப்படுவதேயில்லை. பெரும்பாலான நிர்வாக அதிகாரிகள் பழைய ஸ்கீம் படியேதான் இப்போதைய சட்டம் விதிகளுக்கு மாறாக நிர்வாகத்தை நடத்தி வருகிறார்கள். சர்க்கார் அனுப்பும் உத்திரவுகள் எல்லாம் தர்ம கர்த்தாக்களுக்குக் காட்டப்படுவதேயில்லை. சர்க்கார் நிர்வாக அதிகாரிகளுக்கு அவைகளை அனுப்புகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் தர்மகர்த்தாக்

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[Sri M. D. Thyagaraja Pillai]

களுக்குத் தெரிவிக்காமலே ஏதாவதொரு பதிலை அனுப்பிவிடுகிறார்கள். இதனால் தேவஸ்தான நிர்வாகம் வெகுவாகப் பாதிக்கப்படுகிறது. நிர்வாகத்தில் இந்தமாதிரியான ஊழல்கள் மலிந்து கிடப்பதன் காரணமாக, பெரும்பாலான ஆலயங்களில் வருமானம் வெகுவாகக் குறைந்துகொண்டே வருகின்றது. பழம் பெருமை மிக்க ஆலயங்கள் பல அழிந்துகொண்டே வருகின்றன. அவைகளின் கோபுரங்கள் பழுதாகிக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. குறிப்பாக தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவிற்குச் சென்று பார்த்தால் நான் சொல்வதன் உண்மை நன்கு விளங்கும். ஆகவே சர்க்கார் முதற்படியாக தர்மஸ்தாபனங்களின் நிர்வாகத்தை நல்ல முறையில் நடத்துவதற்கு வேண்டிய இலாகாவை அபிவிருத்தி செய்யவேண்டும். நிர்வாகம் சரியான முறையில் நடந்தால் தேவஸ்தானங்களின் வருமானம் ஆண்டுதோறும் அதிகப்படும். சர்க்கார் இலாக்காவுக்கும் அதிக வருமானம் வரும். ஒரு ஆலயத்திற்கு மிக அதிகமான பணம் வருமேயானால் அந்தப் பணத்தைக் கொண்டு அந்தப் பிரதேச மக்களுக்கும், அங்கு வரும் பக்தர்களுக்கும் செய்ய வேண்டிய சௌகரியங்களையெல்லாம் செய்து கொடுத்தது போக பாக்கியுள்ளவற்றைக் கொண்டு பழுதாகிக்கொண்டு வரும் பல வேறு கோயில்களைச் செப்பனிடவும் செலவிட வேண்டியது அவசியமாகும். பொறுப்புள்ள கோயில் நிர்வாகிகளுக்கு அளிக்கப்படும் சம்பளம் மிகக் குறைவானதாக இருக்கிறது. அனேக இடங்களில் அவர்கள் சம்பளம் மிகக் குறைவானதாக இருப்பதால் அவர்கள் தகுந்த முறையில் நடந்து கொள்ளாமலிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களது சம்பள லிமித்தில் பல கிரேடுகள் இருக்கின்றன. சிலர் இன்னமும் பழைய கிரேடுப்படியே சம்பளம் வாங்கிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இவைகளையெல்லாம் ஒழுங்கு படுத்தி நிர்வாக அதிகாரிகளுக்கும், கோயில் தர்மகர்த்தாக்களும் ஒற்றுமை நிலவும் படியாகச் செய்ய வேண்டும்.

"மேலும் சர்க்கார் ஒரு உத்தரவைப் போட்டால் அந்த உத்திரவு சரியான முறையில் எல்லோருக்கும் அறிவிக்கப்படுவதில்லை. குறிப்பாக எல்லா உத்திரவுகளும் ஏரியாக்கமிட்டி அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கும் தர்மகர்த்தாக்களுக்கும் அறிவிக்கப்படுவதில்லை. ஆகவே பஞ்சாயத்துப் போர்டு இலாக்காக்களில் வெளியிடும் புல்லட்டிஸ் போல சர்க்கார் உத்திரவுகளை எல்லாம் தமிழில் வெளியிட்டு அறநிலைய நிர்வாகிகளுக்கும், தர்ம கர்த்தாக்களுக்கும், ஏரியாக்கமிட்டி அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கும் அனுப்பினால் ரொம்பவும் நன்றாக இருக்குமென்று நான் சர்க்காருக்கு யோசனை கூற விரும்புகிறேன். உடனுக்குடன் இந்த உத்தரவுகள் எல்லோருக்கும் அனுப்பப்பட வேண்டும். இம்மாதிரியாக பல சீர்த்திருத்தங்களைச் செய்தால்தான் நம் ராஜ்யத்திலுள்ள தர்ம ஸ்தாபனங்களின் நிர்வாகத்தை நல்ல முறையில் நடத்த வசதி ஏற்படும். இதில் சர்க்கார் தக்க கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு நான் பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

SRI C. KANDASAMY :—"கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்துமத தர்ம பரிபாலன சட்டத்திற்கு சில திருத்தங்களைக் கொண்டுவந்து, அவைகள் பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டியால் பரிசீலிக்கப்பட்டு நம் முன் வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அதைப்பற்றி விரிவாக, ஷரத்துவாரியாக விவாதம் நடத்தும்போது எங்கள் சார்பாக கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கக்கூடிய திருத்தங்கள் பேரில் அபிப்பிராயங்கள் சொல்லப்படும். அதற்கு மத்தியில் இப்பொழுது பொதுவாக தேவாலயங்களும் மடாலயங்களும் இன்று இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் இப்பொழுது கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கக்கூடிய திருத்தங்கள் போதுமா என்பதைப்பற்றி இந்தச்சபை முதன்முதல் பரிசீலிக்கவேண்டும்.

"மடாலயங்களும் தேவாலயங்களும் பல நூறு ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன் ஏற்பட்ட அந்தக்காலத்தில் கேள்விமுறையிலலாத அளவுக்கு நிலங்களை சொந்தமாக வைத்துக்கொண்டிருந்தன. அப்பொழுது நிறைய நிலங்களும் குறைந்த ஜனத்தொகையும் இருந்த காரணத்தினால் இப்பொழுது ஏற்பட்டுள்ள நிலைமை அந்தக்காலத்தில்-இல்லாமல் இருந்தது. இதையுங் நாம் ஞாபகத்தில் வைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். இன்றையதினம் எந்த

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அளவுக்கு நம் தேசத்தில் மாறுதல் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதைப்பார்க்க வேண்டும். குறிப்பாக அன்னிய ஏகாதிபத்தியம் இந்த நாட்டில் இருந்து வெளியேறியபோது ஜனங்கள் மூன்று எவ்வளவு மகத்தான பிரச்னைகள் தலையெடுத்து இருக்கின்றன என்பதைப்பார்க்கும்போது அதற்கேற்றமுறையிலே தர்ம பரிபாலனம் இருந்தால்தான் அது நீடித்து நிற்க முடியும் என்பதை சபையின் கவனத்திற்கு கொண்டுவர ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

“இன்றையதினம் இருக்கக்கூடிய சூழ்நிலையில் பல லட்சக்கணக்கான மக்கள் வேலையில்லாமல் திண்டாடிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். பல லட்சக் கணக்கான ஏழை குழந்தைகளுக்கு எழுந்தறிவுகூட அளிக்கமுடியாத நிலை நாட்டில் நிலவுகிறது. பல நேயாளிகள் ஆஸ்பத்திரி வசதிகூட இல்லாமல் தத்தளித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இதுபோன்றவைகளை பராமரிப்பதற்கு இந்த மடாலயங்கள், கோவில்கள் சொத்தின் பெரும்பகுதியை செலவிட்டால் கடவுளுக்கோ அல்லது மடங்களுக்கோ அல்லது மதத்திற்கோ எந்த விதத்திலும் குந்தகம் ஏற்படுவிடாது. அந்த முறையில் திருத்தங்கள் செய்யப்படவேண்டும் என்று விரும்புகிறேன். இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் நிலையில் உயர்ந்த எண்ணத்துடன் பல சிக்கல்களை தீர்க்கக் கூடிய முறையில் நிர்வாக பொறுப்பை சரிவர ஏற்படுத்தினாலொழிய இந்த மடங்களிலும் கோவில்களிலும் ஊழல் மலிந்து மனிதத்தன்மை இல்லாத கூடங்களாக காட்சியளிக்கும் என்று சொன்னால் அது மிகையாகாது. இந்த மடாதிபதிகளின் வாழ்க்கையைப்பற்றி கேட்கப்போனால் மிகமிக கேவலமாகியிருக்கிறது. சந்நியாஸிகோலத்தில் உள்ளவர்கள் படாடோபமாக மக்களால் மிக வெறுக்கத்தக்க முறையில் வாழ்கிறார்கள் என்பதை யாராலும் மறுக்க முடியாது.

“தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் மடங்களிலும், கோவில்களிலும் டிரஸ்டியாக இருப்பவர்கள் பல நூற்றுக்கணக்கான ஏக்கர் புஞ்செய் நிலங்களை வைத்திருக்கும் நிலப்பிரபுக்களே. இவைகளெல்லாம் சொல்லும்போது நான் நாஸ்திக வாதம் பேசுகிறேன் என்றே கடவுளைப்பற்றி குறைகூறுகிறேன் என்றே நினைக்கவேண்டாம். இந்தக் கோவில்களைச் சுற்றிலும் மடங்களைச் சுற்றிலும் இருப்பவர்கள் நல்ல முறையில் வாழவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணம் இருக்கவேண்டும். பெரும்பாலும் நூற்றுக்கணக்கான நிலங்கள் வைத்திருக்கும் பட்டாதார்களிடம் தான் இவைகளெல்லாம் ஒப்படைக்கப்படுகின்றன. ஆகவே இந்தச் சொத்து இவர்களின் பரம்பரைச் சொத்தாகப் போய்விடுகிறது. ஆதலால் இவர்கள் வைப்பதுதான் சட்டமாக இருக்கிறது. தங்கள் சொந்த ஸ்தாபனமாகவே கருதுகிறார்கள். தங்கள் இஷ்டப்படி பணத்தை செலவழிக்கவும், அரசியல் செல்வாக்கு பெற்று எந்த விதமான காரியங்களையும் சாதித்துக்கொள்ள முடிகிறது. தங்களிழை, உள்ளவர்களை தங்கள் இஷ்டப்படி நடத்துகிறார்கள். இவர்கள் எந்தவிதமான காரியங்களைச் செய்தாலும் இவர்களைக் கேட்பார் ஒருவருமில்லை. இங்கு இருக்கும் பணம் பாழாக்கப்படுகிறது. மக்களுக்கு பயன்படக்கூடிய வகையில் உபயோகப்படுத்தப்படவில்லை என்று அனுபவம் உள்ள எவரும் மறுக்கமாட்டார்கள் என்பதை நூற்றுக்கணக்கான உதாரணங்களோடு விளக்கலாம். குறிப்பாக மடங்களிலும் கோவில்களிலும் எளிமையும் தூய்மையான வாழ்க்கையும் முக்கியமாகக் கருதப்படவேண்டும். திருநீரும், உத்திராசூ மாலையும், நாமமும் அணிந்திருந்தால் அவர்களுக்கு மதிப்பு கொடுக்கும் காலம் மலையேறி விட்டது. உள்ளத்தில் தூய்மையும், நியாயமான உணர்வும், எளிய வாழ்க்கையும் நடத்தவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணம் உடையவர்களினால் தான் இக்கோயில்களுக்கும், மடங்களுக்கும் மதிப்பும் விமோசனமும் ஏற்படுமே தவிர, வெறும் சம்பிரதாயத்திற்காக மக்களை அவர்கள் வணங்க வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால் அது நடக்காத காரியம்.

“இந்த டிரஸ்டிகள் அமர்த்தப்படுவதிலும்கூட எந்த அளவில் நியமிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள் என்ற வரையரை கிடையாது. முன்னாள் ஜஸ்டிஸ் கப்சி ஆளும் கட்சியாக இருந்தபோது அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டியவர்களையே அமர்த்திக்கொண்டார்கள். இப்போதும் அம்மாதிரியாகவே காங்கிரஸ் கட்சி பதவிக்கு வந்த பிறகும் பல லட்சக்கணக்கான ஏக்கர் நிலங்களை

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வைத்திருப்பவர்களுக்கும், பெரும் பெரும் பணக்காரர்களுக்கே இந்த டிரஸ்டி பதவிகள் அளிக்கப்படுகிறது. இந்த மாதிரியாக மாறி மாறி பழைய பரம்பரை பாத்தியதை நீடித்து வருகிறதேயொழிய கிராமங்களிலிருக்கக்கூடிய ஏழைமக்களை அன்பாக நடத்தக்கூடிய ஒருவரை அமர்த்துவதில்லை. பிரதேசக் கமிட்டியில் பெரும்பாலானவர்கள் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் தான் உட்கார்ந்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இவ்விடங்களிலெல்லாம் இன்னும் பழைய முறையே நீடித்துவருகிறது. தங்கள் நிலங்களையும் கோவில் நிலங்களையும் ஒன்றாக சேர்த்து பயிரிடுகிறார்கள். கோவில் செலவிலேயே தங்களுடைய சொந்த செலவையும் சேர்த்து எழுதிவிடுகிறார்கள். ஏழைகள் மிக மிக கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அன்புத் தன்மையில் அவர்களை நடத்தி அவர்களின் அபிமானத்தை பெறுவதற்கு பதிலாக சைவம், வைஷ்ணவம் என்று பேசி மக்களை ஏமாற்றி பெருவாரியான பணத்தைக் கொள்ளையடிக்கிறார்கள். ஏழை எளியவர்களுக்கு எந்த விதமான நன்மையும் ஏற்படுவதில்லை. ஒழுங்காக நடத்தப்படும் கோவில்கள் 100-க்கு ஒன்று இரண்டு இருக்குமேயொழிய, மற்ற பெரும்பாலான கோவில்கள் மிகவும் மோசமான முறையில் நிர்வகிக்கப்பட்டு வருகின்றன. இதைப்பற்றி எவ்வளவு தான் புகார் செய்தபோதிலும் எந்தவிதமான நடவடிக்கையும் எடுக்கப்படுவதில்லை. இங்கு இருக்கும் டிரஸ்டிகளும் அதிகாரிகளும் நேரடியாக பணத்தை கொள்ளை அடித்திருந்தாலும்கூட எந்த விதமான நடவடிக்கை நடக்கப்படுவதோ தண்டனை விதிக்கப்படுவதோ கிடையாது. பல லட்சக் கணக்கான ரூபாய்கள் நியாயமற்ற முறையில் செலவழிக்கப்படுகிறது.

“சென்ற மூன்று வருஷ காலமாக பல கோவில்களின் நிர்வாகம் மிகவும் ஊழல் மலிந்தவையாக காணப்படுகிறது. இதைப்பற்றி புகார் செய்தும் டிபார்ட்மெண்டுக்கு மனுக்கள் அனுப்பியபோதிலும் இதன்மேல் நடவடிக்கை ஒன்றும் எடுக்கப்படவில்லை. நாட்டில் இந்தவிதமான நிலை நீடித்திருக்கும்போது பள்ளி ஆசிரியர்களிடம் தெய்வ நம்பிக்கை குறைந்து கொண்டே போகிறது என்று கனம் சுப்ரமணியம் பேசுகிறார். சரியான படி நிர்வாகம் நடந்தால்தானே, அன்புடன் மக்களிடம் பழகினால்தானே, அன்புநெறி போதிக்கப்பட்டால்தானே தெய்வநம்பிக்கை ஏற்படும். இன்றையதினம் தெய்வத்தைப் பணயமாக வைத்து கண்டபடி பணத்தைக் கையாளுகிறார்கள். பாடுபடும் ஏழை விவசாயிகளுக்குப் பணம் சேறுவதில்லை.

“தஞ்சையிலுள்ள ஒவ்வொரு கோவிலிலுள்ள நிலங்களில் 10, 15 ஏக்கர் நிலங்கள் வீதம் குறைந்தபட்சம் மூன்று லட்சம் ஏழை குடியானவர்களுக்கு கொடுக்கலாம். பத்து லட்சம் பேர்கள் இதனால் நிம்மதியாக வாழ வழி செய்யலாம். இதன் மூலமாக ஓர் பெரிய பிரச்சனையைத் தீர்க்கமுடியும். நிலச்சீர்திருத்தம் ஒருபுறம் இருக்க, குடியானவர்களுக்கு கொடுக்கப்படும் நிலங்கள் நடுத்தரக் கிராம நேரடியாக கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டும். இம்மாதிரியான காரியங்களை அரசாங்கம் செய்ய மனவந்தால் சுமார் மூன்று லட்சம் குடும்பங்கள் சீறும் சிறப்புமாக வாழ்வதற்கு ஏதாவது வழி இருக்கும் என்று நான் சொல்வது மிகையாகாது. இதனால் ஒவ்வொரு தாலுக்காவிலுள்ள மக்கள் சுகமாக வாழ்வதற்கு வழி உண்டு. ஏன் தஞ்சை ஜில்லா பசிப்பினியின்றி மிகவும் செழிப்புற்று விளங்கும். ஓரளவுக்கு இந்த சென்னை மாகாணத்திற்கே இதனால் பெரும் பயன் ஏற்பட முடியும். இவற்றையெல்லாம் யோசித்து விவசாயிகளுக்கு நன்மை கிடைக்கும்படியான திருத்தங்களை ஏற்படுத்தி இந்தச் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வருமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ஆங்காங்கே நியமிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் பிரதேச கமிட்டிகள் கூடுமான வரை அந்தந்த பகுதியிலுள்ள மக்களின் அபிலாஷைகளை ஆதரித்து அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டியவைகளைச் செய்ய முற்படவேண்டும். அந்த பிரதேசத்திலுள்ள மக்களின் மத்தியில் தேர்தலை வைத்து அவர்களின் வாக்கிற்கு மதிப்பு கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இருபது, முப்பது வருஷ காலமாக பரம்பரையாக இருந்தவர்களின் குடும்பத்தில் வந்தவர்கள் தான் டிரஸ்டியாக நியமிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். ஆதலால் இந்த நில பிரபுக்களை எதிர்த்து இங்கு இருக்கும் அதிகாரிகளும், மற்றவர்களும் போராடவேண்டியவர்களாயிருக்க

[Sri C. Kandasamy] [6th August 1954]

கிறார்கள். நிர்வாக காரியங்களில் கமிஷனர்கூட இந்த டிரஸ்டிகளை எதிர்த்து ஒன்றும் செய்ய இயலாத நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆதலால் இந்த டிரஸ்டிகளிடம் வேலை செய்யும் ஊழியர்களும் அதிகாரிகளும் ஒரு பெரிய போராட்டத்தை நடத்தவேண்டியவர்களாயிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த மாதிரியாக பெரிய பணக்காரர்களையும், நிலப் பிரபுக்களையும் டிரஸ்டிகளாக அமர்த்தப்படுவதைவிட, ஏழைகளிடம் அன்போடு பழக்கக்கூடிய டிரஸ்டிகளை நியமித்தால் டிரஸ்டிகளுக்கும் ஊழியர்களுக்குமிடையே ஒற்றுழைப்பு ஏற்படும். கோவில்களிலும் மடங்களிலும் நிர்வாகம் நல்ல முறையில் நடைபெறும் என்பதை இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member may continue his speech after lunch. The House will now adjourn for lunch and meet again at 3 p.m.”

(After lunch—3 p.m.)

SRI C. KANDASAMY :—“ கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, காலையில் நான் நிர்வாக அதிகாரிகளைப்பற்றிப் பேசிக்கொண்டிருந்தேன். அதுசம்பந்தமாக பேசும்போதும் கிராமங்களில் இருக்கும் கோவில்களின் சூழ்நிலையை கவனிக்கும்போதும் அங்குள்ள பெரிய நிலப் பிரபுக்கள்தான் அங்குள்ள கோவில்களில் டிரஸ்டிகளாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால்தான் நிர்வாக ஊழல்கள் ஏற்பட்டு கோவில்கள் அழியக்கூடிய நிலை ஏற்படுகிறது. அதன் காரணம் அங்குள்ள நிர்வாக அதிகாரிகளுக்கு சம்பளம்தான் செலவாகிறது. அவர்களுக்கு மிகவும் குறைந்த சம்பளம் கொடுக்கப்படுவதால் தான் இந்த நிலைமை ஏற்படுகிறது; அதனால்தான் ஒவ்வொரு தேவஸ்தானமும் ஊழலில் முழுகவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அதிகாரிகளுக்கு நியாயமான சம்பளம் கொடுத்து நிர்வாகப் பொறுப்பு ஏற்கக் கூடியவர்களை நியமிக்கவேண்டியதும் அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. அவ்விதம் நிர்வாகிகளைப்பொறுக்கும் அதிகாரம் டிபார்ட்மெண்டின் கையில் இருப்பதால் சரியான முறையில் நிர்வாகிகளை நியமிப்பது கிடையாது. இந்தப் பொறுப்பை சர்வீஸ் கமிஷன் கையில் கொடுத்தால் நிர்வாகம் சரிவர நடத்துவதற்கு வழி ஏற்படும். இதனால் எல்லோருக்கும் கோவில் சம்பந்தமான வழிபாடுகளில் ஊக்கம் ஏற்படும். பிறகு எல்லோருக்கும் கடவுளிடத்தில் பரிபூர்ண பக்தி சுதந்திரம் ஏற்படும்.

“ இப்பொழுது கோவில்களுக்கும் மடங்களுக்கும் அதிகப்படியான சொத்துமும் பணமும் இருப்பதால்தான் அவைகளைப்பற்றி அதிகமாக பேசவேண்டிய அவசியம் ஏற்படுகிறது. நிர்வாகஸ்தர்கள் சரியானபடி நிர்வாகம் நடத்தாமல் இருப்பதால்தான் கோவில்களுக்கும் மடங்களுக்கும் கெட்ட பெயர் ஏற்பட்டுவருகிறது. ஆயிரக்கணக்கான பணத்தை செலவு செய்து பிரசாரம் செய்தாலும், திருவெம்பாவை, திருப்பாவை மகாநாடுகள் பல நடத்தினாலும் செல்வாக்கு வந்துவிடாது. இவ்விதம் கோவில்களின் பணத்தை எடுத்து செலவழிப்பதால்தான் அவர்களுடைய செல்வாக்கும் குறைந்து வருகிறது. அதனால் பல கோவில்கள் அழியக்கூடிய நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதை கவனியாமல் இருந்தால் எந்த நிலைமைக்குக் கொண்டுவரப் விடும் என்பதை எடுத்துக்காட்ட ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

“ அடுத்தபடியாக, கோவில்களுக்கும் மடங்களுக்கும் பல லட்சக்கணக்கான ஏக்கர் நிலங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. இந் நிலங்களை சரியான முறையில் குத்தகைக்கு விட்டால்தான் தேவஸ்தானங்களுக்கும் மடங்களுக்கும் செல்வாக்கும் மதிப்பும் ஏற்படும் என்பதைக் கூற ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். இவ்விஷயங்களை கவனித்து, கணக்கில் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் தக்க காலத்திற்குள் ஒரு திருத்த சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வருவதற்கு வழிவகை செய்தால் உண்மையாகவே அவர் எல்லோருடைய பாராட்டுதலுக்கும் உரியவராவார் என்பதை எடுத்துக்காட்ட ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். கோவில்கள் விஷயம் கிராமங்களில் பெரிய பிரச்சனையாக இருக்கிறது. மக்கள் மதத்தை வெறுக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமைக்கு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். மதத்தைப் பற்றி கேவலமாக பேசக்கூடிய அளவில் நிலைமை வந்திருக்கிறது.

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“ இன்றையதினம் கோவில்களில் சீர்திருத்தம் நடந்துகொண்டு இருக்கிறது. அதை வரவேற்கிறோம். கோவில்கள் சுத்தமாக இருக்கக்கூடிய அளவில் நிர்வாகம் நடக்க வேண்டும் என்ற ஒரு நடவடிக்கையை எடுத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதை நாங்கள் வரவேற்கிறோம். கோவில்கள் சுத்தமாக இருக்க வேண்டியதுதான். ஆனால் கோவில் நிர்வாகத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடியவர்கள் ஒழுங்காகவும் நேர்மையாகவும் இருக்கும்படியாகச் செய்வது ரொம்பவும் அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. மதப் பிரசாரத்தில் மட்டும் இப்பொழுது நிர்வாகம் நடந்துகொண்டு வருகிறது. மடங்கள் ஏற்பட்டதன் எண்ணம் மதத்தைப்பற்றி நல்ல முறையில் பிரசாரம் செய்யவேண்டும் என்பதற்காகத்தான். ஆனால் இப்பொழுது மடங்கள் மிகவும் மோசமாக இருக்கின்றன. கவர்ன்மெண்ட் டிபார்ட்மெண்டும் மிகவும் மோசமாக இருக்கிறது. இது சம்பந்தமாக பல திருத்தங்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அவைகள் நியாயமான திருத்தங்கள். அவைகளையெல்லாம் ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். கமிஷனருக்கு அதிகப்படியான அதிகாரம் கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்றும் திருத்தம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. 5 சத விதிகம் வசூல் செய்வதை 7½ சதவிதிகம் வசூல் செய்து டிபார்ட்மெண்டை நல்ல முறையில் நடத்தவேண்டும் என்றும் ஒரு திருத்தம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நிர்வாகத்தை நல்ல முறையில் நடத்துவதற்கு பணம் வேண்டும். அதற்காகத் தான் அந்தத்திருத்தம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நல்ல நோக்கத்துடன் தான் அந்த திருத்தங்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அவைகளை எல்லாம் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI K. VENKATASWAMY NAIDU :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, this Bill has come just to rectify some defects which have been pointed out in the original Act. Though the Act was passed in 1951, we were not able to make any appreciable progress all these three years because every section was questioned and the High Court's decision was very much against the Act. But luckily, the Supreme Court took a very sane and reasonable attitude and it has helped a great deal to solve the difficulties. Sections 21, 30 (2), 31, 35, 56 and 63 to 69 are the only sections which were declared invalid and section 76 (1) was declared invalid as conflicting with the Fundamental Rights. So we shall now confine ourselves to these sections. These sections deal with three or four aspects of temple administration.

“ Section 21 deals with the right of entry in a public temple or other religious institution for certain purposes. This has been misunderstood as conflicting with temple-entry and it was said by a Member who spoke this morning that this is a negation of temple-entry. That is not at all the point at issue here. The right of entry to certain very important places in a temple is given only to those who perform religious functions there. If the Commissioner or other people have to go to places like the *sanctum sanctorum*, they are allowed to go subject to certain conditions. That is all the point that is involved in this section. Though the section was held invalid, it was said that the right of entry might be allowed under certain conditions. One condition is the giving of notice to the trustee and another condition is that the practices and usages of the institution concerned should be respected. A provision is also made that the servants of the institution could also enter such places if they are authorized by the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner. Considering

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the restrictions that are imposed, there is sufficient guarantee that the practices and usages of the institution will be respected. I think that the section as amended is in conformity with the wish of the Supreme Court and that it is in order.

“ Section 30 (2) provides for the provision of amenities for the worshippers and for the training of archakas and othuvars. Othuvars recite verses and sing songs in praise of God. I do not see why there should be any express permission conferred on anybody to provide for these things. These are all very essential and necessary things connected with the temple. The worshippers must be given all facilities. It is not a question of merely taking money from them and asking them to shift for themselves. During the festival in Guruvayur, lakhs of people come. What are the amenities that are provided to the worshippers? The temple gets a lot of income. But compared to the income, the amenities that are provided to the worshippers are very little. It should not be considered that provision of amenities to the worshippers is something extraordinary or is not a routine work of the temple. The idea must be that these are certain things which every temple that has got some money should do. The permission of the Commissioner is not necessary in this respect because these are things which must be done as a matter of routine. This has been made a separate matter for which the permission of the Commissioner is required. But the present amendment makes the matter more liberal. It says that the Commissioner will advise the trustees who will do all that is necessary for the provision of amenities to worshippers.

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“ In the Tirupati temple, which has got a large surplus, we have seen that many amenities are provided to the worshippers by way of water-supply, accommodation and other things. So, there is every convenience for people to go and worship in that temple. Similarly, every temple which has some surplus and which can afford the expenditure must provide such amenities to the worshippers. But, usually, what happens is this. The municipality or the panchayat levies a fee and the temple is forced to pay that money. The moment that the fee is paid, the temple gets rid of all responsibility and it is said that it is the business of the municipality or the panchayat to provide amenities to the worshippers. That is not enough. Where the temple can afford the expenditure, those in charge of it must themselves do as much as possible for the convenience of the worshippers. They must have choultries for accommodating worshippers. They must provide them with water facilities. There should not be a conflict with the Local Administration Department in this respect. I am saying all this only to emphasize that provision of amenities to worshippers should not be considered an extraordinary work but a routine work. In the same way, the training of archakas and othuvars is also a necessity in the case of temples. The archaka, to get any prestige for his place, must be a learned man who knows the scriptures and is able to win the respect of worshippers. So, this need

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not be a special matter in respect of which the advice of the Commissioner should be called for. But wherever it is possible, it may be done. The guidance of the Commissioner in this matter will, of course, be very valuable. So, this section has been rightly amended.

“ Now, section 31 deals with the surplus funds of temples. Everybody's greedy eyes are naturally upon this surplus. But if one examines the question, one will find that there are very few temples which have got a real surplus. Sometimes, artificial surpluses are created. That is because the Department does not allow various items in the budget. Temples are not repaired and certain amenities for worshippers are not provided. These are not considered to be routine things and only routine things are provided for in the budget. All these things which a cultured society will require are not allowed in the ordinary budget. For instance, I am told that recently after the decision of the Courts, propaganda lectures and classes have been omitted in the budget. The Department appears to have said that these things come under section 57 or section 31, that they are not of a routine nature, that hereafter they should not conduct any lectures or classes and that the special permission of the Commissioner must be obtained for that purpose. In this way, some surpluses are created. Look at any temple in South India, e.g., the Madurai temple, the Rameswaram temple or the Srirangam temple. There is no surplus at all in these temples. They are big institutions. For their ordinary work itself, they have not sufficient money. But there are a few smaller temples which have got some surplus. If this surplus is to be properly utilized, I would say that it must be first used for the renovation of the temples. Wonderful works of art are there and they have got to be preserved if our art and culture should be really respected. But this is not being done. Very few renovation works are undertaken. For instance, in the Tirupugalur temple there is some surplus, but the temple is in a dilapidated condition. Renovation work has not been undertaken in that temple. So, wherever it is possible, renovation work must be speedily undertaken.

“ The Kaliaperumal temple in the Tiruchirappalli district has a large surplus, but the worshippers are not given any facilities whatsoever. It is a money-grabbing institution. The pilgrim goes there but he has no accommodation or water-supply. It must not be like this. We must give very high priority to provision of facilities for the pilgrims. If such things are done, there will be no surplus at all. First of all, we must look to the comforts of the people who give the money. That is a mere humane service which we can do. Without doing that, there is no use of creating surpluses.

“ Then, there is the Mariamman temple in Periapalayam, very near Madras. There the pilgrims are living under trees. If it rains they are drenched. No amenities are provided but still there

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is the accumulation of surplus. What I say is this. Very little surplus is there. We must not think that we must accumulate this surplus where essential amenities have got to be provided.

"Section 21-A is a provision which is newly introduced. This is in pursuance of an undertaking given to the President of India. This is a very important provision. We must have very great regard for the President of India and we must see that the undertaking is followed up by means of this provision. New section 21-A says—

'The Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner . . . shall, so far as may be, observe forms and ceremonies appropriate to the religious institution in respect of which such powers are exercised and, in the case of a math, act in conformity with the usages of the math in his dealings with the head of the math.'

So, it must be remembered that these temples have got their own different cults and each cult must be respected. This is a point which must be borne in mind whenever we deal with the question of temples. This is what the President has suggested and so, the new provision is made. I welcome it very much. It must not be a mere pious wish but it should be a directive to all officials, and every official should take a pledge when he enters the temple that he will respect the sentiments of the people and see that their religious practices are observed satisfactorily.

"Then, I come to the Endowments Administration Fund. I must congratulate the Government on finding a way out of the difficult impasse. Since it was said that this levy should not be imposed, it has become a very knotty question. But the Government have been able to discover this method and by this, they will be able to get the necessary money for this Fund. But we must not, as some hon. Member has suggested, increase this levy. Already, the rate is 5 per cent or 6½ per cent which is very high. So, we must collect only the necessary amount and must not create again some surplus. It is said that some surplus fund will be created out of which renovation of other temples will be undertaken. But this is not the stage for it. The Government must win the confidence of the public that they are doing the work properly and that they deserve to be given more money. Till then, it is enough if they get so much money as is necessary to run this department. So, the present levy is quite sufficient and I should say is even a little more than necessary. I think we must be satisfied with that.

"On this occasion, I would like to refer to another matter. The Department is very much undermanned. There are not sufficient Inspectors and there is a heavy load on the available staff. That is why many of the items of work are not attended to. For instance, the Charities Department has not begun to function. The Government by a Notification have said that if any particular charitable institution was mismanaged, it may be brought to the notice of the Government. But, the Department has not touched the fringe of the matter as it does not have sufficient staff. It is worthwhile to have special staff for this purpose. There are many

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Charities in the hands of private individuals which have lot of money. If the Government want to use all this money for public good, there must be a separate Department with at least a skeleton staff to begin with. It may be said that there is the Administrator-General. Whatever it is, there is case for separate staff. It is very necessary that the Charities Department should begin to function as soon as possible with necessary staff so that a number of Charities, whose funds are at the present time mismanaged by private individuals, may also be covered. For all these things, this fee, which has not been collected so far and which will be collected now will be an advantage.

"Sir, these are some of the main features of the Bill. The Bill is a very small one and has been brought forward to rectify certain defects in the previous Act, which have been pointed out by the Supreme Court. What is most important now is that we must get prestige for the Department. I am sure after the passing of this Bill, the Department will be able to do better work. Then it will be time to think of overhauling the whole system of administration. After the Department makes some progress and after it is able to stand on its legs, we can think of other improvements. After some time we can review the whole matter and see if we cannot make better provisions on various aspects. Till then, I think we should be satisfied with the present Bill that is before the House and I request the House to pass the same."

* SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, I have a few observations and general comments to offer on this Bill which has been brought before the House, apart from one or two observations on the actual sections and wording of sections.

"Sir, the Bill is far too meagre and probably is meant to be a minor amendment to the major Act. But, then, the subject-matter of the Bill is that in trusts and charities and similar institutions of a religious character that will be brought under public control, mismanagement of any kind should be prevented. This is very desirable thing though it is a very wide subject. As it is, we see that only Hindu Religious and Charitable institutions are brought under such control. But this State and the people of this State in their turn should be the watch dogs of not merely Hindu Religious and Charitable institutions, but also of Muslim Religious and Charitable institutions and also Christian institutions. There is no reason why the Hindu community alone should derive the benefits from these institutions and why the Muslim and Christian communities also should not derive such benefits from their respective religious institutions. The Muslims and Christians are, I suppose, suffering under the same handicap as Hindus. There are excellent Muslim Charitable institutions which are mismanaged by private individuals. Why should such institutions be under the stranglehold of these people? The Christian institutions also suffer likewise. No doubt, India is a secular State and there should not be any discrimination between one religion

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and another. All the same, I think there is nothing to prevent us from bringing forward a comprehensive legislation which will cover all the three major religions and perhaps a few other minor religions. Let our Muslim and Christian brethren also get the benefits which the Hindus get. My point is that all the religious and charitable institutions which at present cater to the benefit of any section of the public must be brought under the purview of a comprehensive legislation. That is my first appeal.

"Secondly, I wish to state that the present Act has not been working satisfactorily at all. It is a pity—the Hon. Minister in charge of this Bill and the ex-Minister may pardon me for saying this—that the various officers of the Department dealing with religious endowments have not wholly satisfied the people. I know the hereditary trustees have been, in many cases even in Malabar, guilty of gross negligence, mismanagement and things like that. They have been helping themselves to acquire large sums of money which do not belong to them and which could be put to public use. Now, the management of the institutions which were under the trustees, has been handed over to executive officers who are under the control of the Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner or whoever he may be for the time being. I know of several cases even in Malabar where these executive officers have become wastrels, squanderers and swindlers and also a great menace to public. Large sums of money are committed to the care of such people. Men of straw and men with minor security or very little guarantee have been appointed to positions of trust and great responsibility. Such people have now been appointed as Managers of these institutions. Again, somebody with little or no experience are imported into a particular place from a distant place. For an institution at Tellicherry, they bring a person from Palghat and for an institution at Palghat they bring a man from Payyanur. In this manner, persons who have no local check or control and about whom nothing is known are appointed. If for any reason they are dismissed, they go back to their place and there is no hold on them, as they are men with no stake. The management of the institutions is left to the care of such people. I know of numerous cases where these officers have been playing ducks and drakes with the funds committed to their care. People say that there is a centralized form of administration and the higher officers could always investigate into the work and conduct of these officers. No doubt enquiries into such cases are conducted. But, we know that they are only dilatory and elaborate enquiries. Retired persons are appointed for this purpose. They may or may not meet as health may not permit them. If, however, health permits them, they may meet once in three months or so. This is the nice way in which these officers are getting along with such enquiries. Nobody seems to bother about these matters. Hardly one executive officer gets punished for mismanagement. The whole lot of them continue in their jobs and even after enquiries, they are allowed to continue in the saddle. Even in one or two cases, if they

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receive some punishment, they somehow or other get themselves reinstated in service and immediately they find themselves in their old positions, they are able to wreak their vengeance. I am pressing this point in such strong terms in the hope that the Government will look into this matter and exercise proper control over these officers. I only wish to bring home to the Hon. Minister in charge of this Bill who is here and who I suppose, is listening intently, the fact that these executive officers are making merry with the charitable institutions and their funds. When we are trying to save the institutions from the mismanagement of trustees, it is time we take steps to see that they do not fall from the frying pan into the fire. This is the position with regard to many of the temples in the State and also the Dewaswoms in Malabar.

"With regard to the principle or doctrine of *cypres* application of surplus funds, I wish to say a few words. An hon. Member from the other side was saying that artificial surplus should not be created. Actually, what happens is this. In many cases, in the name of propagating the tenets of the religion, a lot of expenditure is incurred. This is done for the purpose of shrinking the surplus fund. Such things should not be tolerated. There cannot be any objection for incurring *bona fide* expenditure. There are many institutions in Malabar which have a surplus. For instance, the Guruvayur temple, the temples under the management of the Chirakkal Raja and some other temples yield good surpluses. In such cases, the surplus amount should be made available for the commonweal. Once the religious institutions' needs are met, any surplus that may be left must be made available for the betterment of the people. In this connection, I wish to refer to an instance which may not be happy. According to the provisions contained in the old Act, a trustee could make available large sums of money to any public institution which he liked. But, now the Deputy Commissioner's permission is necessary. There is a First Grade College in Malabar. The Zamorin wanted to give a couple of lakhs of rupees from the Guruvayur temple funds to this College. But the hypersensitive Deputy Commissioner after analysing the various provisions of the Act came to the conclusion that the amount should not be diverted from temple funds and refused sanction. This is the way in which the law is being administered, and I was surprised at his action. If the Deputy Commissioner were to enforce the provisions of the Act in this spirit, I am afraid it will be against public weal. Then, under the present Act what is done is, instead of the trustee being enabled to make over such amounts for public good to a college or any other institution, the Commissioner is given power and it is where practical difficulty arises. There may be cases of small villages with temples and institutions and they may not be able to make all the representation and convince the Commissioner, who is by the way an immobile body often times sitting in Madras City itself. Particularly where the local official in the Committee is against a

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particular case, it must be possible to enforce such powers under that section, that is the *cypres* doctrine here, of making over funds to public institutions. Such powers must be given to local bodies or the Area Committees or if it is a Municipality, to the Municipal Council. It is the democratic views, the popular control, the popular organization which must be given the power to decide in what way the surplus fund must be made use of and not the Commissioner sitting in Madras City. It is this over-centralization introduced in various departments of administration that makes it more and more difficult for the people to get things done. There is a sense of frustration creeping in the minds of the people. I, therefore suggest that that section may be modified accordingly. The Government themselves may bring in the necessary amendment to make available the surplus funds for public institutions at the discretion of some local authority near about.

"I wish to make one small suggestion before my time is up and that is with reference to section 21. Under that section, the entry of officials is to be regulated according to the customs and usages. Under the 1951 Act, it was laid down that section 21 would not authorise any one other than a Hindu to enter a Hindu temple or Math. That has been omitted now. I do not know why. The old section prevented non-Hindus being allowed into Hindu temples. But under the present Act, a non-Hindu could be allowed into a Hindu temple, if the Magistrate so orders. This will only lead to communal clash or tension at some future date. I, therefore, suggest that the old section 21 (4) wherein it was laid down that nothing shall authorise a person of non-Hindu religion to enter a Hindu temple or Hindu math should not be omitted.

"These are my suggestions and I suppose the Hon. Minister will take the earliest opportunity of bringing in a comprehensive legislation on the subject and not be satisfied with this patch-work of legislation. There are other decisions of the High Court which have not been taken into account. I know a particular case where Justice Basheer Ahmed pointed out a lacuna in the Act. Again, in a Full Bench of the High Court certain other sections were held unconstitutional in the light of the Constitution Act. These have not been considered. The present legislation has been brought only in conformity with one decision of the Supreme Court. I feel more serious thinking should be given to this matter and we should not be content with patch-work attempts. More than all this, legislation should be done on a comprehensive basis giving a re-orientation to legislation on this subject so that that Act will cover all religious denominations and the entire people of the State."

* SRI N. GOPALA MENON :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this legislative measure comes back to us for amendment of the Act in the light of the decision of the Supreme Court. Legislative enactments for similar amendments have come before and

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may come hereafter also. Now, 12 sections of the Act out of the 106 sections, have been declared void by the Supreme Court. By the decision of the High Court, many more sections were declared void. Sir, this shows a certain slackness in legislation; a lack of precision in using words and phrases and an incorrect appreciation of the rights of parties involved in legislative enactments. Sir, I desire to offer just a few remarks on the amendments that are now placed before us.

"One amendment which I could not comprehend is 31-A—validation of past appropriation of surplus funds. Sir, under section 31 of the Act of 1951, the trustee with the previous sanction of the Deputy Commissioner can divert funds for other purposes following the *cypres* doctrine and there is a right of appeal provided in the Act, from the decision of the Deputy Commissioner to the Commissioner and the decision of the Commissioner prevails. From that there may be a right of appeal to the Government. Now under section 31-A what is sought to be done is that the decision, if given, of the Commissioner and of the Government are to be treated as void and the decision of the Deputy Commissioner is to be treated as valid. To give an analogy, this Legislative Assembly is asked to approve of a decision of the District Munsif which has gone on appeal and which has been reversed by the District Court and High Court and to say that it shall prevail and to treat the appellate decisions as wrong. That exactly is what this provision says. It says:

'That such direction shall be deemed to be a direction made in pursuance of an order passed by the Commissioner under section 31 as amended by the said Amendment Act; and any order passed by the Commissioner or by the Government in relation to such direction made by the trustee shall be void and of no effect.'

The result is that the decision of the Government and of the Commissioner are thrown overboard and the decision of the Deputy Commissioner is made to prevail. There must be something behind this amendment and the Government may have something up their sleeves in this matter. I do not know what it is. I know only one case where the Deputy Commissioner directed the diversion of a large sum of money for a particular educational institution; on appeal, the matter was reversed and went up to the Government. The Government, so far as I know, have not given any decision in the matter. If the object of this particular section is to uphold the decision of the Deputy Commissioner and to treat the decision of the Commissioner as wrong, I think that the Hon. Minister should tell us plainly, taking us into his confidence, that that is the real object of this section.

"Sir, I pass on to section 21. It has been definitely said by the Supreme Court that it violates the right of the *matadhipathi*. I shall read just a few sentences from the decision of the Supreme Court:

'This section (that is section 21) empowers the Commissioner and his subordinate officers and also persons authorized by them to enter the premises of any religious institution or place of worship for the purpose of exercising any

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Now, Sir, a '*pathakanika*' is a personal gift and so, in each case, he can use it as he likes. He can throw it into the Bay of Bengal or hide it deep in the bowels of the earth. None can ask him what he did with it or how he spent it. This measure is a half-way measure in the sense that he is asked to maintain accounts regarding receipts only but unfortunately he is not obliged to keep accounts of expenditure. Here is a question which relates to the right of the person who is in charge of the math. If it is his property, we have no business to question him about it. If it is not his property, we have got every right to ask him to keep an account of the receipts and expenditure. It is up to us to decide once and for all whether it has to be regarded as his personal property. If it is to be regarded not as his personal property but as property belonging to the institution, then we have every right to ask him what the receipts are and what the details of expenditure are. But this is a half-way provision. This is a thing which I cannot understand. It does not involve any legal principle. I hope, Sir, that the Hon. the Minister will be able to tell us why the amended section 21 and the new section 31-A are worded in the manner in which they appear in the Bill.

“ Sir, when all is said and done, a legislation like this is absolutely necessary for purposes of safeguarding the large funds which the religious institutions possess and receive. The *Cypres* doctrine that is followed here is very good because those surplus funds have to be diverted for good purposes and I am sure that very good use will be made by the public, by the trustees and by the officials concerned of the diverted funds for charitable and public purposes. With these remarks, Sir, I resume my seat.”

[illegible]

“ The other question on which I wish to offer a few remarks is ‘ the power of the matadhipathis to spend the pathakanikas ’. It has been definitely stated in the Supreme Court decision that pathakanika is a personal gift. Being a personal gift, we cannot ask the matadhipathi to keep accounts of receipts and expenditure in respect of such gifts. Now what is sought to be done in this Bill is this. Clause 11 which seeks to amend section 55 of the Act says :

'The trustee of a math shall keep regular accounts of receipts of "pathakanika", that is to say, any gift of property made to him as the head of the math and shall be entitled to spend the said "pathakanika" in accordance with the customs and usage of the institution.'

കൾ എത്രമാത്രം നശിപ്പിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു ഉദ്ധരിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. ഏതാണ്ടു പത്തു ണ്ടുകൊല്ലക്കാലം ഒരു എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് ആഫീസറുടെ ഭരണമായിരുന്നു. സ്വന്തം തറ വാട്ടിൽനിന്നു ഭാഗം കഴിഞ്ഞു താമസിക്കാൻ ഒരു വീടുപോലുമില്ലാതെ തെങ്ങിനടന്ന ആ എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് ആഫീസർക്ക് ഇരുപതിനായിരത്തിലധികം ഉറപ്പികയുടെ ബാങ്കു നിക്ഷേപം ഉണ്ടെന്നു ആക്ഷേപം ഉണ്ടായതായും അതിനെപ്പറ്റി അന്വേഷണം നടത്തിയ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെൻറുചേറാഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ആ എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് ആഫീസറെ മനഃപൂർവ്വം രക്ഷപ്പെടുത്തിയതായും നാട്ടിൽ സംസാരമുണ്ടു്. അതുപോലെതന്നെ, കളപ്പമണ്ണ ദേവസ്വവും ഗവൺമെന്റ് ഏറ്റെടുത്തു. സ്വന്തം ആഭിജാത്യം പുലർത്താൻ വേണ്ടിയാണ് ആ ക്ഷേത്രങ്ങളുടെ ഭരണം നടത്തിയിരുന്നതെങ്കിലും ആ ദേവസ്വം ഗവൺമെന്റ് ഏറ്റെടുത്തപ്പോൾ പരാനായിരം ഉറപ്പിക റിസർവ്വ് ഫണ്ട് ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ഇന്നു ആ റിസർവ്വ് ഫണ്ട് ഇല്ലെന്നു മാത്രമല്ല, ദേവസ്വം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ എട്ടൊ പത്തൊ മനുഷ്യനെ ശമ്പളം പോലും കൊടുക്കാതെ ബാങ്കി കീടപ്പുണ്ടെന്നാണു അറിയുന്നത്. ഇങ്ങനെ ഗവൺമെന്റ് ഏറ്റെടുത്ത ദേവസ്വങ്ങളുടെ ഭരണവും കണക്കുകളും ഒരു പരിശോധിച്ചാൽ ദുർവ്യയത്തിന്റെ ഒരു ക്രന്ദാരമാണു് കാണാൻ കഴിയുക. ചെലവാക്കുന്ന സംഖ്യക്ക് ഒരു വെച്ചർവേണമെന്നു് വച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നല്ലാതെ എങ്ങനെ ചെലവാക്കണമെന്നു യാതൊരു വ്യവസ്ഥയുമില്ല. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ താമസാനിതമാണു് അവയുടെ നടക്കുന്നത്. ഇങ്ങനെ ദേവസ്വം സ്വത്തുക്കൾ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ തോന്നിയവസത്തിനു് വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കാതെ ജനാധിപത്യപരമായി സംഘടിപ്പിക്കപ്പെട്ട സമിതികളെ എപ്പിക്കുകയാണ് നല്ലതു്. പലപ്പോഴും ഒരു ക്ഷേത്രത്തെ ആശ്രയിച്ചു കഴിയുന്ന റുറുകുണക്കിനു് കുടുംബങ്ങൾ അതിന്റെ ചുറ്റുവട്ടെടുത്തുകൊം. അതുകൊണ്ടു കാര്യവും നാം ഗൗനിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. ക്ഷേത്രം ഭരണത്തിൽ അവർക്കുകൂടി ഒരു പങ്കുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതു് വളരെ നല്ലതാണു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ട്രസ്റ്റികളെ മാറ്റി എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് ആഫീസർമാരെ വയ്ക്കുകയല്ല ആവശ്യം. നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിൽ ജനാധിപത്യരാടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ സംഘടിപ്പിക്കപ്പെട്ട പഞ്ചായത്തു മോഡൽ കളണ്ടു്. മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റികളുണ്ടു്, ദേവസ്വം ഭരണം അവിടു് വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കുന്നതാണു്. അങ്ങിനെ ജനങ്ങൾ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്ന കമ്മിറ്റികളെ ദേവസ്വം ഭരണം എപ്പിക്കാൻ ഒരു നിയമംകൂടി ഗവൺമെന്റ് രാമനിയമത്തെ നിർമ്മിക്കണമെന്നു അഭ്യർത്ഥനയോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ എന്റെ പ്രസംഗം അവസാനിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു."

SRI M. PALANIYANDI :—“கனம் உதவி சபா நாயகர் அவர்களே, அறியலைய மசோதாவானது சப்ரீம் கோர்ட் தீர்ப்பின்படி மாற்றியமைத்து சலகட் கமிட்டிக்கு அனுப்பி அதன்பின் இப்பொழுது நம்முன் வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த சட்டத்தின் குறிக்கோள் என்னவென்றால் தர்மமாக பொது விஷயங்களுக்கு மக்கள் எழுதிவைக்கும் சொத்துக்கள் நல்ல முறை போல் செலவழிக்கப்படுகிறதா அல்லது மடாதிபதிகள் அவைகளை வீணாகச் செலவழிக்கிறார்களா என்பதை கவனித்து அவ்விதம் வீணாக செலவழித்தால் அதைக் கட்டுப்படுத்தவே இந்தச் சட்டம் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே சப்ரீம் கோர்ட் தீர்ப்புப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. மடாதிபதிகளின் காள்கை ‘என் கடன் பணி செய்து கிடப்பதே’ என்பதுபோல் பொது மக்களுடைய பணத்தை சரியானபடி செலவழிப்பதற்கும், வீணாக செலவழிப்பதைக் கட்டுப்படுத்துவதற்கும்தான் இந்தச் சட்டம் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொல்லியதுபோல இதில் பல குறைகள் இருக்கின்றன. இதை நல்ல முறையில் அமைக்கவேண்டியது கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களுடைய பொறுப்பு. இப்பொழுது ஏரியா கமிட்டியை மட்டுக்கொள்ளுவோம். ஒரு ஜில்லாவிற்கு ஏதோ இரண்டு, மூன்று பெரியவர்களை நியமிக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் கடவுள் பக்தி உள்ளவர்களாக இருக்க வேண்டும். அவர்கள் நேர்மையான முறையில் மதத்தைப் பரப்புவார்கள். ‘காதற்ற ஊதியும் வாராது காண் கடைவழிக்கே’ என்று இருந்தாலும் ஜில்லாக்களில் அவர்கள் நிச்சயமாக சரண்டிக்கொண்டுதான் பாவார்கள். ஆனால் இப்பொழுது யார் யாரை ஏரியா கமிட்டியில் நியமிக்கிறார்கள் என்றால் பணம் படைத்தவர்களையும் பெரிய மனிதர்களையும்தான் நியமிக்கிறார்கள். டிராஸ்டிகளையும் அப்படித்தான் நியமிக்கிறார்கள். அப்படி நியமிக்கப்படுகிறவர்கள் நேர்மையான நடந்து வருகிறார்களா என்றால் அவர்கள் சட்டத்திற்கு புறம்பாகத்தான் நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். உதா எணமாக இப்பொழுது நாம் இயற்றி இருக்கும் ஹரிஜன ஆலயப் பிரவேச

மேசோதாவை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால்—அவர்களைத்தான் ஏற்கனவே ஒதுக்கி வைத்திருக்கிறார்களே—உண்மையாக ஹரிஜனங்களை கோவில்களுக்குள் நுழைய அனுமதிக்காமல் இருப்பவர்கள் யார் என்றால் இந்த டிரஸ்டிகள் தான். அவர் உயர்ந்த ஜாதி என்றும் ஹரிஜனம் தாழ்ந்த ஜாதி என்றும் மதத்தில் சொல்வதால் ஹரிஜனங்களை கோவிலில் நுழைய விடமுடியாது என்று அவர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் மதக்கொள்கைகளை சரியானபடி புரிந்துகொள்ளாமல் இருக்கிறபடியால் அவ்விதம் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அப்படிப்பட்டவர்களை அதிகாரிகளாகவும் டிரஸ்டிகளாகவும் நியமிக்கக்கூடாது. சட்டத்தை அப்படித் திருத்தவேண்டும். அவ்விதம் ஏதாவது ஒரு முறையில் கோவிலில் நுழைந்துவிட்டால் உடனே அவனுக்கு ஏதாகிலும் துன்பம் விளைவிக்கவேண்டியதுதான். ஏன்? கோவில் நிலங்கள் எல்லாம் டிரஸ்டி கையில்தான் இருக்கிறது. உடனே அந்த ஹரிஜனனை வெளியேற்றுவதற்கு வழிதேவார்கள். ஆகவே ஆலயப் பிரவேச சட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்ற முடியாமல் செய்வது இந்த டிரஸ்டிகள்தான். அதனால் நாம், சட்டம் இயற்றியும் அதை நடைமுறையில் கொண்டுவர முடியாமல் அவர்கள் காரியங்களைச் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். ஆகவே, கமிட்டியில் நேர்மையான அதிகாரிகளைக் கொண்டுவருவதற்கு சட்டம் நேரடியாக இயற்ற வேண்டும். அதற்கு வழி செய்ய வேண்டும்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக தர்மகர்த்தாக்கள் விஷயங்களில் சில கஷ்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன என்பதைப் பற்றி கனம் மாஜி மந்திரி அவர்கள் சில விஷயங்களைச் சொன்னார்கள். உதாரணமாக அரியலூர் கலியபெருமாள் கோவிலுக்கு அதிகப்படியான வருமானம் வந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. ஸ்ரீரங்கம் கோவிலுக்கும், இராமேஸ்வரம் கோவிலுக்கும் அதிகப்படியான வருமானம் வரவில்லை. ஆனால் அங்கு குடிக்கக்கூட தண்ணீர் வசதி கிடையாது. மக்கள் கடவுள் நம்பிக்கையின்பேரில் அங்கு போவது இல்லை. அங்கு சென்றால் கொஞ்சம் ஆறுதலாக இருக்கும் என்றுதான் போகிறார்கள். அங்கு பேரவதெல்லாம் நடுத்தர மக்கள்தான். அவர்களுக்கு அங்கு வேண்டிய வசதி கிடையாது. அதைச் செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டும்.

“இதைப்போல பல இடங்களில் குடிப்பதற்குத் தண்ணீர் கிடையாது. தங்குவதற்கு வசதி கிடையாது. ஆனால் ஆண்டுதோறும் லட்சக்கணக்கான ரூபாய்கள் அந்த ஸ்தாபனங்களின் வருமானமாக வந்துகொண்டே இருக்கின்றன. அந்தப் பணம் யாவும் அங்கே வருகின்ற பக்தர்களால், பொது மக்களால் கொடுக்கப்படும்போது அந்தப் பொதுமக்களுக்கு வேண்டிய சௌகரியங்களையெல்லாம் செய்துகொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று அந்த ஸ்தாபனங்களை வற்புறுத்த சர்க்காருக்கு அதிகாரம் கிடையாது என்று சொன்னால் இது ரொம்பவும் வெட்கப்படுத்தக்கூடாது. ‘ஒருமையுடன் நினைது திருமலரடி நினைக்கின்ற உத்தமர் தம் உறவு வேண்டும்’ என்று உள்ளம் உருகப் பாடிய வடலூர் ராமலிங்க அடிகள் அந்தப் பாட்டின் அடியில் ‘நோயற்ற வாழ்வில் நான் வாழவேண்டும்’ என்று கேட்கிறார். ஒவ்வொரு வரையும் நோயற்ற வாழ்வில் வாழச் செய்வதுதானே மதத்தின் அடிப்படை. கொள்கையாக இருக்க வேண்டும். தாம் ஸ்தாபனங்கள் தங்கள் வருவாயின் பெரும்பகுதியை அந்தப் பிராந்தியத்தைச் சுற்றியுள்ள மக்களின் நல்வாழ்வுக்காகச் செலவிடுவதுதானே நியாயமானது. இன்றையதினம் அவர்கள் அப்படிச் செலவு செய்யவில்லையென்றால் அவர்கள் அவ்வாறு செலவு செய்யத்தக்க நடவடிக்கைகளை நாம் எடுத்தாகவேண்டும். அதற்கான வழிவகைகளைச் செய்வது நம் அரசாங்கத்தின் பொறுப்பாகும். இன்றையதினம் அவர்கள் அந்தத் துறையில் மடத்தின் சொத்துக்களை செலவிட்டு வருகிறார்களா என்றால் இல்லையென்று நாம் நிச்சயமாகச் சொல்லலாம். அவைகளின் நிர்வாகம் மிகவும் ஊழல் நிறைந்ததாக இருக்கிறது. நிர்வாகிகள் சரியான முறையில் நடந்துகொள்ளாததின காரணமாக அவைகளுக்கு வந்துகொண்டிருந்த வருமானம் குறைந்து கொண்டே வருகிறது. குறிப்பாக தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் அங்குள்ள தர்ம ஸ்தாபனங்களின் நிலங்கள் விகவும் குறைந்த குத்தகைக்கு பெரிய பெரிய நிலச்சுவாந்தார்களுக்கு விட்டிருக்கின்றன.

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p.m.

[Sri M. Palaniyandi] [6th August 1954]

ஆனால் அந்தப் பெரிய பெரிய நிலச்சுவாந்தார்கள் குடியானவர்களிடமிருந்து மிக அதிகமான குத்தகையை வசூலித்து ஆயிரக்கணக்கான ரூபாய்களை மடாதிபதிகளுக்கும், மடத்தின் நிர்வாகிகளுக்கும் தனிப்பட்ட முறையில் வெகுமதியாக அளித்து வருகிறார்கள். ஹைக்கோர்ட்டின் தீர்ப்பு எப்படியிருந்தாலும் இந்த ஊழல்களை எல்லாம் உடனடியாகத் திருத்த வேண்டியது ரொம்பவும் அவசியமாகும். இப்பொழுது கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் திருத்த மசோதாவானது ஹைக்கோர்ட்டின் தீர்ப்புக்கு உட்பட்டு அதற்கு மாற்றாக கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கிறதே தவிர அந்த ஸ்தாபனங்களையெல்லாம் நன்கு சீர்திருத்திவிடவேண்டுமென்ற கருத்தோடு நன்கு ஆராய்ச்சி செய்து கொண்டு வரப்பட்டதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. அந்தக் குறைகளை எல்லாம் நிவர்த்தி செய்யக்கூடிய வகையில் ஒரு கமிட்டியை நியமித்து இவைகளை நன்கு பரிசீலனை செய்து இந்த மசோதாவை சரியான முறையில் திருத்துவதற்கு சர்க்கார் முயற்சி செய்யவேண்டியது ரொம்பவும் அவசியமாகும். அதைச் சீக்கிரத்திலேயே செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு நான் என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* Sri N. RATHINA GOUNDER :—“ மதிப்பிற்குரிய கனம் உதவிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, அறநிலைய பாதுகாப்புத் திருத்த மசோதாவின் கீழ் பேசும்போது இந்த நாட்டிலுள்ள கோயில்கள், மடங்கள் முதலியவைகளையெல்லாம் எந்தெந்த முறையில் சீர்திருத்த வேண்டியது அவசியம் என்பதைப் பற்றிச் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

“முதலாவதாக கோயில்களுக்கு நிர்வாக அதிகாரிகளை நியமித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் ஒழுங்காக நிர்வாகம் நடத்துவதற்கு தர்மகர்த்தாக்கள் வேண்டிய காரியங்களில் ஒத்துழைப்பதில்லை. அங்கங்கே இருக்கும் மூடப் பழக்கவழக்கங்களை எதையும் மாற்றுவதற்கு கொஞ்சம் கூட முயற்சி செய்வதேயில்லை. ஏரியாக் கமிட்டி மெம்பர்களும் நல்ல யோசனை சொல்லி உதவிக் கமிஷனர்களுடனும், டெபுடி கமிஷனர்களுடனும் ஒத்துழைப்பதில்லை. இதனால் நிர்வாகம் வெகுவாகப் பாதிக்கப்பட்டுப் போகிறது. அதிக வரும்படியுள்ள கோயில்களில் அவைகளின் நிதி ஆண்டுதோறும் சேர்ந்து கொண்டே போகிறது. ஆனால் வரும்படியில்லாத சில கோயில்கள் அழிந்து கொண்டே வருகின்றன. குறிப்பாக திருச்சி ஜில்லா, கருநாடக அருகிலுள்ள வெஞ்சுமாக்கூடலூர் என்ற கோயில் பாழாகிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. இது கொஞ்சு ஏழு ஸ்தலத்தில் ஒன்று அதிக வரும் படி வரும் கோயில்களின் பணத்தை எடுத்து இந்த மாதிரியாக அழிந்து கொண்டே வரும் பாடல்பெற்ற ஸ்தலங்களிலுள்ள ஆலையங்களைப் புணருத் தாரணம் செய்வது ரொம்பவும் அவசியமானதாகும்.

“அதோடு பல ஸ்தலங்களில் சுவாமிக்கு நடத்தும் அபிஷேக, ஆராதனை மந்திரங்கள் மக்களுக்குப் புரிகின்ற தமிழ் மொழியில் இல்லை. அவைகளையெல்லாம் தமிழில் நடத்த வேண்டுமென்று வற்புறுத்துவது ரொம்பவும் அவசியமாகும். அப்பொழுது தான் மக்களுக்கு அவைகளின் அர்த்தம் நன்கு புரியும். அவைகளில் நல்ல நம்பிக்கையும் உண்டாகும். இல்லாவிட்டால் செவிடன் காதில் ஊதிய சங்குபோலத்தான் ஆகும்.

“மேலும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு ஆலையங்களைத் திறந்து விடுவதால் மட்டும் போதாது தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களையே அர்ச்சகர்களாகவும், கோவில் டிரஸ்டிகளாகவும் நியமிக்க வேண்டும். அர்ச்சகர்களாக வருவதற்கு ஒரு தகுதியை ஏற்படுத்தி ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு அவைகளைச் சொல்லிக் கொடுத்து அவர்களுையே அர்ச்சகர்களாக நியமித்தால்தான் தீண்டாமையை வெகு சீக்கிரத்தில் உண்மையாகவே ஒழிக்க முடியும்.

“மேலும் தமிழ் நாட்டுக் கோயில்களில் மிகவும் ஆபாசமான காரியம் ஒன்று நடைபெற்று வருகிறது. அதாவது அபிஷேக ஜலம் என்று சாக்கடை வழியாய் வந்து விழக்கூடிய தண்ணீரை ஏந்தி மக்கள் குடிக்கிறார்கள். தலையில் தெளித்துக் கொண்டும், கண்ணில் ஒத்திக் கொண்டும் வருகிறார்கள். அந்த ஜலம் மிக ஆபாசமானது. அதில் புழுக்கள் கூட புழுத்திருக்கும். அம்மாதிரி அந்த ஜலத்தை மக்கள் குடிப்பதாலும்,

6th August 1954] [Sri N. Rathina Gounder]

கண்ணில் ஒற்றிக்கொண்டு, தலையில் தெளித்துக் கொள்வதாலும் பல தொத்து நோய்கள் உண்டாக வசதியிருக்கிறது. இதைத் தடுக்க சட்டம் கொண்டுவரவேண்டும்.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ நீங்கள் மசோதாவைப் பற்றி பேசுங்கள். அதற்குச் சம்பந்தமில்லாத விஷயங்களைப்பற்றி பேசக்கூடாது.”

* Sri N. RATHINA GOUNDER :—“ சம்பந்தம் இருப்பதன் காரணமாகத்தான் நான் இவைகளைச் சொல்லுகிறேன். அம்மாதிரியான மூட பழக்க வழக்கங்களால் பல கெடுதல்கள் உண்டாகின்றன. மக்களின் பொது சுகாதார வாழ்வு வெகுவாகப் பாதிக்கப்படுகின்றது. சர்க்கார் இந்த மூடப்பழக்கவழக்கங்களை மாற்ற தக்க விதிகளைப் போடவேண்டும்.

“மேலும் இந்த தர்ம ஸ்தாபனங்களுக்கு மக்கள்தான் ஏராளமாகப் பணம் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே அந்தப் பணத்தை மக்களுடைய கல்வி வசதிக்கும், ஆஸ்பத்திரி சுகாதார வசதிக்கும் செலவிடுவதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். இன்றைய தினம் புதியதாக ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் கட்டவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னாலும், புதியதாகப் பாடசாலைகள் திறக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னாலும் பணம் இல்லை என்று சர்க்கார் சொல்லி வருவதற்குப் பதிலாக ஏன் இம்மாதிரியாகச் செய்யக் கூடாது என்றுதான் நான் கேட்கிறேன்.

“மேலும் பெரிய பெரிய கோயில்களிலுள்ள ஆயிரக்கால் மண்டபங்கள் போன்றவைகள் வெளவால் அடைந்து இன்றைய தினம் வீணாகக் கிடக்கின்றன. அவைகளை எல்லாம் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களுக்கு இடமாக அளித்து அவைகளில் பாடசாலைகள் நடக்கும்படியாகச் செய்ய வேண்டியதும் அவசியமாகும். அந்த முறையில் இந்த மசோதாவில் இன்னும் பல நல்ல திருத்தங்களைக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் நான் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* Sri R. S. ARUMUGAM :—“ கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இப் 4-10
பொழுது கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் இந்துமத அறநிலையப்பாதுகாப்பு திருத்த ப.ம.
மசோதாவை ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகள் பேச விரும்புகிறேன். கோவில் களும் மடங்களும் நமது நாட்டிலே புராதன நாகரீகத்தை தெரிவிக்கக் கூடிய தன்மையில் விளங்கி வருகின்றன. அதன் நிர்வாகத்தில் சில கோளாறுகள் இருந்தன. அந்தக் கோளாறுகளையெல்லாம் நிவர்த்தி செய்யவேண்டுமென்ற நோக்கத்தோடு 1951-ம் வருஷத்திலே கோயில்களை சர்க்கார் மேற்பார்வைக்குக் கொண்டுவர இந்த அறநிலையப் பாதுகாப்பு மசோதாவைக் கொண்டுவந்தார்கள். அதிலும் ஒரு சில ஷரத்துகள் அரசியல் சட்டத்திற்கு முரண்பாடான தன்மையில் இருப்பதால் அவைகளைத் திருத்துவதற்கு இந்தச் சபையில் இப்பொழுது இந்தத் திருத்த மசோதாவைக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அரசியல் சட்டத்திற்கு அப்பாற்பட்டிருக்கக்கூடிய ஒரு சில காரியங்களை நிவர்த்தி செய்வதற்கு வந்திருக்கிற இந்த திருத்த மசோதாவிலே எந்தக் குற்றத்தையும் நான் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்பவில்லை. இருந்த போதிலும் பொதுவாக திருத்தங்கள் செய்ய வேண்டிய காரியங்கள் எவ்வளவோ இருந்து வருகின்றன. செலவினங்களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டாலும் கூட அந்தக்காலத்திலே ஒரு சட்டம் அல்லது ஒரு சம்பிரதாயம் இருந்தால் அதை அப்படியே இன்னும் அனுஷ்டித்து வருகிறார்கள். காலம் மாறுகிறது. அதற்கேற்ப அத்தனையும் தலைகீழாக மாற்றிவிடவேண்டிய அவசியம் இல்லாவிட்டாலும் கூட செலவினங்களை கட்டுப்படுத்துவதற்கான காரியங்களையாவது செய்யவேண்டியது அவசியம். அதனால் நாட்டிற்கோ, நாட்டு மக்களுக்கோ, ஆலயத் திற்கோ மிகப் பெரிய தவறே, சங்கடமான காரியமோ ஏற்பட்டுவிடாது என்று இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்திலே தெரிவிக்கவேண்டியவனாய் இருக்கிறேன்.

“இந்த நாட்டிலே பல கிருஸ்தவ மிஷனரிகள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய ஆலயங்களுக்கு சொந்தமான பணத்தைக் கொண்டு கல்லூரிகளோ, வைத்தியசாலைகளோ ஏற்படுத்தி நாட்டு மக்களுக்குத் தேவையான

[Sri R. S. Arumugam] [6th August 1954]

காரியங்களை செய்து வருகின்றார்கள். ஆனால் இந்து மதத்தைச் சேர்ந்த ஆலயங்களில் வரும் வருமானத்தைக்கொண்டு அவசியமான செலவினங்கள் போக மீதப்படும் தொகையைக்கொண்டு ஏழைகளுக்கு பயன்படக் கூடிய முறையில் காரியங்களைச் செய்யச் செய்தால் யாரும் அதை தடுக்க மாட்டார்கள்.

“தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்கள் ஆயிரக்கணக்காகவும் லட்சக்கணக்காகவும் கிருஷ்ண மதத்திற்கும், வேறு மதத்திற்கும் சென்றிருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்கெல்லாம் காரணம் இந்து மதத்தில் இருந்த கோளாறுகள்தான் என்பதையாரும் மறுக்கமாட்டார்கள். அக்கோளாறுகளெல்லாம் இப்பொழுது ஓர் அளவு நிவர்த்தி செய்யப்பட்டு வருகின்றன என்பதை இல்லையென்று சொல்ல முடியாது. அதே நேரத்தில் அந்தப் பணத்தைக்கொண்டு நல்ல முறையிலே தாழ்த்தப்பட்டோருக்கும் ஏழைகளுக்கும் படிப்பு வசதி அளிக்கவோ மற்றும் பல நல்ல காரியங்களைச் செய்யவோ உபயோகப்படுத்த ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். மிஷினரிகள் பல கல்லூரிகளை அவர்களது தெய்வத்தின் பெயரால் ஏற்படுத்தி இருப்பதைப்போலவே இந்து தெய்வத்தின் பேரால் கல்லூரிகள், வைத்தியசாலைகள் போன்ற காரியங்களையெல்லாம் செய்யவேண்டும். அதே நேரத்திலே கோவில்களுக்குச் செய்யவேண்டிய திருப்பணிகளை செய்யாமல் விட்டுவிடவேண்டும் என்று நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள விரும்பவில்லை. செலவைக் குறைத்துக்கொண்டு மேற்படி நல்ல காரியங்களையும் செய்யலாம் என்றுதான் நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“மேலும் கோவில் வருமானத்திலிருந்து சர்க்காருக்கு 5 சத விதிகம் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று ஒரு திட்டம் வைத்திருக்கின்றார்கள். அதையும் ஒரு சிறிது அதிகப்படியாகச் செய்து நிர்வாக சம்பந்தமாக நல்ல காரியங்களைச் செய்யலாம். அதாவது கோவில்களிலே வேலை செய்யக்கூடிய ஊழியர்களுக்கு சம்பளம் மிகவும் குறைவாக கொடுக்கப்பட்டு வருகின்றது. ரூ. 10 முதல் ரூ. 30 வரையில் சம்பளம் கொடுக்கப்படுகின்றது. இப்படி குறைவான சம்பளம் அவர்களுக்கு கொடுக்கப்படுவதினால் ஒரு சிறிது தவறு செய்யக்கூடிய மனப்பான்மை அவர்களுக்கு ஏற்படுகிறது என்பதையும் சொல்லிக்கொள்ளாமல் இருக்க முடியவில்லை. இந்த விஷயத்தையும் சர்க்கார் கவனித்து கோவில்களிலே வேலை செய்யக்கூடிய ஊழியர்களின் சம்பளத்தை ஓரளவு அதிகப்படியாக செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிற்கும் பிரதேசக் கமிட்டியை அமைத்து கோவில்களுடைய நிர்வாகத்தை மேற்பார்வை செய்து வருகிறார்கள். அந்த கமிட்டியில் நல்லவர்களும் இருக்கலாம் ஒரு சில கெட்டவர்களும் இருக்கலாம். அதற்காக அவர்களைப்பற்றி முழுதுமே குறை சொல்வதை நான் விரும்பவில்லை. ஒரு ஜில்லாவில் நிர்வாகத்தை எப்படி ஏரியா கமிட்டியார் நடத்துகிறார்களோ, அதே மாதிரி மாகாண சம்பந்தமாக மாகாண போர்டு ஒன்றை அமைத்து மாகாணம் பூராவிலும் உள்ள நிர்வாகத்தை ஓரளவு கண்ட்ரோல் செய்வதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்தால் அது தவறு இல்லை என்று நினைக்கிறேன். இந்த யோசனையையும் சர்க்கார் கவனித்து மாகாண போர்டு ஒன்றை அமைக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“விவசாயிகள் சம்பந்தமான பல கஷ்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. ஆலயங்களுக்குச் சொந்தமான நிலங்களை விவசாயிகள் நேரடியாக பயிரிட முடியாமல் பல கஷ்டங்கள் ஏற்படுகின்றன. நான் விவசாயிகளுடைய மத்தியில் வாழ்கின்றவன். அவர்களுடைய பிரச்சினைகளையும் ஓரளவு கவனித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கின்றேன். சில இடங்களில் ஆலயத்திற்குச் சொந்தமான 100, 200 ஏக்கர் நிலங்களை அப்படியே மொத்தக் குத்தகைக்கு விட்டுவிடுகிறார்கள். அங்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய விவசாயிகள் எலத்தில் கேட்கக் கூடிய சக்தியில்லாதவர்களாகவும், டிபாசிட் தொகையைக் கட்டமுடியாத நிலைமையிலும் இருக்கின்ற காரணத்தினால் இடைத்தரகர்கள் உயர்ந்த குத்தகைக்கு எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். அப்படிப்பட்ட இடைத்தரகர்களிடமிருந்து விவசாயிகள் கட்டுக்குத்தகைக்கு நிலத்தை எடுத்துப் பயிரிடுகின்றார்கள்.

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இடைத்தரகர்கள் அதிகமான லாபத்தை பெறவேண்டுமென்ற நோக்கத்தில் வருஷத்திற்கு வருஷம் விவசாயிகளிடமிருந்து அதிசப்படியான வாரம் கூட்டிக் கேட்கிறார்கள். மறுத்தால் ஒரு விவசாயியிடமிருந்து இன்னொரு வருக்கு நிலத்தை மாற்றிவிடக்கூடிய நிலைமை ஏற்படுகிறது. மேலும் சில மொத்த குத்தகை எடுத்திருக்கிறவர்கள் உட்கட்டுக் குத்தகைக்கு எடுக்கிறவர்களிடமிருந்து டிபாசிட் கேட்கிறார்கள். டிபாசிட் கட்ட அவர் எடுக்கிறவர்களிடமிருந்து அந்த நிலையிலும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். களிடம் பணம் இல்லை. விவசாயிகள் அந்த நிலையிலும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அந்தக் காரணத்தினாலும் பல கிராமங்களில் விவசாய தகராறு போன்றனாலே அல்லல்களும் நிலம் கொடுக்க மறுக்கப்படுகிறது. அதைத் தவிர்த்துக் கொள்ளும் இந்தக்காரணத்தினாலேதான். ஆகவே இதற்கென ஒரு சட்டம் இல்லாமல் போனாலும் கூட நிர்வாக சம்பந்தமாக வரும்போது அந்தந்த விவசாயிகளுக்கு நேரடியாகவே நிலம் பயிரிடுவதற்கு கிடைக்கும்படியான ஏற்பாடுகளை எப்படியாவது செய்வது பற்றி ஆலோசிக்கவேண்டுமென்று இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ள விரும்புகின்றேன்.

“விவசாயிகள் குத்தகை பாக்கி இருந்தால் அவர்கள் மீது கேஸ் போடுகிறார்கள். நியாயமானபடி கேஸ் நடத்துவதைக்கூட நான் ஆசைப்பிக்கவில்லை. தொடர்ச்சியாக தீய்ந்து போன நிலங்களிலும் பாக்கி இருக்கிறது என்று கேஸ் போடுவது நியாயம் ஆகுமா? தீய்வு கரிவு ஏற்பட்டால் அக்கம் பக்கம் பட்டாதார் செய்வதுபோல் நடந்து கொள்ளவேண்டாமா? தீய்ந்து கரிந்து போனாலும் குத்தகையை கோவிலுக்கு கட்டாயம் கொடுத்து விடவேண்டுமென்றிருக்கும் நிர்வாக விதியை மாற்றியமைக்கவேண்டும் எனக் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

“பாதகாணிக்கை விஷயமாக அபிப்பிராய பேதம் இருந்து வருகிறது. அது அந்தந்த மடத்தின் தலைவர்களுக்கு கொடுக்கப்பட்டாலும்கூட அது அவர்களுக்காக அல்ல. அவர்களுடைய ஸ்தானத்திற்காக கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. பாதகாணிக்கை அந்தந்த கோவில் சம்பந்தப்பட்டதேயொழிய தனிப்பட்ட நபர் சொந்த சொத்து அல்ல என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, சமீபத்தில் சுப்ரீம் கோர்ட்டால் செய்யப்பட்ட ஒரு தீர்ப்பின் விளைவாக இந்த மசோதா கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று இந்த மசோதாவின் முகவுரையில் கூறப்பட்டுள்ளது. அரசியல் சட்டத்தில் கண்டிருக்கக்கூடிய சில ஜீவாதார உரிமைகளுக்கு பங்கம் விளைவிக்கிறது. அவ்விதம் பாதிக்கக்கூடிய முறையில் சட்டசபைகள் சட்டம் இயற்ற அதிகாரம் கிடையாது என்று தீர்ப்பு கொடுத்திருக்கிறது. அதன் விளைவாகத்தான் இந்த திருத்த மசோதாவைக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறோம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அரசியல் சட்டம் மனச்சாட்சிக்கும் மதத்தை அனுஷ்டிப்பதற்கும் பரிபூர்ணமான சுதந்திரம் அளித்திருக்கிறது. ஆகவே மத சம்பந்தமான பிரச்சினை எழவில்லை. இதன் முக்கியமான பிரச்சினை என்னவென்றால் சென்ற காலத்தில் மதத்தின் பெயரால் ஏற்பட்ட தர்மகர்த்தாக்களும், மடாதிபதிகளும், மகந்துகளும், மதத்தின் பெயரால் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள சொத்துக்களை நிர்வகிக்கும்போது சரியான முறையில் நிர்வகிக்கவில்லை என்றும் அவர்கள் இந்த சொத்துக்களை தங்களுடைய கையில் வைத்துக் கொண்டு சமூகத்திற்குக் கேடு விளைவிக்கக்கூடிய வகையில், சமூகத்திற்கு ஹானி வரக்கூடிய வகையில் செலவழித்துக் கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அதைக் கட்டுப்படுத்தவேண்டும் என்ற நோக்கத்துடன் தான் இது கொண்டு வரப்பட்டது. 1926-ம் வருஷம் முதல் முதலாக இந்த சட்டம் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டது. நாட்டிலுள்ள மடாதிபதிகளும், மகந்துகளும், தர்மகர்த்தாக்களும் கடைபிடிக்கும் வழி சரியானது அல்ல என்றும் அவர்களால் மக்களிடையே மதத்திற்கு மதிப்பு உண்டாக்க முடியவில்லை என்றும் அப்படி அவர்கள் செய்ய இடம் கொடுக்கக் கூடாது என்றும் அந்த சமயத்தில் பெருவாரியான மக்களுக்கு இவ்வித அபிப்பிராயம் இருந்த காரணத்தால்தான் இந்த மசோதாவைக் கொண்டு வந்தார்கள். பின்னும் 1951-ம் வருஷம் சென்னை அரசாங்கம் அந்த சட்டத்திற்கு ஒரு

[Sri P. Ramamurthi] [6th August 1954]

திருத்தச் சட்டம் கொண்டு வந்தார்கள். அந்தப் புதிய மசோதா சென்ற இரண்டு மூன்று வருஷ காலமாக சட்டமாக இருந்து கொண்டு வருகிறது. இதன்பின் சுப்ரீம் கோர்ட்டின் தீர்ப்பின் விளைவாக என்ன ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது? அந்தத் தீர்ப்பின் விளைவாக அந்த சட்டத்தை நிர்வகிப்பதற்கும் அதிலிருந்து தப்பிப்பதற்கும் என்ன ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது? இந்த சட்டத்தை ஏற்கெனவே நாம் எந்தக் காரணத்திற்காகக் கொண்டு வந்தோமோ எந்த லட்சியத்திற்காகக் கொண்டு வந்தோமோ, அந்த லட்சியம் இப்பொழுது நிறைவேற்றப்படுகிறதா என்பதைப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கும் திருத்தங்கள் எந்த லட்சியத்திற்காகக் கொண்டு வரப்படுகிறதோ அந்த லட்சியம் நிறைவேற்றப் போகிறதா அல்லது நிறைவேற்றப்போகிறதில்லையா என்பதைப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். இது முக்கியமாக கவனிக்க வேண்டிய விஷயம். இந்த திருத்தங்களால் தம்முடைய லட்சியம் நிறைவேற்றப் போவதில்லை என்பதுதான் என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். அவ்விதம் நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டும் என்றால் அதற்கு எந்த முறையைக் கையாள வேண்டும் என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். இன்று அரசியல் சட்டத்தை கையாளும் மந்திரி சபை வேறு எந்த முறைகளையும் கையாண்டிருக்க முடியாது. எந்த விஷயத்திலும் அவர்கள் பின்னால் சென்று கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். சுப்ரீம் கோர்ட்டு தீர்ப்பு பிரகாரம் என்ன கூறுகிறார்கள்?

‘It is not disputed that the State Legislature is competent to enact laws on the subject of religious and charitable endowments, which is covered by Entry 28 of List III in Schedule VII of the Constitution.’

அரசியல் சட்டம் ஏழாவது ஷெட்யூல், 28-வது குறிப்பில் என்ன சொல்லி இருக்கிறது என்றால் மதசம்பந்தமாகவும், தர்ம சொத்துசம்பந்தமாகவும், சட்டசபைக்கும் இந்த பார்லிமெண்டிற்கும் சட்டம் இயற்றுவதற்கு அதிகாரம் உண்டு என்று அவர்கள் இயற்றி இருக்கிறார்கள். அதே சமயத்தில் சுப்ரீம் கோர்ட்டு கொடுத்திருக்கக்கூடிய தீர்ப்பின்படி அரசியல் சட்டமே இன்றைக்கு கேலிக் கூத்தாக இருக்கிறது என்றாகிவிட்டது. ஒருபுறத்தில் மதசம்பந்தமாகவும் தர்ம ஸ்தாபனங்கள் சம்பந்தமாகவும் சட்டம் இயற்றுவதற்கு மாகாண சட்டசபைக்கு அதிகாரம் உண்டு என்று சொல்லிவிட்டு மற்றொரு புறத்தில் வேறு ஒரு ஷரத்தைக் காட்டி, அதுவும் மிகவும் மர்மமான பண விஷயத்தை எடுத்துக் காட்டி, அதை பரிபாலனம் செய்வதற்கும் அதிகாரம் கிடையாது என்று சொல்லுவதுமாக இருக்கிறது. இதற்கு என்ன அர்த்தம் கொடுக்கிறது? மடாதிபதிகளுக்கு செல்வாக்கும் அதிகாரமும் எதனால் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது? முக்கியமாக அவர்களுடைய கையில் இருக்கும் பணமும் சொத்தும்தான் அவர்களுக்கு அந்த விதமான அதிகாரமும் செல்வாக்கும் கொடுத்திருக்கிறது. பணம் இருந்தால் இன்றைக்கு எதை வேண்டுமானாலும் செய்து விடலாம். இந்த சமூகத்தில் எதையும் சாதித்து விடலாம். பணத்தைக் கொண்டு வோட்டுகளை விலக்கு வாங்கிவிடலாம். ஆனை விலக்கு வாங்கிவிடலாம், எதை வேண்டுமானாலும் விலக்கு வாங்கிவிடலாம். ஒரு நாட்டையே விலக்கு வாங்கிவிடலாம். அவ்வளவு பொறுப்பு அதற்கு இருக்கிறது. இப்படிப்பட்ட பொறுப்புள்ள நிர்வாகத்தில் தலைவிடக்கூடாது என்று சுப்ரீம் கோர்ட்டு தீர்ப்பு கொடுத்து விட்டது. அந்தத் தீர்ப்பின் பிரகாரம் தர்ம விஷயங்களில் நாம் தலைவிட முடியாத நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. உண்மையாகவே ஆதிகாலத்தில் எந்த லட்சியத்திற்காக இந்த சட்டத்தை இயற்றினோமோ, எந்த லட்சியத்திற்காக இதைக் கொண்டுவந்தோமோ அந்த லட்சியம் இன்னும் பூர்த்தியாகப் போவது இல்லை. இன்னும் அதனால் எவ்வளவு ஹானி ஏற்படப் போகிறதோ? அப்படிப்பட்ட நிலைமை ஏற்படுவதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன? 1947-ம் வருஷத்தில் ஆகஸ்ட் மாதம் 15-ம் தேதி நமக்கு சுதந்தரம் கிடைத்த காலத்தில் நமது பிரதம மந்திரி பண்டித ஜவஹர்லால் இந்தியா மக்களுக்கு விடுத்த வாடுலி பிரசங்கத்தில் என்ன சொன்னார். அவருடைய பிரசங்கத்தில் அவர் குறிப்பிட்ட தாவது

‘We wish ill to none. But it must be clearly understood that the interest of our long-suffering masses must come first and every entrenched interest that comes in their way must yield to them.’

6th August 1954] [Sri P. Ramamurthi]

இன்றைக்கு நம் நாட்டில் இருக்கக்கூடிய யாருக்கும் நாம் தீங்கு விளைவிக்க விரும்பவில்லை. நாட்டில் இருக்கக் கூடிய பொது மக்களின் நலன்களுக்கு நாம் நாட்டில் இருக்கக்கூடிய மக்களுக்கு என்னென்ன சௌகரியங்கள் செய்யவேண்டுமோ அதைச் செய்வோம். சுயநல கும்பல்களுக்கு இடம் கொடுக்கமாட்டோம், அவர்களை குறுக்கே நிற்கவிடமாட்டோம். அவர்கள் ஒழிக்கப்பட வேண்டும் என்று அன்று ஆகஸ்ட் மாதம் 15-ம் தேதி மக்களுக்கு செய்தி அனுப்பினார். முக்கியமாக அரசியல் சட்டத்தில் ஜீவாதார உரிமை வற்புறுத்தி இருக்கிறது. வேலை செய்வதற்கு ஜீவாதார உரிமையில் முதலிடம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதன் விளைவை இன்றைக்கு நாம் பல துறைகளில் பார்க்கிறோம். நிலச்சீர்திருத்தம் வேண்டும் என்றால் இது குறுக்கே நிற்கிறது. காங்கிரஸ் அக்கிராசனர் இதை மீண்டும் மீண்டும் எடுத்துக் கூறி இருக்கிறார். அதை ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளாத காரணத்தால் பல வியாக்கியானங்கள் செய்ய வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. சொத்து என்பதற்கு இன்றைக்கு வியாக்கியானம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதுவும் சரியாகக் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை.

‘There is no reason why the word “property” as used in Article 19 (1) (f) of the Constitution, should not be given a liberal and wide connotation and should not be extended to those well-recognized types of interest which have the insignia or characteristics of proprietary right . . .’

“இன்றைக்கு சொத்து என்பதனுடைய அர்த்தத்தை, பொருளை விட வாக என் கொடுக்கக்கூடாது என்பதற்கு எந்த விதமான காரணமும் இல்லை. ஒருவர் மஹந்த் என்று சொன்னால் அவர் அந்த ஒரு ஹோதாவில் மட்டும் இல்லை. அப்படி அவர் ஒரு ஹோதாவில் இருக்க முடியாது. அவர்களில் இரண்டு வகையான ஹோதா உண்டு. தர்மகர்த்தாக்களுக்கும் பொறுப்பு இருக்கிறது. அவர்களுடைய கடமையும் இருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் தங்களுடைய கடமைகளை நிறைவேற்றவேண்டும் என்பது வேறு விஷயம். அவர்கள் இன்றைக்கு சொத்துடமைக்காரர்கள் என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது..

‘Thus in the conception of Mahantship, as in Shebaitship, both the elements of office and property, of duties and personal interest are blended together and neither can be detached from the other. The personal and beneficial interest of the Mahant in the endowments attached to an institution is manifested in his large powers of disposal and administration and his right to create derivative tenures in respect to endowed properties, etc. . . .’

“ஆகவே இதன் காரணமாக தற்போது மடாதிபதிகளுக்கு தனிப்பட்ட முறையில் சொத்து உரிமை உண்டாகிவிட்டது. காரணம் ஒன்றே ஒன்று தான். அரசியல் சட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றக் கூடிய காலத்தில் மடங்களும், தர்மஸ்தாபனங்களும் சொத்துக்களைச் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளவும், அப்படிச் சேர்க்கின்ற சொத்துக்களை வைத்து நிர்வகிக்கவும் அதிகாரம் உண்டு என்பதை ஒப்புக்கொண்டதன் காரணமாக இன்றைக்கு அந்த ஷரத்துக்கு மிக விஸ்தாரமான பொருளைக்கொடுத்து இந்த ராஜ்ய 1951-ம் வருஷத்திய அறநிலைய பாதுகாப்புச் சட்டம் அரசியல் சட்டத்திற்கு முற்றானது என்று ஹைகோர்ட்டு தீர்ப்பு அளித்துவிட்டது. எனக்குத் தெரிந்த வரையில் ஹிந்து மதத்தின் அடிப்படைகளைக் கொண்டு பார்த்தாலும் கூட மடாதிபதிகள் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்ட காலத்தில் அவர்களுக்கு சொத்துரிமை அளிக்கப்பட்டதாகவோ, அல்லது அவர்களே விரும்பிப் பியதாகவோ கேட்டதேயில்லை. ஆயினும் கூட இன்றைக்கு ஹைகோர்ட்டு என்ன கூறியிருக்கிறது, ‘அவர்களுக்கும் சொத்து உரிமை பாத்தியதை உண்டு. அதில் சர்க்கார் கமிஷனர் தலைவிட உரிமை கிடையாது’ என்று. இதனால் கமிஷனர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்திருந்த அதிகாரம் பிரயோஜனமற்றதாக ஆகிறது. அவர் பல் பிடுங்கப்பட்டுவிட்டதைப் பார்க்கிறோம். ஆகவே இந்த நிலைமையை எப்படிச் சமாளிப்பது என்பதே சர்க்காரின் முதல் பிரச்சனையாக இன்றைக்கு இருக்கிறதே தவிர இவ்விஷயத்தின் அடிப்படைக் கொள்கை என்ன என்பதைப்பற்றி ஆராய்ச்சி செய்ய அவர்கள்

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கொஞ்சம் கூடத் தயாராக இருப்பதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. 1951-க்கு முன்பு ரீஜினல் எண்டென்மெண்டு போர்டு இருந்தது. 1951-ம் வருஷத்திய ஹிந்து மத பரிபாலனச் சட்டத்தின் மூலம் அந்த உரிமைகள் எல்லாம் அரசாங்கத்தின் நேரிடை அதிகாரத்தின்கீழ் வந்தன. சர்க்கார் அறநிலையப் பாதுகாப்பு இலாக்காவின் மூலமாக கமிஷனர், உதவிக் கமிஷனர் போன்றவர்களை நியமித்து அவைகளை நிர்வகித்து வருகிறார்கள்.

“இந்த சரித்திரத்தை எடுத்துப் பார்க்கும்போதே இந்த நாட்டிலுள்ள ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் ஏற்கெனவே இருந்த மடாதிபதிகள், தர்மகர்த்தாக்கள் தர்ம சொத்துக்களை சரியான முறையில் நிர்வகிக்கவில்லை என்கின்ற விஷயம் புலனாவதோடு கூட அந்த நிர்வாகத்தைச் செம்மை படுத்த வேண்டுமென்ற நோக்கத்தோடேயே நான் அரசாங்க நிர்வாகத்தின் கீழ் அவைகள் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப் பட்டிருக்கின்றன என்ற விஷயமும் வெட்டவெளிச்சமாகத் தெரியும். அந்த தர்மஸ்தாபனங்களின் நிர்வாகம் நேரிடையாக அரசாங்கத்தின் மேற்பார்வைக்கு வந்தபின் எந்த வகையில் அவைகளில் சீர்திருத்தம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதையும் அவர்கள் பார்த்துக்கொண்டேதான் வருகிறார்கள். முன்பு இருந்ததை விட சர்க்காரின் நேரிடை நிர்வாகத்தின்கீழ் வந்த பின் அவைகளில் நடந்துகொண்டிருந்த ஊழல்கள் இன்னும் எவ்வளவு அதிகமாக பெருகிவிட்டன என்பதைப் பற்றி நான் பின்னர் சொல்லுகிறேன். அது எல்லோருக்கும் நன்கு தெரிந்தது தான். நான் இப்பொழுது சொல்ல விரும்புவது வேறு. அம்மாதிரியாக சர்க்கார் நேரிடையாக எடுத்துக்கொண்டது சரியல்ல. அதனால்தான் இன்றைக்கு இந்த அதிகாரம் செல்லுபடியாகாது என்று நீதி மன்றங்கள் தீர்ப்பு வழங்கிவிட்டன என்பதையும் பார்க்கிறோம்.

“அரசியல் சட்டம் 25, 26 விதிகளிலுள்ள உரிமை என்ன? அதன் கடைசியில் என்ன கூறப்பட்டிருக்கிறது?

‘Subject to public order, morality and health every religious denomination or any section thereof shall have the right to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes, etc. . . . in accordance with law.’

அதாவது இந்த நாட்டில் இருக்கக்கூடிய எந்த மத சமூகமும், மத சமூகத்தின் ஒரு பகுதியோ தங்களது மத சம்பந்தமான ஸ்தாபனங்களை ஏற்படுத்துவதற்கும், நடத்துவதற்கும், அவைகளுக்குச் சொத்துக்களை வாங்குவதற்கும், அவைகளைப் பரிபாலிப்பதற்கும் அந்தந்த சமூகத்திற்கு உரிமை உண்டு, என்று தானே குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது? ஆகவே தர்மஸ்தாபனம் என்று ஒன்று இருக்குமானால் அது எந்த மத சமூகத்தாரைச் சேர்ந்ததோ அந்த மத சமூகத்தாருக்குத்தான் அதன் சொத்து உரிமைகள் பூராவும் உண்டு என்பது தெள்ளத் தெளிவாகிறது. அந்த சமூகத்தார் ஒன்றுகூடி தங்கள் மத தர்மஸ்தாபனத்தின் சொத்துக்களை நிர்வகிக்க ஒரு கமிட்டியையோ அல்லது ஒரு நிர்வாக சபையையோ தேர்ந்தெடுத்துக்கொண்டு அவர்கள் மூலமாக நல்ல முறையில் அதனதன் நிர்வாகத்தை நடத்திக் கொள்ள அரசியல் சட்டம் உரிமை அளிக்கிறதே தவிர அவைகள் யாவையும் சர்க்காரே எடுத்துக்கொண்டு நிர்வகிப்பது என்பது சரியான கண்ணோட்டத்தில் எடுக்கப்பட்ட முடிவாகாது. இதைப் பற்றி பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் நன்றாக குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். கனம் ஸ்ரீ வி. ஆர். கிருஷ்ணய்யர் அவர்களும் நன்றாகச் சொன்னார்கள். சர்க்கார் என்ன செய்திருக்க வேண்டும்? அரசியல் சட்டப் பிரகாரமே தர்மஸ்தாபனங்கள் சரியான முறையில் நிர்வகிக்கப்படவில்லையென்றால் அது எந்த மத சமூகத்தைச் சேர்ந்ததோ அந்த மத சமூகத்தார்கள் ஒரு இடத்தில் ஐந்து வருஷத்திற்கு ஒரு முறையோ பத்து வருஷத்திற்கு ஒரு முறையோ ஒன்று கூடி தங்கள் மத தர்மஸ்தாபன நிர்வாகத்திற்கு வேண்டிய புது நபர்களை, புதுத் தலைவர்களைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்துக்கொள்ள உரிமை உண்டு என்பதை நிர்ந்தாரணம் செய்யும் வகையில் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்க வேண்டும்.

6th August 1954] [Sri P. Ramamurthi]

“பிரிட்டிஷ் ஏகாதிபத்திய ஆட்சியின் காலத்திலேயே பஞ்சாபில் இருந்த சீக்கிய மக்கள் என்ன செய்தார்கள். பிரிட்டிஷ் ஏகாதிபத்தியத்திற்கு உதவியாக சீக்கிய மத தர்மஸ்தாபனங்களின் தலைவர்கள் தர்மஸ்தாபனங்களின் சொத்துக்களை துர்வினியோகம் செய்து வருகிறார்கள் என்று அறிந்தவுடனே அதை எதிர்த்துப் பெரியதொரு போராட்டம் நடத்தி எங்கள் மத தர்மஸ்தாபனங்களின் அதிகாரிகள் சரியான முறையில் நடந்து கொள்ளவில்லையென்றால் அவர்களை நீக்கிவிட்டு புதிய அதிகாரிகளைத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்க எங்கள் மதத்தினருக்கு உரிமை உண்டு என்று போராடி வெற்றி கண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்குத்தான் அகாலி இயக்கம் என்று பெயர் வந்தது என்பதை நாம் அறிவோம். அவர்கள் உரிமையை பிரிட்டிஷ் ஏகாதிபத்தியமே ஒப்புக்கொண்டது. அதன் பிரகாரம் இன்றைக்கும் சீக்கியர்கள் சமூகத்தினர் குருத்துவாராவில் கூடி தங்கள் மத தர்மஸ்தாபனங்களின் தலைவர்களையும், நிர்வாகிகளையும், தேர்ந்தெடுப்பதைப் பார்க்கிறோம். அந்த முறை அரசியல் சட்டத்திற்கு முற்றானது என்று எந்தக் கோர்ட்டிலும் இன்றையதினம் வரையில் தீர்ப்பு வழங்கப்படவில்லை. அதை எதிர்த்து யாரும் கோர்ட்டையும் நாடியதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. கோடிக்கணக்கான சொத்துக்கள் அங்கேயுள்ள தர்மஸ்தாபனங்களுக்கும் இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கின்றன. இன்றைக்கும் அவைகளின் நிர்வாகம் மிக நன்றாகவே நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கின்றன. அதேபோல் ஏன் நம் ராஜ்யத்திலும் அந்தந்த மத சமூகத்தின் அல்லது மத சமூகப் பகுதியின் தர்மஸ்தாபனங்களை நிர்வகிக்கும் அதிகாரத்தை அந்தந்த மத சமூகத்தினருக்கு அல்லது அந்தந்த மத சமூகப் பகுதியினருக்கு அளிக்கும் வகையில் நம் சர்க்கார் ஒரு சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவரக்கூடாது என்று தான் நான் கேட்கிறேன். இப்படிச் செய்தால் இதற்கு அரசியல் சட்டமும் முறணை இருக்காதே. தர்மஸ்தாபனங்களின் நிர்வாகத்தில் தலையிட சர்க்காருக்கு உரிமை கிடையாது. ஆனால் அந்தந்த மத சமூகத்தினருக்கு உரிமை உண்டென்று அரசியல் சட்டம் தான் தெளிவாகக்கூறியிருக்கிறதே என்றும் கேட்கிறேன். இன்றையதினம் அதைச் செய்யவில்லை. இந்தச் சர்க்கார் நடத்திக் கொண்டிருக்கும் தர்மஸ்தாபனங்களின் நிர்வாகம் இன்னும் மிகப் பெரிய அளவில் குலைந்து போகும் வழியில் கமிஷனருக்கு மிகப் பெரிய அதிகாரங்களைக் கொடுத்து தர்மஸ்தாபனங்களிலுள்ள தர்மகர்த்தாக்களுக்கும், நிர்வாக அதிகாரிகளுக்கும் ஒரு நிரந்தர விரோதத்தை உண்டு பண்ணுவதாகவேயிருக்கிறது. இனியாவது இந்த ராஜ்யத்திலுள்ள தர்மஸ்தாபனங்கள் எந்தந்த மத சமூகத்தினருக்கு உரிமையோ அந்த மத சமூகத்தினரே அதனதன் நிர்வாகக் குழுவை ஐந்தாண்டுக்கு ஒரு முறை ஒரு இடத்தில் கூடி தேர்ந்தெடுத்துக் கொண்டு அவைகளை நல்ல முறையில் நிர்வகிப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய வழி வகைகளைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்றதொரு ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்ய முன்வருவார்களா என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு நான் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, 4-30 P.M.
I would like to point out to the hon. the Leader of the Opposition that it may be the Commissioner or some other body which is the controlling authority. The question for consideration now is whether the Legislature can interfere with it. If it is contended that the Legislature cannot interfere in any way by passing a legislation, certainly it is not open to us to pass a legislation that such and such a person shall constitute the electorate for the purpose of electing a certain committee and through that committee alone the affairs of the Math or institution should be administered. On the other hand, it may be open to the community as a whole to assemble together as a body and come to a certain decision and then say: ‘This is the committee that we have formed and we shall go on’. But under the Constitution, we cannot interfere and say that that community shall form an

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [6th August 1954]

electorate and that they shall elect a committee and carry on the administration. If we do that, that will be interference. That is the real lacuna in the Constitution that is now being examined. Therefore, the argument of the hon. the Leader of the Opposition that the Legislature can interfere and formulate a scheme by which the entire community belonging to a certain denomination can form itself into an electorate, elect a committee and conduct the affairs of the Math or institution will be incorrect, because the Legislature as such has no power to interfere in any of the religious affairs. It is for the community to assemble, not in the Legislature, but otherwise and then take steps. Then perhaps we may go to the Supreme Court or to other courts to decide whether it is the proper committee or not by which the institution could be managed. But according to the Constitution, there is a ban on the Legislature interfering with the religious affairs and institutions which is the real lacuna. I am afraid, therefore, that the hon. the Leader of the Opposition is under a misapprehension in regard to the scope of the Constitutional powers of the Legislature."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Let me speak in English. I am afraid the Hon. the Finance Minister has misunderstood the scope of the Constitution. Article 26 of the Constitution says :

'Subject to public order, morality and health, every religious denomination or any section thereof shall have the right—

(a) to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes.'

Then we have clauses (b), (c) and (d) at the end of which we find the phrase 'in accordance with law'.

"Therefore, any law that this Legislature may enact which interferes with this right of that religious community or a section of the community to manage its own affairs will only be an infringement of Article 26 of the Constitution. But what I was suggesting was not to deprive a community of the right but to pass a legislation which will enable that community to take over the administration of the affairs of the religious institution of that particular community. As I pointed out, the analogy was in the case of Gurudwara Prabhandak Committee of Punjab which has never been assailed in any court of law anywhere."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The point is this. When we pass a law, then we say that a particular community shall act in a particular way for the purpose of administering a religious institution. That is interference and that is what is prohibited in the Constitution. But it may be open to a particular community to come to a certain decision and carry out that decision. The point at issue is whether the Legislature can interfere and say that the community shall act in a particular way for the purpose of managing a particular religious institution. It may be good and beneficial for the community. But whether it is beneficial or not, it is interference according to the Constitution."

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THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am happy that all the hon. Members who have spoken on this Bill anticipate a comprehensive legislation on this matter. I am also glad that the hon. the Leader of the Opposition delivered one of his modest speeches . . . "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Temperate speech."

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" He delivered a temperate speech. Some of his suggestions are really worth examining. We will certainly take them into consideration when we take up the comprehensive legislation."

"The hon. Member, Sri Ratnam, though he was vehement in his speech, was thinking only of making proper use of temple funds for the benefit of the general public. He pleaded for the starting of some schools, hospitals, etc., with temple funds. It is the intention of the Government also to see that the temple funds are utilized in the proper manner. When we take up the framing of the comprehensive Bill, we will certainly devise ways and means of doing that. The hon. Member, Sri Narayana Kurup, said that there was some discrimination in the matter of applying the various sections of this Bill to minor temples with lesser income. I do not think the Act will be applied in that way. There will be no discrimination at all in the matter of application of provisions of this Act to the various institutions. The hon. Member also said that we are taking very drastic steps to remove the matadhipathis or to restrict their privileges, etc. The Commissioner does not take any action of his own accord. He files a suit in court and then acts according to the decision of the court. Then only the matadhipathi or whoever it is, is punished. Even if other parties want to do so, that is, if they want to take action against the matadhipathi, they have to obtain previous sanction according to the provisions of this Act."

"Then, Sir, the hon. Member, Sri Thiagaraja Pillai, suggested that a monthly bulletin may be started. This is under the consideration of the Government."

"The hon. Member, Sri Venkataswamy Naidu, our ex-Minister has helped me a great deal by explaining in his speech the several points that were raised during the discussion of this Bill. His suggestion with regard to the increasing of the staff in the section of the Religious Endowment office, particularly Charity section, will certainly be considered."

"Then, Sir, charges were levelled against the executive officers and others of the Endowment department by the hon. Member, Sri Krishna Ayyar. These officers are not here to defend themselves. Vague allegations will be of no use in checking them. If definite instances are brought to the notice of the Government then alone they can act. However, the suggestions made by him will be borne in mind when framing the comprehensive Bill."

[Sri B. Parameswaran] [6th August 1954]

"Sir, there has been a lot of controversy over the question of pathakanika. While I am anxious that the institution of matadhipathi should be preserved, I am also equally anxious that they should not be extravagant and they should set an example to others by their right conduct. I do not think there are any more points for me to clear . . ."

AN HON. MEMBER :—"The hon. Member Sri Gopala Menon raised a very important point."

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—"Yes. He said that we have been insisting upon the matadhipathi keeping accounts for receipts only and not for expenditure. The Supreme Court is against both. I think we have gone a step forward by at least asking them to show accounts for receipts. All the defects in the sections of the original Act that were repugnant to the Constitution and held *ultra vires* by the Supreme Court have been remedied by this Bill. This is only a simple Bill. We are really thinking of bringing forward a comprehensive Bill. Then I think we will have ample leisure to go into details."

AN HON. MEMBER :—"When is the comprehensive Bill coming up?"

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—"As early as possible. The present Bill is only a very simple one and I do not think it needs further consideration at all. I am glad during the discussion of this Bill, very valuable and constructive suggestions were offered by hon. Members. They will be borne in mind when we bring in a comprehensive Bill."

4-40 P.M. SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—"Mr. Gopala Menon wanted to know the reasons why clause 7 which seeks to amend 31 of the original Act was incorporated."

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—"It is to provide for appeal."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—"In the proposed new section 31-A, it is stated :

' . . . such direction shall be deemed to be a direction made in pursuance of an order passed by the Commissioner.'

This provision seeks to validate the action of the Deputy Commissioner. In the same section, it is also stated :

' . . . any order passed by the Commissioner or by the Government in relation to such direction made by the trustee shall be void and of no effect.'

I want to know why the action of the Deputy Commissioner is validated but, at the same time, the decision of the Commissioner or the Government is declared void?"

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—"I do not think there is any harm in introducing this section. What is the defect in introducing it?"

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SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—"Every section must have a purpose. What is the purpose intended to be served by this section?"

MR. SPEAKER :—"We will take it up when we discuss the Bill clause by clause."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"We are considering the point and, if necessary, we will give an amendment to-morrow."

MR. SPEAKER :—"Is the hon. Member, Sri Ratnam, withdrawing his amendment?"

SRI A. RATNAM :—"In view of the assurance given by the Hon. Minister that he would consider the suggestions made by hon. Members and bring forward a comprehensive Bill, I withdraw my amendment."

The amendment was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER :—"The question is—

'That the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 1954 (L.A. Bill No. 27 of 1954), as amended by the Joint Select Committee, be taken into consideration.'

The motion was put and carried.

Discussion re half-hour debate on assignment of house-site to Harijans in Malabar.

MR. SPEAKER :—"Shall we take up the half-hour debate? I want to know from the Hon. Minister about it."

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—"We shall have the debate to-morrow, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—"Then, we shall have the debate to-morrow."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—"Sir, what is the subject on which the debate is to take place?"

MR. SPEAKER :—"This morning I allowed a half-hour debate on the assignment of house-sites to Harijans in Malabar. We shall have the debate to-morrow."

"The House will now adjourn and meet again at 11 a.m. to-morrow."

The House then adjourned.

[6th August 1954]

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

1. *Amendments to the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931.* [Laid on the table under section 11 (2) of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931] :—

(a) Notification No. 221, issued with G.O. No. 778, Home, dated 24th March 1954.

(b) Notification No. 222, issued with G.O. No. 778, Home, dated 24th March 1954.

(c) Notification No. 327, issued with G.O. No. 1263, Home, dated 3rd May 1954.

(d) Notification No. 433, issued with G.O. No. 1659, Home, dated 8th June 1954.

(e) Notification No. 500, issued with G.O. No. 1904, Home, dated 28th June 1954.

2. Notification regarding the amendment to the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Rules, 1953, issued with G.O. Ms. No. 207, Home, dated 28th January 1954. [Laid on the table under section 16 (5) of the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act, 1952.]

3. The Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1954, issued with G.O. Ms. No. 650, Public (Services), dated 5th May 1954. [Laid on the table under Article 320 (5) of the Constitution of India.]

4. Amendment to the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1954, issued in G.O. Ms. No. 1107, Public (Services), dated the 16th July 1954. [Laid on the table under Article 320 (5) of the Constitution of India.]

5. G.O. Ms. No. 510, Finance, dated the 12th April 1954, regarding the liberalisation of increments in the pay scales and the leave terms of the last grade Government servants—vide Answer to unstarred question No. 44 by Sri S. Ramalingam, answered on the floor of the House on 30th March 1954.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1114 asked by Sri K. P. Gopalan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 6th August 1954, page 21 supra.]

The Payyoli Communist Party arranged to hold a public meeting on 19th March 1954 at Meladi amsom near the Payyoli Railway station for the purpose of criticising the Five-Year Plan, the Bhodan Yagna movement and the Congress Administration and it also made an announcement to that effect. At the same time a local organization styling itself as Anti-Communist Front arranged to hold another public meeting on the same day, at the same time and at a site very near the one chosen by the Communists for their meeting. It was anticipated that if both the meetings were to be held at the same time in close proximity to each other there might be a disturbance of public peace and tranquillity. Attempts were made to persuade the rival parties to have their meetings on different dates but without success. Thereupon the Stationary Second-class Magistrate, Badagara promulgated an Order under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting the taking out of any procession, or the holding of any meetings or assemblies of five or more persons or any other demonstration at any place within a radius of 3 miles from Meladi for a period of 24 hours commencing from 9 a.m. on 19th March 1954.

In view of the urgency of the matter the Order was passed "ex parte" under Section 144 (2), Criminal Procedure Code.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1115 asked by Sri S. Ramalingam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 6th August 1954, page 23 supra.]

Eligible communities.	Number of applications received.			Number of applications granted.		
	For renewal of scholarship.	For grant of fresh scholarship.	Total.	Renewal scholarship.	Fresh scholarship.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(a) Collegiate residential scholarship—						
Harijans ..	263	281	544	263	218	481
Christians ..	39	111	150	39	99	138
			694			619
(b) Collegiate non-residential scholarship—						
Harijans ..	4	92	96	4	92	96
Christians ..	4	27	31	4	27	31
Backward classes—						
(c) Collegiate residential scholarship ..	468	891	1,359	468	678	1,146
(d) Collegiate non residential scholarship.	554	1,200	1,754	554	1,189	1,743

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1116 asked by Sri A. Ratnam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 6th August 1954, page 25 supra.]

The following are the improvement works on Provincial Highways in the South Arcot district :—

- (1) Cement-concreting Cuddalore-Chittoor road in mile 1/6 + 261 to 10/0 excluding portion in mile 6/3 + 430 to 6/6 + 379.
- (2) Cement-concreting Cuddalore-Chittoor road in mile 0/0 to 1/6 + 261 in municipal limits.
- (3) Black-topping Cuddalore-Chittoor road in miles 43/3 to 44/6.
- (4) Black-topping Cuddalore-Salem road in miles 57/4 to 59/7.
- (5) Dustless surfacing in mile 43/0-5 of Ulundurpet-Salem road.
- (6) Dustless surfacing in mile 58/5-8 of Ulundurpet-Salem road.
- (7) Widening bridges and culverts in Cuddalore-Chittoor road.
- (8) Constructing bridges in miles 37/4 to 59/0 of Cuddalore-Salem road.
- (9) Constructing an undervented road dam at mile 2/4 of Cuddalore-Chittoor road.
- (10) Widening Cuddalore-Chittoor road in miles 16 to 20.
- (11) Widening Cuddalore-Chittoor road in miles 16/0 to 20/0 in Panruti town limits.
- (12) Widening culvert at mile 42/3 of Ulundurpet-Salem road.
- (13) Widening culvert at mile 42/6 of Ulundurpet-Salem road.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1117 asked by A. Ratnam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 6th August 1954, page 25 supra.]

(a) Yes Sir, The Government have constituted the following two committees :—

- (i) Committee of Experts, and
- (ii) High Power Committee.

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(b) The members of the Committee of Experts are as follows :—

Chairman.

- (i) Mr. Paul R. Eyrich, American Mining Engineer.

Secretary.

- (ii) Sri H. K. Ghose, Officer-in-charge, Lignite Investigation.

Members.

- (iii) Sri A. K. Dey, Superintending Geologist, Madras;
- (iv) Sri C. V. S. Ratnam, Senior Chemist, Lignite Investigation;
- (v) Sri A. R. Narayana Rao, Chief Operation Engineer, Electricity Department;
- (vi) Sri S. N. Mahalingam, Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers;
- (vii) Sri R. Lakshmana Ayyar, Administrative Officer, Lignite Investigation; and
- (viii) Sri K. V. Ekambaram, Designs Engineer, Public Works Department.

The members of the High Power Committee are—

Chairman.

- (i) Sri N. Padmanabha Ayyar, Chief Engineer (General and Buildings).

Members.

- (ii) Sri A. B. Guha, Member-Secretary, Coal Board;
- (iii) Dr. M. S. Krishnan, Director, Geological Survey of India; and
- (iv) Dr. Paul R. Eyrich, American Mining Engineer.

Secretary.

Sri A. R. Narayana Rao, Chief Operation Engineer, Electricity Department.

(c) All the expenditure connected with the Project is met by the State Government. The Government of India, have however, lent certain items of machinery available with them.

(d) The expenses of the State Government on the Project are mainly on establishment, plant and machinery, boring operations, experimental quarrying scheme, payment of wages to labourers, acquisition of lands, construction of buildings, etc. The entire operations at Neiveli are under the control of the State Government.

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(e) Four persons met with accidents. No one died. A compensation of Rs. 114 was paid in one case.

(f) Yes, sir; this Project is purely temporary and no permanent appointments are made.

(g) The Honourable Minister for Industries and Labour has visited the Lignite Project area four times since its inauguration. He looked into the problems in general concerning the Project.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1119 asked by Sri M. Kattimuthu at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 6th August 1954, page 23 supra.]

List of panchayats in the Vriddhachalam taluk (South Arcot).

Serial number and name of the panchayat.						Total strength, exclusive of the president.
(1)						(2)
<i>Class I.</i>						
1	Vriddhachalam	..	..	..	..	12
2	Tittagudi	..	..	..	..	10
<i>Class II.</i>						
1	Aladi	..	..	..	..	6
2	Irulakurichi	..	..	..	..	6
3	Ivathakudi	..	..	..	..	6
4	Kammapuram	..	..	..	..	6
5	Kosapallam	..	..	..	..	6
6	Kumaramangalam	..	..	..	..	6
7	Kuppanatham	..	..	..	..	7
8	Manakollai	..	..	..	..	6
9	Mathur	..	..	..	..	6
10	Mudanai	..	..	..	..	7
11	Nagar	..	..	..	..	6
12	Nallur	..	..	..	..	6
13	Naraiyur	..	..	..	..	6
14	Pennadam	..	..	..	..	8
15	Periyanasalur	..	..	..	..	6
16	Sathiyavadi	..	..	..	..	6
17	Sepakkam	..	..	..	..	7
18	Sirunesalur	..	..	..	..	5
19	Sirupakkam	..	..	..	..	7
20	Sitheri	..	..	..	..	5
21	Tholudur	..	..	..	..	7

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APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1121 asked by Sri V. R. Nagarajan (on behalf of Sri K. Aranganathan) at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 6th August 1954, page 27 supra.]

List showing the persons deputed or recommended by the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, for employment in the Lignite Project and the duties allotted to them in the Lignite Project.

(a) Gazetted—

- 1 Sri R. Lakshmana Ayyar, Superintending Engineer. Administrative Officer, Lignite Project.
- 2 Sri M. D. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Assistant Engineer (Mechanical). From 24th September 1953 till 17th December 1953.
- 3 Sri P. K. Vedanayagam, Assistant Engineer. Assistant Engineer (Mechanical). Did not take charge as the post was ordered to be kept in abeyance.

(b) Non-gazetted—

- 1 Sri V. Subramaniam, Junior Engineer (Civil). In charge of the construction of workshop and Power House buildings in the mine camp.
- 2 Sri G. P. Somasundaram Workshop Foreman.
- 3 „ M. Ponniah Belt Conveyor Fitter.
- 4 „ M. Ramaswami Do.
- 5 „ M. S. Lingappa Chetty Roller Driver.
- 6 „ K. Parameswaran Compressor Operator.
- 7 „ K. Sivalingam Grade II Fitter.
- 8 „ S. Krishnamoorthy Do.
- 9 „ A. Marimuthu Tractor Driver.
- 10 „ R. Karuppaswami Do.
- 11 „ K. Rajamnickam Dumper Driver.
- 12 „ P. Venkatachalam Do.
- 13 „ P. Rajagopal Do.
- 14 „ M. Palaniappan Do.
- 15 „ B. S. Thangaraj Do.

Nos. 4, 9, 10, 14 and 15 above are not now in the Project.

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APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to clauses (c) and (d) of starred question No. 1122 asked by Sri A. Ratnam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 6th August 1954, page 28 supra.]

Residential Scholarships.

	<i>Harijans.</i>	<i>Converts.</i>
1. Number of applications received for residential scholarships.	33,506	13,006
2. Rate of residential scholarships per head—		
(a) From Forms I to III.	Rs. 150 per annum to cover boarding and lodging charges, fees, if any, and cost of books.	
(b) From Forms IV to VI—		
Madras City students.	Full boarding and lodging charges in the respective hostels and Rs. 37-5-0 for special fees, if any, and purchase of books.	Boarding and lodging charges and Rs. 37-5-0 for special fees, if any, and half tuition fee of Rs. 21.
Mufassal students	Full boarding and lodging charges and Rs. 32 for special fees, if any, and purchase of books, etc.	Full boarding and lodging charges and Rs. 32 for special fees, if any, and purchase of books plus half tuition fee of Rs. 21.
	<i>Boarding grants.</i>	
	<i>City.</i>	<i>Mufassal.</i>
Number of hostels which applied for additional boarding grants.	25	24
Rate of boarding grant	Rs. 15 per mensem per pupil for ten months in a year.	

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 133 asked by Sri K. Parthasarathy at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 6th August 1954, page 35 supra.]

Insecticides and Pesticides sold by the Agriculture Department.

<i>Agricultural district.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Value of Insecticides and Pesticides sold.</i>	<i>Amount of loss sustained by Government.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1 Chingleput	1951-52	66,291 11 6	31,788 1 5
	1952-53	1,03,687 11 3	53,048 11 6
	1953-54	1,40,464 6 6	38,392 8 0
2 North Arcot	1951-52	30,813 14 0	12,061 13 0
	1952-53	67,929 10 8	29,173 8 0
	1953-54	58,750 14 0	12,592 13 0
3 South Arcot	1951-52	37,138 7 3	17,352 10 4
	1952-53	52,034 0 5	25,030 7 6
	1953-54	1,53,970 10 8	75,528 5 8
4 Tiruchirappalli ..	1951-52	48,126 15 0	15,585 8 0
	1952-53	75,155 10 9	32,261 6 0
	1953-54	25,629 7 3	3,497 4 2

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Insecticides and Pesticides sold by the Agriculture Department—cont.

<i>Agricultural district.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Value of Insecticides and Pesticides sold.</i>	<i>Amount of loss sustained by Government.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
5 Tanjore	1951-52	12,353 0 0	5,559 0 0
	1952-53	23,498 0 0	10,574 0 0
	1953-54	18,242 0 0	4,561 0 0
5 (a) Pattukkottai (Tanjore district).	1951-52	10,524 13 6	5,262 6 3
	1952-53	7,809 14 6	3,094 15 3
	1953-54	5,972 14 6	1,788 15 0
6 Madurai,	1951-52	28,682 2 6	5,059 9 0
	1952-53	49,118 12 0	10,073 5 6
	1953-54	61,521 10 0	12,634 6 9
7 Ramanathapuram ..	1951-52	27,522 15 7	12,606 5 5
	1952-53	23,947 9 8	10,396 11 9
	1953-54	25,070 14 9	4,803 7 11
8 Salem	1951-52	23,155 2 5	14,866 7 0
	1952-53	19,351 5 3	11,333 9 6
	1953-54	25,247 0 8	7,397 0 4
9 Tirunelveli	1951-52	13,648 0 1	6,982 7 0
	1952-53	75,941 0 6	38,443 14 9
	1953-54		
10 Coimbatore	1951-52	53,221 4 0	29,701 8 0
	1952-53	59,048 7 9	32,947 0 0
	1953-54	79,353 0 9	24,707 8 9
11 The Nilgiris	1951-52	9,842 15 2	4,556 12 9
	1952-53	14,083 5 3	6,033 12 9
	1953-54	13,364 2 0	3,088 3 3
12 (a) South Malabar ..	1951-52	36,033 0 0	17,900 0 0
	1952-53	18,460 0 0	3,692 0 0
	1953-54	22,163 14 0	5,541 0 0
(b) North Malabar ..	1951-52	9,419 1 10	4,141 0 1
	1952-53	15,677 8 7	7,019 3 0
	1953-54	15,911 2 10	4,695 2 6
13 South Kanara	1951-52	38,138 1 0	13,476 13 0
	1952-53	47,329 0 9	16,070 7 0
	1953-54	30,222 0 0	4,601 3 4

NOTE.—(1) Pesticides and Insecticides were sold at 50 per cent of the cost price during the years 1951-52 and 1952-53 at 75 per cent of the cost price during 1953-54. The concessional sale has been allowed only for 'food crops'.

(2) The figures for the year 1953-54 are only for the period from 1st April 1953 up to 31st December 1953.

APPENDIX

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APPENDIX IX.

[Vide item (VI) on page 41 supra.]

REPORT OF THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON
THE MADRAS HINDU RELIGIOUS AND CHARIT-
ABLE ENDOWMENTS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1954
(L.A. BILL No. 27 OF 1954).

To

THE HONOURABLE THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
MADRAS.

The Joint Select Committee appointed to consider the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 1954 (L.A. Bill No. 27 of 1954), has the honour to make the following report.

2. The Bill was published in English in an Extraordinary issue of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 14th May 1954, and in Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada and Hindustani in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 26th May 1954.

3. The Joint Select Committee was appointed by resolutions of the Assembly, dated 18th May 1954 and 19th May 1954, and of the Council, dated 18th May 1954.

4. The Joint Select Committee met in the Council Chamber at Fort St. George on the 2nd July 1954 and in the Committee Room at Fort St. George on the 3rd July 1954, for the consideration of the provisions of the Bill.

5. In a recent decision, the Supreme Court held that some of the sections of the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951, were invalid, as being repugnant to the Constitution. The present Bill seeks to amend the said Act so as to meet the objections stated by the Supreme Court and make the provisions of the Act conform to the Indian Constitution.

6. The Committee has subjected the provisions of the Bill to a careful scrutiny, but has not found it necessary to make any serious changes therein.

Clause 5.

7. This clause seeks to omit sub-section (2) of section 30 of the principal Act. The Committee thinks that the total omission of the sub-section is not called for and that it would be sufficient if for the words "the Trustee shall be guided by" in the sub-section, the words "the Trustee shall have due regard to" be substituted, so as to make it clear that the instructions of the Commissioner are not intended to fetter the discretion of the trustee.

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Clause 9.

8. This clause proposes to substitute a new sub-section for the existing sub-section (2) of section 39. Under this proposed new sub-section, the Commissioner is authorized to appoint under certain circumstances non-hereditary trustees to any institution having hereditary trustees. After due consideration, the Committee has resolved—

(1) that for the words "efficiently managed", the words "properly managed" should be substituted;

(2) that the reasons (a), (b) and (c) given in the sub-section should be deleted but that provision should be made requiring the Commissioner to give reasons for his decision to appoint non-hereditary trustees; and

(3) that a provision should also be made allowing an appeal to a Court of Law from his decision.

The clause has accordingly been suitably amended and a consequential change made in the Schedule to the Act.

Clause 10.

9. This clause deals with the grounds on which a suit may be instituted for the removal of the trustee of a Math or specific endowment attached to a Math. The Committee resolved that for the proposed ground (h) which reads as follows, namely, "leading a life inconsistent with the sanctity attached to the office of the head of the Math", the following should be substituted:—

"leading an immoral life or otherwise leading a life which is likely to bring the office of the head of a Math into contempt."

10. The Committee thinks that sub-section (2) proposed to be added to section 23 of the Act by clause 4 should be a separate section by itself and it has also agreed to certain other amendments of a verbal or drafting character. All the amendments agreed to by it are shown in the copy of the Bill annexed.

11. Sri M. Kalyanasundaram, Sri T. Anantha Pai and Sri K. Balasubramania Ayyar have given dissenting minutes to certain clauses and they are appended to this report.

12. As the Committee has not appreciably amended the provisions of the Bill, it considers that the Bill as amended by it need not be republished.

B. PARAMESWARAN,
Chairman.

GOVERNMENT ESTATE,
MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS,
12th July 1954.

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ANNEXURE.

Note.—The changes made are sidelined or underlined and the portions omitted are indicated by dots.

L.A. Bill No. 27 of 1954.

A Bill to amend the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951 (Madras Act XIX of 1951), for the purposes hereinafter appearing :

BE it enacted in the Fifth Year of Our Republic as follows :—

1. Short title.—This Act may be called the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Act, 1954.

2. Amendment of sections 10 and 11, Madras Act XIX of 1951.—In section 10, sub-section (2), and section 11, sub-section (3), of the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951 (Madras Act XIX of 1951) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), the figure “ 56 ” shall be omitted.

3. Substitution of new section for section 21 in Madras Act XIX of 1951.—For section 21 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

“ 21. *Power to enter religious institution.*—(1) The Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner or such officers or servants of a religious institution as may be authorized by the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner in this behalf, shall have power to enter the premises of any religious institution or any place of worship for the purpose of exercising any power conferred, or discharging any duty imposed, by or under this Act.

(2) If any such officer or servant is resisted in the exercise of such power or discharge of such duty, the Magistrate having jurisdiction shall, on a written requisition from such officer or servant, direct any police officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector to render such help as may be necessary to enable the officer or servant to exercise such power or discharge such duty.

(3) In entering the premises of a religious institution or place of worship, the person authorized by or under sub-section (1) or the police officer referred to in sub-section (2) shall, if practicable, give notice to the trustee and shall have due regard to the practices and usages of the institution.”

4. Insertion of new section 21-A in Madras Act XIX of 1951.—After section 21 of the principal Act, the following shall be inserted as section 21-A, namely :—

“ 21-A. *Commissioner, etc., to observe appropriate forms and ceremonies.*—The Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, every member of an Area Committee

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and every other person exercising powers of superintendence or control under this Act, shall, so far as may be, observe forms and ceremonies appropriate to the religious institution in respect of which such powers are exercised and, in the case of a math, act in conformity with the usages of the math in his dealings with the head of the math.”

5. Amendment of section 30, Madras Act XIX of 1951.—In section 30, sub-section (2), of the principal Act, for the words “ the trustee shall be guided by ”, the words “ the trustee shall have due regard to ” shall be substituted.

6. Substitution of new section for section 31, Madras Act XIX of 1951.—For section 31 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

“ 31. *Cypres application of surplus funds of endowments.*—(1) The Commissioner may, after holding an enquiry in such manner as may be prescribed, by order, declare that, after satisfying adequately the purposes of the religious institution and after setting apart a sufficient sum for the repair and renovation of the buildings connected with the math or temple or the endowments attached thereto, there is a surplus which is not required for any such purpose, and may, by such order, direct that the amount of the endowment or such surplus as is declared to be available, as the case may be, be appropriated to religious, educational or charitable purposes :

Provided that, in the case of a temple founded and maintained by a section of the Hindu community, the amount of the endowment or the surplus shall, as far as possible, be utilized for the benefit of the said section for the purposes mentioned above.

(2) It shall be competent to the Commissioner when giving a direction under sub-section (1) to determine what portion of such surplus shall be retained as a reserve fund for the math or temple and to direct the remainder to be appropriated to the purposes specified in that sub-section.

(3) The Commissioner may, at any time, by order and in the manner provided in sub-section (1), modify or cancel an order passed under that sub-section.

(4) The order of the Commissioner under this section shall be published in the prescribed manner. The trustee or any other person having interest may, within six months of the date of such publication, institute a suit in the Court to modify or set aside such order.

Subject to the result of such suit, and of the appeal, if any, under section 31-B, the order of the Commissioner shall be final and binding on the trustee and all persons having interest.

(5) Any decision of the Court under this section may, at any time, for sufficient cause, be modified or cancelled by the Court in a suit instituted by the Commissioner or the trustee or any person having interest but not otherwise.”

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7. *Insertion of new sections 31-A and 31-B in Madras Act XIX of 1951.*—After section 31 of the principal Act, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—

“31-A. *Validation of past appropriation of surplus funds.*—(1) Where, in the exercise of powers purported to be conferred by section 31, before the commencement of the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Act, 1954, the trustee of a religious institution has, with the previous sanction in writing of the Deputy Commissioner, directed the appropriation of funds belonging to the institution to any of the purposes specified in section 59, sub-section (1), such direction shall be deemed to be a direction made in pursuance of an order passed by the Commissioner under section 31 as amended by the said Amendment Act; and any order passed by the Commissioner or by the Government in relation to such direction made by the trustee shall be void and of no effect.

(2) Any person having interest may, within six months from the commencement of the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Act, 1954, institute a suit in the Court to modify or set aside the direction made by the trustee and for such further or other relief in relation to funds appropriated, or acts done, in pursuance of the direction made by the trustee, as the nature of the case may require.

31-B. *Appeals.*—Any person aggrieved by a decision of the Court under section 31 or section 31-A may, within ninety days from the date of the decision, appeal to the High Court.”

8. *Amendment of section 34, Madras Act XIX of 1951.*—In section 34, sub-section (8) of the principal Act, for the words “who is dedicated to a temple”, the words “who is dedicated for service in a temple” shall be substituted.

9. *Amendment of section 39, Madras Act XIX of 1951.*—In section 39 of the principal Act,—

(a) for sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(2) Where, in the case of any such institution having a hereditary trustee or trustees, the Commissioner, after notice to such trustee or trustees and after such inquiry as he deems adequate, considers, for reasons to be recorded, that the affairs of the institution are not, and are not likely to be, properly managed by the hereditary trustee or trustees, the Commissioner may, by order, appoint such number of non-hereditary trustees as he thinks necessary, so however that the total number of trustees does not exceed five.”

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(b) in sub-section (3), for the words, brackets and figures “Every trustee appointed under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2)”, the words, brackets and figures “Every trustee appointed under sub-section (1) and, subject to the result of an application, if any, filed under sub-section (4), every non-hereditary trustee appointed under sub-section (2)” shall be substituted.

(c) after sub-section (3), the following sub-sections shall be added, namely:—

“(4) Where the Commissioner, by order, appoints a non-hereditary trustee or trustees, the hereditary trustee or trustees may, within thirty days of the receipt of the order, file an application to the Court to set aside or modify such order.

(5) Where a vacancy arises in the office of a non-hereditary trustee appointed under sub-section (2), the Commissioner shall not fill up such vacancy unless, for reasons to be recorded, he considers it necessary to do so. A non-hereditary trustee appointed in the vacancy shall be deemed to have been appointed under sub-section (2), and the provisions of sub-sections (3) and (4) shall apply accordingly.”

Amendment of section 52, Madras Act XIX of 1951.—In section 52, sub-section (1), of the principal Act, clause (f) shall be re-lettered as clause (i), and before the clause as so re-lettered, the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

“(f) waste of the funds or properties of the institution or the application of such funds or properties for purposes unconnected with the institution;

(g) the adoption of devices to convert the income of the institution or of the funds or properties thereof into ‘pathakanika’;

(h) leading an immoral life or otherwise leading a life which is likely to bring the office of head of the math into contempt”.

Substitution of new section for section 55, Madras Act XIX of 1951.—For section 55 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

“55. *Power to spend ‘pathakanika’.*—The trustee of a math shall keep regular accounts of receipts of ‘pathakanika’, that is to say, any gift of property made to him as the head of the math and shall be entitled to spend the said ‘pathakanika’ in accordance with the customs and usages of the institution.”

12. *Repeal of section 56, Madras Act XIX of 1951.*—Section 56 of the principal Act shall be omitted.

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(2) Every religious institution, the annual income of which, for the fasli year immediately preceding as calculated for the purposes of the levy of contribution under sub-section (1), is not less than one thousand rupees, shall pay to the Commissioner annually, for meeting the cost of auditing its accounts, such further sum not exceeding one and a half per centum of its income as the Commissioner may determine."

16. *Insertion of Chapter IX in Madras Act XIX of 1951.*—After Chapter VIII of the principal Act, the following Chapter shall be inserted, namely :—

“ CHAPTER IX.

ENDOWMENTS ADMINISTRATION FUND.

80. *Commissioner to be corporation sole.*—The Commissioner shall be a corporation sole and shall have perpetual succession and a common seal and may sue and be sued in his corporate name.

81. *Religious and Charitable Endowments Administration Fund.*—(1) There shall be established a Fund to be called the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Administration Fund. The Fund shall vest in the Commissioner.

(2) The contributions payable under section 76 (1) and the further sums payable under section 76 (2) shall, when realized, be credited to the said Fund. It shall be lawful for the Commissioner to accept to the credit of the said Fund grants or loans from the Government and grants from any private person. The Commissioner shall, out of the said Fund, repay to the Government sums paid by the Government under section 76 (4) and loans received from the Government.

82. *Validation of contributions levied.*—(1) Contributions under section 76 (1) and further sums under section 76 (2) shall be payable with effect from the commencement of this Act. For the period from the commencement of this Act until the commencement of the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Act, 1954, the rate prescribed by the Government under section 76 (1), or determined by the Commissioner under section 76 (2), shall be deemed to be the rate prescribed or determined under section 76 (1) or section 76 (2), as the case may be, as amended by the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Act, 1954, and contributions and further sums paid to the Government shall be deemed to be contributions and further sums, as the case may be, paid to the Commissioner under section 76 (1) and section 76 (2) as amended by the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Act, 1954.

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(2) The Government shall pay to the Commissioner the balance, if any, remaining out of the aggregate of the contributions and further sums paid or realized before the commencement of the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Act, 1954, in pursuance of section 76 (1) and section 76 (2), after deducting therefrom sums paid by the Government under section 76 (4)."

17. Amendment of section 87, Madras Act XIX of 1951.—
In section 87 of the principal Act—

(a) the words and figures " as manager under section 56 or " occurring at the commencement of clause (c) shall be omitted; and

(b) for the words " any Magistrate of the first class ", the words " any Presidency Magistrate or any Magistrate of the first class " shall be substituted.

18 Amendment of section 89, Madras Act XIX of 1951.—
In section 89, sub-section (4), of the principal Act, the following shall be added at the end, namely:—

" The Commissioner shall pay to the Government any sum so accepted."

19. Amendment of section 103, Madras Act XIX of 1951.—
In section 103, clause (i), of the principal Act, for the words " payable to the Government ", the words " payable to the Commissioner " shall be substituted.

20. Amendment of Schedule I, Madras Act XIX of 1951.—
In Schedule I to the principal Act—

(1) under the heading " I. Suits ", before the entry relating to section 52, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

" 31. (4) Suits against order of the Commissioner	...	...	...	...	50
31 (5) Suits to set aside or modify Court's order	...	...	...	...	50
31-A (2) Suits to modify or set aside direction of trustee	...	...	...	...	50 "

(2) Under the heading " II. Applications to Court ", before the entry relating to section 62 (3) (a), the following shall be inserted, namely:—

" 39 (4) Application to Court against order of the Commissioner

...	...	...	10 "
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(3) under the heading " III. Appeals to Court ", in column (1), before the figures, brackets and letter " 62 (2), 62 (3) (b) ", the figures and letter " 31B " shall be inserted;

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(4) under the heading " V. Appeals to Government, Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner or Trustee ", the figures and brackets " 31 (2) " in column (1) and the entries relating thereto shall be omitted.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the State Legislature.

GOVERNMENT ESTATE,
MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS,
12th July 1954.

APPENDIX.

DISSENTING MINUTES.

With regard to clause No. 12 of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Bill, 1954, I am against totally repealing this section 56 of the Madras Act XIX of 1951 which empowers the Commissioner to appoint a Manager to look after the secular affairs of a math. In my view this power for causing a manager to be appointed is necessary to act as a check on the trustees against possible indifference to the proper management of the properties in the interest of the math. If the judgment of the Supreme Court is read carefully, it will be understood that the Supreme Court is not against appointment of managers under all circumstances. The judgment is only a suggestion to modify section 56 of the original Act so as to prevent any arbitrary use of the powers by the Commissioner. I therefore suggest that instead of repealing the section totally, it may be modified on the following lines:—

" If the Commissioner has reason to believe that the property of trust funds of the math are mismanaged or are used for purposes other than the purposes of the math and is satisfied that it is necessary in the interests of their administration to take action under this section, he may require the trustee to appoint a competent person as manager and in default of such appointment, the Commissioner may himself make the appointment. The Manager so appointed shall not be liable to be punished or removed from office without the consent of the Commissioner."

MADRAS,
3rd July 1954.

M. KALYANASUNDRAM.

II

1. Clause 11.—While I support the amendment requiring the heads of maths to maintain at least accounts of receipt I am of opinion that suitable provision must be made for treating all amounts of personal gifts as properties of the religious institution concerned because these personal gifts are given only to the post and not to the person.

2. Clause 15.—Regarding contributions to be collected from the religious institutions for the cost of services, the Commissioner must be entitled to spend the surplus, if any, for any charitable or educational purposes.

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Further I am of opinion that the 5 per cent of contribution is not sufficient to meet the full cost of the services. Already the Government servants of all categories are underpaid and they are agitating for increasing their emoluments in every respect. The Government will be compelled to consider these just demands to some extent in the near future. In case it happens, there should be provision for meeting the increased expenditure.

Therefore I propose that the percentage of contribution from the religious institutions must be increased to at least 7½ per cent excluding the fees charged for audit purposes.

MADRAS,
3rd July 1954.

M. KALYANASUNDRAM.

III

The object of amending the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act of 1951 is to rectify certain sections of the Act now held invalid as being repugnant to the Constitution by the Supreme Court. In doing so, I am afraid, the Government have concerned themselves only with the changing of the words here and a section there without entering into the spirit of the findings of the Supreme Court.

There are no two opinions regarding the necessity for a certain amount of control over the endowments, religious or otherwise; and where the endowments are of a religious nature, it is indeed necessary to see that the purposes for which the endowments were created by the donors are in effect carried out.

I am happy that the Government have given an assurance at the Select Committee stage that the question of covering the entire ground and the provisions of the Act would be gone into and a separate committee in due course would be appointed for the purpose, thus agreeing with our view point that there is a case for it.

In the case of religious endowments, I am of opinion that a department of the Government like the present Hindu Religious Endowments Commissioner would be a hardly competent authority to administer these endowments in conformity with the sentiments of the people, religious or otherwise. I feel it would be therefore very desirable to constitute a separate Board in the place of the present department for administering these religious endowments, consisting of eminent Hindu scholars nominated by the Government and also the representatives of the various interests like the matadhipathis and temples. Such a statutory Board alone would be competent to satisfy the aspirations of the people in these matters without jeopardising the secular nature of our State.

A matadhipathi cannot be treated in the same way as any other trustee. He happens to be the spiritual head with a considerable following and prestige in many cases, and held in high esteem and regard in several instances; and the property that is attached to the office is very often for the purpose of effective discharge of his functions as a spiritual head. If he is divested of the control over the properties, his capacity to discharge his obligations as a spiritual head will be rendered ineffective. Whether many of the matadhipathis are discharging such functions properly in effect is a different point altogether. In having

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effective control only over the assets and without being able to enforce positively that he discharges his functions as a spiritual head, the Government will be showing only a negative attitude to the problem. I therefore feel that the matter must be to a large extent left to the followers of the swamiars in deciding what kind of life the swamiars should lead rather than prescribe limitations regarding their conduct. Under the Indian Trusts Act, a trustee is incapacitated to act as a trustee on certain grounds. I do not think it fair to have additional grounds in the case of matadhipathis for their removal from trusteeship.

Section 58 of the Madras Act XIX of 1951 provides enough powers for framing schemes where it is apprehended that the trustee is not discharging his functions or where he has failed to discharge them properly; and to provide for additional grounds in the present Bill under clause 10 seems to me to be unnecessary and vexatious.

Under clause 4 of the Bill, I am glad that in conformity with the assurance given to the President of India it has been provided that forms and ceremonies appropriate to the religious institutions should be observed and in the case of maths, the Commissioner shall act according to the usages of the math in his dealing with the head of the math. In the past the department has provided a few instances where the spirit of the law was completely overlooked offending the sentiments of a large number of people. I do hope that in the exercise of the powers under this Act, the department would do nothing to offend the sentiments of the people.

Regarding the application of cypres doctrine in the matter of surplus funds under clause 6 to leave the discretion entirely to the Commissioner regarding the surplus is not advisable. In the case of some maths, the surplus might be necessary, for instance, for the propagation of the religious tenets of the math and where the Government finds that a particular institution utilizes this surplus for the purpose, I do not think it desirable that it should interfere. The Government is only concerned to see that the matadhipathi does not use it for his personal purpose. Where the maths are already maintaining certain educational and other charitable institutions, I am afraid it would not be possible for them to do so in future as the Commissioner might entirely disagree with the trustee regarding the utilization of the surplus. I do feel that the wishes of the trustee regarding disposal of the surplus have to be respected. No doubt it has been provided that an aggrieved person can appeal on the decision of the Commissioner, but it would not be desirable to encourage litigation for the purpose.

In the matter of padakanikas, the Supreme Court has held that excepting where usage requires it to be treated otherwise padakanikas are to be treated as the absolute property of the matadhipathi. While there may be justification for control over the endowments, any control over the padakanikas is not justified. People give padakanikas nowadays with open eyes and the amount of padakanika that any particular matadhipathi will get in future will entirely depend on the respectability and regard he is able to evoke in his followers. While ordinarily there should not be any objection to the maintenance of accounts, both regarding the receipts and expenditure, the purpose for which

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we want them to maintain accounts statutorily of the receipts only, namely, to find out whether they had converted any property of the math into padakanika would mean that in practice this provision may lead to considerable harassment.

In the case of Udipi maths, the eight maths of Udipi founded by Sri Madhwacharya will have to be treated as one unit along with the Krishna math. It would have been very desirable to have a separate arrangement to bring them under the purview of the Act. They have their peculiarities. In arriving at the surplus of any of them, it is absolutely necessary to take into account the obligation on each of them to conduct paryayam at a huge cost once in sixteen years. In fact their budgets drawn from year to year will not give a correct picture for the reason and I do hope the department will give due regard to this aspect of the question in dealing with them and in arriving at their surplus.

UDIPI,
12th July 1954.

T. ANANTA PAI.

IV

I regret that I am unable to agree with the majority as regards certain clauses of the proposed Bill and amendments to certain clauses of the Bill. The Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Amendment Bill, 1954, is sought to be introduced in consequence of the decision of the Supreme Court, holding certain sections of the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act XIX of 1951 are invalid as being repugnant to the Constitution. The object of this Bill is to amend the Act XIX of 1951 in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution. But the present Bill contains certain sections which are not consequential on the decision of the Supreme Court. They are in the nature of fresh proposals, such as, clause (6) introducing a new section 31 in place of old section 31 of the Madras Act of 1951 and section 82 in clause 18. The new section 31 is headed "cypres application of surplus funds of endowments." This is wrong. The new section deals with the existing institutions and does not deal with religious institutions, whose purposes have from the beginning been or have subsequently become impossible of realization, which are dealt with by section 59 of Act XIX of 1951. In other words, it does not deal with religious trusts, which have failed. To such existing trusts, the well-known doctrine of cypres does not apply. The section gives power to the Commissioner directly to decide that any surplus which is not required for the purposes of the institution may be appropriated to religious, educational or charitable purposes. The Hindu religious institutions, such as maths and temples, have been founded by various religious denominations of the Hindus for the promotion, propagation and practice of the religion and religious tenets of these denominations and the endowments that have been made during all these centuries to these institutions are only for the purpose of conducing to the realization of this object. It is not right and proper that any funds of these institutions should be appropriated to other religious, educational or charitable purposes. It will be really a diversion of the funds. The section does not make any difference between the annual

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income or the capital of these endowments. According to the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the math, the matadhipathi has absolute power of disposal over the income of all the endowments and he can spend at his discretion such income for purposes connected with the institution. The proposed section will fetter the discretion of the matadhipathi and vest it in the Commissioner. There may be religious, educational or charitable purposes which are wholly unconnected with the object of these endowments. It will not also be right to state that there can be a surplus which is not required for such purpose. The work to be done in connection with the promotion, propagation and practice of the religion and the religious tenets of the various denominations is so vast and is becoming increasingly wider on account of the present day conditions that it will be hardly right on the part of any Commissioner to come to a decision that there is a surplus which is not required for this purpose. It will not be proper for the statute to contemplate the possibility of such a surplus. In fact on account of the various reasons, which everybody knows it has become increasingly necessary that there should be countrywide propaganda for the proper understanding and realization of the truths and tenets of the Hindu religion and of the various denominations comprised in it. It is also not proper to give to the Commissioner such a wide power and taking out of the trustees of these religious endowments the entire discretion to decide about it. The section proceeds on a wholly unjustified faith in the officers of Government and on equally unjustified distrust in the trustees of temples and heads of maths. If here and there there is a dereliction of duty on the part of the trustees of these institutions, it does not follow that there should be a distrust of all trustees nor such will it follow that all officers of Government will do their duties quite properly and judicially. The whole section is opposed to the spirit of the Constitution, especially Articles 25 and 26 which give the fundamental rights of religious autonomy to the various religious denominations in our country.

2. Section 82 validates the levy of contributions made or payable before the coming into effect of this Bill. This is quite illegal. The Supreme Court has held that the State Legislature has no power to enact that the contributions should be paid by religious institutions under section 76 of the Act XIX of 1951, as they are in the nature of a tax and not a fee. Therefore, the contribution levied or any arrear of contribution payable under section 76 of the Act of 1951 is illegal and cannot now be validated. The amount of contribution due cannot be called an arrear legally payable and the contribution already levied is an illegal exaction. Any validation in respect of the contribution levied or payable will nullify the effect of the Supreme Court decision and will be against the Constitution, especially the Article 265, which says that no tax shall be levied or collected except by authority of law and the Supreme Court has held that the contribution levied are payable as a tax and no law of the State Legislature can impose such a tax.

AMENDMENTS.

In clause 11, section 55 states that the trustee of a math shall keep regular accounts of the receipts of 'pathakanika'. This is directly opposed to the decision of the Supreme Court.

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Dealing with the rights of the matadhipathis in respect of 'pathakanikas', the Supreme Court expressly states "If the 'pathakanika' constitutes the property of a mutt, there is no justification in compelling him to keep accounts of the receipts and expenditure of such personal gifts". But the section clearly does so. It is wrong to read the sentence in the Supreme Court decision as restricting the meaning to the keeping of accounts of both the receipts and expenditure and that it has no application to keep any accounts of the receipts alone. In clause 10 also, it is not necessary to introduce a new sub-clause (h). It is vague and it will lead easily in practice to blackmailing actions against heads of maths, the existence of such a clause is absolutely derogatory to the dignity and respect in which the heads of maths are regarded by the members of the religious denomination to which the maths belong. In section 76, the only change made in the present Bill is the substitution of the word "Commissioner" for "Government". I would suggest that in consonance with the reasons given in the Supreme Court decision for holding that the contribution payable under section 76 of Act XIX of 1951 is only a tax and not a fee, the amendment should be substituted the rate prescribed in proportion to the service rendered by Government and its officers to the particular institution by which such contribution is payable. Even assuming that this amendment is not accepted, I would suggest that the words 'not exceeding 5 per cent' should be substituted by the words 'not exceeding 3 per cent'. We find that a contribution of 3 per cent which was levied in the Act of 1951 and before the Act of 1951 yielded a surplus of 40 crores to the Government for a period of ten years. So the contribution ordinarily levied should be less than 3 per cent. Otherwise as the contribution will be in excess of the service rendered by the Government to the religious institution, it will partake of the nature of a tax and not a fee.

In clause 18, the only amendment proposed to be introduced is section 62 (a) exempting maths or other religious institutions having hereditary trustees who have a beneficial interest in the income of the institution. I feel that the whole Chapter VI of Act XIX of 1951 should be omitted as not applicable to all religious institutions including temples. According to the principle of the decision of the Supreme Court the appointment of an officer of a Government as the trustee of a religious institution who will have the power of managing even its religious affairs in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VI will be opposed to Articles 25 and 26 of the Constitution and it will therefore be void. The same reasoning which applies in the case of maths and hereditary trustees having a beneficial interest in the income will also apply to the case of other religious institutions. The Supreme Court clearly states when considering the validity of section 47, clause (3) of the Bombay Trusts Act 50 as follows:—

"We hold that the provisions of clause 6 to the extent they relate to the appointment of the Charity Commissioner as the Trustee of a Religious Trust like the temple and math are invalid." If the Charity Commissioner himself cannot be a trustee much more so, any officer appointed by him cannot be a trustee. The Supreme Court has made no difference between the hereditary trustee of a temple with the beneficial interest in the income and other trustees of temples.

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Articles 25 and 26 of the Constitution apply to Hindu temples belonging to the religious denomination such as Hindus or sects of Hindus and it is clear that Government has no powers to interfere with the management of religious affairs of these institutions. As Chapter VI contemplates, the appointment entirely replacing the trustees of temples of officers of their own, it will amount to interference in the management not only of secular affairs but also in the religious affairs of temples. I feel therefore that the whole Chapter VI relating to the notification of religious institutions should be omitted.

Subject to the above observations, I agree with the views of the majority.

MADRAS,
17th July 1954.

K. BALASUBRAMANIA AIYAR.

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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Saturday, 7th August 1954.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“ Sir, I request that both the questions, Nos. 1127 and 1128 may be taken up together.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I have no objection. We shall take up both the questions together.”

Raids by the French Indian Police and Goondas into the State territory.

* 1127 Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received reports of raids by French Indian Police and Goondas into the State territory recently; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent such raids?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ (a) Government have received reports of three raids by French Indian Police and goondas into this State territory recently. The circumstances of each incident are given below :—

(i) On 23rd March 1954, a posse of French Indian Police trespassed into the Indian Union limits in Kattupalayam borders in Cuddalore taluk and kidnapped one Nandagopal, Mayor of French Mudaliarpet.

(ii) On 12th April 1954, a group of French Indian rowdies trespassed into the jack fruit and cashewnut gardens belonging to a pro-mergerite and removed the jack fruits and cashewnuts. When the Sub-Inspector of Police, Kottakuppam, proceeded to the spot to investigate into the case, a crowd of about 400 rowdies resorted to stone throwing and dragged some of the pro-mergerites in the Indian Union limits with a view to kidnap them. The French Police, which was within the Indian territory at once opened fire to help the goondas. Three pro-mergerites sustained gun shot wounds. The Sub-Inspector, Kottakuppam, thereupon ordered his S.A.P. men to return fire upon the French personnel. At this, the French military police retreated to their territory.

On 1st May 1954, when an M.S.P. lorry was returning from Kodukur to Pudukuppam near the French Chettipet road, the Naick driver noticed a palmyra trunk laid across the road to obstruct his passage. When he was clearing the

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obstruction with the help of a constable who was with him, the villagers numbering about 300 began to throw stones on the lorry and the policemen. The vehicle received a number of dents and the constable who was with the driver, sustained an injury. After warning, the constable fired 2 rounds, and the crowd dispersed. Two persons are reported to have sustained gun shot wounds.

(b) Adequate police personnel have been stationed in the area to prevent violation of Indian territory."

Opening of fire by the French Police within the borders of the Madras State.

* 1128 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the number of firings by the French Police within the borders of the Madras State in the month of April 1954, and the action taken by the State Government?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"The French Police opened fire within the borders of the Madras State on only one occasion and that was on 12th April 1954 at Pillaichavadi in Indian Union limits. The circumstances of this incident are as follows:—

A group of French Indian rowdies trespassed into the jack fruit and cashewnut gardens belonging to a pro-mergerite and removed the jack fruits and cashewnuts. When the Sub-Inspector of Police, Kottakuppam, proceeded to the spot to investigate into the case of theft, a crowd of rowdies (French Indians), about 400 in number collected in Indian Union limits, resorted to stone throwing and dragged some of the pro-mergerites towards French soil, with a view to kidnap them. The French Police, which was within the Indian territory with the goondas, at once opened fire to help the goondas in kidnapping the refugees. Three pro-mergerites sustained gun shot wounds. The Sub-Inspector, Kottakuppam, thereupon ordered his three S.A.P. men to return the fire. At this, the French military police retreated to the French territory along with the rowdies.

This incident was registered and investigated as Crime No. 21 of 1954 of Kottakuppam Police station under Sections 147, 148, 149, 447 and 307, Indian Penal Code, and under the Arms Act. The Police strength at Pillaichavadi has been reinforced and instructions have been issued to the Police to prevent such acts of aggression by the French. The incident was reported to the Government of India. The Consul-General at Pondicherry has protested about the incident to the Commissioner of the Republic for the French Establishments in India, Pondicherry, with the request that action may be taken to punish the persons responsible for this unlawful act and to award immediate compensation to those whose properties were looted and who have been the victims of the French Police firing."

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SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM:—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்தக் கேள்வியானது வெகுநாட்களுக்கு முன்னாலே கொடுக்கப்பட்டது. இடையே பல மாறுதல்கள் ஏற்பட்டு வந்திருக்கின்றன; பல விஷயங்கள் இப்போது அவசியம் இல்லாமல் இருக்கலாம். கடந்த 4, 5 நாட்களாக பிரஞ்சு நிர்வாகம் கூடிய சீக்கிரம் ஏதோ வெளியேறப்போவதாகச் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. இந்தச் செய்திகள் மறுக்கப்படும் வருகின்றன. இது சம்பந்தமாக உண்மையான நிலைமை என்னவென்பது இந்தச் சர்க்காருக்கு தெரியுமா? இதுபற்றி தகவல் கொடுக்க முடியுமா?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"I have no reliable information on that matter."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN:—"From time to time, reports are being received that goondas are very active on the side of the French Indian border adjoining Nettapakkam and Tribhuvanam Communes and people going about there on ordinary business are often being meddled with by goondas within the Indian Union territory. Have the Government heard about them and would they make an effective check upon goondaism indulged in either by French Indians or by Indians themselves?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, these are incidents of the past. As far as the Indian Union territories are concerned, I do not think any incidents are taking place. Of course, what is happening inside the French territory is well-known and we are unable to help the people there."

SRI A. GOVINDASWAMY NAYAGAR: "கடலூர் பகுதியிலுள்ள தேவனாம்பட்டினம் கிராமத்தைச் சேர்ந்த ஆறுமுகம் என்ற தோழரை பிரஞ்சு போலீசார் சுட்டு அவர் இறந்தது இந்த அரசாங்கத்திற்கு தெரியுமா? இறந்த அந்த தோழரின் குடும்பத்திற்கு ஏதாவது நஷ்டஈடு கொடுக்க அரசாங்கம் உத்தேசித்திருக்கிறதா?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"I should like to have notice, Sir."

SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER:—"Sir, the Hon. Minister replied only to the first part of the question, viz., raids by French Indian Police into the State territory but he has not answered about the raids by French Indian goondas into the State territory and the havoc caused by them. Did the Government receive any report about it or did they take any action so far against these goondas?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"I have answered about the French Indian goondas also."

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN:—"Sir, among the incidents 11.10 a.m. stated by the Hon. the Minister for Finance, mention has not been made of the firing that took place near the border of Mahe resulting in the death of two Indian citizens. Actually, one of the deceased, Sri Achuthan, was shot dead within the borders of the Indian Union and was dragged into Mahe so as to hide any trace of the opening of fire by the French Police in the Indian Union territory. Will this Government make enquiries and see that compensation is paid to the families of the deceased?"

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, as far as this incident and the question of compensation are concerned, I have already answered on the floor of this Assembly. Circumstances have now changed in Mahe. All these things will certainly be examined when a final settlement is arrived at to compensate those who have been injured or victimized.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“ ஸார், விடுவிக்கப்பட்ட பிரதேசங்களில் குறிப்பாக நெட்டப்பாக்கம் போன்ற இடங்களில் புது முறையான குண்டர்கள் தோன்றி அங்கு அமைதிக்கும் நல்லாக்கும் பங்கம் விளைவிக்கக் கூடிய அளவில் காரியங்களைச் செய்குகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்ற புகார்கள் வந்துகொண்டிருக்கின்றன. அதனால் விடுவிக்கப்பட்ட பிரதேசத்தை இந்திய யூனியனுடன் இணைப்பதற்கு ஏதாவது நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா என்பதை அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, the liberated territories are still not our territory and they do not belong to us. We cannot, therefore, take notice of, or take any action in regard to, what is happening inside these territories. With reference to the merger of these territories with the Indian Union, hon. Members may be aware from the news in the dailies that talks are going on at Paris.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Sir, in regard to the liberated areas of the French territories in India, the Hon. the Minister for Finance was pleased to state that they were still not our own and that they were being governed by some local people. May I, therefore, know from the Hon. Minister why the van belonging to the Tamilnad Congress Committee is functioning in these areas? Is it not giving concealed support to these liberated areas manned by the liberation leaders? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, the hon. Member is not correct in saying that the Tamilnad Congress Committee van is operating in these areas. It is a false information.”

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—“ Sir, we are very anxious to know what the present state of affairs is on the Pondicherry border. Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to let us know about it? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, as far as our territories are concerned, the situation is quite normal.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ விடுவிக்கப்பட்ட பிரதேசங்கள் இன்னும் நமது ஆதிக்கத்தின் கீழ் வரவில்லை என்றும், அதனால் அது சம்பந்தமாக ஒன்றும் செய்யமுடியாது என்றும் சர்க்கார் கட்சித் தலைவர் கூறினார். ஆனால் அங்கு அமைதியையும் ஒழுங்கையும் நிலைநாட்டுவதற்கு ஏதாவது நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டியது முக்கியமாக இருக்கிறது. அது சம்பந்தமாக இந்த ராஜ்ய சர்க்கார் மத்திய சர்க்காருக்கு ஏதாவது யோசனை கொடுத்திருக்கிறதா? அப்படியானால் அந்த யோசனைகள் என்ன? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, whenever any incident takes place, we immediately inform the Government of India. With regard to the action to be taken for the maintenance of Law and Order, we have got sufficient force there. Therefore, it is not likely to affect our territories at all.”

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SRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN :—“ புதுச்சேரி பிரெஞ்சு இந்திய தலை நகரில் அதிகப்படியான குண்டர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அங்கு மதுவிலக்கு அமுலில் இல்லை. பிரெஞ்சு சர்க்கார் வெளியேறும்போது தலை நகரத்தில் ரத்தக்களரையை உண்டாக்கியும், கலகம் விளைவித்துவிட்டும், அமைதியை குலைத்துவிட்டும் வெளியேறப்போவதாக அதிகார பூர்வமாக வதந்திகள் வந்துகொண்டிருக்கின்றன. அவ்விதம் அவர்கள் திடீரென வெளியேறினால் கலகம் ஏற்படாமல் இருக்கும்படி இந்த அரசாங்கம் ஏதாவது நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பார்களா? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ அதற்கு இந்த அரசாங்கம் என்ன செய்ய முடியும். இவர்களால் ஒன்றும் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கமுடியாது.”

SRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN :—“ அங்கு குண்டர்களால் கலகம் உண்டாகாமல் இருக்க இந்த சர்க்கார் ஏதாகிலும் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப் போகிறார்களா என்றுதான் கேட்கிறேன்.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ If the Hon. Minister is prepared to answer, I have no objection.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, when arrangements are made for the purpose of transferring these territories, certainly all steps will be taken to see that it is a peaceful transfer of power.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“ Sir, has the present administration of Mahe made any request to this Government to recommend to the Central Government to take over the administration of that area? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, no such request has been made to this Government.”

SRI A. GOVINDASWAMY NAYAGAR :—“ நெட்டப்பாக்கத்தில் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கும் போட்டி சர்க்காருக்கு, அதாவது விடுவிக்கப்பட்ட பிரதேச சர்க்காருக்கு நமது தமிழ்நாடு காங்கிரஸ் உதவி செய்கிறது என்பதை கனம் காமராஜ் மறுக்க முடியாது. அங்கு காங்கிரஸ் குண்டர்கள் அதாவது அங்குள்ளவர்கள் இந்திய யூனியனின் எல்லையில் நின்றுகொண்டு அங்கு போய் வருகிறவர்களை அடிப்பதோடு பல ஹிம்ஸைகளையும் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். அதோடுமட்டுமல்லாமல் கண்டமங்கலத்திலுள்ள மிராசுகார் ஒருவரை பிடித்து அடித்து அவர் வாயில் சிறுநீரையும் கழித்திருக்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் பல அக்கிரமங்களையும் இந்தியன் யூனியன் லிருந்துகொண்டு செய்கிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் செய்யும்போது காங்கிரஸ் தொப்பியை மாற்றிக்கொண்டு செய்கிறார்கள். இதை மந்திரி அவர்கள் கவனித்து அதற்குத் தகுந்த நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுப்பார்களா? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, I am sorry, we cannot take any action in those liberated areas as they are not within our jurisdiction. Whatever may be happening inside these areas, unfortunately, we will have to wait and see what can be done later on.”

SRI R. S. ARUMUGAM :—“ குண்டர்கள், குண்டர்கள் என்று அழைக்கப்படுகிறார்களே அவர்கள் யார்? அவர்கள் பிரெஞ்சு சர்க்காரால் சம்பளம் கொடுத்து நியமிக்கப்பட்டவர்களா என்பதை அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I have no information, Sir.”

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SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“ நெட்டப்பாக்கம், திருப்புவனம் முதலிய பிரெஞ்சு பிரதேசங்கள் தாங்கள் விடுவிக்கப்பட்டதாக அறிவித்துக் கொண்டு அங்கு இடைக்கால சர்க்காரை அமைத்துக் கொண்டு நிர்வாகம் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். அதனால் அங்கு அமைதியும் நல்லும் குறைந்துகொண்டு வருகிறது. அங்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய பிரஜைகள் அமைதியாக வாழமுடியாமல் அவர்கள் ஹிம்ஸைக்கும் உள்ளாகி வருகிறார்கள். அப்படிப்பட்ட புகார்கள் சர்க்காருக்கு எவ்வளவோ வந்திருக்கலாம். சமீபத்தில் திருப்புவனத்திலிருந்து ஐந்து பிரஜைகளை நெட்டப்பாக்கத்திற்கு கொண்டுபோய் அங்கு அவர்களை ஹிம்ஸை செய்து சித்ரவதை செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களில் மூன்றுபேர்கள் கூட இறந்து விட்டதாக செய்தி வந்திருக்கிறது. அப்படி வந்திருக்கும் செய்தி நிஜமா ? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, I have no information on this matter. The hon. Member seems to be making many presumptions and I do not know whether they are correct.”

SRI A. GOVINDASWAMY NAYAGAR :—“ ஸார், இது மிகவும் முக்கியமான விஷயம். ஆகையால் இதைப்பற்றி விவாதிக்க அரைமணி நேரம் ஒதுக்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன் ? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ இதைப்பற்றி விவாதிக்க அரைமணி நேரம் ஒதுக்கமுடியாது.”

Dispute between the management and workers of the Standard Premier Factory, Kozhikode.

* 1129 Q.—**SRI K. P. GOPALAN :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that satyagraha is going on before the Standard Premier Factory at Kozhikode by the workers of the factory;

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

(c) what steps the Government have taken to bring about a conciliation in regard to the dispute between the workers and the management of the Standard Premier Factory?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ (a) Satyagraha was started by the workers of the Standard Cotton and Silk Weaving Factory, Kozhikode, from 8th February 1954.

“ (b) The workers wanted re-opening of the Factory and their reinstatement.

“ (c) On the intervention of the Labour Officer, the management paid Rs. 2,000 as advance to the workers on 5th March 1954. But they did not re-open the factory as promised on account of financial difficulties. It is open to the Union to file claim petitions as per the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1953, for lay-off wages or gratuity in the prescribed manner.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ Sir, in regard to this dispute, an agreement was reached between the management and the workers that the management should pay Rs. 2,000 to the workers. Actually the management did not pay this amount. Besides this, may I

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ask the Hon. the Minister to state whether the management have given any notice to the workers before closing the factory, as textile factories are included under essential services? May I also know from the Hon. Minister whether the management had so far given any retrenchment benefit to the workers according to the Industrial Disputes Amendment Act? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Sir, the information that I have is that the management have paid, in accordance with the assurance given to the workers, Rs. 2,000 as advance on the 5th March. As regards the question about notice to the workers, I would like to have notice, Sir.”

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI :—“ Sir, from the answer given by the Hon. Minister it is clear that the employer has not paid retrenchment benefit under the Industrial Disputes Amendment Act. Will the Hon. Minister kindly tell us whether the Government intend prosecuting the employer for failure to comply with the requirements of the Act? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Sir, the Union has been advised to file claim petitions as per the Industrial Disputes Amendment Act of 1953. If, after the claim petitions have been filed, the management refuses to pay, then action will be considered.”

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—“ Sir, the Hon. Minister just now said that the workers had been instructed to file claim petitions to realise the amounts due to them. Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to enlighten us as to whether lay-off claims and other dues to workers will have priority over other debts? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member is asking for legal opinion.”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Sir, as it is a question of legal opinion, I would like to have notice.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“ Sir, are the Government aware that claim petitions have been filed by the workers and more than Rs. 20,000 have been awarded for 34 workers and this has been outstanding for a long time. I want to know what steps the Government have taken in the matter? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Sir, I would like to have notice.”

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI :—“ The Hon. Minister should be well aware of the fact that these claim statements, even if presented, will take a long time for settlement. When there is an existing provision under the Industrial Disputes Act for prosecuting the employer to expedite matters, may I know why do this Government delay in prosecuting him? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ As regards the question whether there is need to prosecute the management, I would like to have notice.”

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SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ May I know from the Hon. Minister whether the same management misappropriated Rs. 80,000 which is to be deposited in a bank in the name of the workers under the supervision of the Government? May I also know whether the Hon. Minister has received any representation on this matter, and if so, what action has been taken by the Government against the management for the misappropriation of the fund? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I am afraid that all these supplementary questions do not arise out of the main question. If the hon. Member would only give me certain particulars I shall go into them further.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I will now pass on to the next question.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ I submit, Sir, this is a very important question.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ It may be so.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ This question involves the labour policy of the Government.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ There are so many other questions involving the labour policy of the Government. Apart from that, I have given fifteen minutes for this question. I must cover all the forty-five questions in one hour.”

Investigation of the “ Kallar Scheme ”.

* 1130 Q.—SRI P. CHELLATHURAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to investigate the “ Kallar Scheme ” to provide more irrigation facilities to Ramanathapuram district; and

(b) if so, when the investigation will begin?

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“ (a) This scheme is likely to be considered in connection with the Second Five-Year Plan.

“ (b) It is not possible to state now when the investigation will be taken up.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“ Since the Finance Minister of the Government of India recently stated that the Madras Government had not sent up the proposal to include this Kallar Scheme in the Second Five-Year Plan, may I know, whether the Hon. Minister will send up the proposal to the Central Government to include the Kallar Scheme in the Second Five-Year Plan? ”

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“ It has been brought to my notice that there are two rivers with the same name, viz., ‘ Kal Ar ’ and ‘ Kallar ’. The question of diversion of the waters of the former flowing

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in Shenkottah taluk for irrigation in Tenkasi taluk of Tirunelveli district was considered, but dropped for technical and financial reasons.”

The other Kallar is a tributary of the Periyar river adjoining the latter below the Periar lake. The question of utilization of the waters of this river was considered when the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission was here. He said that all these schemes were very uneconomical schemes. He further suggested that all schemes relating to these rivers—Kallar, Pambar and other rivers—could be grouped together and investigated by our Chief Engineer as to whether they could be developed as a combined scheme for irrigation and also for development of power.

The hon. Member must know that we have got to deal with another State in this matter. It is not so easy to send up a proposal as if we have got the thing in our hand. Firstly we have got to get the consent of the Travancore-Cochin State Government before we put up the scheme. The hon. Member little understands the position. This Government are not lagging behind in putting up schemes. The hon. Member is trying to accuse the Government. I am sorry the hon. Member is not aware of the entire facts.” (Interruption.)

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Order, order.”

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“ We have got to get the consent of the Government of Travancore-Cochin State before we put up proposals. How can we put up proposals for a thing which is not in our hands? We have had consultations with the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission about this scheme. The hon. Member must understand the difficulties of this Government. What is the use of accusing the Government without understanding the problem at all? That is very unfortunate, and that is my grievance. I am trying to explain the exact situation in which we are placed. What is the use of making slashing criticisms before you can understand it which is not conducive even to getting the work started? ”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“ May I submit through you, Sir, that Members of the House cannot have knowledge of all facts. They do not have the facilities to know all particulars as Ministers of the Government have. We are given the privilege of knowing facts only from the answers given by Ministers of the Government.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Hon. Members can ascertain the facts from Government by putting questions.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“ Therefore, Ministers cannot find fault with a Member if he is not aware of the full facts. May I ask the Hon. Minister whether, as a result of the recent meeting

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between the officials and Ministers of this Government and the Travancore-Cochin State Government, there is any possibility of the latter Government agreeing to our proposals?"

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—" I am only trying to explain to the hon. Member the facts about this case. I can understand that he cannot have information about all the facts. That is why I am trying to explain. Meanwhile, I am being heckled and I am accused before I could make hon. Members understand. They assume to themselves many things and put questions and persist in their accusations. That is what I object to. I am explaining to hon. Members the position and, after listening to me, if they bring any accusation I am answerable. They have no patience to listen to what I have been telling. That is my grievance. (Interruption from an hon. Member.) This hon. Member has been vociferous as if we have been lagging behind in our duty. Let me assure the hon. Members that we have been trying to do our duty. Even while we went to Trivandrum for negotiations with the Government of the Travancore-Cochin State in connexion with some other matter, we incidentally mentioned all these allied matters to them. There are so many difficulties. We have to put the matter to the Government of India and have to take their approval. The Government must sanction the scheme and include it in the Five-Year Plan. There is no use simply making slashing criticisms that we have not been doing anything."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Sir, on a point of order. When we ask questions, the Hon. Ministers are expected to give details. I think the Hon. Minister also must have some patience and he must give us all the facts which are available with him. We are entitled to get information from Ministers."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" In this case, more than the necessary information has been given. Actually more information is given than has been asked for."

RAJA M. A. MUTHIAH CHETTIAR OF CHETTINAD :—" May I stress the urgency and importance of many irrigation schemes to be put through at least in the Second Five-Year Plan, as it has not been done, much to our regret, in the First Five-Year Plan? May I entreat the Hon. Minister in charge of the Public Works Department and the entire Government to pay immediate attention in the next few months to this matter and ask their Irrigation and Electrical Engineers to put up to the Government all possible schemes after exploring them and let the Government draft a memorandum on this subject and place that before the Legislature for discussion at an early date before forwarding it to the Planning Commission. May we have this assurance from the Government that they will do so? This will go a long way to allay the fears of not only the Members of this House but also the people of his State."

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I am afraid the suggestion is going too much beyond the scope of the question. When the hon. Member makes a suggestion, we will consider it. But let us now confine ourselves to this question."

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM :—" In this case, Sir, the Hon. Minister also should understand the difficulties of Members. The Hon. Minister said that before submitting the Kallar scheme to the Central Government, the Government of Travancore-Cochin State should be consulted. I want to know definitely whether the Government have started consulting with the Government of Travancore-Cochin State at least now."

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—" Before we consult the Government of Travancore-Cochin State, first of all, we must understand whether our scheme is economical. We discussed this matter with the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission and he said that all schemes relating to these rivers should be combined so that the combined scheme could be made more attractive and more economical. We have asked our Engineers to investigate into this matter. After their investigation, we must propose to the Government of the Travancore-Cochin State to have a joint inspection with their Engineers and then make proposals. Therefore, in regard to any arrangements that we may have to make with the Government of Travancore-Cochin State, we have to investigate the scheme first. The Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission said that the Kallar scheme is very uneconomical . . ."

MR. SREAKER :—" In half an hour we have covered only four questions. I now pass on to the next question."

Resolutions passed by the Tamil Nad Scheduled Caste Federation Convention on 13th April 1953.

* 1131 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have received a copy of the resolutions passed by the Tamil Nad Scheduled Castes Federation Convention, dated 13th April 1953, and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Yes, Sir. The resolutions were examined by the concerned departments of the Secretariat and action is being taken whenever necessary."

SRI A. RATNAM :—" தமிழ் நாடு தாழ்த்தப்பட்டோர் சம்மேளனம் நிறைவேற்றியுள்ள தீர்மானங்கள் சர்க்காரின் பார்வைக்கு வந்திருந்தால் அவைகளின் பேரில் ஆட்சி பீடத்திலுள்ளவர்கள் எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிற நடவடிக்கைகள் என்னென்ன? அதனால் ஏற்பட்டுள்ள பலன்கள் என்னென்ன என்றும் அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்."

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Every resolution is treated as important as others. For instance, in

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the matter of cultivation, Government are supplying seeds and other agricultural implements at concessional rates to the ryots and with regard to scholarships, instructions have been given to the appropriate authorities that the applications should be forwarded very promptly and so on and so forth."

SRI A. RATNAM :—"கனம் ரெவினியூ அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் ஹரி ஜனங்களுக்கு நிஷ்கன், உபகார சம்பளம் முதலியவைகள் வழங்கப்படுவதாகச் சொன்னார்கள். ஆனால் தென்னாற்காடு மாவட்டத்திலும், மதுரையிலும், மலப்பாளியிலும் உள்வ ஹரிஜனங்களில் ஒதுக்கீடுக்கூட இதுமாதிரியாக நிலம் வழங்கப்பட்டதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. தென்னாற்காடு மாவட்டத்தில் ஒரு செண்ட் நிலம்கூட கொடுக்கவில்லையென்று அவரே நேற்றையதினம் கூறியிருக்கிறார். எனவே கனம் ரெவினியூ அமைச்சர் அவர்களை இனி எடுக்கப்போகும் நடவடிக்கை என்னவென்று நான் கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன்?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—"The question relates to the resolutions passed at a particular meeting. I am concerned with that only and I have narrated certain steps that have been taken and certain other steps that are still under consideration and which would be taken in due course."

Non-payment of salary to the District Board Elementary School teachers in Payyanur, North Malabar.

* 1132 Q.—**SRI K. P. GOPALAN** : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the District Board Elementary School teachers in Payyanur firka, Chirakkal taluk, North Malabar, have not yet got their salary for February, March and April 1954; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (a) Salaries of the District Board Elementary School teachers, Payyanur firka, were paid for February 1954 on 17th March 1954, for March on 28th April 1954 and for April on 14th May 1954.

" (b) Does not arise."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" May I know whether Government have received representations very recently about the delay in payment of salaries to the elementary school teachers of the district board and may I know whether Government have made arrangements for payment of salaries to the teachers for the Muslim festival and Hindu 'Onum'?"

MR. SPEAKER :—" Is it for North Malabar?"

DR. K. B. MENON :—" Of course it is for the whole of Malabar. North Malabar is also included."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The question relates to Payyanur firka in Chirakkal taluk. If the hon. Member's question refers to that firka, then only I can answer."

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DR. K. B. MENON :—" The answer with reference to Payyanur firka is enough."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I have received general complaints that there have been delays in the payment of salaries to school teachers. That is why we have now passed orders for the purpose of adjusting the education cess even from the 10th of every month and not from the 15th as was the previous practice. We have instructed District Boards that the previous month's salary is to be paid at least before the 15th of the succeeding month."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்தக் கேள்வி பையனூர் பிரக்கா சம்பந்தப்பட்டதாக இருந்தபோதிலும்கூட இந்தப் பிரச்சனையைப் பார்க்கும்போது இதேமாதிரியாக இன்னும் எந்தெந்த இடங்களில் இருக்கின்றது என்பதை அறியக்கூடிய சக்தி நமது கனம் கல்வி மந்திரியார் அவர்களுக்கு உண்டு. ஆகையால் இன்னும் எந்தெந்த ஜில்லா, போர்டுகளில் இதுமாதிரியாக வாத்தியார்களுக்குச் சம்பளமே கொடுக்காமலிருக்கிறார்கள்? சேலம் ஜில்லா போன்ற சில இடங்களில் இன்னும் இரண்டு மாதம், மூன்று மாதம் என்று சம்பளம் கொடுக்கப்படாததின் காரணமாக ஆசிரியர்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள் என்பதும் சர்க்காருக்குத் தெரியுமா? சர்க்கார் ஜில்லா போர்டுகளுக்கு ஸ்பெஷல் அதிகாரிகளை நியமித்த காலத்தில் அதற்கு முன்னிருந்த ஜில்லா போர்டுத் தலைவர்கள் தாங்கள் போகத்தான் போகிறோம். இருக்கும் பணத்தையும் காலி செய்துவிட்டுப் போய்விடுவோம் என்ற எண்ணத்துடன், இருக்கும் பணத்தையெல்லாம் செலவழித்துவிட்டுச் சென்றதுதான் இதற்குக் காரணமா என்றும் அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்."

MR. SPEAKER :—" இக் கேள்விக்குப் பதிலளிக்கும் சாமர்த்தியம் கனம் கல்வி மந்திரிக்கு இருக்கலாம். ஆனால் முக்கிய கேள்வி எதைப்பற்றி இருக்கிறதோ அதைப்பற்றிய உப கேள்விகளைக் கேட்பதற்குத்தான் நான் அனுமதியளிக்க வேண்டும்."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" I believe that salaries are not being paid regularly to the teachers owing to the financial stringency which the district boards are experiencing now"

MR. SPEAKER :—" Again it is a general question."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" I am coming to the question."

" Will the Hon. the Finance Minister explain why the Collector who is in charge of the administration of the district board has made an invidious discrimination between teachers and other employees of the district? I am asking this because, whereas the teachers have not been paid salaries, salaries to the other employees of the district board have been disbursed. The teachers have thus been relegated to the background."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The hon. Member should know that there is a separate fund known as the Elementary Education Fund, out of which alone the salaries of teachers could be paid. If there is no fund available in the Elementary Education Fund, teachers cannot be paid. As far as the other employees are concerned, they are paid out of the general fund."

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Stanley Hospital, Madras.

* 1133 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) how many beds are provided in the Government Stanley Hospital, Madras;

(b) how many in-patients are treated daily on an average;

(c) whether it is a fact that patients are thrown on verandahs without beds in the Stanley Hospital, Madras;

(d) why at least mats are not provided for them; and

(e) what is the discretionary amount allowed to the Dean of the Hospital?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) The sanctioned bed-strength of the hospital is 724.

“(b) 840.

“(c) & (d) Patients who are not provided with cots and who are accommodated in the verandahs are given mat-beds.

“(e) The Dean is empowered to incur expenditure on any one item of stores or furniture up to a limit of Rs. 500 at a time.”

SRI A. RATNAM :—“May I know from the Hon. Minister who the honorary visitors to the hospital are and may I also know whether the Hon. Minister will come forward to constitute a committee to enquire into the matter of discrepancies and bad conditions prevailing in the hospital?”

MR. SPEAKER :—“The present question deals with patients. Let the hon. Member give notice of a separate question.”

Opening of orphanages in the Madras City out of temple funds.

* 1134 Q.—SRI S. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to open orphanages in the Madras City out of temple funds; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“(a) There is no proposal to open orphanages in the Madras City out of the temple funds apart from the one already opened at Adyar, Madras.

“(b) Does not arise.”

SRI S. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI :—“Is there any proposal to open an orphanage in the City out of the funds available with the Hindu Religious Endowments Board?”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“No. Sir, not at present.”

[Starred questions Nos. 1135 and 1136 were answered together.]

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Transfer of prisoners to jails in other States.

* 1135 Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the number of prisoners convicted in our State who have been transferred to jails in other States for undergoing the imprisonment;

(b) who is the prisoner who has been transferred to Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) the reasons for transferring the prisoner to such a far off place?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) One.

“(b) Prisoner Sri K. Baladandayutham.

“(c) Sri K. Baladandayutham and certain other prisoners who were convicted in the Tirunelveli Communist Conspiracy case and were lodged in the Central Jail, Madurai, entered on a hunger-strike from 10th December 1953 in order to obtain their release. The Government considered it desirable in the interests of jail discipline to transfer Sri Baladandayutham to a jail outside this State and he was accordingly transferred to the Central Jail, Nagpur, on 20th December 1953.”

Transfer of the political prisoner, Sri Baladandayutham, to a jail outside the State.

* 1136 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) why the Communist political prisoner, Sri Baladandayutham has been transferred to a jail outside the State; and

(b) what is his health condition at present?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) Sri K. Baladandayutham and certain other prisoners who were convicted in the Tirunelveli Communist Conspiracy case and were lodged in the Central Jail, Madurai, entered on a hunger-strike from 10th December 1953 in order to obtain their release. The Government considered it desirable in the interests of jail discipline to transfer Sri Baladandayutham to a jail outside this State and he was accordingly transferred to the Central Jail, Nagpur, on 20th December 1953.

“(b) According to information received, the health of Sri K. Baladandayutham is good and his weight on 18th April 1954 was 138 lb.

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“உண்ணாவிரதப் பிரச்சனை தீர்ந்து எட்டு மாதங்களுக்கு மேலாகிவிட்டன. தமிழ் நாட்டுக் கைதி ஒருவரை வேறு ஒரு மாகாணச் சிறைக்கு அனுப்புவதே ஒரு கடும் தண்டனை. அதுவும் அவரை அனுப்பி எட்டு மாதங்களுக்கு மேலாகியும் இனியும் அவரைத் திரும்ப இந்த மாகாணத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர முயற்சி செய்யாதது ரொம்பவும் வருந்த

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தக்க விஷயமாகும். இனியாவது அவரை இந்த மாகாணத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர சர்க்கார் யோசிக்குமா? அப்படியானால் அதற்கு இன்னும் எவ்வளவு காலமாகும்?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"If a proper representation is made, we shall consider the question whether it is desirable to transfer him to the Madras State at present."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"சரியான முறையில் இதைப்பற்றி சர்க்காருக்கு விண்ணப்பம் செய்துகொண்டால் கவனிப்பதாக கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். இது சம்பந்தமாக ஏற்கெனவேயே சர்க்காருக்கு மகஜர்கள் மூலமாகவும் நேரிடையாகவும் பலதடவைகள் விண்ணப்பங்கள் செய்து கொள்ளப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அவைகள் எல்லாம் சரியான முறையில் இல்லையென்பதாக சர்க்கார் கருதியதால்தான் அவைகள்மேல் எந்த நடவடிக்கையையும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லையா? அப்படியானால் சரியான முறையில் விண்ணப்பம் செய்துகொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால், எந்த முறையில் விண்ணப்பம் செய்துகொள்ள வேண்டுமென்பதைக் கொஞ்சம் விளக்கமாக கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொல்லுவாரா?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"I am not here to offer opinion to the hon. Leader of the Opposition. The representations that have been made already have been properly dealt with and at that time, Government did not consider it wise to transfer the prisoner to this State."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM:—"ஸ்ரீ பாலதண்டாயுதம் மட்டுமின்றி, ஸ்ரீ வி. ஏ. பாலன் என்பவரும் திருவாங்கூர் கொச்சி சிறைக்கு மாற்றப்பட்டிருக்கிறார். அதைப்பற்றிய விவரத்தை ஏன் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொடுக்கவில்லையென்று கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன்."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"As far as the information I have at present goes only one prisoner has been transferred outside the State. But since the hon. Member has said that another prisoner has also been transferred outside the State, I shall look into it."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"இந்தச் சட்டசபையில் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட விவரங்களையே கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சரியான விண்ணப்பமாக எடுத்துக் கொண்டு அதன்பேரில் அந்தக் கைதிகளை வெளி மாகாணச் சிறையிலிருந்து இந்த மாகாணச் சிறைக்கு மாற்றும் யோசனையை கவனிக்கத் தயாராக இருக்கிறாரா?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"If the hon. Leader of the Opposition wants an answer straightway, I may say that I am not prepared to consider it now as a representation."

Representation from the workers of the Pulicar Mills in Tiruchengode, Salem.

11-40 a.m. * 1137 Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representations from the Workers' Union of Pulicar Mills in Tiruchengode, Salem district, regarding the demands of the workers; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon for a settlement?

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" (a) Yes, Sir.

" (b) The Government have referred the dispute for adjudication."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM:—"அவர்களுடைய கோரிக்கைகள் என்ன? எந்தெந்த கோரிக்கைகள் தீர்க்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன? எந்தெந்த கோரிக்கைகள் மத்தியஸ்தத்திற்கு (adjudication-க்கு) விடப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Sir, the following were the issues referred for adjudication:—

- (1) whether the workers in the Pullicar Mills, Limited, Tiruchengode, are entitled to bonus for the year 1952;
- (2) whether the reversion of Sri Narayana Pillai from the post of a doffing jobber to that of a sider was justified and if not, whether he should be reinstated and if so, whether any compensation is payable for the period of reversion;
- (3) whether the reduction of Sri P. K. Karuppan, intertenter, was justified; and if not, whether he should be reinstated and on what terms as to the back wages for the period of reduction, etc.;
- (4) (a) whether the claim of Srimathi Perumayi, reeler, ticket No. 110, and Sri Rasappan of the Carding department for grant of extraordinary leave was justified and if so, whether they should be reinstated;

(b) if not justified, whether they were eligible for any relief and if so, for how much?"

SRI T. S. ARDHANARI:—"மில் நிர்வாகமானது ஒன்றிரண்டு ரூபாய்க்கு கூலி ஆட்களைச் சேர்த்து கல்கத்தைத் தூண்டுவதற்கு முயற்சி செய்துகொண்டிருப்பதுபற்றி சர்க்காருக்கு ஏதாவது விண்ணப்பங்கள் வந்திருக்கின்றனவா? அப்படி விண்ணப்பங்கள் வந்திருந்தால், அவைகளின்மீது சர்க்கார் என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள்?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"I have no information, Sir, at present."

Transfer of District Medical Officers after service of three years in a station.

* 1138 Q.—SRI S. RAMALINGAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is a rule or convention requiring the transfer of District Medical Officers after service of three years in any one station;

(b) whether any District Medical Officers are retained now for more than three years in one station; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) Yes, Sir.

“(b) Yes, Sir.

“(c) It is done in the interest of the medical institutions in the districts concerned.”

Transaction of business by panchayat boards in the regional language.

* 1139 Q.—SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state whether the Government have received any representations from any panchayat boards and if so, which, that they must be allowed to transact their business and correspondence up to district level in the regional language?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASAMY PADAYACHI :—“The North Malabar panchayats conference held at Tellicherry on 29th November 1953 passed, among others, a resolution requesting the Government that the panchayats in the Malabar and South Kanara districts in whose area the spoken language is Malayalam might be permitted to maintain all correspondence in Malayalam.”

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—“May I know what Government have done on that representation?”

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASAMY PADAYACHI :—“Under the rules issued under the Madras Village Panchayat Courts Act, 1950, the proceedings of the panchayat may be in English or in the chief language of the village. However, the correspondence with higher authorities is done in English only.”

Relaying of the dismantled railway lines in Salem district.

* 1140 Q.—SRI D. KRISHNAMURTHY GOUNDER : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) whether the State Government have made any representations to the Government of India to relay the dismantled railway lines in Salem district;

(b) if so, when it was made and what the representations were; and

(c) what reply has been received from the Government of India?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“(a) to (c) Ever since the dismantlement of the Morappur-Hosur and Tirupattur-Krishnagiri lines in 1941, the State Government have been urging the Central Government to restore and convert the lines to metre gauge. The linking of Salem and Bangalore by metre gauge via Dharmapuri and Hosur or also

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through Morappur has also been pressed recently. The Government of India have indicated that they will be considering all such proposals in connection with the Second Five-Year Plan.”

SRI D. KRISHNAMURTHY GOUNDER :—“கிருஷ்ணகிரிக்கும் திருப்பத்தூருக்குமிடையேயுள்ள ரயில் பாதையைப்பற்றி சர்க்கார் என்ன அபிப்பிராயம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் தெரிவிப்பார்களா?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“We have also recommended that line, but that has to be taken up separately. That will come up under the proposed Salem-Bangalore metre gauge line.”

SRI A. DORASAMI GOUNDER :—“மொரப்பூருக்கும் தர்மபுரிக்கும் இடையே ஒரு ரெயில்பாதை போடுவதற்கு இந்த ஏற்பாட்டில் ஏதாவது உத்தேசம் இருக்கிறதா?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“Sir, the latest position is that the Government of India are likely to take up this proposal about connecting Salem and Bangalore by metre gauge and in that line, this line may also be covered.”

Arrest of persons belonging to the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam at Kollengode during the Prime Minister's visit to Travancore-Cochin on 4th February 1954.

* 1141 Q.—SRI A. GOVINDASWAMY NAYAGAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was any arrest of persons belonging to the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam at Kollengode, when the Prime Minister of India proceeded to Travancore-Cochin on 4th February 1954;

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) to (c) The Kollengode police had information that four of the sympathisers of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam were secretly planning to bring outsiders for the purpose of staging black flag demonstrations during the visit of the Prime Minister of India to Kollengode in February last which was likely to lead to breach of the peace. To avert any such possibility and prevent commission of cognizable offences, the four persons were arrested under section 151, Criminal Procedure Code, on 4th February 1954. They were released the same day and were not prosecuted.”

SRI A. GOVINDASWAMY NAYAGAR :—“திராவிட முன்னேற்றக் கழகத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள், ‘ஸ்ரீ ஜவஹர்லால் நேரு’ அவர்கள் திருவாங்கூர்-கொச்சி ராஜ்யத்திற்கு வரும்போது கருப்புக்கொடி காட்டவேண்டும்’ என்று

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எந்தவிதமான தீர்மானமும் நிறைவேற்றாதபோது, ஏன் சென்னை அரசாங்கம் முன்சூட்டியே அவர்களைக் கைதுசெய்யவேண்டும்? அப்படிக்கைது செய்யவேண்டுமென்று மத்திய அரசாங்கம் இந்த அரசாங்கத்திற்கு உத்தரவு அனுப்பியிருந்ததா? இல்லாவிட்டால், சென்னை அரசாங்கமாகவே முன்சூட்டி ஏன் அவர்களைக் கைது செய்யவேண்டும்?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, the Government did not pass any specific orders on this subject. The Police acted within their powers under section 151, Criminal Procedure Code."

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI:—"Sir, there is an item of news in the papers this morning to the effect that volunteers from Tamil Nad will be going to the Travancore-Cochin State in connection with the agitation there. Will the Government give an assurance that, as in the case of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam people, they will not be detained as a preventive measure?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"What has this to do with the main question?"

SRI M. P. SUBRAMANYAM:—"Will the Hon. the Minister be pleased to state whether any documents were seized from the office of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam which indicated that there will be an agitation during the visit of the Prime Minister of India?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"I did not state that it was a programme of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam. Four sympathisers of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam intended to stage a black flag demonstration and the Police had information to that effect. That was why the police took action."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"ஸ்தலத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய போலீஸ் அதிகாரிகள் சந்தேகப்பட்டதின்பேரில் இந்த மாதிரி நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட்டதாக சொல்லப்பட்டது. அவர்களுடைய சந்தேகத்திற்கு சரியான ஆஸ்பதங்கள் இருந்தனவா என்பதைப்பற்றி சர்க்கார் ஏதாவது விசாரணை செய்தார்களா? அதன் தகவல்கள் என்ன?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, before a Police officer takes action, he should have sufficient material. If the hon. Member wants to know what the positive information was, I do not think it could be divulged."

Dispute between the management and workers of the Palar Mill, Walajabad, Chingleput district.

* 1142 Q.—SRI S. RAMALINGAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from the Palar Mill Workers' Union, Walajabad, Chingleput district, dated the 23rd February 1954, requesting the Government to refer the dispute between the management and workers of the mill to a tribunal for adjudication; and

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

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" (a) Yes, Sir. (b) The Government have examined the demands of the Union contained in the representation and informed it that they do not propose to refer the disputes for adjudication except the complaint regarding the retrenchment of 68 workers which is separately under consideration."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM:—"சுமார் 68 தொழிலாளர்களை வேலையை விட்டு நீக்கியதை விசாரணைக்கு அனுப்புவதைப்பற்றி இன்னும் சர்க்கார் யோசனை செய்துக்கொண்டிருப்பதாக மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். இதைப்பற்றி யோசனை செய்து ஒரு முடிவுக்கு வருவதற்கு எவ்வளவு நாட்கள் ஆகும்? வேலையை இழந்திருக்கக்கூடிய தொழிலாளிகள் பட்டினி கிடந்து கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். ஆகையால், சர்க்கார் துரிதமாக ஆலோசனை செய்து, இதை மத்தியஸ்தத்திற்கு (adjudication-க்கு) விட முன்வருவார்களா?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Sir, I can assure the hon. Member that there would not be any avoidable delay."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—"May I know, Sir, whether any workers were dismissed by the management while the conciliation proceedings were going on and whether the management gave due notice to the workers before such dismissal as required under the Act?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"I would like to have notice, Sir."

Leasing out of waste lands under section 52 of the Malabar Tenancy Act of 1951.

* 1143 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. ¹¹⁻⁵⁰ the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state— ^{a.m.}

(a) whether the Government have taken any, and if so, what steps, to have waste lands leased out under section 52-B of the Malabar Tenancy Act of 1951; and

(b) if so, the extent of lands so far leased out?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" (a) The Government have issued instructions that the availability of lands for purposes of lease under section 52 of the Malabar Tenancy Act should be given wide publicity by beat of tom-tom and by publishing the information in the principal local dailies. Officers of the Revenue Department of the rank of Deputy Tahsildar and above have been empowered to exercise powers under the section.

" (b) No waste land has so far been leased out."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—"The Act was passed in 1951. The Hon. Minister says that no waste land has been leased out up till now. Is it because there are no waste lands in Malabar or because the authorities did not take any step up till now?"

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—
“ I evinced interest since this portfolio was taken by me about the middle of 1952, and the order empowering the lease of land was issued on 30th March 1954.”

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—“ Is it a fact that several representations were made to the Government urging them to take action under section 52-B of the Act and also is it a fact that several landlords and peasants of Karivarakundu, Nilambur and certain other areas in Ernad taluk, South Malabar, submitted individual petitions drawing the attention of the Government to the section and that the Government replied to the representations last year saying that some procedural steps had to be taken before actually leasing out the land? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—
“ The procedural steps have been taken on 30th March 1954. So everything will go fast hereafter.”

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—“ Since the Government are the biggest landlords in respect of the Koothali estate in which there is a considerable extent of waste land, will the Government invoke section 52-B and lease out the waste land? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—
“ Necessary orders have been passed for implementing section 52-B on 30th March 1954. Koothali estate and every other estate will come under the purview of those orders.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ In view of the fact that the Act was passed in 1951 and the procedural steps were taken only by the present incumbent of the Revenue portfolio, is it the view of the present incumbent that his predecessor unnecessarily delayed the matter and wasted his regime as Minister? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—
“ From Tiruttani, Andhra is very near and the hon. Member can consult the then Revenue Minister, if he pleases.”

DR. K. B. MENON :—“ As and when lands are available for lease, will the Government make it a policy to give preference to the completely landless poor and Harijans? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—
“ Landless poor including Harijans are given the first priority now.”

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—“ Sir, this is a very important question and I request that a half-hour debate may be allowed.”

SRI C. H. KANARAN :—“ Since this is a most important question, I also request that a half-hour debate may be allowed on it.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Yesterday I allowed a half-hour debate, but it was not availed of.”

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SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—“ Sir, we shall have a half-hour debate on Tuesday (10th August).”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I shall consider the matter afterwards.”

Creation of the posts of Deans in State Hospitals.

* 1144 Q.—SRI A. M. SAMBANDAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the policy of the Government in creating the posts of Deans in State Hospitals and whether it is intended that they should be full-timed Administrative Officers only;

(b) whether it was a condition of the appointment of the Deans and Director of Medical Services that they should neither have private practice nor hospital ward work; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Government are contemplating to allow the Deans and Director of Medical Services to have ward work and if so, the reason therefor?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ (a) Posts of Deans have been created in hospitals with attached Medical Colleges for performing the administrative, executive and supervisory work in both the hospital and the attached Medical College and the Medical Officers appointed as Deans are full-time officers.

“ (b) Yes, Sir.

“ (c) One additional surgical unit and one additional medical unit have been created in the Government General Hospital, Madras, under the direct charge of the Surgical and the Medical Registrars in the hospital. The present Director of Medical Services, who is a specialist in surgery, and the present Dean of the hospital, who is a specialist in medicine, will utilize their expert knowledge and experience in advising and guiding the Registrars in the working of the new units without detriment to their legitimate administrative duties and they will not have ward work like other officers in charge of wards. By this arrangement the patients may be benefited by the expert knowledge of the Director of Medical Services and the Dean in their specialities and at the same time the latter can keep in touch with their profession.”

DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ With reference to clause (c) of the answer, will the Hon. the Minister be pleased to state whether the arrangement is a temporary one or whether it is going to be a permanent feature? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ That has to be decided hereafter.”

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—“ I would like to know whether the Deans who have been appointed now are Government servants who retired from the medical profession on superannuation and,

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if so, why those who have been found not fit for continuing in service on account of superannuation are appointed again and put in charge of wards."

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The Deans are retired Government officers. They have got very high qualifications and mature experience and it was thought fit to employ them for this purpose. I have already mentioned the reasons why the Dean of the General Hospital has been permitted to do this extra duty."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" Because the work of management of hospitals nowadays claims a considerable amount of time and also expert knowledge, will the Government consider the separation of the executive work and the professional work so far as the Deans are concerned? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" There is no professional work which the Deans are doing."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member refers to administrative duties."

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The Dean is permitted only to give opinions and guidance to the Registrar who consults him regarding the cases in his ward."

SRI C. RAJAM RAMASAMY :—" May I know the remuneration paid to the Deans? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Their scale of pay is Rs. 900—1,200."

Death of a prisoner while in the police lock-up in Vaniyambadi.

* 1145 Q.—SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state with reference to starred question No. 412 answered on 26th March 1954—

(a) what exactly are the suspicious circumstances under which the prisoner met with his death;

(b) the age and physical condition of the prisoner when he went into the Police station;

(c) what the report of post-mortem examination disclosed; and

(d) if the Police were responsible for the death of the prisoner whether any action has been taken against the persons concerned?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (a) The prisoner who was suspected in a case of theft was brought to the Vaniyambadi Taluk Police station on 24th October 1953 and was put in the lock-up. Some time later he was found hanging by means of a dhoti, one end of which was secured to a nail protruding out of a wall and the other end round his neck. Police Constable No. 1833 who was in the station at

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that time brought down the prisoner with the aid of his mother and attempted to render first-aid. The prisoner did not revive but died soon afterwards.

"(b) The prisoner was aged 21 years. According to the medical officer who conducted the post-mortem examination, the body was that of a well-nourished, well-built adult. It must therefore be presumed that at the time when he was locked up, he must have been in a normal physical condition.

"(c) The post-mortem certificate disclosed that there were thirteen external injuries consisting of abrasions and contusions on the body.

"(d) The Sub-Collector, Tiruppattur, held an enquiry into the cause of death of the prisoner as required by the Police Standing Order No. 157. He came to the finding that the prisoner must have died as a result of his having been beaten by Police Constable No. 1833. He also found that the Police had made it appear that the prisoner committed suicide by hanging himself. Police Constable No. 1833 was therefore charged with having committed an offence under section 302, Indian Penal Code (murder) and the case against him was tried by the Sessions Judge, Vellore. The Sessions Judge found him guilty under section 325, Indian Penal Code (grievous hurt), convicted him under that section and sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for four years.

Departmental action is being taken against the Sub-Inspector of Police and the head constable and some other Police constables who were attached to the station at that time on account of certain irregularities that came to light during the enquiry by the Sub-Collector, Tiruppattur."

SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR :—" Apart from the report of the post-mortem examination, is there a separate report by the Personal Assistant to the Collector regarding the causes of death and as to whether the Sub-Inspector or anybody else in charge of the station at that time was present at the time of the torture or not? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The whole matter has been tried by a proper court and sentences have been awarded. As far as the officers are concerned, we are taking departmental action."

Absorption of Rural Welfare Officers in the National Extension Service Scheme.

* 1146 Q.—SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) how many Rural Welfare Officers have been absorbed in the National Extension Service Scheme; and

(b) their scales of pay, before and after absorption?

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“(a) All the eighteen Rural Welfare Officers have been absorbed in the National Extension Service Scheme.

“(b) Before absorption under the National Extension Service, their scale of pay was Rs. 150—5—200. Eight of the Rural Welfare Officers were absorbed as Social Education Organizers in the scale of Rs. 90—3—120—5—200 and the remaining ten as Block Development Officers (Gazetted) in the scale of Rs. 230—20/2—310—30/2—400.”

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—“May I know how many of them are women?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“I am afraid none of them is a woman.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“I shall take ten more minutes and finish the rest of the questions.”

Deaths due to electric shock in the Electricity department.

12
noon.

* 1147 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the number of deaths of employees in the Electricity department due to the electric shock during the last three years; and

(b) the compensation, or other relief, if any, granted in those cases?

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“(a) Twenty-six.

“(b) Compensation was given in all the 26 cases and the total amount of compensation paid was Rs. 41,010.”

Alleged missing of a child from the Government Hospital, Tiruvarur.

* 1148 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state the circumstances under which a four-day old child was found missing late in the night on 18th March 1954, from its place in the maternity ward of the Government Hospital, Tiruvarur, and was found later lying dead outside the ward?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“A four-day old female baby who was lying in between her mother and grandmother in the verandah of the Maternity ward of the Government Hospital, Tiruvarur, was found missing at about 3-15 a.m. on the 19th March 1954. Only a few minutes back the Maternity assistant of the hospital noticed the mother breast-feeding the baby. Immediately after the baby was found missing, a search was made and the baby was recovered alive

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from a dog. The baby had injuries on both its legs. In spite of immediate medical treatment the baby died at about 6 a.m. the same day in the hospital.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“Another case of this type came before this House and the Hon. Minister then promised that such things would not recur thereafter. Did the Government conduct any inquiry into this matter?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“Yes, Sir. An inquiry has been conducted into this matter.”

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM :—“The Hon. Minister stated that the information was that a few minutes before the incident took place, the child was there. If so, who gave the information immediately after the child was missing?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“The grandmother of the baby, Sir.”

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—“Last year a question was put by me in regard to a child found missing in the Kasturba Hospital, Madras. Then the Hon. Minister was pleased to give an assurance that sufficient and suitable measures would be taken for the safety of the inmates of the hospital in future. May I know what steps have been taken to prevent such missing of children from hospitals?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“Various measures have been taken for this purpose. Nurses have been instructed to keep an eye on the children during their wakeful and playing hours. Mothers and guardians are allowed to be near the new babies. Nursing orderlies, pupil nurses and maternity assistants are all asked to keep guard on the children's wards during the visiting hours and trellis have been provided on the verandahs of the children's ward. But in this hospital there is no children's ward.”

SRI N. RAMAKRISHNA AYYAR :—“Who has been appointed to keep an eye on the nursing orderlies and nurses?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“The medical officers.”

Facilities allowed to the evacuees from Pakistan.

* 1149 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the number of evacuees from Pakistan at present in the State; and

(b) the nature of the aid and the amount of loan disbursed to them by the State and the subsidy granted by the Government of India?

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) 1,208.

(b) The State Government have granted assistance to the displaced persons in the shape of business loans, house loans and ration allowances. A total sum of Rs. 7,46,137 has been disbursed as loans. The Government of India have not granted any subsidy to the State Government. They have, however, given a sum of Rs. 10,794-4-0 to unattached women, infirms and widows towards maintenance allowance.”

Extent of poramboke lands in the South Arcot district.

* 1150 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state the extent of poramboke lands in the South Arcot district?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—
“The extent of poramboke lands in South Arcot district is 496,431 acres.”

Refusal of permission to buy the Malabar District Gazette.

* 1151 Q.—SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have refused permission to any panchayat board in Malabar to buy the *Malabar District Gazette*; and

(b) if so, why?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASAMY PADAYACHI :—“(a) No, Sir.

“(b) Does not arise.”

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—“May I inform the Hon. Minister and ask a question in that way that the Badagara Panchayat Board was refused permission to buy the *Malabar District Gazette*? May I know whether the Government consider it a prejudicial material to buy the District Gazette?”

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASAMY PADAYACHI :—“There seems to be no need for panchayats with little income to spend money on the purchase of the District Gazette and the *Fort St. George Gazette*, especially as important orders, rules, etc., are communicated to Class I panchayats by the District Panchayat Officer and as rules, orders, etc., are also published in the Panchayat Journal published by the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards for the information of panchayats.”

Betting on cotton prices in the City.

* 1152 Q.—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that gambling known as “New York Cotton” betting is going on in Madras City; and

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(b) the action taken by the Government to check it and the number of persons prosecuted and convicted for taking part in this gambling?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) Yes, Sir, to some extent.

“(b) The Police are taking suitable action under the Madras City Police Act. The number of persons prosecuted and convicted in 1953 for taking part in this form of gambling are 2,766 and 2,389 respectively.”

SRI N. RATHINA GOUNDER :—“இப்பொழுது ஜோசியர்களை நம்பி இந்த சூதாட்டக்காரர்கள் சூதாடி பாழடைகிறார்கள். எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் இவ்விதமாக மக்களை ஏமாற்றி வாழும் இப்பகல் கொள்ளைக்காரர்களைத் தடுக்க அரசாங்கம் முன்வருமா?”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“In connection with a similar question put by me when we met here last time, I divulged an incident where one person committed suicide after losing quite a lot of his fortune in taking part in this kind of gambling. Is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that the Police officials, instead of making investigation into the fact of the incident, are after me and that they are coming to my house and pressing me to give details as to who the person was, where he was, when he committed suicide, etc.?”

MR. SPEAKER :—“How does it arise out of this question?”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“This question refers to gambling.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“If the hon. Member puts a supplementary question, then he will be troubled again.” (Laughter.)

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“That is the reason why I am craving the protection of the Chair that the department should be instructed not to send their officials after the Members of the Legislature, harassing them and trying to get details from them, instead of making their own efforts to find out the details. Is the Hon. Minister aware of all these facts?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“I wish the hon. Member had been obliging enough and immediately gave the information so that he would not be harassed in future.” (Laughter.)

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—“On a prior occasion I invited the attention of the Hon. Minister to the fact that sections 45 and 46 of the Madras City Police Act did not apply to gambling on New York cotton prices. Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to go into the matter and bring forward a suitable amendment to that Act so as to make it applicable to gambling on New York cotton prices also?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“We are taking action under the City Police Act and the provisions are found to be sufficient enough. So far no court has said that

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the provisions of this Act do not cover this case. Therefore, I do not think that there is any necessity at present to bring forward an amendment to that Act."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"While I appreciate the invitation of the Hon. the Leader of the House to hon. Members to co-operate with the Police by giving the necessary information, I would like to point out that there was an admission in his answer that the Police officials were harassing the Member. Will the hon. Member be again subjected to such harassment?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"If asking for information is harassment, I submit that I have admitted it. I only suggested that the hon. Member could have given all the information in his possession so that the Police might look after other cases instead of making a fresh investigation into the matter."

Maternity hospitals and centres in the City.

* 1153 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of women admitted into the Government maternity hospitals in the City of Madras and the number of women admitted in the maternity hospitals run by the Corporation of Madras;

(b) the amount of Government subsidy given to the Corporation of Madras for running the Corporation maternity centres; and

(c) whether the Government have appointed any Health Sisters in the City?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" (a) No hospital for the exclusive treatment for maternity cases is maintained in the City either by the Government or by the Corporation.

" (b) Nil.

" (c) No, Sir."

SRI A. RATNAM:—"What are the maternity centres maintained by missionaries and private parties and what is the extent of Government aid given to them?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"A separate question may be given notice of."

Removal of silt from the Chemnad stream in Kasaragod taluk, South Kanara.

* 1154 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state whether the investigation regarding the silting of the Chemnad stream in Kasaragod taluk, South Kanara district, is over and if so, when the silt in the stream will be removed?

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

SRI M. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR:—"Since cultivation on both sides of the stream is affected due to silting of the stream, will the Government institute an inquiry into this matter and see that the silt is removed?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"The silting is at the fag-end of the channel. No doubt, on account of that, certain lands are affected to some extent. The Government are examining how best to remove this silt."

Representation from the Orathanad Panchayat regarding Agricultural Training School under the district board.

* 1155 Q.—SRI S. RAMALINGAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from the Orathanad Panchayat that the Agricultural Training School under the management of the district board should not be closed; and

(b) whether there was any arrest?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—" (a) No.

" (b) Does not arise."

Fire incident in the Panchayat Board Office at Kalambur, North Arcot district.

* 1156 Q.—SRI A. GOVINDASWAMY NAYAGAR: Will 12-10 p.m.
the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Panchayat Board Office was burnt recently at Kalambur, North Arcot district;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry was held in the matter; and

(c) whether there was any arrest?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" (a) Yes, Sir, it is a fact that on the 27th September 1953, the Kalambur Panchayat Board office was burnt down.

" (b) & (c) The Police investigated the case and as a result arrested three persons, Govindaswamy, Mannu Goundan and Raju Goundan and charged them under Section 436, Indian Penal Code. I may add that all the accused were acquitted by the Court of Session, North Arcot."

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Holding of conferences in Rajaji Hall.

* 1157 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) how many applications were received by the Government in the year 1953 up to 31st December requiring Rajaji Hall for public purposes;

(b) how many applications were considered;

(c) how many were rejected;

(d) how many conferences were held during the year; and

(e) the amount of fees collected from the organizations and the particulars of organizations allowed free of charges in 1953?

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI:—“(a) to (e) A statement^a is placed on the table of the House.”

SRI A. RATNAM:—“மேடைமீது வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் ஸ்டேட்மெண்டைப் பார்த்தால் ராஜாஜி ஹாலை உபயோகிக்க 5 கூட்பங்களுக்கு அனுமதி தரவில்லை என்று தெரிகிறது. இவ்விதமாக மறுக்கப்பட்டவர்கள் எந்த இயக்கத்தைச் சார்ந்தவர்கள், எந்தக் காரணத்தையொட்டி இவர்களுக்கு அனுமதி அளிக்கப்படவில்லை என்பதை அறிய முடியுமா?”

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI:—“I want notice, Sir.”

Chit funds and kuries.

* 1158 Q.—SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Government are taking any steps or have taken any steps to regulate the conduct of chit funds and kuries in this State?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“Yes Sir. The question is under consideration.”

Problem of unemployment among the educated.

* 1159 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) how many graduates and matriculates have so far registered themselves with the Employment Exchange in this State and how many of them were provided with appointments;

(b) the percentage of employment provided annually to the educated during the last two years; and

(c) how many new graduates and matriculates have been seeking employment annually during the last two years?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“A statement^b is placed on the table of the House.”

^a Printed as Appendix I on page 209 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix II on page 209 infra.

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Purchase of cars for the use of Ministers.

* 1160 Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the number of cars and the cost at which they were purchased for the use of the Ministers of the previous Ministry; and

(b) how many of those cars are in use by the Ministers of the new Cabinet?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“(a) Nine cars at a cost of Rs. 1,50,534.

“(b) Six cars.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM:—“மொத்தம் இருக்கக்கூடிய மூன்று வண்டிகள் என்ன ஆயின? சமீபத்தில் புது கார்கள் சர்க்காரால் வாங்கப்பட்டனவா?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“No new car was purchased recently. The three other cars are used as staff cars now.”

Assignment of Government poramboke lands to political sufferers.

* 1161 Q.—SRI M. C. MUTHUKUMARASWAMY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many acres of Government poramboke lands which were originally cultivated by the Harijans were given to political sufferers;

(b) whether there are any proposals with the Government to give compensation to the Harijans who were deprived of the said lands; and

(c) if so, on what basis?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) The information is not readily available with the Government.

“(b) No, Sir.

“(c) Does not arise.”

Number of Superintending Engineers in the Highways and Public Works Departments.

* 1162 Q.—SRI C. MUTHIAH PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Superintending Engineers in the Composite State in the Highways and Public Works Departments respectively;

(b) the number in the Residuary State in the respective departments;

(c) the number of temporary and permanent circles;

(d) when and why the temporary circles were formed; and

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(e) whether there is any proposal for constituting additional circles?

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI:—“(a) to (e) A statement ^a is placed on the table of the House.”

Processions through public roads in front of places of worship.

* 1163 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether there is any order in force which prohibits taking out processions through public roads in front of mosques, churches, temples and other places of worship?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“There is no general order prohibiting the taking out of processions through public roads.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—“May I know whether there is any difference between ‘procession’ and ‘procession with music’ with reference to the answer given by the Hon. Minister?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“There is no difference, Sir.”

DR. K. B. MENON:—“May I ask, in this connection, whether the Government have perused the report of the court of enquiry in connection with the Naduvattam firing incident and whether the promised statement would be made available to the House and whether the House will be given an opportunity to discuss it?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“A case is pending in that connection. So, I don’t think it would be possible to place any statement on the table of the House and discuss it.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“As the matter is *sub judice*, I pass on to the next question.”

Construction of a bridge over the Kadalashi river near Tillayadi, Mayuram taluk.

* 1164 Q.—SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM (on behalf of Sri K. R. Sambandam): Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to construct a bridge over the Kadalashi river near Tillayadi connecting the road between Thirucadayur and Tillayadi in Mayuram taluk; and

(b) if so, when?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASAMY PADAYACHI:—“(a) No, Sir.”

“(b) Does not arise.”

^a Printed as Appendix III on pages 210–211 infra.

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Construction of a causeway across Vellar near T.V. Puthur on Vriddhachalam-Jayankondan road.

* 1165 Q.—SRI S. SWAMIKANNU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representations have been received from the public for the construction of a causeway across the Vellar near T.V. Puthur on Vriddhachalam-Jayankondan road; and

(b) whether the Government have any proposal to construct a causeway at that place?

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI:—“(a) Yes.

“(b) Yes.”

SRI K. PARTHASARATHY:—“May I know whether the Minister will be pleased to state whether it is the intention of the Government to execute the work with Central Government aid and if so, whether they have recommended the scheme for inclusion in the works to be executed from the Central Road Fund?”

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI:—“Yes, we have recommended like that.”

Number of Harijan cherries in the Coimbatore district having no roads connecting them with main roads.

* 1166 Q.—SRI P. G. MANICKAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state how many Harijan cherries in the Coimbatore district have no roads connecting them with main roads?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—“78 Cheris.”

SRI P. G. MANICKAM:—“சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, சேரிகளுக்கு என்று ரோடுகள் போடவேண்டிய திட்டத்தை இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டு அபிவிருத்தி திட்டத்தில் சேர்க்க கனம் உறுத்தி அவர்கள் முயற்சி எடுப்பாரா?”

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

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Leprosy clinics in Tiruvallur taluk.

139 Q.—SRI M. DHARMALINGAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of leprosy clinics opened in Tiruvallur taluk;

(b) the average number of patients treated for a month in each clinic; and

(c) the amount spent for each clinic during the year 1953–54?

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A.—(a) There are five leprosy clinics in existence in Tiruvallur taluk for many years including the one at Poondi, which was opened in 1952.

(b) The average number of patients treated for a month is as follows :—

Government Hospital, Tiruvallur	...	236
Government Dispensary, Poondi	...	Nil
Local Fund Dispensary, Vengal	...	6
Rural Dispensary, Kilacheri	...	Nil
Madras Medical College Mobile Team at Pakkam.		208

(c) The amount spent for each clinic during the year 1953-54 is as follows :—

				RS.
Government Hospital, Tiruvallur	...			598
Government Dispensary, Poondi	...	...		Nil
Local Fund Dispensary, Vengal	...	..		40
Rural Dispensary, Kilacheri	...	...		Nil
Madras Medical College Mobile Team at Pakkam	...	...	...	750

Number of Harijan officers in North Arcot district.

140 Q.—SRI D. DASARATHAN : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Gazetted and Non-gazetted officers in North Arcot district;

(b) how many of them are Harijans; and

(c) how many clerks under emergency provisions are serving in the several departments in North Arcot district and how many of them are Harijans?

A.—(a) The number of Gazetted and Non-gazetted officers in the North Arcot district is 82 and 4,897 respectively.

(b) The number of Harijan Gazetted and Non-gazetted officers among them is 5 and 418, respectively.

(c) The number of clerks serving under emergency provisions in the district is 113 and 7 of them are Harijans.

Admission of Vannar candidates into Teachers' Training Schools in South Arcot.

141 Q.—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Vannar candidates who sought admission in the various Teachers' Training Schools in South Arcot during 1953-1954; and

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(b) how many of them were admitted?

A.—(a) 12.

(b) 3.

Use of molasses for illegal distillation.

142 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the output of molasses from the East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Limited, at Nellikuppam, South Arcot, during the years 1950, 1951, 1952 and 1953;

(b) the total sales of molasses by the East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Limited, to merchants and others during the years 1950 to 1953;

(c) the cost of molasses per ton; and

(d) whether the Government have investigated whether or not these molasses were used for illegal distillation of liquors contrary to the Madras Prohibition Act?

A.—(a) The quantity of molasses produced by the Nellikuppam sugar factory was as follows :—

Year.	Quantity produced.
	TONS
1950-51	12,933
1951-52	14,094
1952-53	13,861

(b) The following quantities of molasses were sold by the sugar factory :—

Year.	Quantity sold.
	TONS.
1950-51	2,600
1951-52	4,962
1952-53	3,015

(c) Molasses were sold at rates ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 70 per ton.

(d) The Government are aware of the misuse of molasses and a proposal to amend the Madras Prohibition Act to acquire the necessary powers to control such misuse is under the consideration of the Government.

Famine relief works in South Arcot.

143 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the amount spent on famine relief works in the South Arcot district for the years 1952 and 1953;

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(b) the amount granted as loans for the purchase of bulls; and

(c) the number of famine relief works executed through contractors and by departments directly?

A.—(a) No famine relief works were sanctioned for the South Arcot district. But deepening of drinking-water wells was taken up as a relief measure wherever there was scarcity of drinking water-supply. The amount spent on this work was Rs. 26,344 in 1952 and Rs. 22,616 in 1953.

(b) The amount granted as loans for the purchase of bulls was Rs. 3,24,200 in 1952 and Rs. 2,45,110 in 1953.

(c) The number of works executed through contractors was 98 in 1952 and 64 in 1953. No works were executed departmentally.

Punishment of Gazetted officers for corruption.

144 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) how many Gazetted officers in the State were suspended on charges of corruption in the year 1952; and

(b) how many of them were removed and how many were reinstated?

A.—(a) Six.

(b) Two have been dismissed and one has been compulsorily retired. The case against one other officer has been transferred to the Andhra State while the cases against the remaining two are still pending.

None has been reinstated.

Expenditure on Adult Education in 1952.

145 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the amount of money allotted and spent for Adult Education in 1952?

A.—A sum of Rs. 7,25,000 was provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 1952-53 under the head "Adult Education classes and Night Schools". The amount spent was Rs. 8,03,539.

Representation from the employees of Auditors and Lawyers for exemption from the operation of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947.

146 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the establishments that have been exempted from the operation of the provisions of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947; and

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(b) whether the Government have received any representations to bring the employees of Auditors and Lawyers who are practising as a firm within the scope of this Act?

A.—(a) A list^a of shops and establishments that have been exempted from the operation of all or some of the provisions of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947, is appended.

(b) No.

Number of deaths due to consumption of illicit liquor in South Arcot.

147 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state the number of deaths recorded in Cuddalore taluk, South Arcot district, in the year 1952, due to drinking illicit liquor?

A.—There was no death due to consumption of illicit liquor in Cuddalore taluk in 1952.

Implementation of the recommendations of the Bhore Committee regarding the medical administration.

148 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state the steps taken up to date in this State by the Government to implement the recommendations of the Bhore Committee regarding medical administration?

A.—A statement^b is placed on the table of the House.

Attendance in the elementary schools after and before the introduction of the Modified Scheme of Elementary Education.

149 Q.—SRI A. GOVINDASWAMY NAYAGAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the total number of children attending elementary schools on 1st January 1954 after the introduction of the Modified Scheme of Elementary Education as compared to the previous year in each district with separate figures for boys and girls?

A.—A statement^c showing the total number of children attending elementary schools on 1st January 1954, after the introduction of the Modified Scheme and the number of children who attended the schools on 31st March 1953, prior to the introduction of the Scheme, is placed on the table of the House.

^a Printed as Appendix IV on pages 211-219 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix V on pages 219-220 infra.

^c Printed as Appendix VI on page 220 infra.

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Collection of fines for prohibition offences.

150 Q.—SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Prohibition cases filed in each district in the State during the year 1953,

(b) the amount of fines collected in that year in each district in respect of the said Prohibition cases; and

(c) the number of persons sentenced to imprisonment in that year in each district for the same?

A.—(a) to (c) A statement * giving the particulars is appended.

Hiring of tractors and bull-dozers in South Kanara district.

151 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) how many tractors and bull-dozers are available for hire in South Kanara district;

(b) how many persons have made use of them in 1952 and 1953;

(c) the extent of lands brought under cultivation with the use of these machines;

(d) the amount realized by the Government towards hire; and

(e) the maintenance charges incurred by the Government?

	1952.	1953.
A.—(a) Tractors	1	1
Bull-dozers	7	9
	8	10

(b) 1952—121.

1953—121.

(c) 1952—336.27 acres.

1953—288.08 „

(d) 1952—Rs. 63,938-10-0.

1953—Rs. 69,154-5-0.

(e) 1952—Rs. 60,174-8-9.

1953—Rs. 66,435-3-1.

* Printed as Appendix VII on page 221 infra.

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Pumpsets and oil-engines in the State.

152 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the number of pumpsets and oil-engines given to ryots in the year 1952;

(b) the amount of hire charges collected from the ryots;

(c) the number of pumpsets and oil-engines damaged and rendered unfit for further use and the amount recovered from the parties towards the cost of such oil-engines and pumpsets; and

(d) the number of cases of recovery pending?

A.—(a) 360 oil-engines and 48 petrol pumpsets.

(b) Rs. 2,20,879-10-0.

(c) Nil.

(d) 68.

Number of deaths due to dysentery and typhoid in Malabar.

153 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of deaths registered in Malabar in the years 1952 and 1953 owing to dysentery and typhoid;

(b) how many small children were among those who died; and

(c) what medical aid the Government gave to the patients to save their lives?

A.—(a) The number of deaths on account of dysentery and diarrhoea, registered in the Malabar district in 1952 and 1953 was as follows:—

1952—2,458.

1953—6,323.

Deaths due to typhoid are not recorded separately as they come under heading "other fevers". The number of deaths in the hospitals in Malabar under the above head in 1952 and 1953, was as follows:—

1952—140.

1953—172.

(b) Separate figures showing deaths among children due to dysentery and diarrhoea are not available. The number of deaths in the hospital of children due to typhoid in 1952 and 1953 was 17 and 18 respectively.

(c) The usual treatment including anti-biotics and sulpha drugs was given. Cases of mal-nutrition and vitamin deficiency were treated with milk, multivitamin tablets, sulphaguanidine, liver extract, shark liver oil, etc. Anti-typhoid inoculations were also carried out.

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Purchase of sugarcane by the East India Distilleries and Sugar Factory, Nellikuppam.

154 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the extent of lands under sugarcane, rice, groundnuts and plantains, etc., in South Arcot district; and

(b) the quantity of sugarcane purchased annually by the East India Distilleries and Sugar Factory, Nellikuppam, South Arcot district, and its value?

A.—(a)

		(1362 fasli.)	Normal area as per season and crop report.
		TACS.	ACS.
Sugarcane	..	20,323	24,440
Rice	..	492,451	537,250
Groundnut	..	371,096	401,290
Plantains	..	1,459	1,750

(b)

		Quantity.	Value.
		TONS.	RS.
1948-49	..	218,395	1,03,01,030
1949-50	..	264,412	1,25,72,945
1950-51	..	312,235	1,46,44,035
1951-52	..	308,509	1,46,27,687
1952-53	..	292,079	1,19,15,928

Transfer of officers from the Andhra State to Madras State after separation.

155 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state the names of gazetted officers who belong to the Residuary State and who had been transferred to the Residuary State from the Andhra State after the separation of the Andhra State?

A.—There has been no such case so far. But notices under section 63 (5) of the Andhra State Act, 1953, have been received in respect of eight officers and they will be reverted to this State after the expiry of the three months' notice period.

Grant of loans for the installation of oil engines and pumpsets in North Arcot in 1952.

156 Q.—SRI D. DASARATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many applications were received requiring loans for the installation of oil engines and pumpsets to grow more food crops in North Arcot district in 1952;

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(b) how many applications were considered;

(c) the total amount of loan granted; and

(d) how much has been recovered so far?

A.—(a) One hundred and ninety-seven applications were received in the North Arcot district in 1952.

(b) Fifteen.

(c) Rupees 33,400.

(d) The collection of loan instalments was postponed during fasli 1362. Figures for fasli 1363 are not readily available.

Opening of schools in villages.

157 Q.—SRI P. G. MANICKAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state how many villages with a population of 2,000 to 1,000, 1,000 to 500, 500 to 200 and less than 200 in 1953 were provided with schools belonging to Government, district boards, panchayat boards, municipalities and private managements and how many villages were not provided with schools in Coimbatore district?

A.—A statement is given below:—

Number of villages in Coimbatore district provided with schools.

Number of villages with a population of	Number of villages provided with schools. *	Number of villages provided with schools.
Above 2,000	382	27
1,000—2,000	307	27
500—1,000	310	146
200—500	55	205
Less than 200	13	159

* Details of schools under each management not readily available.

Payment of sales tax by the export and import traders in Malabar and South Kanara.

158 Q.—SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state the amount of sales tax paid by the export and import traders in Malabar and South Kanara districts during the years 1950-51, 1951-52, 1952-53 and 1953-54?

A.—The information is furnished below:—

		Malabar.			South Kanara.
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.
1950-51	..	17,38,073	4	1	7,82,000
1951-52	..	20,22,262	1	4	4,02,000
1952-53	..	12,23,249	9	2	3,01,000
1953-54	..	5,02,281	10	0	2,26,000

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Clearance of silt in the tanks in Vriddhachalam taluk.

159 Q.—SRI M. KATTIMUTHU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to lay on the table of the House a list showing the names of tanks or lakes in Vriddhachalam taluk proposed to be taken up by the Government for the excavation of mud from them in the current year 1954-55 to provide more water for irrigational facilities?

A.—There are no proposals for clearance of slit in any of the tanks or lakes in Vriddhachalam taluk during the year 1954-55. The clearing of the accumulated silt of the past many years in tanks would be prohibitively costly and not commensurate with the benefit that might accrue. Wherever the capacity of a tank has diminished materially, the Public Works Department consider the question of raising the height of its bund, consistent with the safety of the tank, to restore lost capacity, and the earth necessary for such work will be removed from the bed of the tank.

Removal of untouchability.

160 Q.—SRI M. KATTIMUTHU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state what are the ways through which the Government spend the money that is set apart for the eradication of untouchability?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to clause (d) of starred question No. 1031 by Sri A. Ratnam, M.L.A., given on 19th May 1954.

Number of murder cases registered in Perambalur taluk.

161 Q.—SRI M. PALANIMUTHU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the number of murder cases registered in Perambalur taluk from 1948 to 1953; and

(b) the number of cases in which the accused were acquitted?

A.—(a) & (b) The statement below shows the number of murder cases registered in the Perambalur taluk, Tiruchirappalli district, during the six years from 1948 to 1953 and the number of those cases in which the accused were acquitted :—

Year.	Total number of [murder cases registered in Perambalur taluk.	Number of murder cases in which accused were acquitted.
1948	4	2
1949	6	2
1950	3	2
1951	4	2
1952	11	1
1953	6	2

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Reserve forest in Vriddhachalam taluk.

162 Q.—SRI M. KATTIMUTHU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the area of reserve forest in Vriddhachalam taluk; and

(b) how many acres of land in the reserve forest in the above taluk are fit for cultivation?

A.—(a) The area of reserve forest in Vriddhachalam taluk is 24,207 acres.

(b) The area fit for cultivation is 14,350 acres.

Number of murder cases reported in Malabar.

163 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the number of murder cases reported in Malabar in 1953-54;

(b) the number of such cases investigated;

(c) the number of cases charge-sheeted; and

(d) the number of cases which ended in conviction, with the nature of the conviction?

A.—(a) to (d) The statement below gives the particulars asked for :—

Murder cases in Malabar during 1953-54.

Number of cases reported.	Number of cases investigated.	Number of cases charge-sheeted.	Number of cases which ended in conviction.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
65	65	53	21*

* Nature of conviction.—The sentences awarded were as follows :—

(a) Death sentences in	5 cases.
(b) Transportation for life in	13 "
(c) Rigorous imprisonment for seven years in	2 "
(d) Rigorous imprisonment for three years in	1 case.
Total	21 cases.

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

II.—ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS *RE*

(1) ARREST AND TORTURE OF RAILWAY WORKERS NEAR POLLACHI.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Hon. Member Sri M. Kalyanasundram has given notice of an adjournment motion which reads as follows :—

“ This House stands adjourned to discuss a matter of urgent public importance, viz.—

“ the action of the Police in indiscriminately arresting a number of Railway workers in and around Pollachi and in subjecting some of them to inhuman torture and keeping them in Police custody for over a week. ”

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"I wish to know whether these gentlemen who are said to have been arrested have not got any remedy in a Court of Law and how this can be treated as a matter of urgent public importance."

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SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“ போலீஸ்காரர்கள் சட்டப்படி நடந்துகொண்டால் கண்டிப்பாக சட்டப்படி நடக்கிறது. ஆனால் இந்த விஷயம் நம்முடைய சமூகத்தில் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வரவேண்டிய விஷயமாக இருக்கிறது : என்னென்னவெல்லாம் இங்கே கூடிய ஸ்பெஷல் ரிசர்ச்சு போலீஸைச் சேர்ந்த மூன்று உயர்தர அதிகாரிகள் கோயம்பத்தூர், அவனாடி, காலையூர் முதலிய இடங்களில் முகாம் செய்து கொண்டு அங்குள்ள மரிகளில் தொழிலாளிகளையும் விவசாயிகளையும் மீட்டும் மக்களையும் நடு இரவில் அழைத்துச் சென்று பலவிதமான தீவிரங்களை யும் கொடுமையையும் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். அவைகளை விளக்கிச் சொல்வதாக இருந்தால் ஒரு மணி நேர விவாதம் போதும். அவர்களை இரவு நேரங்களில், அநாவது பட்டிரெண்டு மணிக்கு, கொண்டு போய் குளத்துநீரில் நிறுத்தி வைத்து உண்ணாமையச் சொல்ல வேண்டும் என்றும் உண்ணாமைய அபாயகரமான கொண்டும் என்றும் நிர்ப்பந்தித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் சுமார் 20 அல்லது 25 மரிகளில் தொழிலாளர்களை அழைத்து அகியாமலாக தீவிரங்களை செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவைகளை சபையின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வர வேண்டும் என்பதற்காகத்தான் இதைக் கொண்டு வந்தேன். வேறு இடத்தில் இதற்கு பரிசாரம் கிடைக்காது.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I think under the Constitution, they can take up the matter to a Court of law.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“ சட்டப்படி 24 மணி நேரம் தான் போலீஸ் கஸ்டியில் வைத்திருக்க வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அப்படி இருந்தும் கூட 12 நாட்கள் வரையில் அவர்கள் போலீஸ் கஸ்டியில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படி செய்ய அவர்களுக்கு எந்த ஆதரவும் கிடையாது. அதைக்கோர்ட்டில் நிரூபிக்க முடியாது. போலீஸ்காரர்கள் தாங்கள் செய்யும் குற்றங்களை மறைப்பதற்காக வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு விடுகிறார்கள். சாதாரண தொழிலாளியோ அல்லது விவசாயியோ கோர்ட்டுக்கு போக முடியாமல் இருக்கும்போது அவர்களால் எவ்விதம் பரிகாரம் தேடிக்கொள்ள முடியும். வேறுவிதத்தில் அவர்கள் பரிகாரம் தேடமுடியாது. இவைகளை யெல்லாம் பொதுமக்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவருவதற்கு வேறு எந்தவிதமான பரிகாரமும் இல்லாததால் தான் இந்த வரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அவர்களால் போலீஸ்காரர்மேல் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க முடியாது ; இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் நடவடிக்கையைப் பார்த்தால் சர்க்காரே அதற்கு உடைந்தையாக இருப்பது போல் தோன்றுகிறது ; அப்படிச் சந்தேகிக்க வேண்டியதாகவும் இருக்கிறது. அதனால், இதற்கு அரை மணி நேரமாகிலும் ஒதுக்கிவைத்து விவாதிக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

*** THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM** :—“ Sir, I don't think I can leave all these things unchallenged. We are not a Communist State. We are a democratic State. I can assure the hon. Members that no such thing has happened. So, I strongly refute all the allegations made by the hon. Member.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ When the Hon. Minister refutes the allegations I think we can accept his statement.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“ If he had refuted the allegations normally, it is a different matter.”

[7th August 1954] [Sri M. Kalyanasundram]

“கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் பதில் சொல்லும்போது விசாரணைக்கு விடுவதற்குக்கூட அவருக்குப்பொறுமை இல்லை. இதை விசாரணைக்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்வதற்குக்கூட அவர் தயாராக இல்லை. கம்யூனிஸ்ட் கட்சி ஆட்சியில் நாம் இப்பொழுது இல்லை என்றும் ஜனநாயக கட்சி ஆட்சியில் நாம் இருக்கிறோம் என்றும் அவர் பெருமையாகச் சொல்லுகிறார். இப்பொழுது நடக்கும் நடவடிக்கைகள் ஜனநாயக முறையிலா நடக்கிறது? சட்ட விரோதமாக இப்பொழுது சித்ரவதை செய்கிறார்கள். அதை கவனிக்க வேண்டுமென்பதற்குத்தான் இங்கு இதைச் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதை விசாரிப்பதற்குக் கூட பொறுமை இல்லை என்பதையும் அதைக் கேட்கக் கூட பொறுமை இல்லை என்பதையும் உங்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வருகிறேன்.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Apart from it, the usual parliamentary practice is this. When the Government refuse such allegations, it is taken for granted that such incidents have not happened. Further, there is a remedy in a Court of Law. So, I rule the motion out of order.”

(2) RELIEF TO PEOPLE OF VILLAGES SUBMERGED BY THE
MALAMPUZHA RESERVOIR.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Hon. Member Sri M. Narayana Kurup has given notice of the following adjournment motion :—

‘Resolved that the business of the Assembly be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of the Government to provide adequate relief and rehabilitation to the people affected by the filling up of the Malampuzha Reservoir.’

“ I think this matter has been there for a long time. I wish to know how it is a matter of urgent public importance.”

*** SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP** :—“ The Malampuzha Reservoir scheme has been there for a long time. But the subject-matter of this adjournment motion is a very recent and in fact a continuing occurrence.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Simply because it is continuing, it does not mean that it is a matter of urgent public importance.”

*** SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP** :—“ In July, the Government closed the shutters and the water in the reservoir began to rise. As a result of this, many persons including about 300 Adivasis have been rendered homeless. The Government knowing that they were going to fill up the reservoir up to 350 feet, above sea level leased out the lands on a premium of Rs. 70 per acre and the tenants have spent all their earnings and borrowings and have raised crops on these lands. All these things have been submerged under water. Sir, it was brought to the notice of the Government as early as 1952 that such things would happen and in 1954 they said”

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MR. SPEAKER :—“ From the hon. Member's speech itself, I understand that the matter has been there from 1952”

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* SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“ In 1954, they said that they would provide remedies by assigning to these people small bits of land or otherwise. They have not assigned any lands, but they seek to meet the situation by other means, that is, by making these people destitute. Therefore, it is a criminal negligence on the part of the Government. Facts were brought to their notice quite early and they promised to attend to it promptly, but they have not done so, as a result of which the people have been recently affected and, therefore, it is a very urgent matter; the people have no other remedy, as going to court or otherwise.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I wish to know what the Hon. Minister has got to say.”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Sir, this matter is neither urgent nor of recent occurrence. So far as the displaced persons are concerned, they have been given compensation and they have built their own houses. With regard to the land, steps have been taken to rehabilitate them. It is a matter of continuing nature. All things cannot be done all at once. Whatever that is necessary is being done. Every step is being taken to rehabilitate them. There is no difficulty in this matter.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I wish to know what the Hon. Minister himself who has given notice of this motion, I learn that it is not of recent occurrence. It has been there for a long time. It is not also a matter of public importance. I, therefore, rule the motion out of order.”

(3) MERGER OF THE TAMIL-SPEAKING AREAS OF TRAVANCORE- COCHIN STATE WITH MADRAS STATE.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The next one is the motion given notice of by the hon. Member Sri P. Jeevanandam. It reads as follows :—

‘ This House be adjourned to discuss a matter of urgent public importance, viz., the failure of the State Government to make representations to the Government of the Indian Union to make a declaration assuring that the undisputed Tamil-speaking areas of the Travancore-Cochin State will be merged with the Madras State.’

I do not know how this is a matter of an urgent nature. Further how can this State Government make a statement about the affair of another State? I will give time to the hon. Member to say a few words to convince me as to how the motion is admissible under the rules of this House.”

SRI P. JEEVANANDAM :—“ கனம் அவைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இது இந்த சபை கவனிக்க வேண்டிய முக்கியமான பிரச்சனை. அதற்குக் காரணம் பின் வருமாறு :—

“ சரித்திர காலம் தொட்டு தமிழர்களும் மலையாளிகளும் சகோதரர்களாக வாழ்ந்து வந்தார்கள். இது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். திருவாங்கூர் கொச்சி ராஜ்யம் சென்னை ராஜ்யத்திற்கு அடுத்தது. அங்கு தமிழர்களும் மலையாளிகளும் வாழ்ந்து வருகிறார்கள். அங்கு மக்களின் நிலைமை நன்மையாக நீடிக்க வேண்டும் என்றால், இந்த இரண்டு ராஜ்யங்களும் ராஜ்ய மக்களும் பலமாக இருக்க வேண்டும்

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என்றால், ஒவ்வொருவரும் நண்பர்களாக வாழ வேண்டும். அங்கு சாந்தநிலைமை நீடிக்க வேண்டும் என்றாலும் இந்தியா பலமாக இருக்க வேண்டும் என்று சொன்னாலும் பல பாஷை பேசக்கூடிய மக்கள் ஒன்றாக இருந்து நண்பர்களாக வாழ வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது திரு. கொச்சியில் நடந்து வரும் காரியம் நம்முடைய ஒற்றுமைக்கு பங்கம் ஏற்படக்கூடிய நிலையில் நடந்து வருகிறது. அங்குள்ள தமிழ் மக்களுக்கு இங்குள்ள சகோதர தமிழ் மக்கள் போய் உதவக் கூடிய நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். இதை நாம் கவலையுடன் கவனிக்க வேண்டும் என்று இந்த சட்டசபையை நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இது ஒன்று.

“ அடுத்தபடியாக அங்கே, இன்றைக்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமையைப் பார்த்தால் எம்.பி.க்களும், எம்.எல்.எ.க்களும் முனிசிபல் தலைவர்களும் பஞ்சாயத்து தலைவர்களும் பொதுஜன தலைவர்களும் மற்றும் பெரும்பாலான வர்கள் எல்லோரும் சேர்ந்து சிறைச்சாலைக்குச் செல்லுகிறார்கள். அதைக் கண்டு இங்குள்ள தமிழ் மக்கள் அவ்வளவு பேர்களும் கொந்தளிப்பு அடைந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். மக்களின் கொந்தளிப்போடு மட்டும் நிற்கவில்லை. தமிழ் நாட்டிலிருந்து அங்கு போனவர்கள்கூட ஜெயிலுக்குப் போய்க் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த கொந்தளிப்பைக் கண்டு நமது ராஜ்ய சர்க்கார் அந்த மக்களுக்கு அவசியம் அக்கரை காட்டவேண்டும். ஏனென்றால் அவர்கள் மேல் நமக்கும் அக்கரை உண்டு. இலங்கைத் தமிழர்கள் பேரில் நமக்கு எவ்வளவு அக்கரை இருந்து இந்த சட்டசபையில் ஒரு தீர்மானம் கொண்டு வந்து அதை நிறைவேற்றினோமோ அதைப் போலவே அங்குள்ள மலையாள தமிழர்கள் பேரிலும் நமக்கு அக்கரை உண்டு என்பதைக் காட்டவேண்டும். அதனால் இந்த ராஜ்ய சர்க்கார் பொறுத்த வரையில்—மற்ற ராஜ்ய சர்க்காருக்கு அக்கரை இருக்கிறதோ இல்லையோ அதைப்பற்றி நமக்கு கவலை இல்லை—நமக்கு அக்கரை உண்டு என்பதை இது போன்ற ஒரு பிரச்சனை மூலம் காட்டவேண்டும். அங்குள்ள மக்கள் சுமுகமாக வாழ்வதற்கு நமக்கு அக்கரை உண்டு. இன்றைக்கு தகராறுகளுக்கு இடம் இல்லாமல் அங்குள்ள தமிழ் பிரதேசத்தை சென்னை ராஜ்யத்துடன் உடனடியாகச் சேர்க்கவேண்டும். அப்பொழுது தான் அங்கு ஒற்றுமையைக் காப்பாற்ற முடியும். இந்த இரண்டு ராஜ்யங்களும் உறவோடு வாழவேண்டும் என்றால் அதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை உடனே எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். மத்திய சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக இதை கவனிக்கும்படி இந்த சர்க்கார் சிபாரிசு செய்ய வேண்டும். இது ரொம்பவும் அவசியம். இந்த இரண்டு ராஜ்ய சர்க்காரும் ஒற்றுமையாக வாழ வைக்க மத்திய சர்க்காருக்கு பொறுப்பு உண்டு. மற்ற ராஜ்ய சர்க்கார்களைவிட இந்த ராஜ்ய சர்க்காருக்குத் தான் அதிகப்படியான பொறுப்பு இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே இந்த ராஜ்ய சர்க்கார் பலமாக சிபாரிசு செய்திருக்கவேண்டும். நமக்குள்ள உறவை காப்பாற்றவேண்டும். இந்த சர்க்கார் பண்டித ஜவஹர்லால் அவர்களுக்கு இந்த விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி வலியுறுத்தி சிபாரிசு செய்வதற்குத்தான் இந்த சட்ட சபைக்கு இந்த விஷயம் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இது ரொம்பவும் அவசியமான விஷயம். ஆகவே இந்த விஷயத்தை விவாதத்திற்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்பதற்காகத்தான் இதை இந்த சட்ட சபைக்குக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறேன்.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ இந்த அவசரப் பிரேரணையை இந்தச் சபை விவாதிக்கவேண்டியது ரொம்பவும் அவசியமா? அப்படியானால் அப்படிப்பட்ட அவசரம் என்ன என்ற கேள்வி சபைக்கு முன் எழுந்திருக்கிறது. அதே சமயத்தில் இந்தச் சபைக்கு திருவாங்கூர் தமிழ் பிரதேசத்தை இந்த ராஜ்யத்துடன் இணைத்துவிடவேண்டுமென்ற சிபாரிசு மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்குச் செய்ய அதிகாரம் உண்டு என்பதையாரும் ஆட்சேபிக்கவும் இல்லை. அதை யாரும் மறுக்கவும் முடியாது. ஆனால் இது ஒரு அவசரப் பிரச்சனையா என்ற கேள்வியை மாதிரி கிளப்பிவிட்டு, அதில் சர்க்காருக்கு என்ன பொறுப்பு இருக்கிறது என்று கேட்கப்படுகிறது. இன்று நேற்றைக்கு அல்ல. வெகு காலமாகவே திருவாங்கூர் ராஜ்யத்தோடு இணைக்கப்பட்டுள்ள தமிழ் பிரதேச மக்கள்

[Sri P. Ramamurti]

[7th August 1954]

மொழி அடிப்படையில் தங்கள் தாய்த் தாயகமாகிய சென்னை ராஜ்யத் தோடு இணைந்துவிடவேண்டுமென்ற கோரிக்கையை எழுப்பிக்கொண்டே வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதன்பேரில் கிளர்ச்சிகள் பலவும் நடந்துகொண்டே வருகின்றன. சில மலையாளிகள் அந்தக் கோரிக்கையை ஒப்புக்கொள்ளாமலுமிருக்கிறார்கள். இன்றைக்கு மத்திய சர்க்காரிடம் ஏற்பட்ட அவநம்பிக்கையின் காரணமாக அந்தப் பிராந்தியத்திலுள்ள தமிழர்கள் எல்லோரும் சத்தியாக்ஷணம் செய்ய ஆரம்பித்துவிட்டார்கள். அது அங்குள்ள தமிழ் மக்களின் பிரச்சனை மாத்திரம் அல்ல. அங்குள்ள மலையாள மக்களின் பிரச்சனை மாத்திரம் அல்ல. சென்னை ராஜ்யத்திலும் தமிழர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஒரு மலையாள ஜில்லாவும் இருந்து வருகிறது. மலையாளிகளுக்கும், தமிழர்களுக்கும், அங்கே விரோதம் ஏற்படுமெய்யானால் அதன் எதிரொலி சென்னை ராஜ்யத்திலுள்ள தமிழர்களுக்கும், மலையாளிகளுக்கும் இடையே மூளவும் வசதி இருக்கிறது. நியாயமான முறையில் அவரவர்கள் அவரவர்களின் மொழி, கலாசார அடிப்படையில் ஒன்றுபட்டு வாழ வழிகளை செய்யவேண்டியது தான் சர்க்காரின் பொறுப்பு. அப்பொழுதே நாட்டில் அமைதி நிலவ வசதி ஏற்படும். அதை இந்தச் சர்க்கார் செய்யத் தவறிவிட்டது. இலங்கையில் வாழ்கின்ற இந்தியப் பிரச்சினையை சுமுகமாகத் தீர்க்கவேண்டுமென்று இந்தச் சபை மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்குச் சிபார்சு செய்ததுபோலவே இந்த திருவாங்கூர் தமிழர்களின் பிரச்சினையும் சுமுகமாக, நியாயமாகத் தீர்க்க எல்லா நடவடிக்கையையும் உடனடியாக எடுக்கவேண்டுமென மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்கு சென்னை சர்க்கார் சிபார்சு செய்திருக்கவேண்டும். அதைச் செய்யாததின் காரணமாக மக்களுக்கு இந்தச் சர்க்காரின்பேரில் அவநம்பிக்கை ஏற்பட்டுவிட்டது. நாட்டிலும் பல கிளர்ச்சிகள் நடந்து வருகின்றன. இன்றையதினம் இப்படிப்பட்ட பிரச்சினையை விவாதிக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் நாங்கள் ஒரு தீர்மான ரூபத்தில் இதைச் சபைக்குக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கலாமென்றும் சொல்லலாம். ஆனால் ஒரு தீர்மானம் சபையில் வருவதற்கு 15 நாள் நோட்டீஸ் அவசியமானது. இந்தச் சபை சில நாட்களுக்கே தான் கூடப்போவதால் அந்தப் பதினைந்து நாள் நோட்டீஸ் என்பதை பிரத்யேக அதிகாரம் கொண்டு இவ்விஷயத்திற்காகத் தள்ளி வைத்தால் இந்த விஷயத்தைத் தீர்மான ரூபத்தில் கொண்டுவர எங்களுக்கு ஆட்சேபனை கிடையாது. ஆனால் அநுற்குச் சர்க்கார் கட்சித் தலைவர் சம்மதிக்கவில்லை. அவர் சொல்லுவதெல்லாம் மத்திய அரசாங்கம் ஒரு எல்லைக் கமிஷனை நியமித்திருக்கிறது என்றும் அது இவ்விஷயம்பற்றி பரிசீலனை செய்யும் என்றும் என்னிடம் குறிப்பிட்டார்.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ உங்களிடம் சொந்த முறையில் குறிப்பிட்டது எதையும் தாங்கள் இங்கே கூறக்கூடாது.”

12-30
a.m.

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ வந்தனம். மத்திய அரசாங்கம் ஒரு எல்லைக் கமிஷனை நியமித்திருக்கிறது என்றும் அது இவ்விஷயம் பற்றி பரிசீலனை செய்யக் கூடுமென்றும் சர்க்கார் கட்சித் தலைவர் சொல்லக்கூடும். ஆனால் அக்கமிஷன் இதைப்பற்றி விசாரிக்கும் என்பதற்குப் போதிய உத்தரவாதம் அளிக்கப்படவில்லை. ஆகவே தான் அப்பிராந்தியத்திலுள்ள தமிழர்கள் நம்பிக்கையை இழந்து நேரிடப் போராட்டத்தில் இறங்கிவிட்டார்கள். அதனால் ஏற்படுகின்ற விபரீத விளைவுகளைப் பேப்பர்களில் நாம் பார்த்து வருகிறோம். இந்த மாதிரியான பிரச்சனை, சண்டை சச்சரவுகள் இந்த மாகாணத்தில் மாத்திரம் ஏற்படவில்லை. திருவாங்கூர் கொச்சியில் மாத்திரம் ஏற்படவில்லை. இந்தியா பூராவிலும் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதையும் பார்க்கிறோம். அதற்குக் காரணம் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் பல வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்பே ஒப்புக்கொண்ட ஒரு கொள்கையை தாங்கள் பதவிக்கு வந்தபின் ஏற்றுக்கொண்டு அமுலுக்குக்கொண்டு வராததின் விளைவாகத்தான். வங்காளத்திலும், பீஹாரிலும் பெரிய அளவில் இந்தப் பிரச்சனை முற்றியிருக்கிறது. இதன் விளைவாக காங்கிரஸ் அக்கிரசனர் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களுக்கே பல வேண்டுகோள் விடுக்கவேண்டிய நிர்ப்பந்தமும் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதைப் பார்க்கிறோம். அன்றைக்கு ஒப்புக்கொண்ட அடிப்படைக் கொள்கையை இன்

7th August 1954]

[Sri P. Ramamurti]

றைக்கு ஆட்சி பீடத்தில் ஏறியவுடன் ஒப்புக்கொள்ள மறுப்பதுதான் இவைகளுக்கு எல்லாம் காரணம். குறிப்பாக அன்றைக்கு 1948-ம் வருஷம் மகாத்மா காந்தி அவர்கள் இறப்பதற்கு சில வாரங்களுக்கு முன்னால் அதாவது ஜனவரி 25-ம் தேதி அன்று என்ன சொன்னார்கள் என்பதைப் படிக்கிறேன். நான் படிப்பது ‘அகில இந்திய காங்கிரஸ் எக்கனாமிக் ரெவியூ’ என்ற பத்திரிகையில்தான் இருக்கிறது.

‘The Congress had already accepted the principle of re distribution of provinces on a linguistic basis and had declared its intention to give effect to it constitutionally as soon as they come to power, as redistribution is conducive to the cultural advancement of the country.’

இந்தக் கொள்கையை இன்றையதினம் காந்திவாதிகள் என்று சொல்லக் கூடியவர்கள், காந்தி காட்டிய பாதையில் ஆட்சி புரிவதாகச் சொல்பவர்கள் ஒத்துக்கொண்டார்களா? ஒத்துக்கொண்டு அதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கையை எடுத்திருக்கிறார்களா என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். இதை நடைமுறைக்குக் கொண்டு வர முயற்சி எடுத்திருந்தால் இன்றைக்குத் தகராறு எதற்குமே இடமிருந்திருக்காது. அதை மத்திய அரசாங்கம் செய்யத் தவறியதால் பல விபரீத விளைவுகள் நாட்டில் உண்டாகின்றன. திருவாங்கூர், கொச்சி ராஜ்யத்துடன் இணைக்கப்பட்டுள்ள தமிழர்கள் சென்னை ராஜ்யத்தோடு சேரவேண்டுமென கிளர்ச்சி செய்கிறார்கள். அவ்விஷயம் நமக்குச் சம்பந்தப்பட்டது இல்லையென்று பம்பாய் சர்க்கார் வேண்டுமானால் சொல்லலாமே தவிர சென்னை சர்க்கார் விட்டேத்தியாக இருக்கமுடியாது. சிலோன் சர்க்கார் செய்யும் அக்கிரமத்தைக் கண்டித்து நாம் தீர்மானம் இயற்றினால், வேண்டுமானால் வெளிநாட்டு விவகாரத்தில் தலையிடுவதாகச் சொல்லலாம். திருவாங்கூர் தமிழ் பிரச்சினையை சுமுகமாகத் தீர்க்கவேண்டுமென்று மத்திய சர்க்காருக்குச் சிபார்சு செய்வது நம்முடைய உரிமைக்கு உட்பட்டதே. அதை இந்தச் சர்க்கார் செய்யத் தவறியது சரியாகாது. ஆகையால் இதைப்பற்றி உடனே விவாதிக்க வேண்டியது ரொம்பவும் அவசியமாகுமென்று நான் சொல்லிக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களும் இந்த அவசரப் பிரேரணையை அனுமதிப்பார்கள் என்றும் நம்புகிறேன்.”

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, the hon. Leader of the Opposition will pardon me if I say that he has made a most irrelevant speech as far as this adjournment motion is concerned.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ நான் பேசியவைகள் பொருத்தமானதா, பொருத்தமற்றதா என்பதை நிர்ணயிக்க கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் இருக்கிறார். பொருத்தமற்ற விஷயங்களை நான் சொல்லியிருந்தால் அவர் அதனை எடுத்துச் சுட்டிக்காட்ட முடியும்.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ அவர் எனக்கு ஞாபகம்தான் மூட்டுகிறார்.”

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Still I am entitled to comment on his speech. I still hold that view and I know he also agrees with me, that his was an irrelevant speech. He has made it with a purpose. The question is not whether we sympathise with the aspirations of the people in Travancore State or not; for, as far as that is concerned, perhaps we are no less sympathetic than the hon. Leader of the Opposition or any hon. Member sitting behind him. But the only question is what this Government can do in the matter under the circumstances and under the Constitution. If only the hon. Leader of the Opposition has taken care to see the provisions of the Constitution, I am sure, he will appreciate the position of this

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Government, the embarrassing position of this Government. Perhaps he wants to take advantage of that embarrassing position and make a speech which will be advantageous to his own party in Travancore State—not even for the Tamil people in our own State, but for his own party purposes there. That is the whole difficulty. I am sorry I am unable to oblige him either by allowing a debate here or by agreeing to bring in a resolution waiving the period of notice for the purpose of advancing his party ends in Travancore State.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I have heard both sides. The contention of the hon. Member who moved the motion is that this Government should interfere in the affairs of another State. That is not a fit matter for an adjournment motion. I therefore rule the motion out of order.”

III.—WALK-OUT FROM THE ASSEMBLY—STATEMENT OF THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION *RE*

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, எந்தப் பிரச்சினையை எடுத்துக்கொண்டாலும்கூட அந்தப் பிரச்சினையை நாங்கள் எங்கள் கட்சியின் நலனுக்கே உபயோகப்படுத்திக் கொள்ளுகிறோம் என்ற வழக்கமானதொரு பொய் வாதத்தைக் கிளப்பிவிட்டு சர்க்கார் கட்சித் தலைவர் தன்னுடைய கடமையினின்று தவறுவதோடு கூட பொறுப்பற்ற முறையில் பேசுகிறார். இன்றையதினம் திருவாங்கூர் தமிழர்களின் பிரச்சனை மிக மிக முக்கியமானது. அலட்சியப்படுத்த முடியாதது. அதைப் பற்றி விவாதித்து மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்கு இந்தச் சர்க்கார் தனது சிபார்சுகளை அனுப்பாதது ஒரு குற்றம். அதோடு நாங்கள் கொண்டுவரும் அவசரப் பிரேரணையையும் புறக்கணித்து, தீர்மானமாகக் கொண்டுவந்து விவாதிக்கலாமென்றாலும் 15 நாள் நோட்டீஸ் அவகாசத்தை ரத்து செய்யவும் மறுத்து அந்தப் பிரச்சனை சபையில் எழாதவாறே சர்க்கார் நடந்து கொள்வதன்காரணமாக அதை எதிர்க்கும் முறையில், மக்கள் எழுச்சிக்கு முரணாக நடக்கும் சர்க்கார் நடத்தைக்கு ஆட்சேபம் தெரிவிக்கும் வகையில் நாங்கள் சபையைவிட்டு வெளியேறுகிறோம்.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, this is one of the tactics of the Communist Party”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“ That is how the Government can escape.”

[The Leader of the Opposition followed by his Party Members walked out of the House.]

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ We have to see and we have to scrutinize every action of theirs. Unfortunately, even though the Hon. Leader of the Opposition professes to function here in this House as a democratic party, every move of his is made only in the interests of his own party. That is the tragedy of the situation.”

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IV.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

(1) THE MADRAS HINDU RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1954—*cont.*

MR. SPEAKER :—“ We will pass on to the next item. We will take the Bill clause by clause.

“ We are in Clause 2 of the Bill. There is no amendment to Clause 2.”

Clause 2.

Clause 2 was put and carried.

Clause 3.

Clause 3 was put and carried.

Clause 4.

Clause 4 was put and carried.

Clause 5.

Clause 5 was put and carried.

Clause 6.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ There is an amendment to the clause, given notice of by the hon. Member Sri T. Ananta Pai. Mr. Ananta Pai will now move his amendment.”

* SRI T. ANANTA PAI :—“ I move—

‘ In Clause 6, in sub-section (1) of the proposed section 31, for the words “ the Commissioner may ”, substitute the words “ the Commissioner after holding an enquiry ”.’ ”

SRI V. DHARMALINGA NAYAGAR :—“ I second the amendment.”

SRI T. ANANTA PAI :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish the Government accepts the small amendment that I have moved; for the words ‘ The Commissioner may ’, I have suggested the substitution of the words ‘ the Commissioner after holding an enquiry ’. I would not like that in a matter like this, it should be left to the discretion of an executive officer whether to hold enquiry or not regarding the disposal of the surplus. I would make it rather obligatory that there should be an enquiry and it is only after an enquiry, he must go ahead with the disposal of the surplus. I, therefore, request the Government to consider my amendment favourably and accept it.”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ I do not think, Sir, that it is possible to accept the amendment moved by the hon. Member.”

The amendment was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

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12.40
P.M.

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Sir, I move—

'In sub-section (1) of new Section 31 substituted by clause 6, delete the words "the amount of the endowment or" in both the places where they occur and the words "as the case may be" occurring in that sub-section.'

* SRI S. C. VIRUPAKSHIAH :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this section, provision is made for diversion of surplus funds of the temples and maths. It is stated that a diversion of funds may be ordered after, setting apart a sufficient sum for the repair and renovation of the buildings connected with the math or the temple. There are many temples which require a lot of improvement. In such cases improvements become a sheer necessity. I wish the Government had made some provision for the improvement of the temple also. Therefore, some provision should be made in the new Section 31 for improvements to temples before diverting the surplus funds.

"Then the Commissioner is given wide powers under this section. There should be a provision to the effect that he can exercise those powers only in consultation with the Board of Trustees of the temple or the math or the religious endowment concerned. I wish to offer only these remarks at present."

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" I shall examine the suggestions of the hon. Member when we bring in a comprehensive Bill."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

'In sub-section (1) of new Section 31 substituted by clause 6, delete the words "the amount of the endowment or" in both the places where they occur and the words "as the case may be" occurring in that sub-section.'

The amendment was put and carried.

* SRI P. S. KRISHNASWAMY AYYANGAR :—" Sir, I move—

'In sub-section (5) of the proposed Section 31, after the words "Any decision of the Court under this section", insert the words "or of the High Court under Section 31-B."'

Provision is made in this sub-section for a suit to be instituted by the Commissioner against the decision of the court. A suit for altering the decision of a court may arise under changed circumstances. Society changes rapidly in many ways. Social customs and manners change. A law that may be considered good to-day may be considered bad tomorrow. Hence the Commissioner may find it necessary at a future date to file a suit against a decision arrived at by the court in the past. Conditions in future may make it necessary for a decision of the court to be changed. But 'court' is defined in the principal Act in a somewhat restricted way. According to that definition, 'court' includes only the subordinate

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court and the district court. The High Court is not brought within the purview of that definition. Whether the decision to be changed is that of the subordinate court or the district court or of the High Court, a suit should be filed for altering that decision. Therefore, I suggest that the High Court should also be brought within the purview of this sub-section. If my amendment is accepted, the sub-section will read thus—

'Any decision of the Court under this section or of the High Court under Section 31-B . . .'

Appeals to the High Court are provided for against the decisions of the lower courts in section 31-B and the decision of the High Court too may have to be altered by means of a suit instituted by the Commissioner. So I want that the decisions of the High Court also should be subject to revision, if necessary. I hope that the Government in their wisdom will accept the amendment that I have proposed."

* THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" There is sufficient provision for instituting suits in courts. I do not think there is any need for a provision like this. The amendment is not necessary."

SRI P. S. KRISHNASWAMY AYYANGAR :—" I withdraw my amendment."

The amendment was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Clause 6 as amended was put and carried.

Clause 7.

MR. SPEAKER :—" There is a Government amendment to this clause. The Hon. Minister may move it."

* THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Sir, I move—
For the existing Section 31-A inserted by Clause 7, substitute the following :—

*"31-A. Validation of past appropriation of surplus funds—
(1) Where, before the commencement of the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Act, 1954, an appropriation of funds belonging to a religious institution to any of the purposes specified in Section 59, sub-section (1), has been made in exercise of the powers purported to be conferred by Section 31, such appropriation shall be deemed to be an appropriation made under Section 31 as amended by the said Amendment Act.*

(2) Any person having interest may, within six months from the commencement of the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Act, 1954, institute a suit in the Court to modify or set aside the appropriation referred to in sub-section (1) and for such further or other relief in relation to funds appropriated."

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* SRI N. GOPALA MENON :—“ Sir, the point that I raised last evening still remains unanswered. The point is that if a Deputy Commissioner had given his approval to the diversion of a particular fund and if, on the matter going before the Commissioner, the Commissioner said that that diversion was not proper, the new Section 31-A which seeks to validate past appropriations of surplus funds, says that the appropriation made in pursuance of the order of the Deputy Commissioner stands and that the orders of the Commissioner or the Government are void. The Amendment moved by the Government merely says that any appropriation made previously is valid. An appropriation might have been made in pursuance of an order of the Deputy Commissioner and later the Commissioner might have cancelled that order, in which case it would be obligatory on the part of the person who has received the funds to make a refund in accordance with the order of the Commissioner. I am afraid that the amendment of the Government even now does not make things clear. Supposing a fund has in fact been appropriated in pursuance of the order of the Deputy Commissioner but subsequently and after the appropriation, the Commissioner has said that that order of the Deputy Commissioner is wrong, what would according to the present amendment of the Government be the actual position? The Government amendment merely says that any appropriation of funds made in pursuance of the order of the Deputy Commissioner shall hold good, even though that order has subsequently been cancelled. I would like some enlightenment on the matter because I have really in mind a particular instance and I would like to know what would be the fate of that case.”

12.50
p.m.

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ The point for consideration is this. The Supreme Court has held that there is no power for legislative interference for diverting the funds and appropriating them for other purposes. Whether that was ordered by the Deputy Commissioner, the Commissioner or the Government, the diversion of the funds was held invalid by the Supreme Court as the Act stood then. If that is taken into consideration, what remains is only the factum of appropriation. The appropriation might have been done by an order of the Government, the Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner. If there is any objection to that appropriation, it is open to the parties to raise it. That is the effect of the amendment.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ For the existing Section 31-A inserted by Clause 7, substitute the following :—

“ 31-A. Validation of past appropriation of surplus funds.—

(1) Where, before the commencement of the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Act, 1954, an appropriation of funds belonging to a religious institution to any of the purposes specified in section 59, sub-section (1), has been made in exercise of the powers purported to be conferred by section 31, such appropriation shall be deemed to be an appropriation made under section 31 as amended by the said Amendment Act.

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[Mr. Speaker]

(2) Any person having interest may, within six months from the commencement of the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Act, 1954, institute a suit in the Court to modify or set aside the appropriation referred to in sub-section (1) and for such further or other relief in relation to funds appropriated.” ” ”

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 7 as amended was put and carried.

Clause 8.

Clause 8 was put and carried.

Clause 9.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The motion is—

‘ That Clause 9 do stand part of the Bill.’ ”

SRI P. S. KRISHNASWAMY AYYANGAR :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

‘ In the proposed sub-section (2) of Section 39, for the word “ five ” occurring at the end, substitute the word “ seven ”.’ ”

The amendment was duly seconded.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Amendment moved—

‘ In the proposed sub-section (2) of Section 39, for the word “ five ” occurring at the end, substitute the word “ seven ”.’ ”

* SRI P. S. KRISHNASWAMY AYYANGAR :—“ Sir, my amendment seeks to substitute the number ‘ seven ’ for the number ‘ five ’ occurring at the end of the proposed sub-section (2). The proposed sub-section says that the entire number in a body of trustees including the non-hereditary trustees, should not exceed ‘ five ’. Very many committees of trustees consist of only five members. If there is mismanagement of the affairs of the institution by such committees, then the Commissioner will have no power to interfere and effect improvement in their management by appointing non-hereditary trustees. If the maximum number is raised to seven, then non-hereditary trustees can be appointed in very many cases where at present committees composed of only five hereditary trustees are functioning. In such cases there would be greater scope for the Commissioner to set right mismanagement. For that purpose, instead of five members, seven members would be more appropriate.”

* THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ Sir, the Joint Select Committee went through this provision of the Bill very closely and they have approved the number ‘ five ’. I think it will be sufficient to have five members now. After working this Act for

[Sri B. Parameswaran] [7th August 1954]

some time we can find out whether any increase in the number is necessary. We will consider this also when we bring in the comprehensive Bill. I oppose the amendment."

The amendment was by leave of the House withdrawn.

Clause 9 was put and carried.

Clause 10.

Clause 10 was put and carried.

Clause 11.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The motion is—

' That Clause 11 do stand part of the Bill.' "

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

' For the words occurring after the word " namely " in line 3, substitute the following :—

" 55. (1) Notwithstanding any custom or usage to the contrary every gift of property or money made as ' pathakunka ' to the trustee of any math or to the head of any religious institution shall be deemed to have been made to the math or the religious institution.

(2) The trustee or the head of a math or religious institution shall be entitled to spend for purposes connected with a math or religious institution any ' pathakanika ' referred to in sub-section (1).

(3) The trustee or the head of a math or religious institution shall keep regular accounts of all receipts and disbursements of the nature referred to in sub-sections (1) and (2) and shall cause such accounts to be produced before the Commissioner or any person authorized by him in his behalf whenever so required."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" I second the amendment, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Amendment moved—

' For the words occurring after the word " namely " in line 3, substitute the following :—

" 55. (1) Notwithstanding any custom or usage to the contrary every gift of property or money made as ' pathakanika ' to the trustee of any math or to the head of any religious institution shall be deemed to have been made to the math or the religious institution.

12-55
a.m.

(2) The trustee or the head of a math or religious institution shall be entitled to spend for purposes connected with a math or religious institution any ' pathakanika ' referred to in sub-section (1).

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[Mr. Speaker]

(3) The trustee or the head of a math or religious institution shall keep regular accounts of all receipts and disbursements of the nature referred to in sub-sections (1) and (2) and shall cause such accounts to be produced before the Commissioner or any person authorised by him in his behalf whenever so required."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, என்னுடைய திருத்தமானது பாதகாணிக்கையை பற்றியது. பாதகாணிக்கையாக அளிக்கப்படும் பணமானது ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட ஸ்தாபனத்திற்குக் கொடுக்கப்படும்போது அந்த ஸ்தாபனம் சமூகத்திற்கு நன்மை செய்யும் என்ற நோக்கத்தோடு அந்த சமயத்தைப் பின்பற்றக்கூடிய பக்தர்கள் கொடுப்பதாகும். சமூகத்தின் நன்மைக்காக அந்தப் பணம் செலவிடப்படும் என்ற ஒரு நல்ல நோக்கத்திற்காகத்தான் பாதகாணிக்கை ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட மடத்தின் தலைவரிடம் ஒப்படைக்கப்படுகிறதேயல்லாது ஒரு தனி நபருக்குச் சொந்தமாக இருப்பதற்காக கொடுக்கப்படுவதில்லை. ஆகவே, பாத காணிக்கையானது அந்தந்த மடத்தைச் சேர்ந்த சொத்தாகவே கருதப்படவேண்டும் என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயமாகும். அதற்கு சுப்ரீம் கோர்ட் தீர்ப்பில் இடம் இருக்கிறதா என்று பார்த்தால், இடம் இருக்கிறது என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். பாதகாணிக்கையைப்பற்றி சட்ட பூர்வமாக "மடத்தினுடைய சொத்து" என்பதைத் தெளிவுபடுத்தாமல் இருப்பதால் சுப்ரீம் கோர்ட் அந்த மாதிரி தீர்ப்பு கொடுத்திருக்கிறது. பாத காணிக்கையானது மடத்தைச் சேர்ந்த சொத்து என்ற முறையில் சட்டம் இயற்றிவிட்டால் அதை சுப்ரீம் கோர்ட் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளும் என்பது என்னுடைய திடமான நம்பிக்கை. பாத காணிக்கை யாருடைய சொத்து என்பதைத் தெளிவுபடுத்தாமலிருக்கிறவரையில் இந்தச் சிக்கல் இருந்துகொண்டதான் இருக்கும்.

"பாத காணிக்கைகளின் வரவுக்கு கணக்கு எழுதி வைத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்று சர்க்கார் திருத்தம் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறார்கள். வரவுக்கு மட்டும் கணக்கு வைத்துக்கொண்டால் போதும் என்ற முறையில் சட்டத்தைத் திருத்தம் செய்துவிட்டால் போதாது. என்னென்றால், மடாதிபதிகள் மீண்டும் சுப்ரீம் கோர்ட்டுக்குச் சென்று இந்தத் திருத்தமும் செல்லுபடியாகாது என்று வாதாடுவதற்கு உரிமை ஏற்படும். சுப்ரீம் கோர்ட்டாரும் இன்னொரு முறை "இது அரசியல் சட்டப்படி செல்லத்தக்கதல்ல" என்று தீர்ப்பளிக்கவும், மடாதிபதிகளுடைய அப்பீலை ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளக்கூடிய நிலைமையும் உண்டாகலாம். ஆகவேதான், 'பாத காணிக்கையானது' மடத்தைச் சேர்ந்த சொத்து என்ற முறையில் இந்த சட்டத்தைத் திருத்தியமைப்பதில் சர்க்காருக்கு எந்த விதமான தயக்கமும் இருக்கவேண்டிய அவசியம் இல்லை.

"பாத காணிக்கையை எப்படிச் செலவழிக்கவேண்டும் என்று நாம் நிர்ணயிக்க முடியாவிட்டாலும்கூட, மடாதிபதிகளின் சொந்த விருப்பத்திற்கு அதைச் செலவழிக்காமல் கவனித்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அந்தப் பணமானது எந்த முறையில் செலவிடப்படுகிறது என்பதைச் சர்க்காரோ, கமிஷனரோ மேற்பார்வையிடுவதினால் யாருடைய உரிமையும் பாதிக்கப்படுவதாகாது. இந்த முறையில் சட்டத்தைத் திருத்தினால் சுப்ரீம் கோர்ட்டும் அதை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளும் என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். ஆகவே, சர்க்கார் நான் கொடுத்திருக்கக்கூடிய திருத்தங்களை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டால் எந்தப் பிரச்சினையும் இருக்காது என்று தெரிவித்துக் கொண்டு, அவைகளை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, 12-58
தோழர் கல்யாணசுந்தரம் அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்த திருத்தத்தை நான்
ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகின்றேன். p.m.

"பாதகாணிக்கை என்பது பக்தகோடிகள் மடத்தினுடைய தலைமையில் இருக்கக்கூடிய தலைவர்களுக்கு அளிக்கக்கூடியதாகும். மடத்தின் தலை

[Sri S. Ramalingam] [7th August 1954]

கவிடம் பத்தகோடிகள் பாத காணிக்கையை அளிக்கிறார்கள் என்றால், மடாதிபதிகள், தங்கள் இஷ்டப்படி அந்த நிதியைச் செலவு செய்துகொள்ளட்டும் என்று அந்தமில்லை. அந்த ஸ்தாபனத்தை வளர்ப்பதற்கும் சில நல்ல காரியங்களைச் செய்வதற்கும், இவர்கள் மூலமாக பாதகாணிக்கை செலவழிக்கப்படவேண்டும் என்பதற்காகத்தான் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய சொந்த இஷ்டத்திற்கு அந்த காரியங்களுக்கு வேண்டுமானாலும் பயன்படுத்திக்கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்பதற்காக இந்தப் பாதகாணிக்கை பத்த கோடிகளால் கொடுக்கப்பட்டால்தான் என்பதை நாம் முதலில் தெரிந்துகொள்ளவேண்டும்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக, பாதகாணிக்கையாக மடாதிபதிகளுக்குக் கிடைக்கக் கூடியதை அவர்கள் தங்களுடைய சொந்தக் காரியங்களுக்குப் பயன்படுத்திக்கொள்ளாமல் இருக்கிறார்களா என்று கண்காணிக்கவேண்டிய கடமை சர்க்காருடையது—பொது மக்களுடைய கடமையும் கூட. அந்த முறையிலே இந்த சட்டத்தைத் திருத்தம் செய்ய வேண்டியது மிக அவசியமாகும். சுபரீம் கோர்ட் இது விஷயத்தில் தலையிடாத முறையில் இந்த சட்டத்தை நாம் திருத்தவேண்டும். பாதகாணிக்கையை மடாதிபதிகள் தங்கள் இஷ்டம்போல் செலவு செய்யலாம், அந்தச் செலவினங்களுக்குக் கணக்கு வைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டாம் என்று சொல்வதும் சரியல்ல. செலவினங்களுக்கு கணக்கு வைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால், அது சட்டப்படி செல்லாது என்ற நிலை ஏற்படாமல் இதை மாற்றியமைக்கவேண்டும். அப்படி அவர்கள் பாதகாணிக்கையை தங்கள் இஷ்டம் போல் செலவு செய்யலாம், கணக்கு வைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டாம் என்ற நிலை நீடிக்குமானால், அந்த நோக்கத்திற்காக இந்த பாதகாணிக்கை பத்த கோடிகளால் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறதோ அந்த நோக்கம் நிறைவேற முடியாது என்பது என்னுடைய கருத்து.

“இதற்கு முன்பு இருக்கக்கூடிய இதே மசோதாவின் 10-வது ஷரத்து (பழைய சட்டத்தின் 52-வது பிரிவு) கூறுவதென்னவென்றால், மடத்தினுடைய நோக்கத்திற்கு பாதகமான முறையிலோ, ஜனங்களுக்கு பாதகமான முறையிலோ மடாதிபதிகள் நடந்து கொள்ளாமல் இருக்கவேண்டும் என்ற முறையில் அதைத் திருத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். மடாதிபதிகள் மடத்திற்குச் சேரவேண்டிய நியாயமான வருமானத்தை தங்களுடைய சொந்த உயரோக்கத்திற்குச் செலவிடுவதற்கும், மடத்தின் நோக்கத்திற்கு பாதகமான முறையிலும் நடந்துகொள்ள தூண்டுதல் செய்யமுடியும் என்ற ஒரு சந்தேகம் சர்க்காருக்கு இருந்திருக்கிறது என்பது இதிலிருந்து தெரிகிறது. அதனால்தான் இதற்கு முந்தி இருந்த மசோதாவின் 10-வது ஷரத்தில் மேற்சொன்ன முறையில் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படி சர்க்காரே கருதும்போது, மடாதிபதிகள் பாதகாணிக்கையை தங்களுடைய சொந்த நலனுக்கு துஷ்பிரயோகம் செய்துகொள்வதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் இருக்கிறது என்பது தெளிவாகிறது. அப்படிப்பட்ட நிலைமையைத் தடுக்க வேண்டுமானால், மடாதிபதிகள் செய்யும் அட்டகாசங்களையும், அக்கிரமங்களையும் தடுக்கவேண்டுமானால், அல்லது மடாதிபதிகளின் பேரில் இன்றைக்கு ஜனங்களுக்கு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கக்கூடிய கெட்ட அபிப்பிராயத்தைபோக்கிக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமானால், எங்களுடைய திருத்தங்களை சர்க்கார் ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். ஜனங்களுக்கு மதத்தின்மீது நம்பிக்கையை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்று உண்மையிலேயே சர்க்காருக்கு எண்ணம் இருந்தால், இந்தத் திருத்தங்களை சர்க்கார் ஒத்துக்கொள்வதில் யாதொருவிதமான ஆட்சேபமும் இருக்காது என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

SRI A. GOVINDASWAMY NAYAGAR : —“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, நண்பர் கல்யாணசுந்தரம் அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கக்கூடிய திருத்தத்தை ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

“பாதகாணிக்கை என்ற பெயரால் சங்கராச்சாரியார் கொள்ளையடித்திருக்கின்ற பணம் ஏராளமானது. சங்கராச்சாரியார் சுற்றுப்பிரயாணம் செய்கின்றபோது ஆயிரக்கணக்கான பணத்தை ‘பாவிகள்’ அவருடைய காலடியில் கொண்டு போய்க் கொட்டுகிறார்கள். அந்தப் பணம் அவர்களுக்கு

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எப்படி வந்தது என்றால் வட்டிக்கு வட்டி வாங்கிக் குவித்த பணமாக இருக்கலாம். வட்டிக்கு வட்டி வாங்கிப் பணக்காரர்களானவர்கள் பணத்தை அந்த மத குருவின் காலடியில் கொட்டினால் அவர்கள் செய்த பாபங்களும், அக்கிரமங்களும் நீங்கிவிடும் என்று நினைக்கிறார்கள் போலும். அந்தப் பணமெல்லாம் ஏழை மக்களிடமிருந்து கொள்ளையடித்த பணமாகும். அந்தப் பணம் அந்த மத குருவினால் எப்படி செலவழிக்கப்படுகிறதென்று பார்த்தால் பாதிப்பணம் அக்கிரமமான முறையிலே யானை, ஓட்டை போன்ற ஆடம்பரங்களுக்கும், மடாதிபதிகளின் ஆடை ஆபரணங்களுக்கும் செலவழிக்கப்படுகின்றது. பாவத்தைப் பணத்தால் போக்கிவிட முடியுமா? பத்தியைப் பணத்தைக் கொண்டு வாங்க முடியுமா? அப்படியானால், கொலை செய்துவிட்டு ஆண்டவனிடமும் சந்தியாசிகனிடமும் பணத்தைக் கொண்டு போய் கொட்டிவிட்டால் அந்தப் பாவம் போய்விடுமா என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்.”

MR. SPEAKER : —“கனம் அங்கத்தினர் திருத்தத்தைப்பற்றி மட்டும் பேசவேண்டும்.”

SRI A. GOVINDASWAMY NAYAGAR : —“இவைகளை நான் எதற்குச் சொல்லுகிறேன் என்றால் பாதகாணிக்கை வாங்குவதைத் தடுக்கவேண்டும் என்பதற்காகத்தான். பாதகாணிக்கையாக சேகரிக்கும் பணத்தையெல்லாம் கணக்கெடுத்து, அதற்கு வருமான வரி முதலான வரிகளைப் போட்டு, அவைகள் அந்த வழியில் செலவழிக்கப்படுகின்றன என்பதைக் கண்காணிக்க வேண்டும். அதற்கு அரசாங்கம் தகுந்த நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டும் என்பதற்காகத்தான் இவைகளையெல்லாம் நான் சொல்லவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. பாதகாணிக்கையின் பெயரால் மடாதிபதிகள் பணத்தைச் சேகரித்து ஆண்டவனுக்கு விரோதமான பல காரியங்களுக்காக அவர்கள் இஷ்டம் போல் செலவு செய்கிறார்கள் என்பதை சினிமா மூலமாகவும் நாம் பார்க்கலாம். ஆகவேதான் பாதகாணிக்கை வாங்குவதைத் தடுத்து நிறுத்தவேண்டுமென்று நான் சொல்லுகிறேன்.”

* **SRI T. ANANTA PAI :** —“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry, I have to oppose this amendment and also request the Government not to accept it for this simple reason. It is presumed that all the matadhipatis belong to the same class and there may not be any person amongst them, whom we or the society can hold as sacred and who deserve our regard and respect. It is also presumed that the disciple when he gives gifts, gives it to the math. The Supreme Court, while going into this question, has taken the attitude that there may be some cases where custom and usage might lay down that such ‘*pathakanikas*’ must become the property of the math itself, and in other cases where there is no such custom, the gift made by the disciple goes to the matadhipati. It is his absolute property and he can deal with it as he likes. By taking this attitude, the Supreme Court has invalidated that section. The insistence on the matadhipati to keep accounts of receipts and payments of ‘*pathakanikas*’ would amount to interference with his personal rights and now this is what is sought to be done in this amendment. Fortunately, the Government have accepted the interpretation of the Supreme Court and consented to allow the matadhipati to keep ‘*pathakanikas*’ for himself and dispose of them as he likes. Only he must maintain accounts of receipts and the Government are not going to be bothered how exactly they are disposed of. That being so, this amendment wants to contravene the judgment of the Supreme Court completely by expropriating the personal gifts that may be made to the matadhipati. It is not to

[Sri T. Ananta Pillai] [7th August 1954]

he presumed that when people go and make their offerings as 'pathakanikas', they do so irresponsibly. Nowadays, it is not so. Every matadhipati is not able to get 'pathakanikas' as easily as in the olden days, because people know whom they should respect and whom they should not. If some maths or matadhipatis have maintained a very high position in society with a great following, it would not be proper on our part to say that such institutions must not be encouraged or such persons must not be respected and all persons must be treated alike. But I would rather say that these personal gifts that are made to the matadhipati are to be spent in his discretion and he can dispose of them as he likes. A matadhipati has no family of his own maintain. But the whole world may be his family for the matter of it and I know instances where good matadhipati has been very charitable and has given scholarships to deserving students. Many people who seek his assistance for money are being helped by him. I know of instances where they have helped the marriages of poor girls. Should such matadhipatis be made to seek the approval of the Hindu Religious Endowment's Commissioner for all this? So, I would suggest that a certain amount of discretion be given to them and they may be allowed to keep these 'pathakanikas' to themselves because these offerings are made voluntarily by their disciples. We should not also interfere even with the maintenance of such accounts because in the ordinary course there may not be anything wrong in anybody maintaining accounts of receipts and disbursements but, if it leads to harassment, I would rather wish that it is avoided."

* Sri P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—"Sir, I cannot support the argument raised against the amendment, as if the gift made as 'pathakanika' is a gift made to the person and not to the post. I maintain that the gift is given to the post and not to the person. Of course, the matadhipati has no family to maintain but has to render some other services and for the services rendered by him, certainly remuneration will be given to him. Among other expenses of the math, this can also be included and therefore, there is no necessity for making it a personal gift and allowing him to spend it as he likes. Certainly, it can be put to more beneficial public use and, therefore, this amendment can be accepted."

* Sri AR. AR. M. CHOKALINGAM CHETTIAR :—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, எதிர்த்துக் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கும் திருத்தத்தை எதிர்த்து நான் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்."

"மடாதிபதிகள் பாதகாணிக்கையாக வாங்கும் பணத்திற்கு கணக்கு வைத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டாம் என்று சொல்ல யாரும் முன்வர மாட்டார்கள். ஆனால், அவர்கள் அந்தப் பணத்தை நல்ல காரியங்களுக்குச் செலவழிக்கிறார்களா இல்லையா என்பதைப் பார்த்துக்கொள்வதற்கு அறநிலையப் பாதுகாப்பு கமிஷனரும், பிரதேசக் கமிட்டி போன்ற ஸ்தாபனங்களும் இப்பொழுது அமைக்கப்பெற்றிருக்கின்றன. பல இடங்களில் மடாதிபதிகள் மடங்களை நன்றாக நடத்திக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். ஏதோ சினிமாக் கதைகளில் பார்த்ததைப் பற்றி பிரமாதமாகச் சொல்லி

7th August 1954] [AR. AR. M. Chokalingam Chettiar]

எதிர்ப்பது நியாயம் அல்ல. திருவண்ணாமலையிலுள்ள ஈசான்ய மடம், குன்றக்குடி, கோயிலூர், மதுரை-தர்மபுரம் போன்ற மடத்துத் தலைவர்கள் பெரிய பெரிய நல்ல காரியங்களைச் செய்து கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். ஆகையால், மடாதிபதிகளாக இருப்பவர்கள் செய்வதெல்லாம் தவறு என்று சொல்வது பொருத்தமானதல்ல என்று நான் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்."

* THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—"Sir, this was perhaps one of the most important clauses which were discussed at length by the Select Committee. The Supreme Court has observed that ordinarily a Mahant has absolute power of disposal over 'pathakanikas' except when he dies without making any disposition, in which contingency, it is regarded as the property of the math. It has also observed that there may be some cases in which such gifts are regarded as gifts to the institution; but the general rule is otherwise. The Supreme Court held subsection (1) of Section 55 of the original Act to be invalid as it does not contain a saving provision that this will apply only where there is custom or usage in a particular institution that the property belongs to the math. Therefore, it is to be taken that the power of the matadhipati over 'pathakanikas' cannot be restricted except under the usage of the institution. As drafted in the Bill, this Clause is in conformity with the judgment of the Supreme Court. Therefore, I oppose this amendment."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, சர்க்கார் கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்த இரண்டு அங்கத்தினர்கள் மடாதிபதிகளின் மீது வைத்திருக்கின்ற நல்ல நம்பிக்கையையும் மரியாதையையும் நான் பாராட்டுகின்றேன். மடாதிபதிகளுடைய நடத்தை அல்ல இப்பொழுது விவாதத்தில் இருக்கிறது. மடாதிபதிகளைப் பற்றி பேசின அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கும், இந்தச் சபையில் இருக்கக்கூடிய இதர அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கும் மடாதிபதிகளைப் பற்றி அவரவர்களுடைய சொந்தக் கருத்து ஒன்று இருக்கும். ஆனால் அவர்கள் பரிசுரமாக ஒரு விதமாகப் பேசினாலும் கூட அதைப்பற்றி நான் இப்பொழுது விவாதத்தில் இறங்கவில்லை. பாதகாணிக்கை சமர்ப்பிக்கக்கூடியவர்கள், நம்முடைய நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ T. அனந்த பாய் அவர்கள் சொல்லியது போல, அந்தந்த மடத்துத் தலைவர்கள் மீது இருக்கக்கூடிய நம்பிக்கையைக் கொண்டு சமர்ப்பிக்கிறார்கள். அதே எண்ணத்தோடு நடக்கக்கூடிய மடாதிபதிகள் இதை ஆட்சேபிக்கவேண்டிய அவசியம் இல்லை. அவர்களுடைய உயர்ந்த எண்ணத்தில் செலவினங்களுக்கு கணக்கு வைத்துக்கொள்வதற்கு ஆட்சேபிக்கமாட்டார்கள். பாதகாணிக்கையாக தங்களுக்கு கொடுக்கப்படும் பணத்தைக்கொண்டு தாங்கள் செய்யும் நல்ல நல்ல காரியங்களுக்கெல்லாம் கணக்கு கொடுப்பதன் மூலம் அவர்கள் ஜனங்களிடையே தங்களுடைய நல்ல எண்ணத்தை நிரூபித்தவர்களாகிறார்கள். நல்ல முறையில் நடந்துக்கொள்ளக்கூடிய மடாதிபதிகள் வரவுசெலவுக் கணக்கு வைத்துக்கொள்வதை ஆட்சேபிக்கமாட்டார்கள். ஆகவே, இதை ஆட்சேபிக்கக்கூடிய எண்ணமே எதிலிருந்து வருகிறது என்பதை நாம் தெரிந்து கொள்ள முடிகிறது. இதை ஆட்சேபிப்பதால், இப்படிப்பட்ட பணமானது துவிரியோகம் செய்யப்படுகிறது என்பதைத்தான் நிரூபிக்கிறது. நாங்கள் கேட்பதெல்லாம், பாதகாணிக்கைப் பணமானது எப்படி விநியோகிக்கப்படுகிறது என்பதுதான். இது அவர்களுடைய உரிமையில் தலையிடுவதாகாது. இன்றைய அரசியல் சட்டத்தைப் பயன்படுத்திக்கொண்டு பாதகாணிக்கை சம்பந்தமாக சுப்ரீம் கோர்ட்டு கொடுத்த தீர்ப்புக்கு இந்தத் திருத்தமானது முரணாக இருக்கிறதென்று சொல்ல முடியாது. வரவு செலவுக் கணக்கை மடாதிபதிகள் அறநிலைய கமிஷனரிடம் சமர்ப்பிப்பதால்

[Sri M. Kalyanasundram] [7th August 1954]

எந்த விதமான பாதகமும் ஏற்பட்டுவிடாது; அவர்களுடைய உரிமை எந்தவிதத்திலும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டுவிடாது; சுப்ரீம் கோர்ட்டு கொடுத்த தீர்ப்பின்படியும் செல்லும் என்று நாங்கள் கருதுகிறோம். மாதிரிதிகளுடைய நடத்தையையப்பற்றி விவாதிக்காமல் என்னுடைய திருத்தத்தை இந்தச் சபை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

1-10
p.m.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ For the words occurring after the word “ namely ” in line 3, substitute the following :—

“ 55. (1) Notwithstanding any custom or usage to the contrary every gift of property or money made as ‘ pathakanika ’ to the trustee of any math or to the head of any religious institution shall be deemed to have been made to the math or the religious institution.

(2) The trustee or the head of a math or religious institution shall be entitled to spend for purposes connected with a math or religious institution any ‘ pathakanika ’ referred to in sub-section (1).

(3) The trustee or the head of a math or religious institution shall keep regular accounts of all receipts and disbursements of the nature referred to in sub-sections (1) and (2) and shall cause such accounts to be produced before the Commissioner or any person authorised by him in his behalf whenever so required.” ”

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 11 was put and carried.

Clause 12.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The motion is—

‘ That Clause 12 do stand part of the Bill.’ ”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir I move—

‘ For the existing Clause 12, substitute the following :—

“ 12. Substitution of new Section for Section 56, Madras Act XIX of 1951.—For Section 56 of the principal Act, the following shall be substituted :—

‘ 56 (1) If the Commissioner has reason to believe that the property of trust funds of the math are mis-managed or are used for purposes other than the purposes of the math and is satisfied that it is necessary in the interest of their administration to take action under this section, he may require the trustee to appoint a competent person as manager and in default of such appointment, the Commissioner may himself make the appointment.

(2) The manager so appointed shall not be liable to be punished or removed from office without the consent of the Commissioner.

[Sri M. Kalyanasundram] [7th August 1954]

(3) The manager appointed under sub-section (1) shall be subordinate to the trustee of the math and shall, in addition to the trustee, be responsible for the due submission to the Commissioner of the registers, accounts and budgets of the math, and also for the performance of other statutory duties imposed upon the trustee by or under this Act.” ”

கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்தப் பிரச்சினையைப்பற்றி செலக்ட் கமிட்டியில் நீண்டநேரம் விவாதிக்கப்பட்டு என்ன காரணத்தினாலோ செலக்ட் கமிட்டி இதை நிராகரித்துவிட்டது. அங்கே என் ஆட்சேபணையைக் குறித்துக்கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன். அதையொட்டித்தான் இப்பொழுது இந்த திருத்தத்தைக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன். கமிஷனருக்கு ஒரு மடத்தினுடைய நிர்வாகம் ஒழுங்காக நடைபெறவில்லை என்று தோன்றினால் ஒரு மாணேஜரை நியமிக்கும் பொறுப்பை, அதிகாரத்தை கமிஷனருக்கு அளிக்கவேண்டும். கமிஷனர் தன் அதிகாரத்தை சரியாக பிரயோசனப்படுத்துகிறாரா என்பது மற்றொரு விஷயம். ஏதாவது ஒழுங்கீனமான காரியங்கள் நடந்தால் சர்க்காரும், இந்தச்சபையும் குறுக்கிட்டு ஒரு அபிப்பிராயம் சொல்லித் தலையிடுவதற்கு ஒரு சந்தர்ப்பமாவது ஏற்படுமென்பதை முன்னிட்டுத்தான், ஒரு மடத்தினுடைய அலுவல்கள் ஒழுங்கான முறையில் நடைபெறவில்லை என்றால் கமிஷனர் ஒரு நிர்வாக அதிகாரியை—மாணேஜரை—நியமிக்க அதிகாரம் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதுதான், நான் கொடுத்திருக்கக்கூடிய திருத்தம். இது புதிது அல்ல. இது 1951-ம் வருஷத்தில் கொண்டுவந்த மசோதாவில் இருக்கக்கூடியது. சுப்ரீம் கோர்ட் அதனுடைய தீர்ப்பில் கொடுத்திருப்பது என்னவென்றால் : ‘ இந்த அதிகாரம் மிக அதிகமானது ’ என்பதுதான். இந்த அதிகாரத்தை எவ்விதம் உபயோகப்படுத்தலாம் என்பதை கமிஷனரே வரையறுத்துவிடலாம். இந்த சட்டத்தில் ஒரு விதியை ஏற்படுத்தி மடங்களில் ஏற்படும் தகராறுகளைத் தீர்ப்பதற்கு கமிஷனருக்கு அதிகாரத்தைக்கொடுத்துவிடலாம். அதற்காக இந்த செக்ஷனையே அகற்றிவிட வேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை. 56-வது செக்ஷனையே அகற்றவேண்டும் என்பதை நான் ஆட்சேபிக்கிறேன். அதனால்தான் என்னுடைய திருத்தத்தை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.”

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, 1-13
இப்பொழுது ஸ்ரீ கல்யாணசுந்தரம் அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் திருத்தத்தை ஆதரித்துப்பேசும்போது இந்தத் திருத்தம் செலக்ட் கமிட்டியில் கொண்டுவந்தும் அது ஏன் நிராகரிக்கப்பட்டுவிட்டது என்பதை என்னால் புரிந்துக்கொள்ள முடியவில்லை. p.m.

‘ Where, in the case of any such institution having a hereditary trustee or trustees, the Commissioner after notice to such trustee or trustees and after such enquiry as he deems adequate, considers, for reasons to be recorded, that the affairs of the institution are not, and are not likely to be, properly managed by the hereditary trustee or trustees, the Commissioner may, by order, appoint such number of non-hereditary trustees as he thinks necessary, so that the total number of trustees does not exceed five.’

பரம்பரையாக இருக்கும் டிரஸ்டிகள் சரியாக நிர்வாகம் நடத்தவில்லையானால் கமிஷனரே அவர்களுக்கு நோட்டீஸ் கொடுத்தபின் புதிய டிரஸ்டிகளை நியமிக்கலாம் என்று ஒரு திருத்தம் இந்த மசோதாவில் கிளாஸ் 9-ல் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதேமாதிரி மடத்தின் சொத்துக்களை சரியானபடி ஒதுக்கி குறிப்பிட்ட காரணத்திற்காக செலவு செய்யாது தங்களின் சொந்தச் செலவுக்கு உபயோகப்படுத்துவார்களேயானால், அதைப்பற்றி கமிஷனரே தீர விசாரித்து—டிரஸ்டி தவறாக நடந்தாலும் சரி, அவரின் நிர்வாகம் ஊழல் நிறைந்ததாக இருந்தாலும் சரி—ஒரு மாணேஜரை நியமிக்க கமிஷனருக்கு அதிகாரம் அளிக்கப்படவேண்டும். பரம்பரையாக இருக்கக்கூடிய தர்மபுர ஆதினத்தில் எந்தவிதமான தவறுகள் ஏற்பட்ட போதிலும் ஒன்றும் செய்ய முடியாத நிலை இருக்கிறது. இதற்காகத்

[Sri S. Ramalingam] [7th August 1954]

சட்டத்தில் ஒரு விதி இயற்றப்பட்டிருந்தால் எந்த கோர்ட்டிலும் அவர்கள் எதிர்த்து போராட முடியாமல் இருக்கமுடியும். பல ஆதினங்களில் இந்தப் பண்டாரச்சன்னதிகள் பொறுப்பில்லாமல் நடந்துகொள்ளுகிறார்கள். அப்படிப்பட்ட இடங்களில் கமிஷனர் தலையிட்டு அந்த மடாதிபதிகளுக்கு நோட்டீஸ் கொடுத்து அவர்களை நீக்கவேண்டும். பிறகு ஒரு மானேஜரை அமர்த்துவதற்கு சர்க்கார் அனுமதி அளிக்கவேண்டும். இதற்கு ஏற்றவாறு சட்டமியற்றினால்தான் அதை ஹைகோர்ட்டும் சுப்ரீம் கோர்ட்டும் ஒற்றுக் கொள்ளும்படியாக இருக்கும். ஆதலால் இப்பொழுது கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் இந்தத் திருத்தத்தை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

* THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, both the High Court and the Supreme Court have held Section 56 to be invalid. Clause 9 of the Bill amending Section 39 of the principal Act is to a certain extent different from Section 56. I, therefore, oppose the amendment but I can, however, give this assurance to the hon. Member, Sri M. Kalyanasundram, that when we bring forward a comprehensive Bill, we will go into it in detail and see how far the hon. Member's suggestions can be implemented.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ For the existing Clause 12, substitute the following :—

“ 12 Substitution of new section for section 56, Madras Act XIX of 1951.—For section 56 of the principal Act, the following shall be substituted :—

‘ 56. (1) If the Commissioner has reason to believe that the property of trust funds of the math are mismanaged or are used for purposes other than the purposes of the math and is satisfied that it is necessary in the interest of their administration to take action under this section, he may require the trustee to appoint a competent person as manager and in default of such appointment, the Commissioner may himself make the appointment.

(2) The manager so appointed shall not be liable to be punished or removed from office without the consent of the Commissioner.

(3) The manager appointed under sub-section(1) shall be subordinate to the trustee of the math and shall, in addition to the trustee, be responsible for the due submission to the Commissioner of the registers, accounts and budgets of the math, and also for the performance of other statutory duties imposed upon the trustee by or under this Act.”

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 12 was put and carried.

Clauses 13 and 14 were put and carried.

7th August 1954]

Clause 15.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The motion is—

‘ That Clause 15 do stand part of the Bill.’ ”

* THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move—

‘ (1) In sub-section (1) of Section 76 amended by Clause 15, after the words “ and their officers ”, insert the words “ and for defraying the expenses incurred on account of such services ”, and

(2) Renumber the existing Clause 15 as sub-clause (1) of that clause and insert the following as sub-clause (2) :—

“ (2) At the end of the said Section 76, the following Explanation shall be added :—

‘ Explanation.—Any religious institution, the annual income of which is less than two hundred rupees, shall not be liable to pay any contribution to the Commissioner as required by sub-section (1) ’ ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Motion moved—

‘ (1) In sub-section (1) of section 76 amended by clause 15, after the words “ and their officers ”, insert the words “ and for defraying the expenses incurred on account of such services,” and

(2) Renumber the existing Clause 15 as sub-clause (1) of that clause and insert the following as sub-clause (2) :—

“ (2) At the end of the said Section 76, the following Explanation shall be added :—

‘ Explanation.—Any religious institution, the annual income of such is less than two hundred rupees, shall not be liable to pay any contribution to the Commissioner as required by sub-section (1).’ ”

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

‘ In the proposed new sub-section (1), for the words “ five per centum ”, substitute the words “ ten per centum ”.’ ”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I second the amendment.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Motion moved—

‘ In the proposed new sub-section (1), for the words “ five per centum,” substitute the words “ ten per centum.” ’ ”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

‘ In the proposed new sub-section (1), for the words “ five per centum ”, substitute the words “ seven and a half per centum ”.’ ”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ Sir, I second the amendment.”

[7th August 1954]

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Motion moved—

‘ In the proposed new sub-section (1), for the words “ five per centum ”, substitute the words “ seven and a half per centum. ’ ”

1-18 p.m. SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“ கனம் சபைத்தலைவர் அவர்களே, இப்போது கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் சட்டத்தின் 16-வது கிளாவின் மொத்தமான நோக்கம் கமிஷனர் ஒரு சுயேச்சையாக விளங்கக்கூடிய அதிகாரியாக இருக்கவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணத்துடன் அவருடைய பொறுப்பிலே ஒரு நிதியை ஒப்படைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பது என் அபிப்பிராயம். ஒரு மடத்தின் வருமானத் தொகையில் சர்க்கார் செய்யும் தொண்டுக்காக 5 சத விசிதம் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்றிருக்கிறது. இது மிகமிக குறைவானது. சிப்பந்திகளுக்கு செய்துகொடுக்கக் கூடிய வசதியை இவர்களுக்கு —மடத்தில் வேலை செய்யும் ஊழியர்களுக்கும்,—செய்துகொடுக்கவேண்டும் அதற்காக மசோதாவில் 5 சத விசிதம் என்பதற்குப் பதிலாக 7½ சத விசிதம் என்று மாற்றவேண்டுமென்ற என் திருத்தத்தை ஒப்புக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இதனால் அரசாங்க நிதிக்கு ஒரு குந்தகமும் ஏற்படுவிடாது. அதேசமயத்தில் மடங்களில் இருக்கும் சிப்பந்திகளுக்கு உதவி அளித்தவர்களாவோம். இந்தக் கோவில் சொத்துக்களின் உபரி நிதியிலிருந்து எழைப்பின்னர்களுக்கு கல்வி வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கவும், யாத்ரீகர்களுக்கு சுகாதார வசதிகள் அளிப்பதற்கும் உபயோகப்படுத்தலாம். இப்பொழுது நான் 5 சதவிசிதத்திற்கு பதிலாக 7½ சத விசிதம் என்று திருத்தம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன். இவ் வரவு செலவு கணக்கை எப்படி நிர்வகிக்கவேண்டுமென்பதை அடுத்த 16-வது கிளாவிலே, பேசுகிறேன். ஆகையால் இந்தத்திருத்தத்தை ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

1-20 p.m. SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—“ கனம் சபா நாயகர் அவர்களே, என்னுடைய திருத்தமானது எண்டோமெண்ட் வருமானத்திலிருந்து பத்து சத விசிதம் எண்டோமெண்ட்டு நிர்வாகத்திற்கு ஒதுக்க வேண்டும் என்பது தான். என் பத்து சத விசிதம் ஒதுக்க வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறேன் என்றால் கனம் கலியாணசுந்தரம் சொல்லிய காரணங்களோடு இப்பொழுது எண்டோமெண்ட்டிலிருக்கக் கூடிய எக்சிசியூட்டிவ் ஆபீசர்கள், இன்னும் மற்ற சிப்பந்திகள், இவர்களுக்கு போதிய சம்பளம் இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறது. அதைப்பற்றி அநேகமாக எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். அது மட்டுமல்ல, பொது விவாதம் நடந்தபோதுகூட பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் இந்த எக்சிசியூட்டிவ் ஆபீசர்களுக்கும் மற்றும் இதர சிப்பந்திகளுக்கும், நிர்வாக அதிகாரிகளுக்கும் சம்பளம் குறைவாக இருப்பதால் பலதவறுதல்கள் செய்துகொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்றும், அதனால் அவர்கள் கெட்ட பழக்கங்களிலும் ஈடுபடுகின்றார்கள் என்றும் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். இதை எல்லோரும் கவனித்திருக்கவேண்டும். இம்மாதிரியான காரியங்களில் அவர்கள் ஈடுபடக்கூடாது என்பதற்காக கோவில் சிப்பந்திகளுக்கும், தர்மஸ்தாபன அதிகாரிகளுக்கும் அதிகப்படியான சம்பளம் கண்டிப்பாக கொடுத்தாக வேண்டும். குறைந்தபட்சம் கோவில் பொது வருமானத்திலிருந்து பத்து சத விசிதம் இதற்கு என்று ஒதுக்கி அதிலிருந்து அவர்களுக்கு போதுமான சம்பளம் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். இவ்விதம் பத்து சத விசிதம் ஒதுக்கினால்தான் அவர்களுக்கு அதிக சம்பளம் கொடுக்கவும் முடியும். இப்பொழுது அநேக தர்மஸ்தாபனங்களில் தேர், திருவிழா என்று அதிகப்படியான ஆடம்பரச் செலவுகள் நடந்து வருகிறது. அவைகளின் செலவைக் குறைத்துக்கொண்டு, சிப்பந்திகளுக்கும் நிர்வாக உத்யோகஸ்தர்களுக்கும் போதுமான சம்பளம் கொடுத்தால் அவர்களுக்கு மேலும் மேலும் ஊக்கம் ஏற்பட்டு அதன்மூலம் வருமானத்தை அதிகப்படுத்த அவர்களுக்கு உற்சாகம் ஏற்படும். நல்ல காரியங்களைச் செய்யவும் முற்படுவார்கள். ஆகையால் ஐந்து சத விசிதம் என்பதை பத்து சத விசிதம் என்று உயர்த்த வேண்டும் என்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.”

[7th August 1954]

* THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ Sir, the maximum contribution now proposed to be levied under Clause 15 (1) of the Bill is 5 per centum. The contribution now levied is three per centum. I do not think it is now necessary to increase it by 2½ per centum as suggested in the amendment moved by hon. Member Sri M. Kalyanasundram. When we feel there is need to increase the contribution . . . ”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“ When the Government have no powers to increase the contribution, how can they do it? ”

* THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ When we bring in another Bill we will examine the suggestion whether the percentage of contribution should be increased to 7½ per centum. ”

* SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“ Sir, on a point of information, இப்பொழுது ஐந்து சதவிசிதம் என்ற அடிப்படையில் எவ்வளவு தொகை வசூலாகும் என்பதையும் இந்த வருஷத்தில் எவ்வளவு பணம் எதிர்பார்க்கிறார்கள் என்பதையும், கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொல்வார்களா ? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I do not have the exact figures. ”

* SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“ நான் கொடுத்திருக்கக்கூடிய திருத்தத்தின்படி 7½ சதவிசிதம் வரையில் போட்டாலும் சரி அல்லது கனம் ராமலிங்கத்தின் திருத்தத்தின்படி பத்து சதவிசிதம் வரை வசூல் செய்தாலும் சரி அதில் ஒரு ஆட்சேபணையுமில்லை. எங்களுடைய திருத்தங்களை ஒப்புக்கொண்டால் கமிஷனர் 3 சதவிசிதமோ, 4 சதவிசிதமோ அல்லது 7 சதவிசிதமோ எதை வேண்டுமானாலும் வசூலித்துக் கொள்ளலாம். எந்த விசிதத்திலாவது வசூலித்துக்கொள்ளலாம். அதற்கு ஒரு வரையறுப்பும் இல்லை. சட்டத்தில் அதிகாரம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்பதுதான் எங்கள் கருத்து. நாங்கள் அதிகாரம் கொடுக்கிறோம் வசூல் செய்து கொள்வதற்கு. அதை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள மாட்டேன் என்கிறார். அதைக்கண்டு நாங்கள் பரிதாபப்படவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. நாங்கள் கொடுக்கும் அதிகாரத்தை அவர் வாங்கிக்கொள்ள மறுக்கிறார்கள் என்பதாகத்தான் தோன்றுகிறது.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ In the proposed new sub-section (1), for the words “ five per centum ”, substitute the words “ seven and a half per centum ”. ’ ”

The amendment was put and lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ In the proposed new sub-section (1), for the words “ five per centum ”, substitute the words “ ten per centum ”. ’ ”

The amendment was put and lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ In sub-section (1) of Section 76 amended by Clause 15, after the words “ and their officers ”, insert the words “ and for defraying the expenses incurred on account of such services ”. ’ ”

The amendment was put and carried.

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MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

'Renumber the existing Clause 15 as sub-clause (1) of that clause and insert the following as sub-clause (2) :—

"(2) At the end of the said Section 76, the following explanation shall be added :—

'Explanation.—Any religious institution, the annual income of which is less than two hundred rupees, shall not be liable to pay any contribution to the Commissioner as required by sub-section (1).'

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 15 as amended was put and carried..

Clause 16.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The motion is—

'That Clause 16 do stand part of the Bill.'

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

'In the proposed Chapter IX, add at the end of sub-section (2) of Section 82, the following as sub-section (3) :—

"(3) If there is any surplus in the hands of the Commissioner after payment to the Government of any sum under this section, the Commissioner shall be entitled to spend such surplus for any educational or charitable purpose or in respect of poor and needy temples for the purpose of renovation, revival or for the maintenance of the services :

Provided that the Commissioner causes to be placed on the table of the House annually, a report on the administration of this Fund."

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

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

'In the proposed Chapter IX, add at the end of the sub-section (2) of Section 82, the following as sub-section (3) :—

"(3) If there is any surplus in the hands of the Commissioner after payment to the Government of any sum under this Section, the Commissioner shall be entitled to spend such surplus for any educational or charitable purpose or in respect of poor and needy temples for the purposes of renovation, revival or for the maintenance of the services :

Provided that the Commissioner causes to be placed on the table of the House annually a report on the administration of this Fund."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—" Sir, it is now five minutes to 1-30 p.m. The House may now be adjourned for lunch."

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MR. SPEAKER :—" We can now finish the second reading of the Bill and we can have the third reading in the afternoon."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—" I may require ten to fifteen minutes to speak on this amendment."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member should know that we may have to finish two more Bills in the evening. Besides some Members want the House to be adjourned early in the evening at 4-30 p.m. to attend the foot-ball match."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—" I submit, Sir, that I require at least 15 minutes to speak on my amendment."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have no objection. I adjourn the House to meet again at 2-30 p.m."

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member Sri M. Kalyanasundram who has moved an amendment is not in his place. Therefore his amendment is deemed to have been withdrawn."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" Sir, hon. Member Sri M. Kalyanasundram has already moved his amendment. I also want to speak on the same."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Has the hon. Member moved his amendment? "

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" Yes, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member can now speak."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்தச் சட்டப் பிரகாரம் ஏற்படுத்தப்படும் சர்க்கார் அறநிலையப் பாதுகாப்பு இலாகா சிப்பந்திகளுக்கும், இதரர்களுக்கும் செலவு செய்யப்படும் பணம் போக பாக்கியிருப்பனவற்றை பொது மக்களின் சுகாதாரம், கல்வி போன்றவைகளுக்குச் செலவிடுவதோடு கூட அறநிலையப் பாதுகாப்பு இலாகாவின் மாஜி மந்திரி அவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்டது போல இடிந்துவிழும் தருவாயிலிருக்கும் மற்ற கோயில்களையும் புதுப்பிக்கும் பணியில் செலவிடவேண்டுமென்பதே எங்கள் நோக்கம். அதற்காகவே தான் இந்தத் திருத்தத்தைக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறோம். இதைச் சர்க்காரும் அநேகமாக ஒத்துக்கொள்வார்கள் என்றே நான் நம்புகிறேன்."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கொஞ்சம் தாமதித்து வந்ததற்காக மன்னிக்கும்படி கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"நான் கொடுத்திருக்கும் தீர்மானத்தின் நோக்கம் சமூகத்தின் நலனை உத்தேசித்து இன்னும் கொஞ்சம் அதிகப் பணம் செலவிடும் அதிகாரத்தைக் கமிஷனருக்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பது தான். செல்வ வசதி மிக அதிகம் உள்ள ஆலயத்தின் நிதியிலிருந்து செல்வ வசதி குறைவாக உள்ள ஆலயங்களுக்கும் கொஞ்சம் செலவு செய்து அங்குள்ள மக்களுக்கு வேண்டிய வசதியைச் செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்பதுதான் அடிப்படைக் கொள்கை. எங்களுடைய இந்த வாதத்தைக் கேட்கும்போது சர்க்கார் கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் சிறிது ஆச்சர்யமடையலாம். கம்யூ

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லிஸ்டுகள் தெய்வபக்தி இல்லாதவர்கள் ; கடவுள் பக்தி இல்லாதவர்கள் ; அவர்களுக்கு மதமே கிடையாது என்றெல்லாம் பிரசாரம் செய்து வருகின்ற அவர்கள் இந்த வாதத்தைக்கேட்டு ஆச்சரியப்படாமல் எப்படியிருக்க முடியும் ? தேர்தல் காலங்களில் கம்யூனிஸ்டுக் கட்சியைப்பற்றி இந்தமாதிரி யாக காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் எப்படிப் பிரசாரம் செய்தபோதிலும்கூட, கம்யூனிஸ்டுக் கட்சியின் கொள்கை எதுவாக இருந்தபோதிலும்கூட, மக்களின் தெய்வ நம்பிக்கைக்கு எதிராக அக்கட்சி எந்தத் தடையும் விதிக்கவில்லை. அதற்குமாறாக வேண்டிய வசதிகளைச் செய்து கொடுத்துக் கொண்டதான் வருகிறது, கம்யூனிஸ்டுகளின் ஆட்சி நடைபெறும் நாடுகளிலும்கூட, என் பதை விஷயம் நன்கு அறிந்தவர்கள் உணர்வார்கள். விஷயம் எதுவும் தெரியாமல் எதைப்பற்றி எப்படிவேண்டுமானாலும் பேசுவோரைப்பற்றி நான் எதுவுமே சொல்லத் தயாராக இல்லை. பொதுவாக எங்களுக்கு எங்கள் கட்சியே மதம். கம்யூனிஸத்தைக் காட்டிலும் சிறந்த மதம், சிறந்த தெய்வம் கிடையாது என்பது எங்கள் தத்துவம். ஆயினும் அவரவர்களுடைய தெய்வத்தைத் தொழுவதை நாங்கள் ஆட்சேபிப்பதும் கிடையாது. அதேசமயத்தில் தெய்வத்தைக் காட்டி மனிதனை மனிதன் மொற்றுமையையோ, ஒரு சமூகத்தைச் சரணடுவதையோ பொறுத்துக் கொண்டிருக்க முடியாது. அதை கம்யூனிஸ்டுகள் விரும்புவதும் இல்லை.

“அடையார் போன்ற இடங்களில் மாடமாளிகையில் வாழும் ஆடம் பரக் கும்பல் ஒருபுறமிருக்க, அனாதியாய் தெரு ஓரங்களில் தங்க இடமின்றி தத்தளிக்கும் மனித ஜாதியினரும் இருப்பதைப் போலவே இன்றைய தினம் சில கோயில்களிலுள்ள ஸ்வாமிகளுக்கு வைரப்பதக்கங்களும், ரத்தினச் சடாரிகளும் இருப்பதைப் பார்க்கிறோம். ஆனால் சில ஸ்வாமி களோ தங்க இடமின்றி அரசமரத்தடியிலும், ஆலமரத்தடியிலும் இருப் பதையும் காண்கிறோம். சில கோயில்களின் நிதி லட்சக் கணக்கில் சேர்ந்துகொண்டே போகின்றது. சில கோயில்கள் இடிந்து விழுந்து கொண்டேவருகின்றன. அதனால்தான் இந்தச் சட்டத்திலேயே இன்னும் கொஞ்சம் அதிக அதிகாரத்தை கமிஷனருக்குக் கொடுத்தால் அவர் அறிந்து கொண்டேபோகும் கோயில்களை அதிக வருமானம் வரும் கோயில் களின் நிதியின் ஒரு பகுதியிலிருந்து எடுத்துக் கட்ட வசதி செய்யக் கூடும். அதற்காகத்தான் நான் கமிஷனர் 5 சத விகிதம் செலவு செய்யலா மென்று இருப்பதை 7½ சத விகிதம் என்று திருத்த முயற்சி செய்தல் நலமென்று திருத்தம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன். இதில் எந்த விதமான தவறும் கிடையாது. சில கோயில்களின் வருமானம் குறைவாக இருப்ப தால் அங்குள்ள நிர்வாகிகளுக்கு மிகக் குறைந்த சம்பளமே கொடுக்கப் படுகிறது. சில கோயில்களில் பக்தர்கள் தங்க வசதியில்லை. குடிக்க தண்ணீர் வசதியில்லை. இவையெல்லாம் கமிஷனர் இந்தப் பணத்தைக் கொண்டு செய்யலாம். இதில் தவறு எதுவும் கிடையாது. இந்த மாதிரி யான நோக்கங்களைக் கொண்டுதான் இந்தத் தர்ம ஸ்தாபனங்களுக்கு நம் முன்னோர்கள் சொத்துக்களை எழுதி வைத்திருப்பார்கள். இன்றைக்கு அவர்களே உயிருடன் இருப்பின் அந்த தர்ம சொத்துக்கள் தூர்வினியோகம் செய்யப்படுவதைக்கண்டு கண்ணீர் வடிக்காமலிருக்க மாட்டார்கள். ஆகவே நாம் இப்படிச் செய்வதால் அவர்களுடைய எண்ணம் உண்மையில் ஈடுபட முடியும். கனம் நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ சுப்பிரமணியம் அவர்கள் நேற்று தெரிந்தோ தெரியாமலோ ஒரு விஷயத்தை ஒப்புக்கொண்டு விட்டார். அதாவது அந்தந்த மத தர்ம ஸ்தாபனத் தலைவர்கள் சரியான முறையில் நடந்து கொள்ளவில்லையானால் அந்தந்த மத சமூகத்தினர் அதனைத் திருத்த நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளலாமென்று சொன்னார். குறிப்பாக திரு வாடுதுரை ஆதினத்தார் தவறான காரியங்களைச் செய்தால் நான்கே அங்கேயுள்ள மக்கள் அவர் நடத்தையைத் திருத்தும் வகையில் மடத்தின் முன் கிளர்ச்சி செய்யத் தயார் ஆனால் கனம் சுப்பிரமணியம் அவர்கள் போலீஸ் படையை ஏவி மக்கள் மண்டையை உடைக்காமல் இருப்பாரா என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். இவர் போலீஸ் படையை அனுப்பவில்லை யென்று மாத்திரம் சொல்லட்டும். அங்குள்ள மக்களே அங்கங்கே நடக் கும் ஊழல்களை அம்பலப்படுத்தி அவைகளைச் சீர்திருத்த நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கின்றார்களா இல்லையா என்று பார்ப்போம். மக்கள் கிளர்ச்சி செய்யப்

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யப்போகிறார்கள் என்றால் நான்கே நமது நிதி மந்திரி அங்கே போலீஸ் படையைக் கொண்டு போய் வைத்து விடுவார். உடனே கம்யூனிஸ்டுகளின் பேரில் குற்றம் சாட்டி அடக்குமுறைக்கு ஆயத்தம் செய்து விடுவார். இதில் துளிக்கூட எங்களுக்குச் சந்தேகமில்லை. ஆகவே இனியாவது கட்சி மனப்பான்மையையும், துவேஷக் கண்ணோட்டத்தையும் விட்டுவிட்டு நாங்கள் சொல்லும் அடிப்படைக் கருத்தைப் புரிந்துகொண்டு இந்தப் பிரச்சினையை நன்கு பரிசீலனை செய்ய வேண்டுமென்பதே எங்கள் வேண்டுகோள். அதன்பேரில் நான் கொடுத்திருக்கும் திருத்தத்தையும் சர்க்கார் ஒத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்றும் நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

SRI M. PALANIYANDI :—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, நண்பர் கல்யாணசுந்தரம் அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்த திருத்தத்தை நான் ஆதரித்துப் பேசுகின்றேன். இந்த ஸ்தாபனங்களை சர்க்காரும் அவர்களுடைய அதிகாரி களும் மேல்பார்வை பார்ப்பதற்கும், அது சம்பந்தமாக சர்க்காருக்கு ஏற்படும் நிர்வாகச் செலவிற்கும் ஸ்தாபனங்களின் வருமானத்தில் 7½ சத விகிதம் சர்க்காருக்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்ற நல்ல எண்ணத்தோடு இந்தத் திருத்தத்தை அவர் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார். இப்பொழுது நிர்வாக அதிகாரிகளுக்கும், இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்களுக்கும் கொடுக்கப்படும் சம்பள விகிதம் மிக மோசமாக இருப்பதன் காரணமாக அவர்கள் அங்கிருக்கும் மடாதிபதி களினுடைய செய்கையைக் கட்டுப்படுத்த முடியவில்லை. அதேபோல பரம்பரை பரம்பரையாக டிரஸ்டிகளாக இருந்துவரக்கூடியவர்களுடைய செய்கையை எதிர்த்தும் இந்த அதிகாரிகள் நடந்துகொள்ள முடியாத வர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். எனினன்றால், அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படும் சம்பள விகிதம் மிகவும் குறைவாக இருப்பதுதான் இதற்குக் காரணம்.

“உதாரணமாக, லட்சக்கணக்காக வரும்படி வரக்கூடிய கோவில் தென் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் கள்ளக்குரிச்சியில் ஒன்று இருக்கிறது. அந்தக் கோவிலில் திருவிழாக் காலத்தில் லட்சக் கணக்கான பணம் சேரும். சாதாரண காலங்களில் உண்டியலை உடைப்பதற்கு அதிகாரிகள் இருக்கும் போது திருவிழாக் காலங்களில் மட்டும் அதிகாரிகள் உண்டியலின் மேல் சில் வைப்பது கிடையாது. லட்சக் கணக்காக பணம் சேரக்கூடிய உண்டியலை நிர்வாக அதிகாரி வரில் வைக்காமல், அங்கிருக்கும் டிரஸ்டி யானவர் தங்களுடைய வரில் வைத்து, இரண்டு பெரிய மனிதர்களை—தனக்கு வேண்டியவர்களாகப் போட்டுக்கொண்டு—இரவோடு இரவாக உடைத்துவிடுகிறார். இரவிலே வீட்டுக்குக் கொண்டு வந்து யாருக்கும் தெரியாமல் அந்த உண்டியலை உடைத்திருக்கிறார். இதுமாதிரி டிரஸ்டி கள் கோயில் பணத்தை கொள்ளையடித்திருக்கிறார்கள். பரம்பரை டிரஸ்டியாக இருந்துவரும் ஒருவருடைய சொத்தின் மதிப்பு பதினைந்து ஆண்டு களுக்கு முன் எவ்வளவு இருந்தது, இப்பொழுது எவ்வளவு சேர்ந்திருக்கிறது என்பதைக் கணக்கெடுத்துப் பார்த்தால், அவர் பல லட்சக் கணக்கான ரூபாய்க்கு அதிகமாக சொத்தைச் சேர்த்திருப்பது தெரியவரும். இந்தச் சொத்து அவர்களுக்கு எப்படி வந்தது என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண் டும். ஏழைமக்கள் கோயிலுக்கு வந்து தங்களுடைய வறுமையும், பிணியும், இன்னல்களும் போகவேண்டுமென்ற தெய்வ நம்பிக்கையின்பேரில் கொண்டு வந்து கொட்டுகின்றார்கள். இதையெல்லாம் சேகரித்து கொள்ளை யடித்த பணம் அவை. ஆகையால் அதிலிருந்து கமிஷனரிடம் 7½ சத விகிதம் கொடுத்து அதிகாரிகளுக்கு சம்பளத்தைச் சேர்த்துக்கொடுப்பது போன்ற காரியங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன். சர்க்காருக்கு 7½ சதவிகிதம் இந்த ஸ்தாபனங்களிடமிருந்து கிடைத்தால், அதைக்கொண்டு கல்வி நிலையங்கள், தர்மங்கள் முதலிய நல்ல காரியங் களுக்கு பயன்படுத்த முடியும். கோயில் திருவிழாக் காலங்களில் லட்சக் கணக்கான யாத்ரீகர்கள் வந்து கூடும்போது அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய சுகாதார வசதிகள், மின்சார விளக்கு வசதிகள் போன்ற நல்ல காரியங் களுக்கும் இந்தப் பணத்தை சர்க்கார் செலவிடுவதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் இருக் கும். நிறைய பணம் வந்தால் நல்ல தர்ம காரியங்களுக்கு செலவழிக்க வாய்ப்பு ஏற்படும். ஆகவே, சர்க்கார் இந்தத் திருத்தத்தை ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.”

[7th August 1954]

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ I would request you, Mr. Speaker, to kindly give me permission to re-open Clause 15.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I think it is the intention of Government to accept the amendment of hon. Member Sri Kalyanasundram in a modified form. But they want to add it to the previous Clause. Therefore if the hon. Member withdraws his amendment and if the House gives permission, we can re-open Clause 15.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த சட்டத்தையே மறு பரிசீலனை செய்து அடிப்படையிலேயே மாறுதல் கொண்டுவர சர்க்கார் உத்தரவாதம் அளித்திருப்பதாலும், சர்க்கார் தரப்பில் இப்பொழுது கொண்டுவந்திருக்கக்கூடிய திருத்தம் கிட்டத்தட்ட என்னுடைய யோசனையை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளக்கூடியதாக இருப்பதாலும் என்னுடைய திருத்தத்தை நான் வாபஸ் பெறுகிறேன்.”

The amendment of Sri Kalyanasundram was by leave of the House withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I hope the House gives permission to re-open Clause 15.”

Clause 15 was, by leave of the House, re-opened.

Clause 15.

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ Sir, I move—

‘ (1) After the words “ principal Act ”, insert the brackets and figure (1).

(2) Insert the following item before item (2) already added and renumber that item as item (3) :—

“ (2) After sub-section (4), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

‘ (5) Whenever there is any surplus after meeting all the charges referred to in the foregoing sub-section it shall be lawful for the Commissioner, acting *suo motu* or on an application to make grants to poor and needy religious institutions for carrying out repairs and renovation subject to such rules as may be framed by Government in this regard.’ ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Motion moved—

‘ (1) After the words “ principal Act ”, insert the brackets and figure (1).

(2) Insert the following item before item (2) already added and renumber that item as item (3) :—

“ (2) after sub-section (4), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

‘ (5) Whenever there is any surplus after meeting all the charges referred to in the foregoing sub-section it shall be lawful for the Commissioner, acting *suo motu* or on an application

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to make grants to poor and needy religious institutions for carrying out repairs and renovation subject to such rules as may be framed by Government in this regard.’ ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I hope the hon. Member, Mr. Kalyanasundram is now convinced that Government have not rejected to Communists' proposals as such. This is proof of the fact that we take proposals which are *bona fide* irrespective of whatever quarter they may come from.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“ That is not sufficient.

“ I suggest that there should be a proviso that after meeting such expenditure, a sort of report would be placed on the table of the House.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Whenever rules are framed under an Act the Committee on delegated legislation would go into the question. Hon. Member may perhaps be aware that we have now proposed to make provision in our Assembly Rules for the constitution of a Committee on delegated legislation. The rules framed under an Act of the Legislature will come up before the Committee and then before the House for ratification.

“ I shall now put the amendment to the vote of the House. The question is—

‘ (1) After the words “ principal Act ”, insert the brackets and figure (1).

(2) Insert the following item before item (2) already added and renumber that item as item (3) :—

“ (2) after sub-section (4), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

‘ (5) Whenever there is any surplus after meeting all the charges referred to in the foregoing sub-section it shall be lawful for the Commissioner, acting *suo motu* or on an application to make grants to poor and needy religious institutions for carrying out repairs and renovation subject to such rules as may be framed by Government in this regard.’ ”

The motion was put and carried.

Clause 15 as further amended was put and carried.

Clause 16.

Clause 16 was put and carried.

Clauses 17, 18 and 19 were put and carried.

Clause 20.

* SRI P. S. KRISHNASWAMY AYYANGAR :—“ Sir, I move—

‘ In item (3) after the figure and words “ (3). Appeals to Court ”, insert the words “ or the High Court ”.’ ”

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MR. SPEAKER:—"If I remember aright I think the hon. Member moved a similar amendment to Clause 6 and that was negatived. This amendment is consequential on that. Therefore, the hon. Member cannot move it."

* SRI P. S. KRISHNASWAMY AYYANGAR:—"No, Sir. The previous amendment related to another subject."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Then let him move."

The motion was duly seconded.

* SRI P. S. KRISHNASWAMY AYYANGAR:—"The heading should reflect truly the contents coming under that heading. It should properly describe the subject-matter, coming under that heading. Here this heading deals with matters connected with courts. The expressions 'court' . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has not understood the point."

* SRI P. S. KRISHNASWAMY AYYANGAR:—"It is simply said here 'appeals to court.' Under this heading appeals to the High Court also are referred to and therefore the heading will not truly describe the contents coming under that heading unless under item (3) after the figure and words 'III. Appeals to court', the words 'or the High Court' are also added. Therefore I say that the words 'or the High Court' should also be inserted in the heading. The subject-matter under the heading deals with matters connected with subordinate courts and district courts as well as the High Court. The expression 'court' will include only the subordinate courts or district courts. But appeals to the High Court also come under this heading. The heading should indicate that the subject-matter under it is connected with appeals to the Courts or the High Court. Therefore, I move my amendment."

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p.m.

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—"The suggestion of the hon. Member will be borne in mind when the other matters are taken up. I, however, oppose the amendment."

SRI P. S. KRISHNASWAMY AYYANGAR:—"Sir, I beg leave to withdraw my amendment."

The amendment was by leave of the House withdrawn.

Clause 20 was put and carried.

New Clause 1-A.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member Sri B. Vaikunta Baliga is not in his place. The amendment is deemed to have been withdrawn."

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Clause 1 and the Preamble.

Clause 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

* THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am really thankful to the hon. Members of this House for the great enthusiasm they have exhibited while discussing this Bill. I have no doubt that the constructive criticisms offered by the hon. Members will be borne in mind when the Government bring in the comprehensive Bill. It is the intention of the Government to see that the temples, which are in a state of disrepair, are repaired and renovated and that those who are associated with the administration of the temples conduct themselves properly and set an example to others. I am sure that with the co-operation and goodwill of the hon. Members of this House, within a measurable period of time, we will be able to achieve our object, namely, that our temples will be inspiring and striking examples to others and will service the public in the manner in which they are expected to serve, spreading culture and knowledge to the millions of people in this country and elsewhere. I thank the hon. Members of this House for having helped me to get through this Bill. I beg to move—

'That the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 1954 (L.A. Bill. No. 27 of 1954), as amended, be passed into law.'

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'That the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 1954 (L.A. Bill. No. 27 of 1954), as amended, be passed into law.'

SRI S. RAMALINGAM:—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, சபை முன்புள்ள இந்த மசோதாவானது இப்பொழுது சட்டமாக நிறைவேற்ற இருக்கிறது. அதற்கு முன்பு ஒரு சில முக்கியமான விஷயங்களை சபையின் கவனத்திற்கும், குறிப்பாக சர்க்காரின் கவனத்திற்கும் கொண்டு வர ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

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p.m.

"தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிலே பெரிய பெரிய மடங்களும், பெரிய கோயில்களும் இருப்பது அநேகமாக எல்லோருக்கும் தெரிந்திருக்கும். தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள திருப்பனந்தாள் மடத்திற்கும், திருவாடுதரை மடத்திற்கும் சொந்தமாக ஆயிரக்கணக்கான ஏக்கர் நிலங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. இதர ஜில்லாக்களிலும் இந்த மடங்களுக்குச் சொந்தமான நிலங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. ஆனால், தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவைப் பொறுத்தமட்டில் நாம் இந்தச் சபையிலே இரண்டு ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பு தஞ்சாவூர் பண்ணையாள் பாதுகாப்புச் சட்டத்தை இயற்றியிருக்கிறோம். இந்தச் சட்டம் இரண்டு ஆண்டுகளாக தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் அமுலிலிருந்து வருகிறது. கூடிய விவசாயிகளுக்கு ஐந்து வருஷ சாகுபடி உரிமை உண்டு என்பதும் காணப்படுகிறது. ஆனால், இந்த மடங்களுக்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலங்களைப் பராமரிப்பதில் சில கஷ்டங்கள் ஏற்படுகின்றன. கோயில்களுக்கும் மடங்களுக்கும் சொந்தமான ஆயிரக் கணக்கான நிலங்களை மொத்த குத்தகைக்கு இரண்டு அல்லது மூன்று வருஷங்களுக்கு ஒரு தடவை விட்டு விடுகிறார்கள். அதன் காரணமாக நேரடியாக சாகுபடி செய்யக்கூடிய பல்லாயிரக் கணக்கான விவசாயிகள் நிலத்தை இழந்துவிட்டுப் போகக்

[Sri S. Ramalingam] [7th August 1954]

கூடிய நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதைப்பற்றி பலவிதமான சச்சரவு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதை நாம் சர்க்கார் அதிகாரிகளுடைய கவனத்திற்கும் கொண்டுவருகிறோம்.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ ஷரத்துவாரி பரிசீலனைக்குப் பின் மூன்றாவது வாசிப்பின்போது அங்கத்தினர் இவைகளையெல்லாம் பேசிக்கொண்டிருக்கக் கூடாது. மசோதாவில் உள்ளதைப்பற்றி மட்டுந்தான் பேசவேண்டும்.”

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—“ இந்த மசோதாவில் இருக்கிற விஷயத்தைப்பற்றிதான் நான் பேசுகிறேன். ஏற்கெனவே இயற்றியிருக்கிற அந்தச் சட்டத்தைச் சரியானபடி மதிக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால், ஏற்கெனவே நேரடியாக சாகுபடி செய்துகொண்டு இருப்பவர்களிடமிருந்து நிலத்தை எடுத்து மொத்த குத்தகைதாரர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்துவிடுவது சரியல்ல. சிறு சிறு குத்தகைதாரர்களுக்கு நிலத்தை நேரடியாக கொடுத்து குத்தகையை வசூல் செய்வதில் தங்களுக்குக் கஷ்டங்களும் சிரமங்களும் இருக்கிறதென்று சொன்னால், அதற்கு சர்க்கார் ஒரு நிபந்தனையை விதிக்க வேண்டும். அதாவது மொத்தக் குத்தகைக்கு மடங்களிலிருந்து நிலங்களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும் விவசாயிகளை அந்தந்த நிலங்களிலிருந்து அப்புறப்படுத்தாமல் அவர்கள் மூலமாகவே சாகுபடி செய்யவேண்டுமென்ற நிபந்தனையை சர்க்கார் விதிக்கலாம். ஆனால், மொத்த குத்தகைதாருக்கு ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட குத்தகையைக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும், என்று ஒரு நிபந்தனை விதிக்கலாம், அல்லது எலத்திற்கு விடலாம். அப்படிச் செய்தால் அந்தச் சட்டத்தினால் ஏற்பட்ட இடைஞ்சல்கள் இல்லாமல் இருக்கும்.”

“ இன்னும் இந்தச் சட்டத்தை மேலும் ஒழுங்கானபடி நிர்வகிக்க வேண்டுமானால் அங்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய பொதுஜனங்களுடைய அபிப்பிராயத்தைக் கலந்துகொண்டு அவர்களுடைய வார்த்தைகளுக்கு மதிப்புக் கொடுத்தால் கோவில் சொத்துக்களை சரியானபடி பராமரிக்க முடியும், அப்பொழுதுதான் தர்ம சொத்துக்களை சரிவர நிர்வகித்து மக்களுக்குச் செய்யவேண்டிய சேவைகளை நாம் சரியாகச் செய்யமுடியும் என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.”

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p.m.

*** SRI A. S. SAHAJANANDA :—**“ கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே மடாதிபதிகளில் மிக ஒழுக்கமாக உள்ளவர்களும் இருக்கிறார்கள் ; சாதாரணமாக இப்பொழுது சிலர் வேஷம் போட்டுக்கொண்டு மடாதிபதிகளென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு ஒழுக்கம் இல்லாமலும் இருக்கிறார்கள். முன் காலத்தில் பிரம்ம நிஷ்டர்களாகவும் சகல சாஸ்திரங்களையும் படித்தவர்களாகவும், ஒழுக்க சிலர்களாகவும் விளங்கி வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். இவர்கள்தான் சுரோத்திரிய பிரஹ்மநிஷ்டர்கள். அப்படிப்பட்டவர்களைத்தான் ஜனங்கள் உபசரித்து வணங்கி வந்தார்கள். கற்றறிந்த அப்படிப்பட்ட ஞானிகள் நிராசையுடன் வாழ்க்கை நடத்தி வந்தார்கள். எந்த நிமிஷத்தில் வேண்டுமானாலும் மடத்தை விட்டுப் போவதற்குத் தயாராக இருப்பார்கள். அவர்கள்தான் மடத்தை நிர்வகிக்க உண்மையான யோக்கியதையுடையவர்கள். அவர்கள் ஆடம்பரத்தையோ வெளிவேஷத்தையோ விரும்பமாட்டார்கள். ஆகம சாஸ்திரங்களையும், தத்துவங்களையும் படித்து, ஒழுக்க சிலர்களாக அவர்கள் விளங்கி வந்த காரணத்தினால், அந்தக் காலத்தில் அவர்களை ராஜாக்களையோட்கொண்டாடவேண்டுமென்ற நோக்கத்தினால், அவர்களுக்கு பட்டு பீதாம்பரங்களும், நகை நட்டுகளும் வழங்கி வந்தார்கள். அவைகளை அணிந்தும் வந்தார்கள். அப்படிப்பட்ட ஒழுக்கமுள்ள ஞானிகளைப்பார்த்து ஏழைகள் தங்களுக்கு வேண்டுமென்று கேட்ட மாதிரிதான் அவர்கள் கொடுக்கக்கூடிய மனம் உடையவர்களாக இருப்பார்கள். பொன்னைப் பாம்பாக மதிக்கக்கூடிய தன்மையில் அவர்கள் வாழ்ந்துவந்தார்கள். அவர்கள் பிட்சை எடுத்துத்தான் தங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய ஆகாரத்தைப் புசித்துவந்தார்கள். எளிய வாழ்க்கையும், தூய்மையான மனமும் உடைய அப்படிப்பட்ட மகான்களுக்காக பல இடங்களில் மடங்களைக் கட்டிக்கொடுத்து சொத்துக்களையும் ஏற்படுத்தினார்கள்.”

[Sri A. S. Sahajananda] 7th August 1954]

“ அதில் இருந்துகொண்டு அவர்கள் பல பரோபகரமான காரியங்களைச் செய்துகொண்டுவந்தார்கள். இந்த மாதிரி கோவிலுரில் ஒரு மடமும், திருவண்ணாமலையில் ஈசான்ய மடமும், சிக்கலில் ஒரு மடமும், சிதம்பரத்தில் பொன்னம்பல சுவாமி மடமும், திருக்களூரில் ஒரு மடமும், இன்னும் பல இடங்களில் பல மடங்கள் ஏற்பட்டுள்ளன. ஆனால், அந்த மடங்களெல்லாம் நல்ல மடாதிபதிகளால் நிர்வகிக்கப்பட்டு வந்தன. இப்பொழுது கடந்த பத்து ஆண்டுகளாக செட்டியார் ஜாதியைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் மடாதிபதியாக இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று நினைத்து வருகிறார்கள். சுருட்டுப் பிடித்துக்கொண்டு நேற்றுவரை பெட்டியருகில் இருந்தவர்கள் சிலர் காலிவேஷம் போட்டுக்கொண்டு இருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படி அவர்கள் மடாதிபதிகளாக ஆனதினால் அவர்கள் என்ன செய்வார்கள்? வரவு செலவு களைப் பார்த்துக்கொண்டுதான் இருப்பார்கள். சாதுக்களுக்கு சாப்பாடு போடுவது, வித்தியாதானம் அளிப்பது போன்ற நோக்கம் இல்லாத காரணத்தினால் ஈசான்ய மடம் முதலிய மடங்கள் பாழடைந்திருக்கின்றன. சிக்கலில் உள்ள மடம் பாழடைந்திருக்கிறது. இதுபோன்று பல மடங்கள் பாழடைந்திருக்கின்றன. கோவிலுர் மடத்தைச் சேர்ந்த சோமசுந்தர சுவாமிகள் இந்த மாதிரி செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார். அந்த ஏராளமான பணத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு வைதீக சாஸ்திர ஞானத்தைப் பரப்பலாம். அப்படிச் செய்வதில்லை. ஏழைகளுக்கு அன்னதானம் அளிக்கலாம். மேலும் இப்பொழுது கமிஷனராக இருப்பவர்கள் இந்த மடங்களின் மீது மிகத் தீவிரமான நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டும். ஒருவருக்கும் கூட இந்தப் பெரிய மடங்கள் மீது நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கும்படியான எண்ணம் வரவில்லை. ஆனால் சிறிய சிறிய மடங்களின் நிர்வாகத்தில் தலையிட்டு, கஞ்சி ஊற்றியதற்கு கணக்கு கேட்கிறார்கள். பெரிய மடங்களின் அருகில்கூட அதிகாரிகள் போகமாட்டார்கள். பெரிய மடங்கள் பணத்தைக்கொண்டு மதப் பிரசாரத்திற்கும், கல்வி தானத்திற்கும் செலவழிக்கலாம்.”

3-30
p.m.

“ கோவில்களிலும் மடங்களிலும் ஏழைகளை சரியாக கவனிப்பதில்லை. நிர்வாகத்தில் ஊழல் மலிந்து இருக்கின்றன. ஆதலால் கமிஷனருக்கு தீவிரமாக நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பதற்கு போதிய அதிகாரம் அளிக்கப்பட வேண்டும். அப்படி ஏதாவது நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கும்போது பெரிய சிபார்சுகளை பெற்றுக்கொண்டுவந்து சரிப்படுத்திவிடுகிறார்கள். இந்த டிரஸ்டிகள் பொதுப்பணத்தை தங்கள் சொத்து மாதிரி நினைத்துக்கொண்டு தங்கள் இஷ்டப்படி ஆடுகிறார்கள். பழய மந்திரி வெங்கடசாமி நாயுடு அவர்கள் கூட ‘ யாத்ரீகர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய சௌகரியங்கள் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அவர்கள் தங்குவதற்கு இட வசதி செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டும் ’ என்று சொன்னார்கள். திருப்பதி தேவஸ்தானத்தில் யாத்ரீகர்கள் தங்குவதற்கு வசதிகள் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. டிரஸ்டிகளாக இருப்பவர்கள் இவைகளையெல்லாம் சரியாக கவனிப்பதில்லை. ஏரியா கமிட்டியில் மெம்பராக இருப்பவர்கள் இதை கவனிக்கவேண்டும். ஒரு டிரஸ்டி கூட சரியாக நடப்பதில்லை என்பதை அனுபவத்தில் காணலாம். கோவில் சொத்துக்களை கண்படி செலவு செய்கிறார்கள். இவைகளையெல்லாம் நேரடியாக கவனிப்பதற்கு கமிஷனருக்கு ஒரு அதிகாரமும் அளிக்கப்படவில்லை. ஆதலால் சட்டத்தை பலமாக திருத்தி கமிஷனருக்கு சகல விதமான அதிகாரத்தையும் அளிக்கும்படியாக கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அப்பொழுது தான் இந்த கோவில்களிலும் மடங்களிலும் நிர்வாகம் நல்ல முறையில் நடக்கும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.”

(At this stage, the Deputy Leader of the Opposition rose in his seat.)

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Already we are behind schedule of time fixed. If the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition wants to speak a few words, I have no objection.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“ Sir, I do not wish to speak.”

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MR. SPEAKER :—" I now call upon the Hon. Minister to reply to the debate."

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" I have nothing to say in reply to the debate."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

'That the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 1954 (L.A. Bill No. 27 of 1954), as amended, be passed into law.' "

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed into law.

(2) THE BHAVANISAGAR TOWNSHIP BILL, 1954.

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to introduce the Bhavanisagar Township Bill ^a, 1954, for constituting a Township for the Bhavanisagar Colony and move :—

That the Bill be taken into consideration at once.

"The House is probably aware that the Lower Bhavani Project in the Coimbatore district is nearing completion. The project estimates are expected to be closed by February 1955. For the execution of this project, a large number of staff had to be employed and they had to be stationed at Bhavanisagar, and many buildings were constructed for the purpose. A colony thus sprang up at Bhavanisagar Headworks in course of time. The colony consists almost entirely of departmental staff, job workers and labourers employed in the execution of the Lower Bhavani Project. The sanitation, health, water-supply, housing, lighting and roads in the colony have been provided by the Public Works Department and the administration of the colony is now in the hands of the Executive Engineer, Lower Bhavani Project Headworks.

"The question of utilizing the buildings and quarters that would become surplus to the requirements of the Public Works Department, when the project is completed, is separately engaging the attention of the Government. Whatever use the vacant buildings may be put to, there will still be a large number of people residing in the colony for whose benefit some sort of local administrative body would be necessary. The area is at present under the jurisdiction two panchayat boards and it will not be desirable to have the administration of the colony under such dual control. Moreover, many of the buildings are likely to be in the occupation of the Government Departments and Government staff and it is rather unnecessary and inappropriate that a Government colony consisting almost entirely of Government land and property should

^a Published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 21st July 1954.

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be under the administration of a panchayat or panchayats especially in the early stages, before permanent non-official settlers come to the place and establish themselves. Administration by trained officials is, therefore, desirable under the circumstances.

"Section 3 (2) of the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950, empowers the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards by notification, to exclude from a village panchayat, any revenue village comprised therein. But in regard to any village so excluded, it is obligatory on the Inspector to take action to constitute a panchayat in accordance with Section 3 (1) of that Act. There is no provision in the Village Panchayats Act, 1950, which enables him or the Government to exclude any local area from the jurisdiction of a panchayat unless such excluded area is itself to be constituted into a panchayat.

"The question of amending the Village Panchayat Act, 1950, to provide for the exclusion of such areas from the jurisdiction of an existing panchayat without another panchayat being constituted for them is under consideration separately. But this proposed general legislation may take time to be passed, and it is considered that it would be preferable to have a separate Act for Bhavanisagar to establish a Township Committee there under Government aegis for administration by nominees of Government, most of whom would be officials, on the model of the Mettur Township Committee. After the township has dealt with all the early problems and if a number of non-officials settle in the area, the question of entrusting the administration to a non-official body may be considered.

"Accordingly, it is proposed to undertake legislation to exclude the Bhavanisagar area from the jurisdiction of the two Panchayat Boards of Kuduvey and Thoppampalayam, form the area so excluded into a township and vest the administration of the Township in a Committee."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

'That the Bhavanisagar Township Bill, 1954, be taken into consideration at once.'

* SRI P. G. KARUTHIRUMAN :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர் களே, இந்த பவானிசாகர் அணைக்கட்டு முடியும் தருவாயில் இருப்பதினால் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கூறியுள்ளார்கள். பஞ்சாயத்துகளின் கீழ் இங்கு இருக்கும்படியான கிராமங்களை டவுன்ஷிப்பாக மாற்றவேண்டுமென்று கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கூறியுள்ளார்கள். ஆனால் அவைகள் டவுன்ஷிப்பாக மாறுவதற்கு முன்னாலே பவானிசாகர் கட்டும்போது என்ன நிலையிலே சர்க்கார் பூமிகளை ஆர்ஜிதம் செய்தார்கள் என்றும், எந்த முறையிலே இங்கு இருக்கும்படியான மக்களுக்கு வேறு பூமிகள் விநியோகிக்கப்பட்டது என்றும், இங்கு வாழும்படியான மக்களின் நிலை என்ன என்றும் யாதொரு முடிவுக்கும் சர்க்கார் வரவில்லை. அந்தத் தொகுதியிலிருந்து வரும் நான் பல தடவைகளில் இது விஷயமாக சர்க்காருக்கு அந்த மக்களிடையே இருக்கும்படியான கஷ்டங்களை எடுத்துச் சொல்லியும்கூட இன்னும் ஒரு விதமான முடிவுக்கும் வரவில்லை.

"அணை கட்டுவதற்கு முன்னால் சுமார் ஐந்து கிராமங்களை சர்க்கார் ஆர்ஜிதம் செய்தார்கள். Submerged area, தண்ணீரால் மூழ்கப்படும்

[Sri P. G. Karuthiruman] [7th August 1954]

இடத்திற்கு வேண்டிய ஐந்து கிராமங்கள் போக, Colonization, சர்க்கார் சிப்பந்திகள் அனை வேலைக்கு ஈடுபட்ட மக்கள் இருப்பதற்காக, செய்வதற்காக ஐந்து கிராமங்கள் ஆர்ஜிதம் செய்யப்பட்டன. அப்போது மராமத்து இலாக்கா என்ன சொல்லார்கள் என்றால் தங்கள் தேவைக்குப்போக மீதி இருப்பதை மக்களுக்கு திருப்பிக் கொடுப்பதாகச் சொல்லார்கள். அந்த முறையிலே வேண்டிய அளவுக்குமேல் இரண்டு மூன்று பங்கு பூமிகள் ஆர்ஜிதம் செய்யப்பட்டன. இப்பொழுது அந்த மக்களுக்கு கொடுக்கும்படியான பூமியிலே ஐந்து ஏக்கர் நிலம் இனாமாகவும் அதற்கு மேல் 30 ஏக்கர் வரையிலும் ஒவ்வொரு குடும்பத்திற்கும் கொடுப்பதாக சொல்லப்பட்டது. பாதிக்கப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு பரணாமாக இன்னும் அவைகள் வினியோகிக்கப்படவில்லை. ஆனால் ஒரு குறித்த காலத்திலே வினியோகிக்கப்படும் என்று ரெவினியூ டிபார்ட்மெண்டு சொல்லிவிட்டது. மராமத்து இலாக்கா அதிகாரிகள் 'எல்லாம் முடிந்துவிட்டன' என்று சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள். ஆனால், இங்கு இருக்கும்படியான மக்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள்.

"ரெவினியூ டிபார்ட்மெண்டு இதற்கு இரண்டு விதமான அபிப்பிராயங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அனைக்காக ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட நிலத்திலிருந்த மக்களுக்குத் தான் 30 ஏக்கர் கொடுப்பதென்றும், Colonization-காக ஆர்ஜிதம் செய்யப்பட்ட பூமியிலே இருந்தவர்களுக்கு ஐந்து ஏக்கர் என்றும் இரண்டு பாடுகள் இருக்கின்றன. பூமியை இழந்தவர்கள் எல்லாம் ஒரே நிலையிலே இருக்கின்றனரே ஒழிய மூழ்கப்பட்ட கிராமங்களில் வாழ்ந்தவர்கள் என்றும் Colony கிராமத்தில் இருந்தவர்கள் என்றும் வித்தியாசம் இருக்கக் கூடாது. அவர்களுக்கு பக்கத்திலே சிறிதில் இடங்களில் உள்ள விவசாய பூமிகள் எல்லாவற்றையும் ஆர்ஜிதம் செய்துவிட்டார்கள். ஆனால் அங்கு இருக்கும் வீடுகளுக்கு இன்னும் நஷ்ட ஈடு கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. பொங்கார் கிராமம் அனைக்குப் பக்கத்திலே இருக்கிறது. இருதாறு வீடுகள் தான் இங்கு இருக்கின்றன. அதைச்சுற்றிலும் உள்ள விவசாயிகளின் நிலங்களை ஆர்ஜிதம் செய்தார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு ஐந்து ஏக்கர் நிலம்தான் கொடுக்கப்படுகின்றன. அங்கு இருக்கும்படியான குடிமக்களுடைய வீடுகளுக்கு நஷ்ட ஈடு கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் மேலே பணம் கொடுப்பது கஷ்டம் என்று சொல்லுவார்கள். எப்போது பூமிகளை ஆர்ஜிதம் செய்தார்களோ, அப்போதே அங்கு இருக்கும்படியான மக்களுடைய வீடுகளுக்கு நஷ்ட ஈடு கொடுக்கவேண்டியது அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. ஏதாவது ஒரு திட்டத்தை நாம் கொண்டு வருவதற்கு முன்னால் அதனால் ஏற்படும்படியான பிரச்சனைகளை முதலில் தீர்த்துவிட்டு பின்னாலே ஒரு திட்டமான முடிவுக்கு வருவதுதான் நல்ல முறை என்று நினைக்கிறேன். விவசாயத்திற்கு அருகதையாக இருக்கும் நிலத்தையும் கூட, ஒரு காலத்தில் மண் அனைக்கு மண் தேவையாக இருக்கும்பொழுது இந்த நிலங்கள் வேண்டியிருக்கும் என்ற காரணத்தைச் சொல்லி ஆர்ஜிதம் செய்த பூமி சர்க்காரிடமே இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்கிறார்கள். விவசாயம் செய்யப்பட்டிருந்த சுமார் 200 ஏக்கர் பூமி சர்க்கார் கைவசம் இருக்கிறது. மராமத்து இலாக்கா என்ன சொன்ன தென்றால் 'மீதி இருக்கும்படியான பூமியை வேலை முடிந்த பிறகு விவசாயிகளிடம் திருப்பி கொடுத்துவிடுகிறோம்.' ஆனால் இப்பொழுது அதே மராமத்து இலாக்காவின் விவசாயத்திற்கு அருகதையுள்ள 200, 300 ஏக்கர் நிலத்தை மண் எடுப்பதற்கு தேவையாயிருக்கிறதென்று சொல்லி விட்டார்கள். அப்படி இருக்கும்போது அதனால் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு வேண்டிய பூமியை வேரிடத்திலே கொடுப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். இல்லாவிடில் விவசாயத்தை மீண்டும் தொடர்ந்து நடத்துவதற்கு யார் நஷ்ட ஈடு திருப்பி கொடுக்கிறார்களோ அவர்களுக்கு பூமியை திருப்பிக்கொடுக்கப்பட வேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால் பூமி ரொந்தக்காரர்களுக்கே குறைவான குத்தகையில் விவசாயம் செய்வதற்கு அனுமதி அளிக்கப்படுதல் மிகவும் அவசியம். இந்தப் பிரச்சனை யெல்லாம் தீராமல் இருக்கின்றன. கஷ்டங்களும் சங்கடங்களும் ஏற்பட்டு நெருக்கடியான நிலையில் இருக்கின்றன. ஒரு முடிவையும் இதுவரையிலும் காணப்படவில்லை. டவுன்ஷிப் ஏற்படுத்தி இந்த இரண்டு பஞ்சாயத்துகளையும் அந்தக் காலனியோடு சேர்த்தால் மேட்டூரில் ஏற்பட்ட நெருக்கடியைப்போல் இங்கும் ஏற்படும். மேட்டூரில் நெருக்கடி எவ்வளவு தூரம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரிந்த

[7th August 1954] [Sri P. G. Karuthiruman]

விஷயம், அங்கு பூமிகளை திருப்பிக் கொடுத்தும் வாங்கிக் கொள்ளும் நிலைமையில் இல்லை. அதனால் இங்கு பூமிகளை திருப்பிக் கொடுப்பதாக இருந்தால் அதற்கு திட்டவாட்டமான ஒரு ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும். ஆகவே அந்த கிராமங்களுக்கு இரண்டு விதமான கஷ்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. பூமிகளை ஒப்படைப்பதற்கு முன்னால் அங்குள்ள வீடுகளுக்கு நஷ்ட ஈடு கொடுக்க வேண்டியது அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது நஷ்ட ஈடு கொடுக்கப்படாமல் இரண்டு கிராமங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளுக்கெல்லாம் நஷ்ட ஈடு கொடுத்தாக வேண்டும். 30 ஏக்கர் வரை பூமி உள்ளவர்களுக்கு பூமி கொடுக்கலாம் என்று இருக்கிறது. அவ்விதம் 30 ஏக்கருக்கு மேல் இருக்கும் காலனி கிராமங்களில் உள்ள விவசாயிகளுக்கு 30 ஏக்கர் வரை பூமி கொடுக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்தாக வேண்டும். இந்த இரண்டு மூன்று வருஷங்களாக பூமிகளை சரியானபடி விநியோகம் செய்யாத நிலைமையில் இருப்பதால் அங்குள்ள மக்கள் அதிருப்தியுடன் இருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் சங்கடப்பட்டுக்கொண்டும் இருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது அந்த பூமிகளை கொடுத்துவிட்டால் அதற்கு உரிமை கொண்டாடுவார்கள் என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அங்குள்ள குடியானவர்களுக்கு பூமியை பிறகு கொடுக்கிறோம் என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. இப்பொழுது அங்கு வேலை முடியும் தருவாயில் இருக்கிறது. அதனால் அதை டவுன்ஷிப்பாக மாற்றவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அதற்குள் அவர்களுக்குள்ள பூமியைக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இனிமேல் அங்கு புதுப் புது வரிகளைப் போடும்படியான நிலைமை ஏற்படலாம். இப்பொழுது அங்குள்ள இன்சினீர், எஸ். டி. ஓ. முதலிய அதிகாரிகள் இருப்பதற்கு வீடுகள் கட்டிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் அங்கு சௌகர்யமாக இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் சாதாரணமாக கிராம மக்கள் அங்கு இருக்க விரும்ப மாட்டார்கள். அங்கு காலனியை டவுன்ஷிப்பாக மாற்றுவதற்கு எல்லோரும் சந்தோஷப்படுகிறார்கள். டவுன்ஷிப் ஏற்பட்டால் அவர்களுக்கு சௌகர்யமாகத்தான் இருக்கும். அங்கு காலனியில் 500 நடுத்தர வகுப்பினர் குடும்பங்கள் இருக்கின்றார்கள். அங்கு 4,000 தொழிலாளர்கள் வசிப்பதற்கு இடம் இருக்கிறது. அங்கு 200, 300 ஏக்கர் நிலம் இருக்கிறது என்பது வாஸ்தவம்தான். டவுன்ஷிப்பாக மாற்றுவதற்கு முன் சர்க்கார் அந்த மக்களின் சௌகர்யங்களை கவனிக்க வேண்டும். உடனடியாக அங்குள்ள பொது மக்களைக் கலந்து அவர்களுடைய பிரச்சனை என்ன, அவைகளை நிரந்தரமாக தீர்ப்பதற்கு என்ன செய்யவேண்டும் என்பதையும், விவசாயிகளுக்கு வேண்டிய பூமிகளை அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுப்பதற்கும் முன் கூட்டியே ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும். எந்த குடியானவர்கள் அங்கு நிலங்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டிருந்தார்கள் என்பதை தெரிந்து அவர்களுக்கு முதலில் வேறுநிலம் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். அதற்கு திட்டவாட்டமான ஒரு முடிவுக்கு வரவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது மேட்டூரில் நில ஆர்ஜிதம் செய்து அங்குள்ளவர்களுக்கு கஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டது போல் இங்கும் ஏற்படக்கூடாது. உடனடியாக இப்பொழுது செய்ய வேண்டியது என்னவென்றால் இப்பொழுது சில கிராமங்களுக்கு நஷ்ட ஈடு கொடுத்துவிட்டு டவுன்ஷிப் ஏற்படும்போது அங்குள்ள ஏரியாவை விஸ்தரித்து விவசாயிகளுக்கு அருகதையான பூமிகளை இப்பொழுதே திருப்பிக் கொடுக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். இதைப் பற்றி மராமத்து இலாகாவை ஆலோசனை கேட்டால் பின்னால் மண் அனை போடுவதற்கு வேண்டும், அதற்கு எவ்வளவு நாள் ஆகும் என்று சொல்லமுடியாது என்று சொல்லுவார்கள். அது ஒரு டெக்னிகல் அப்ஜெக்ஷன். (technical objection). அந்த மாதிரியான நிலைமை ஏற்படாமல் விவசாயிகளுக்கு அந்த பூமிகளில் முன் உரிமை வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது பூமி தங்களது என்று சொல்வதற்கு உரிமை இல்லை. ஆகவே டவுன்ஷிப் வருவதற்குமுன் அங்கு பொதுக்கூட்டங்கள் போட்டு அவர்களுடைய கோரிக்கைகளை கேட்டு அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டியவைகளைச் செய்ய ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும். அத்துடன் அந்த இரண்டு கிராமங்களையும் இதில் சேர்க்காமல் இருந்தால் நல்லதாக இருக்கும். பிறகு அங்குள்ள எல்லா பிரச்சனைகளையும் டவுன்ஷிப் ஏற்படுவதற்கு முன் தீர்த்து வைக்க வேண்டும். அத்துடன் காலனி கிராமங்களில் உள்ள விவசாய மக்களுக்கு 30 ஏக்கர் வரை அவர்களுக்கு பூமி கொடுக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். இவைகளுக்கு எல்லாம் முதலில் ஒரு தீர்மானம் செய்து கொண்டு பின்னால் டவுன்ஷிப்பினை வைக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

[7th August 1954]

3 15 P.m. SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த மசோதாவில் கண்டிருக்கிறபடி பவானிசாகர் பிரதேசத்தை டவுன்ஷிப்பாக அமைக்க வேண்டும் என்கின்ற நோக்கத்தை ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆனால் இந்த டவுன்ஷிப் கமிட்டியை அமைக்கும் முறையை எங்களால் ஒப்புக்கொள்ள முடியவில்லை. ஜனநாயகத்திற்கு முறையை முறையில் நியமிக்கப்பட்ட அதிகாரிகளிடம் இவ்வளவு பெரிய காலனியை நிர்வகிக்க வேண்டிய பொறுப்பை ஒப்படைப்பது சரியல்ல என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். இந்த கமிட்டியை தேர்தல் மூலமாக தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட மெம்பர்களைக்கொண்டு அமைக்க வேண்டும். அங்கு வசிக்கக்கூடிய அதிகாரிகள் பெரும்பாலும் பவானிசாகரில் வேலை செய்து கொண்டிருக்கும் சர்க்கார் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் தான். இன்றும் பார்த்தால் மின்சார நிலையம் அமைக்கப்படலாம். அது சம்பந்தமான உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களும் ஊழியர்களும் அங்கு வசிக்க நேரிடும். ஆகவே இது சர்க்காருடைய நேரடியான கவனத்தின் கீழ் டவுன்ஷிப்பாக அமைக்கப்பட வேண்டும் என்ற அவசியம் இருந்தாலும்கூட இந்த டவுன்ஷிப் கமிட்டி முனிசிபல் ஆக்டில் இருக்கக்கூடிய அதிகாரங்களை வகிக்கக்கூடிய வசதி இருப்பதால் இந்த கமிட்டியானது தேர்தல் மூலமாக தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்படவேண்டும். இதை உடனடியாக ஆலோசனை பண்ணி முடிவு செய்யவேண்டியது அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே இதை கவனிக்க ஒன்று இதை செலக்ட் கமிட்டிக்கு விடவேண்டும். அல்லது இந்தத் திருத்தத்தை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். அது வரையில் இந்த ஆலோசனையை ஒத்திவைக்கவேண்டும் என்கின்ற யோசனையை நான் சொல்ல வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. தவிர இவையெல்லாம் சிரமமாக இருக்கும். அங்கு ஜனங்கள் இருக்க மாட்டார்கள் என்ற சந்தேகத்தை மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொல்லலாம். இதற்கு ஒரு உதாரணம் சொல்லலாம். இப்பொழுது பொன்மலையில் காலனி இருக்கிறது. மத்திய சர்க்காருக்குச் சொந்தமான காலனி அது. அங்கு நிலம், கட்டடம், ரோட், லைட், எல்லாம் மத்திய சர்க்காருக்குச் சொந்தமானது. அப்படி இருந்தாலும்கூட அங்கே வசிக்கும் ரயில்வே தோழிலாளர்களாலே தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்படக்கூடிய ஒரு கமிட்டி அந்த நிர்வாகத்தை நடத்திக் கொண்டுவருகிறது. இதை ஒரு உதாரணமாக பின்பற்றி தொழிலாளர்கள், அவர்களுடைய குடும்பம், வியாபாரிகள், முதலியவர்கள் பவானிசாகர் கிராமங்களில் இருந்தால் அவர்கள் எல்லோரையும் வோட்டர்களாக ஏற்படுத்தி அவர்கள் மூலமாக தேர்ந்தெடுத்து ஒரு கமிட்டியை அமைக்க வேண்டும். தன் தலைவரை அந்தக் கமிட்டியே தேர்ந்தெடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். அந்த உரிமையைக் கொடுத்து கமிட்டி அமைக்க வேண்டும். (P.W.D.) யின் கீழ் இருப்பதைக் காட்டிலும் இந்த முறையில் இருப்பது நல்லது என்று தோன்றுகிறது. ஆகவே இந்த யோசனைகளை சர்க்கார் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். அதைப் போலவே கனம் கருத்திருமன் சொன்னதுபோல் அங்குள்ள விவசாயிகளுக்கு நஷ்ட ஈடு கொடுக்க வேண்டும். அவர்களுடைய நிலங்களை சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் அவர்களுக்கு வேறு எங்கேயாவது நிலம் வாங்கிக் கொடுத்து உதவி செய்ய வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது எடுத்துக்கொள்ளக்கூடிய நிலங்களை பாதுகாக்க வேண்டியது அவசியம், என்பனவற்றைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் என் னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

3-20 P.m. *SRI K. S. ARDHANARESWARA GOUNDER :—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கனம் மராமத்திலாகா மந்திரி அவர்கள் கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லா விஜயன் பவானிசாகர் பிரதேசத்தில் டவுன்ஷிப் கமிட்டியை அமைக்க வேண்டுமென்பதற்காக ஒரு சட்டத்தை கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதை நான் ஆதரிக்கும் முன்பாக மேட்டூர் டவுன்ஷிப் கமிட்டி எவ்வாறு நடைபெற்று வருகின்றது என்கின்ற விஷயத்தை எடுத்துச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

“மேட்டூர் டவுன்ஷிப் கமிட்டி மிகவும் மோசமான நிலைமையில்தான் நடந்துவருகின்றது. அதனை நான் நேரிடையாகப் பார்க்கிறேன். அந்த டவுன்ஷிப் கமிட்டி ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டு பல வருஷங்கள் ஆகின்றன. இன்னும் ஒரு மெர்க்குரி லைட்கூடப் போடவில்லை. மெர்க்குரி லைட் போட

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வேண்டுமென்று அங்குள்ள மில் தொழிலாளர்கள் எவ்வளவோ கேட்டுக் கொண்டும் இதுவரையிலும் போடவில்லை. அந்தக் கமிட்டியில் பெரும்பாலும் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள்தான் மெம்பர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் தாங்கள் அவ்வூரில் 6 மாதத்திற்கு இருப்போமோ ஒரு வருஷத்திற்கு இருப்போமோ என்ற எண்ணத்தில் கொஞ்சம்கூட அக்கறை செலுத்துவதே கிடையாது. அங்குள்ள ஜனங்களுக்கு குடிப்பதற்குத் கூட தண்ணீர் வசதி கிடையாது. கக்கூஸ் வசதி கிடையாது. இப்படிப்பட்ட சேவலமான முறையில் அது நடந்துவரும் விஷயம் சர்க்காருக்கும் தெரிந்திருக்கும் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கும் தெரியும். முன்பே ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் டவுன்ஷிப் கமிட்டிகளே சரியான முறையில் நடக்காதபோது இன்றைக்கு பவானிசாகர் டவுன்ஷிப் கமிட்டியை அமைப்பது ரொம்பவும் பொருத்தமற்றதாகும். மேட்டூர் பகுதி மக்கள் அந்த மேட்டூர் டவுன்ஷிப் கமிட்டியை எடுத்துவிட்டு மறுபடியும் முனிசிபல் லிட்டியையே கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமென்று விரும்புகிறார்கள். ஆனால் அதனை எப்படி எடுத்துச் சொல்வது என்றுதான் அவர்களுக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. அதையும் கூடிய சீக்கிரத்தில் டவுன்ஷிப்பிலிருந்து முனிசிபாலிட்டியாக மாற்றிவிட்டால் கூட நன்மையாக இருக்கும். ஆகவே இப்பொழுது பவானிசாகர் டவுன்ஷிப் கமிட்டியை ஏற்படுத்த முன் வந்திருப்பது அவ்வளவு சரியல்ல. ஆனால் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொல்லலாம், அந்தப் பிரதேசத்தில் மக்களே கிடையாது, சொத்துக்கள் பெரும்பாலும் சர்க்காருடையது, ஆகவே தான் டவுன்ஷிப் கமிட்டியை ஏற்படுத்துகிறோம் என்பதாக. இப்பொழுது ஏற்படுத்தினாலும்கூட இன்னும் ஐந்து வருஷத்திலாவது அதை மறுபடியும் மாற்றி முனிசிபாலிட்டியாகச் செய்வதே நல்லது என்று நான் அபிப்பிராயப்படுகிறேன். ஆகவே இந்த மசோதாவை ஒரு பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டிக்கு விட்டு இவ்விஷயங்களை எல்லாம் நன்கு பரிசீலனை செய்வதே உசிதமென்றும், அதற்குப் பிறகு சட்டமாகச் செய்தால்தான் நல்லது என்றும் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு நான் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“Sir, as has been stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, this Bill is the result of the Lower Bhavani Scheme. In ancient times, townships grew around temples, but in this age of industry it is no wonder that townships spring up around river valley schemes. At this stage, I would like to impress upon the Minister that a river valley scheme brings in its train not only the problem of townships but also several other problems. Recently the Deputy Minister for Planning in the Central Government, addressing about seventy-five thousand people who had been dispossessed as a result of the execution of the Damodar Valley Project, said : ‘Government are not satisfied with merely giving lands and money to the dispossessed; they want also to rehabilitate them to their original position.’ This means that the execution of big river valley schemes brings with it the problem of rehabilitation. Of course, the Hon. Deputy Minister's statement implied that it was the duty of the Government to give relief and rehabilitate those who had been dispossessed by such schemes in the interests of the community. But I regret to say that our Government have done nothing to provide relief or rehabilitation—let alone adequate relief or rehabilitation—to those who have been affected by such schemes. This morning a statement was made in this House that compensation was paid to the house-owners and that nothing else remained to be done by the Government. As a matter of fact, when such schemes are executed, those who get the compensation or any other benefit that is awarded for the acquisition of the land are people who are probably

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far away from the area. But those who are dispossessed are men on the spot and they get nothing. I believe the hon. Member who spoke a few moments before made it plain that these problems still remained in the Lower Bhavani area. Those who had been tilling the lands that have been acquired and those who had been residing in the huts or houses that have been acquired are not the persons who get the compensation. I do not want to digress and draw instances from the working of the Malampuzha Scheme. Inasmuch as this is a difficulty arising from the working of a river valley scheme, I would like to impress upon the Government that it is their duty to give as much relief and rehabilitation as possible to those thrown out of their lands and thrown out of work. While we, the people of Malabar generally, welcome the Malampuzha Scheme and the benefits it confers, our hearts bleed when we think of the ten thousand or so people who have been dispossessed and have become destitutes. About 2,497 acres of double-crop land and 1,000 acres of single crop-land have been acquired for the Malampuzha Scheme and these lands were cultivated by about four hundred verumpattam tenants and their families. Not one pie out of the compensation paid for the acquisition of these lands has gone to these verumpattam tenants who have been the tillers of the soil. We must know that a large number of agricultural labourers were employed on cultivating these three thousand odd acres of land. As a result of the storing up of the reservoir, all these people have been rendered homeless, landless and workless. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam: 'We shall not take up any scheme in Malabar!') We must take up schemes. The Malampuzha river flows by the side of mountain and a hill tribe known as Adivasis are living in huts on the mountain slopes. As water rose in the reservoir, they had to climb higher and higher without any help. These are the necessary consequences, but the Government must face them and help the affected people to stand on their own legs. I regret the interruption of the Hon. Finance Minister. It does not follow from my statement that schemes should not be taken up in Malabar or anywhere else. It means that schemes should be taken up but that the evils should be remedied."

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Sir, I have gone through the Statement of Objects and Reasons for constituting a Township Committee for the Bhavanisagar area. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam: 'Has the hon. Member visited the Bhavanisagar area?') I have not visited the area. The object of this Bill is to provide facilities for the residents and to control the area by the officials living in that area. We generally disagree with the method of constituting the Committee. Members of the Township Committee are nominated instead of being elected. I want to throw a small suggestion before the Government concerning a different area which also needs immediate attention by the Government of Madras. I am referring to the village known as Mamallapuram, familiarly known as Mahabalipuram, a sea-shore village in Chingleput district. This place has been attracting visitors and tourists from all over the world. It is famous for the Pallava

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school of sculpture. It contains works of historical importance: there are stone carvings and temples carved out of a single stone which are a standing monument of the high level of sculpture that has been attained in South India.

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

" This has been there uncared for for the past seven centuries though the Protector of Ancient Monuments is the officer who has been put in charge of the area. I know I am digressing from the subject on hand, but I am arguing why a township should not be constituted for this area which attracts plenty of tourists from all over the world. Recently, there has been a suggestion to open a Tourist Home in that area. The Hon. Ministers in charge of Finance and Public Works have inspected the area and have selected a spot also for the purpose. The point I am driving at is that it is a centre which attracts international personages and which needs to be taken due care of by the Government of Madras. The local people are not in a position to improve the locality with the result that it is in a very dilapidated condition. I request the Government to come forward with another Bill to constitute a township for Mahabalipuram at least in the next session."

* DR. K. B. MENON :—" Mr. Speaker, I wish to view the whole problem purely from the point of view of self-Government. It seems that the Government are interested in having townships in a number of places. This is the second Bill that they are introducing and the second effort that they are making in order to constitute townships. A township was sought to be constituted for Courtallam on the ground that the place was a sanatorium and that the Government should have control over it so that it might be made attractive for tourists. The Government have a township in Mettur where there is a dam and I had occasion very recently to visit Mettur and see how that township was being administered. The township in Mettur, as I have seen it, is a disgrace. It has an income of Rs. 2 lakhs and a population, I believe, of over 25,000. The condition of the roads is disgraceful. The living quarters of the workers are not worth human habitation. The President of the Township is the Executive Engineer who knows nothing about public life and who does not understand the people. If this is a sample of a township, I feel that there should be no townships at all. When we have panchayats and local self-Government, I do not see any reason why the Government should have the power to nominate committees and have control over the townships. If the method of constituting townships is liberalized like that of panchayats, municipalities or corporations and if all the members of the Township Committee are elected, I certainly have no objection to the constitution of townships. I, therefore, feel that the Government should not make it a policy to constitute townships where there are hydro-electric installations or where there are tourist centres. Such places should not be controlled by the Government through township committees. They should be administered by elected municipalities over which the people would have control, and the Government may help them with advice and guidance."

[7th August 1954]

3-34
p.m.

* **SRI A. RATNAM** :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, பவானிசாகர் டவுன்ஷிப் கமிட்டி மசோதாவைப்பற்றி ஆராய்ச்சி செய்யப்படுகிறதே இன்றையதினம் ஆட்சியாளர்களால் ஜனநாயகம் எப்படி சீரழிக்கப்படுகிறது என்பதை வருத்தத்துடன் சொல்ல வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. ஜனநாயகமுறைப்படி மக்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட பிரதிநிதிகளைக் கொண்டு நடைபெற்றுவரும் தொப்பம்பாளையம், குருவாய் போன்ற பஞ்சாயத்துகளில் இருக்கும் பிரதேசங்களை ஒன்றாகச் சேர்த்து இலைகளுக்கு பவானிசாகர் டவுன்ஷிப் கமிட்டி நிறுவ உத்தேசித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அரசாங்கத்தாரால் நியமனம் செய்யப்படும் இக்கமிட்டியில் 6 மெம்பர்கள் இருப்பார்கள். இவர்கள் அந்தப் பிராந்திய நிர்வாகத்தில், குறிப்பாக ரோடுகள் போடுதல், தண்ணீர் வசதி, சுகாதார வசதி, விளக்கு வசதி போன்றவைகளைச் செய்து வருவார்கள். இந்தக் கமிட்டியில் உத்தியோகப்பற்றற்றவர்கள் இரண்டு பேர்கள் இருப்பார்கள் என்றும் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. சர்க்கார் நியமிக்கப்படும் இந்த அதிகாரிகள் வேறு நாட்டிலிருந்து இங்கே வந்துவிடப்போவதில்லை யென்றாலும்கூட மக்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட பிரதிநிதிகளைக் கொண்டே இதன் நிர்வாகத்தை நடத்துவதுதான் சரியானதாகும். அந்தப் பிரதிநிதிகள் பணத்தை எந்த வகையிலும் துர்வினியோகம் செய்ய வழியேகிடையாது. ஏனென்றால் எந்தத் திட்டத்தைப் போட்டாலும் அந்தத்திட்டத்தை சர்க்கார் அங்கீகரிக்கும்முன் அவைகளை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவரும் அதிகாரம் அவர்களுக்குக் கிடையாது. ஆகவே ஜனநாயகம் நாட்டில் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று விரும்பும் என் போன்றவர்களின் ஆரை அந்த ஆட்சி அதிகாரத்தை மக்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்படும் பிரதிநிதிகளிடமால் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்பதே யாகும். எனவே டவுன்ஷிப்பிக்கு நியமித்தாலும்கூட இதன் அங்கத்தினர்கள் அரசாங்கத்தாரால் நியமனம் செய்யப்படுவதற்குப் பதிலாக மக்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டவர்களாக இருத்தல் நலமென்று கருதுகிறேன். அது ஜனநாயக முறைப்படி இருக்குமென்றும் நம்புகிறேன். மேலும் இந்தக்கமிட்டியில் 6 பேர்களில் உத்தியோகப்பற்றற்றவர்கள் இரண்டு பேர்கள் தான் இருப்பார்கள் என்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. உத்தியோகப்பற்றற்றவர்கள் குறைந்தது மூன்று பேர்களாவது இருக்கும்படியாகச் செய்வதும் முக்கியமாகும். பொதுவாக, இந்த மசோதாவில் பல திருத்தங்கள் செய்யப்படவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அந்தத் திருத்தங்களையெல்லாம் சர்க்கார் கொண்டுவரவேண்டியது ரொம்பவும் அவசியமென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு என் வார்த்தையை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

3-40
p.m.

* **SRI K. V. RAMASWAMY** :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த டவுன்ஷிப் கமிட்டியானது அங்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய மக்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்படாமல் சர்க்காரால் நியமிக்கப்படவேண்டும் என்பதை மாதிரம் நான் எதிர்க்கிறேன். இது ஜனநாயக சகாப்தம். எதுவும் பொதுமக்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்றும், அப்படி தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட சபையோ அல்லது ஸ்தாபனமோதான் நாட்டை நிர்வகிக்க வேண்டுமென்கிற மனப்பான்மை வளர்ந்துவரக்கூடிய காலம் இது. சின்னஞ்சிறு கிராமங்கள் முதல் நகரப்பிரபாலனம் வரையில் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட சபையினால் நிர்வகிக்கப்பட்டு வருகின்றன. இப்படிப்பட்ட வழக்கம் சின்னஞ்சிறு கிராமங்கள் முதல் பெரிய நகரங்கள் வரையில் இருந்துவரும்போது, பவானிசாகரம் டவுன்ஷிப் கமிட்டியானது சர்க்காரால் நியமிக்கப்படவேண்டும் என்பதாக இந்த மசோதாவில் கூறப்படுகிறது. அதேசமயத்தில் இந்த மசோதாவைப் பிரேரிக்கும் போது, “இந்த பவானிசாகரம் டவுன்ஷிப் கமிட்டியானது மேட்டூர் டவுன்ஷிப் கமிட்டியை முன்மாதிரியாகக் கொண்டதாக இருக்கும்”, என்று கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். மேட்டூரிலிருந்து சமீபத்தில் திரும்பிவந்துள்ள கனம் டாக்டர் கே. பி. மேனன் அவர்கள் மேட்டூர் டவுன்ஷிப் இருக்கும்படியான நிலைமையை எடுத்துச் சொல்லியதையும் நாம் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். அந்த டவுன்ஷிப் கமிட்டியின் நிர்வாகம் எவ்வளவு மோசமாக இருக்கிறதென்பதை அவர் மிகத் தெளிவாக எடுத்துச் சொல்லிவிட்டார். தமிழ்நாட்டிலுள்ள ஆயிரக்கணக்கான ஏக்கர் நிலங்களுக்கு தண்ணீர் பாய்ச்சுவதற்கு உதவிகரமாக மேட்டூர் அணை இருக்கிறது. ஏராளமான தண்ணீர் அதில் தேங்குகிறது. ஆனால், அங்கு இருக்கும்படி

[7th August 1954] [Sri K. V. Ramaswamy]

யான தொழிலாளிகளும் இதர மக்களும் அங்கு என்ன நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று பார்த்தால், அவர்களுக்குத் தண்ணீர் வசதியோ மற்ற எந்தவிதமான சுகாதார வசதியோ கிடையாது. பல இடங்களுக்கு தண்ணீர் கொடுக்கக்கூடிய அந்த மேட்டூர் அணைக்கட்டுப் பிரதேசத்தில் வாழும் மக்கள் குடிதண்ணீர்வசதி கூட இல்லாமலிருப்பதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன? அங்குள்ள டவுன்ஷிப் கமிட்டியின் கவனக்குறைவுதான் என்று சொல்லத் தேவையில்லை. சுகாதார வசதியைப் பார்த்தாலும் சரி அங்கு மிகமோசமாக இருக்கிறது. அங்குள்ள கக்கூஸ் மோசமாகவும் நரகத்திற்கு ஒப்பாகவும் இருந்தது. அவ்வளவு அநாகரீகமாக அது வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நூற்றுக்கணக்கான தொழிலாளிகள் வாழும்படியான அந்த இடத்தில் கக்கூசுகள் இவ்வளவு மோசமான நிலையில் இருந்தால், அவர்கள் எப்படி ஆரோக்யமாக வாழமுடியும்? அங்கிருக்கக்கூடிய மக்கள் குடிதண்ணீர் வசதியின்றி, சுகாதார வசதியின்றி மிக அலட்சியப்படுத்தப்பட்டிருப்பதற்குக் காரணம் அங்கிருக்கக்கூடிய டவுன்ஷிப் கமிட்டியின் கவனக்குறைவுதான். அந்தக் கமிட்டியானது அங்குள்ள ஜனங்களுக்குப் பொறுப்பாளிகள் அல்ல. ஏனென்றால் அவர்கள் சர்க்காரால் நியமிக்கப்பட்டவர்கள். ஜனங்களுடைய நம்பிக்கைக்குப் பாத்திரமானவர்களாகவும், ஜனங்களுக்குப் பதில் சொல்லக் கடமைப்பட்டிருப்பவர்களாகவும் இருந்தால், நிச்சயமாக அந்த டவுன்ஷிப் கமிட்டியானது இதை கணக்கில் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளைச் செய்யும். ஆகவே, இத்தகைய டவுன்ஷிப் கமிட்டி, சர்க்காரால் நியமிக்கப்படவேண்டும் என்பதை நான் ஆட்சேபிப்பதோடு, தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட தலைவர்தான் அதனுடைய நிர்வாக அதிகாரியாக இருக்கவேண்டும், சர்க்கார் நிர்வாக அதிகாரி கூடாது என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு, என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.”

* **THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI** :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, the various hon. Members who have spoken on this measure have expressed great dissatisfaction at the way in which the township is to be introduced. Sir, I have, in my statement, clearly expressed the view that this area is essentially a Government colony for the present. When a number of non-officials get settled in that area we can think of entrusting the administration to a non-official body. Until then, we must have a township there. With this object only, I have come forward to seek the leave of the House to make it into a township. I concede that it is only for the sake of administrative convenience, a township has been proposed on a temporary basis. I do not for a moment claim that this is the method to administer the area, especially in the age of democracy, in which people's representatives have to be at the helm of affairs in such matters. That is why I cannot resist with emphasis the view expressed by hon. Members that the area should be administered by people's representatives. For want of time, I only plead that this Bill may be ushered in as a temporary measure. There is already another township in existence and about which also there were not many good things said now. If people have been thinking of a township of Courtallam, I should say that it is a different matter. Anyway, if the township of Courtallam could be tolerated, I only plead hard that this township could also be tolerated. As I have already pointed out, this is only a temporary measure brought forward for administrative convenience. The Executive Engineer is there. However, the Government do not take control immediately. The two panchayats need not have jurisdiction over this area. I have already referred to this matter in my statement.

[Raja Sri Shanmuga Rajeswara Sethupathi] [7th August 1954]

"Hon. Member Sri Karuthiruman who spoke on the Bill referred to various 'drawbacks' and various 'injustices,' as he called them. He said that some of the ryots have been dispossessed and have not been given facilities to cultivate the lands that may fall within the proposed township. I concede that this question and other questions like the payment of adequate compensation, etc., will have to be carefully looked into.

"Hon. Member Sri Narayana Kurup also referred to the case of the so-called 'dispossessed ryots.' I only wish to point out that when a big measure like this is being ushered in there are likely to be many drawbacks and all of them have to be looked into. I do concede that they will have to be looked into. I would only like to say that the question of compensation and other matters will be attended to by this body as well. The Government will give instructions to this Committee to look into all those grievances and to set right hard cases that deserve consideration. Therefore, I only plead before this House and request the hon. Members to approve this measure which has been brought forward on a temporary basis. Let them give us time to revise our policy as a whole in this matter, if necessary, and to see whether we can do away with townships if it should be necessary, and bring forward a comprehensive measure which will be acceptable to all concerned and which will fit in with the democratic set-up. This is all I can say in defence with reference to the various criticisms offered by the hon. Members who have spoken on the Bill. I request the House to pass this Bill with tolerance. I would remember every word that has been said on the floor of the House. I shall try to bring in reformation on the existing state of affairs. With these words, I appeal to the hon. Members to take this Bill into consideration. Let us carry on for the present and take time to improve matters in course of time. Thank you, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The question is—

'That the Bhavanisagar Township Bill, 1954, be taken into consideration at once.'

The motion was put and carried.

Clause 3.

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—"Sir, I move the following amendment standing in my name :—

'For the existing sub-clauses (1) and (2), substitute the following :—

"(1) For the purpose of administering the municipal affairs of the Bhavanisagar Township, a committee to be called the Bhavanisagar Township Committee (hereinafter referred to as Township Committee) consisting of eight members shall be constituted once in three years through election from among the employees and the local population.

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(2) One of the members of the Township Committee shall be elected as its Chairman."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—"I second the amendment, Sir."

SRI K. V. RAMASAMY :—"Sir, I move the following amendment standing in my name :—

'For the existing sub-clause (1), substitute the following :—

"(1) For the purpose of administering the municipal affairs of the Bhavanisagar Township, a committee to be called the Bhavanisagar Township Committee consisting of six members shall be elected by the employees and the local people."

SRI T. S. ARDHANARI :—"I second the amendment, Sir."

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—"Sir, I move the following amendment standing in my name :—

'In sub-clause (1), for the words "consisting of six members non-officials", substitute the words "consisting of seven members who shall be elected by the adult inhabitants of the area having right to franchise under the Township".

SRI P. VENKATESHA SHOLAGAR :—"I second the amendment, Sir."

SRI A. RATNAM :—"Sir, I move the following amendment standing in my name :—

'In sub-clause (1)—

"(a) for the words 'six members' occurring in lines 7 and 8, substitute the words 'seven members'.

(b) for the word 'two' occurring in the last line, substitute the word 'three'."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—"I second the amendment, Sir."

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—"Sir, I move—

'In sub-clause (1)—

"(a) for the word 'six' occurring in lines 7 and 8, substitute the word 'seven'.

(b) for the word 'two' occurring in the last line, substitute the word 'four'."

SRI K. V. RAMASAMY :—"I second the amendment, Sir."

SRI K. V. RAMASAMY :—"Sir, I move—

'For the existing sub-clause (2), substitute the following :—

"(2) One of the members of the Township Committee shall be elected to be its Chairman by the members."

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SRI P. VENKATESHA SHOLAGAR :—“ I second the amendment, Sir.”

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—“ Sir, I move—

‘ For the existing sub-clause (2), substitute the following :—

“(2) The State Government shall take steps—

‘ (a) to elect a Chairman of the Township Committee from among its members; and

(b) an Executive Officer (not being a member of the Township Committee) shall be appointed by the Township Committee, if it so thinks, in consultation with the State Government.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“ I second the amendment, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Clause 3 as well as all the amendments are before the House for discussion.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“ Are we not considering the Bill clause by clause?”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Yes. We have taken up Clause 3 for discussion. All these amendments are to that clause.”

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p.m.

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொடுத்த உறுதிமொழிக்குப் பிறகும் கூட இந்தத் திருத்தத்தைப் பிரேரிக்கவேண்டிய அவசியம் இருக்கிறதென்றுதான் நான் கருதுகிறேன். தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட அங்கத்தினர்களைக்கொண்ட ஒரு கமிட்டியை நியமிப்பதில் எந்தவிதமான கஷ்டங்கள் இருப்பதாகவும், அதற்குள்ள காரணங்கள் என்னவென்பதையும் மந்திரி அவர்கள் எடுத்துக் கூறவில்லை. அவகாசம் போதவில்லை என்று மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொல்லலாம். இத்தனை வருஷகாலமாக இந்தப் பிரதேசம் நிர்வாக அதிகாரியின் நேரடியான நிர்வாகத்தின்கீழ் இருந்து வந்திருக்கிறது. இன்னும் ஆறு மாதகாலம் அவகாசம் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு விரிவான மசோதாவைக் கொண்டுவரலாம் அப்படிச் செய்வதில் எந்தவிதமான கஷ்டமும் இருப்பதாக நான் நினைக்கவில்லை. டவுன்ஷிப் என்ற வார்த்தைக்கே அருவருப்பு ஏற்படக்கூடிய முறையிலே மேட்டூர் டவுன்ஷிப்பின் நிர்வாகம் இருந்துவருகிறதென்பதைப் பற்றி ஐல அங்கத்தினர்கள்—சர்க்கார்த் தரப்பு அங்கத்தினர்கள் உட்பட—பேசியதை மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கு ஞாபகப்படுத்த விரும்புகிறேன். நியமிக்கப்பட்ட அங்கத்தினர்கள் என்று சொல்லக்கூடிய காலத்தில் உயர்தர அதிகாரிகளாகவே நியமிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். உத்தியோகப்பற்றற்ற அங்கத்தினர்கள் என்று சொல்லும்போது யாராவது இரண்டு கண்டிராக்டர்கள்—அதிலும் எக்ஸ்ப்ளூடிவ் இன்ஜினீருக்கு வேண்டியவர்களாகப் பார்த்து—நியமிக்கப்படுவார்கள். மேட்டூர் டவுன்ஷிப் கமிட்டியில் இருக்கக்கூடிய அங்கத்தினர்கள் கிட்டத்தட்ட அப்படித்தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். டவுன்ஷிப் கமிட்டியில் நியமனம் வேண்டுமென்பதற்காக கண்டிராக்டர்கள் கடர் சட்டை போட்டுக்கொள்வார்கள். காங்கிரசிலே சேர்ந்து கமிட்டியில் அங்கத்தினர்களான சில கண்டிராக்டர்களை நான் பார்க்கக்கூடிய சந்தர்ப்பமும் ஏற்பட்டது. அப்படிப்பட்ட டவுன்ஷிப் கமிட்டியானது உண்மையிலேயே மக்களுடைய பிரதிநிதியாக இருந்து, ஜனங்களுடைய குறைகளைத் தீர்க்கக்கூடிய கமிட்டியாக இருக்கமுடியாது. ஆகவே, இந்தத் திருத்தத்தை ஏற்று

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கொள்ளவேண்டும். இதை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவர அவகாசம் வேண்டுமென்றால் ஆறு மாத காலம் வேண்டுமானாலும் இந்தச் சபை அனுமதிக்கலாம். சட்டமியற்றக்கூடிய காலத்தில் செவ்வையாகச் செய்யவேண்டும் என்பதுதான் என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். ஆகவே, என்னுடைய திருத்தத்தை நான் பிரேரித்திருக்கிறேன்.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ இந்தத் திருத்தத்தை நான் 3-53 ஆதரிக்கிறேன். இந்த மசோதாவின் அடிப்படையான போக்குக்கு எதிராக இந்த அசெம்பிளியில் கிளப்பப்பட்ட குரல்கள்—எல்லாப் பகுதிகளிலிருந்தும் எதிர்ப்புகள் கிளப்பப்பட்டன—எல்லாவற்றையும் கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருந்தும் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் பிரசங்கத்திற்குப் பிறகு, அதை எதிர்த்துப் பேசுவது கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. இருந்தபோதிலும்கூட அவர் ஆரம்பத்தில் கொடுத்திருக்கக்கூடிய காரணங்களைப் பார்த்தால் அவருடைய பதில் அவ்வளவு தூரம் சரியானதாக இருக்காது என்று சுட்டிக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன்.

“ பவானிசாகரத்திற்கு டவுன்ஷிப் கமிட்டி வைப்பது என்று சொன்னால் டவுன்ஷிப் கமிட்டியின் பிரதானமான வேலை என்ன? அங்கு இருக்கும் படியான சர்க்கார் சொத்துக்களைப் பாதுகாப்பது அல்ல அதனுடைய வேலை. சர்க்காருடைய சொத்துக்கள் வீடுகளாக இருக்கும் அல்லது பாக்கடிகளாக இருக்கும். அவைகளைப் பாதுகாப்பது அல்ல டவுன்ஷிப் கமிட்டியின் நோக்கம். டவுன்ஷிப் கமிட்டியின் நோக்கமும் வேலையும் எப்படி இருக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் அங்கு வசிக்கும் ஜனங்களுடைய சாதாரண வாழ்க்கைக்கு வேண்டிய அத்தியாவசியமான விஷயங்கள்—அதாவது முனிசிபல் விவகாரங்கள்—இவைகளைப்பற்றி கவனிப்பதுதான் அவர்களுடைய நோக்கமாக இருக்கவேண்டும். அப்படி இருக்கக்கூடிய கமிட்டியானது அதிகாரிகளைக்கொண்டு நியமிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தால் அதன் விளைவுகள் என்ன ஆகும் என்பதை நாம் ஞாபகத்தில் வைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். அங்கு இருக்கக்கூடியவர்கள் யார்? வேலை செய்யக்கூடிய தொழிலாளிகளும், சர்க்கார் குமாஸ்தாக்கள் போன்ற சிப்பந்திகளும்தான் அங்கு இருக்கிறார்கள். மேல் அதிகாரிகளைக் கொண்ட ஒரு கமிட்டியை அமைத்து அந்த அதிகாரிகள் ஏதாவது தவறு செய்தால், அவர்களிடத்தில் போய் அங்குள்ள சிப்பந்திகள் முறையிடுவதற்கு பயம் ஏற்படும். மேலே சென்று முறையிட்டால் தங்களுடைய உத்தியோகத்திற்கு ஏதாவது ஆபத்து ஏற்படுமோ என்ற பீதி ஏற்படக்கூடிய நிலைமை இருக்குமேயல்லாது தொழிலாளிகள் அவர்களிடத்தில் சென்று முறையிடமாட்டார்கள். குமாஸ்தாக்களும், தொழிலாளிகளும் அதிகாரிகளைக் கொண்ட ஒரு கமிட்டியிடம் முறையிட்டுக்கொள்வதற்கு அஞ்சுவார்கள். ஆகவே, அதிகாரிகளைக் கொண்ட ஒரு கமிட்டியை அங்கு ஒரு நிமிஷத்திற்கு வைப்பதுகூட சரியல்ல. அப்படிச் செய்தால், எந்த மக்களுக்காக இந்தக் கமிட்டி ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருப்பதாகக் கூறப்படுகிறதோ, அந்த மக்களுடைய நலன்கள் கவனிக்கப்படும் என்பதற்கு எந்த விதமான உத்தரவாதமும் இருக்க முடியாது. அதற்கு நேர்மாறான விளைவுகள்தான் ஏற்படும் என்பதில் சந்தேகம் இல்லை.

“ கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கூறும் காரணம் என்ன?

‘ Many of the buildings are likely to be in the occupation of Government departments and Government staff and it is rather unnecessary and inappropriate that a Government colony consisting almost entirely of Government lands and property should be under the administration of a panchayat or panchayats, especially in the early stages before permanent non-official settlers come to the place and establish themselves.

அதாவது, உத்தியோகப்பற்றற்ற மற்ற ஜனங்களெல்லாம் இந்த இடத்திற்கு வந்து குடியேறுகிறவரையில், இந்த மாதிரியான ஒரு கமிட்டி அந்த இடத்தில் இருக்கவேண்டும், என்று சொல்லிவிட்டார். ஆகவே, உத்தியோகப்பற்றற்ற ஜனங்கள் பெருவாரியாக அந்த இடத்தில் வந்து குடியேறுகிறவரையில் இப்படிப்பட்ட ஒரு கமிட்டி அங்கே இருக்கும் என்பது அவருடைய பேச்சிலிருந்து தெள்ளத்தெளிவாகத் தெரிகிறது.

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

[Sri P. Ramamurthi] [7th August 1954]

“மேட்டூர் டவுன்ஷிப்பைப்பற்றி எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். மேட்டூர் அணைக்கட்டியது 1926-வது வருஷத்திலே என்று நினைக்கிறேன். அதற்குப் பிறகு 1930-32-ம் வருஷத்தில் அங்கு ஒரு கமிட்டி ஏற்பட்டது. இன்றைக்குக்கூட அங்கு வேலை செய்யும்படியான உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களைத்தவிர, சர்க்கார் சிப்பந்திகளைத்தவிர, உத்தியோகப்பற்றற்றவர்கள் இன்றைக்கும் அங்கு மெஜாரிட்யாக இருக்கவில்லை. ஆகவே, இந்த ஷரத்தின் அடிப்படையிலே பவானிசாகரத்தில் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட கமிட்டி ஏற்படுத்தப்படும் என்பது சர்க்காருடைய கொள்கையாக இருக்குமானால், நான் நிச்சயமாகக் கூறுகிறேன், மேட்டூரில் எப்படி ஒரு கமிட்டி இன்னும் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்படவில்லையோ, அதைப் போலவேதான் பவானிசாகரத்திலும் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட கமிட்டி ஏற்படப்போவதில்லை. இந்த இடங்களிலே கண்டிராக்டர்களைத் தவிர, பாக்கி இருக்கக்கூடிய உத்தியோகப்பற்றற்ற ஜனங்கள் அதிகமாகக் குடியேறப்போவதில்லை. சர்க்கார் சிப்பந்திகள், தொழிலாளிகள்தான் அங்கு பெருவாரியாக வசிக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய சுகாதார வசதிகள், குடி தண்ணீர் வசதிகள் போன்ற முனிசிபல் விகாரங்களைக் கவனிப்பது தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்படாத கமிட்டியினால் ஆக்கக்கூடிய காரியம் அல்ல. மந்திரி அவர்களுடைய வாதமானது அவர்களை இப்பொழுதுவதாக இருக்கிறதேயொழிய, அவர்களுக்கு எந்த விதமான நன்மையைச் செய்வதாக இருக்காது. ஆகவே, இந்தத் திருத்தத்தை ஏற்றுக்கொள்வதென்றும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கின்றேன்.”

* SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have moved three amendments by which I wish to bring five points for the consideration of the Government. The first point is with regard to the election of the Committee. Many hon. Members have given expression to the sentiment and the right demand of the people that it should be an elected body. So, I am not going to repeat anything upon that. I wish to say that I fully endorse the views expressed on the floor of the House. I shall pass on to the other points raised by my amendments, especially those relating to the appointment of the Executive Officer and increasing the number of non-official members, because I know from my past experience of the speeches and statements made by Hon. Ministers that the demand of the House that there should be an elected body is not going to be accepted by the Government for some flimsy reason or other.

“ Sir, I do not see any reason why the Government should think of imposing a Chairman on the six nominated members. These members themselves are nominated by the Government. Therefore, I do not see the reason why these nominated members should not be allowed to elect a Chairman from amongst them. Even that the Government are not willing to allow. They want to impose a Chairman selected by them.

“ Another thing is with regard to the appointment of the Executive Officer. I am against the principle of Government appointing the Executive Officer. From our experience with regard to the administration of the various panchayats in Malabar, we know that the appointment of Executive Officers in certain cases is not at all warranted. In the case under discussion, it is possible that the Township Committee may think that there is no

[Sri T. C. Narayanan Nambiar] 7th August 1954]

need for an Executive Officer at all. In such a case, the Township Committee should have free scope and an Executive Officer should not be imposed upon this Township Committee when the Committee thinks it unnecessary. When the Committee itself thinks it necessary, then they may themselves appoint an officer. Therefore, the power of appointment of an Executive Officer should be vested in the Township Committee and not in the Government. Of course, the Committee can have consultations with the Government in this matter.

“ Again, with regard to the non-official members in the Committee, it is provided that there shall be only two non-official members out of the six. I would like to say that the non-official members of the Committee should at least be allowed to be in a majority over the officials. Only with this view, I have moved my amendment suggesting the substitution of the word ‘four’ for ‘two’ occurring in the last line of sub-clause (1). I hope the Government will accept my amendment in the light of the arguments I have set forth above.”

* SRI A. RATNAM :—“ கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது இந்த பவானிசாகர் டவுன்ஷிப் கமிட்டியில் ஆட்சியாளரால் நியமிக்கப்பட்டவர்களால் இந்த இடம் பராமரிக்கப்படும் என்ற நோக்கத்துடன் இந்த மசோதாவை கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த மசோதாவானது ஜனநாயக அடிப்படையிலே இல்லாதிருந்தபோதிலும், இதை வரவேற்க வேண்டியதாயுள்ளது. அரசாங்கத்தாரால் நியமிக்கப்படும் இந்தக் கமிட்டியில் அறு நபர்கள் இருப்பார்கள், அவர்களில் நான்கு பேர்கள் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களாகவும் மற்ற இரண்டு நபர்கள் உத்தியோகப் பற்றற்றவர்களாகவும் இருப்பார்கள். ஜனநாயக முறைப்படி மக்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்படாமல், இவர்கள் எல்லோரும் ஆட்சியாளர்களுக்கு வேண்டியவர்களாகவும், உறவினர்களாகவும் இருப்பார்களே தவிர வேறு எந்தவிதமான மாறுபாட்டையும் காணமுடியாது. இப்பொழுது ஏற்படப்போகும் புதிய நகரத்திலே செய்யவேண்டிய காரியங்கள் பல இருக்கின்றன. ரோடு வசதி, கல்வி வசதி, தண்ணீர் வசதி, விளக்கு வசதி போன்ற அத்தியாவசியமான வசதிகளைச் செய்தாகவேண்டும். நெருப்பு பிடித்தால் அதை அணைப்பதற்கு, தீ அணைக்கும் வண்டிகளை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். இப்படியெல்லாம் செய்யும் காலத்தில் ஒரு சிலர்தான் எல்லா வசதிகளையும் பெறமுடியும் தவிர, பெரும்பாலான பட்டாளி மக்களுக்கும், பிற்பட்ட இனத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களுக்கும், தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட இனத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களுக்கும் ஒருவிதமான நன்மையும் ஏற்படப்போவது கிடையாது. கன்ட்ராக்டர்களாக அமர்த்தப்பட்ட பெரும் பணக்காரர்களெல்லாம் மெம்பர்கள் ஆவார்கள். அவர்களின் உதவியைக்கொண்டு ஒரு சிலர் வேண்டியவைகளெல்லாம் பெறுவார்கள். இதில் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறவர்களெல்லாம் தொழிலாளிகளும் ஏழைகளும் தான். இந்த டவுன்ஷிப் கமிட்டி ஏற்படுத்துவதில் முக்கியமாக ஆட்சியாளர்கள் கவனிக்கவேண்டியது என்னவென்றால் ஏழைகளைக்கொண்டும், பட்டாளி மக்களைக்கொண்டும் உருவாகப்போகும் இந்த நகரத்தில், அவர்களுக்கு நன்மை ஏற்படக்கூடிய வகையில் திருத்தங்கள் செய்யவேண்டும். யாருடைய உழைப்பினால், நெற்றி வியர்வையினால் ஜனநாயகத்தின் பெயரால் இந்த டவுன்ஷிப் உருவாகப்படுகிறதோ அவர்களை, அந்தப்பாட்டாளி மக்களை, உதாசீனப்படுத்தக்கூடாது என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். கிராமங்களை நகரமாக்குவதென்றால் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான, லட்சக்கணக்கான பணம் செலவுதிக்க வேண்டியதாயிருக்கிறது. இது சாதாரண காரியமல்ல. இங்கு வசிக்கும் ஜனத்தொகை விகிதாச்சாரத்திற்கு ஏற்றவண்ணம் அவர்களுக்கு இடவசதியும், மற்ற வசதிகளும் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். வீடுகள் அமைக்கப்படுவதிலும், ரோடுகள் போடுவதிலும் கான்ட்ராக்டர்கள்தான் கொள்ளை அடிக்கப்

[Sri A. Ratnam]

[7th August 1954]

போகிறார்கள். இந்தக் கண்டிப்புகள் பணக்காரர்களுக்கு மட்டும் உதவி செய்யாமல் ஏழைகளையும் கவனிக்குமாறு செய்யவேண்டும். ஏழைகளின் குரலை உதாசீனப்படுத்தலாகாது. அவர்களை நல்ல முறையில் நடத்தினால் ஜனநாயக ஆட்சிக்கே நன்மதிப்பு ஏற்படும்.

“இந்த டவுன்ஷிப் கமிட்டியில் இரண்டு உத்தியோகப்பற்றற்றவர்களை சேர்க்கப்போகிறார்கள். இதனால் ஒருவிதமான நன்மையும் ஏற்படப்போவ தில்லை. இதில் அமர்த்தப்படும் நபர்களெல்லாம் ஜனநாயக முறைக்கு முர ணாக ஆட்சியாளர்களால் நியமிக்கப்பட்டபோகிறார்கள். ஆகவே ஜனநாயகம் நாட்டில் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று விரும்பும் என்போன்றவர்களின் ஆசை, அந்த அதிகாரத்தை மக்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்படும் பிரதிநிதிகளுக்குத் தான் கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டும். இந்த அங்கத்தினர்கள் அரசாங்கத்தினரால் நியமிக்கப்படுவதை விட மக்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டவர்களாக இருந்தால், எல்லோருக்கும் ஏற்ற பலன் கிடைக்கும் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். மேலும் இந்தக் கமிட்டியில் நான்கு பேர்கள் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கும், இரண்டு பேர் கள் உத்தியோகப்பற்றற்றவர்களாகவும் இருக்கப்போகிறார்கள். இந்த இரண்டு நபர்கள் என்பதை மூன்று நபர்களாக மாற்றினால் நன்றியிருக்கும். அப்பொழுது உத்தியோகப்பற்றற்றவர்கள் மூன்றுபேராக இருப்பார்கள். அவர்களிலே ஒருவர் தலைவராக இருக்கலாம். இவ்விதமாக உத்தியோகப் பற்றற்றவர்கள் மூன்று பேர்களாக இருந்தால் ஜனங்களுக்கு நன்மையான காரியங்களைச் செய்யமுடியும் என்று கருதுகிறேன். ஆதலால் இந்தத் திருத்தத்தை ஜனங்களின் நன்மையைக் கருதி ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளுமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.”

4-10
p.m.

* THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHU-PATHI:—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while I oppose all the amendments before the House, I wish to assure hon. Members that the principles they have enunciated will be borne in mind when I bring in a comprehensive legislation affecting all townships inclusive of Mettur. Very soon it will be brought and the elective principle which is clamoured for so much by the members will be introduced in that legislation. (An hon. Member: ‘What about Courtallam?’). Courtallam stands on a different footing. This is a Government colony and when I bring in that comprehensive Bill, I shall bear in mind all the very nice suggestions, very good suggestions, that hon. Members have made here.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—“I shall now put all the amend-ments to vote. The question is—

‘For the existing sub-clauses (1) and (2), substitute the following:—

“(1) For the purpose of administering the municipal affairs of the Bhavanisagar Township, a committee to be called the Bhavanisagar Township Committee (hereinafter referred to as Township Committee) consisting of eight members shall be consti-tuted once in three years through election from among the employees and the local population.

(2) One of the members of the Township Committee shall be elected as its Chairman.”

The amendment was put and lost.

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DEPUTY SPEAKER:—“The question is—

‘For the existing sub-clause (1), substitute the following:—

“(1) For the purpose of administering the municipal affairs of the Bhavanisagar Township, a committee to be called the Bhavanisagar Township Committee consisting of six members shall be elected by the employees and the local people.”

The amendment was put and lost.

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—“The question is—

‘In sub-clause (1), for the words “consisting of six members . . . non-officials”, substitute the words “consisting of seven members who shall be elected by the adult inhabitants of the area having right to franchise under the Township”?’

The amendment was put and lost.

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—“The question is—

‘In sub-clause (1)—

“(a) for the words ‘six members’ occurring in lines 7 and 8, substitute the words ‘seven members’.

(b) for the word ‘two’ occurring in the last line, substi-tute the word ‘three’.”

The amendment was put and lost.

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—“The question is—

‘In sub-clause (1)—

“(a) for the word ‘six’ occurring in lines 7 and 8, substi-tute the word ‘seven’.

(b) for the word ‘two’ occurring in the last line, substi-tute the word ‘four’.”

The amendment was put and lost.

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—“The question is—

‘For the existing sub-clause (2), substitute the following:—

“(2) One of the members of the Township Committee shall be elected to be its Chairman by the members.”

The amendment was put and lost.

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—“The question is—

‘For the existing sub-clause (2), substitute the following:—

“(2) The State Government shall take steps—

‘(a) to elect a Chairman of the Township Committee from among its members; and

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(b) an executive officer (not being a member of the Township Committee) shall be appointed by the Township Committee, if it so thinks, in consultation with the State Government.' ' ' ' "

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 3 was put and carried.

Clause 4.

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"There is an amendment given notice of by Sri P. S. Krishnaswamy Ayyangar."

SRI P. S. KRISHNASWAMY AYYANGAR:—"I am not moving that amendment."

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI:—"I think the amendment will improve the language of this sub-clause. The hon. Member can move it."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"On a point of order, Sir. The hon. Member has stated categorically that he is withdrawing it. Now pressure is being brought upon him by the Minister in charge of the Bill. It is not in order."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"There is no question of withdrawing here. It is no point of order. The hon. Member Sri Krishnaswamy Ayyangar may move his amendment."

* SRI P. S. KRISHNASWAMY AYYANGAR:—"Sir, when I read this Clause I thought of the word 'applicable' and felt that it would be more appropriate here than the word 'applied'. Later when I referred to the previous Acts on townships, I saw the word 'applied' used there and thought that I, in conformity with the wording found in those Acts, need not move my amendment. Since, however, I feel that the word 'applicable' would be more appropriate, I move—

'In sub-clause (2) (a), for the word "applied", substitute the word "applicable".' "

The amendment was duly seconded.

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI:—"I accept the amendment."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'In sub-clause (2) (a), for the word "applied", substitute the word "applicable".' "

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 4, as amended, was put and carried.

Clause 5 was put and carried.

7th August 1954]

Clause 6.

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM:—"Sir, I move—

'Number the existing Clause 6 as sub-clause (1) of that Clause, and insert the following as sub-clause (2):—

"(2) All notifications and orders made under this Act shall as soon as possible after it is made be placed on the table of the Legislative Assembly for fourteen days, and shall be subject to such modification whether by way of repeal or amendment as the Legislative Assembly may make during the session in which it is so laid." ' ' ' "

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Sir, I second the amendment."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'Number the existing Clause 6 as sub-clause (1) of that clause, and insert the following as sub-clause (2):—

"(2) All notifications and orders made under this Act shall as soon as possible after it is made be placed on the table of the Legislative Assembly for fourteen days, and shall be subject to such modification whether by way of repeal or amendment as the Legislative Assembly may make during the session in which it is so laid." ' ' ' "

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 6, as amended, was put and carried.

SCHEDULE.

* SRI P. S. KRISHNASWAMY AYYANGAR:—"Sir, I move—

'In item (ii)—

'(a) between the words 'northern portion of S. No. 77' and the figure '399', insert the words 'to be demarcated by the Government before the appointed date';

(b) for the letters 'S. No.', substitute the letters 'S. Nos.'

(c) between the figures '77' and '399', insert the word 'and';

(d) after the figures '416', insert the words 'to be demarcated by the Government before the appointed date';

(e) before every word indicating a direction, insert the article 'the';

(f) between the description of the eastern boundary and that of the southern boundary, insert the word 'and';

(g) at the end of the description of the southern boundary, add the words 'of Bhavanisagar'."

[Sri P. S. Krishnaswamy Ayyangar] [7th August 1954]

These are minor amendments. It is said in the schedule ' . . . survey numbers 55 to 64, 66 to 76 and northern portion of survey number 77 '. 'Northern portion' is an undefined term. It may be half cent or one-fourth of a cent or even 200 acres. It may be demarcated in so many ways. Mathematicians may know it. If a shorter length is taken on the eastern side, a longer length will have to be taken on the western side to get a particular extent. Therefore, 'northern portion' is indefinite and power should be given to the Government to demarcate it. Otherwise, there will be no authority for the Government to demarcate it later on. So, I suggest 'northern portion to be demarcated by the Government before the appointed date.'

"Then, the northern portion, as the provision reads at present, seems to include all the survey numbers mentioned in the schedule. It is not, however, clear. If all survey numbers are included the Hon. the Minister must make it plain. Or, if only survey number 77 is included, it should also be made clear.

"There are one or two grammatical blunders inadvertently made. If they are corrected, it would be all right. When words denoting directions are used, the article 'the' is always inserted before those words. It is not there in the Bill. Perhaps it is a printer's devil.

The last line in the schedule reads: ' . . . village and the dam line and waterspread area '. Which waterspread area is meant is not known. It is vague. When we frame an Act, every thing should be properly described. Therefore, I have suggested 'of Bhavanisagar', where the southern boundary is described."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—"Sir I second the amendment."

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

4-20 p.m. * THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—"Sir, this amendment is not necessary as already the demarcation is there. The dam line is a specific line from where they could calculate. Improving the present clause by including survey numbers and all that would create complications. Therefore I would request the hon. Member to withdraw his amendment."

The amendment was by leave of the House withdrawn.

The Schedule was put and carried.

Clauses 2, 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

* THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

That the Bhavanisagar Township Bill, 1954, as amended, be passed into law."

7th August 1954] [Sri Shanmuga Rajeswara Sethupathi]

"I thank the hon. Members for the enlightened criticisms they have made on the floor of the House. I once again assure them that I will bear in mind all the relevant criticisms and ere long I will try to bring in a comprehensive legislation including the Mettūr Township Act so as to introduce the elective principle for which there was a clamour in this House. I think, the hon. Member Sri Vinayakam was harping on the idea that Mahabali-puram be made into a township. I do not know on what pattern he wants it. Anyhow that will be considered. I will look into it and do the needful in the matter when bringing in the comprehensive legislation. With these few words, I thank the hon. Members, and request that the Bill be passed into law."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The motion is—

'That the Bhavanisagar Township Bill, as amended, be passed into law.'"

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, எங்களுடைய திருத்தத்தின் மூலமாக யோசனையெல்லாம் கொடுத்தோம். தற்சமயம் ஏதோ அதை ஒப்புக்கொள்ள முடியாது என்றும் விரிவான சட்டம் வரப்போகிறது அப்பொழுது இதைப்பற்றி எடுத்துக்கொள்ளுகிறோம் என்றும் மந்திரி அவர்கள் உறுதி கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள்."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"உறுதி கொடுக்க வில்லை. கொண்டு வருவதற்கு யோசிக்கிறோம் என்றுதான் சொன்னார்."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—"அது உறுதி மொழிதான். ஆனால் கொண்டுவரமாட்டார்கள் என்பது எங்களுக்குத் தெரியும். அந்த நிலைமையில் தான் எங்களுக்கு பயம் இருக்கிறது. இந்த சமயத்தில் நான் சில யோசனைகளைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். உறுதி மொழியை நிறைவேற்றினாலும் சரி நிறைவேற்றவில்லாது சரி, அதைப்பற்றி பின்பு பார்த்துக்கொள்ளலாம். நியாயமான முறையில் சில யோசனைகளைச் சொல்ல எழுந்திருக்கிறேன். ஆறு பேர்கள் கொண்ட கமிட்டியை இப்பொழுது நியமிக்கப் போகிறார்கள். அதில் இரண்டு பேர்கள் உத்தியோக பற்றற்றவர்கள். நான்கு பேர்கள் உத்தியோகத்தில் இருப்பவர்கள். உத்தியோகத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய நான்கு பேர்களை நியமிக்கக்கூடிய காலத்தில் ஒவ்வொரு இலாகாவாரியாக உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கு பிரதிநிதித்துவம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். மேல் அதி காரிகளிலிருந்தும் நியமிக்கவேண்டும், சிப்பந்திகளிலிருந்தும் நியமிக்க வேண்டும். அதாவது சிப்பந்திகளுக்கும் பிரதிநிதித்துவம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். அத்துடன் உத்தியோகப்பற்று இல்லாதவர்களை நியமிக்கும்போது கண்டிராக்டர்களை நியமிக்கக்கூடாது. பொது ஜனங்களுடைய பிரதிநிதிகளாக இருக்கவேண்டும் என்ற யோசனையைக் கூறிக்கொண்டு இதையாவது ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்று கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—"Sir, I shall certainly bear in mind the suggestions that have been made by the hon. Member."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The question is—

'That the Bhavanisagar Township Bill, as amended, be passed into law.'"

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

[7th August 1954]

(3) THE MADRAS PUBLIC LIBRARIES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1954.

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Madras Public Libraries (Amendment) Bill *, 1954 and move—

‘ That the Bill be taken into consideration at once. ’

“ Sir, this Bill is a very simple and innocuous one. As the Act stands at present, any gift made to a local Library has to be accepted only after the permission of Government is obtained. This leads to difficulties and delays. That is the reason why I have brought in this amending Bill to say that the Director of Public Instruction be authorized to give that sanction. I am sure hon. Members will readily agree to this amending Bill being passed.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The motion is—

‘ That the Madras Public Libraries (Amendment) Bill, 1954, be taken into consideration at once. ’ ”

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree with the Hon. Minister for Education that this Bill which he has moved on the floor of this House is a very simple and innocuous one. I have no quarrel with the contents of this Bill.

“ Sir, the Libraries Act was passed by the Legislature in 1948 and it has been in operation since then in our State. But not much good work has been done. As a member of the Local Library Authority, I have some experience as to how this Act is being worked. The Corporation in the City of Madras has been entrusted with the task of collecting the library cess from owners of houses in the City of Madras. The Corporation has collected not less than Rs. 15 lakhs and such a large amount is lying with the local library authority without being utilized properly. In their attempt to find a suitable building to house the library, the local authority was shunted from the Secretariat to the Public Works Department and from there to the Hon. Minister. After laborious efforts they got hold of a rented building in Mount Road. The Hon. Minister in charge of Education was pleased to declare the Library and the building open only recently.

“ Why I am dilating on this point which has no reference to the Bill before the House is to point out to the House, how this Act is not being worked properly and how the Government are not giving proper assistance to the local library authority. If this is the way the library authority in the City is assisted to work the Act, I shudder to think how the district authorities will be working the Act. They do not have premises of their own. They do not have a library worth the name. Large sums of money collected under this cess are lying idle with the District Library authorities. There is a lacuna in the Act. The District Educational

* Published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 19th May 1954.

[7th August 1954] [Sri K. Vinayakam]

Officer of the district is made the Secretary of the local library authority. That officer is directly under the control of the Director of Public Instruction. This Secretary does not take orders from the local library authority composed of members elected by the District Board and the Corporation of Madras but from his boss, the Director of Public Instruction. In many cases, to our utter dismay and regret, we have found the Secretary flouting the suggestions made by the local authority. Often the members of the local library authority have been wondering why they were elected or nominated to the local library authority when even suggestions unanimously made by them are not given effect to by a petty servant of the Government, an official like the District Educational Officer who is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction. Even if he wants to purchase a broom or a small item of furniture, he must get the sanction of his official boss. This has been a very great difficulty in the successful working of the Act.

“ The Hon. Minister for Education has been quick enough to appreciate the difficulty in accepting the gift of books and, therefore, has brought in this amendment, though this has not caused much difficulty in the working of the Act. After all, it may not take much time for the District Educational Officers to refer such cases to the Director of Public Instruction and get his sanction. However, the Government were careful enough to bring in this amendment. Without wasting the time of the House on this simple amendment, Government ought to have concentrated on removing the difficulties and pitfalls found in the actual working of the Act. I would request the Hon. Minister to come forward with a comprehensive Bill with the experience gained in the working of the Act to remedy the defects, and pitfalls.”

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, I am aware of the various defects pointed out by the hon. Member in the working of the Act. I am going into the matter and trying to find out how the defects could be remedied. But the particular difficulty sought to be remedied by the amending Bill came to the notice of the Government as it stood in the way of even accepting small gifts for which the parties had to go to the Government for sanction. I thought that this should be rectified immediately. That is the necessity for this small legislation being brought before the House. And this has given an opportunity to the hon. Member Sri Vinayakam to give vent to all his feelings with regard to the working of the Public Libraries Act, 1948. (Interruption.) This being a very small amending Bill, no further reply is needed on that point.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ That the Madras Public Libraries (Amendment) Bill, 1954, be taken into consideration at once. ’ ”

4-30 p.m.

The motion was put and carried.

[7th August 1954]

Clause 2.

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, நான் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும்படியான திருத்தம் கீழ்க்கண்ட மாதிரி—

In the proposed clause (e) omit the words “with the previous sanction of the Director or the Government” and the words “with the previous sanction of the Government”.

“இந்தத் திருத்தத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் அந்தக் களாஸ் பின் வருமாறு வாசிக்கப்படும் :—

Accept any gift of books or any other gift or endowment for any purpose connected with its activities.”

அதாவது இந்தச் சர்க்கார் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கக்கூடிய திருத்தத்தின் பிரகாரம் கவர்மெண்டின் துறையில் சாங்கவுனுக்குப் போகவேண்டியது இல்லை. சர்க்காரிடத்தில் போகவேண்டியது இல்லை. Director of Public Instruction இடம் போனால்போதும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார். டைரக்டருடைய அனுமதி பெற்றால் போதும் என்று கூறுபடுகிறது. நான் கூறுவது என்னவென்றால் இப்பொழுது லைப்ரரிக்களை சட்டப் பராமாக நியமித்திருக்கிறார்கள். புத்தகங்கள் எதுவாக இருந்தபோதிலும்சுட அழைப்பற்றி கவலை இல்லை. அதற்கு வேண்டிய சட்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. எந்த புத்தகங்களை இந்த நாட்டில் படிக்கலாம், எந்ததெந்த புத்தகங்களை மக்களை படிக்கச்சொல்லக்கூடாது என்பதையெல்லாம் தடை செய்வதற்கு சட்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. சமீபத்தில்சுட ப்ரஸ் சட்டம் திருத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அப்படிப்பட்ட நிலையில் இவைகளைப்பெற்றுக்கொள்வதற்கு சர்க்கார் இல்லாமல் டைரக்டர்சுட அனுமதி கொடுக்கவேண்டிய அவசியம் இல்லை. இந்த நாட்டு ஜனங்கள் என்ன படிக்கலாம் என்பதையும் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களுக்கு என்னென்ன புத்தகங்கள் வைக்கலாம் என்பதையும், High school-க்கு எந்த புத்தகங்களை வைக்கலாம் என்பதற்குத்தான் அவர் அனுமதி கொடுக்கலாம். மற்றவைகளுக்கு அவருடைய அனுமதி தேவையில்லை. மற்றபடி நாட்டில் சமுதாய பொருளாதார நிலை, அரசியல் நிலை முதலிய விஷயங்கள் ஜனங்கள் தெரிந்து கொள்ளவேண்டும். அவைகள்தான் உபயோகமாக இருக்கும். அதற்கு சகல விதமான புத்தகங்களும் தேவை. அவைகளைப் பெறுவதற்கான உரிமைகளை டைரக்டரிடம் கொடுக்காமல் லைப்ரெரிக்கே கொடுக்கவேண்டும். எந்த புத்தகம் வேண்டும் என்றாலும் வாங்கிக்கொள்ளலாம் என்ற உரிமையை லைப்ரரிக்கிடமே கொடுத்து விடலாம் என்ற கருத்தில் இந்த திருத்தத்தை நான் பிரேரேபிக்கிறேன்.”

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—“I second it, Sir.”

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“Sir, evidently this amendment has been brought forward under a mistaken impression that the Government want to shut out even very good books including books published by Communists. That seems to be in the mind of the Leader of the Opposition. That is not the intention. After all, nowadays we have books which deal with very obscene and indecent matters and it is necessary to shut them out. As far as the purchase of books is concerned, we have laid down rules that only approved books should be purchased. As far as gifts are concerned, no such restriction can be placed and any book can be presented to the library, in which case there should be some authority to scrutinize whether they are objectionable books or books which can be read by the public and which can be placed in a public library. It is only for that purpose, a formal sanction of the Director is proposed in this Bill. There should be somebody to scrutinize the books and say: ‘Yes, these books can be accepted and placed in the public library’. It is

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only from that point of view the Government have brought forward this amending Bill. Let us see how it works and if there is any defect, it can be remedied later on.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“Is the Hon. Leader of the Opposition withdrawing his amendment?”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“I am not withdrawing it.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“The question is—

‘In the proposed clause (e), omit the words “with the previous sanction of the Director or Government” and the words “with the previous sanction of the Government”.’”

The amendment was put and lost.

Clauses 2 and 1 were put and carried.

Preamble.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“Sir, I beg to move the following amendment :—

‘For the words “It is hereby enacted as follows”, substitute the words “Be it enacted in the Fifth Year of our Republic as follows”.’”

MR. SPEAKER :—“The question is—

‘For the words “It is hereby enacted as follows”, substitute the words “Be it enacted in the Fifth Year of our Republic as follows”.’”

The amendment was put and carried.

The Preamble as amended was put and carried.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“Sir, I move—

‘That the Bill as amended be passed into law.’”

MR. SPEAKER :—“The question is—

‘That the Madras Public Libraries (Amendment) Bill, 1954, as amended, be passed into law.’”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

Discussion re half-hour debate on assignment of lands to Harijans in Malabar.

MR. SPEAKER :—“I wish to know whether we can have the half-hour debate now.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“We shall take it up on Monday as we have to attend the football match.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“If the hon. Member wants it on Monday, I have no objection.”

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SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—"Football matches are conducted in a series and how can we have it even on Monday?"

MR. SPEAKER :—"If the House is not in favour of the half-hour debate, I am not pressing it."

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—"Sir, it is a very important matter and there should be a half-hour debate on it."

MR. SPEAKER :—"Simply because it is important it has been postponed! Is it so? I am prepared to have the debate even now but some hon. Members want it to be taken up on Monday and I see no objection to do so."

"The House will now adjourn and meet again at 11 a.m. on Monday, the 9th August 1954."

The House then adjourned.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1157 asked by Sri A. Ratnam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 7th August 1954, page 134 supra.]

- (a) Seventy;
- (b) sixty-five;
- (c) five;
- (d) seven; and
- (e) fee collected in 1953—Rs. 685.

Organizations allowed free of charges in 1953.

					Number of functions.
Indian Roads Congress	--	--	..	..	1
Non-Gazetted Officers' Association	..	..	..	..	1
National Association for Blind	..	..	..	..	1
Tamilnad Village Officers' Association	..	..	..	..	1
Indian National Committee of the World Assembly of Youth.					1
Madras District Bhoodan Yagna Committee	..	..	..	..	1
Madras District Sarvodaya Samithi	..	..	..	..	1
Nursery School Project	..	..	..	..	1
Madras District Congress Committee	--	--	..	..	1
Guild of Service	..	..	..	..	2
Sheriff of Madras	..	..	..	..	4
Women's Indian Association	..	..	..	..	3
All-India Women's Food Council, Madras	--	..	..	..	1
Andhra Legislative Congress Party	..	..	..	..	1
Total	..	..	..	..	20

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1159 asked by Sri A. Ratnam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 7th August 1954, page 134 supra.]

	1952.		1953.	
	Graduates.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Matriculates.
(a) (1) Number registered in Employment Exchange.	1,008	18,368	3,352	32,368
(2) Number placed in employment.	618	4,846	859	4,898
(b) Percentage of employment.	60.2 per cent.	26.3 per cent.	25 per cent.	15.1 per cent.
(c) Number of new Graduates and new Matriculates seeking employment.	555	12,408	3,520	25,700

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1162 asked by Sri C. Muthia Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 7th August 1954, page 136 supra.]

(a) The number of Superintending Engineers in the composite State in the Highways and Public Works Department respectively—

Highways Department.	Public Works Department.
Three (excluding one circle at Madras in direct charge of the Chief Engineer).	Twelve (including the Food Production Circle).

(b) The number in the Residuary State in the respective Departments—

Highways Department.	Public Works Department.
Two	Seven (including the temporary Food Production Circle).

(c) The number of temporary and permanent circles—

Highways Department.	Public Works Department.
Permanent—Two.	Permanent—Four.
Temporary—Nil.	Temporary—Three.

(d) When and why the temporary circles were formed—

Highways Department.	Public Works Department.
Question does not arise.	(1) <i>Irrigation Projects Circle, Madurai.</i> —This was formed on 23rd November 1953 <i>f.n.</i> for the execution of the Manimuthar and Vaigai Reservoir Projects in Tirunelveli and Madurai districts.
	(2) <i>Superintending Engineer (Designs).</i> —The post of Designs Engineer was upgraded to that of a Superintending Engineer in January 1951. In view of the large number of important projects in execution, the Government found it necessary that an Officer of Superintending Engineer's rank should hold the post.
	(3) <i>Food Production Circle.</i> —The Food Production Circle, which was abolished on the eve of the formation of the Andhra State, was revived on the 30th November 1953 <i>a.n.</i> for the expeditious

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Highways Department.

Public Works Department.

implementation of the Special Minor Irrigation Programme for 1953-54 and completion of the Continuation Tank Irrigation Works taken up in the previous years under the Intensive Cultivation Campaign for which the Government of India had sanctioned financial assistance, utilizable up to 30th June 1954.

This Circle is under the administrative control of the Board of Revenue (Food Production).

(e) Whether there is any proposal for constituting additional Circles—

Highways Department.
Nil.

Public Works Department.
Another Irrigation Projects Circle is required in the Coimbatore area in the near future in connection with the Amaravathi and other projects in the area. Proposals for its formation are awaited from the Chief Engineer.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 146 asked by Sri A. Ratnam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 7th August 1954, page 141 supra.]

List of exemptions granted under the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947, and Rules, 1948 (other than fairs and festivals).

Establishments of persons exempted.

Provisions of the Act from which exemption has been granted.

A.—Permanent exemptions from all the provisions of the Act.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1 Advocates' Chambers, doctors' consulting rooms, dispensaries attached to doctors' consulting rooms, nursing homes, hospitals and other institutions for the treatment or care of the sick, the infirm, the destitute or the mentally unfit. | .. |
| 2 Research Laboratory, Madras | |
| 3 The Madras Electric Tramways, Limited, Madras. (Ticket clerks.) | |

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Establishments of persons exempted.	Provisions of the Act from which exemption has been granted.
<i>A.—Permanent exemptions from all the provisions of the Act—cont.</i>	
4 Office of the Registered Accountants and Auditors.	..
5 Offices of the Air Service Companies operating in this State.	..
6 All establishments whose activities are mainly educational and hostels attached to such establishments.	..
7 All establishments run by the Indian Coffee Board in the State of Madras.	..
8 Martha Watt Boys' Home, Hindupur, Anantapur district.	..
9 Accountants and the Chief Cashier of branches of all Banks in the State of Madras.	..
10 Offices of the Income-tax practitioners ..	..
11 Establishments of the Ceylon Emigration Commissioner and Ceylon Labour Commissioner.	..
12 Offices of Agents of the Labour Departments of United Planters' Association of Southern India.	..
13 Military Canteen at Coimbatore	..
14 Office, Book-shops, and Library of the Dakshina Bharat Hindustani Prachar Sabha, Madras.	..
15 Book-stalls in Railway premises	..
16 Agencies of the Tea Districts Labour Association, Vizianagaram and Salur.	..
17 (a) Book-stalls run by Higginbothams, Ltd., in Harbour premises.	..
(b) Persons employed in factories in any kind of work.	..

B.—Permanent exemptions from certain provisions of the Act.

Establishments engaged in the manufacture of ice. Section 7.

All shops and establishments other than shops specified below:—

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (1) Petrol bunks | Do. |
| (2) Chemists and Druggists shops | Do. |
| (3) Shops and restaurants situated within 100 yards of railway premises, bus-stands under the control of local bodies, theatres and the places of public amusement or entertainment. | Do. |

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Establishments of persons exempted.	Provisions of the Act from which exemption has been granted.
<i>B.—Permanent exemptions from certain provisions of the Act—cont.</i>	
All shops and establishments other than shops specified below—cont.	
(4) Shops situated within vegetable markets under the control of local bodies.	Section 7.
(5) Motor transport undertakings	Do.
(6) Shipping departments of commercial establishments.	Do.
(7) Departments engaged in recording transactions in day cash books in commercial establishments.	Do.
Stalls and refreshment rooms situated in premises which are factories. Stalls and refreshment rooms wherein 500 or more workers are ordinarily employed and within a radius of 100 yards of any of the gates of such factories provided they are run by the management of the factory by any association connected with the factory.	Do.
Establishments engaged in purchasing, taking delivery, weighing, clearing, dyeing, stocking and despatching groundnuts in South Arcot district.	Do.
Potato mundies situated within the limits of the Mettupalayam Municipality.	Section 7 (1).
All establishments situated in the Adivaram of Palni Municipality, Madurai district, on Krithigai days.	Do.
All shops and establishments, situated in Nagore town portion of Nagapattinam Municipality on Thursday nights.	Do.
Shops situated inside the premises of theatres.	Do.
Dyeing establishments in all districts in the State.	Do.
All dispensaries which are kept open during nights.	Section 9.
Employees in shops	Section 9 (2).
All shops dealing exclusively all or any of the following articles: vegetables, meat, fish, dairy produce, bread, flowers, medicines, surgical appliances, bandages or other medical requisites including tooth paste, tooth brushes and medicated soaps.	Section 11 (1).
Newspapers, fruits, betel-leaves, plantain leaves and eggs.	Do.

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Establishments of persons exempted.	Provisions of the Act from which exemption has been granted.
<i>B.—Permanent exemptions from certain provisions of the Act—cont.</i>	
Hair-dressing saloons attached to the Connemara Hotel, Madras.	Section 11 (1).
Establishments engaged in the manufacture of ice.	Do.
Refrigeration and air-conditioning departments of the following companies :—	
Messrs. Addison & Co., Ltd.	Section 11 (1).
„ Richardson & Cruddas	Do.
„ Beardsell & Co., Ltd.	Do.
„ Mohamed Ebrahim & Co.	Do.
„ Spencer & Co., Ltd.	Do.
„ Binny & Co. (Madras), Ltd.	Do.
„ Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. —	Do.
„ Gordon, Woodroffe & Co. (Madras), Ltd.	Do.
„ Volkart Brothers	Do.
All the shops in the area within the jurisdiction of Tirupporur Panchayat on Krithigai days.	Do.
All stalls run by licensees in railway premises in the State of Madras.	Do.
All shops within the limits of Tiruvallur Municipality on New Moon days.	Do.
All stalls and refreshment rooms situated within the bus-stands under the control of local bodies.	Do.
All shops in Municipal Division (Kodambakkam) on Krithigai days.	Do.
All shops in Palni Municipality on Krithigai days.	Do.
All shops carrying on the business of funeral undertakers.	Do.
All shops in the State of Madras so far as receiving goods into the shops is concerned.	Do.
All shops dealing mainly in aerated waters ..	Do.
Premises No. 50, First Agraharam, Salem, in respect of business connected with the insurance Agent.	Do.
Shops where the work of tanning of raw skin and hides is carried on.	Do.
Shops situated inside the premises of theatres.	Do.
Establishments of independent handloom weavers.	Do.
Dyeing establishments in all districts in the State.	Do.
Shops situated in Tiruttani Panchayat on Krithigai days (Chittoor district).	Do.

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Establishments of persons exempted.

Provisions of the Act from which exemption has been granted

B.—Permanent exemptions from certain provisions of the Act—cont.

All shops and establishments other than shops specified below :—	Section 13.
(1) Petrol bunks	Do.
(2) Chemists and druggists shops ..	Do.
(3) Shops and restaurants situated within 100 yards of railway premises, bus-stands under the control of local bodies, theatres and the places of public amusement or entertainment.	Do.
(4) Shops situated within vegetable markets under the control of local bodies.	Do.
(5) Motor transport undertakings ..	Do.
(6) Shipping departments of commercial establishments.	Do.
(7) Departments engaged in recording transactions in day cash books in commercial establishments.	Do.
Stalls and refreshment rooms situated in premises which are factories.	Do.
Stalls and refreshment rooms wherein 500 or more workers are ordinarily employed and within a radius of 100 yards of any of the gates of such factories provided they are run by the management of the factory by any association connected with the factory.	Do.
Establishments engaged in purchasing, taking delivery, weighing, cleaning, dyeing, stocking and despatching groundnuts in South Arcot district.	Do.
Out-agencies run on behalf of Southern Railway in the State.	Do.
Mylapore Hindu Permanent Fund, Limited, Madras.	Section 13 (1).
Madras Government Servants Co-operative House Mortgage Bank, Limited, Gopalapuram, Madras.	Do.
Offices of the Combined Booking Agency in the district of South Kanara.	Do.
Nungambakkam Saswatha Danarakshaka Nidhi, Limited, Madras.	Do.
All establishments situated in the Adivaram of Palni Municipality, Madurai district, on Krithigai days.	Do.

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Establishments of persons exempted.	Provisions of the Act from which exemption has been granted.
<i>B.—Permanent exemptions from certain provisions of the Act—cont.</i>	
All shops and establishments situated in Nagore town, portion of Nagapattinam Municipality, on Thursday nights.	Section 13 (1).
All Banks in the State of Madras for half-yearly and annual closing of accounts.	Do.
All Cinema theatres in respect of censor and trade shows.	Do.
Electric Supply Corporation in the State of Madras.	Do.
Telephone operators of the Mudis Group, Office of the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, Coimbatore.	Do.
Scheduled Banks in the State for the half-yearly closing of accounts.	Section 14.
Non-scheduled Banks in the State for the half-yearly closing of accounts.	Do.
All Insurance companies in the State for the half-yearly closing of accounts.	Do.
All commercial establishments in the State for the half-yearly and annual closing of accounts.	Do.
Messrs. Parry & Co., Ltd., Madras, in respect of persons employed in jaggery buying offices at Nidadavole, Tadepalligudem and Attili.	Do.
All branches of Imperial Bank of India in the State of Madras conducting Government transactions in respect of the last working day of each financial year.	Do.
Telephone operators of the Mudis Group, Office of the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, Coimbatore.	Do.
Fixed number of stenographers in commercial establishments in the State of Madras.	Do.
Messrs. Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India, Limited, in respect of shipping clerks.	Section 14 (1).
All persons engaged in entering and clearing ships, loading and unloading charges and attending to customs and port formalities in all ports.	Do.
The Combined Booking Agency, Mangalore, Ticket Clerks.	Do.
Employees in establishments other than shops.	Section 14 (2).

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Establishments of persons exempted.	Provisions of the Act from which exemption has been granted.
<i>D.—Permanent exemptions from certain provisions of the Act—cont.</i>	
All restaurants, eating houses and residential hostels.	Section 15.
Scheduled Banks in the State for the half-yearly closing of accounts.	Do.
Non-scheduled Banks in the State for the half-yearly closing of accounts.	Do.
All commercial establishments in the State for the half-yearly and annual closing of accounts.	Do.
Messrs. Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India, Limited, Madras, in respect of shipping clerks.	Do.
Messrs. Parry & Co., Ltd., Madras, in respect of persons employed in jaggery buying offices at Nidadavole, Tadepalligudem and Attili.	Do.
All branches of Imperial Bank of India in the State of Madras conducting Government transactions in respect of the last working day of each financial year.	Do.
Out agencies run on behalf of Southern Railway in the State.	Do.
Sweepers and cleaners working in establishments other than in shops.	Do.
All persons engaged in entering and clearing ships, loading and unloading charges and attending to customs and port formalities in all ports.	Do.
Staff employed by the City Transport, Limited, Coimbatore, in the bus-stands and booking offices.	Do.
Staff employed by the Annamalais Bus Transport, Limited, Pollachi, in their bus-stands and booking offices.	Do.
Staff employed in the restaurants and refreshment rooms by Messrs. Spencer & Co. in railway stations.	Do.
The Combined Booking Agency, Mangalore Ticket Clerks.	Do.
Messrs. Parry & Co., Ltd., Madras, in respect of persons employed in jaggery buying offices at Nidadavole, Tadepalligudem and Attili.	Section 16 (1).
Leave privileges—Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank.	Section 25 (2).
Messrs. Spencer & Co., Ltd., Madras, and its branches in respect of wages of persons employed.	Section 32 (1).

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Establishments of persons exempted.	Provisions of the Act from which exemption has been granted.
<i>B.—Permanent exemptions from certain provisions of the Act—cont.</i>	
Depots of Bellary and Coondapur of Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India, Limited, Bombay, in respect of wages of persons employed in the depots.	Section 32 (1).
Imperial Bank of India, Madras	Section 34.
Persons employed on contract for fixed period.	Section 41.

CHAPTERS II AND III.

All petrol bunks and storage depots for petrol and other petroleum products in the State of Madras—

Watchmen } Messengers }		Except sub-sections (2) and (6) of section 11 and sub-sections (1) and (4) of section 16.
Gold, silver and other jewellery workers employed on contract basis,		Exempted from Act subject to enforcement of section 7 and Chapters IV and V.
Persons employed on contract basis in Handloom establishments.		Do.
Stock goods at Salt Cotaurs, Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, Madras.		Chapter II subject to conditions.
The boxing offices of the Gobald Motor Services, Limited, at Mettupalayam, Tiruppur, Dharpuram, Gobichettipalayam, Bhavani, Erode and Satyamangalam.		Section 13 (1).
<i>Temporary exemptions other than for fairs and festivals, granted from all the provisions of the Act for a maximum period of one year.</i>		
All-India Spinners' Association, Khadi Vastralayas.		From all provisions.
Young Women's Christian Association, Madras.		Do.
Egmore Benefit Society, Third Branch, Limited, Madras.		Do.
All registered Co-operative Societies in the State.		Do.
Madurai Devi Bala Vinotha Sangeetha Sabha camping at Madras.		Do.

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Establishments of persons exempted.	Provisions of the Act from which exemption has been granted.
<i>Temporary exemptions other than for fairs and festivals, granted from specific provisions of the Act for a maximum period of one year.</i>	
Shops and establishments run by owners and members of their families.	Sections 7, 13 and 47.
Local delivery sections of S.R.V.S., Limited, Madras, situated at Harbour and Salt Cotaurs of Southern Railway, Madras.	Section 13 (1).
India Cements, Limited, Second Line Beach, Madras.	Section 14 (2).
Messrs. N. Desai Gounder & Co., 41, Bunder Street, Madras.	Rules 13 (1) and 13 (2).
Messrs. The Comerin Investment & Trading Co., Ltd., Madurai.	Rule 13 (2).
Messrs. Pandian Insurance Company, Limited, Madurai.	Do.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 148 asked by Sri K. P. Gopalan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 7th August 1954, page 141 supra.]

The Health Survey and Development Committee had in the Chapter relating to "Organization and Administration" suggested the setting up of the following bodies:—

- (a) A Central Statutory Board of Health.
- (b) A Central Health Council of Experts
- (c) A Provincial Board of Health.
- (d) A Provincial Health Council of Experts.
- (e) A District Health Board, which will assume the health functions of the local authorities in the district.
- (f) A District Health Council of Experts.
- (g) A Village Health Committee.

2. *Item (a) in paragraph 1 above.*—This Government agreed to the suggestion, provided the Board had no executive powers of interference in matters of policy.

3. *Item (b) in paragraph 1 above.*—This suggestion was agreed to.

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4. *Item (c) in paragraph 1 above.*—In view of the provision in the Madras Public Health Act, 1939, for a Board of Public Health in this State, no action was taken on this suggestion.

5. *Item (d) in paragraph 1 above.*—This suggestion was not agreed to, in view of the fact that the Government had then the benefit of the advice of the two sub-committees of the Madras Medical and Public Health Conference.

6. *Items (e) to (g) in paragraph 1 above.*—These suggestions were not agreed to.

7. The Government of India were also informed that the general principles suggested by the Committee for recruitment, promotion, etc., for services were already being followed in this State in all essentials and that, though there was no case for a departure from any of these principles, the suggestions made by the Committee would be generally borne in mind.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No 149 asked by Sri A. Govindaswamy Nayagar at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 7th August 1954, page 141 supra.]

Statement showing the number of children who attended the elementary schools on 31st March 1953, prior to the introduction of the modified scheme and on 1st January 1954, after the introduction of the scheme.

District.	Number of children as on 31st March 1953.		Number of children as on 1st January 1954.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
South Arcot	104,032	39,869	108,629	47,407
Tanjore East	57,069	28,876	57,940	28,300
Tanjore West	52,754	24,141	59,032	27,758
Madurai	101,185	46,029	99,137	49,570
Ramanathapuram ..	73,120	38,724	75,809	41,456
Tirunelveli West ..	57,696	28,691	63,626	33,727
North Arcot	116,504	48,756	119,769	53,902
Tiruchirappalli ..	83,466	32,331	92,309	37,464
Salem	89,218	36,707	90,757	39,104
Coimbatore	53,515	25,537	54,339	26,501
The Nilgiris	34,833	15,642	39,706	19,657
North Malabar	110,337	79,534	118,648	88,329
Central Malabar ..	88,302	60,532	98,642	66,604
South Malabar	87,698	67,452	107,725	83,808
Pudukkottai	11,068	3,687	12,049	4,234
Chingleput	62,386	30,020	62,614	33,272
Tirunelveli East ..	69,715	46,796	72,440	51,787
South Kanara	85,951	53,129	93,077	54,208
Total	1,338,849	706,453	1,421,248	786,088

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APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 150 asked by Sri S. Deivasigamany at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 7th August 1954, page 142 supra.]

District.	Number of prohibition cases filed during the year 1953.	The amount of fine collected during 1953 in respect of the said prohibition cases.			Number of persons sentenced to imprisonment in 1953 for the said cases.
		(1)	(2)	(3)	
				Rs. A. P.	
Madras	10,529	87,159	8	0	4,064
Chingleput	5,234	68,392	6	0	1,792
North Arcot	8,635	95,085	0	0	2,545
South Arcot	4,983	93,509	12	0	2,575
Tanjore	2,649	24,203	0	0	1,378
Tiruchirappalli ..	5,611	93,357	0	0	2,039
Madurai	3,006	17,200	0	0	1,791
Ramanathapuram ..	1,881	23,137	0	0	512
Tirunelveli	4,704	71,245	0	0	1,874
Coimbatore	10,124	1,15,746	0	0	4,443
The Nilgiris	364	13,068	0	0	125
Salem	12,879	1,49,721	0	0	5,775
South Kanara	1,929	60,176	0	0	476
Malabar	2,668	67,995	0	0	1,051
Total	75,196	9,79,994	10	0	30,440

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Monday, 9th August 1954.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Boundary dispute between Madras and Andhra States.

* 1167 Q.—SRI K. VINAYAKAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any reply from the Government of India regarding the settlement of boundaries between Madras and Andhra States with special reference to Chittoor district;

(b) the decisions arrived at at the informal conference convened by the Hon. the Chief Minister on this question on 2nd February 1954;

(c) the steps which the Government propose to take to solve this boundary problem;

(d) whether any representation was made by the Government to the Central Government after the informal conference referred to above;

(e) if so, with what result;

(f) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have invited the Governments of Madras, Andhra and Mysore to participate in a conference to solve the boundary disputes among the States; and

(g) if so, when this conference will be held and where?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) to (g) The whole matter is still under consideration. It will not be in the public interest to give detailed answers to the various parts of the hon. Member's question. The Government of India have sent a reply to the communication sent by this Government early in February last. They have offered to arrange for a Conference in Delhi if the State Governments of Madras, Andhra and Mysore so desire, in order to facilitate an early decision. As far as this State is concerned, the disputed areas are all in Chittoor district and in Sulturpet taluk of Nellore district. It has been pointed out to the Government of India that the village-wise language figures according to the 1951 Census should be collected in respect of the above areas and that the re-sorting of Census slips for this purpose should be taken up urgently. It has also been pointed out to them that this Government will formulate their claims

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regarding the areas to be transferred to this State and also their views on the demand for a fresh language enumeration, after the results of the re-sorting have been made available."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"Sir, may I know whether any representation was made by the Members in the informal conference convened on the 2nd February 1954 about taking a fresh census in the disputed areas or about holding a referendum to decide the future of these areas?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, some representations were made but all these things can be taken into consideration only after we know the results of the re-sorting."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"ஸார், 'மூன்று ராஜ்ய சர்க்காருடைய மகாநாடு நடத்த ஏற்பாடு செய்தாற் கலந்து கொள்ளத் தயாராக இருக்கிறோம்' என்று மத்திய சர்க்காருக்கு இந்த அரசாங்கம் எழுதி இருக்கிறதா? அது சம்பந்தமாக இந்த அரசாங்கத்தின் அபிப்பிராயம் என்ன? ஆந்திர சர்க்காரோடு ஒரு மகாநாடு நடத்தி இந்தப் பிரச்சினையைத் தீர்ப்பதற்கு நம் ராஜ்ய சர்க்கார் ஏற்பாடு செய்வார்களா?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, the first thing we have to do is to re-sort the figures with reference to the 1951 Census. Then alone we will know the exact areas to which we have a claim. If we meet after this re-sorting, it will be possible either to come to a decision or consider whether it will be necessary to appoint a Boundary Commission."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"Sir, is it a fact that the Hon. Sri T. Prakasam, Chief Minister of the Andhra State, is refusing to co-operate with the Madras Government and to take part in the informal conference which was decided to be held at Delhi? Is it also a fact that he alleges that the Chief Minister of Madras, the Hon. Sri K. Kamaraj Nadar, does not claim these areas whereas only a few individuals are agitating for it for their own political purposes? Will the State Government make their policy very clear about these statements?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, the policy of the Government has already been made clear and I would request the hon. Member not to take too seriously the various statements made on various occasions by the leaders of Andhra."

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM:—"Sir, it has been the demand and agitation of people in certain parts of the Chittoor district that those areas should form part of the Madras State. Meanwhile, the Andhra Government are busy with the establishment of the Sri Venkateswara University at Tirupathi and are constructing pukka buildings. Will this Government take this into consideration and make proper representations to the Central Government so as to avoid all complications in the future?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, as far as Tirupathi is concerned, I want to make it clear that we have no case so far as the population figures are concerned."

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SRI C. KANDASAMY:—"பிப்ரவரி 2-ம் தேதியன்று நடத்தப்பட்ட மகாநாட்டுக்கு யார் யார் அழைக்கப்பட்டார்கள்? எந்த அடிப்படையில் அழைக்கப்பட்டார்கள்?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, it was mainly a conference of Ministers and persons who were very much interested in this question were also invited."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—"Sir, do the records in the possession of the Government speak to the fact that some of these areas now in dispute once belonged to Tamilnad and were subsequently attached to Chittoor district for administrative purposes and may I also know whether this fact was brought to the notice of the Government of India?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, we are not conducting a historical research to find out which portion belonged to which area in former days. We are now concerned with the linguistic distribution of States and on this basis, we want to claim certain areas."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN:—"Sir, whatever may be the dispute between the Tamils and the Andhras regarding the respective areas, it seems that we have lost Tirupathi now. Will this Government exert their influence and make use of their pull with the Central Government to get Tiruttani and the surrounding parts at least for Tamilnad because it is an undisputed area?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, only after the re-sorting of the Census figures, it will be known to what portions we are entitled to."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"சென்னை ராஜ்யத்துடன் தொடர்ந்தாற் போல் இருக்கும் கிராமங்கள் சென்னை கணக்கின்பிரகாரம் தமிழ் பாஷை பேசும் பிரதேசமாக இருந்தால் அந்தப் பிரதேசத்தை தமிழ் ராஜ்யத்துடன் சேர்க்கவேண்டும் என்பதுதானே சென்னை அரசாங்கத்தின் கொள்கை?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Yes, Sir. The Hon. the Leader of the Opposition has correctly stated the position. There is a dispute with reference to the figures taken according to the Census. This will have to be considered only after the re-sorting is done."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Is it not a fact that the Hon. Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi, the Deputy Chief Minister of the Andhra State, recently made a statement that this boundary question could be settled very easily without much trouble and the interference of others? If the Andhra leaders and the Hon. the Chief Minister of Madras can sit together at a Round Table Conference, a solution can be found out. Therefore, Sir, is it not possible to settle this matter by negotiation and without outside interference?"

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, there is no question of any outside interference in this matter. The only question for the Madras Government or even for the Andhra Government is that we should know the facts and figures for the purpose of laying claims to certain areas and this work of re-sorting is now going on. After this, we will be able to know whether it will be possible to come to a settlement and, if it is not possible, we can ask for a Boundary Commission which will go into the entire question."

SRI A. GOVINDASAMY NAYAGAR:—"சித்தூரில் தமிழ் பேசும் பகுதிகளை தமிழ் நாட்டுடன் சேர்ப்பதற்கு நடத்தப்படும் கிளர்ச்சியில் சேர்ந்திருக்கும் தலைவர்களுக்கு இந்த அரசாங்கம் ஆதரவு கொடுக்குமா அல்லது போராட்டவர்களை அடக்குவதற்கு நடவடிக்கை எடுக்குமா?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, in my view there is absolutely no necessity for any agitation or *kilarchi*. What we are doing under the Constitution will be more than enough for getting the areas to which we are entitled."

11-10 a.m. SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"Pending the decision of a Boundary Commission or an informal discussion between the two concerned Chief Ministers, is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that in those disputed areas, all the Tamil institutions have been closed by an order of the Andhra Government? I can quote one example. One Tamil Teachers' Training School at Proddathurpet in Tirutani taluk had been closed by an order issued by the Andhra Government. Will the Government of Madras take up this issue with the Andhra Government and request them to maintain the *status quo* and thus see that the cultural aspirations of the Tamilians in those areas are protected till the boundary question is finally settled?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Culture cannot be effaced by whatever action taken within a day or even within a year by the Andhra Government. This matter will be settled very soon so much so it is not necessary to get agitated over the action taken by the Andhra Government."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY:—"May I know whether our Government have sent any concrete and definite proposals with regard to this matter to the Central Government?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"I have already answered the question with regard to what we have represented to the Central Government. The actual work of re-sorting is going on now and everything else will depend upon that."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM:—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்தப் பிரச்சினையானது வெகுநேரமாக நீடித்துவருவதன் காரணமாக இரண்டு பக்கத்திலும் மனக்கசப்பும், அமைதிக்குப் பங்கமும் ஏற்படுவதற்குச் சந்தர்ப்பம் இருப்பதால் இதில் துரிதமானதொரு முடிவைக் காண இந்தச் சர்க்கார் என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க விரும்புகிறார்கள் என்று கேட்கிறேன்."

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"This re-sorting is being done expeditiously and everything else depends on that. Without that, we cannot lay claim to any territory."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM:—"ஆந்திர மாகாணம் பிரிந்து ஒரு வருட காலம் ஆகிறது. ஆகியும் கூட இன்னும் இந்த re-sorting-ஆக எத்தனை காலம் பிடிக்கும், எப்பொழுது ஆரம்பமாயிற்று என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"The work was commenced a month or six weeks ago and it will take about three months to finish."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"Sir, no definite answer has been given to my question. I do not mind even putting the question in Tamil."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I did not object to the hon. Member putting the question in Tamil."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"Sir, I want a definite answer to my question which was put seriously on the floor of this House. Is the Hon. Minister for Education aware of the fact that all Tamil schools in the disputed areas in Chittoor district have been closed by an order issued by the Director of Public Instruction of the Andhra State encouraged by the Andhra Ministry? I will quote one instance. The Tamil Teachers' Training School managed by a private management at Proddathurpet had been closed recently, four days back. Pending a final decision by a Boundary Commission or by negotiation, will the Hon. Minister take up the issue with the Government of the Andhra State and request them to maintain the *status quo*, namely, to re-start the school and re-admit all the Tamil students and thus see that the Tamil interests are maintained and that no breach of peace occurs?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"There is no use of getting excited over this matter. I am prepared to take up the issue with the Andhra Government. But I am not quite sure about the result. We need not be unnecessarily alarmed about the matter. Whatever area we are entitled to get we are bound to get it within this year and whatever change is necessary, we will be able to do after we get that territory."

SRI C. KANDASAMY:—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, ஏற்கெனவே நான் கேட்ட கேள்விக்கு கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் பதில் சொல்லும்போது இந்தப் பிரச்சினையில் அக்கரையுள்ளவர்கள் அழைக்கப்பட்டார்கள் என்று சொன்னார். இந்தச் சபையிலுள்ள பொறுப்பு வாய்ந்த எல்லாக் கட்சித் தலைவர்களையும் அழைத்திருந்தால் நன்றாக இருந்திருக்காதா, அப்படி ஏன் அழைக்கவில்லையென்று கேட்கிறேன்."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"We invited only the 'Ellai Thalapati' (hon. Member Sri K. Vinayakam)—though we did not recognize him as such—as he was taking a very keen interest in the matter and as we thought that he would represent the extreme point of view. Therefore, it was considered not necessary to consider the other views."

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SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—“ The Hon. Minister for Education in his answer to the question put by hon. Member Sri C. Kandasamy used one word which I was not able to understand. Probably that word is the most important word of the answer. I am not in a position to understand the meaning of that word. As it involves the policy of the Government I request the Hon. Speaker to ask the Hon. Minister to give the meaning of the word in English.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ The word is ‘ Ellai Thalapathi ’.”

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—“ Have our Government made any specific recommendations to the Central Government asking them to include within the residuary State of Madras areas like Tiruttani? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ We have not made any recommendation with reference to the actual area to be included in our State. We have stated that we are entitled to every contiguous area in which there is a Tamil majority population (Sri P. Ramamurthi : ‘ On village basis ’) taken on village basis and that may be decided only after re-sorting census figures.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I have already given fifteen minutes for this question and I will now pass on to the next question.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ I move, Sir, that in view of the importance of the subject the Hon. Speaker may allot a half-hour debate. . . .”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I have already allowed another half-hour debate and that has not taken place yet. I have no objection in this case also but I cannot fix the time and the date for the debate.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ If the Hon. Speaker allowed two more supplementary questions on this question”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I have already said that I have no objection to allow a half-hour debate. The hon. Member cannot bargain with the Chair.”

*Stay-in-strike in the Commonwealth Tile Factory at
Codacal, South Malabar.*

* 1168 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a stay-in-strike is going on in the Commonwealth Tile Factory at Codacal, South Malabar, since 1st May 1954;

(b) whether on account of the tension prevailing at the place a police force has been posted there; and

(c) whether any conciliation is being attempted by the Labour Officer, Malabar; and if so, with what result?

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ (a) The management of the Commonwealth Tile Factory, Codacal, closed down the factory on 30th April 1954 after giving due notice to the workers on 31st March 1954. Certain workers stayed on in the factory even after the factory had been closed by the management. The stay-in-strike has however been withdrawn on the advice tendered by the Minister for Agriculture.

“ (b) Since the workers have no right to stay in the premises of the factory after its closure it might have been thought necessary to place Police force to prevent any untoward incidents.

“ (c) Yes. But no settlement was reached in the conciliation.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ May I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that after the closing of the Codacal Tile Factory, the Commonwealth Management have enlarged their tile factory at Feroke and are employing more workers in that factory so as to deprive the workers of the Codacal Factory of their trade union rights and living? If this is a fact, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to refer this dispute to adjudication to decide whether the closure of the Codacal Tile Factory by the Commonwealth Management was *bona fide* or *mala fide*? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I do not have any information about this question. But I would request the hon. Member to meet me some time and discuss it with me so that I can see what further action I can take.”

*Appointment to the post of tutor-cum-warden in the
Government Nandanar Institutions, Chidambaram.*

* 1169 Q.—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is provision for the post of tutor-cum-warden to the Government Nandanar Institutions, Chidambaram; and

(b) whether this post has been ever filled up?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ (a) Yes, Sir.

“ (b) The post of tutor-cum-warden sanctioned in May 1952 for the Boys' hostel could not be filled till 11th July 1953 mainly due to paucity of qualified candidates. The services of qualified persons could not be secured by advertisement. The Education Department could not spare the services of a suitable person. Two persons selected expressed their inability to join the appointment. The post was therefore filled by a temporary hand who also resigned subsequently. Another temporary candidate was appointed to the post on 12th September 1953. Steps have been taken to select a suitable person from the Education Department for appointment to the post of a regular basis.”

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SRI K. ARANGANATHAN :—“ May I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that persons who were appointed as tutor-cum-warden were forced to resign immediately after their appointment or some time afterwards, and if it is so, whether the Government have examined the reasons for their resignations? If persons appointed as tutor-cum-warden have not so far joined, will the Government come forward to examine immediately what their grievances are and take suitable action? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ We will examine the question.”

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—“ I am really surprised that no candidate is forthcoming for the post in these days of unemployment. Will the Government be pleased to give a higher remuneration or more advantageous terms so that the post can be filled up? ”

11-20 a.m. THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ Government propose to fill it up within the course of a month.”

SRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN :—“ நியமனம் செய்யப்பட்ட இரண்டு உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களும் ராஜநாமா செய்துவிட்டதாக கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். அதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன என்பதைச் சொல்லுவார்களா என்று கேட்கிறேன். ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ They wanted to better their prospects by getting better appointments.”

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—“ What are the qualifications fixed for the post? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ B.A., L.T.”

Introduction of B.C.G. vaccination in Malabar.

* 1170 Q.—SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representations have been received urging the introduction of B.C.G. vaccination in Malabar;

(b) if so, what action has been taken in that behalf; and

(c) the areas in the Madras State where B.C.G. vaccination is now being conducted?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ (a) Yes, Sir.

“ (b) The Government have already called for necessary proposals for the introduction of the campaign in Malabar. Early introduction of the scheme is expected.

“ (c) At present B.C.G. vaccination is being conducted in Madras City only. Extension of the campaign into certain municipalities is under the active consideration of the Government.”

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MR. SPEAKER.—“ A similar question came up before the House two days ago.”

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—“ In view of the intensity and high incidence of tuberculosis in Malabar, may I request the Hon. the Minister for Health to expedite it and see to it that B.C.G. vaccination is introduced forthwith particularly because the sanatorium there is hardly adequate to meet the needs of the situation? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Malabar is proposed to be included and it will come under the scheme.”

Indo-Ceylon Agreement on the citizenship rights of Ceylon nationals of Indian origin.

* 1171 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a copy of the agreement reached between the Government of India and Ceylon Government touching the citizenship rights of Ceylon nationals of Indian origin;

(b) whether the State Government have communicated their opinion to the Centre regarding this matter; and

(c) whether the Government were consulted before the agreement was entered into?

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

“ (b) & (c) This Government were not consulted before the agreement was reached and there was therefore no question of this Government communicating their opinion to the Government of India.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ This is more a Central than a State Subject.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“ In view of the daily worsening conditions of Ceylon nationals of Indian origin due to the unsympathetic attitude of the Ceylon Government and their failure to implement the agreement in the spirit in which it was entered into and inasmuch as the repercussions mainly affect the State, will the Government impress on the Government of India the necessity of maintaining continuous liaison and consultation with this Government at every stage in dealing with this problem? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ We have made that point clear to the Government of India and now we are being kept informed and we are also being consulted in the matter.”

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—“ What measures Government propose to take to rehabilitate the persons returning from Ceylon who are of Indian origin? ”

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ This is quite a different question. It does not arise out of the main question.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Let the hon. Member give notice of a separate question.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“ In view of the fact that in Ceylon those Indians who will be declared as ‘ stateless persons ’ would be repatriated to India, may I know whether the Government of Madras have received any information from the Government of India regarding the arrangements that should be made in case there is any repatriation? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I do not think there will be repatriation of ‘ stateless persons ’. Only Indian nationals will be repatriated.”

SRI A. GOVINDASAMY NAYAGAR :—“ இந்தச் சபையில் இலங்கை-இந்தியப் பிரச்சனையைக் குறித்து விவாதம் நடந்தது. அந்த விவாதத்தின் நகல் மத்திய சர்க்காருக்கு அனுப்பப்பட்டதா? அப்படி அனுப்பப்பட்டிருந்தால் அதற்கு மத்திய சர்க்காரிடமிருந்து ஏதாவது பதில் கிடைத்திருக்கிறதா? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Yes, Sir. It was sent and in pursuance of that we are now being consulted and we are being kept informed at every stage.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“ The Hon. Minister said that the Centre did not consult this Government before the Indo-Ceylon agreement was entered into. Did this Government convey to the Central Government their feelings in this matter because there was no prior consultation? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ We have made representations to the Central Government and in pursuance of that I told the hon. Member that we are now being kept informed and are being consulted in the matter.”

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—“ சமீபத்தில் தாற்காலிக அனுமதிச் சீட்டுகள் காலாவதி ஆனதால், சில ஆயிரம் இந்தியப் பிரஜைகள் இந்தியாவுக்கு வருவதாகச் சொல்லப்படுகிறதே, அதைப்பற்றி இந்தியா சர்க்கார் நம்முடைய சர்க்காருக்கு ஏதாவது தெரியப்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார்களா? அப்படி அவர்கள் தெரியப்படுத்தியிருந்தால், அவர்களை இங்கு வரவேற்பதற்கோ அல்லது Rehabilitation பண்ணுவதற்கோ சர்க்கார் என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப் போகிறார்கள்? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Yes, Sir. We have been informed about it and the matter is under consideration of Government.”

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—“ In view of the fact that the bulk of the Indian community in Ceylon belongs to South India and in view of the fact that the Indian High Commissioner's attitude in Ceylon is most unsympathetic so far as Indian nationals

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in Ceylon are concerned, will this Government urge the Central Government that there might be replacement of the present High Commissioner by a person from South India? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I do not think the presumption is correct.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“ இலங்கையில் தாற்காலிக அனுமதிச் சீட்டுகளுடன் இருக்கக்கூடிய ஏராளமான கடைச்சிப்பந்திகளும், வீட்டு வேலை செய்யக்கூடிய சிப்பந்திகளும் வெளியேறக்கூடிய நிலைமை ஏற்படும். அதற்கு என்ன ஏற்பாடுகளைச் சர்க்கார் செய்யப்போகிறார்கள் என்பதை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் அறிவிப்பார்களா? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ That position has not arisen at all and if it is likely to arise, we are likely to know it beforehand. Then we will make all necessary arrangements.”

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—“ The Hon. Minister said that the Central Government are now under correspondence with our Government. If it is so, may I know why a copy of the agreement reached between the Ceylon Government and the Union Government has not been communicated to this Government still? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ After all, all the provisions are now well known to everybody and I do not think it is necessary to get a copy of it.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“ During the debate we had at the last session regarding the Ceylon problem, several points were raised by hon. Members and one of the points raised was that the present High Commissioner in Ceylon was not doing effective work and he should be recalled by the Central Government. May I know whether this Government have received any reply from the Central Government regarding that point? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The main question is about citizenship. The hon. Member wants to know what had taken place after the debate on the ‘ Ceylon Problem ’ held sometime ago. The High Commissioner is involved in the hon. Member's present question. I shall pass on to the next question. It is outside the main question.”

Closure of the Talikulam Branch of the Rajah Beedi Factory, South Malabar.

* 1172 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rajah Beedi Company of Talikulam in Ponnani taluk, South Malabar, was locked out on 13th February 1954, when there was a conciliation pending before the Labour Officer; and

(b) if so, what action the Government propose to take in the matter with reference to section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947?

[9th August 1954]

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“(a) The Talikulam Branch was closed on 13th February 1954, but there was no conciliation pending before the Labour Officer at the time, and as such there was no contravention of section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act.

“(b) Does not arise.”

* 1173 Q.—SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Talikulam Branch of the Rajah Beedi Factory, South Malabar, was closed on 13th February 1954, when there was a conciliation pending before the Labour Officer;

(b) whether lay-off wages or compensation due to workers as per Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act has been paid to the workers; and

(c) if not, what action the Government have taken in the matter?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“(a) The factory was closed on 13th February 1954. But there was no conciliation pending before the Labour Officer at the time.

“(b) No.

“(c) The Labour Officer has advised the Union leaders to file claim petitions for recovery of gratuity and notice pay.”

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—“The Hon. Minister giving the information said that there was no conciliation pending. Actually a conciliation was fixed for 11th February and the management refused to attend the conciliation proceedings. Again another conciliation was put on another date in March and then again the management refused to attend the proceedings. So the information given by the Government, I beg to submit through you, Mr. Speaker, is wrong. Will the Government, therefore, enquire into the matter and see that proper proceedings are taken in the matter?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“I may tell the hon. Member that there would be no conciliation unless conciliation starts. That was my answer. According to the report I have with me, the union labour leader told the Labour Officer on 1st April 1954 that inasmuch as there was no prospect of this branch being re-opened, they would be satisfied if the company paid the workers of Talikulam Branch one month's wages and the gratuity as per the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act. Retrenchment of persons and other matters were, therefore, not included in the reference for adjudication but only the payment of bonus for 1952-53. Since the Rajah Company declined to pay gratuity and notice pay to the workers of its branch at Talikulam, the Labour Officer has asked the union leaders to file claim petitions for recovery of gratuity and notice pay.”

[9th August 1954]

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—“Because the present enactment does not provide for compulsion of management or other party to appear before conciliation officers and that is why many of these managements are truculent and refractory when disputes are sent for conciliation proceedings, will the Government pass some legislation by which conciliation could be more successfully and effectively effected by more coercive pressure being made available at the hands of the labour officer by which he can compel the management to attend the conciliation proceedings and talk it over the table whether they agree to it or not?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“I am glad that the hon. Member being himself a lawyer appreciates the position. I would also put it to him to make a specific proposal so that I may examine it in consultation with the Government of India.”

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI :—“Sir, it was specifically put to the Hon. Minister that the Conciliation Officer had called upon the other party to attend the conciliation proceedings when the lock-out took place. Does the Hon. Minister deny that fact? He has not stated whether that statement is true or not.”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“Sir, my answer was that there was no conciliation.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“May I know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government have got any general policy to tackle the unemployment problem created by such illegal closures by the management and if there is no such policy, will the Government be pleased to ban such illegal closures of the factory so as to prevent the unemployment of workers?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“I would like to have notice, Sir, for answering this supplementary question.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“தொழிற்சாலையை மூடிவிட்டால் ஒரு மாதச் சம்பளமும், அதற்குமேல் ஒவ்வொரு வருஷ சர்வீசுக்கும் அரை மாதச் சம்பளம் வீதம் ‘Gratuity-யும்’ கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்ற சட்டம் இருந்தபோதிலும்கூட, அதை முதலாளிகள் ‘கொடுக்கமாட்டேன்’ என்று சொன்னால், அதற்கு ஒவ்வொரு தொழிலாளியும் தனித் தனியாக விண்ணப்பம் போடவேண்டுமென்றிருக்கக்கூடிய சட்டத்தை மாற்றி, சர்க்காரே நேடியாக நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பதற்கான வகையில் அதைத் திருத்துவதற்கு சென்னை சர்க்கார் இந்திய சர்க்காருக்கு யோசனை சொல்ல முன்வருமா?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“I shall examine that suggestion, Sir.”

Irrigation schemes for South Kanara district.

* 1174 Q.—SRI T. ANANTA PAI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the irrigation schemes proposed to be taken up in South Kanara district in 1954-55; and

(b) the expected total capital outlay on them?

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THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“(a) Twenty-one.

“(b) Rs. 21,17,319.”

SRI T. ANANTA PAI :—“Sir, in spite of the fact that a number of schemes were investigated in South Kanara during the course of the last four or five years and in view of the peculiar physical features of the district, it has been found that the irrigation schemes might not come up to the expectation of the Government so far as the return is concerned. May I request the Government to consider the case of South Kanara district a little more sympathetically, not taking into consideration the mere question of return on the schemes?”

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“That is why, Sir, we have got schemes to the tune of Rs. 21,17,319 and as far as possible we have been bestowing the best part of our attention on this district since it is a backward district.”

Water-supply to Fort Cochin town.

* 1175 Q.—SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Municipality in Fort Cochin had submitted any proposal or scheme for water-supply to the town; and

(b) whether any investigation has been made and the results thereof?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) The Fort Cochin Municipal Council had suggested that the investigation of the possibilities of developing a water-supply to the town from artesian wells or of developing some other effective and independent water-supply scheme should receive immediate consideration by the Government.

“(b) Developing a supply from artesian wells had been investigated even in 1913-15, but was found to be an absolute failure and was given up. The question of developing a supply independent of the Travancore-Cochin Government's Chowwera Water-supply Scheme is under the active consideration of the Government.”

SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR :—“Sir, may I know whether after 1913-15, any investigation was made all these years and if so, the result of such investigation? Will there be any supply in the near future?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“Sir, an independent scheme has been formulated by the Engineers concerned to get water from the Alwaye river source at a cost of Rs. 23 lakhs. This proposal is under examination.”

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SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—“May I know whether the Hon. Minister is aware of the extensive spread of filariasis in that area and the urgent need for ensuring protected water-supply immediately?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“Sir, protected water-supply would not eradicate filariasis.”

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—“Sir, the Hon. Minister had been pleased to give the information two years back that an independent scheme for water supply from the Alwaye river is being investigated and the same answer is given even now. That means that the investigation has been going on for the last two years and that no proper steps have been taken to implement the scheme of protected water-supply. In view of the fact that Fort Cochin is being developed as a naval base and in view of its All-India importance, will the Government see that the scheme of protected water-supply is implemented without much delay?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“The matter is under negotiation with the Travancore-Cochin Government. One of my hon. Colleagues has also taken up the matter with the Travancore-Cochin Government.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“Sir, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to implement the scheme of protected water-supply in all the towns in Malabar? There are five towns in Malabar of which only in one town, namely Kozhikode, there is protected water-supply. Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to take steps to ensure protected water-supply to all the towns in Malabar including Fort Cochin?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“The question of providing protected water-supply to all the municipalities in the State has been considered by the Government and a priority list has been drawn up. The schemes are being taken up according to that list one after another.”

SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR :—“Will this Government request the Travancore-Cochin Government to extend water-supply to this small area at least?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“The Travancore-Cochin Government have got a comprehensive scheme estimated to cost Rs. 101 lakhs. They want help from the Central Government as well as from this Government for this scheme. Even though we agree to it, there may be continuous trouble. So it was thought best to have an independent scheme.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“In view of the fact that Fort Cochin area is of great importance to the Central Government, have the Madras Government made any representation to the Central Government to finance the State Government considerably in respect of the water-supply schemes that are being undertaken?”

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ If we take up the independent scheme, the demands of the Fort Cochin also will be met.”

Violation of the provisions of the Madras Removal of Civil Disabilities Act of 1947.

* 1176 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representation, dated 8th August 1953, from Sri K. M. Veeramuthu, Secretary of the Committee, for the removal of civil disabilities of the Scheduled Castes, Pattukkottai (Tanjore district), alleging violation by the hotel-keepers of Urnikadu and the constables of Tiruvonam of Pattukkottai taluk of the provisions of the Madras Removal of Civil Disabilities (Amendment) Act of 1947; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government against the hotel-keepers and Police constables involved?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ (a) Yes, Sir.

“ (b) The case was registered by the Karambakudy Police station as Crime No. 36 of 1953 under section 323, Indian Penal Code, and section 6 (iii) of the Madras Removal of Civil Disabilities Act, 1947, and investigated. As no independent evidence was forthcoming to prove the violation of the Act, the complaint was treated as non-cognizable. The petitioner alleged that he and his companions were beaten by one of the Police constables. A departmental enquiry was held against the constable on a charge that he beat the petitioner and his companions. The charge was not, however, proved beyond doubt and further action against the constable was therefore dropped.”

SRI A. RATNAM :—“ 8-8-1953-ல் திரு. வீரமுத்து அவர்களை ஊர்ணிகாடு ஒட்டல் சேர்ந்தவர்களும், பட்டுக்கோட்டை தாலுகாவைச் சேர்ந்த போலீஸ் காண்ஸ்டேபிள்களும், வீரமுத்து ஹரிஜன வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவன் என்ற காரணத்தினால் அடித்து போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷனில் ஒரு நாள் முழுதும் அடைத்து வைத்தது உண்மையா? இதைப்பற்றி விசாரிக்க சென்னையிலிருந்து C.I.D.-க்களை அரசாங்கம் அனுப்பி இருக்கிறதா? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ As I said, Sir, an enquiry was made and the charges were not proved. Now, after the celebration of the Harijan Day in that particular village, however, Harijans are allowed to enter the hotel without any restriction whatsoever.”

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—“ அதிகாரிகள் தாங்களாகவே பட்டுக்கோட்டையில் நடந்த இந்த சம்பவத்தைப்பற்றி சட்டப்பிரகாரம் ஏதாவது நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொண்டார்களா? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Let not the hon. Member put a general question.”

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SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—“ Sir, a representation was made by the Secretary of the Committee to the Government. I want to know whether any action was taken by the local people before representation was made to Government? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ As I said, the Collector of Tanjore in consultation with the Police department came to the conclusion that no charges were proved.”

SRI V. S. SIVAPRAKASAM :—“ May I know the nature of help that is being given by the Government to the non-official agencies in the district that are engaged in the removal of civil disabilities? ”

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

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—“ May I know, Sir, why as a matter of policy and prudence, the entire matter was not placed before a Magistrate or a Judge but was allowed to be disposed of by a departmental enquiry which will be necessarily partial to the policeman who has been accused of this offence? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ Sir, the complainant himself did not mention that the Police constables were present at the particular place.”

SRI M. DHARMALINGAM :—“ Sir, is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that this Removal of Civil Disabilities Act was passed only for name's sake and that it has not served the purpose for which it was passed. It is not also in any way useful or beneficial to the Scheduled castes. Will the Hon. Minister give an assurance that the Government will come forward to appoint a special staff for the better enforcement of this Act as in the case of the Prohibition Act? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ This is also a general question but if the Hon. Minister is prepared to answer, I have no objection.”

SRI V. S. SIVAPRAKASAM :—“ In view of the complaints 11-40 such as is referred to in this question, may I ask whether the Hon. Minister will be pleased to issue special instructions to the police on the spot and to the Collector particularly to give all possible assistance to non-official agencies that are engaged in removing civil disabilities? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ Whenever cases of such nature are brought to the notice of the Collector, suitable action is taken.”

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—“ May I know whether the Government have considered the question of instructing the relevant local authorities to terminate the licences of hotel-keepers who consistently violate the Act? ”

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THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Instructions to that effect have already been issued."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—" போலீஸ்காரர்கள் அடித்ததைப் பற்றி விசாரித்ததாக கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொன்னார். யார் யாரை விசாரித்தார்கள், எந்த முறையில் விசாரித்தார்கள் என்பதை தெரிவிக்க முடியுமா ? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" There was no evidence forthcoming."

SRI A. RATNAM :—" ஏற்கெனவே பட்டுக்கோட்டையில் ரிமூவல் ஆப் ஸிவில் டிசபிலிட்டிஸ் என்ற பெயரால் ஒரு குழு வேலை செய்வதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன? அங்கே இந்த மாதிரியான தொல்லை இருப்பதுதான் காரணமா? அங்குள்ள போலீஸ்காரர்களும் ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்களும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குத் தொல்லைகள் கொடுத்துக்கொண்டுவருகிறார்கள் அல்லவா? இதனால் அங்கு ஏன் பெரிய அதிகாரிகளை அனுப்பி விசாரணை செய்யவில்லை? அங்கு விசாரணை யாரால் செய்யப்பட்டது? எந்தக் காரணத்தினால் அது ருசு ஆகவில்லை என்று கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொல்கிறார் என்பதை அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்."

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" I have already given the answer to this question. There was no evidence forthcoming. A departmental enquiry was held and the charge was not proved. So the matter was dropped."

" As regards the question put by Sri M. Kalyanasundram, the District Superintendent of Police went into the whole question."

Issue of an order prohibiting processions in Coimbatore.

* 1177 Q.—SRI S. RAMALINGAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore, issued any order restricting all processions in Coimbatore town, etc., on 22nd January 1954; and

(b) if so, the circumstances which necessitated the issue of the order?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (a) & (b) In January last a dispute arose between the management and the labourers of the Kaleeswarar Mills, Coimbatore, touching the payment of bonus to workers and certain deductions from the salaries of workers for December 1953. Following this the labourers took out disorderly processions through public roads and a section of the labourers squatted in front of the residence of the Managing Agent of the Mills. These assemblies and processions caused annoyance to the public and obstruction of traffic. It was found necessary in the interest of maintaining peace and order that such assemblies and processions should be controlled. With the concurrence therefore of the Executive First-class Magistrate, Pollachi, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore, promulgated on 21st January 1954 an order under Section 80 (1) of the

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Police Act, 1861 (Central Act V of 1861), to the effect that any person or group of persons or organizations intending to convene or organize a public meeting or take out a procession within the limits of Coimbatore Municipality and within a radius of 5 miles of these limits must take out a licence under Section 30 (2) of the same Act.

" The order in question was made to be in force for a period of three weeks; but as the relationship between the management and the labourers continued to be strained, it was felt that in the interest of maintenance of public peace, the order should be extended to be in force for a further period. Hence with the concurrence of the Additional District Magistrate (Independent), Coimbatore, the Deputy Superintendent of Police extended the order to be in force for a further period of fourteen days from the date of the expiry of the original order."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" Sir, இன்றையதினமும் காளேஸ்வரம் மில்லைச்சுற்றிலும் போலீஸ்காரர்கள் இருப்பதாகவும் அங்குள்ள தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு தொந்தரவுகள் கொடுத்துக்கொண்டிருப்பதாகவும் சொல்லப்படுகிறதே அது உண்மைதானா ? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" A separate question may be put. I do not think that what the hon. Member says is correct."

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Starred question Nos. 1178 and 1179 may be taken up together."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Yes."

Handloom workers' strike in Chirakkal taluk, Malabar.

* 1178 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a general strike in Chirakkal taluk, Malabar, since 10th December 1953 involving more than 12,000 handloom workers for the restoration of cut in wages; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government to bring a settlement in the dispute?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" (a) Yes, Sir.

" (b) It has been brought to the notice of the Government that strike in many of the factories were called off and the workers resumed work from 1st February 1954. Certain factories had either not provided work or refused to give work to the workers. The managements of the 124 factories have been served with show cause notices for contravention of Industrial Disputes Act. The matter whether these factories could be prosecuted or not is under examination."

[9th August 1954]

Reduction of the wages of workers by handloom factory owners in Chirakkal taluk.

* 1179 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Commissioner of Labour sent an order on 5th January 1954 to all the handloom factory owners of Chirakkal taluk, Malabar, informing them that the reduction of the wages from Rs. 5-14-0 to Rs. 4-4-0 they made is illegal and to show cause why action should not be taken against them under section 29 of the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act, 1950, or under section 31 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; and

(b) if so, how many factory owners replied to the order and how many factory owners were prosecuted?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“(a) Yes, Sir.

“(b) Show cause notices were sent to 124 managements.

(1) Ninety-five have so far replied.

(2) No factory owner has been prosecuted yet.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“Are the Government aware that the factory owners reduced the wages when there was an appeal regarding wages and bonus pending before the Appellate Tribunal and that the action of the management in reducing wages without taking the permission of the Appellate Tribunal is illegal? May I know from the Hon. Minister why the Government have delayed taking action against the management who have openly violated the Appellate Tribunal Act as well as the Industrial Disputes Act and whether the Government will be pleased to see that wages are not reduced by the management?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“I have since received a report from the Commissioner to the effect that all the factories have resumed work and that there is no dispute pending. The Commissioner has, however, stated that it is open to the workers to seek remedy under the Industrial Disputes Act against the action of the management in altering the conditions of employment during the pendency of adjudication proceedings without the concurrence of the Tribunal, but that the workers have not taken any action accordingly so far. It is open to the workers to file complaints for short payment under the Payment of Wages Act and under section 33-A for unauthorized change in the conditions of employment. Without that, Government cannot take any action.”

SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR :—“Are the Government aware that the wages of the workers are being cut down even now and, if so, what action do the Government propose to take to prevent such a cut?”

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“As I have stated, if the workers move in the matter, the Government will take necessary action.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“அட்ஜுடிகேஷன் நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கக்கூடிய காலத்தில் தொழிலாளர்கள் தங்களுடைய நிலைமையை முதலாளிகள் மாற்றினதற்கு தாவா செய்யலாம் என்று கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார். அவ்விதம் தாவா செய்வதற்கு சர்க்காருக்கும் அதிகாரம் சட்டம் மூலமாகக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அப்படிப்பட்ட நிலைமையில் முதலாளிகள் அக்கிரமமாக நடக்கும்படியான காலத்தில் சர்க்காரே நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க முன் வருவார்களா?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“Even about this question, we have called for a report from the Commissioner of Labour.”

SRI N. RATHINA GOUNDER :—“நமது மாகாணத்தில் திருச்சி, கரூர் போன்ற இடங்களில் கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்களுடைய கூலிகளை காரணமில்லாமல் குறைத்திருப்பதால் வேலைக்குத் தகுந்த கூலியைக் கொடுக்க சர்க்கார் ஏற்பாடு செய்வார்களா?”

MR. SPEAKER :—“வேறு கேள்வி போட்டுக் கேளுங்கள்.”

“These questions relate to Chirakkal taluk, but the hon. Member's question is a general question. So he may give notice of a separate question.”

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—“The Hon. Minister said that the Government were considering the question of taking action against the management who have violated the Industrial Disputes Act. Is the Hon. Minister aware that because of the delayed and halting steps that the Government are taking, the managements of factories of Chirakkal have further reduced the wages of workers and will he be pleased to say whether action will be taken quickly so that further reduction may be avoided?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“I have already stated that the workers also should do their part of the work. We have also counter-complaints from the factory owners. They point out that during the pendency of the dispute before the Industrial Tribunal, the workers struck work which was an offence under Section 23 of the Industrial Disputes Act and Section 24 of the Industrial Disputes Amendment Act. We are examining the whole question. If the workers will move further in the matter, Government will take action.”

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—“It is gathered from the several answers given by the Hon. Minister that there has been a violation by one hundred odd factories of the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act. Still the Government have in their executive wisdom taken such an enormous time even for considering the question of taking action. Is it not an abetment of the disrespect of the Industrial Disputes Act by the managements?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“Wisdom does pay. I have already stated that all the factories have resumed work. Regarding the violation of the Act, it is not the Government alone that have to be blamed.”

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Death of children due to dysentery in Mavilai and Makreri villages of Chirakkal taluk, North Malabar.

11-50 * 1180 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister
a.m. for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 100 children and many persons died of dysentery in Mavilai and Makreri villages of Chirakkal taluk, North Malabar, in the year 1953; and

(b) if so, the preventive measures taken by the Government in the matter especially with regard to small children?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) No Sir. Only nine children and one adult died of dysentery in the two villages in 1953.

“(b) The health staff visited the villages and instituted preventive measures such as disinfection of houses and materials, chlorination of water sources and distribution of sulphaguani-dine and multivitamin tablets among children and others.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“May I know whether the Government have taken any permanent measures to prevent the outbreak of dysentery and other like diseases in that particular area?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“Dysentery and diarrhoea we have in ever so many places. Malabar comes prominently into the picture because the Malabar Members are very vocal.”

Metalling of the Velanganni-Vedaranyam road in Tanjore district.

* 1181 Q.—SRI N. SIVARAJ : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the road along the coast of Velanganni and Vedaranyam in Tanjore district has been ordered to be metalled; and

(b) if so, when the work will be started?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“(a) The Government sanctioned the execution of the work of metalling that reach of the road running from Velanganni to Vettaikaraniruppu in Tanjore district as a low scale famine relief work. However, only a limited extent of 3 or 5 miles has been ordered to be taken up first and if it was found to be successful in attracting labour then the entire extent will be taken up.

“(b) The work will be started as soon as adequate labour becomes available.”

SRI N. SIVARAJ :—“தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள திருத்துறைப்பூண்டி, நாகப்பட்டினம் தாலுகாக்களிலுள்ள கடற்கரைப் பிரதேசத்திலிருக்கும் கிராமங்கள் போக்குவரத்து வசதியின்றி ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்படுவதால் சீக்கிரம் இந்த ரோட்போடும் யோசனை சர்க்காருக்கு இருக்கிறதா ?”

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“I propose to take interest in this matter and see whether means could be found to start the road work.”

SRI K. V. RAMASWAMI :—“இந்தத் திட்டத்திற்கு சர்க்கார் எவ்வளவு பணம் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறது ?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“About Rs. 9,000.”

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—“கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் பதில் சொல்லும் போது இந்த ரோடு போடும் வேலையைப் பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலையாக எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று சொன்னார். தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லா விற்கும்கூட பஞ்சம் வரவேண்டுமென்பது கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் விருப்பமா என்று கேட்கிறேன்.”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“No, this is a remnant of the old cyclone relief work.”

Playground facilities for the Sambanar Koil High School, Mayuram taluk.

* 1182 Q.—SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state whether any representation has been made by Sri K. R. Sambandam, M.L.A., requesting the Government to grant the site of Vilamagon temple having an extent of 6 acres 39 cents in R.S. No. 39, Arupatti village on lease, to provide playground facilities for the Sambanar Koil High School, Mayuram taluk, and if so, what action has been taken on it?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“A representation was received by the Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department from Sri K. R. Sambandam, M.L.A., President, Sambanarkoil Educational Society. The Commissioner informed Sri Sambandam that the land in question had been leased out in auction until the end of fasli 1364 on a rental of Rs. 55 per annum, and that the trustees of the temple had expressed their willingness to lease it to the Educational Society on the same rental for a period of five years from 1st July 1955. If the Educational Society wants the lands from an earlier date, the society may move the trustees, the Executive Officer and the present lessee.”

Grant of higher initial pay to war-service candidates.

* 1183 Q.—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the number of war-service candidates who were granted the higher initial pay under G.O. No. 1261, Public (Services), dated 20th May 1948;

(b) whether it is a fact that those who were discharged before they attained their 24th year with more than one year constructive war service and who were recruited to the reserved

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vacancies are not eligible to the higher initial pay for the reason that they have not served for one year during their ages between 23 and 25 in the army; and

(c) if so, the number of persons who were not granted the higher initial pay and the reasons for fixing the constructive war service of one year between the ages of 23 and 25?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) The Government consider that the time and labour involved in the collection of complete information in the matter will not be commensurate with any good purpose that may be served.

“(b) War service rendered by a candidate before the 1st April 1911 or before the date on which he attained the age which is two years below the prescribed age-limit, whichever is later, is not treated as constructive war service and is not taken into account in fixing his initial pay.

“(c) The number of persons who were not granted higher initial pay, on account of the definition of constructive war service as in the answer to clause (b), is not readily available. For the reason stated in answer to clause (a), complete information in the matter has not been collected. Normally candidates would not take up civilian jobs at such an early age as they took up war service. It was therefore considered that the period of constructive war service should be restricted as in the answer to clause (b).”

SRI K. ARANGANATHAN :—“It was not possible for the war service candidates who were discharged from service before they completed their 24th year to have constructive war service for one year between the ages of 23 and 25. It was not their fault if the war had come to an end before they attained their 24th year. So, will the Government reconsider the question and grant higher initial pay to those who are eligible for it as per G.O. No. 1261, Public (Services), dated the 20th May 1948?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“If they are entitled to a higher initial pay as per the rules existing, they will get it.”

Amendment of the special rules for the Madras Industries Service.

* 1184 Q.—SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the special rules for the Madras Industries Service were amended by the Government in G.O. No. 4692, Development, dated 24th October 1951, without prior consultation with the Madras Public Service Commission, as required under clauses (a) and (b) of Article 320 (3) of the Constitution of India;

(b) if so, why the Public Service Commission was not consulted; and

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(c) whether the amendment was made solely for the purpose of including the post of Joint Director of Industries and Commerce in Category 1 of the Madras Industries Service?

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“(a) Yes, Sir.

“(b) Consultation with the Madras Public Service Commission was not necessary.

“(c) The amendment was made to include in the special rules for the Madras Industries Service the post of Joint Director of Industries and the conditions of service governing that post.”

SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR :—“Did the Madras Public Service Commission point out in their report that prior consultation was necessary under the Constitution?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“The Government considered that prior consultation was not necessary.”

Opening of a dispensary at Pazhayangadi, North Malabar.

* 1185 Q.—SRI M. CHADAYAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether any action has been taken on the memorandum of the public at Pazhayangadi, North Malabar, about the opening of a dispensary at the place?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“Yes, Sir.

The memorandum was sent in original to the Special Officer, District Board, Malabar, for necessary action.”

SRI M. CHADAYAN :—“പ്രായശ്ചിത്തം അടുത്തു കിടക്കുന്ന നല്ല വീരപ്പള്ളിക്കുളിയിൽ നല്ലതിനായിത്തീർത്തിയതിനും വരുന്ന ജനങ്ങൾ വൈദ്യസഹായി പ്രാപ്തി കഴിഞ്ഞുവന്ന വിവരം ഗവണ്മെന്റിനറിയാമോ? അറിയാമെങ്കിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് എന്തു നടപടിയാണ് എടുക്കാനുദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നത്?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“The provision of medical facilities in rural areas is the responsibility of the concerned local body.”

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—“The primary concern for the health of the citizens of the State is that of the Madras State and not of the district board, and in view of the well-known fact that the Malabar District Board is absolutely and utterly bankrupt, is it not shelving the responsibility of the Government supply to send it on for necessary action to the Special Officer of the District Board instead of tackling the problem at State-level?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“It is up to responsible public men like the hon. Member Sri Krishna Ayyar to see that the Malabar District Board does not run into such heavy deficit.”

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SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ The Hon. Minister stated that he had passed on the memorandum to the Special Officer at Kozhikode. May I know from him whether he has made any recommendation on the memorandum to start a dispensary at Pazhayangadi? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ To open a dispensary requires a recurring expenditure of Rs. 9,000 for the cost of medicines, establishment, etc., and a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 40,000 for the building. The Special Officer has said, ‘ We are heavily in deficit and we cannot undertake the work.’ ”

Area of operation of the South Arcot Electricity Distribution Company.

* 1186 Q.—SRI K. PARTHASARATHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state the area of operation of the licensee, South Arcot Electricity Distribution Company, Limited?

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“ About 1,300 square miles, i.e., Tindivanam, Villupuram, Cuddalore and Chidambaram taluks in South Arcot district.”

SRI K. PARTHASARATHY :—“ From the answer given by the Hon. Minister it is apparent that more than half the district is outside the area of operation of the licensee. So, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to bestow more attention on extension of electricity in the areas outside the operation of the licensee? ”

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“ The request of my hon. Friend will be considered.”

Starting of a Regional Coconut Research Station in Malabar.

* 1187 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) what was the estimated financial commitments involved in the proposals of the Indian Central Coconut Committee, Ernakulam, to start a Regional Coconut Research Station in Malabar; and

(b) whether the proposals contained any promise of assistance from the Central Government?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ (a) The estimated cost of the Scheme for the establishment of a Regional Coconut Research Station in Malabar district was Rs. 81,700 recurring and Rs. 2,67,400 non-recurring for a period of five years against an anticipated receipt of Rs. 70,000. The

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Scheme was deferred in view of the present financial stringency. If the Scheme had been taken up, the entire non-recurring expenditure would be met by the State Government and the recurring expenditure would be shared by the Indian Central Coconut Committee and the State Government on 50:50 basis. The receipts from the Scheme would be shared by the Indian Central Coconut Committee and the State Government on a 40:60 basis.

“ (b) The Government of India offered a grant of Rs. 12,800 being their share of the net recurring expenditure on the Scheme for the entire period of the Scheme after deducting their share, viz., 40 per cent of the total receipts.”

* 1188 Q.—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“ I am not putting the question, Sir.”

Acquisition of house-sites for Harijans in municipal areas.

* 1189 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that house-sites for Harijans are not acquired in municipal areas; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ (a) No, Sir.

“ (b) Does not arise.”

Assignment of lands to stone cutters for quarrying purpose in Chirakkal taluk.

* 1190 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state— 12 noon.

(a) whether the Government have received any representations recently from the stone cutters of Government poramboke quarry and other quarries in Mangatparamba, Taliparamba firka, Chirakkal taluk, requesting permission to cut stones from Government quarries in neighbouring villages and reduction in assessment; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ (a) Yes, Sir. Only one representation has been received from the stone cutters of Andoor amsam and desam, North Malabar, requesting allotment of lands in R.S. No. 76 in Mangattu paramba for quarrying or, in the alternative, to exempt them from paying the rent due to Government, since they will have to quarry in private lands.

“ (b) The land in R.S. No. 76 of Mangattu paramba has been reserved for growing grass for the use of the villagers and is not therefore available for allotment. It is also not possible

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to comply with the alternative request to allow rent-free quarrying in private lands, as there is no provision for such a remission. It may, however, be mentioned that an area of 16 acres in R.S. No. 122-1 of Kanul desam at a distance of half a mile from R.S. No. 76 of Andur desam has already been granted to the stone cutters for quarrying purpose and this area has not yet been completely occupied."

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—" In view of the fact that the fee fixed by the Government has no relation to the market value of the stone cut and in view of the terrible fall in prices which has been taken place quite recently, and in view of the fact that the workers are not in a position to make both ends meet, may I know whether the Government will consider the question of making some reduction in the fee that is collected at present? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I would like to have notice, Sir."

Extent of land to be brought under cultivation after the construction of a culvert in Kaludur channel in Vriddhachalam taluk.

* 1191 Q.—SRI M. KATTIMUTHU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state how many acres of land are expected to be brought under cultivation after the construction of a culvert in Kaludur channel in Vriddhachalam taluk?

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—" It is presumed that the Member refers to the scheme for the construction of a dam across the Kaludur odai in Vriddhachalam taluk of South Arcot district. If so, the extent, proposed to be brought under irrigation under the above scheme is 300 acres in the first instance. The ultimate ayacut contemplated is 1,200 acres."

SRI M. KATTIMUTHU :—" கனடாஸ் ஒவையிலேயே அதன் குறுக்கே இன்னும் கொஞ்சம் அதிகச் செலவிலே ஒரு நிமிட்டி அணைகட்டி, அதன் பக்கத்திலே நீர்த்தேக்கத்தை ஏற்படுத்தினால் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான நிலங்களுக்கு பாசன வசதி ஏற்படும் என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கின்றேன். ஆகவே, இம்மாதிரி ஒரு அணைக் கட்டிக்கொடுப்பதற்கு மந்திரி அவர்கள் யோசனை செய்வார்களா? "

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—" If the hon. Member is referring to a different scheme, he may send me a proposal. I shall have it examined."

Enhancement of salaries and status of elementary school teachers.

* 1192 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether the Government have received any memoranda from the M.L.As. of

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Malabar or any directive from the Union Government regarding the raising of pay and status of elementary school teachers, and if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The Government have not received any such directive. They have received some memoranda from the Malabar District Board Elementary School Teachers' Union forwarded by the local M.L.As. During the recent debate in the House on the Education Demand, I announced the Government's decision regarding enhancement of the salaries of elementary school teachers. Orders have been issued to implement that decision."

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—" Are the Government aware of the great hardship and humiliation caused to the elementary school teachers who are asked to go to treasuries for taking payment of salaries? If so, may I know whether the Government will see that some changes are made with regard to the mode of payment of salaries to the teachers? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" That is completely a different question."

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—" It is not a different question, Sir. It is with reference to the status of teachers."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member may give notice of a fresh question."

Appointment of Subdivisional Magistrates and Sub-Magistrates.

* 1193 Q.—SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the number of—

(1) Subdivisional Magistrates; and

(2) Sub-Magistrates,

required for the districts in which the Scheme of Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive is to be introduced from July 1954;

(b) whether selection has been made by the Government for these appointments;

(c) if so, how many were selected from service personnel and how many from the mufassal Bar direct;

(d) whether the principle of reservation for the members of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes was observed in the selection of candidates for appointments; and

(e) how many candidates are selected from—

(1) Scheduled Castes;

(2) Backward Classes; and

(3) Muhammadan communities,

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) (1) Subdivisional Magistrates—7.

(2) Sub-Magistrates—30.

“(b) For posts of Subdivisional Magistrates, no separate recruitment is made because these posts are integrated with posts of District Munsifs. The Madras Public Service Commission has taken up the recruitment to the posts in the combined cadre; the number to be selected will include the number required in connexion with the extension of the scheme.

For posts of Sub-Magistrates, the selection has already been made by the Commission and the High Court and the candidates have been placed under training.

In addition to the number specified in the answer to clause (a) above, provision has been made for a small reserve.

“(c) Twenty-five persons were selected from members of the Bar and eleven by transfer from certain Subordinate Services.

The number selected from the mufassal Bar is 19.

“(d) Yes.

“(e) No candidate from the Scheduled Castes applied for selection. Six were selected from the Backward classes and three from the Muslim community.”

SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER :—“May I know whether the principle of reservation for the members of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes was observed in this case?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“I said in my answer that there was no applicant from the Scheduled Caste community.”

Statistics about handloom and pitloom weavers in the South Arcot district.

* 1194 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Government have any statistics about the number of handloom and pitloom weavers in the South Arcot district; and, if so, what they are?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“It is reported that the total number of handlooms in the South Arcot is 30,651, of which 30,436 are pitlooms and the rest are frame looms. At the rate of one loom per weaver, the number of pitloom weavers and frame-loom weavers in that district may be said to be the same as the number of the looms in each category.”

SRI A. RATNAM :—“தென்னாற்காடு மாவட்டத்திலுள்ள நெசவாளிகளுக்கு மான்யமாகவும், கடனாகவும் எவ்வளவு தொகை கொடுக்கப்பட்டது? எத்தனை கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்கள் இந்த மாவட்டத்தில் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டு நடந்து வருகின்றன? அங்குள்ள நெசவாளிகளுக்கு எந்த அளவுக்கு அரசாங்கம் நன்மை செய்திருக்கிறது?”

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MR. SPEAKER :—“What has that to do with this question? The hon. Member may give notice of a fresh question.”

Grant to the Vadavanoor Maternity Centre in Palghat taluk.

* 1195 Q.—SRI O. KORAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether the Government are giving any grant to the Vadavanoor Maternity Centre run by the Vadavanoor Mahila Samajam in Palghat taluk, South Malabar; and, if so, how much?

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

SRI O. KORAN :—“മഹിലാ സമാജം നടത്തുന്ന വടവനൂർ മെറ്റേണിറ്റി സെന്റർ വളരെ അധികം ആളുകൾക്ക് ഉപയോഗപ്രദമാകുകയും അതിൽ ഗ്രാന്റ് കൊടുക്കുന്ന കാര്യം ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ആലോചിക്കുമോ?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“It is reported that the Mahila Samajam is not running any maternity centre. That being so, how can any Government grant be given?”

Enforcement of the Weights and Measures Act in respect of rice.

* 1196 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government issued any orders under which the dealers of rice ration shops were forced by the Rationing Officers to purchase scales and weights at a cost of Rs. 80 per set in the year 1951 to enforce the operation of the Weights and Measures Act in this State;

(b) which dealer in the Madras City took the monopoly of supplying scales and weights; and

(c) whether the Act was enforced afterwards in respect of rice?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) The Government decided that the new scheme of issue of rations by weight in Madras City instead of by measure should be put into effect from 31st December 1950. In accordance with that decision, instructions were issued to the City Rationing Officer, Madras, to serve notices upon retail dealers that they would be replaced, if they did not provide themselves with scales and weights by 25th November 1950. The City Rationing Officer, Madras, and the Assistant Rationing Officers carried out these orders and issued instructions to the retail dealers for providing themselves with the necessary scales and weights.

“(b) No dealer in Madras City was given the monopoly for the supply of scales and weights. The ration shop dealers were instructed to provide themselves with scales and weights by making local purchases.

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"(c) The Government dropped the scheme of issue of rations by weight in Madras City. The scheme was not given effect to."

Number of Harijans in the non-gazetted establishment of the Prohibition department in Malabar.

* 1197 Q.—SRI M. CHADAYAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state the number of Harijans in the categories of Inspectors, Petty officers and Guards in the Prohibition department in Malabar?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—"The number of Harijans employed in the Prohibition department in the Malabar district in the three categories mentioned in the question is as follows:—

- (1) Inspectors—Nil.
- (2) Petty officers—3.
- (3) Prohibition guards—9."

SRI M. CHADAYAN:—"മലബാറിൽ അനേകം വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം സിദ്ധിച്ച ഹരിജനങ്ങൾ ഉദ്യോഗം കിട്ടാതെ അലഞ്ഞുനടക്കുന്ന വിവരം ഗവണ്മെന്റിന് അറിയാമോ? അറക്കുക കഴിയുന്നിടത്തോളം ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കാൻ പ്രോഗ്രീവിഷൻ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റിന് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് നിർദ്ദേശം കൊടുക്കുമോ?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"Will any one translate the hon. Member's question?"

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR:—"The hon. Member wants to know whether the Government are aware of the fact that there are so many unemployed persons among the Harijans of Malabar and whether the Government will see that some of those people are given employment in the Prohibition department."

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—"The Government are alive to the need for appointing more Harijans. We will certainly consider their case."

Realignment of the highways.

* 1198 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state with reference to the answer to Question No. 536, dated 16th July 1953, whether the Government of India have approved the realignment of the highway as suggested by the Madras Government and by the Chief Engineer of the Highways department?

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI:—"After further examination of the proposal, the Government of India have since decided, in favour of the retention of the existing route of the West Coast road passing through Taliparamba as the final alignment of this road."

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SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—"About a year ago, there was a proposal before the Government to construct a bridge across the Palayangadi ferry. The Government postponed this work pending a decision by the Central Government on the realignment of the road. Now that the Central Government have taken a decision on the matter and as it is said that the road passes through Taliparamba, will the Government be pleased to take up the construction of the Palayangadi bridge?"

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI:—"The Palayangadi bridge does not lie on the alignment passing through Taliparamba. The bridge work lies on Baliapatam-Cherukunnu-Madayi-Cheruthayam road which is now in charge of the Malabar District Board. Hence the work has to be taken up by that district board."

Maintenance and lending of power-boring sets.

* 1199 Q.—SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—12-10 p.m.

(a) the total cost of the power-boring sets with the Government;

(b) the annual expenditure by way of repairs and replacements of those sets and by way of salaries to the staff in charge of them;

(c) for how many days during the years 1950-51 and 1951-52, those sets were actually used; the actual expenses incurred during the said period and the income thereof;

(d) whether it is a fact that the sets are kept idle for most of the days in a year for want of spare parts in carrying out minor repairs, and competent hands to carry out the repairs; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to help the ryots by lending the sets whenever and wherever they are required?

"Sir, I submit the word 'cost' in part (a) of the question should be 'number'."

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" (a) Rupees 13,25,713. That is the answer for the original question. I have not got the answer to the revised question.

"(b) & (c) The expenditure varies from year to year. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 41,067 in 1950-51, Rs. 55,245 in 1951-52 and Rs. 86,234 in 1952-53. The drills worked for 150 days in 1950-51 and 137 days in 1951-52 on an average. The income earned was Rs. 15,619 in 1950-51 and Rs. 28,223 in 1951-52.

"(d) The drills are not idle for long periods for want of spares, etc. To a certain extent, it is true that competent hands are lacking for carrying out repairs because most of the officers of the department are new and are gaining experience.

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" (c) The sets are distributed all over the State and a certain number is earmarked for each district. Seventy-five per cent of the drills are earmarked for agricultural purposes only. In cases where only one drill is working in a district it is allotted entirely for agricultural purposes. They are made available to applicants in accordance with the priority lists drawn up by the Collectors. By this arrangement the ryots get overall preference over other categories of applicants."

Bathing facilities in the sub-jails in the State.

* 1200 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state how many sub-jails there are in this State and how many of them have facilities for bathing in privacy?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Total number of sub-jails in the State is 158. Of these, 15 have facilities for bathing in privacy."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—"Sir, it being a disgrace in 1954 and in the Fifth Year of our Republic to allow undertrials, both males and females, to bathe in the open, will Government issue immediate instructions to erect at least temporary bath rooms and provide this simple amenity?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Women are not allowed to bathe in public, Sir." (Laughter.)

Ratio of upper and lower division clerks in the Registration department in the Malabar district.

* 1201 Q.—SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) how many upper division clerks have been allotted to the Registration department in the Malabar district for every 100 clerks of the lower division; and

(b) how many clerks in the Registration department in the South Kanara district resigned during 1952-53 and 1953-54?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—" (a) Total numbers of lower division clerks in Malabar district comprising the Registration districts of Kozhikode, Palghat and Tellicherry are 255 (permanent) and 16 (temporary).

Number of upper division clerks allotted to Malabar district is 3, i.e., one upper division clerk for each Registration district.

" (b) One during 1952-53.
Three during 1953-54."

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Development of Beypore Coir Factory.

* 1202 Q.—SRI C. KUNHIRAMA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Government have any scheme for the development of Beypore Coir Factory, Kozhikode taluk?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"There is no regular Coir Factory at Beypore now. But there is a factory section attached to the Government Coir School, Beypore. There is no scheme at present for the development of the factory section."

SRI C. KUNHIRAMA KURUP:—"Sir, in view of the fact that coir industry is an important one in Malabar providing employment to a large section of the poor, will the Government consider the desirability of organizing that industry in Malabar on a co-operative basis?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Sir, I would like to have notice."

Medical concessions to the village officers.

* 1203 Q.—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state the reasons for withholding the Non-Gazetted Officers' medical concessions to the village officers?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"The Non-Gazetted Officers' medical concession has not been extended to the village officers due to the present financial position of the State."

Grant of subsidy for the purchase and sale of foodgrains.

* 1204 Q.—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the amount paid as bonus or subsidy for the purchase and sale of foodgrains during the years 1951-52 and 1952-53?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Statements* showing the amounts paid as bonus or subsidy during 1951-52 and 1952-53 are placed on the table of the House."

Death of sheep due to infectious disease in Vadakkikottai, Pattukkottai taluk.

* 1205 Q.—SRI S. RAMALINGAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the number of sheep that died due to some kind of infectious disease in Vadakkikottai, Pattukkottai taluk, Tanjore district, in 1953; and

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(b) the action taken to prevent the disease from spreading to other villages?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“(a) & (b) No representation either from the village headman or from the residents of Vadakkikottai village, Pattukkottai taluk, regarding prevalence of infectious diseases among sheep in the village was received by the District Veterinary Officer, Tanjore, in the year 1953. There was, however, a report from the Therkukottai village nearby and it was promptly attended to by the Veterinary staff. The entire herd was treated for parasitic trouble and there was no spread of the disease.”

Utilization of the amount allotted out of the Central Road Fund.

* 1206 Q.—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the amount received from the Government of India as Madras State quota from the Central Road Fund;

(b) how this amount has been spent or is proposed to be spent with details of allotment of funds, the nature and the estimated cost of each selected work; and

(c) the principle on which works have been selected?

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“(a) to (c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the paper^a laid on the table of the House.”

Grant of takkavi loans to the ryots of Salem district.

* 1207 Q.—SRI K. V. RAMASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of applications received by the Government from the ryots of each taluk of Salem district for takkavi loans in 1953;

(b) how many of the applicants have been sanctioned loan; and

(c) the total amount sanctioned?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“(a) to (c) A statement^b is placed on the table of the House.”

Supply of water to the City of Madras.

* 1208 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the present level of water in the Red Hills Lake;

(b) the daily out-put (supply) to the City of Madras;

(c) why supply to the city is still restricted during day time;

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(d) the causes for the disappearance of the bad smell in the water supplied to the City of Madras; and

(e) whether the Government have sanctioned any grants or loan to the Corporation of Madras for the purchase of plants for the purification of the city water-supply?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) The level of the Red Hills Lake on 7th April 1954 was 42.25 feet against the full tank level of 45.86 feet.

“(b) About 23 million gallons of water is now supplied to the City.

“(c) The supply of the city is still restricted during the day time as with the available filter beds, it is possible to filter only about 23 million gallons a day.

“(d) The Corporation has taken precautionary measures to prevent the bad smell developing in the water by applying sufficient dosage of chlorine to the raw water and filter beds as and when they are found producing hydrogen sulphide, by sterilizing the trunk mains, and by scouring the distribution system periodically.

“(e) No, Sir.”

Dispute between the workers and management of the Race Club, Guindy.

* 1209 Q.—SRI S. RAMALINGAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representation has been received from the Guindy Race Course Labour Union, Madras, requesting the Government to refer the dispute between the workers and the management of the Race Club to a Labour Tribunal for adjudication; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“(a) Yes, Sir.

“(b) The matter is under examination.”

(Some hon. Members were seen rising up in their seats and indicating their desire to put supplementaries.)

MR. SPEAKER :—“I must tell the House that I have placed before the House 50 questions to-day. I have received answers for about 400 questions. After this sitting, the House will meet only in November next. I want to place before the House 100 questions a day.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“On a point of order, Sir. There is one humble submission. On July 28th, 41 workers were retrenched and the Police Sub-Inspector and Police Sergeant of Saidapet and some constables came there and forcibly made the workers take their arrears of wages. This is an extraordinary thing. I therefore want to discuss this question and request that a half-hour debate may be allowed.”

^a Printed as Appendix II on pages 337-338 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix III on page 339 infra.

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Sir, that question does not arise out of the main question.”

Assignment of house-sites to Harijans in Cuddalore taluk.

* 1210 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Harijan families who have applied for house-sites paying their share of the amount into the treasury and waiting for orders of acquisition and assignment of lands from the year 1948 in Cuddalore taluk;

(b) the number of families that are given the benefit of housing facilities in Cuddalore taluk up to the year ending 31st December 1953; and

(c) the causes for the delay on the Government side to acquire and assign house-sites to the Harijans even on payment of costs?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ (a) 54.

“ (b) 56.

“ (c) The reasons for the delay are under investigation by the Collector of South Arcot.”

Opening of a First-grade College for Women at Cannanore.

* 1211 Q.—SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether the Government have received any memorandum (No. G1/54, dated 6th January 1954) from the Municipal High School Parents' Association, Cannanore, regarding the opening of a First-grade College for Women at Cannanore, and if so, whether the Government propose to consider the same at present, and if not, why?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to starred question No. 717 answered on 12th May 1954.”

Construction of houses by Government or with the aid of Government in the City.

* 1212 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of houses constructed by the Government or with the aid of the Government in the City of Madras in the year 1952;

(b) the total amount spent for the year;

(c) the number of houses occupied by Harijans, and

(d) how many homeless and Non-Gazetted Officers' families belonging to all the communities occupied those houses?

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ (a) to (d) A statement * is laid on the table of the House.”

Assignment of the former Police hockey ground for the use of the Kasturba Medical College, Mangalore.

* 1213 Q.—SRI N. N. SUVARNA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to assign the former Police hockey ground to the east of the Central Maidan, Mangalore, to the Academy of General Education, Manipal, Udipi, for the use of the Kasturba Medical College; and

(b) whether there have been several requests to Government from the citizens of Mangalore in general and the Municipal Council in particular for the allotment of the said hockey ground to the Mangalore Municipality for the purpose of constructing the Municipal Office and a Town Hall?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ (a) The proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

“ (b) Yes.”

Allotment of house-sites to Harijans in Vriddhachalam taluk.

* 1214 Q.—SRI M. KATTIMUTHU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) the number of applications received by the Government from the Harijans for the allotment of house-sites in Vriddhachalam taluk in 1953;

(b) the number of applications sanctioned and the number rejected; and

(c) how many Harijans have remitted advance money?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ (a) 28.

“ (b) In three cases house-sites have been sanctioned and ten applications have been rejected.

“ (c) None.”

* 1215 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“ Sir, I submit that this question may be taken up to-morrow.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ How is it possible? As I said, I have received answers for about 400 questions. Tomorrow is a holiday. The House will sit only for three or four days more and it will not sit after Friday. From tomorrow onwards, I want to place more questions before the House and finish all the questions for which answers have been received.”

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SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—“ I have not been asking that every question should be postponed. This being an important question and this having come to-day at the fag-end, I request it may be taken up tomorrow.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ All right, I have no objection. This question will be taken up tomorrow.”

Number of tuberculosis associations in the State.

* 1216 Q.—SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state how many tuberculosis associations are functioning in the Madras State under State auspices or as State aided?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“ None, Sir.”

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Lease of lands in Koothali Estate, North Malabar.

164 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government lease out lands in panchayat and reserve forests free from forest growth for growing vegetables and food crops;

(b) how many acres of such lands were leased out in faslis 1361 and 1362;

(c) whether any applications were received by the Government for the lease of lands included in Koothali Estate, North Malabar, in faslis 1361 and 1362; and

(d) if so, the extent of land leased out to such applicants?

A.—(a) No land in the panchayat or reserved forest areas under the control of the Forest department is ordinarily leased merely for the cultivation of vegetables or food crops. But cultivation by kumri method (involving the planting up of the area with a tree crop at the same time) is permitted. It cannot, however, be said that the cultivators have always been faithful to their undertaking to raise tree crops also on the site. Sometimes, lands in forests are also leased out in order to attract labour to settle in such areas and be a source of assistance in departmental operations.

(b) In fasli 1361, an area of 8,043 acres and in fasli 1362, an area of 7,967 acres were leased for cultivation by kumri method.

(c) Yes.

(d) Nine hundred and eighty-seven acres were leased in fasli 1361 and 884 acres were leased in fasli 1362.

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Reversion of Revenue Magistrates due to the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive.

165 Q.—SRI A. GOVINDASAMY NAYAGAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many permanent Revenue Magistrates were in each district when the scheme of separation of the judiciary from the executive came into force; and

(b) how many Revenue Magistrates had to be reverted to lower posts due to the separation in each district.

A.—(a) Chingleput—8.

North Arcot—12.

South Arcot—14.

Ramanathapuram—3.

Tirunelveli—14.

Salem—17.

Coimbatore—10.

The Nilgiris—1.

(b) Chingleput—10.

North Arcot—15.

South Arcot—10.

Ramanathapuram—14.

Tirunelveli—11.

Salem—19.

Coimbatore—17.

The Nilgiris—Nil.

Provision of suitable appointment to the Revenue Magistrates reverted consequent on the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive.

166 Q.—SRI A. GOVINDASAMY NAYAGAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any arrangements have been made to provide those Revenue Magistrates, who had to be reverted to lower posts due to the separation of judiciary from the executive, with suitable posts permanently or temporarily;

(b) how many of the affected men were given appointments in equal or higher grades; and

(c) how many of them were reverted to lower posts?

A.—(a) Yes; as far as possible.

(b) Forty-nine.

(c) Thirty-seven.

A—6

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Purchase of furniture for the Government Nandanar Institutions.

167 Q.—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) whether any allotment was made for the purchase of furniture for the Government Nandanar Institutions during the period from 1948 to 1953;

(b) if so the amount; and

(c) whether any tender was called for, for the supply of the furniture?

A.—(a) & (b) No separate allotment was made by Government for the purchase of furniture for the Government Nandanar Institutions, but the allotment made for the purchase of 'equipments' in general includes allotment for the purchase of furniture also. There was no expenditure on the purchase of furniture during the years 1948 to 1952. A sum of Rs. 3,449-15-9 was spent on the purchase of furniture required for the Institutions during 1952-53.

(c) Yes.

Execution of works by the Bharat Sevak Samaj in Pudukkottai Division, Tiruchirappalli district.

168 Q.—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the amount granted for works to be executed by the Bharat Sevak Samaj in Pudukkottai Division of Tiruchirappalli district; and

(b) the places and works and the amount granted for each work?

A.—(a) Nil.

(b) Does not arise.

Irrigation schemes for South Arcot district.

169 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) how many irrigation schemes there are in the South Arcot district; and

(b) what they are and the stage at which each scheme stands at present?

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

* Printed as Appendix V on pages 340—346 infra.

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Statistics about Elementary and High Schools in Cuddalore taluk.

170 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the number of children of school-going age in Cuddalore taluk of South Arcot district;

(b) the number of elementary schools and high schools in Cuddalore taluk managed by the Government;

(c) the number of elementary schools and high schools aided by them; and

(d) the number of children who studied in the elementary schools in the year 1952?

A.—(a) Boys—36,082.

Girls—30,449.

(b) Elementary schools (including two Basic schools)—23.
High schools—Nil.

(c) Elementary schools (including twenty-two Basic schools)—82.

High schools—5.

(d) Boys—17,442.

Girls—7,943.

Strength of staff in the Government hospitals in the City.

171 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of physicians, nurses, nursing and ambulance orderlies serving in the Government hospitals of the City of Madras; and

(b) how many of them under each category belong to Harijan and Backward communities?

A.—(a) Physicians—62.

Nurses—489.

Nursing orderlies—363.

Ambulance attendants—24.

(b)

		Harijan community.	Backward community.
Physicians	Nil	5	
Nurses	15	30	
Nursing orderlies ..	131	45	
Ambulance attendants.	11	3	

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Grant of takkavi loans to the ryots of South Kanara district.

172 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many applications for takkavi loans were received by the Government from the cultivators of South Kanara, in 1952-53, talukwar;

(b) how many applicants were granted loans and how many were refused and for what reasons; and

(c) the total amount allotted to the district in 1952-53 and the total amount distributed, talukwar?

A.—(a) & (b) The particulars are furnished in Statement I*.

(c) An amount of Rs. 1,20,000 was allotted to South Kanara district. It was not distributed talukwar but was distributed according to the requirements of each of the officers as shown in the Statement II*.

Facilities to the fishermen living on the seashore.

173 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the schemes of the Government to help the fishermen living on the seashore;

(b) the amount of subsidy, loan, etc., given to them in the year 1952; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to reduce unemployment among the fishermen?

A.—(a) (1) Sixty-one fish-curing yards have been established by Government on the East and West Coasts where salt is issued at subsidized rates and the fishermen are allowed to cure their surplus catches under hygienic conditions.

(2) Sixty Fishery Schools have been opened in important fishing centres, where fisher children get free education and are taught the rudiments of fishery science.

(3) One hundred and seventy-six Fishermen Co-operative Societies have been started to free fishermen from indebtedness and to promote thrift among them.

(4) With a view to enable fishermen to transport their catches quickly to market centres, motor vans are maintained by the Fisheries department.

(5) Fishermen are helped to search off-shore fishing grounds in the mechanised boats and motor vessels of the Fisheries department for larger catches.

* Printed as Appendix VI on pages 346—347 infra.

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(6) Two ice-cum-cold store plants are being erected, one at West Hill, Kozhikode, and the other at Mangalore where fishermen can preserve their catches in fresh condition till they are marketed.

(b) During 1952, the Government incurred a loss of Rs. 3,54,430 on account of sale of salt at subsidized rates and a loss of Rs. 1,15,872 on account of sale of yarn to fishermen at subsidized rates. Loans are given to fishermen on individual applications.

(c) The Government are not aware of unemployment of fishermen in their occupation. So far as Government service is concerned, the M.F.S. Service Rules provide for the reservation of posts for qualified candidates belonging to fishermen community and qualified candidates are appointed to the service.

Extent of lands under cotton cultivation in Tanjore district.

174 Q.—SRI N. SIVARAJ: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the extent of lands under cotton cultivation consecutively during the years 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53 in Tanjore district; and

(b) whether any special staff has been appointed for the purpose of canvassing and encouraging the growing of cotton in the Tanjore district?

A.—(a) The extent of lands under cotton cultivation in Tanjore district during the years 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53 is as follows:—

	ACS.
1950-51	504
1951-52	1,152
1952-53	502

(b) The answer is in the affirmative.

Improvements effected by the Madras City Improvement Trust in various slums.

175 Q.—SRI S. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) the amount spent on account of the establishment in the office of the Madras City Improvement Trust for the years 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53; and

(b) the cost of improvements effected in various slums in the city in the years 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53?

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1.—(a) The following amounts were spent :—

1950-51—Rs. 98,744-2-0.

1951-52—Rs. 1,05,318-14-0.

1952-53—Rs. 1,19,950-12-0.

(b) The following statement shows the expenditure incurred by the Madras City Improvement Trust and the Corporation of Madras :—

I. Corporation of Madras—

	1950-51 to 1952-53.		
	RS. A. P.		
Improvements to slums on Government lands	4,41,157	12	8
Improvements to slums on Corporation lands	14,92,615	5	10
Improvements to slums on private lands	1,93,844	7	0

II. Madras City Improvement Trust—

1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
(1)	(2)	(3)
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1,10,553 6 0	28,56,103 7 9	13,37,585 2 1

Serving of midday meals in schools in Chingleput district.

176 Q.—SRI O. CHENGAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the number of schools aided by Government and belonging to the District Board, Chingleput district, where midday meals are served and the names of such schools in Ponneri taluk; and

(b) how many students get this benefit in such schools and how many of them are Harijans?

A.—(a) Nil.

(b) Does not arise.

Repairs to tanks in Ponneri taluk, Chingleput district.

177 Q.—SRI S. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number and names of the villages whose tanks were repaired in the years 1952 and 1953 in the Ponneri taluk, Chingleput district; and

(b) the amount spent on each of them?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement* showing the names of tanks repaired in the years 1952 and 1953 in the Ponneri taluk and the amount spent on each of them is annexed.

* Printed as Appendix VII on pages 348—349 infra.

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178 Q.—SRI O. CHENGAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the names of tanks that were repaired in the year 1953 in Ponneri taluk and the amount spent on such tanks; and

(b) the number of tanks pending completion of repairs in Ponneri taluk?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to the Legislative Assembly Question No. 177 (1740), (unstarred).

(b) 13.

Collection of fines for violation of Timber Transport Rules and illicit cutting of trees in Government forests in Pudukkottai, Tiruchirappalli district.

179 Q.—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the amount realized as compounding fees and fines from those who violated Timber Transport Rules in Pudukkottai Division for the years 1949-50, 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1953-54 up to February 28th; and

(b) the amount collected as fines or compounding fees for offences of trespassing or illicit cutting of trees in Government forests in Pudukkottai Division of Tiruchirappalli district during the above period?

A.—(a) The forest areas in Pudukkottai State were taken over by the Forest department on 16th August 1950 and the Timber Transit Rules were introduced from November 1953. A sum of Rs. 1,934-8-0 was realized as compounding fees from November 1953 up to February, 1954, from those who violated Timber Transit Rules.

(b) The amount collected as fines or compounding fees for offences of trespassing or illicit cutting of trees in Government forests in Pudukkottai Division of Tiruchirappalli district is as mentioned below :—

	RS. A. P.		
(1) 1949-50	2,465	12	3
(2) 1950-51	1,293	11	9
(3) 1951-52	7,752	12	4
(4) 1952-53	7,514	12	8
(5) 1953-54	3,315	3	0

Collection of fines for unauthorized cultivation of poramboke lands in Salem district.

180 Q.—SRI D. KRISHNAMURTHI GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the total fine recovered for the unauthorized cultivation of poramboke lands for the fasli 1362 in Salem district, taluk-war;

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(b) the total area of such lands for fasli 1362 in Salem district, taluk-war; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to prevent such cultivation of grazing, tank and objectionable poramboke lands?

A.—(a) & (b)

Name of taluk.	Total fine recovered for the unauthorized cultivation.			Total area of such lands.
	RS.	A.	P.	ACS.
Hosur ..	26,372	6	0	5,650.00
Krishnagiri ..	12,271	9	0	3,496.11
Dharmapuri ..	25,341	6	0	6,222.75
Harur ..	26,811	6	0	1,724.59
Omalur ..	5,262	7	0	1,811.46
Salem ..	7,638	9	0	722.63
Tiruchengode ..	13,060	2	0	944.48
Namakkal ..	4,134	0	0	3,305.57
Attur ..	4,572	5	0	1,112.40
Rasipuram ..	3,667	15	0	4,415.19
Yercaud ..	65	0	0	94.21

(c) No special steps other than eviction proceedings under the Estates Land Act, have been taken.

Conviction of the staff of Police and Prohibition departments for prohibition offences.

181 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state how many out of those convicted for prohibition offences in the last three years belonged to the Police department and Prohibition department?

A.—Twelve members of the Prohibition department and 37 members of the Police department were convicted for prohibition offences during the last three years (1951, 1952 and 1953).

Statistics about industrial disputes.

182 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the number of industrial disputes in the State during the last three years;

(b) the number of disputes that were referred for adjudication;

(c) the number of disputes that were settled by agreement before and after they were referred for adjudication;

(d) the number of disputes in which award was given;

(e) the number of awards that were not implemented;

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(f) the number of complaints received that awards were not implemented;

(g) the number of cases in which the Government took action for non-implementation of awards; and

(h) the nature of action taken and the result thereof?

A.—(a) to (h) A statement^a is attached.

Advisers to the Government of Madras.

183 Q.—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the number of various Advisers to the Government of Madras during 1952-53; and

(b) the matters on which their advice was sought?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement^b containing the particulars is attached.

Appointment of Harijans as temple trustees.

184 Q.—SRI M. KATTIMUTHU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) how many Harijans are temple trustees (kovil dharma-karthas) in each district; and

(b) how many Harijans have petitioned for appointment as temple trustees in each district?

A.—(a) The information is furnished below:—

Name of the district.	Number of Harijans appointed as trustees in temples.
North Arcot	1
South Arcot	1
Tanjore	3
Tiruchirappalli	1
Madurai	5
Tirunelveli	4

(b) The information is not available.

Sale of manure in South Arcot district.

185 Q.—SRI M. KATTIMUTHU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the income derived by the Government from the sale of manure such as ammonium sulphate, super-phosphate, etc., in South Arcot district in the years 1952-53 and 1953-54 separately; and

(b) how many bags of paddy seeds were sold by the Government in the South Arcot district in the years 1952-53 and 1953-54?

^a Printed as Appendix VIII on pages 350-351 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix IX on page 352 infra.

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A.—

		Rs.	A.	P.
(a) Sale-proceeds—for 1952-53 ..		13,40,831	2	7
	1953-54 ..	24,52,662	5	11
(b) for 1952-53 ..	—	8,108 bags of 160 lb. each.		
	1953-54 ..	1,727 bags of 160 lb. each.		

Allotment of burial-grounds for Harijans in Malabar.

186 Q.—SRI O. KORAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) how many petitions from Harijans in Malabar were received by the Government for allotting burial-grounds during the years 1950-54;

(b) whether burial-grounds have been allotted to them; and

(c) if so, in what places?

A.—(a) Eleven representations in the matter were received by the Collector of Malabar.

(b) & (c) Two burial-grounds have been acquired for the use of Harijans in the Malabar district in 1950-54, one in Eachur desam, Munderi amsam of Chirakkal taluk, and the other in Pantalayini amsam of Kurumbra-nad taluk. In five cases steps are being taken to acquire lands for burial-grounds.

Export of onions from Madras State.

187 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the number of tons of onions exported from Madras State in the three years 1951-52, 1952-53 and 1953-54; and

(b) the reasons for the fluctuations?

A.—(a)

	1951.	1952.	1953 (up to September).
Foreign exports ..	17,447	11,407	6,044
Coastal exports ..	572	458	635
Total ..	18,019	11,865	6,679

(b) Fluctuations were due to various reasons such as the quantum of export allowed from time to time, the demand in the foreign markets and the supply and price position at home.

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Disposal of appeal petitions by the Commissioner for Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments.

188 Q.—SRI M. D. THIAGARAJA PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) how many appeal petitions of all kinds have been lodged with the Commissioner for Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments during the fasli 1363;

(b) how many of them have been disposed of so far; and

(c) how many are still pending?

A.—(a) 71.

(b) 63 (including two petitions transferred to the Andhra State and one petition transferred to the Mysore State).

(c) 8.

In-patients in the various Government hospitals in the City.

189 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state the maximum number of in-patients undergoing treatment in the Government Hospitals such as General Hospital, Stanley Hospital, Royapettah Hospital, Egmore Eye Hospital, Hospital for Women and Children, T.B. Sanatorium, Tambaram, on any one day during the year 1953?

A.—General Hospital	...	...	...	...	1,332
Stanley Hospital	...	...	...	...	958
Royapettah Hospital	...	...	...	...	360
Ophthalmic Hospital	...	...	...	...	629
Hospital for Women and Children	...	...	...	...	903
Tuberculosis Sanatorium	...	...	...	...	705

Projects to be executed in Tiruchirappalli district out of the loan raised by the Government in July 1953.

190 Q.—SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the total amount subscribed by the people in Tiruchirappalli district towards the ten-year loan raised by the Government in July 1953;

(b) the names of the several projects, schemes or works to be executed in the Tiruchirappalli district with the help of the said loans;

(c) the approximate cost of the works to be executed;

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(d) whether any work has been completely investigated and sanctioned for execution; and

(e) if so, the particulars thereof?

A.—(a) to (c) According to the figures furnished by the Collector of Tiruchirappalli immediately after the closure of the loan, subscriptions received from the Tiruchirappalli district amounted to Rs. 43½ lakhs roundly.

The Government raised the loan from the market, with reference to the estimated capital expenditure for the State as a whole, after taking into account the loans expected from the Government of India for specific schemes. No orders have been issued allotting specific amounts from the open market loan for individual schemes in each district.

With reference to paragraph 1 of the loan notification, the proceeds of the 4 per cent loan, 1963, issued in July 1953, are to be utilized for meeting the capital expenditure on Irrigation Works and Electricity Schemes only. Based on the figures now available, the total loans raised in 1953-54 fell short of the capital expenditure in the year as shown below :—

	<i>Preliminary Accounts for the first six months of 1953-54.</i>	<i>Revised Estimate for the second six months of 1953-54.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Irrigation works	173	217	390
Electricity Scheme	208	355	563
Total	381	572	953
Loan from the Government of India for specific schemes.	..	..	229
Share of Madras in the proceeds of 4 per cent loan, 1963, after allowing for repayments of the 3 per cent loan, 1953, before 31-3-1954.	..	..	637
		Total	866
Amount of capital expenditure on irrigation and electricity schemes met from the general balances of the Government.			87

(d) & (e) Proposals for new works which will be beneficial to the people of the district will be considered by the Government on their merits and sanctioned for execution, irrespective of the amount of subscriptions for the loan from the district.

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

II.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION RE

FRENCH INDIAN GOONDAS WHO ARE COMMITTING OFFENCES DAILY IN THE TERRITORY OF MADRAS STATE, BORDERING ON PONDICHERY (FRENCH) FRONTIER

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I have received notice of an adjournment motion from the hon. Member, Sri V. Gopala Gounder. It reads as follows :—

‘ I am giving notice of my intention to move an adjournment motion to discuss about the matter mentioned hereunder :—

‘ This House resolves to invite the attention of the Government of Madras to take immediate necessary steps to put down and to prosecute ‘ French Indian Goondas ‘ who are committing offences of grave nature daily in the territory of Madras State, bordering on Pondicherry (French) Frontier against the State subjects who have got a right of protection under the Indian Constitution.’

The wording of the motion itself is not correct. Moreover the subject of the motion is a fit matter for a resolution and not for an adjournment motion.”

SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER :—“ கனம் சபைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்தப் பிரச்சனை மிகவும் முக்கியமானது. ஆனால் இந்த Motion, இது சம்பந்தப்பட்ட ரூல்களின்கீழ்வராது என்று சொன்னார்கள். அப்படி இருந்தால் அவற்றை கேள்வி மூலமாகவது . . . ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ இப்பொழுது அதற்கான urgency போய்விட்டது. 12-20 p.m. ஆதலால் இதை அனுமதிக்க முடியாது.”

SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER :—“ ஒவ்வொரு நாளும் இந்த அக்ரமம் நடந்துகொண்டுதான் இருக்கிறது. இதைப்பற்றி கேள்வி கேட்பதற்கு இந்த சபையிலே ஒரு சந்தர்ப்பம் வேண்டும்.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ சபையில் இதுபற்றி பல கேள்விகள் கேட்கப் பட்டன. இப்பொழுது கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதில் wording சரியாக இல்லை. Resolution மாதிரி கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். It is clearly out of order.

“ Because the thing is continuing, it does not mean that it is urgent.”

Information re duration of the sitting of the House.

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“ கனம் சபைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த சபை இன்னும் எத்தனை தினங்களுக்கு கூடும் என்பதை சர்க்கார் கட்சித் தலைவர் சொல்வாரா ? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ We just had a conference of leaders of all parties and have come to a tentative decision that the House will sit up to the 13th, that is Friday, and not thereafter.”

III.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE MADRAS PLANTATIONS AGRICULTURAL INCOME-TAX BILL, 1954.

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

“ Sir, I beg to introduce the Madras Plantations Agricultural Income-tax Bill^a, 1954, and move—

‘ That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee.’

I shall furnish the list of names of Members later.

^a Published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 28th July 1954.

[Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker] [9th August 1954]

"In moving this motion, Sir, I would like to point out to this House that the system of levy of land tax in this State has been subjected to the criticism that the burden of tax is not distributed equitably among the different classes of landowners and it is also generally accepted that the levy of tax on agricultural income is a progressive and equitable method of taxation. Hon. Members know there is at present no tax on agricultural income in this State. The question of levying a tax on agricultural income has been under the consideration of the Government for a considerable time, even as long ago as 1943. The levy of the tax has been postponed from time to time for some reason or other. The Land Revenue Reforms Committee, constituted to advise the Government on land revenue reforms and land tenure reforms recommended, among other things, the levy of an agricultural income-tax over and above the land revenue assessment, the levy being applied in the first instance to plantation areas and extended gradually to other areas when there is a general progress in the standard of education of farmers. The Government have examined the recommendation of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee and in view of the many difficulties that will have to be faced by the farmers if the agricultural income-tax is to be levied on all agricultural produce, the Government decided to levy, in the first instance, the tax on plantations. To secure this result and to obtain an addition to the revenue in the State, the Government have decided to levy with effect from 1st April 1954 a tax on agricultural income from coffee, tea, rubber, cinchona and cardamom plantations.

"The tax will be levied on every person whose total agricultural income is not less than Rs. 3,000 and in the case of every Hindu undivided family or an Aliyasantana family or branch, or a Marumakkattayam tarwad or tavazhi including a Nambudiri family, not less than Rs. 6,000. The scale of levy ranges from 9 pies to 4 annas in the rupee. Persons who will be liable for the levy of the tax will not have to pay income-tax on the first Rs. 1,500 of their agricultural income. The Bill envisages also the levy of a super-tax on incomes exceeding Rs. 25,000. The scale of this levy ranges from Re. 0-1-6 in the rupee to six annas in the rupee. However, in the case of companies, the levy of super-tax will be at Re. 0-1-6 in the rupee on the whole of the total agricultural income. In calculating the total agricultural income, cultivation expenses, amount paid as land revenue or rent by landlord, expenses incurred for the repairs of protective works for the benefit of the plantations, the sum written off for depreciation of machinery, buildings, etc., the expenditure incurred for the purchase or replacement of cattle, implements, etc., and any insurance premium paid against damage or loss of crop and the like will be excluded. The procedure for the assessment and collection of the tax follows mainly the provisions of the Indian Income-tax Act and the Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income-tax Act. The authorities who will exercise powers and functions under this Act will also correspond to those in the Acts mentioned already. Provision has been made for reference on questions of law to the High Court.

[Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker]
9th August 1954]

"Sir, as the Bill is to be referred to a Select Committee, I need not go into further details and any suggestion made by the hon. Members of the House may be considered by the Select Committee. I request the House to accept and pass the motion moved by me."

MR. SPEAKER :—"Motion moved—

'That the Madras Plantations Agricultural Income-tax Bill, 1954, be referred to Select Committee.'

* SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—"Sir, in clause 33 of the Bill, which provides for revisionary powers of the Commissioner, it is stated 'any authorities subordinate to him'. I wish to know who are the authorities subordinate to him?"

MR. SPEAKER :—"The Hon. the Minister will answer when he replies to the debate at 4-30 p.m."

* SRI C. KANDASAMY :—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த தோட்டக்காடுகளுக்கு வருமான வரி விதிக்கும் மசோதாவானது இப்பொழுது பொது விவாதத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. விவாதத்திற்கு பிறகு இந்த மசோதாவானது பொதுக்குக் கமிட்டியின் பரிசீலனைக்கு விடப்படும். ஆதலால் இப்பொழுது இந்த வரி விதிக்கக் கூடிய கொள்கையை நான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன். இந்த மசோதாவானது பொதுக்குக் கமிட்டியில் பல ஷரத்துக்கள் வாரியாக நன்கு பரிசீலனை செய்யப்படும் என்ற உத்தரவாதம் இருக்கும் காரணத்தினால் சில பொது விஷயங்களைக் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். தோட்டக்காடுகள் மீது வரி விதிக்கும் மசோதாவைப் போலவே பொதுவாக நில வருமானத்தின் மீதும் வரி விதித்தால் நன்றியிருந்திருக்கும். அவ்வாறு அரசாங்கம் செய்திருந்தால் அது மிகவும் வரவேற்கத்தக்கதாயிருக்கும். இந்த மசோதாவைக் கொண்டு வந்து எல்லோருக்கும் மாதிரியான ஒரு கூடிய வகையில் இது இருந்தால் மிகவும் நலமா நியாயம் வழங்கக் கூடிய வகைகளைப் பெரிய பெரிய நிலச்சுவாந்தார்கள் யிருக்கும் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். பெரிய பெரிய நிலச்சுவாந்தார்கள் எல்லாம் எந்த அளவிற்கு பணம் சம்பாதிக்கிறார்கள் என்பது தெரியும். அதே மாதிரியாக சிறு சிறு நிலங்களை வைத்திருக்கும் விவசாயிகளெல்லாம் எந்த அளவுக்கு கஷ்டத்துடன் நிலங்களை வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதும் அந்த அளவுக்கு இந்தச் சிறிய நிலங்களை காரர்களுக்கும் போடக்கூடிய அந்த அளவுக்கு இந்தச் சிறிய நிலங்களை வைத்திருக்கும் சிறிய விவசாயிகளின்மீது வரியைச் சமத்த முடியாது. இவை யெல்லாம் உணர்ந்து, அதற்கேற்ப வரி விதிப்பார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். இதைப் பற்றி அரசாங்கத்திற்கு நன்கு தெரியும். இன்றைக்கு இம்மாதிரி வருமானத்தின் மீது வரி விதிக்கும் அடிப்படை கொள்கை மீதுதான் இந்த வரியும் விதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. எல்லா ஜன மீதுதான் இந்த முறையில் தான் நடந்துகொள்கிறது. நாயக நாடுகளும் அந்த முறையில் தான் நடந்துகொள்கிறது. நம் நாட்டில் நில வருமானத்தின் மீது வரி விதிக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் அரசாங்கம் சீக்கிரம் கொண்டு வரவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

"அடுத்தபடியாக தோட்டக்காடுகள் சம்பந்தமாக விதித்திருக்கக் கூடிய வரி ஓரளவு சரி என்றுதான் சொல்லவேண்டும். இன்னும் அதிகமான வரி விதித்திருந்தால் தவறு ஒன்றுமில்லை. ஏனென்றால் தோட்டக்காடுகளுக்கு நில வரியானது மிகவும் சொற்பமே. நன்செய் புன்செய் நிலங்களுக்கு விதிக்கும் வரியானது அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் தோட்டக்காடு மீது விதிக்கும் நில வரியானது சம்பிரதாய

[Sri C. Kandasamy] [9th August 1954]

ரீதியில் இருக்கிறது. இன்றைய தினம் நம் மாநிலத்தில் ஒரு ஏக்கர் தோட்டக்காடுகளுக்கு வரி 2½ ரூபாயிலிருந்து மூன்று ரூபாய்கள் வரையில் விதிக்கப்படுகிறது. ஆனால் ஒரு ஏக்கர் நஞ்சை நிலத்திற்கு 20 ரூபாய் வரி விதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இம்மாதிரியான கடுமையாக நில வரி விதிக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதனால்தான் விவசாயிகள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். இம்மாதிரியான கடுமையான வரிகளை தோட்டக்காடுகளுக்கு விதிக்காததனால் அதனின் சொந்தக்காரர்கள் அதிக லாபம் அடைந்து வருகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் இம்மாதிரியாக அடைந்த லாபத்தை கணக்கிட்டு பார்ப்போமேயானால் பல கோடி ரூபாயிக்குமேல் போகும். குறிப்பாக தோட்டக்காடுகள் வரிவிதிப்புக் கொள்கை நல்ல முறையில் பரிசீலிக்கப்படவேண்டும். அதனால் அவ்விதம் வரக்கூடிய லாபத்தை அரசாங்கம் கட்டாயம் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் சுட்டிக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். ரூபாய் 25 ஆயிரத்திற்கு மேல் வருமானம் வரக்கூடியவர்களுக்கு குபர் டாக்ஸ் என்னும் ஒரு வரியைப் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதன்படி 1½ அணுவிலிருந்து 6 அணு வரையிலும் படிப்படியாக வரி விதிக்க உத்தேசித்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே இந்த மசோதாவின் மூலம் விதிக்கப்படும் வரி விதிப்புகளெல்லாம் பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டியால் பரிசீலனை செய்யப்பட்டு ஒரு நல்ல முடிவுக்கு வர வழிவகை செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

(The Deputy Speaker in the Chair.)

12-30 p.m. “அடுத்தபடியாக, மிகக்குறைவான தோட்டக்காடுகள் வைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கக் கூடியவர்கள் மிகவும் குறைவாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு விதி விலக்கு அளிப்பதில் எங்களுக்கு ஆட்சேபணை இல்லை. அதை நாங்கள் வரவேற்கிறோம். ஆனால் அதில் பலவிதமான கஷ்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அவர்கள் தாங்களாகவே பலவிதமான கஷ்டங்கள் அனுபவித்து தாங்களே விவசாயம் செய்து காப்பி, தேயிலை முதலியனவைகளை பயிரிட்டு மார்க்கெட்டுக்கு கொண்டு வரவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அந்த நிலையில் அவர்களுக்கு எவ்வளவோ கஷ்டங்கள் ஏற்படுகின்றன. ஆனால் பிரிட்டிஷ் முதலாளிகள் கோடிக்கணக்கான மூலதனம் போட்டு இங்கு பல பெரிய தோட்டக்காடுகளை வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் பெரியகாடுகள் பெருவாரியாக இந்நாட்டில் இருக்கின்றன. அதன் காரணமாக அவர்கள் வெளி நாடுகளுக்கு ஏற்றுமதி செய்து நல்ல லாபமடைந்து வருகிறார்கள். அதற்கு வேண்டிய பெரிய மெஷின்களும் தேவையான வசதிகளும் அவர்கள் கையில்லாதான் இருக்கின்றன. அதனால் அவர்கள் காப்பி, தேயிலை போன்ற வஸ்துக்களை வெளி நாடுகளுக்கு அனுப்பிவைத்து தங்களுடைய வருமானத்தைப் பெருக்கிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படிப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு வரி விதிக்க வேண்டியதுதான் என்பதை இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் கனம் ரிவினியூ மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கு தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

“வெளி நாட்டிலிருந்து வந்த வெள்ளையர்கள் இன்னும் நம்முடைய நாட்டில் தங்களுடைய பிடிப்பை வைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த நாட்டின் வளப்பத்தை அனுபவித்துக்கொண்டு அதிலிருந்து வரும் வருமானத்தை வெளிநாடுகளுக்கு அனுப்பிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் நம் நாட்டிலுள்ள சகல வளர்ச்சியும் பாதிக்கப்படுகிறது. சென்ற ஏழு அல்லது எட்டு ஆண்டுகளாக நமக்கு சுதந்திரம் வந்தும் கூட நம்மால் அதை அனுபவிக்க முடியவில்லை. பணம் இல்லை, பணம் இல்லை என்று சொல்வதாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது. அதனால் நமது நாட்டின் வாழ்க்கைத் தரம் வீழ்ந்து விட்டது. வீழ்ந்துகொண்டுவருவதையும் நாம் பார்க்கிறோம். நமக்கு வாங்கும் சக்தி இல்லாமல் நாசமாகிக் கொண்டு வருகிறோம். இப்பொழுது ஐந்து ஆண்டு திட்டம் வந்தும் கூட அதற்கு வேண்டிய பணம் நம் கையில் இல்லை. இந் நிலையிலும் வெள்ளைக்காரன் நம்நாட்டிலிருந்து சுரண்டிக்கொண்டு போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கிறான். இன்னும் அவர்களுடைய சுரண்டல் நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. இந்நாட்டில் வெள்ளைக்காரனுடைய சுரண்டல் இருக்கும்வரையில் நாம் எந்த விதத்திலும் வேகமாக முன்னேற்றமடைய முடியாது. இதை கவனத்தில் வைத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்று வற்புறுத்திக் கூறுகிறேன். இது இந்நாட்டினருக்குப் போடக்

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கூடிய வரி விதிப்பு இல்லை. இன்றைய தினம் வெள்ளையர்கள் கோடிக்கணக்காக இந்நாட்டிலிருந்து சம்பாதித்துக்கொண்டு போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதை கணக்கில் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு வரி விதிக்க வேண்டும். ஏதிரக்டரி எப்பொழுதும் குற்றம் சொல்லிக்கொண்டே இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று அடிக்கடி குறை சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அரசாங்கத்தின் வருமானத்தைப் பெருக்குவதற்கு அக்கறை கிடையாது, செலவினங்களை அதிகரிக்கத் தான் பேசிக் கொண்டே இருப்பார்கள் என்று இந்த மந்திரி சபை பல தர்ப்பங்களில் சொல்லி இருக்கிறது. அதிகப்படியாக வருமானத்தைப் பெருக்குவதற்கு வழி இருக்கும்போது எதிர் கட்சிக்காரர்கள் சொல்லக் கூடிய யோசனைகளை எந்த விகல்பம் இல்லாமலும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். அவ்விதமே அரசாங்கமும் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளும் என்றே நினைக்கிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக நான்கு அல்லது ஐந்து ஏக்கராவைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கும் சிறு விவசாயிகளுக்கு வரி விதிப்பில் திட்ட வட்டமான கொள்கை வைத்துக் கொண்டு அவர்களுக்கு நிவாரணம் அளிக்கவேண்டும். அவர்களுடைய வரியைக் குறைக்க வேண்டும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய சட்டம் கொண்டுவந்தால் உண்மையாகவே விவசாயிகளுக்கு அரசாங்கத்தினிடம் கொண்டு வந்தால் உண்மையாகவே தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு மற்ற ஒரு நல்லெண்ணம் ஏற்படும் என்பதை தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு மற்ற விஷயங்களை பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டி நன்றாக பரிசீலனை செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு இந்த விதத்தில் என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயத்தை தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய இடத்தில் அமறுகிறேன்.”

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIAR OF CHETTINAD :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not here to oppose this Bill. It is now agreed that when the income of a person or a company goes beyond a particular limit, it should be taxed sufficiently well. The question now is not whether the tax should be levied or not. The question is how far and how much of the income should be taxed. Sir, in this connection, we should not forget the fact that in South India, the planters have not yet provided all the amenities for the labour employed on the plantations compared to what I have seen in Ceylon, the labourers now enjoy much more amenities than what they enjoyed in the past. I do not say this House or this Government are responsible for the fate of labourers here. Those who were in charge of the administration here and in Delhi are responsible for it. Anyhow, the matter has since been taken up seriously and the Plantation Labour Act has been passed. About ten days or a fortnight ago, there was a big conference of all the parties concerned at Ootacamund and a big programme of expenditure on labour welfare has been drawn up. I would like to ask : ‘Are we not interested in these amenities being provided for the labour employed on the estates?’ The provision of these amenities while bringing relief and comfort to labourers will also improve the standard and efficiency of the estates and also production on the estate which will ultimately bring in more revenue to the Government. While considering the question of imposing a tax on the income derived from these estates, we should not be thinking of the ordinary agricultural crops like paddy and the rest. Growing of paddy is very much different from the cultivation of a plantation. The latter requires expert knowledge and constant day to day supervision. These plantations have been brought into existence by the hard work of hundreds and hundreds of efficient

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European planters. Even now there are a number of them here. A large number of Indian planters are also there now. In this connexion, I would like to state I have no plantation in the Madras State at all. Therefore, I can give my dispassionate view on this question. Even if I should own an estate, I need not be ashamed to say so. It is very necessary that we should look after the welfare of the labourers on the estate. Nowadays, the planters have to act as the trustees of these estates. They have many obligations to fulfil. At the same time, we should not also forget the fact that the produce from these plantations has to face a lot of competition in the world market. We, in South India, think that coffee crop is a very big crop in South India. If the production of coffee here is compared to the world production, it is not even one per cent of the total production of coffee in the world. Ninety-nine per cent of the world production is raised elsewhere, in countries like Brazil, Argentine and others. Occasionally also the produce there is used as fuel. This was done formerly but not nowadays. Now they want to increase their production as they do not want to lose their American market. Now the Hon. Minister in charge of Commerce and Industry in New Delhi is anxious to bring down the price of coffee. How can the price of coffee be brought down, when it is proposed to impose a tax on plantation crops at the rates referred to in the Bill, and when all the amenities contemplated in the Plantation Labour Act have to be provided before the year 1955? In addition to these, we also say that the investment market should not be let down. We say that smaller men should be allowed to contribute to the starting of industries. How can we achieve all these four or five things together in the same place? It is not possible. I am most certain that labour on the estates will not get all that is necessary if the Bill goes through as it is. It is all easy for the Minister on the Treasury Bench to say, 'I am only copying Travancore-Cochin, I am not doing anything more'. The situation and circumstances in Travancore-Cochin are very different from what they are here. Even now, in most of the estates in Travancore-Cochin, labourers have not got all the amenities. The Plantation Labour Act has also to be implemented there. Why is it that the Act has not been fully implemented there? It is because of the high rate of taxation that is prevailing in that State, that it has not been possible for the planters to provide all the amenities contemplated under the Plantation Labour Act. What I say is this. Let the taxation Bill be passed but let there be a different method of taxation.

"In this connexion, I may tell the Hon. Minister what I said during the discussion on the main Budget. I said then that the Hon. Minister for Finance had not made out a case for imposing fresh taxation, as the Budget was a surplus Budget and not a deficit Budget. I said it was a surplus Budget because, credit was not given for the Rs. 68 lakhs he ought to get from the Government of India for expenditure on the National Extension Service Scheme.

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Even now, it is reported that the amount of revenue expected from this tax will be only about Rs. 7 to Rs. 12 lakhs. It is absolutely wrong. I think Government will be collecting at least a few crores of rupees which is unnecessary at the moment.

"In this connexion, I would also like to draw the attention of the Hon. the Leader of the House and the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition particularly to this fact. The Hon. the Leader of the Opposition should not get into the trap for after all it is only a trap. If I were in his place, I would not support the Bill. Let not the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition think that by the imposition of this tax, labour will get all that they want. I am pretty certain about that. Let us not be in a hurry to introduce this measure now. Let us wait for a few years. Let us examine the question thoroughly. After all, the balance sheets of the companies are available. We know the income from these plantations, rubber, coffee and tea, in the different areas. Every year, we meet and raise the taxation that is necessary. In this case also, if there is surplus after all the amenities are provided for the labour on the estate, we can impose or raise the tax.

"Then, Sir, I will point out certain other defects in the present Bill which will show that the method of taxation itself is wrong. The Government can tax and they want to get Rs. 20 lakhs. I will suggest a scheme which will give Rs. 40 lakhs. It will be a better scheme and the Government can collect Rs. 40 lakhs without all the cumbersome procedure envisaged in this bad legislation. This Bill is absolutely badly drafted. I do not want to blame anybody. I am not going into personalities. But I want to indict the Government of Madras and the Law Department for the bad drafting of this legislation. They will be unable to re-draft it even if it is sent to them again. They can import some people to draft a Bill of this kind. The Law Department of the Government of Madras have tried to copy some provisions of the Income-tax Act and some other provisions of the Agricultural Income-tax Act in Travancore-Cochin. They have not tried to copy some other good provisions of these Acts.

"The cardinal principle of taxation in the present Bill is that they want to exempt persons with an agricultural income of less than Rs. 3,000. That is understood clearly but it is not put into effect. I shall presently explain the position as it exists now. Of course, the Hon. Chief Minister told me that it is not the intention of the Government to make persons who own 30 to 50 acres and whose income is less than Rs. 3,000 pay agricultural income-tax as they may not keep proper accounts. But I am not satisfied with that explanation. It is not as if a person gets Rs. 3,000 as income from agriculture alone and it is a mistake if we think so. I will give an instance, where a person with an income of Rs. 2,000 from agriculture is paying income-tax. Supposing a person gets a dividend of Rs. 1,000 from a company which pays agricultural income-tax and no exemption is given to him, according to the

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present Bill. The Government want to help the common man and they seek the help of small investors. (Interruption from Sri M. Kalyanasundram.) No refund is provided for in the Bill. I am speaking subject to correction. Our idea is that this refund should be provided for in the Bill. That is my object in mentioning it. The object of the Government is to exempt a person with an income of less than Rs. 3,000 and who has no other income. But unfortunately if he gets a dividend of Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 2,000 from a cardamom estate which is a limited concern, he will not get any refund or rebate. The provision for refund must find a place in the Bill. It is the object of the Government to exempt one-sixth of the total income from agriculture. Suppose the one-sixth of the income from a company is more than a particular amount, there again the company has to pay a double tax. If a person gets a dividend of Rs. 10,000 and an income of Rs. 15,000 from agriculture, roughly about Rs. 4,000 that is one-sixth of Rs. 25,000 is exempted from the agricultural income-tax. The other Rs. 6,000 out of Rs. 10,000 will be subject to agricultural income-tax. Is it fair to levy such a tax?"

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"The Raja of Chettinad was now making out . . ."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The Hon. the Minister will reply to it."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"I should like to know whether he gives interpretation to clause 10 (b) of the Bill. Clause 10 (b) says :

"(b) any dividend which he receives as a share-holder out of the agricultural income of a company which has certified that it has paid or will pay the tax under this Act in respect of the agricultural income of such company."

Does his interpretation cover this clause or not?"

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIAR OF CHETTINAD:—"This clause is defective. Only one-sixth of the total agricultural income is exempted from agricultural income-tax. Now, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Leader of the Opposition to this important aspect of the matter. Just now I was referring to a specific instance where a person getting an income of Rs. 15,000 from agriculture and Rs. 10,000 as dividend from a company was liable to pay a double tax. Out of this total income of Rs. 25,000 roughly about Rs. 4,000, that is one-sixth of the total income is exempted from the agricultural income-tax and the other Rs. 6,000 is subject to another income-tax, which is not the intention of the Bill. Therefore, this clause requires some change. The Government want to exempt persons who get an income of less than Rs. 3,000 only from agriculture. In the case of a person who gets a dividend of Rs. 2,500 from an agricultural company which has already paid the tax, no refund is given. If the Government really want to carry out the intentions of the Bill, this provision should

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be suitably amended. If the Government want to camouflage their intentions, I have nothing to say about it. I do not think they have looked into the provisions carefully.

"Regarding the general question of taxation itself, I have already stated enough to show that the finances of this Government do not require a measure with this rate of taxation. It is harmful to have such a rate of taxation for it will impair the efficiency of the estates. It will also affect the amenities to be provided for labour. Lastly, this is not a property which yields an income of its own for ever. It has to be looked after carefully and properly maintained. After a period of 15 to 20 years, re-planting has to be done which entails a heavy expenditure. The expenditure involved in re-planting comes to the actual cost of an estate. If we do not re-plant 1,000 or 2,000 trees on coffee or tea estates every year, ultimately the estates will be ruined. Suppose a person owns about 500 acres and out of these 500 acres, 25 acres may be exempted for income-tax purposes. Some such proportion should be fixed. Let the Government fix that five per cent of the acreage may be allowed for re-planting. As a matter of fact, in countries like Malaya and Ceylon, they have got a rehabilitation fund. The Government themselves collect a certain amount and also contribute some amount to that fund. For instance, in Ceylon out of the profits a certain percentage is collected per acre for the purpose of re-planting. They give it in stages and they send their Inspector to inspect the estates and report whether the estates require re-planting. Periodically money is being given for re-planting. They are all interested in re-planting. Thus the income of the planters is not cut down heavily. So also here, the Government can allow a certain admissible number of acres which they consider as reasonable to be exempted from this income-tax. They can find out from their experts and experienced planters what will be the reasonable percentage of acreage which is necessary for re-planting. Unless this is done, the intentions of the Bill will not be carried out. Therefore, the basic principle behind this Bill is not right. The only principle underlying this Bill is to get money for the Government and nothing else. If that is the only thing that the Government have in view, they could get it even without these 42 pages of bad law.

"My own impression is that the Government's objective can be achieved and the taxes also can be varied from time to time. We have got cardamom, rubber, tea and coffee plantations. Let the Government levy a tax per acre, say Rs. 25 for cardamom, Rs. 35 for coffee, Rs. 50 for tea and so on. These rates could be revised year after year through notifications which shall be placed on the table of the House for its approval. In a particular year, all the four crops may not be equally good and three out of the four may be flourishing and may get good prices. Therefore, with reference to the crop which is able to get a good price in the market, the Government could raise the taxation on that crop. So, I would submit that the entire basis must be changed.

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"The Government have said that they expect to get only about Rs. 7 to 12 lakhs out of this tax. Their idea is really to raise more money though they do not say so. We recently passed legislation authorizing the levy of a surcharge on land revenue. We said that for amounts over Rs. 1,000 the surcharge shall be 8 annas. But in regard to these plantations the surcharge is 10 annas. In the case of the paddy-growing lands where the surcharge is only 8 annas, the owners are not expected to provide the labourers with as much amenities as a plantation owner is expected to provide for his labour. We must take into consideration the fact that this kind of a taxation is going to be levied now for the first time and we must also take note of the fact that these crops have to stand competition from world markets. It will therefore be only fair to consider the possibility of levying this extra tax on an acreage basis. It can be laid down that owners of more than a particular number of acres shall be subject to this extra taxation. This will obviate problems relating to refunds and granting of exemptions, etc. There will be no necessity for such cumbrous legislation and for such a cumbrous machinery to enforce it. No Income-tax Officers will be necessary and the Revenue Department can collect this tax also. I would, therefore, commend to the Government to seriously consider this suggestion.

"Finally, I am not opposed to the levy of this tax on plantations but I am only pointing out the serious defects in this Bill which can easily be remedied. I do hope that the Government will consider these along with other suggestions which may be placed before the Select Committee and when the Bill emerges from the Select Committee and comes up before this House it will be a reasonable piece of legislation."

* SRI H. B. ARI GOWDER :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, initially I am under the disadvantage of being one of the very few Members acquainted with the problems of the plantation industry trying to convince a large body of Members who have made up their minds against the industry. Already an indication has been given by my hon. Friend, Sri Manali Kandasamy, as to the attitude of the party to which he belongs. I am grateful, however, to my hon. Friend the Raja Sahib of Chettinad, a great spokesman of the plantation industry. I think he has dealt with the problems of the industry in a way. Besides what he has said, every Member of this Hon. House, I believe, has received a copy of the printed circular from the Chairman of the United Planters' Association of South India. Certain broad principles have been discussed in it and Members who wish to know more about the plantation industry will have an opportunity of doing so later on after the sitting of the Select Committee. At the moment, the entire principle on which the Communists have based their viewpoint to support the Government is wrong. Evidently, what the party and the Leader of the Opposition wants to do is to see that the money that is supposed to go to the planters who are mostly foreigners does not go to the countries of their origin. If this is

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their aim, let them see to it that the money does not go to foreign countries and that every pie of it having a reasonable margin, is spent here in this country for providing amenities for the labourers whose cause they have at heart and for improving the condition of life in their district. Instead, if we are going to tax the foreigners much beyond their capacity to pay, the echo of the tramway workers will be heard there before long. One wet evening we will hear that the plantation industry has been closed down just as the tramway company was closed down in Madras. The reaction will be upon us and upon our men and women who will have to cry in the wilderness.

"Now, Sir, before the Select Committee sits, I make an appeal to the Hon. the Minister for Revenue to get figures from the plantation firms regarding the profits they are making and the amounts they are sending home. If he finds that a large sum goes out of this country, the remedy lies in his hands but, on the other hand, if it is not so much as it is made out to be, let him deal with the industry as it deserves.

"It goes without saying that what affects the whole of the industry affects parts of the industry also. If he wants to make an exception in the case of the small growers, he will not be giving them the facilities that he wants to give by taxing the industry as a whole. The small growers are irrevocably linked up with the bigger interests and when the bigger interests suffer the smaller interests will also suffer. While the bigger interests can hold out for some time more the smaller interests will have to close down their show immediately. They have hardly recovered from the effects of the recession which has been of frequent occurrence during the last twenty years. Twenty years ago men holding or owning small or big plantations had to abandon them altogether. Without any exaggeration, let me assure the Hon. the Minister for Revenue that that was the condition. They could not make even enough money to pay the labourers working in the estates. The prospect was very gloomy then. Well, the international agreement on the control of tea plantations came to our rescue. Even now we are not out of the woods altogether. There are certain countries which are not signatories to the control scheme. They are going in for tea and other cultivation without any restriction whatsoever and when their products are in the market we have to look around for safety. That is the position at present.

"What the Government of this State want is money. Very 1 p.m. well, they are getting it from the people in different ways. Plantation is a very heavily taxed industry. Government are getting sales-tax for green leaves and for black tea. Besides these, the Government are getting income-tax on green leaves indirectly through sale of export rights and black tea. Then there is the excise duty and many other taxes. Again, we have to comply with the provisions of the Act governing the labour force employed in the industry, and this consumes a lot of money. If anything more is left, it has to be ploughed back into the industry and should

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not be taken away by the Government. If the Government take away what little can be spared to be ploughed back, there will be nothing left for the industry. The industry will starve and in course of time it will die out and the Government will have none but themselves to thank for the consequences.

"This industry is a dollar-earning industry much more than any other industry. By levying this tax, the Government will be cutting their own throat. This Government may say that after all it is the Government of India that will derive revenue from the dollar earnings. But they forget that this Government is getting money from the Government of India also. So I am advising the Government not to kill the proverbial goose that lays the golden eggs.

"Some hon. Members of this House evidently think that this discussion at the moment affects the plantation area only and therefore they are free to support this measure. But as the Hon. Minister has already stated they will have their turn too. The Hon. Minister is not going to spare them. Income-tax on other agricultural products will be levied in due course, when they will wake up and will protest in vain. If they support this measure, then they will have to support other measures levying income-tax on other agricultural products. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.

"I once again turn to my Communist Friends. They think that they can give support to this measure because only foreign investors will be affected by it. As I told them before, I will say again, 'you will be cutting the nose to spite the face'. That is what it will come to.

"I hope the Government will be pleased to drop this Bill or postpone it for the time being, for a couple of years or at least for one year. If it is the desire of the Communist Members to put foreign investors out of the industry and then take over the estates and change the law, I must point out that foreign investors are ready to leave the country even now if they get buyers among our own nationals. Who can buy these estates when so much tax is levied on them? In fact the Government are effectively checking the prospect of our nationals buying those estates from foreigners. Give some more time and then we can have the estates in our own hands. The Government can review the position then and if they want, let them tax and tax every industry to death. By levying more and more taxes the Government will be making the lives of the people miserable. The Hon. Ministers are out of touch with the condition of the people at present. There is a general depression all over and particularly in my district it is very difficult for people to make both ends meet.

"It may appear easy for richer people to keep accounts, because they know how to safeguard their own interests. It is only the poor men including the middle-class men that suffer the consequences. To keep accounts is a great headache and it is an

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ordeal to go through it with the officials. The Government are making the lives of the people anything but happy. This is not democracy, I am afraid. It may suit some people or other but it is not the way of life we like to live. For God's sake, drop all these legislations at least for sometime to come. We have had a surfeit of them. Thank you."

SRI E. L. RAGHAVA MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this legislation has been proposed to make up the small deficit which was anticipated in the last Budget. As Raja Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad pointed out, the last Budget was not a deficit Budget at all. After hearing his well-reasoned speech, I do not think there is any necessity for additional taxation. The amount of revenue expected from this tax is very small. This agricultural income-tax is a new tax. I hear agricultural income-tax is levied in the Travancore-Cochin State. We must be familiar with the working of the agricultural income-tax in that State. A Special Officer has been deputed by the Government to study the working of that Act, in that State. It is better that we await a full study of the working of the Act in that State. We are proposing to levy a tax on a product, seventy-five per cent of which is being exported. We have to encourage people dealing in exportable products, until we get a favourable balance of payments position. The price of these products have not been fixed and planters have to face competition in international market. When they have to face such competition in the international market, it is better that we allow them some concessions and see that they are strong enough to compete with the other markets in the world. Further tea is an article which is subject to a lot of tax by the Central Government. An excise duty is levied on it. Apart from several other taxes levied on it, we are now imposing this tax on it. After all, tea is a common beverage which is consumed even by the poorest of the labourers. We must see that we keep the price level of tea as low as possible. Hon. Member Raja Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad, in the course of his speech pointed out that the total production of coffee in India is less than one per cent of the world's production of coffee. The price of coffee is already very high in our country. Agricultural income-tax should not be levied on this product if we wish to increase its production.

"Rubber is another strategic material for which many foreign nations are fighting. It is a war material and production of rubber ought to be encouraged in our country instead of increasing the tax burden. In addition to these things, instead of proceeding with this measure in a hurry the Raja of Chettinad suggested an alternative method which of course will not be welcomed by the planters."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIAR OF CHETTINAD :—"The hon. Member cannot say that the planters will not agree to it."

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SRI E. L. RAGHAVA MUDALIAR :—“ Income-tax is supposed to be paid by those who get income above a specified level. Levy of a flat rate of Rs. 35 for every planter for particular crops as suggested by the Raja of Chettinad, will ruin many planters on account of the fact that they have already to pay income-tax over and above a specified level to the Centre. Therefore the levy of a flat rate will ruin many of them.

“ At the present moment, the Taxation Enquiry Commission is in the midst of its labours and we have not yet received the report of the Commission. Further, I hear there is already a special Commission on plantation industry. Before we launch on taxation of plantations, it is better we know the conditions under which the planters live. It is better for us to receive the report of the Plantation Commission, which will give us all details. Until then it is better to defer this tax on plantations.

“ While thanking you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, for having given me an opportunity to speak, I once again repeat that taking into consideration what all I have said before, it is better we postpone consideration of this Bill for one more year.”

* **SRI B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA :—**“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the measure that is before the House now is a taxation measure. Naturally we have to expect a certain kind of unwelcome response to it and particularly from those that are closely associated with the plantation industry. But at the same time, the House has to remember that funds have to be found for the various ameliorative measures that are bound to be taken up in any Welfare State. Ours is a Welfare State and there is no question of denying that fact. Funds are, therefore, necessary to carry out ameliorative measures; and in order to find the necessary funds, an exploration had to be made of the various avenues that are possible for being taxed. If agricultural income-tax is inevitable in course of time, is there any doubt that the five categories now taken in the plantation industry are the best ones that could be tackled first? Therefore, that doubt is set at rest because the step that has been taken by Government is a step in the right direction.

“ With regard to the various ideas, that have been enunciated, viz., that this is not the correct approach, that this should be deferred by one or two years, let me say that those fears cannot be entertained for the reason that this tax has been tried in another State and has been found to be workable. Therefore having regard to all the statistics and information now available, there is no doubt that the decision that has been taken by Government is one in the right direction.

“ If it is once found that there is a source of taxation, the question arises with regard to the various approaches that are to be made for realizing the tax. In assessing the income for levying this tax, I personally feel that it would be better to follow

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the provisions of the Indian Income-tax Act. What I have in my mind is that even in assessing income-tax on profits, a certain amount is allowed by way of earned income and only the rest is subject to taxation. I am for due allowance being made for those who are employed in plantations and who maintain the plantations in an efficient manner. I find from the draft bill now before the House that this idea has been entirely lost sight of. If there are a number of persons who are actually engaged in planting and who devote their time and energy there, surely their labour ought to be reckoned with. I do hope that the Select Committee would take into account this factor.

“ There are many imperfections in all the chapters. In the first chapter itself even with regard to the definition of various terms, I find there are certain inconsistencies and misconstructions as reflected in the succeeding chapters. In the next chapter, viz., the ‘charging section’ as it is called, I find that this is rather vague. Adequate attention should be bestowed as to whether certain allowances should or should not be made and the term more strictly defined as to who is the person that is going to be responsible for the payment of the tax and as to who it is who should be charged. Clause 3 which deals with the charging of agricultural income-tax does not deal with the persons and the provisions that are in the succeeding clauses do not co-ordinate or co-relate properly to the person that is liable to pay the tax. I do hope that the Select Committee will bear this in mind and eliminate those aspects which are in the statute and which are capable of double construction, dubious interpretation, equivocation or lacunae. I would seriously suggest that so far as the total income that is to be reckoned for purposes of taxation is concerned, it may be dropped for the present and only the actual income that is got may be taken as the basis or unit on which taxation should be levied irrespective of what other total income is. After all, world or total income is a new idea that has sprung up of late and is in its initial stages. I would appeal to Government to see whether the actual income derived cannot be taken as the basis on which this tax could be levied.

“ With regard to the procedure that should be followed, I would appeal to the Hon. Minister that inasmuch as this is a new taxation measure and there might be some sort of agitation also, a lot of educative propaganda may be carried out so that tax-payers might know their obligations and their rights. I would also like that persons in authority would be fully alive to their responsibilities, and that technicalities of the department, if I may so call them, will not interrupt the smooth working of the present Act and that sympathy and consideration and not strict application of the letter of the law will be shown in every case. I would also suggest that definite and precise definitions would be laid down, thus avoiding dubious interpretation. I hope the Select Committee would bear this in mind.

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"I find that certain rules are to be framed as to the manner in which and the procedure by which agricultural income of a person shall be computed. Instead of delegated legislation, in the form of rule making, I would suggest that the Select Committee itself would formulate the precise principles on which revenue could be collected. On the whole, I support the measure that is brought before the House. It is very wise that it is referred to a Select Committee. I do hope the Select Committee would go into the *pros and cons* and lay down precise principles under which the tax could be levied.

"Of course one or two previous speakers spoke against the Bill but I personally feel that those apprehensions are more imaginary than real. It may be a hardship whenever a taxation measure is imposed. It is a burden no doubt on some. But at the same time we have to discharge our duties for the establishment of a Welfare State. I am sure that this measure when it is in the Select Committee stage will receive all attention on all aspects and the Bill after it comes out of the Select Committee will allay the apprehensions of all those who have now spoken against it and that it would be a welcome measure designed in the interests of the State. Therefore, with these words, I support the Bill and I thank you, Sir, for having given me an opportunity to place my views on this subject."

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m. * SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am one of those who believe in the idea of progressive taxation, but I must confess that I am not satisfied with the way in which the idea is implemented by this Government. Taxation measures must serve a two-fold purpose. On the one hand, they must bring money to the coffers of the State and on the other, which I consider the more important one, they must be directed towards an equalization of the income, ultimately helping the formation of an egalitarian society. It has been said that this measure is justifiable because this Government is one which is committed to the idea of a Welfare State or it may even be, as accepted by the Prime Minister of India, a Socialist State. Sir, my complaint is that while the Government proclaim, whenever a measure of taxation is brought, that it is with a view to the establishment of a Welfare State, they are solely and mainly guided by the exigencies of finance only. This has been referred to by more than one speaker. Otherwise, under the changed circumstances when a Taxation Enquiry Commission has been appointed and is about to submit its report, one would have waited for its recommendations to see what comprehensive measures are to be adopted for the attainment of our objective. We may proclaim an objective, but unless we get a comprehensive picture of the same, these piecemeal measures when executed will not help us in achieving our objective. It would be like an artist who, without a model before him, wants to paint a picture of a human-being, but ends with that of a monkey. Though we may execute the different portions at different times, they must fit in into the

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pattern and then only when the whole thing is completed we will have a picture or the idea that we wanted. Otherwise, measure after measure will be brought and at one stage the Government would have exhausted all the taxation measures intended for the establishment of a Welfare State which may even then remain the El Dorado. Therefore, I would submit that these things ought to have been brought as part of a comprehensive Bill, which should be well thought out and then only such measures should be brought before this House. Though we talk incessantly about the establishment of a Welfare State, there is yet no clear idea as to the steps we are going to take to implement or to bring into existence our cherished goal.

"Then, Sir, I said that this is a piecemeal legislation and in any piecemeal legislation, unwittingly often, the hammer hits the same nail on the head. For instance, it was only recently that we passed the Land Revenue Surcharge Bill. Now, this Bill also applies to the same lands which are liable to the surcharge. In the Bill provision is made for deducting land revenue, but surcharge is not included as one of the deductions. Another obnoxious feature in that this is a multi-point agricultural income-tax. Persons owning rights successively in the property as the shareholders of a company or the junior members of a tarwad are made liable to pay this agricultural income-tax. This involves a certain amount of discrimination. One man may own an estate which may be mainly of paddy lands. Another may own an estate which is mainly of plantations. The income derived from both is agricultural income. There would have been no grievance if a bill to tax agricultural income generally has been brought. But here some kind of agricultural income is left off and discrimination has been made.

"Enough has been said and I too feel that the provisions in this Bill are not clear. They are ill-drafted. Let us now take the definition of 'person' in this Bill. We all know that sthanams and sthanees are well-known institutions in Malabar and without doing violence to language, one cannot bring them within the definition of 'person'. That is one instance. With regard to joint families, a difference is made between sub-sections three and four of section 3 and sections 28 and 41. They have to be gone into very carefully. We all know that the right of a junior member for a claim against the tarwad is affected only to the extent of the tarwad rights, but if section 41 is taken at its face value, it would mean that not only the rights of the tarwad will be sold but also the rights of the junior member or the *ananthiravan* will be sold. It would mean that a junior member may have separate rights though the ownership of the property might belong to the tarwad. If I read the section correct, the interpretation would mean that not only the tarwad rights including those of the junior members but even the personal rights of the junior members in the tarwad property would be sold. This is a matter that has to be examined.

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" Then, Sir, there is a certain amount of conflict between section 33 and the other sections providing for revision, appeal, etc. It is laborious process and much time is involved. When once the tax is assessed and fixed, the authorities may go on taking coercive steps to collect it and there is no provision to stay execution until the matter is finally disposed of. Not even discretion is given to the appellate authority. That is one of the defects which I find. It is provided in section 33 that the Commissioner may, of his own motion or on an application by the assessee, call for the record of any proceeding which has been taken by any authority subordinate to him and may pass such orders thereon as he thinks fit. It is not clear whether this would apply to cases where there are appeals. That is not made clear. That is why I said there is a certain amount of conflict. Even if there is no appeal, it is open to the Commissioner to call for the papers and either enhance the tax or confirm it.

“ Then, I would like to deal with one more point relating to total agricultural income.”

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

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

* SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“ Sir, I was dealing with total agricultural income which is defined as all the income derived by a person except that derived from trust and other legal obligations wholly for religious or charitable purposes. We know that a person may get income or own property without being for religious or charitable purpose in entirely different capacities and for that purpose a man is considered to be a different legal entity for separate income. I think the clubbing of these two incomes together is not warranted, because each income in its own way is entitled to be considered separately.

“ A passing mention was made of the Travancore-Cochin Act. I submit that that analogy does not apply here. It is very often forgotten that the land tax in Travancore-Cochin State is rupees 1-9-0 per acre, whereas in our State the lands are burdened with a land revenue ranging from five to twelve times the rate prevailing in the Travancore-Cochin State and also with a surcharge.

“ I want to say a few words concerning the junior members. In a joint Hindu Mitakshara family, the question will not arise because there is very often or always no conflict between one's legal obligation and natural affections. But that is not so in the case of Aliyasanthana and Marumakkattayam families. Anybody who is acquainted with the history of Malabar litigation and court proceedings will be aware of it. Here the karnavan is the sole representative. He may not care very much whatever be the tax that is imposed upon the tarwad. He might even default in payment and see that his wife, child or someone else bids at the sale binami for him to get at the property. Though the circumstances

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are changing, still the possibility is there. Therefore what I would plead for is that, as in civil courts, the junior members be given the right to take part in the proceedings connected with this also.

... thing mentioned about partition. It is

" Then, there is something mentioned about partition. It is said that any member of a Hindu undivided family, an Aliyasan-thana family or branch or a Marumakkattayam tarwad or tavazhi is entitled to inform the Commissioner about the partition who, on making an enquiry, will record the fact and that if he does not record it, the family will be considered as joint for the purpose of this Act. It is well known that a joint family cannot be artificially created by a Statute and it is really imposing unreasonable restrictions on the enjoyment and disposition of property, and I very much doubt the legal validity of the sub-clause which deals with this matter. It may very well be that the whole tarwad will be liable for the arrears due up to the end of the partition. But if the partition is *bona fide* there is a severance of status in fact and it does not depend upon the Commissioner's recording or not recording. Therefore I submit that to that extent the sub-clause seems to me to be repugnant.

" These are matters that will have to be considered deeply by the Select Committee. These are a few instances of the very vague and bad drafting in this Bill.

"It is said that deductions will be made for amounts collected as land revenue in the previous year. It might as well be that the amount might be recovered not from the superior landowner but by third parties by coercive processes. It is not clear whether recovery by third parties by coercive processes will be considered as payment. The clause it seems to me, is not capable of any such interpretation. There is a provision for indemnity which indemnifies the payment of only agricultural tax that is payable in this respect. I think that is a clear defect in the drafting.

“ Finally, I would only say that in the matter of deduction, nothing is allowed for capital expenditure. We all know that the very tax itself is necessitated because of capital investment. We must view things in the perspective of the aged man of one hundred years planting a mango tree. We are not enjoying the fruits of our own labour. Therefore provision must be made for capital investment; may be that it is spread over a number of years.

“ Viewing the Bill in this light, I find that, though its principle is acceptable to me, it has not been properly utilized for achieving the object in view.”

[illegible]

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[illegible][illegible][illegible]

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[Sri C. H. Kanaran] [9th August 1954]

കളെ പിടിച്ച് ഞെക്കി നിർത്തിയപ്പോൾ അന്നുണ്ടായത് പ്രശ്നം. ചോദ്യം വളരെ വ്യക്തമാണ്. ഏതു പാട്ടിയിൽ പെട്ടവരായാലും ശരി ഏറ്റവും വലിയ പിന്നിരിപ്പുമാർക്കു മാത്രമേ ഈ നികുതിയെ എതിർക്കുന്നു. രാജാ ശ്രീ മുത്തു ചെട്ടി യാർ ഏതു പാട്ടിയിൽ പെട്ട ആളായാലും ശരി സ്വന്തം താല്പര്യത്തിൽ ചെയ്തതാണ് എന്നാണ് വാദിക്കുന്നത്. ഗവണ്മെന്റിനു നികുതി വേണം. പക്ഷെ ഞങ്ങളെ തൊടരുത്. ഞങ്ങളെ തൊടാൻ അങ്ങൻ എതിർക്കും. ശ്രീ ആരി ഗൗഡയുടെ നില പാട്ട് അതുതന്നെയാണ്. കാക്കികാല നികുതിയേ പാടില്ല. അത് പണക്കാരെ ബാധിക്കും. മുതലാളിയുടെ കീഴ്ചയിൽ കൈവെക്കുന്നതിനെ എതിർക്കുന്നവർക്കു നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഈ മനോഭാവമാണ് ഈ ബില്ലിനെ എതിർക്കാനുള്ള കാരണം. ഈ എതിർപ്പ് വ്യക്തമായ തോതിൽ ഇനിയുമുണ്ടാകും. അതിന്റെ ഒരു തുടക്കം മാത്രമാണ് നാം ഇവിടെ കണ്ടത്.

“ ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ നികുതി സമ്പ്രദായമെന്ന പദം മാറ്റേണ്ടതാണെന്നാണ് ഞങ്ങളുടെ അഭിപ്രായം. അത് ഞങ്ങൾ വളരെക്കാലമായി ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. കാക്കികാല നികുതിയെക്കുറിച്ച് പറയുമ്പോൾ കൃഷിക്കാർക്ക് കണക്കു വെക്കുവാൻ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുണ്ടാകുമെന്നാണ് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നത്. കൃഷിക്കാർ അവന്റെ വാക്ക് ചെലവുകൾ എന്താണ് അറിയിക്കേണ്ടത് ആവശ്യമാണ്. കണക്കുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ലാഭനഷ്ടങ്ങൾ കണക്കുകൂട്ടാൻ അറിയാത്തവർക്ക് ചെലവുകൾ ക്രമപ്പെടുത്താൻ സാധിക്കും. ഈ തലത്തിന്റെ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഈ നികുതി കൊണ്ടുവന്നിരിക്കുന്നത് ഞാൻ അസ്തിമയമാണ്. ഗവണ്മെന്റിനു തൽക്കാലം പണം വേണം. അതിനുവേണ്ടി ഏതു ഒരു മാർഗ്ഗമായിട്ടാണ് ഇതു സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്. ശരിക്കും കാക്കികാല നികുതിയെന്ന സ്വീകരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുള്ള ഒരു നികുതി സമ്പ്രദായം ഇവിടെ ആവശ്യപ്പെടണമെന്ന് ഞങ്ങൾ വളരെക്കാലമായി ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നു. ഗവണ്മെന്റ് പലതും പറഞ്ഞ് സൂത്രത്തിൽ കുഴിച്ചുകൂട്ടുകയാണ്. ഇവിടെ ലാൻഡ് റവന്യൂ വളരെ കൂടുതലാണ്. തിരു-കൊച്ചിയിലാണെങ്കിൽ അടിസ്ഥാനനികുതിയുമാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ട് അവിടെ കാർഷികാധിനികരി ഏല്പിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതാണ് പറഞ്ഞ് ഇവിടെയും കാർഷികാധിനികരി ഏല്പിക്കുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല എന്നാണ് മറ്റൊരു വാദം. കാക്കികാല നികുതി കുഴിയുന്നതു വേഗം നടപ്പാക്കണമെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നത്. അങ്ങനെ വരുമ്പോൾ ചെറിയ കൃഷിക്കാരെ നികുതിയിൽനിന്നു ഒഴിവാക്കാൻ കുഴിയുമെന്നു കോൺഗ്രസ്സ് തന്നെ സമ്മതിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ആ തത്വം നാട്ടുകാരും ചെറിയവർ സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. കാരണം ആലോചന കൂടുതലുള്ളവരിൽനിന്ന് കൂടുതൽ നികുതിയും ആലോചന കൂടുതലാകുമ്പോൾ കുറച്ച നികുതിയും. ഇതൊക്കെ എന്നുള്ളതാണ് നീതി. നികുതി കൊടുക്കാൻ കുഴിയില്ലാത്തവരെ നികുതിയിൽനിന്നു ഒഴിവാക്കാൻ സാധിക്കും. ഗവണ്മെന്റിന് ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതും നാട്ടുകാർ ആശ്വാസം നൽകുന്നതുമായ ഈ നികുതിസമ്പ്രദായം നമുക്കു എന്തുകൊണ്ട് സ്വീകരിച്ചു കൂടും ?

“ ഈ ബില്ലിലെ വ്യവസ്ഥകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം എനിക്ക് പലതും പറയാൻ വേണ്ട. നോട്ടീസ് കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള വ്യവസ്ഥ തൃപ്തികരമാണോ, സ്പെഷ്യാൽ കെട്ടിനത് ഇരുപത്തയ്യായിരത്തിനു മുകളിൽ വെച്ചിരിക്കുന്നത് ന്യായമാണോ, അതു ഒരു പരിധിയായിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ അതിൽ അധികമാണ് എന്നിങ്ങനെ പലതും ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടത്. ഈ ബില്ലിൽ നൽകിയിരിക്കുന്ന നിരക്കുകളുടെ അടിസ്ഥാനവും ഒരു കൂടി പരിശോധിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഏതായാലും ഈ നികുതി സമ്പ്രദായത്തെ തോട്ടങ്ങളെ സ്पर्ശിക്കുന്നു. സാമ്പ്രദായിക തൊട്ടാൽ ആകാശം പൊളിഞ്ഞു താഴെ വീഴുമെന്നു ഭയപ്പെടുത്തുന്നവരുണ്ട്. അവരെ നന്നാക്കാൻ സാധ്യമല്ല. അവരെ വിട്ടുവെക്കുകയും തന്നെ നമുക്കു മുന്നോട്ടു പോകേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. സാമ്പ്രദായികതയെയാണ് ആദ്യം തൊടേണ്ടത്. എങ്കിലും ഈ രാജ്യത്തിനു അഭിവൃദ്ധി ഉണ്ടാകുകയുള്ളൂ. നമ്മുടെ ധനം സാമ്പ്രദായിക കൊള്ളയടിക്കുന്നതിനെ തടയാൻ എന്തിനു വേണ്ടി? നാം സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യത്തിനുവേണ്ടി പോരാടിയത് നമ്മുടെ ധനം നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തുതന്നെ കിടക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടെയാണ്. സാമ്പ്രദായിക പോഷാൻ നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യം നശിച്ചുപോകയില്ല. ആകാശം ഇടിഞ്ഞുവീഴുകയുമില്ല. ഈ രാജ്യം നന്നാക്കാൻ അവർ പോകേണ്ടത് ആവശ്യമാണ്. ഒരു കാര്യം ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ കാൽപ്പിടിക്കാൻ അനുവദിക്കണം. ഈ നികുതി കൃഷിക്കാരെ അലോചിക്കും, തൊഴിലാളികൾ അലോചിക്കും, പാവപ്പെട്ടവർ

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അലോചിക്കും. എന്നെല്ലാം പറഞ്ഞു ഇതിനെ എതിർക്കുന്ന ഒരു കൂട്ടർ ഇവിടെയുണ്ട്. അവർ ആരാണെന്നു എല്ലാവർക്കുമറിയാം. പക്ഷെ അവരെ വകവെക്കുന്ന സഭയെയും മുന്നോട്ടുപോകാനുള്ള കരുത്ത് ഈ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനുണ്ടോ എന്നു സംശയമാണ്. രണ്ട് ഇടി കിട്ടുമ്പോൾ ഈ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് പലതും, കാരണം, ഇന്നത്തെ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് എന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ അന്നത്തെ അതിമാത്രം മുതലാളിമാരുമാണ്. മുതലാളിമാരുടെയും തോട്ടമുടമസ്ഥന്മാരുടെയും അംഗീകാരം സമ്മർദ്ദം മുറുകുമ്പോൾ ബില്ലിന് എന്തു സംഭവിക്കുമെന്ന് ഇപ്പോൾ പറയാൻ സാധ്യമല്ല. ഇന്നു വലിയ ഡയറക്ടറുടെ ഓഫീസിൽ ഇല്ലാത്തവർക്കു നൽകുന്ന ഗവണ്മെന്റ് രണ്ടാടി കിട്ടുമ്പോൾ എന്തു ചെയ്യുമെന്നു കണ്ടുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന അറിയണം. തോട്ടമുടമസ്ഥന്മാരാരാണെന്നു പരിശോധിച്ചാലറിയാം, അധികം പേരും കോൺഗ്രസ്സ് കാര്യമാണെന്ന്. അവരെ തൊട്ടാൽ കോൺഗ്രസ്സ് എവിടെ പോകും, ഗവണ്മെന്റ് എവിടെ പോകും, ഈ ബില്ല് എവിടെ പോകും എന്നൊന്നും ഇപ്പോൾ പറയാനായിട്ടില്ല. ഏതായാലും ഈ ബില്ലിനെ ഞാൻ സ്വാഗതം ചെയ്യുന്നു.”

* SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, I welcome this measure and only say, ‘ Better late than never ’. I am one of those persons who have been all along clamouring for a more scientific land revenue policy, namely, substitution of agricultural income-tax for the existing outmoded, obsolete and impracticable land revenue system which has been fixed up on an ancient basis. There is hardly any question that taxation, to be just, must be levied on him who can afford to bear it, and the duty or responsibility towards the State is more on the part of the man who can afford to pay it because he derives a larger income from the natural resources of the State than others. Land primarily is an asset of the community and he who makes a large profit from land must necessarily be put on a par with those who make income by other means, say, by commercial activity. At present, what we have is a land revenue system where there is a legitimate grievance on the part of those who by non-agricultural activities make an income and who are compelled to pay tax while, at the same time, if only they pursued agriculture as their activity, they are exempt from taxation altogether. There is this wide discrimination that we see and there is no reason why it should be continued at all. The only scientific system of taxation is the levy of income-tax. The present land revenue system to be replaced in part at least by agricultural income-tax is, therefore, welcome.

“ A certain objection has been raised that the analogy between the agricultural income-tax in the Travancore-Cochin State and that proposed in the present Bill cannot hold good or is not on all fours. The objection taken is that in the Madras State the rate of land revenue, that is already being levied is very high, that there is, therefore, no justification to superimpose upon the existing land revenue agricultural income-tax, and that in the Travancore-Cochin State there is only a nominal or a light basic tax plus agricultural income-tax. But I should like to point out to the hon. Member who raised that objection that so far as the plantations are concerned—and the scope of the present Bill is limited to plantations in Malabar with which, I can claim, I have personal acquaintance—to some extent taxation on plantations and estates on the basis of dry land assessment varies from 12 annas to

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Rs. 1-8-0, never more than Rs. 2. Even the hon. Member cited that in the Travancore-Cochin State the basic tax was Rs. 1-9-0 or so. So, speaking from my experience in Malabar, on an average, I can say that the basic tax in the Travancore-Cochin State is more or less the same as the dry land assessment in the Madras State. Agricultural income-tax is not, therefore, going to impose an additional burden. But when we take the plains, that is, non-plantation areas, in the case of wet lands, the tax per acre may be anything from Rs. 8 to Rs. 15 and that on garden lands also may be fairly high. Whether in such cases we should abolish the existing land revenue altogether and impose a lighter basic tax plus agricultural income-tax is a matter to be considered by the Assembly in due course when there is an extension of this principle to such lands. But I can say that in the Coorg State which is a neighbour of Madras, they impose the existing land revenue *plus* agricultural income-tax on all lands—not merely estate lands, but also wet lands and garden lands. I have read through the Coorg Agricultural Income-tax Act, and I should point out that instead of Rs. 11 or Rs. 12 per acre, the tax there will be about Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 per acre. But I do not see any reason why there should be a double taxation on land, i.e., the existing land revenue which, although primordial, is really based upon some kind of income, *plus* agricultural income-tax. We should certainly not kill the goose that lays the golden egg by strangling those who engage themselves in productive activity on land, that is, by taxing them heavily. At the moment, we are not concerned with that; but when we extend this principle to other lands, we may have to revise the existing land tax and impose perhaps a lighter land-tax *plus* agricultural income-tax. There is no doubt that judged on all principles of fiscal policy, agricultural income-tax is far more rational and scientific than any other form of tax. Therefore, I welcome this measure.

“Then, there is the other objection raised—that the tea and coffee plantations will perish or will be wiped out if this tax were imposed. Logically speaking, the argument seems to be fallacious because this is a case where admissible expenditure is allowed (under the Bill) which will make room for all expenses of cultivation. The only point is as to whether the capital expenditure should also be provided for. That is a detail which, I suppose, will be gone into by the Select Committee. A detailed investigation of facts and figures will have to be made with reference to the working expenditure and capital outlay necessary in the case of estates and necessary adjustments made. But, substantially, the basic framework or skeleton of the Bill is undoubtedly sound.

“Now, I wish to sound a note of caution. We find that all these taxation measures are introduced in such a way that ultimately the gain is very little and a staff is straightway appointed. Even now we hear that a Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and an army of other subordinate staff will go into action. We know also, from our experience with the sales tax authorities and

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their activities, that there is a large element of harassment in these things. Corruption also permeates among the officers and staff. I am sure that the agricultural income-tax officers, when they go into action, will repeat the tendencies of their fellowmen in other departments and that there will be a lot of harassment of the agrarian community which could, if we can make some sensible legislative provision, be avoided. I suggest for deeper consideration—of course, I cannot say off-hand that that should be accepted—whether on the basis of the Motor Vehicles (Taxation) Act or the Motor Vehicles Passenger Tax Act or the Mysore Agricultural Income-tax Act, some kind of a compounded figure per acre worked out on the income should not be provided and whether anybody who has any objection in any particular year against that particular assessment should not be made to object and prove his case to the contrary. That will emancipate the assesses from the clutches of agricultural income-tax officers. I am afraid there will be some kind of harassment and what is more, going to the income-tax officers, submitting returns and books of account, again and again going to an auditor or an accountant and appearing before the income-tax officer—all these things will involve an amount of expenditure which could be avoided. I submit these details for the consideration of the Select Committee. But I will say that it is a very salutary provision. More than all, it is a scientific provision and, as a fiscal measure, it should receive the support of all. But we should certainly see to it that the enactment is not so worked nor the taxation rates made so high as to kill or wipe out the tea plantations or the coffee plantations. However, it is unlikely to happen, and as I have already pointed out and as the hon. Member Sri Kanaran at great length pointed out, when the Plantation Labour Act and all other enactments which imposed obligations upon the estate managements are there and when there are admissible items of expenditure, there is hardly any reason why we should be apprehensive that estates will collapse. Cultivation expenses and other like items have been made admissible and only if there is a balance profit of Rs. 3,000, it will become assessable. The rates here are also comparatively more favourable than those in the Coorg Act so far as I can judge from the materials I have. I do not think that there is any serious complaint or peril of all our estates being wound up. Only vested interests try to threaten or frighten people. But as it is, there is no need to be apprehensive.

“Finally, this measure will receive the support of all those who are interested in the welfare of the people and all those who really want the substitution of a rational fiscal policy for an out-moded one. I am sure this measure will yield good revenues and whatever revenues it yields will go to the benefit of the people.”

* SRI T. ANANTA PAI :—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, I do not think there is any doubt about the soundness of the principle of agricultural income-tax. As the previous speakers have pointed out, our Welfare State, having committed itself to a number of

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progressive measures, has to find its own resources. Even under the Five-Year Plan, we are very much behind the target. The Planning Commission has pointed out the need to augment our resources as far as possible so that the target might be fulfilled. But in thinking of a measure of taxation like this, there are some considerations which require to be given due importance. In the first place, there is the Taxation Enquiry Commission now sitting and going into the various measures of taxation in existence and proposed to be introduced. The Commission wants to rationalize the methods of taxation in this country. At the same time, the Government of India have appointed a committee to go into the conditions of workers in the plantation industry. Certain commitments have to be made so far as labour is concerned. Labour has to be assured of a minimum standard of living and other comforts. These are all items of expenditure which the management of every plantation will have to bear. To point out that because these are admissible items of expenditure it does not matter if agricultural income-tax is imposed, is I think, not a very sound argument, because these commitments to labour by the management of the plantation are asked to be made on the presumption that the managements of plantations have been earning a lot of money as profit and that the same income will continue to be derived in future also. So, I do not think that if the planters raise some objections to this measure they can be dismissed as having no foundation whatsoever. At the same time, in thinking of measures of taxation like this, questions of mismanagement of some managing agents, their treatment of labour in some other cases, the dividends that they have been declaring, and who owns the plantations—whether they are owned by the Europeans or by this community or that community—are, I think, irrelevant. What we have to consider is to what extent the plantation industry in future will have to or can bear this expenditure because this measure of taxation is going to be a permanent one and is not limited to a year or two just to make up a revenue deficit.

“Under the circumstances, we have got to see how exactly these Acts are working in the neighbouring States of Coorg, Travancore-Cochin and Mysore. As these States have introduced agricultural income-tax in their respective States, we might learn from their experience. So far as the limited companies are concerned, it may be that they are owned by a few individuals, or it may not be the case also. Whatever it is, it has become the practice for a large number of middle-class people to buy shares in the stock exchange and thus invest their savings. I may point out that these limited companies as such are not going to pay this tax. Ultimately, the shareholders will have to bear the burden. Of course, it may be said that our Act provides for refund. I am told that in the State of Travancore-Cochin, the question of refund has not yet been gone into as there are a number of assessees. If every assessee can say that his income is below the taxable limit and can claim refund, I would request the Government, especially

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the Finance Department, to carefully see to what extent the tax expected to be collected from this measure is likely to be affected by granting such refunds. If the idea is not to grant any refund as such, I would rather like the dropping of the provision relating to refund altogether so that we may not commit ourselves to the grant of any refund. Instead of having a provision like this, we can as well follow the provision adopted by the Government of Mysore, and fix the tax as Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 per acre as we may think fit. In this State there are about two lakhs of acres under plantations. If we calculate on this basis, we may be able to collect Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 10 per acre, instead of the sum of Rs. 7 to Rs. 12 lakhs that is contemplated under the Bill. I do not know how this sum of Rs. 7 to Rs. 12 lakhs has been arrived at, and whether it was arrived at after making due provision for refunds. Anyway, I would request the Government to carefully consider whether it would not be worth while to adopt the Mysore method as it would be simple and inexpensive, and would also save the assessees from harassment at the hands of the officials.

“Sir, there is another problem concerning the plantation which cannot be ignored by anybody who is interested in the industrial development of the country. Taking the plantation industry, we have to see what are the difficulties that the industry will have to face. One important fact we have to bear in mind. The plantation industry should be treated in the same manner as any other industry which uses machines. Just as the life of a machine is fixed as ten years or fifteen years or whatever it is and just as provision is made for depreciation or replacement in the course of these ten or fifteen years, it would be entirely scientific to consider the life of a plantation to be so many years and make adequate provision for depreciation so that the industry may not suffer from or languish for want of adequate funds to replace, replenish or rehabilitate itself.

“Then, I would respectfully point out to the Government that they have to consider very carefully all the implications of a measure like this. Formerly all agricultural produce was exempted from the payment of income-tax. Take the case of coffee. When it is cured by an industrial process, it is no longer considered an agricultural commodity and is therefore considered to be liable for income-tax. If even at that stage it is considered to be liable for income-tax, it would be desirable for the State Government to get into touch with the Central Government and find out to what extent this double taxation should be allowed. I request the Select Committee to go into some of these points. Whatever it is, the measure is most welcome. This has been welcomed by all sections of the House for various reasons of their own; some have welcomed this measure with a vengeance on planters. Anyway, I only wish to reiterate that this measure of taxation must be scientific as it is going to be a permanent one. Thank you, Sir.”

[Sri K. Parthasarathy] [9th August 1954]

only to undivided Hindu family consisting of brothers only or 'of a brother or brothers and the son or sons of a brother or brothers'. What I wish to submit is that if the principle is to be given effect to correctly, it should not be confined to 'son or sons of a brother', but should be extended to cover cases of 'widow' or 'widows of brothers' also. Now the widow of a brother can enforce her right. In order to give effect to such a condition, an amendment may be necessary and I am sure that the Select Committee will consider this aspect and make necessary amendments.

"Sir, an elaborate machinery for collection of this tax has been provided besides the Board of Revenue. I am sure the number of assesses will be very limited and they will be concentrated only on a portion of our State. Therefore, it may be that the regular revenue staff would be enough for the purpose of collection of this tax also. While providing authorities for this purpose in Chapter III, there is a provision in clause 14, sub-clause (5) that 'all officers and persons employed in the execution of this Act shall observe and follow the orders, instructions and directions of the Board of Revenue'. I fail to understand why such a provision is made in this Bill. I feel this is not wholesome. There are various authorities provided for doing certain duties, for enforcing certain provisions and if they are to be directed and instructed at every stage and if the superior authorities are called upon to review an appeal again, I think it will not be fair play. So, I do not think that we should make statutory provision for subordinate authorities to obey each and every direction or order of the Board of Revenue. I submit that all these things will be taken note of by the Select Committee and the provisions of this Bill will be suitably amended, to the satisfaction of all persons concerned."

3-24 P.M. *SRI K. V. RAMASWAMI :—"கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, மலைத் தோட்டங்களுக்கு வருமான வரி விதிக்க உத்தேசிக்கும் இந்த மசோதாவை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன். இதை ஒரு முற்போக்கான மசோதா என்றும் நான் கருதுகிறேன். சர்க்கார் எந்த வரியைப் போட்டாலும் எதிர்க்கட்சியில் இருக்கக்கூடிய நாங்கள் அதை எதிர்த்தோம் என்று மந்திரிசபையில் இருக்கக்கூடியவர்கள் பல முறை எங்களைக் குற்றஞ்சாட்டியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், இந்தத் தடவை முழுமனதோடு நாங்கள் இந்த மசோதாவை வரவேற்கிறோம். ஏன்? வரி கொடுக்கக்கூடிய சக்தி யாருக்கு இருக்கிறதோ, அளவுக்குமேல் யார் நினைவை வைத்திருக்கிறார்களோ, அவர்களுக்குத்தான் வரிக்குமேல் வரி போடவேண்டும் என்பது எதிர்க்கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்த எங்களுடைய கொள்கையாக இருந்து வருகிறது. அதன் காரணமாகத்தான் நாங்கள் இந்த மசோதாவை வரவேற்கிறோம்."

"மலைத் தோட்டங்களிலிருந்து வாக்கூடிய வருமானத்தின்மீது படிப் படியாக வரி விதிக்கக்கூடிய கொள்கையானது இந்த மசோதாவில் அனுஷ்டிக்கப்படுகிறது. இந்த முறை மிகவும் பாராட்டத்தக்க முறையாகும். காப்பி, தேயிலை போன்ற மலைத் தோட்டப்பயிர்களின் மூலம் வருமானம் அடையக்கூடியவர்கள், நங்களுடைய சாகுபடி, செலவு, மற்றும் இதர செலவுகள் போக ரூ. 3,000-க்கு மேல் நிகர வருமானம் கிடைக்கக்கூடியவர்களுக்கு இந்த வரி படிப்படியாக போடப்படுகிறது. அப்படிப் போடுவதில் காப்பி, தேயிலைத் தோட்ட முதலாளிகளுக்கு எந்தவிதமான நஷ்டமும்

[9th August 1954] [Sri K. V. Ramaswami]

ஏற்படுவதாது. சென்னை ராஜ்யத்திலுள்ள தேயிலைத் தோட்டங்களில் 70 முதல் 80 சத விதம் வரை வெள்ளைக்கார கம்பெனிகளுக்கு சொந்தமாக இருக்கிறது. Pierce Leslie போன்ற வெள்ளைக்கார கம்பெனிகள் சென்னை ராஜ்யத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய தேயிலைத் தோட்டங்களின் மூலமாக ஏராளமான கொள்ளை லாபம் அடித்து வருகின்றன. மலை ஜாதியினர்களை யெல்லாம் அவர்கள் மிருகங்களைப்போல் நடத்தி, அவர்களைச் சுரண்டிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இப்படிப்பட்ட மலைத் தோட்டங்களில் மிக அருமை யான பொருள்கள் கிடைக்கின்றன. அவைகளினால் லாபம் அடையக்கூடிய கம்பெனிகளுக்கும் தனிப்பட்ட முதலாளிகளுக்கும் நிச்சயமாக வரி போட வேண்டியது அவசியம். இதுமாதிரி அதிக லாபகரமாகத் தொழில் நடத்து பவர்களிடமிருந்து வரி விதிக்கும் கொள்கையை சர்க்கார் கையாண்டால், அவை களுக்கு எதிர்த்தரப்பில் இருக்கக்கூடிய எங்களுடைய ஆதரவு நிச்சயமாகக் கிடைக்கும் என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு இந்த மசோதாவை நான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன்."

*SRI P. VENKATESHA SHOLAGAR :—"கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, மலைத் தோட்டப் பயிர்த் தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கும் முதலாளிகள் 3-26 P.M. வரிகளிலிருந்து தப்பித்துக்கொண்டு, கொள்ளை லாபம் அடித்து வருகிறார்கள் என்ற கிளர்ச்சி பல வருஷ காலமாக தமிழ்நாட்டிலுள்ள விவசாயிகள் இயக்கத்தின் மூலமாகவும், கம்யூனிஸ்டுக் கட்சியின் மூலமாகவும் நடந்து வந்திருக்கிறது. சாதாரண விவசாயிகளிடமிருந்து அதிகமான வரி போடப் படுகிறது. அவர்கள் தங்களுடைய சாப்பாட்டுக்குக்கூட போதுமானதாக விளைவித்துக்கொள்ள முடியாமல் இருக்கும்போது அவர்கள்தான் மேலும் மேலும் வரி கொடுக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அதே சமயத்தில் மலைத் தோட்டங்கள் மூலமாக பல லட்சக் கணக்கான, கோடிக்கணக்கான ரூபாய் லாபமாக வெள்ளைக்கார முதலாளிகள் கொள்ளையடிக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், கொள்ளை லாபம் அடிப்பதற்குத் தகுந்தபடி அவர்களுக்கு வரி விதிக்கப்பட்டு வந்தது கிடையாது. சர்க்கார் வரி விதிக்கும்போது, சாதாரண விவசாயிகளுக்கு உள்ள வரியைத் தள்ளுபடி செய்து, லாபகரமாக வுள்ள இத்தகைய தொழில்களில் ஈடுபட்டிருப்பவர்களுக்கு அதிக வரி விதிக்கும்படி கிளர்ச்சி செய்யப்பட்டு வந்தது. அந்தக் கிளர்ச்சி இன்றைய தினம் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளப்பட்டு, அதன்படி காப்பி, தேயிலை போன்ற மலைத் தோட்டப் பயிர்களுக்கு வருமான வரி விதிக்கின்ற இந்த மசோதாவை நான் முழுமனதுடன் ஆதரிக்கின்றேன். அதே சமயத்தில் இன்னும் அதிக அளவுக்கு வருமானம் வரக்கூடியவர்களுக்கு அமித லாபவரி போடவேண்டுமென்று குறிப்பிடுகிறோம். அதிகமான வருமானம் வரக்கூடியவர்களுக்கு கணிசமான அளவு வரி போடவேண்டும். இந்த மசோதாவானது பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டிக்குப் போகும்போது இது விஷயத்தைச் சரியான முறையில் பரிசீலிக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் கோருகிறேன். வரி கொடுக்கச் சக்தியுடையவர்களின்மீதுதான் வரி விதிக்கப்படவேண்டும். சிறிய விவசாயிகளுக்கு வரி போடுவதை எவ்வளவுக்கெவ்வளவு குறைக்க முடியுமோ அவ்வளவுக்கவ்வளவு குறைத்து, பெரிய விவசாயிகளுக்கு அவ்வளவுக்கவ்வளவு அதிகமாக வரி விதிப்பதன் மூலமாகத்தான் நாட்டின் நலனைப் பாதுகாக்க முடியும். இவைகளையெல்லாம் பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டியார் நன்கு பரிசீலனை செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு, என்னுடைய பேச்சை இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்."

*SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, I generally welcome this Bill. Sir, owing to the agitation of the Peasant Organizations and people outside and of the Communist Party, at least now the Government have accepted the principle of graduated agricultural income-tax at least for plantations. At the same time, I wish to point out that the Government should bring

[Sri K. P. Gopalan] [9th August 1954]

in a comprehensive legislation levying tax on agricultural income throughout the State, and I hope that the Government will bring such a legislation very soon.

3-30
p.m.

"Sir, while I welcome this Bill, I want to bring two points to the notice of the Government. After this Bill is passed, the plantation owners will naturally try to see that the prices of tea and coffee are increased and the consumers put to trouble. I want to bring to the notice of the Government that it is necessary that the people's interests are not endangered. Hon. Members have already spoken about how the plantation owners exploit the labour of this country. I do not want to explain it further. There are many estates in Malabar. Most of them are owned by Europeans and they have amassed huge wealth. At the same time, if we look at the condition of plantation labour, we will find that even now, after we have got our independence, they are treated like cattle. The Plantation Labour Act was passed in 1951. It is now in 1954 that Government are intending to give effect to it. Even now, we see that the workers are not treated as they deserve to be treated in the estates. After this Bill is passed and when it becomes law, I know planters who have greed for more and more profits will cut the wages of workers. While I support this Bill I want to place before this Government and the Government of India, this particular fact. Workers will never agree to any wage cut. They will not allow the planters to cut their wages. The Standing Committee on Plantation Labour and also several other associations have brought to the notice of the Government and also the owners of plantations that they want more amenities—hospitals, schools and better wages. They also want decent dwelling houses to be provided for workers. When I say this, I am aware of the fact that there are several estate owners who are petty people. But there are many European owners who have large properties and other interests in the estates. These have got to be confiscated by the Government. I know the Government have a political motive for not doing so. But let me tell the Government, the country is changing. Agitations are growing day by day. People want many reforms. They want to introduce agricultural income-tax. They want other progressive reforms on a comprehensive scale. I think the Government want that reforms should be introduced gradually and I know that any full-fledged legislation on any subject will be delayed by the present Government. I want that all properties belonging to the British capitalists should be confiscated by the Government. I know in South Malabar, the plantation owners during war time got a profit of £1 per lb. of rubber. In the same way, even now British capitalists are making huge profits and exploiting our labour. Much of our money is flowing out and this money should be utilized properly by our own Government by undertaking suitable legislation to put a stop to our money getting out of our country. This is a good measure and this is going to be discussed by the Select Committee. When

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I welcome it, I must once again point out that the working class will never agree to a wage cut or any other kind of ill-treatment being meted out to them. At the same time, I hope that the Government will also see that the prices of commodities like tea, coffee, etc., are not increased. The Government have taken a right step in undertaking this piece of legislation. With these words I support the motion before the House."

*SRI T. SHANMUGAM :—"கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் இந்த தோட்டக்காடுகள் வருமானவரி மசோதாவை நான் எதிர்க்கிறேன். இது மாதிரியாக வரி போடுவதில் பெரிய தொல்லைகள் இருக்கின்றன. இதற்காக Income Tax ஆபீசர்களுக்கு பலவிதமான கணக்குகள் காண்பிப்பதில் ரொம்ப சிரமம் இருக்கிறது. ஏற்கெனவே Property Tax போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள், அதிலே ரொம்ப அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. போதாக்குறைக்கு இதையும் போடுவது மிகவும் வருந்தத்தக்கது. இது சர்க்காருக்குத் தெரியாதது அல்ல. செட்டிநாட்டு ராஜா சொன்னமாதிரி இந்த ராஜ்யத்திற்கு பணம்தானே வேண்டும்? இந்த அரசாங்கம் அவர்களை 10 லட்சம் ரூபாய் கேட்டால் 20 லட்சமாக கொடுப்பார்கள். இந்தப் பணத்தை வைத்து வேலையில்லாமல் தவித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும் மக்களுக்கு ஏன் உதவி செய்யலாகாது? இதுமாதிரியான சட்டம் கொண்டுவருவதாக கம்யூனிஸ்ட் கட்சியில்தான் அடிக்கடி பேசிவந்தார்கள். ஆனால் இந்த மசோதாவை சர்க்கார் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறது. இதைக் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் கொண்டுவந்தபோதிலும் இந்த 'சித்தாப்' கம்யூனிஸ்ட் கட்சிக்குத் தான் போய்ச்சேருகிறது. இந்த மசோதாவை இங்கு விவாதித்த பிறகு தீர ஆலோசனை செய்ய செலக்ட் கமிட்டிக்கு விடும்போது நமது செட்டிநாட்டு ராஜாவையும் இந்தச் செலக்ட் கமிட்டியில் வைத்துக்கொண்டால் சர்க்காருக்கு வருவாய் பெருகுவதற்கு வழி சொல்லுவார்கள். வருமான வரி போடுங்கள், வேறு வரி போடுங்கள் என்று சொல்லுவார்கள். நூறு ஏக்கருக்கு 1,000 ரூபாய் என்றால் 400 ஏக்கருக்கு 4,000 ரூபாய் ஆகின்றது. (Interruption.) எனக்குத் தெரியும், தெரிந்ததைத் தான் நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். இந்த மசோதாவில் கூறியிருப்பதைவிட ஏக்கரா அடிப்படையில் வரி விதிப்பதன் மூலம் இந்த அரசாங்கம் வருமானத்தை உயர்த்திக்கொள்ளலாம் என்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். கணக்குத் தொகையில் எந்த விதமான தவறு இருந்தாலும் விஷயத்தை புரிந்துக்கொண்டால் போதும். இந்தத் தோட்டக்காடுகளில்தான் வரி போட்டுவிட்டால், அவைகளை நிலவரியை வசூலிப்பதுபோல் வசூலிக்கலாம். இதன் முக்கியமான நோக்கம் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு வருமானமே வேண்டும். இந்தக் காலத்திலே லாபம் இல்லாத சர்க்காருக்குக்கூட வருமான வரி போடுகிறார்கள். இந்த நாட்டில் ஏதோ வெள்ளைக்காரன் சம்பாதிக்கிறான், கொள்ளை அடிக்கிறான் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அப்படி கொள்ளை அடிப்பவர்களை வெளியேற்றுவார்களேன், யார் வேண்டாம் என்று சொன்னது? இதில் முக்கியமான விஷயம் ஒன்று குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன்—இதை மறந்து விடக்கூடாது. செட்டிநாட்டு ராஜாவை செலக்ட் கமிட்டியில் போடவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்." (சிரிப்பு.)

* DR. K. B. MENON :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my first impression as I perused the Bill was that the Government are not making a constructive, progressive and scientific approach towards taxation. The tax structure of any country should be very delicately poised giving the Government plenty of revenue and the people plenty of amenities. I am quite sure that our learned Finance Minister is aware of the canons of taxation. Therefore I have a sneaking feeling that he had some motive in camouflaging this tax and his effort, if I am not reading motives, is to deceive and divide the

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opposition. There can be and there is no opposition to an agricultural income-tax. An agricultural income-tax is the only legitimate and fair system of taxation in a country where the land holdings are very small and where the average cultivator lives on the margin of subsistence. I also have a feeling that if we shift from the land revenue to the agricultural income-tax the Government are not going to lose anything by it provided a fairly graduated system of agricultural income-tax is introduced. That has been the demand of the people and I believe Government also have that in view. As and when the Government introduce changes in the land tenure system, I suppose they will also be considering the introduction of or shifting to the agricultural income-tax system. But the tax as is presented in the Bill is not a substitution of the agricultural income-tax for the land revenue. The land revenue remains there. I think the plantation owners in Wynaad will be subject to four items of taxation, the land revenue, the revenue surcharge, the super-tax and also the agricultural income-tax. They will have to pay four taxes on four different scores. This I do not think is very fair. (Interruption.) The four taxes are, land-tax, revenue surcharge, super-tax, and the proposed agricultural income-tax. Have I omitted any other tax?"

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" There is the export duty."

* DR. K. B. MENON :—" Whatever it be, I feel that the burden of tax on the planter is rather heavy and he will have the temptation to evade. I accept at the same time that the average holding in Wynaad is very large and that many of them can afford to pay the tax. What I have to say is this : While it will be difficult to shift this tax on to others, clever planters will yet shift this on to others. In these days when we know that four or six different sets of books are kept in order to evade paying income-tax, I will not be surprised if the planters also resort to such methods."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Let not the suggestion go from this House."

* DR. K. B. MENON :—" I am not suggesting it. I am not also blaming the planters, but only wish to say that from that point of view this tax is not quite right. I also have a feeling that the Government are not presenting the full facts to us. We, who are in the opposition, have certainly no access to facts. The Government have full access to facts and when the Government claim that they expect only seven or eight lakhs of rupees from the proposed tax, I question it. I do not know whether the Government can supply me with figures as to the number of assesses, the landholdings exactly calculated, probable revenue they are likely to get from the imposition of this tax. I am inclined to believe that it is going to be far more than seven or eight lakhs of rupees. The probable revenue from this tax may run to even three or four times the given estimate. That is my feeling. On this I feel that the Government are not quite frank, that they are not giving

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us facts, that they are going by the backdoor in order to get a certain revenue. This is unscientific and this is not a constructive approach to the problem. I have heard talks of a Welfare State. The Co-operative department talks of a Co-operative Commonwealth. Such talks are in the air, but I believe that talking about a Welfare State and a Co-operative Commonwealth is acting like the child who cries for the moon in the mirror. Unless we are able to overhaul our social relationships, unless we are able to reorientate this social relationship, Welfare State and Co-operative Commonwealth are mere talks in the air. It is not easy to overhaul the social system and establish new social relationships. It is bound to take time. By giving a few amenities, by introducing the community welfare schemes, I do not think we are getting anywhere near the Welfare State or the Co-operative Commonwealth. This is trotted out in order to deceive the poor and to justify the weight of taxation. Relief certainly is necessary in a country like India where the average income is low. Every effort I believe should be made to shift the burden of the tax from the poor to the rich. At the same time we should remember that, placed as we are and industrially so backward as we are, we should be careful when we tax the industries.

" My submission is that I am not opposed to the agricultural income-tax. We are not opposed to the agricultural income-tax; but when the Government impose an agricultural income-tax, the Government must come out in a straight way and there should be no quadruple or multiple taxation."

* SRI M. P. SUBRAHMANYAM :—" கனம் உதவி சபா 3-48
நாயகர் அவர்களே, காபி, டீ, முதலிய தோட்டங்களிலிருந்து கிடைக்கும் P.M.

வருமானத்தின்மேல் வரி போட வேண்டும் என்ற முறையில் ஒரு மசோதாவைக் கொண்டு வந்ததை நான் மனப்பூர்வமாக ஆதரிக்கிறேன். இந்த வரியினால் சுமார் ஆறு அல்லது ஏழு லட்சம் ரூபாய்தான் வருமானம் கிடைக்கும் என்றாலும் இந்த சட்டத்தின்படி வரி போடுவதன் நோக்கத்தை கண்டும் சர்க்கார் அதில் எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும் கண்ணோட்டத்தைக் கண்டும் நான் அதை பாராட்டுகிறேன். யாருக்கு வரி கொடுக்க சக்தி இருக்கிறதோ அவர்களுக்கு வரி போட்டதைப் பற்றி நான் மிகவும் மகிழ்ச்சி அடைகிறேன். சாதாரணமாக நம் நாட்டில் விவசாயத்திலிருந்து கிடைக்கக்கூடிய வருமானமானது இடத்திற்கு இடம் மாறி இருக்கிறது. ஒரு இடத்தில் ஒரு ஏக்கருக்கு நூறு ரூபாய் வருமானம் வருகிறது மற்றொரு இடத்தில் ஒரு ஏக்கருக்கு ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் வருமானம் வருகிறது. ஆகவே ஏக்கராவுக்கு இவ்வளவு வரி கட்டவேண்டுமென்று விதிக்கும் முறை சிறந்தது இல்லை என்று எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்கள் பல காலமாகக் கூறிக்கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஏக்கருக்கு இவ்வளவு வரி என்று போடாமல் அந்தந்த ஏக்கரில் வரக்கூடிய வருமானத்தின்மேல் வரி போடுவது தான் மிகவும் சாலச் சிறந்தது என்று நினைக்கிறேன். அந்த வகையில் முதல் முதலாவதாக வருமானத்தின் மீது வரி விதிக்கக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் இந்த முறையையே எல்லா துறைகளிலும் கொண்டு வர வேண்டும். அந்த முறையில் இப்பொழுது காபி, டீ போன்ற தோட்டங்களுக்கு போடப்பட்ட வரியானது முதல் அறிகுறியாகும் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். இதைப் போன்று மற்ற துறைகளிலும் வரி போட வேண்டும். அதாவது மில்கன், இண்டஸ்ட்ரீஸ் துறைகளிலும் அதிகப் படியான வருமானம் கிடைக்கிறது. அவ்விதம் பல துறைகளிலும் வருமான வரி போடுவது என்று ஆரம்பித்தால் பல தொண்டுகள் நீக்கப்படும் என்று நினைக்கிறேன்.

[Sri M. P. Subrahmanyam] [9th August 1954]

3-50 p.m. “ஆனால் காப்பி, தேயிலை, எலம் போன்ற தோட்டப் பயிர்களுக்கு வருமான வரி விதிப்பதைப் பலமாக எதிர்க்கிறார்கள். ஒரு சில குறிப்பிட்ட பத்திரிகைகளுக்கும் பக்கம் பக்கமாக இந்த வரி விதிப்பு மசோதாவை எதிர்த்து எழுதுவதைப் பார்க்கிறோம். இந்த மசோதா பிரசாரம் ஆன பிறகு (share) பங்குகளின் விலை கொஞ்சம்கூடக் குறையவில்லை. அதற்கு மாறாக இவ்வாண்டு பங்குகளின் விலை கூடுமென எதிர்பார்க்கப் படுகிறது. இவைகளிலிருந்து வரும் லாபம் மிக அதிகமாக இருப்பதையும் பார்க்கிறோம். பொதுவாக நாங்கள் இந்த வரி விதிப்பை எதிர்த்துக்கவில்லை. இருந்தாலும் இந்த வரி போடுவதால் தங்கள் வருமானம் குறைந்து விட்டது என்று தோட்ட முதலாளிகள் சொல்லி தோட்டத் தொழிலாளர்களின் சம்பளத்தையும், வசதிகளையும் குறைத்துவிடாமலிருக்கும்படி சர்க்கார் தக்க ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதே எங்கள் அவா. அதோடு இன்னொன்று. இன்றையதினம் நம் மகாணை மக்கள் கொடுக்கும் வரிப்பணத்தில் பெரும்பகுதி மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்குச் சென்று விடுகின்றது. ஒவ்வொரு மாகாணத்திலிருந்தும் கிடைக்கும் வரிப்பணத்தில் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்கு எவ்வளவு பணம், மாகாண அரசாங்கங்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு பணம் என்று ஒதுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதைப்பற்றி விசாரித்து ஒரு முடிவு விதிக்க ஒரு கமிஷன் நியமிக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதாக அறிகிறோம். இன்னொன்றை வரிகள் தான் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்குப் போகும் என்று உடனடியாக வரையறைந்தாக வேண்டியதும் முக்கியமானது. நாங்கள் சொல்வதெல்லாம் நம் மக்களுக்கு வரியே போடக்கூடாதென்பது அல்ல. நம் மக்களிடமிருந்து வசூலிக்கப்படும் பணம் இந்த ராஜ்யமக்களின் வசதிக்காகவே செலவிடப்படவேண்டுமென்பதுதான். அதிலுமாய் இன்றையதினம் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்குப் போய்விடுகின்றது என்பது தான் எங்கள் நீண்ட நாளைய குற்றச்சாட்டு. இதை நாங்கள் வெகுகாலமாகவே சுட்டிக்காட்டிக்கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறோம். ஆகவே சர்க்கார் இப்பொழுது போட உத்தேசித்திருக்கும் வருமான வரிப்பணம் முழுதும் நம் ராஜ்ய மக்களின் நலனுக்கே செலவிடவும் முயற்சிக்கவேண்டும். இந்த மாதிரியான முற்போக்கு வரித்திட்டங்களையே நாங்கள் வரவேற்கிறோம் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு இந்த மசோதாவை நான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, வழக்கத்திற்குமாறாக இன்றையதினம் பெரும்பாலான மலையாளப் பிரதிநிதிகள் இந்த மசோதா சம்பந்தமாகத் தெளிவாக பல விஷயங்களை அவர்களுக்குப் புரியும்படி பேசவேண்டுமென்று விரும்புவதால் நான் ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேச விரும்புகிறேன்.

“Sir, the debate on this Bill has shown that the opposition to the principle of this Bill cuts across all barriers of parties. The opposition has come from all, prominently from Congressmen. Maybe, those people have not directly dared to oppose this Bill. In fact, one or two hon. Members of the Opposition also do not dare to come forward with opposition to the principle of the Bill because they know that in the condition in which we are to-day, in the condition in which our country is to-day and in view of the people's attitude to-day any direct and open opposition to this Bill would mean that they would be thoroughly isolated from the people. Therefore, they have adopted new tactics and they have had to say: 'We do agree with it in principle, but there are other factors which have got to be considered'. What are those other factors? They say: 'We have got to wait till the time is ripe for it. There is the Taxation Enquiry Commission which is sitting and which is going into the whole taxation structure. Therefore, why should we go in for fresh taxation now? Let us wait for some time and in the meanwhile, let not our taxes go on piling up

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and let not the taxes on the common people continue to be piled up'. When it comes to the question of vested interests being affected in this country, all these specious argument are advanced. That is one aspect of the question.

“Secondly, the main point that I would like to emphasise is that this is a measure in which we, Members of the Opposition—I am talking of the real Opposition in this House and there are many hon. Members who have labelled themselves as Opposition Members but who have during the last few months, openly and quite clearly assumed a quite different role—find ourselves completely in agreement. By 'real Opposition' I mean the Party which I have the honour to represent in this House. (Interruption by some hon. Members.) I am not yielding.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“The hon. Member is not yielding.”

DR. K. B. MENON :—“On a point of order, Sir. Is the hon. Leader of the Opposition entitled to say that those others sitting in the Opposition are not really in opposition.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“I am entitled to say what that opposition really means. They may be formally sitting in the Opposition Benches but the Opposition that they represent does not constitute 'opposition' in the real sense of the English word and in the real sense in which the common people will use it. I am entitled to say it. This is no disparaging remark on any hon. Member of the Opposition.”

SRI T. SHANMUGAM :—“I am opposing the Bill.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“It is for the Chair to give a ruling on the point of order raised by the hon. Member.”

DR. K. B. MENON :—“I want the Chair to let me know whether the hon. Leader of the Opposition elected by the Opposition or supposed to have been elected by the Opposition and accepted by the Hon. Leader of the House . . .”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“Not by the Hon. Leader of the House but by the Hon. Speaker.”

DR. K. B. MENON :—“Yes, by the Hon. Speaker can make an accusation that those sitting in the Opposition are presenting a bogus opposition?”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“I am sorry he never said 'bogus'.”

DR. K. B. MENON :—“He said that the real Opposition was only his Party.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“There is a difference between a real and a bogus Opposition.”

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DR. K. B. MENON :—“ By using the words ‘real Opposition,’ he insinuates that the rest of them are bogus opposition.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ He has only explained it and he has never made any insinuation against any hon. Member.”

DR. K. B. MENON :—“ Making an accusation against a Party is much more serious than an attack on an individual.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Since the Chair has already given a ruling on the point raised by the Leader of the Socialist Party, I would like only to point out to him that he should not be too much touchy. Even our Party was attacked a number of times but we were not so much touchy. He must know to take things even when hit hard.

“ Sir, now I would like to say that this is one of those measures that we wanted the Government to bring forward when we had the first Budget discussion. When we were elected and the first Budget was presented in 1952, we pointed out that the entire structure of taxation had got to be changed and we opposed some of the taxation measures in the first session. Later in the next session, we suggested specific measures, this particular measure being one of those measures, which would obviate the necessity of imposing further taxes on the common people. I believe that the Hon. Minister for Finance, at that time, also promised that he would bring forward this measure. I recall that day and now two years have elapsed since that promise was made. Better late than never. Therefore, I am glad that this particular measure has been brought forward.

4 p.m. “ Now, I would like to take up only some of the very salient points that have been put forward in opposition to this Bill. The hon. Member, the Raja of Chettinad, for instance, put forward a number of points. Some of these points have also been repeated by Members from both sides of the House. As a very great friend of labour, the Raja of Chettinad pointed out that the planters had got many onerous burdens cast upon them statutorily. The planters had to undertake to provide certain facilities for labour which normally other employers of labour were not obliged to provide. The Raja Sahab referred, for example, to the Plantations Labour Act which was passed in 1951 and which, so far as I know, has not been implemented as yet. It is high time that this Act was implemented and I believe that there are signs that it is going to be implemented very soon. He said that if these new measures of taxation are imposed on the planters it is labour that will suffer as the planters will not undertake to implement the various beneficial provisions in the Plantation Labour Act. Therefore, in the interest of labour, he made a particular appeal to us (of the Communist Party) that we should not fall a victim to the share that the Hon. the Minister for Finance has spread before us. I can only tell him that I know the Hon. the Minister for Finance very well, I can find out whether there is a share in it or not and I know on which side

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my bread is buttered. I would therefore request him not to worry himself on our behalf. I was present at the last conference of the Plantation Tripartite Committee which was convened at Ootacamund on the 19th and the 20th of July 1954 for the consideration of the draft rules for the implementation of the Plantations Labour Act of 1951 and I would like to point out to the hon. Member, Raja Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad and certain other friends of the planters who are here that the arguments that have been advanced here are not the arguments that the planters themselves advanced in the Tripartite Conference. They never said, for example, that as a result of this taxation measure, they would not be able to provide housing facilities, drinking water facilities, latrine facilities or other facilities that had to be provided for under the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, and the rules made thereunder. On the other hand, the burden of their song was: ‘Please do not ask us to meet this expenditure from the capital account but allow us to meet this expenditure from the revenue account or, in the alternative, do not ask us to undertake the implementation of these measures within a specified time, for example, housing, and ask us to see that housing facilities are provided for all the people within the course of twelve years but allow us to spread it over a period of 25 or 30 years’. The arguments that are now being advanced on the floor of this House by the friends of the planters, I would like to point out again, are not those that the planters themselves are to-day prepared to advance. This question of providing amenities for labour has come up again and again. In 1951, when the Hon. the Minister for Finance was a Member of Parliament, the Plantations Labour Act came up before Parliament and these very arguments that the Raja of Chettinad and certain others have now advanced here were advanced both during the debates in Parliament and outside. The United Planters’ Association of South India, the Assam Planters’ Association and other similar Planters’ Associations went on advancing the same arguments. All these arguments were then weighed in the balance and found wanting. They were therefore totally rejected and ultimately Parliament itself enacted that certain amenities must be made available for all the plantation workers.

“ Why is it that such arguments were advanced in 1951 and why is it that the Raja of Chettinad also has now asked: ‘Why should the plantation industry alone be asked to provide all these amenities while other industries are not statutorily obliged to provide these amenities?’ The answer is a very simple one. Here is the plantation industry which is entirely different from other industries. For example, we have the textile industry in Coimbatore. The facilities for the transport of the products of the textile industry of Coimbatore, namely, the road transport facilities are enjoyed in common by other people also. But, in respect of these plantations roads had to be laid by the Government over tremendously difficult terrain. Impassable mountain slopes had to be skirted round and a tremendous amount of money has been spent by the State Governments in order to provide good road transport

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facilities for the plantations for no return whatsoever. As far as the State Governments are concerned the planters have not paid anything towards their cost. On the one hand, the planters have been enjoying freely these fine roads and, on the other hand, in the case of everybody else they had to pay for the road facilities provided for them. This is one of the things that I would like to point out to the planters, namely, that they have enjoyed this facility from out of the revenues paid by the common people to the Government without ever having had to pay for it. This kind of a thing cannot be allowed to continue for ever. The plantation industry is situated at heights of 3,000 to 6,000 feet above sea level in difficult terrain and it is therefore an obligation on the part of the employers to provide housing facilities, drinking water facilities and various other amenities that are necessary for the employees.

Now, the Raja of Chettinad pointed out to us that on account of this proposed taxation, the planters would not undertake the provision of these amenities. I would like to point out to him certain facts. This agricultural income-tax has not been there all along. All along there had been no Minimum Wages Act which came into effect only two or three years ago. As far as our State is concerned, the Minimum Wages Act was, I believe, hardly implemented in 1952. I think it was implemented in the Travancore-Cochin State in 1952. Before 1952 even this Act was not implemented. Therefore, all these years there has been absolutely no kind of additional taxation over the South Indian planters. At least in respect of the Assam planters from the year 1951 they have had to pay an agricultural income-tax, and in the year before last the rates of income-tax and super-tax were also increased. But, as far as the South Indian planters are concerned, apart from the meagre land revenue which they have been paying, there has been no additional taxation whatsoever. During all the years when the planters were making huge profits, the Government did not impose any heavy taxation on them. But, did these planters behave properly? What prevented them all the time from providing the elementary amenities needed for the civilized existence of the labourers? They did nothing of the kind. Unfortunately, the Raja of Chettinad is not here and I hope he would come to know of these things somehow. In 1943 or 1945 the Government of India appointed a Committee known as the Rege Committee which went into the condition of labour in plantations in India. I would just like to read a paragraph from the report of this Committee regarding the worst feature in the life of the plantation workers, namely, overcrowding:—

'Overcrowding is the most serious problem in the housing of plantation workers. Even according to the planters themselves, the average accommodation provided is one room for 4½ to 5 workers. The accommodation is shared by their dependants also. In many cases the number of persons in each room is 8 to 10 and sometimes up to 14. In some cases it was noticed that the maistries had taken a little more accommodation for themselves which led to still more congestion in the remaining rooms in the line. In the new type of lines built with separate kitchen, the purpose for which the kitchen is provided is defeated by allocating the kitchen and the living room separately to two families.'

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The report then goes on to mention about promiscuity as a result of too many families being huddled together in a one-room-tenement. The plantations have been here in existence for generations. The planters could not complain that the Government had imposed heavy taxation on them. They did not even look into the fact that the plantation workers lived in promiscuity on account of the surroundings in which they were forced to live. Now, the Raja of Chettinad comes and says that if the plantations are subjected to increased taxation the planters will not be able to provide these amenities. It seems they have got to be compelled to provide these things! In spite of the tremendous advantages which the planters had enjoyed they did not provide these elementary amenities and the trade union movement had to come and dictate to them and the Government also had to provide by means of a specific statutory provision that the planters should provide these elementary amenities. This is the attitude which we have to deal with and it is not a question of profits and the wherewithal to provide them.

'I am sorry that my Friend, Sri H. B. Ari Gowder, has also, unfortunately, joined this chorus of opposition to this Bill. I know that he is a very small planter and we certainly do not want that our small planters should be ruined. I know, as a matter of fact, that the small planters have got themselves into the clutches of the bigger estate owners, particularly the British planters who are in entire control of the export trade in tea, coffee, etc. Therefore, the proper thing to do for people of his type is to fight and see that they get out of the clutches of these bigger sharks, that they are enabled to have an independent existence and are also enabled to compete in an independent market which is not controlled by these bigger sharks, rather than come and oppose the Bill before the House.

'Now, he was saying that the plantation industry was passing through a crisis. Is that true? As a matter of fact, last year (1952-53) it was made out that the plantation industry, particularly the tea industry, passed through a crisis. I do not want to go into the history of the whole question. It is accepted by all people who are in the know of things that the crisis of 1952-53 was a man-made crisis—a crisis which was manufactured for the purpose of seeing that the Plantations Labour Act of 1951 was not implemented. Those in charge of the plantation industry then thought that by raising this issue of 'crisis in the industry' before the Government, the latter could be successfully bamboozled in order that the Plantations Act of 1951 was not implemented. Their plan did succeed for a year or two. Unfortunately one could not deceive all people for all time. Afterwards the so-called crisis in 1952-53 was found out to be a man-made crisis, and in the Tripartite talks held in January last when we raised this question the planters had no answer and had to agree ultimately to the implementation of the Plantations Labour Act. Recently draft rules under this Act have come up for discussion and I do not want to go into that question now. What are the real facts? Even according to the official

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figures, the United Kingdom which is our main market for tea has imported 19 per cent more than that imported last year and the price obtained for tea is 44 per cent more than that obtained last year. It is usual for these planters to say, if there is no profit that workers should not get amenities, but if there is a profit or if there is a boom in the industry and if the Government also want a part of it by way of increased income-tax they would say that there might be a crisis next year if not this year and the year after and so on. We are living in a capitalistic society. Booms and crises cannot but rotate. We can have neither a continuous boom nor a continuous crisis, and one, therefore, has to provide for both. It was said by many that the plantation industry had been passing through a crisis during the last twenty years. I do not have the figures for the last twenty years but I have got figures from 1939 onwards up to 1946, i.e., the period of the Rege Report. This Rege Report after an enquiry into the conditions of labour in plantations in India was written in 1946. The Labour Investigation Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri D. V. Rege found that some of the companies in South India had made huge profits. Here are their figures—

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.
Highland produce ..	27½	27½	27½	27½	50	17½	17½	..
Kalapeta ..	17½	6½	7½	22½	25	40	25	15
Periakaramalai ..	20	25	17½	17½	20	35	35	35

“ During a period of seven or eight years these companies were able to earn not only the total capital invested but also bonus capital which is obtained by declaring certain shares as bonus shares. Apart from that they had set apart huge reserve funds. But as regards providing amenities to workers they did not bother. The employers would give some amenities to workers not of their own volition but only when they are compelled by the trade union movement or by a Government which is sympathetic to workers, which takes into consideration the welfare of workers and compels them by statute to provide certain amenities for workers. Therefore the point made by some hon. Members that workers will be hard hit by this measure is one which will, at any rate, not deceive us. We have tremendous experience of these employers and, therefore, how can we act contrary to our experience?

“ There is a share market known as the investment market. We are certainly interested in seeing that private investment is taking place in industries. I am one of those persons interested in seeing that investment takes place in private industries. But there is difference between investment and investment. There is difference of opinion between the hon. Member Raja Muthiah Chettiar and me with regard to the meaning of the word ‘investment’ itself. For example, I will never consider ‘speculation’ which is the bane of our society to-day and which is taking place day after day as ‘investment’. I shall illustrate my point. If in a Binny Company share a sum of Rs. 100 was originally invested and that

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share is now sold for Rs. 200, I will certainly consider that there has been no investment of Rs. 200. In fact there is no further investment at all because there is no change in the machinery of the company. It is only a question of gambling in the share market. We are not at all concerned with gambling in the share market because it has nothing to do with real investment. What we understand by investment is investment of whatever surplus money available in fresh productive apparatus, investment in something which will produce something more. Here the plantation companies have been there for the last sixty or seventy years. But still not even an iota or single grain of investment has taken place all these years. Therefore this argument of share market falling or share market dying does not at all bother us.

“ Another gentleman, I think it is Mr. Raghava Mudaliyar, got up and said ‘that rubber is a war material, that it is a very strategic material and therefore it should not be taxed’. Well, I would say that precisely because rubber is a strategic material we should tax it. We are not interested in selling our rubber to those countries which are interested in unleashing a third world war. We are not interested in selling our rubber to war-mongers and if this taxation measure prevents the export of rubber from this country and if this also acts as an incentive to the setting up of machinery and plants for seeing that the rubber produced in our country is converted into manufactured goods that are needed by the people of our country, then I would certainly say that for that very purpose this taxation measure is absolutely essential and that it is serving a very good purpose.

“ Then, Sir, some hon. Members referred to the agricultural income-tax levied on plantations in the Travancore-Cochin State and said that the measure now under consideration before us was entirely different from the former. I am not concerned with the structure of taxation in the State of Travancore-Cochin State or in some other State. What I am concerned with is the principle adopted in this taxation measure and the manner in which this taxation is sought to be imposed. These are the two considerations which should guide us in deciding the correctness or wrongness of this particular taxation measure. I would say that barring a few things here and there this taxation measure agrees with my ideas of the canons of taxation. One Gentleman said that only 12 lakhs of rupees was going to be derived as revenue from this taxation measure. I ask, why should anyone think that this measure is going to yield only Rs. 12 lakhs. It may yield more. Probably their argument was that the sum of Rs. 12 lakhs might be got with reduced rates of taxation and that therefore the rates of taxation proposed in the Bill could very well be reduced. This will be the sort of argument that is bound to be made. It is not a question whether the Government of to-day are in deficit by 12 lakhs of rupees or whether they want twelve lakhs of rupees. My concern is whether those people who can afford to pay and who have been minting money all these years can afford to pay

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this tax and if they can afford to pay why should not the Central Government and the Provincial Government get some revenue out of these people. It is for the Legislature to see to it that the Congress Government do not spend that money in a manner which is against the interests of the people. The people have got a right to see that the revenue collected from such taxation measures are properly utilized. At the same time a measure intended to tax those who have got to be taxed will have to be welcomed and supported.

2-40 P.m. "The Praja Socialists of all people have now come out in opposition to this Bill. Well, if I say that I was rather surprised, people would think that I had expected something else from them. I did not expect anything. I am surprised that the Socialists who have been pleading for the nationalization of each single industry have now come out in opposition to a measure of taxation of the rich. No longer could the Praja Socialists deceive people with regard to the benefits of socialism. Their opposition to this simple measure of taxing the rich planters and the attitude they have displayed only exposed 'their camouflaged socialism'."

DR. K. B. MENON :—"Is it quite parliamentary on the part of the hon. Leader of the Opposition to criticize one belonging to the Opposition?" (Laughter.)

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—"That Praja Socialist Party, which criticized us, I mean the Communist Party, when we said a few years ago that judging then the state of society, it was no longer possible to nationalize each and every industry but that there should be a certain amount of capitalization, has now come out in the open opposing this taxation measure. When we said then that the country was not ripe for a socialist transformation and that there was therefore need for some private enterprise, we were criticized as betraying socialism. To-day what is the position? Those proud votaries of socialism, those great lovers of nationalization of each private industry, those who would not allow any man to own any private industry, are now opposed to a taxation of not the poor but the rich planters. Somebody said that there should not be double taxation. What does it matter if there is double taxation, treble taxation, quadruple taxation or quintuple taxation, when the persons who are taxed are wealthy enough to bear it and the taxation is not beyond their capacity to pay? We are not concerned with the manner in which or the number of times one is taxed; but we are concerned whether that particular company or individual who is taxed has got the means to pay it. Well, if the answer is in the affirmative and the company or individual is not taxed beyond their or his capacity to pay, certainly to that extent the tax is welcome. So far as the true purport of socialism is concerned, I leave it to the people, I leave it to the Members of this Assembly, to judge, I leave it to them to judge what exactly is the meaning of socialism by which the Praja Socialists swear. We are not against socialization of industry. But as we understand the problem, there are different stages to attain that objective."

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Nationalization of key industries is necessary as otherwise we would be betraying the cause of workers. Further than that, let me say that nationalization of each and every industry at one stroke, without passing through the different stages, will not, according to us, viz., the Communist Party, bring about socialization of industry. I leave it at that.

"So far as this Bill is concerned, we are not concerned with what amount it would realize. But we are concerned with the principle underlying the Bill. So long as it is a tax on those who could afford to pay, we would certainly support it."

"There are certain other things with which I would like to deal. I find that there are certain lacunae in the Bill which need scrutiny and remedying. For example in the definition clause it is said :

"In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires :

"(i) 'agricultural income' means—

- (1) any rent or revenue derived from a plantation ;
- (2) any income derived from such plantation in the State by ;

(i) agriculture or

(ii) the performance by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind to render the produce raised or received by him fit to be taken to market, etc., etc."

In the morning the Raja of Chettinad pointed to certain lacunae in clause 10 dealing with exemption from assessment to income-tax. It is said in clause 10, sub-clause (b) that any dividend, which one receives as a shareholder out of the agricultural income of a company which has certified that it has paid or will pay the tax under this Act in respect of the agricultural income of such company, will not be subject to this tax. Of course the proviso to clause 10 is there. But that is not enough. I do not want that small shareholders should be taxed. But what I say is by this sub-clause (b) of clause 10 the big sharks, I mean the big Managing Agents, who are paid from the profits and who perhaps hold controlling shares in these concerns, are left scotfree. With the present wording of clause 10 by which it is said that a dividend paid to a shareholder is not subject to this tax, the Managing Agents are given a free-hand. I do not think they could be taxed because the present wording of clause 10 will give them protection in a Court of Law. That is why I say that a positive definition should be given as to what is an 'agricultural income'. I am for a positive definition being given to it by which the income derived from the plantations by these Managing Agents could be taxed, even though it may be in the form of a dividend. Let of course the small shareholders be exempted. There are very big companies. Kanandevan and Pierce Leslie belong to that category. Many large estates are there in our State even though that of the Birla's is in Anamalais and is situated in Travancore-Cochin State. These managing agents derive huge income from plantations. Obviously it is agricultural income. They get some percentage over the net sales of the company. They enter into agreement with the

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companies and if and when the income exceeds that prescribed in the agreement, they get a remuneration. Many of them will have controlling shares. Can we leave all these big sharks out of the picture? If we simply say that a dividend paid to a shareholder is not subject to tax, surely these big sharks will come under that category and they will escape. That is why I plead that a sort of amendment might be inserted in clause 10, sub-clause (b) by which the income derived by the Managing Agents from these companies might be classified as agricultural income and be subject to this tax.

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

4.30 p.m. "I do not want that this Bill should go to a Select Committee because I know what will happen to this Bill from the trend of discussion that has taken place here. However much the Hon. the Finance Minister might tell me that he can stand any pressure, I am afraid that ultimately the Government will not be able to withstand the pressure."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"It shows you have no faith in me!"

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—"Sir, the Finance Minister is only a representative of a party. He cannot do anything in his individual capacity. If this Bill is referred to a Select Committee, I am afraid that the rate of taxation will be lessened. Pressure will be brought for that purpose and ultimately the Government might not be able to stand the pressure that might be brought upon them and they will succumb to it. That is why I oppose the move for referring this Bill to a Select Committee and I would like that this Bill is taken into consideration immediately. If necessary the House can be adjourned for one day—to-morrow happens to be a holiday—and we can have a holiday the day after to-morrow. The Government can think of further amendments that are absolutely essential. They have got enough talents and they have got their law officers also. We also have some talents, even legal talents with us. The day after to-morrow we can give our amendments, discuss them and the Bill can straightaway be passed into law.

"Barring these things, I would like to say that we welcome this measure as a measure in the progressive direction. In this connexion I would like to refer to the growth of taxation in our country. Both the Central and the State Governments have increased their taxes. For example, the Central Government's taxation has increased to a little over Rs. 400 crores in the year 1953-54 from Rs. 274.46 crores in the year 1946-47. Similarly, the total revenues derived from all the Part A States has gone up to Rs. 234.22 crores in 1952-53 from Rs. 173.40 crores in 1946-47. There have been further increases in the subsequent years also and if one reads the Appendix to the Budget Speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister, one will find that the taxation has increased in our own State also. From about Rs. 47 crores in the year 1945-46,

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it has increased to Rs. 59 crores in 1951-52 and for the year 1954-55 the estimate is Rs. 44 crores for the residuary Madras State alone. The taxation revenue for the entire State (including Andhra) was Rs. 47 crores in 1945-46 whereas now it is nearly the same for the residuary Madras State."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"My ambition is to make it the same."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—"I am not opposed to this increasing taxation provided the burden does not fall on the common people, but unfortunately it affects only the common people. If we analyse the tax structure both in the Centre and the State during the last 6 or 7 years, we can understand the enormity of the increased burdens on the common people. A comparison of the proportion of direct to indirect taxation will amply bear out this statement. I will now quote the figures :—

Year.	Percentage of direct taxation to total tax revenue.	Percentage of indirect taxation to total tax revenue.
1947-48	47	53
1948-49	43.7	56.3
1949-50	37	63
1950-51	35.2	64.8
1951-52	29.2	70.8
1952-53	30.4	69.6
1953-54	28.3	71

The above figures will show that the proportion of indirect taxation has increased from 53 per cent to 71 per cent. What is indirect taxation? Indirect taxation is taxation which falls almost on every individual in this country, e.g., land revenue, sales tax, excise, etc. Direct taxation is income-tax and things of that kind. Therefore, when indirect taxation has gone on tremendously increasing, it means that the burden of taxation on the common people has tremendously increased during the last five or six years. The same is the case with the taxation measures of the State Governments.

"I welcome this particular measure because this would, to some extent, reduce the rate of indirect taxation on the common people and for the first time in this country, instead of taxing the common people, a tax is levied on those classes, particularly the European classes, who can well afford to pay this tax. Therefore it is I say that this particular taxation measure is most welcome. I consider all other arguments that have been put forth with regard to this Bill as emanating from certain vested interests. Well, those vested interests may not express themselves directly, but the proof of the pudding is in the eating! Whose interests do these people represent? That is what we have got to see. The main question is whether the class of people, who are going to be taxed now, can afford to pay the tax or not. After all, what is this taxation

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measure aiming at? If a man earns over Rs. 25,000 as agricultural income, he will have to pay super-tax. If there is no income in a particular year, then there will be no tax. I cannot understand why there is so much of opposition to this tax. I have already answered the points relating to the amenities for labour.

"The hon. Member Sri Ari Gowder pointed out that if the planters find it unprofitable they would leave the country and go away. Well, let them go. What is the difficulty? After all, it is the capitalists that are running this industry. I would indeed be very glad if the European planters, who have been looting our country all these years, are made to go if they find that it is unprofitable to run the industry." (Cheers.) They did not contribute to the growth of the plantation industry. I want to make it absolutely clear that it is the labour of the Tamilnad worker, it is the labour of the Malayali worker, that has contributed to the growth of this industry. For Heaven's sake, let the European planters go. We have enough talents in our country. The plantation industry is a peculiar industry where machinery is least used. This is not like the textile industry or the engineering industry or the cement industry where powerful centralized machinery is needed. The machinery used here is very limited, I would say, even negligible. This is essentially an agricultural industry and there are enough talents in our country to look after it. Our Karuppan and Samban will be able to run this industry better than Pierce Leslie or Kanan Devan and all these people will make the wealth available to the country. If the Government of Madras are able to impose such an amount of taxation as would compel the European planters to leave this country, I would be the first person to take off my hat—unfortunately I have no hat and say 'good-bye' to them." (Cheers.)

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, a large number of hon. Members have taken part in this debate. In fact, as many as seventeen hon. Members have participated in the debate. I am glad that this Bill is generally welcomed, barring opposition from one or two including the hon. Member from Sriperumbudur Constituency. He categorically opposed the Bill. No doubt there were two other grumblers like my hon. Friend from the Nilgiris Sri Ari Gowder. He wanted that the consideration of the Bill should be postponed for a year or two. The hon. Member Sri Raghava Mudaliar also wanted postponement. So the sole honour and credit of opposing this Bill totally goes to my hon. Friend Sri Shanmugham.

"It is a good sign that hon. Members realise just like the Members of the Treasury Bench, that in a Welfare State money is necessary to provide the necessary amenities to the people at large. I am glad that after working for 2½ years in a democratic set-up this change—over has come. No doubt, Sir, in the course of the debate there was a battle royal over the parties and even the colour of the skin of the men also played an important part.

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Now, as for the colour, whether it is red or green or black, we need not take that into account. We should go into the merits of this piece of legislation. The Bill is no doubt primarily intended to get some revenue for the coffers of the State. We have hazarded a guess that the revenue will be about Rs. 7 or 8 lakhs. That is only a rough guess. It may be more or less. With the material available on hand, we arrived at that figure. It is always better to have a modest estimate. While one object of the Bill is to derive revenue, the other object is that we must have a scientific form of taxation. When I brought forward the Land Revenue Surcharge Bill, hon. Members took me to task and asked: 'Why do you bring in this Surcharge Bill and why don't you bring in a Bill for levying agricultural income-tax?' Now when I want to try agricultural income-tax in one sector of agriculture, they say: 'No Agricultural income-tax. Plantations are paying only the dry assessment of two to three rupees per acre. Why don't you raise it to ten or fifteen rupees?' I cannot understand such arguments which the Members put forward according to their will and pleasure. After an elaborate enquiry, the Land Revenue Reforms Committee recommended that agricultural income-tax would be the best form of taxation. But the Committee has also cautioned us that we could not rush with this form of taxation in all sectors of agriculture, because agriculturists in the rural parts are not accustomed to keeping regular accounts and that there will be a lot of harassment if we suddenly introduce this form of tax in all sectors of agriculture. That is why the Government are hesitating to introduce it in the entire agricultural sector. But that does not mean that we should not try it in a limited sphere where conditions are different. Planters are educated men and they keep regular accounts. Somebody said that they keep a number of accounts. Anyway they are keeping accounts and it is quite easy to ascertain their income. As an experiment we are levying a tax on agricultural income from coffee, tea, rubber, cinchona and cardamom plantations. If it is successful, gradually we will have to extend it to other sectors of agriculture, because this form of tax is generally accepted to be the most progressive and equitable method of taxation. Under the existing land revenue system, everybody is taxed including the poor agriculturist irrespective of the fact whether he gets any income or not. There is considerable scope for *bona fide* mistakes in the grant of remission. The ryots accuse the village officers and say that they do not properly assess the extent of loss of crop. All these difficulties are there. Agricultural income-tax eliminates all these difficulties and there will be only one uniform taxation for the different slabs of income.

"Much was made of Europeans and non-Europeans. That point is quite unnecessary for the purpose of this debate. But anyway, it was raised. I would state that there is some exploitation in the plantations. Huge profits are made, the profits going

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up to as much as 35 to 40 per cent of the capital, it is said. When I was on the Nilgiris, I heard that the capital doubled or trebled itself in five to seven years. Whatever may be the present exploitation by the planters, we must pay a tribute to those enterprising people who did a sort of pioneering work seventy or eighty years ago when the present plantations were mere forest lands. We must appreciate that. The present exploitation should not cloud our vision. They were good men. We should not grudge giving tribute to the original planters who did so much pioneering work on the hills.

“ When I was on the Anamalais, I saw some labour colonies. I was shocked to see the condition in which the labourers were living. The Leader of the Opposition also referred to it. An old woman showed me a room and complained to me with tears in her eyes: ‘ Look at this room and in this small room three or four of us—myself, my son and my daughter-in-law—are huddled together.’ The room was intended to be a kitchen according to the original plan. Only the walls were whitewashed. Then alone the idea struck my mind that something should be done to ameliorate the lot of these labourers. When the planters were not providing the required amenities, I thought that some revenue could be raised from the plantations which were yielding huge profits. The hon. Member Sri H. B. Ari Gowder said that the profits should be ploughed back into the industry. Where is that ploughing back? It is all beyond the seas and not here. I am glad that the Central Government are taking some steps to provide amenities to the plantation workers.

“ Coming to the hon. Member from Chettinad, I thought he was still having the student-day mentality when he complained about the length of the Bill. In olden days when we were students, there used to be examination question papers—some with long questions and some with short questions. Generally students think that it is easy to answer short questions. But from experience I can say that it is easy to answer long questions. When the questions were long, we were able to deduce from them a part of the answer. I do not know why the hon. Member is flabbergasted at the number of clauses in the Bill. It is necessary to have a number of clauses when we bring in a new measure. We have to specify the officers who will exercise powers and functions under the Act, the Appellate Tribunal and so on. Even with so many clauses, the Leader of the Opposition pointed out several lacunae. A new measure has necessarily to be elaborate. He need not be alarmed at the number of pages and clauses. If he reads the Bill, he will find that it is easy to understand and not at all difficult.

“ Then, the objection that was raised by the hon. Member from Chettinad was met by the Leader of the Opposition. The

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arguments on the capitalist's side were met by arguments on the Communist's side and so I need not interfere in that warfare.

“ One hon. Member said that there was double taxation. Yes, to some extent there is double taxation. It is not on the whole amount. We are giving rebate for one-sixth. Whatever has to be corrected will be done at the Select Committee stage, and I am saying this generally and not with reference to this particular matter. The lacunae pointed out by the Leader of the Opposition also must be remedied at the Select Committee stage. The Leader of the Opposition need not be afraid that it will be watered down much.

“ An hon. Member from South Kanara referred to the rules. He said that the rules must be known beforehand and that the entire power of rule-making should not be left with the Government. I may assure the hon. Member that the rules will be published and we may take into consideration any suggestions that may be received. The rules framed under certain Acts are placed on the table of the House. Here also it may be so.

“ Then reference was made to penalties. The hon. Member must have known that even the courts do not impose very heavy fines in the initial stages. They levy only a small fine in the beginning and only after the lapse of some time, they impose heavy fines. Here also, because the Act resulting from this Bill is a new one, heavy penalties will not be levied all of a sudden.

“ The hon. the Leader of the Opposition referred to the income derived by the foreign companies and others and said that the housing conditions of the labourers must be improved. That is the idea of the Government also. Whatever could be done indirectly through the Labour department and through legislation by the Central Government will be done and this general income that will be derived will be useful for the general exchequer as well as for improving the condition of plantations, like improvement of roads.

“ The Select Committee will take into account all the details that were mentioned in the course of the debate. I need not go into each and every one of them. For instance, the hon. Member Sri Narayana Kurup and others raised some points. I need not reply to all of them now. All shades of opinion are represented in the Select Committee. Even the hon. Member Sri Ari Gowder finds a place on the Select Committee. There are also other hon. Members on the Committee. So, their view-points will be listened to very carefully and if reasonable, they will be accepted and if unreasonable, they will be lost. Therefore, hon. Members need not be afraid that the Bill will not be looked into carefully and that whatever is necessary will not be done. The Bill reflects only the general plan and any adjustments or amendments that may be found necessary will be made. With these few words, I

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request that hon. Members may pass the motion for referring this
Bill to a Select Committee consisting of the following Members:—

The Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker,
" C. Subramaniam,
Sri K. Rajaram,
" L. C. Pais,
" K. H. Bomman,
" A. S. Subbaraj,
" N. Mahalingam,
" S. Kandasami Gounder,
" K. M. Seethi Sahib,
" H. B. Ari Gowder,
Dr. K. B. Menon,
Sri M. P. Subramanyam,
" S. Deivasigamany,
" M. Kalyanasundram and
" C. H. Kanaran."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—
'That the Madras Plantations Agricultural Income-tax Bill,
1954, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following
Members:—

The Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker,
" C. Subramaniam,
Sri K. Rajaram,
" L. C. Pais,
" K. H. Bomman,
" A. S. Subbaraj,
" N. Mahalingam,
" S. Kandasami Gounder,
" K. M. Seethi Sahib,
" H. B. Ari Gowder,
Dr. K. B. Menon,
Sri M. P. Subramanyam,
" S. Deivasigamany,
" M. Kalyanasundram and
" C. H. Kanaran."

The motion was put and carried.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I appoint the Hon. Sri M. A. Manicka-
velu Naicker to be the Chairman of the Select Committee.

"The half-hour debate on the acquisition of house-sites for
Harijans in Malabar will commence now."

IV.—HALF-HOUR DEBATE RE ACQUISITION OF HOUSE-SITES
FOR HARIJANS IN MALABAR.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I shall allow the hon. Member, Sri T. C.
Narayanan Nambiar, 10 minutes, Sri A. Ratnam, 5 minutes,
Sri Narayana Kurup, 5 minutes and the Hon. Minister, 10
minutes."

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* SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR:—"Mr. Speaker, on
behalf of the homeless and poor Harijans of Malabar, let me,
first of all express my thanks for allowing a half-hour debate
on this subject. The question whether 15 cents of land can be
granted as house-site to each Harijan family in Malabar has
become very important and prominent nowadays. At the outset,
let me submit that there are some 80,000 Harijan families in Mala-
bar consisting of 5 to 5½ lakhs of members, the majority of whom
have no house-sites of their own. About 25 per cent of the
Harijan members of these 80,000 families are not at all having
houses to live in. They live in the verandahs of some shops or
in public places like pavements.

"Another most important thing is this: Traditionally, the
Harijan families of Malabar have been living in some houses for
the last several centuries. But after the passing of the Malabar
Tenancy (Amendment) Act, some hundreds of such Harijan families
have been compulsorily evicted from their homesteads. I hope
the Hon. the Minister for Harijan Welfare would have recently
received some representations in this regard from the Cannanore
Municipality itself. One Umbichi, a Harijan woman, and one
Appa, an old Harijan, who were living in their own houses were
compulsorily evicted and when they complained to the authori-
ties concerned, one fine morning a month back the janmi with
some goondas came there and completely demolished the two
houses. They are now in the streets. Another instance about
which I myself have written a letter to the Hon. Minister is that
of one Marathan of Polacheri village who did not vote for a
particular candidate of a Moplah landlord. The reason why I am
saying all these things is this: Because the Harijans have no
houses of their own, because they have no house-sites of their own,
they are compelled even to sell their right to hold their own
opinions and freedom to vote. It will not be an exaggeration if I
say that in certain rural parts—I request I may be excused when
I place before you a matter of fact—even the chastity of Harijan
women is not at all respected by these people.

"In 1949, the Government passed an order in which it was
stated that some 5 cents of land would be allotted to each Harijan
family. But as a result of representations made by various poli-
tical parties as well as Harijan Welfare Associations, they amend-
ed it in 1951 and stated that every Harijan family would be given
some 15 cents of land as house-site. As far as my information
goes, so far no Harijan family has been given a house-site. Such
being the case, I do not know what benefit is there in merely
passing an order. It is high time that the Government should
see that house-sites are granted to these people. In this con-
nection, I have to make clear one point. The Hon. Minister as
well as some other hon. Members is under the impression that
after the passing of the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Act, the
ulkudidars, that is, the people who live in huts constructed either
by themselves or by the landlords, have got some permanency.

[Sri T. C. Narayanan Nambiar] [9th August 1954]

That is not so. I have got so many examples to cite where under compulsion Harijans are made to sign documents in which it is stated that they are given those houses on rent. If they are given on houses a rental basis, the ulkudi right is not applicable to those people. There are such cases in Cannanore, Kattampalli, Narath, Kolacheri and other places. It is no exaggeration to say that some Harijan families in the interior have no houses at all. They are in the streets. For example, Kanhathi, Panchu and Narayanan were driven away from their house in Narath by the landlords and their goondas. Representations have been made to the Government, the Collector and the Harijan Welfare Department, but no action has been taken so far. One day when the Collector, Sri Prasad, visited the place on some other business, the matter was represented to him. He wanted to negotiate with the landlord and settle the matter. But, unfortunately, the landlord did not yield and as a result, even to-day, they have not got one house-site.

"Sir, it is stated that when cases are filed against the Harijans the Government will provide legal assistance. But in actual practice, no legal assistance is given to any Harijan. This is the position in Malabar.

"Mention has been made about the leasing of cultivable lands to landless poor people in Malabar. The case of Malabar is very peculiar. It is not like Tamilnad or Karnataka where the Government have got enough waste lands to be distributed among the Harijans and other poor landless people. In Malabar, major portion of the waste lands belongs to private landlords. In the Malabar Tenancy Act, there is a provision that the Government can take these lands and distribute them to the needy people provided the landlords say that they do not want to cultivate those lands themselves. Nowadays, no landlord is going to say that he does not want to cultivate the land himself.

"After the passing of the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Act, most of the landlords like the Kalliat Nambiar, Kunhimayan Hajee, Chirakkal Raja and others have leased thousands of acres of land in favour of their sons, nephews and other relatives. So, on record you cannot find that those big landlords have so many acres of land in their possession. The Government must come forward to take possession of such lands and distribute them to the thousands of homeless people. Apart from this, the Government must also give some financial help to these poor people to construct houses on such lands. The Government must take immediate action in this matter and see that the lot of these thousands of poor people is improved."

* SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the problem of granting house-sites to Harijans in Malabar is one of great importance and urgency and in the name of social justice, I say that no delay should be permitted in this matter. From time immemorial, these Harijans were living in homes and huts over which they had no right with the consequent economic subjection

9th August 1954] [Sri M. Narayana Kurup]

and detriment to their personal liberties. There is a false sense of security as was evidenced by the answer given by the Hon. Minister on this question in which he said that with the passing of the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Act, this problem had ceased to be of urgent importance. That it is not so is quite evident. Because, a Harijan may be in possession of a hut for ten or twenty years, but still he will have no document to prove this. Even his neighbours will not come forward to give evidence in his favour. According to the provision relating to the restricted security against eviction, a Harijan has to prove that he was in occupation of a particular house-site for a period of twelve months. It is not possible for him to prove this as there is no document in his favour. He does not pay any revenue, he does not pay any rent and it is a fact that he simply lives in gardens and compounds of other people and work for them for half wages with all other attendant disabilities. Harijans in Malabar come to 9 per cent of the population and they were about 8½ per cent of the Harijans in the composite State. In the composite State, about a lakh of house-sites, half by assignment and half by acquisition, were granted to Harijans. It is indeed a great pity that in Malabar not one house-site has been granted to them so far. This question has been raised on the floor of the House many a time. In this connection I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to one particular instance. There is a colony called the Pokkanah Kannu Nayadi Colony which is recognized by the Government. Lands were ordered to be acquired for this colony, when the Director of Harijan Welfare came there six years ago. Till this date, the Government have not been able to acquire the required few acres of land for the benefit of these unfortunate poor people. I realize that there is not a large extent of waste lands in Malabar as in other parts of the State and the tenancy conditions in Malabar are entirely different. But that does not mean that there should be such criminal negligence on the part of the Government. The defect is mainly in the working of the Revenue Department. The departmental people say that they have no staff to attend to this matter. The Collector of Malabar and other Collectors have been writing to the Government that unless special staff is sanctioned for acquiring house-sites for Harijans, it is impossible for them to move in the matter. Assurances were given by the present Hon. Minister and also by the previous Hon. Minister that this matter would be urgently attended to. I am sorry to say that not a little finger has been moved in the matter until now. I wish to tell the Hon. Minister for Harijan Welfare that the Tenancy Act has not at all put an end to this problem. On the other hand, the seriousness of the problem has been enhanced. Landlords have been ejecting the poor Harijans by force and under compulsion. When such big landlords go to Court, the poor Harijans are not able to defend themselves. As narrated by the previous speaker, the Harijans are put to a lot of difficulties and hardships. It is impossible for them to adduce evidence. I regret to say that the attitude of the District Harijan Welfare Officers and the Police officials has always been not one of sympathy towards the poor.

[Sri M. Narayana Kurup] [9th August 1954]

Harijans. With these words, I once again request the Hon. Minister to kindly look into this matter immediately and sanction adequate separate staff to attend to this matter of acquisition of house-sites for Harijans."

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SRI A. RATNAM :— “கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு வீட்டு மனை கொடுப்பதற்கான 1947-48 ஆண்டு

ச.ம. களுக்கு வீட்டு மனை கொடுப்பதற்காக 1947-48-ம் ஆண்டில் மாகாண வாரியாக ஒரு குழு நியமிக்கப்பட்டு, இந்தத் தமிழகத்திலே வாழும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு மூன்று செண்டு நிலமும், குறிப்பாக மலையாள ஜில்லா வேண்டுமென்று சிபாரிசு செய்யப்பட்டது. இது அராங்கத்தாரால் ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளப்பட்ட விஷயமாகும். ஆனால், சென்ற ஐந்தாண்டுகளாக என்ன தியர்கள் என்று சொல்லப்பட்ட அந்த சமூகத்திற்கு ஒரு செண்டு நிலம் கூட இன்னும் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லையென்றால் அது பரிதாபத்துக்குரிய விஷயம்; யோசிக்கப்படவேண்டிய விஷயம்; இன்னும் நடக்கவேண்டியவைகளைச் செய்யவேண்டிய விஷயமாகும். மலபாரில் ஏன் ஐந்து வருஷ காலமாக தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு ஒரு செண்டு நிலம் கூட கொடுக்கப்படவில்லையென்றால், அங்கே நிலம் கிடையாது என்ற காரணத்தினால் அல்ல. அவர்களுக்கு வீட்டு மனை வழங்குவதற்கு புரம்போக்கு இருந்தாலும்கூட நகரங்களிலுள்ள நகா சபைகளும், கிராமங்களிலுள்ள பஞ்சாயத்துக்களும் அங்குள்ள தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு வசதி செய்து தரப்போகிறோமென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு, அதேசமயத்தில் நிலங்களை அவர்களே அபகரித்துக் கொண்டு தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு இதுவரை எந்தவிதமான வசதியையும் செய்துதராமல் ஏமாற்றிக்கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஹரிஜன வெல் பேர் இலாகாவை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு பார்ப்போமானால், அங்கே ஹரிஜன டைரக்டரோ அல்லது சம்பந்தப்பட்ட அதிகாரிகளோ மலபார் கலெக்டரைக் கேட்பதற்குக்கூட வழியில்லாமல் இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஏற்கெனவே யிருந்த மலபார் கலெக்டர் மாற்றப்பட்டு இப்பொழுது வேறொரு கலெக்டர் வருகிறார். வேறொரு கலெக்டர் வருகிற இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தி லாவது மலபாரிலுள்ள தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கும் ஹரிஜன மக்களுக்கும் நிலம் வழங்கப்படவேண்டுமென்றுதான் இந்தப் பிரச்சனை இப்பொழுது எழுப்பப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நிலங்கள் இருந்தாலும் கொடுக்கப்படுவது கிடையாது. புரம்போக்கு நிலம் இருந்தாலும் வீட்டு மனைக்கோ, உழுது பயிரிடு வர்களுடைய மனைகளில் வாழும் மக்கள், அவர்களிடம் அடிமைகளாக வேலை செய்துகொண்டு இருக்கும் வரையில்தான் அந்த நிலத்தில் குடியிருக்கமுடியும். தன்னுடைய சுதந்திரத்தையும், சுயமரியாதையையும் விட்டுக்கொடுத்து, அடிமைமையா இருக்கிறவரையில் அவன் அந்த நிலத்தில் குடியிருக்கமுடியும். தன்மான உணர்ச்சியோ, சுதந்திர உணர்ச்சியோ அவனிடத்தில் ஏற்பட்டு, முன்னேற்றமடையவேண்டுமென்று அவன் எண்ணும்போது, அவன் விரட்டியடிக்கப்படுகிறான். உண்ண உணவு இல்லை. இருப்பதற்கு எட்டு அடி நிலம் கூட தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு கிடையாது. இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில், ஆனால், ஆந்திர ராஜ்யத்தில் இவர்களுக்கென 13 லட்ச ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டு, புரம்போக்கு நிலம் இல்லாவிட்டாலும்கூட, தனி நபர்களுடைய நிலத்தை வாங்கிக்கொடுக்க முன் வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். திருவாங்கூர், கொச்சியில் எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், நான் அங்கு சென்று பார்த்திருக்கிறேன், அங்கெல்லாம் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு நிலங்கள் வழங்கப்படுவதில்லையே தவிர, அங்கு வாழும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு முக்கியமாக கல்வி அறிவு ஊட்டப்பட்டு பீ.ஏ., எம்.ஏ. தேறி அறிவில் உச்ச நிலையை அடைய உதவி செய்கிறார்கள். இங்கோ தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு தொல்லைதருவது கொஞ்சநஞ்சுமல்ல. புரம்போக்கு நிலங்களை வழங்கவேண்டுமென்றால் கலெக்டர்களின் அனுமதி வேண்டியதாயிருக்கிறது. அதுதான் சீக்கிரம் கிடைப்பதில்லை. இதை ஹரிஜன வெல்பேர் டைரக்டரோ அல்லது ஷூட்சியாளரோ சரியாக கவனிப்பது கிடையாது. ஹரிஜன வெல்பேர் ஷூட்சியுக்கு அளிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் உரிமை மிகவும் சொரப்பம். அவர் இதில்

9th August 1954]

[Sri A. Ratnam]

தலைமிகுவதற்கில்லை. மலபார் கலெக்டரும், மதுரை கலெக்டரும், ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு எவ்வளவுக்கெவ்வளவு தொல்லைக் கொடுக்க முடியுமோ அவ்வளவுக்கவ்வளவு சங்கடமும், சதியும் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். அங்கே ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு சரியாக நிலங்கள் வழங்கப்படுவதில்லை. தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்காக ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட பணம் சரியாக விநியோகிக்கப்படுவதும் கிடையாது. ஹரிஜன வெல்பேர் டைரக்டர், கலெக்டரைக் கேட்க தனக்கு அதிகாரம் இல்லையென்று சொல்லுகிறார். கலெக்டர் மீது கவனம் செலுத்த அரசாங்கத்திற்குத்தான் உத்தரவு இருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லுகிறார். உதாரணமாக 'எந்த கவர்ன்மெண்டு உத்திரவின்படி நீர் என்னை மேற்பார்வை செய்யச் சொல்கிறீர்கள்? உங்களுக்கு அதிகாரம் இல்லையாது' என்று மதுரைக் கலெக்டரும், மலபார் கலெக்டரும் ஹரிஜன வெல்பேர் டைரக்டருக்கு எழுதியிருப்பதாக நான் கேள்விப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன். மேலும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்காக நியமிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் அதிகாரிகள், தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களை தொல்லை செய்து வருகிறார்கள் என்று இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். பொதுவாக ஹரிஜன வெல்பேர் ஆபீசர்கள் எதோ பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை பராமரிப்பதும், உணவுப்பொருள்களைக் கண்காணிப்பதுமாகியிருக்கிறார்களே தவிர ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு வீட்டு மனைகள் அளிப்பதற்கோ அல்லது நிலங்கள் அளிப்பதற்கோ இந்த ஆபீசர்களுக்கு அதிகாரம் இல்லை. தாசில்தாருக்கு மனுச்செய்துக்கொண்டு அவர் பின்னாலேயே ஹரிஜனங்கள் திரியவேண்டியவர்களாயிருக்கிறார்கள். அதேமாதிரியாக தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்கள் ரெவின்யூ இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள் தயவையும்கோரவேண்டி யவர்களாயிருக்கிறார்கள். கடைசியாக இவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் லஞ்சமும், மாமூலும் கொடுக்கவேண்டிய நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். இவ்விதமாக, மிகவும் மோசமாக லஞ்சமும் மாமூலும் வாங்கிக்கொண்டுத் தான் ஹவ்வொருகாரியமும் நடத்துகிறார்கள். லஞ்சம் கொடுத்தால்தான் இந்த ரெவின்யூ இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள் ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய மனுக்களைச் செய்கிறார்கள்."

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ Sir, the hon. Member is casting unnecessary aspersions on the officers who are not here to defend themselves. I would request him not to do so. ”

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let not the hon Member make vague allegations. If he could substantiate them, they may be brought to the notice of the Hon. Minister."

SRI A. RATNAM :—“ நான் சொல்லுவதெல்லாம் எந்தக்காரணத்திற்காக தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்கள் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள், சதிசெய்யப்படுகிறார்கள் என்பதுதானே தவிர ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட ஆபீசரைப்பற்றி நான் பேசவில்லை. இந்த ஹரிஜன வெவ்வேறான ஆபீசருக்கு அதிக உரிமை அளிக்கப்படாததினால், இவர்கள் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு எந்த விதமான நன்மையும் செய்ய முடிவதில்லை. ஆதலால் இந்த ஆபீசர்களுக்கு அதிக உரிமை அளவிக்கும் படியாக அரசாங்கத்தாரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்கள் அரசியலிலும், சமுதாயத்துறையிலும் மிகவும் தாழ்ந்த நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களின் பல குடும்பங்கள் வீடுகள் இன்றி தவித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. இவர்களுடைய குறைகளை ஆட்சியாளர் அலட்சியப்படுத்தலாகாது.”

(Mr. Speaker sounded the gong and the Member resumed his seat.)

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ Sir, I will not deal with the speech of the hon. Member who spoke last, as he has not been confining himself to Malabar—the subject-matter of the debate—but he has been referring to the general question of eviction of Harijans, acquisition of house-sites for them and lands

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for their cultivation. So far as the hon. Members from Malabar are concerned, the hon. Member, Sri Kurup said that the authorities there have not been doing their duties properly and that no effort has been made by the Government to acquire lands for the Harijans. I should like to say that in Ottapalam itself, I have information that some poramboke lands were shown to them for occupation, but that they refused to occupy them. In other cases also, I do not believe and strongly refute the statement that large scale evictions have taken place in Malabar. The reports from the Collector of Malabar shows that there are only 300 cases of land acquisition which were considered really urgent. I can say without fear of contradiction that except in stray cases here and there, no Harijan family has been thrown out of its residence and no one left without shelter.

"Sir, the situation in Malabar is peculiar . . ."

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR:—"I can tell the Hon. Minister that in one firka six families of Harijans were evicted and they were left practically without any house to live in."

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—"Anyhow, the official report says that there are 300 families to be provided for. Sir, it is not possible for the Government to find out how many families are homeless and the only way of getting these figures is by asking the Revenue Department officials to investigate into the matter and prepare records; that has been done and based on such statistics only I say that there are 300 families who have got to be provided with house-sites.

"Sir, unlike in Tamil Nad, in Malabar, we have a peculiar system and therefore instead of giving 5 cents of land each, we have granted 15 cents. Until the Malabar Tenancy Act was passed and came into operation, really—I agree with the hon. Members from Malabar—no attempt was made in this direction. Before that if no serious attempt was made it was not because of any lack of interest or exertion on the part of the Government, but because of the peculiar circumstances that were prevailing in Malabar and because of the non co-operation of the caste Hindus.

"Coming to the hon. Member who referred to the chastity of Harijans, I should like to ask him whether he would not admit that so far as chastity was concerned, the case of other communities, whatever community it be, was not beyond question. No useful purpose will be served by the hon. Member referring to one or two exceptional cases and it is not graceful on his part to cast aspersions upon a particular community. I strongly condemn it, Sir."

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR:—"On a point of order, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let me hear the point of order."

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* SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR:—"Sir, the Hon. Minister for Harijan Welfare is cruel to me, for he is misrepresenting my statement. What I submitted was because the Harijans were poor and because they had no houses of their own, they were compelled by the landlords to quit even at the cost of their chastity. It was the houseless state of the Harijans and the attendant difficulties to which I was referring. I did not cast any aspersion on their character, but it was said just to emphasize the fact that unless and until they had houses of their own to live in, they could not have a safe life. I know very well that Harijan women as well as others have fought against those who wanted to molest them. I never meant any insult to either the Harijan community or any other community. Therefore, I request the Hon. Minister not to make such a misrepresentation of my speech."

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—"Sir, I only said that it would have been graceful on the part of the hon. Member if he had not mentioned about chastity.

"Sir, so far as Malabar is concerned, some years ago Swami Vivekananda said that it was a 'place' for lunatics to live in'. After thirty years, a great change has come upon Malabar. It is not due entirely to the efforts of the Government but due to a very great extent to the change of heart on the part of the people of Malabar. Therefore, any effort on the part of the Government alone will not be sufficient unless people also, irrespective of caste or creed co-operate in removing the difficulties of Harijans and solving their problems. I know there was a time when not only untouchability, but even unseeability and unapproachability obtained in Malabar. While I congratulate the people on their achievement in this respect, I want them not to forget what the Government have done in the last 15 years and what men like Mahatma Gandhi and Swami Narayana Guru have done."

* SRI C. H. KANARAN:—"On a point of order, Sir, this debate is meant for getting certain information from the Hon. the Minister, that is, whether he will try to give or lease out lands to Harijans and if so, whether it will be done under the same Act as was passed last year or by some other method. He is not giving a straight answer. Let him answer this question."

MR. SPEAKER:—"That is no point of order."

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—"At the time of issue of orders, the rent settlement staff for fixing fair rent under the Malabar Tenancy Act was appointed. As it would not be possible to find out who were all houseless and who all had no legal right to the existing house-sites until a record of rights was prepared by the rent settlement authorities, the implementation of the scheme for the provision of house-sites for the Harijans was postponed. Thereafter, the Government issued orders suspending rent settlement operations under the Malabar Tenancy Act and

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disbanded the staff employed for the purpose pending further amendment of the Act. According to the amendment proposed, there was no need for preparing a record of rights or for the employment of the rent settlement staff. But as suggested by Mr. Kurup and as I committed myself on behalf of the Government some time ago, we have strengthened the staff and they will be very helpful in expediting the work relating to the acquisition of house-sites. As I said except 300 families, there are no families to be provided with house-sites, according to the basis I have just now enumerated. Of course, there are a few stray cases of eviction and they are being looked into.

"There is also another difficulty in implementing the scheme in Malabar unlike in Tamil Nad. In Malabar acquisition has to be made for each individual separately and not for a batch of cases. This is a difficulty which we face in Malabar. I do not want to explain the system of kudiyruppu as there seems to be a lot of misunderstanding about it. Further, the Malabar Tenancy Act as amended by the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Act of 1954, confers fixity of tenure on tenants of kudiyruppus, that is homesteads, with the right of purchase after ten years' continuous occupation."

* SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—"The Hon. the Minister has not understood the problem. The huts in which Harijans live are not kudiyruppus. For being a kudiyruppu, a Harijan must have the right of kudiyruppu as well as on the property. But we refer to what are called ulkudis. In the Malabar Tenancy Act, only a qualified fixity is given. That is, if an ulkudi-holder has been in continuous possession of the property for twelve months, he will not be evicted unless an alternative site is given to him in the same village. There is no reference to the Harijan problem or the kudiyruppus here."

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—"Most of these people who come under 'kudiyruppu' are Harijans. That is why I referred to it."

SRI C. H. KANARAN :—"It is not kudiyruppu, but ulkudi."

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—"A large number of them are Harijans and that is why I said such cases were a few in number. Acquisition proceedings are being instituted in favour of Harijans. All that I can now say is that the Government are earnest and sincere . . ."

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—"Will you give houses to those who have no houses at all?"

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—"I want hon. Members also not to exaggerate things. While I sympathize with the lot of the members of the Harijan community and while I realize that the Government have a duty to perform in this respect, I give the House this assurance that we will consider the question

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of appointing a special officer after getting a report from the Collector. The Government are expecting a report to be submitted within a month or two. After the report becomes available to us, we will think of appointing a special officer to go into the question. Last time, when I visited Malabar, I discussed this question with the Collector, the District Welfare Officer and some other prominent gentlemen. There is a lot to be done. The problem is not so easy of solution as we imagine. I may give this assurance that the Government are sincere, earnest and determined to see that the question of providing house-sites and cultivable lands to Harijans is attended to as early as possible and the work expedited. I hope hon. Members will be satisfied with this assurance."

MR. SPEAKER :—"I now adjourn the House to meet at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 11th August 1954."

The House then adjourned.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1204 asked by Sri K. Aranganathan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 9th August 1954, page 257 supra.]

STATEMENT I.

Statement showing the amount of subsidy paid in the sale of food-grains during the years 1951-52 and 1952-53.

Serial number and district. (1)	Amount paid in 1951-52. (2)			Amount paid in 1952-53. (3)			Total. (4)		
	RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.		
1 Anantapur	64,297	13	9				64,297	13	9
2 Bellary	1,995	8	0	10,345	1	9	12,340	9	9
3 Chingleput				85,616	8	5	85,616	8	5
4 Chittoor									
5 Coimbatore	2,29,185	5	11	3,02,264	13	0	5,31,450	2	11
6 Cuddapah				9,697	11	4	9,697	11	4
7 East Godavari				19,924	11	6	19,924	11	6
8 Guntur									
9 Krishna				775	15	10	775	15	10
10 Kurnool	21,689	11	6				21,689	11	6
11 Madras	66,656	13	3	1,68,580	1	6	2,35,236	14	9
12 Madurai	1,21,830	3	4	4,76,031	15	1	5,97,862	2	5
13 Malabar	1,24,261	12	10	66,999	15	0	1,91,261	11	10
14 Nellore	886	4	0				886	4	0
15 North Arcot	1,13,125	6	8	28,106	12	9	1,41,233	3	5
16 Ramanathapuram									
17 Salem	1,96,696	12	9	2,07,454	2	3	4,04,150	15	0
18 South Arcot	207	12	9	11,770	15	8	11,978	12	5
19 South Kanara	3,587	14	0	993	13	3	4,581	11	3
20 Srikakulam				231	14	10	231	14	10
21 Tanjore	792	4	7				792	4	7
22 The Nilgiris	43,803	5	2	28,030	0	3	71,833	5	5
23 Tirunelveli									
24 Tiruchirappalli	11,990	14	4	74,951	5	5	86,942	3	9
25 Visakhapatnam				32,774	13	10	32,774	13	10
26 West Godavari									
Total	10,00,918	14	10	15,24,550	11	8	25,25,559	10	6

STATEMENT II.

Statement showing the amount paid as bonus for the purchase of foodgrains during the years 1951-53.

Serial number and district. (1)	Amount. (2)		
	RS. A. P.		
1 Tanjore	87,26,861	9	7
2 Malabar	8,56,224	15	1
3 The Nilgiris	11,901	15	11
Total	95,94,988	8	7

This statement does not include payments on account of bonus made in Andhra districts.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1206 asked by Sri V. Balakrishnan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 9th August 1954, page 258 supra.]

(a) The amount received from the Government of India as Madras State quota from the Central Road Fund.—The allocation to the Composite Madras State from 1929-30 onwards are given below :—

Year. (1)	Amount. (Rupees in lakhs.) (2)
1929-30	14.58
1930-31	13.62
1931-32	13.68
1932-33	13.13
1933-34	14.06
1934-35	14.72
1935-36	16.19
1936-37	19.31
1937-38	21.80
1938-39	22.47
1939-40	23.44
1940-41	20.33
1941-42	16.21
1942-43	12.83
1943-44	7.50
1944-45	7.39
1945-46	25.10
1946-47	18.37
1947-48—	
(i) Pre-partition of India	9.54
(ii) Post-partition period	12.31
1948-49	22.46
1949-50	25.77
1950-51	37.16
1951-52 (Provisional)	56.00
1952-53	49.83
1953-54 (First half)	38.25

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(b) *How this amount has been spent or is proposed to be spent with details of allotment of funds, the nature and the estimated cost of each selected work.*—The total number of works sanctioned for each district in the present Madras State and their estimated costs are given below :—

District.	Number of works.	Estimated cost.
(1)	(2)	(3) RS.
1 Malabar	71	55,77,814
2 Madurai	35	19,71,574
3 Chinglepet	26	15,68,111
4 South Arcot	47	29,71,434
5 North Arcot	51	20,88,541
6 Nilgiris	75	7,73,257
7 Coimbatore	33	18,46,224
8 Tiruchirappalli	49	18,11,790
9 Tirunelveli	32	12,40,420
10 Tanjore	75	22,53,694
11 Salem	74	15,60,155
12 Ramanathapuram	20	22,60,256
13 South Kanara	36	10,02,155

The Government do not consider it necessary to give full particulars of each selected work as the time and labour involved in collecting and printing them will not be commensurate with the purpose sought to be served.

(c) *The principle on which works have been selected.*—Expenditure is incurred on works with reference to needs and requirements and relative degree of urgency thereof.

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1207 asked by Sri K. V. Ramaswami at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 9th August 1954, page 258 supra.]

Taluk.	Number of loan applications received from ryots during the year 1953.	Number of applications sanctioned.	Total amount sanctioned.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) RS.
Hosur	90	18	7,300
Krishnagiri	553	202	69,100
Dharmapuri	259	68	33,340
Omalur	360	88	51,200
Salem	1,311	207	1,16,950
Harur	366	73	31,900
Namakkal	222	60	30,400
Attur	193	58	22,400
Tiruchengode	219	68	36,100
Rasipur	402	93	72,200
Total	3,975	935	4,70,890

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1212 asked by Sri A. Ratnam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 9th August 1954, page 261 supra.]

(1)	Houses constructed by the Government or with the aid of Government in the City of Madras in the year 1952.	Houses constructed with financial aid given by Government.			Total.
		By the City Improvement Trust.	By the Corporation of Madras.	By the Co-operative Housing Societies.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(a) Number of houses constructed by the Government or with the aid of Government in the City of Madras in the year 1952.	66	61*	112	175	414
(b) Amount spent in the construction of houses.	3,94,000	4,16,000	10,79,000	14,65,000	33,54,000
(c) Number of houses occupied by Harijans.	Nil.	3	Nil.	Nil.	3
(d) Number of homeless and Non-Gazetted Officers families occupying the houses—					
(1) Homeless †	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
(2) Non-Gazetted families.	66	22	3	33	124

* Includes 13 hutments for poor class people.

† Those who occupied the houses must be presumed to have been without houses. None of the occupants was homeless in the sense that they were platform or pavement dwellers.

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APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 169 asked by Sri A. Ratnam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 9th August 1954, page 264 supra.]

List of Irrigation Schemes in South Arcot district and the stage of each scheme.

	Stage.
1 Excavating supply channel from Gomuki to Pasungayamangalam tank to augment supply in Kallakurichi taluk.	Work completed.
2 Constructing anicut across Gadilam in Puthanandal village in Tirukkoyilur taluk.	Work in progress.
3 Special repairs to Mattigai tank and supply channel.	Do.
4 Special repairs to Vengur Sitteri, Tirukkoyilur taluk.	Work completed.
5 Special repairs to Koraikeandal tank in Kallakurichi taluk.	Work in progress.
6 Special repairs to Thindanandal tank in Kallakurichi taluk.	Do.
7 Restoring Thirukananyur tank in Kallakurichi taluk.	Do.
8 Special repairs to Nallimelai eri in Gingee taluk.	Do.
9 Special repairs to Senjipettai in Gingee taluk.	Do.
10 Special repairs to Devanur Agraharam eri in Gingee taluk.	Do.
11 Special repairs and improvements to Ottai eri in Tindivanam taluk.	Do.
12 Special repairs to Pandipallam Peria eri and Sitteri in Gingee taluk.	Do.
13 Special repairs to Pillur tank in Vriddhachalam.	Do.
14 Special repairs to Mandagapattu tank in Villupuram taluk.	Do.
15 Chellampatti tank	Just sanctioned.
16 Tyagi large tank	Do.
17 Mattiam tank	Work just started.
18 Arasangudi tank	Do.
19 Malingaimedi tank	Do.
20 Mangalur tank	Just sanctioned.
21 Pandarakottai tank	Do.

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	Stage.
22 Neerperuthagaram tank	Just sanctioned.
23 Puthagaram tank	Sanctioned.
24 Kilsevrur tank	Under execution.
25 Attipakkam eri	Do.
26 Vellimodu eri	Do.
27 Senjikoathamangalam tank	Do.
28 Pilrambattu tank	Do.
29 Oduvankuppam tank	Sanctioned.
30 Semmedu tank	Estimates under
31 Gangavaram Peria eri	scrutiny.
32 Thindur Peria eri	Do.
33 Jambhodhi Peria eri	Do.
34 Pennagar Peria eri and Puthan thangal.	Do.
35 Malavan thangal	Do.
36 Madampundi tank	Do.
37 Sukkirapuram Peria agaram eri	Do.
38 Mesevrur Peria eri	Do.
39 Edambady eri	Do.
40 Kalaiyur eri	Do.
41 Kandamanallur Peria eri	Do.
42 Neerperuthagaram Peria eri	Do.
Tindivanam taluk—	
43 Sengiampakkam tank	Estimates under
44 Kambur tank	scrutiny.
45 Siruvadi Peria eri	Do.
46 Venmaniyathur eri	Do.
47 Kattalai tank	Do.
48 Paraperi of Adavalli Kootham	Do.
49 Epakkam tank	Do.
50 Tiruchitrambalam tank	Do.
51 Salai tank	Do.
Villupuram taluk—	
52 Nandivady tank	Estimates under
53 Nemur tank	scrutiny.
54 Vedampatti Ayyana Koil eri and Sitteri.	Do.

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Stage.

Villupuram taluk—cont.

55 Elusembur Peria eri, Papan thangal and Paliyan thangal.	Estimates under scrutiny.
56 Modivimangalam Ponneri	Do.
57 Valapattu thangal	Do.
58 Kuthampoody tank 2 (T)	Do.
Cuddalore taluk—	
59 Ranganathapuram Kottakarai eri ..	Estimates under scrutiny.
60 Alagaperumalkuppam thangal ..	Do.
61 Ulundampattu tank	Do.
Chidambaram taluk—	
62 Sangneri of Kollai village ..	Estimates under scrutiny.
Kallakurichi taluk—	
63 Konganeri of Kilpadi village ..	Estimates under scrutiny.
64 Mankuttai eri of Palayasiravanyur village.	Do.
Vriddhachalam taluk—	
65 Siruppakam tank	Estimates under scrutiny.
66 Nedungulam tank	Do.
67 Pallakollai peria eri	Do.
68 Mannambadi tank	Do.
Tirukkoyilur taluk—	
69 Sendamangalam tank	Estimates under scrutiny.
70 Kiliyur tank	Do.
71 Madampundi tank	Do.
72 Memalur tank, anicut and supply channel.	Do.
73 Kovvanur Konaleri	Do.
74 Thanigulampattu peria eri and Sitteri I (I)	Do.
75 Vannagapadi tank	Do.
76 Modungal tank	Do.
77 Andikuzhi kallamedu tank	Do.
78 Pugapatti tank	Do.
79 Pilrambattu Sitteri	Do.
80 Tambai tank and supply channel ..	Being taken up for investigation.

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Stage.

Tirukkoyilur taluk—cont.

81 Nannavaram tank	Being taken up for investigation.
82 Arumbalavadi tank	Do.
83 Odayanandal jamberi	Do.
Villupuram taluk—	
84 Esalam eri	Being taken up for investigation.
85 Sooraputtu odai	Do.
86 Sinivalai Sitteri	Do.
87 Asur Vanakkambadi tank	Do.
88 Arasaluparam thangal	Do.
Gingee taluk—	
89 Sirivilangam Kadambur Hissa eri ..	Being taken up for investigation.
90 Kavarai Peria eri	Do.
91 Thamanur eri	Do.
92 Palavalam Peria eri and Sitteri ..	Do.
93 Chinnanolanbi eri	Do.
94 Minamur Peria eri	Do.
95 Kattu Sithamur	Do.
Cuddalore taluk—	
96 Akkadavalli Thavadayal odai ..	Being taken up for investigation.
97 Arukkambattu Sedapalayam eri and anicut channel.	Do.
98 Illavanarampattu Thadampalam eri.	Do.
99 Kavariapattu Peria eri	Do.
100 Korannapattu Pillayar eri	Do.
101 Vadakuttu Penlichakulam eri	Do.
Tindivanam taluk—	
102 Vilangambady Sitteri	Being taken up for investigation.
103 Ammanampakkam Peria eri	Do.
104 Vadakalavai Peria eri and Sitteri ..	Do.
105 Andapattu eri	Do.
106 Nadaperikuppam tank	Do.
107 Senyamedu Hissa tank	Do.
108 Thollanur eri	Do.
109 Pandadu tank	Do.
110 Nagalpakkam eri	Do.

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Stage.

Tindivanam taluk—cont.

111 Urani eri Being taken up
for investigation.

112 Kovadi tank Do.

113 Kambur Pumbai eri Do.

Kallakurichi taluk—

114 Arkuvadi anicut and channel Being taken up
for investigation.

115 Jambodai tank Do.

116 Varagavady large tank Do.

117 Thollapady anicut tank Do.

118 Tiruvavangam anicut tank Do.

119 Sripadanallur anicut tank Do.

120 Tharadipattu anicut tank Do.

121 Paramanatham anicut tank Do.

122 Iriyoor anicut tank Do.

123 Perumangalam tank Do.

124 Thonporparappu Hissa tank Do.

125 Ramarajapuram anicut channel Do.

126 Lakkirayakkampatti anicut channel
and tank. Do.

127 Noorolai tank Do.

128 Koonthalur tank Do.

129 Augmenting supply to eight tanks from
Vadakkanandal anicut. Under execution.

130 Constructing dam across Kaludur odai. Do.

131 Providing irrigation facilities to Andar-
mullipallam, etc., villages from
Rerumal tank. Do.

132 Extending irrigation to Kalladikustai,
etc., villages of Chidambaram taluk
and Kattagaram village of Udayar-
palayam. Do.

133 Providing irrigation facilities to lands
in Mutlur villages of Chidambaram
taluk. Do.

134 Providing irrigation facilities to lands
in Korukkavadi and Lakshmana-
puram, etc., villages of Vriddhaachalam
taluk. Do.

135 Providing irrigation facilities to
acres in Veyyalur Vadappakkam
village from Veeranam tank. Sanctioned.

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Stage.

Kallakurichi taluk—cont.

136 Providing irrigation facilities in Miralur
and Manjakollai villages of Chidam-
baram taluk. Sanctioned.

137 Providing irrigation facilities to
Kothandavilagam and Kumaragudi
villages from Veeranam tank. Scheme under
examination.

138 Sevalapuri Reservoir Project across
Sankarapurani or Varahanadhi. Do.

139 Vealur Reservoir Project across
Varahanadhi. Do.

140 Gomukhi Reservoir Scheme Do.

141 Manimuthar Reservoir Scheme Do.

142 Provision of irrigation facilities to lands
in Kurungudi village from Vadavar. Scheme com-
pleted.

143 Improvements to Karungalur drain Do.

144 Provision of irrigation facilities to lands
in Kilavadinatham and Vatharayan-
thittu villages from Vellar Rajan
channel. Do.

145 Provision of irrigation facilities to lands
in Sirupalayur village. Do.

146 Providing irrigation facilities to lands
in Kudikadu village from Veeranam
tank. Do.

147 Provision of irrigation facilities to dry
lands in Allur, Budangudi, Satha-
mangalam and Paradur villages from
Veeranam tank. Do.

148 Irrigation facilities to Ponmanthittu
block, hamlet of Kille village from
Khan Sahib's canal. Do.

149 Constructing an anicut across Tham-
pettai odai. Do.

150 Construction of an anicut across
Ponniar near Ellis choultry. Do.

151 Irrigation facilities to lands in Vakkur
and Kappiampuliur villages. Do.

152 Improvements and repairs to Nandan
channel feeding Panamalai Hissa
tank. Do.

153 Improvements to Gudalur sitteri Do.

154 Improvements to Kilianur large tank. Do.

155 Improvements to Arpakkam tank Do.

156 Improvements to Kunjimangalam Do.

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Stage.

Kallakurihi taluk—cont

157 Improvements to Velur Pudukuppam Hissa tank.	Scheme completed.
158 Reclamation of Kaliveli swamp ..	Do.
159 Improvements to Satyamangalam large and small tanks.	Do.
160 Excavating a supply channel from T. Malavarayanur thangal.	Do.
161 Excavation of a right side channel from Vadakkanandal anicut.	Do.
162 Construction of a head sluice to Pootai tank supply channel.	Do.
163 Restoration of Konur tank	Do.
164 Provision of irrigation facilities to Vettathur from Veeranam tank.	Do.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 172 asked by Sri M. Narayanan Nambiar at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 9th August 1954, page 266 supra.]

Statement I.

Taluk.	Number of applications received.	Number of applicants to whom loans were granted.	Number of applications rejected.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Coondapur ..	57	38	19	18 applications were rejected for want of sufficient security and one for being not bona fide.
Udipi	92	80	9	3 applications were rejected as they have been withdrawn by the applicants, 1 for insufficient security and 5 for being not bona fide; 3 were disposed of during 1953-54.
Karkal	118	81	28	5 applications were rejected for want of sufficient security, 18 having been withdrawn by the applicants and 5 for being not bona fide. Nine were disposed of during 1953-54.
Puttur	130	102	23	20 applications were rejected for want of sufficient security and 3 having been withdrawn. Five were disposed of during 1953-54.

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Taluk.	Number of applications received.	Number of applicants to whom loans were granted.	Number of applications rejected.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Mangalore ..	122	89	20	12 applications were rejected for want of sufficient security, 6 having been withdrawn and 2 for being not bona fide. 13 were disposed of during 1953-54.
Kasargod ..	116	92	23	14 applications were rejected for want of sufficient security, 5 having been withdrawn, 4 for having no bona fide and was disposed of in 1953-54.

Statement II.

Name of officers.	Allotment made.	
	RS.	A. P.
District Agricultural Officer, South Kanara ..	41,360	0 0
Revenue Divisional Officer, Coondapur	4,000	0 0
Revenue Divisional Officer, Mangalore	2,000	0 0
Revenue Divisional Officer, Puttur	1,850	0 0
Tahsildar, Mangalore	3,000	0 0
Tahsildar, Karkal	6,000	0 0
Tahsildar, Udipi	3,000	0 0
Tahsildar, Coondapur	4,200	0 0
Tahsildar, Kasargod	1,000	0 0
Tahsildar, Puttur	2,000	0 0
Collector's reserve	31,590	0 0
	1,00,000	0 0 *
	20,000	0 0 †
Collector's reserve	1,20,000	0 0

* Under Land Improvement Loans and Agricultural Loans Acts.

† Under special rules for pump installations.

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APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 177 asked by Sri S. Pakkiriswami Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 9th August 1954, page 268 supra.]

Statement showing the names of tanks repaired in the years 1952 and 1953 in Ponneri taluk and the amount spent on each of them.

Serial number.	Village number.	Name of the tank.	Amount spent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1952.			
1	..	Alamadhi Pudu Eri	RS.
2	91	Voyal Vairavaa Tangal	2,100
3	172	Pakkam Chitteri	1,950
4	284	Sodulpakkam Pudu Thangal	900
5	247	Solyambedu Aleri	960
6	215	Annamalaicheri Chitteri	1,950
7	45	Pulidivakkam Chepaukam Thangal	1,020
8	44	Ennore Erpatta Kolam	1,375
9	44	Ennore Rattai Kolam	700
10	44	Ennore Battai Kolam	1,350
11	44	Aradi Kolam	550
12	44	Ennore Vettian Kolam	1,225
13	326	Peradum Chitteri	400
14	270	Kambakkam Kasim Sahib Thangal	465
15	288	Satyavedu Komman Eri	200
16	288	Satyavedu Hissa Kosavan Kulam	712
17	233	Tervail Tamarai Eri	140
18	253	Chinna Ittivalakkam Tamarai Eri	325
19	322	Thondukuli Tank	528
20	322	Thondukuli Alliba Kolam	930
21	322	Thondukuli Nalla Thannikolam	760
22	284	Sedupakkam Errupatham Tangal	430
23	288	Satyavedu Putheri	150
24	284	Sedulpakkam Pullamkolam	155
25	284	Sedulpakkam Kandappachetty Tangal	325
26	287	Narasaraja Agraharam Eri	165
27	284	Sedulpakkam Nallaohetty Tangal	380
28	239	Venguli Tangal	225
29	197	Karumbukuppam Gojalathamman Kolam	350
30	197	Karumbukuppam Siran Eri	260
31	288	Kothamarikuppam large tank	650
32	199	Parananbedu tank	2,530
33	..	Nelvey Tamarai Kolam	2,435
			260
		Total	28,795
1953.			
1	224	Erumaivettipalayam Devan Eri	750
2	178	Medur Krishnan Tangal	1,775
3	42	Vallur Erumaithoddy Tangal	2,225
4	97	Sirupalavakadu Sippon Eri	2,030

[9th August 1954]

Statement showing the names of tanks repaired in the years 1952 and 1953 in Ponneri taluk and the amount spent on each of them—cont.

Serial number.	Village number.	Name of tank.	Amount spent.
			RS.
1953—cont.			
5	97	Siruppalavakadu Aran Eri	1,180
6	44	Ennore Vella Kolam	1,850
7	52	Vellambakkam Tank	2,575
8	52	Vellambakkam Chitteri	800
9	354	Irugolam Anzarigunta	700
10	354	Irugolam Vepa Gunta	600
11	68	Panjetti Tangal	800
12	289	Dalavey Agraharam Tank	1,035
13	259	Cheruvi Dassbandan Eri	950
14	129	Arani Nadukuppam Tangal	1,750
15	289	Nemalur Chitteri	1,030
16	92	Kattupalli Erumangulam	280
17	92	Kattupalli Vannan Kolam	525
18	92	Kattupalli Mangolam	450
19	92	Kattupalli Throtangolam	190
20	137	Serpedu Chitteri	800
21	293	Siruvudu Peria Eri	740
22	1	Alamadhi Kadapperi Tangal	180
23	301	Paleswaram Tank	1,375
24	301	Paleswaram Talakaduvakkam Tangal	750
25	283	Pondavakkam Pudu Tangal	3,600
26	259	Cheruvi Ragavan Tangal	160
27	259	Cheruvikuppian Tangal	740
28	228	Mangavaram Pulian Eri	1,320
29	257	Rallakuppam Tank	1,025
30	172	Pakkam Peria Eri	2,575
31	261	Arudur Tank Supply Channel	1,600
32	191	Tandalacheri Etti Eri	420
33	274	Gudalavoipalayam Tank	600
34	235	Thurapallam Tangal	125
35	..	Ambakkam Tank	1,184
36	327	Ambakkam Tangal	1,308
37	326	Madananjeri Tank	2,386
38	234	Narasingapuram Tank	1,420
39	289	Nemalur Chitteri	559
40	289	Nemalur Thathaler Kandigai Eri	890
41	203	Palaya Gummidipoondi Vital Tangal	300
			46,462
Flood repairs.			
42	125	Sevittupanapakkam Tank	825
43	126	Keelaveni Tank	1,300
44	120	Peranallur Tank	1,300
45	97	Sirupalavakadu Sippan Eri	1,300
46	229	Agaram Tank	800
47	210	Kumaranjeri Tank	2,840
48	272	Kodur Jennavari Tangal	325
49	151	Guduvanjeri Hissa Tank	4,300
			12,990

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APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 183 asked by Sri K. Aranganathan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 9th August 1954, page 271 supra.]

Serial number and name of department.	Name of adviser.	Matters on which advice is sought.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Education Department.	Sri G. Ramachandran, Educational Adviser to Government on Elementary Education (appointed in June 1953).	To advise on matters regarding modified scheme of Elementary Education.	Resigned on 3rd April 1954.
2 Department of Industries and Commerce.	Mr. Leslie B. Riggins.	To assist in improving the efficiency of drilling operations for wells for irrigation and other agricultural uses and to teach and train personnel engaged in well drilling operations. (The officer was deputed under the Technical Assistance Scheme by the F.A.O.).	Mr. Leslie B. Riggins, F.A.O. Expert, arrived in Madras on 27th December 1951 and left for Rome on 9th October 1952.
3 Electricity Department.	Sri G. Sundaram, Consulting Engineer (from 14th November 1952 to 10th September 1953).	To assist Government and the Chief Engineer (Electricity) in all important matters connected with the Electricity Department. In addition, he was consulted by the Government, the Chief Engineer (Electricity) and the Chief Construction Engineer (Electricity)— (i) on all important questions of policy relating to the Electricity Department; (ii) on all schemes costing over Rs. 10 lakhs; and (iii) on all orders or contracts exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs.	
4 Agriculture Department.	Sri C. A. Ayyamuthu.	On all matters connected with the Khadi Scheme. He is expected to visit the Government Khadi Centres and examine the working of the scheme with special reference to the quality and design of khadi produced and the method of production and distribution.	The adviser worked in a honorary capacity.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, 11th August 1954.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ As the other House is meeting to-morrow, this House will sit from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. to-morrow.

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ On a point of information, Sir. May I know which day has been allotted for transacting non-official business? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ To-morrow.”

Opening of a sugar factory in Tanjore district.

* 1447 Q.—SRI S. RAMALINGAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether any licence was given to open a sugar factory in the Tanjore district; and

(b) if so, what will be its production capacity?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ (a) Yes, Sir.

“ (b) The factory will have a crushing capacity of 1,000 tons of sugarcane per day.”

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—“ இந்தத் தொழிற்சாலையை ஓட்டுவதற்கு எத்தனை ஏக்கர் நிலத்தை சாகுபடி செய்தால் அதற்கு தேவையான கரும்பு கிடைக்கும். ? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Sir, it is estimated that to feed a sugar factory with a crushing capacity of 1,000 tons, about 4,000 acres will be required.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“ ஸார், திருச்சி ஜில்லாவில் ஒரு கரும்பு ஆலையைத் திறப்பதற்கு முடிவு செய்யப்பட்டிருந்தது. அதற்கு பதிலாக இதுவா? அல்லது அதற்கு மேற்கொண்டா? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ No, Sir. A licence has been issued for starting a factory in Tiruchirappalli district. They have not yet taken it up. This factory is not a substitute for that. In fact, our estimated requirements of sugar for the whole State is about 90,000 tons whereas only 43,000 tons are produced in this State at present.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“ Sir, may I know the consideration that prompted this Government to divert about 5,000 acres of excellent paddy lands to cane cultivation thus burrowing a sizeable hole into the grain growing capacity of this State? ”

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Sir, I do not think Government have anywhere stated that they have diverted 5,000 acres of paddy land for this purpose.”

SRI C. KANDASAMY :—“ தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவாகிய நெல் விளையக்கூடிய இடத்தில் இந்தியா எங்கும் நிலங்களை கரும்பு விளையக்கூடிய நிலங்களாக மாற்றுவதால் நெல் உற்பத்தி பாதிக்கப்படாது என்பதைப் பற்றி அரசாங்கம் என்ன நினைக்கிறது.”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Yes, Sir, that will be so. I might give this information to the hon. Member that already in the Tanjore district about 2,000 acres of land are under sugarcane cultivation.”

SRI M. PALANIYANDI :—“ இந்த சர்க்கரை ஆலைக்கு மத்திய அரசாங்கமோ அல்லது இந்த அரசாங்கமோ ஏதாவது பண உதவி கொடுத்து திருக்கிறதா? அப்படியிருந்தால் அது எவ்வளவு என்று சொல்ல முடியுமா.”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Sir, there is no question of any aid being given by this State so far as this factory is concerned. I cannot answer on behalf of the Government of India as to what aid they are giving.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“ Sir, where is the factory to be located? Will the location of the factory be such as will affect food production in the neighbouring area?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I have no information at present as to the exact place where the factory is likely to be located. It is to be located in the midst of the delta area in the Tanjore district.”

SRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN :—“ ஸார், இந்த சர்க்கரை ஆலையை ஆரம்பிக்கக்கூடிய முதலீட்டில் தனிப்பட்ட முதலீடு இருக்கிறதா அல்லது வெளி நாட்டு முதலீடு சம்பந்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா என்பதை அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I am sorry, Sir, I have no information about this.”

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—“ ஸார், தேசிய விஸ்தரிப்பு திட்டத்தின்கீழ் தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் ஒரு கோடி இருபத்தி ஒன்பது லட்சம் ரூபாய் செலவு செய்து உணவு உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்குவதாக சர்க்கார் சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றார்கள். அப்படி யிருக்கும்போது சுமார் நாலாயிரம் ஏக்கர் நிலத்திலிருந்து நெல் உற்பத்தியை நிறுத்திவிட்டு கரும்பு உற்பத்தி செய்தால் உணவு உற்பத்தியின் முயற்சி தோல்வி அடையுமா?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Sir, I might tell the hon. Member that the object of the National Extension Service is not merely to increase food production and I might also tell the hon. Member that of the areas that have come into the National Extension Service, so far as I am aware, there is no proposal to convert any land from paddy cultivation to sugarcane cultivation.”

[11th August 1954]

(Starred question postponed from the list for 9th August 1954.)

Grant of relief to persons affected by the acquisition of lands for the Lower Bhavani and Malampuzha Projects.

* 1215 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the extent of lands acquired in connexion with the Lower Bhavani Project and the Malampuzha Project;

(b) the number of persons affected and dispossessed in each case; and

(c) the nature and extent of relief or rehabilitation granted or proposed to be granted by the Government to persons affected in each case?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ (a) 16,480.39 acres in connexion with the Lower Bhavani Project and 4,742.64 acres in connexion with the Malampuzha Project;

“ (b) 1,045 families in the case of Lower Bhavani Project and 109 families in the case of Malampuzha Project;

“ (c) The information ^a is laid on the table of the House.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“ Sir, this being an important question, it cannot be covered by putting supplementary questions. I therefore request that a half-hour debate may be allowed on this.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member has not put any supplementary question and heard what the Hon. Minister had to say in answer to it. He wants a half-hour debate even at the very beginning.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“ I do not want to take up the time of the House by putting supplementary questions at this stage.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ All right, we shall have a half-hour debate.”

Memorandum submitted by the State Government to the States Reorganization Commission.

* 1217 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have submitted any memorandum to the States Reorganization Commission constituted by the Union Government; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the memorandum will be placed on the table of the House?

[11th August 1954]

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) This Government have written to the States Reorganization Commission urging that the predominantly Tamil areas in the Travancore-Cochin State which are contiguous to this State should be included in the latter State. These areas are the whole of Shencottah, Thovalai, Agasteeswaram, Kalkulam, Vilavancode, Devikulam and Peernede taluks, and the predominantly Tamil portions of Chittur and Neyyatinkarai taluks.

“(b) The Government consider that it will not be advisable to place a copy of their letter to the Commission on the table of the House as it will not be in the public interest. I have given the gist of our recommendation.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“In answering the question, the Hon. Minister was pleased to include Chittoor in his answer. Does that Chittoor refer to the Cochin Chittoor or Chittoor of Andhra Province?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“I would request the hon. Member to go through my answer and then put the supplementary question if it is necessary.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“Sir, it has been repeatedly stated on the floor of this House that on the question of linguistic redistribution of the States, this Government has adopted a neutral attitude. May I know whether that attitude has been changed?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“Sir, the neutral attitude was with reference to the area to which the hon. Member belongs. We have taken the attitude that if Malabar wants to go away, they can go away and if they want to remain, they may stay with us. It is only with reference to that area that we have taken a neutral attitude.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“Will the Hon. Minister give a straight reply whether the Government have made any recommendation in that memorandum for the formation of Aikya Kerala?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“Sir, I am sorry I am not able to give any further information in regard to the memorandum that we have submitted to the Commission.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“கனம், சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது திருவாங்கூர்—கொச்சி தமிழ் பிரதேசத்தில் உள்ள தமிழர் களுடைய கோரிக்கைகள் கிட்டத்தட்ட சென்னை அரசாங்கத்தினுடைய மெமோராண்டத்தை ஒத்ததாக இருக்கிறது. அதை முன்னிட்டு, இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் கிளர்ச்சியை முடிவு கட்டுவதை உத்தேசித்தாவது, இதன் அடிப்படையில் மத்திய சர்க்காருக்கு ஒரு அறிக்கை விடவேண்டும் என்ற ஒரு முடிவுக்கு வர இந்த சர்க்கார் முன் வருமா?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“This is only our recommendation. I do not know what the final decision of the States Reorganization Commission will be. We will have to await the report of that Commission.”

[11th August 1954]

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“May I know, Sir, whether the Government of Madras have made any representation regarding the Tamil areas of Chittoor district in the Andhra State or whether they have omitted any reference to that aspect of the question because it has got to be considered by a separate and small Boundary Commission as was stated by the Prime Minister of India?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“Yes, Sir. The question of Chittoor and other Tamil areas in the Andhra State will be considered by a separate Boundary Commission. That is the attitude we have taken.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“Sir, is the birth of the Aikya Kerala within the womb of this States?” (Laughter.)

SRI KUNHI MOHAMAD SHAFEE :—“May I know whether the letter of this Government to the States Reorganization Commission contains any specific recommendation about the future of Malabar and South Kanara?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“Sir, with regard to that I have already stated that I have no further information to give.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“Sir, I request a half-hour debate on this subject.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“It is impossible to have a half-hour debate.” 11-10 a.m.

Representations from Naranamalpapuram Firka Kisan Sangham, Tirunelveli district, regarding eviction of tenants.

* 1218 Q.—**SRI R. S. ARUMUGAM**: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representations were received by the Government from Naranamalpapuram Firka Kisan Sangham, Tirunelveli district, and also from any M.L.A. of that district against the eviction of tenants, and bringing in new set of labourers from outside into Anantakrishnapuram village; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“(a) Representations in the matter were received from the President, Congress Kisan Sangh, Naranamalpapuram, from the Assistant Secretary, District Congress Committee, Tirunelveli, and from certain M.L.As. of Tirunelveli district.

“(b) The tenants of Anantakrishnapuram demanded some concessions in regard to their share of the produce. As a result of this, agrarian trouble arose in this village. Some of the landlords filed civil suits against their former tenants praying for injunction restraining them from interfering with the cultivation of the lands by the landlords if they wanted to do so. The suits ended in a compromise on 18th June 1954.

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The tenants admitted the proprietary rights of the landlords to change the tenants and the landlords on their part agreed to give back to the old tenants the lands they were previously cultivating except in regard to one plot which they would change as a token of their right giving an equal extent of land under the same landlord. It was also agreed that the leases should be for one year. The terms of the settlement were implemented in full and the agricultural operations are being carried on smoothly."

SRI R. S. ARUMUGAM :—"அந்த நடைபெற்ற சமாதானப்படி மிராச்தார்கள் அவர்கள் இஷ்டப்படி வரும் வருடங்களில் நிலமாற்றம் செய்ய லாமென்றிருக்கிறது. வரும் வருஷத்தில் மிராச்தார்கள் வஞ்சம் தீர்த்துக் கொள்ள நிலமாற்றம் செய்யலாம் என விவசாயிகள் பயப்படுகிறார்கள். அதை உத்தேசித்து அடுத்த வருஷம் அந்த நிலத்திலிருந்து விவசாயிகளை வெளியேற்றுவதற்கு ஒரு அவசரசட்டத்தைச் சர்க்கார் கொண்டு வருமா என்று கேட்கிறேன்?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—"Sir, it does not necessarily mean what the hon. Member anticipates. It is a year-to-year lease. It will be renewed year after year."

Investment on the Neiveli Lignite Mines.

* 1219 Q.—**SRI N. K. PALANISAMI** : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the capital to be invested on the Neiveli Lignite Mines and the amount of shares to be contributed by this Government; and

(b) how much money has been invested so far?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" (a) The lignite project is at present only an experimental scheme worked by the State Government who meet the expenditure from their own funds. A sum of Rs. 65-89 lakhs has been sanctioned so far for the experimental quarrying project.

" (b) The total expenditure incurred on the pilot quarrying scheme till 25th March 1954 was Rs. 23,03,702-3-8."

SRI N. K. PALANISAMI :—"அந்தச் சுரங்கத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய ஒரு அமெரிக்க நிபுணர் வேண்டுமென்றே இந்தத் திட்டத்தைச் சீர்குலைத்து வருகிறார் என்பதும், அதனால் மத்திய சர்க்கார், மாகாண சர்க்கார்களின் பணம் விரயம் ஆகிறது என்பதும் சர்க்காருக்குத் தெரியுமா? தெரியா தென்றால் இனிமேலாவது அதை விசாரித்து அதன் மேல் சர்க்கார் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்குமா?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—"The hon. Member has some information, about which I am not at all aware. I visited the project spot only yesterday and I did not see any American expert there."

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SRI M. PALANIYANDI :—"அந்தச் சுரங்க வேலைக்காக தருவிக்கப்பட்ட இயந்திரங்கள் பெரும்பாலும் பழுதுபட்டவைகள் என்பது சர்க்காருக்குத் தெரியுமா? அவ்வித பழுதுபட்ட இயந்திரங்கள் எங்கிருந்து வந்தன என்பதைச் சர்க்காரால் சொல்ல முடியுமா? அந்த இயந்திரங்களைப் புதுப்பிக்க சர்க்கார் ஏதாவது நடவடிக்கை எடுக்குமா?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—"No doubt, some old machinery had been got because new machinery was not available. Some new machinery has already been got and they have been functioning."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—"சர்க்கார் தங்களுடைய வருமானம் அதிகரிக்கவேண்டிய அவசியத்தை முன்னிட்டு இந்த நெய்வேலி சுரங்கத்தை தனிப்பட்ட நபர்களின் வசம் ஒப்படைக்காமல் சர்க்காரே நேரிடையாக நடத்த முன்வருமா?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—"We have not taken up the question. We have to take a decision when this Pilot Project is completed in consultation with the Government of India."

SRI M. PALANIYANDI :—"இந்தப் பழுதான இயந்திரங்களை வாங்கியதன் காரணமாக அரசாங்கத்திற்கு எவ்வளவு நஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டது என்பதைச் சொல்ல முடியுமா?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—"So far as this State is concerned, the Government have not paid for it. There is no question of any loss."

SRI K. R. NALLASIVAM :—"சமீபத்தில் ரஷ்யாவுடன் ஏற்பட்டு வரும் புதிய உறவின் காரணமாக சோவியத் நிபுணர்கள் யாராவது நெய்வேலி சுரங்கத்திற்கு அழைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்களா?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—"If the hon. Member has any information, I would like to have it."

Amount allotted for the uplift of Harijans under the Five-Year Plan for 1952.

* 1220 Q.—**SRI A. RATNAM** : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) the amount allotted for the uplift of Harijans under the Five-Year Plan for the year 1952;

(b) the works carried out by the Director of Harijan Welfare under the Five-Year Plan; and

(c) the actual amount spent by the Director of Harijan Welfare under the Five-Year Plan during the year 1952?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" (a) & (c) The amount allotted for the uplift of Harijans and other eligible communities under the Revised Five-Year Plan during the year 1952-53 is Rs. 71.58 lakhs. The whole amount was spent for the purpose during the same year. No separate figures are available for the year 1952.

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(b) The work carried out fall under the following categories :—

- (1) Provision of house-sites for Harijans and other eligible communities.
- (2) Maintenance of schools, grant of scholarships, stipends, boarding grants, grants for the purchase of books, slates and clothing for communities eligible for help by the Harijan Welfare Department.
- (3) Provision of wells, tanks, etc., for the supply of drinking water.
- (4) Provision of sanitary amenities, pathways, street lights and burial grounds; and
- (5) Allotment of grants to private bodies engaged in social and economic uplift of the eligible communities."

SRI A. RATNAM :—" ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டத்தின்கீழ் ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றத்திற்காக ராஜ்ய அரசாங்கமோ, மத்திய அரசாங்கமோ பணம் ஒதுக்கவில்லையென்பதும், செலவு செய்யவில்லையென்பதும் உண்மையா என்று அமைச்சர் அவர்களைக் கேட்கிறேன்? ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டத்தின்கீழ் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு வீடு கட்டிக்கொடுப்பதற்காக எவ்வளவு பணம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்றும் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொல்வார்களா? அதில் எவ்வளவு பணம் செலவு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்றும் அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்."

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" The original question relates to the year 1952. If the hon. Member puts a separate question, I will answer it."

SRI O. KORAN :—" May I know the amount allotted to Malabar out of this amount and the actual amount spent during the year 1952? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" Perhaps the Hon. Minister wants notice."

SRI A. RATNAM :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, என்கேள்வியானது ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டத்தின்கீழ் ஹரிஜனங்களின் நலனுக்காக எவ்வளவு பணம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டது என்பதே தவிர 1952-ம் வருஷத்தில் நம் ராஜ்ய சர்க்கார் எவ்வளவு பணம் செலவு செய்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது அல்ல. ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டத்தின்கீழ் ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட பணம் எவ்வளவு? செலவு செய்யப்பட்ட பணம் எவ்வளவு? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" According to the original Five-Year Plan, in November, that is after the partition of the Madras State, for the year 1952-53, claims for an estimated expenditure of Rs. 74.97 lakhs were sent in respect of the Major Head-Amelioration of Backward Classes in the present Madras State. But according to the revised Five-Year Plan recently sent to the Planning Commission for approval, the actual expenditure for the year 1952-53 was Rs. 71.58 lakhs for the Madras State and the amount has been spent on the items which I have just mentioned. We have submitted other estimates for the succeeding years."

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Revision of the scales of pay of N.G.Os.

* 1221 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member Sri K. R. Sambandam is not in his seat. The question and answer will be printed in the proceedings."

SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from the Non-Gazetted Officers' Conference held in Mannargudi taluk in Tanjore district regarding their scale of pay; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (a) & (b) A letter from the Secretary, Non-Gazetted Government Officers' Association, Madras, forwarding a copy of resolutions passed at the Second Tanjore District Conference of the Non-Gazetted Government Officers' Association held at Mannargudi on 21st February 1954 has been received and the resolutions are being examined by the Departments concerned."

Report of the Textile Enquiry Committee.

* 1222 Q.—**SRI A. RATNAM :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Textile Enquiry Committee submitted any report to the Government on the memorandum of the Madras Piece-goods Merchants' Association recently?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" This Government are not aware that a memorandum was submitted to the Textile Enquiry Committee by the Madras Piece-goods Merchants' Association. The Committee which was appointed by the Government of India will present its report, in due course to that Government and not to the Madras Government."

SRI A. RATNAM :—" Madras Piece-goods Merchants' Association சமர்ப்பித்த மகஜரில் அடங்கியிருக்கும் விஷயம் என்னவென்று சர்க்காருக்குத் தெரியுமா? அந்த மகஜரை மத்திய அரசாங்கம் சென்னை அரசாங்கத்தின் யோசனையைக்கேட்க அனுப்பியிருக்கிறதா? அப்படியிருந்தால் அதில் அடங்கியுள்ள விஷயம், அதன்மேல் சர்க்கார் கொடுத்துள்ள யோசனை என்னவென்பதைச் சர்க்கார் சொல்லுவார்களா? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I have already answered in English that the Government are not aware that any memorandum was submitted to the Textile Enquiry Committee by the Madras Piece-goods Merchants' Association recently."

[11th August 1954]

Collection of subscription from the staff of the Government Mental Hospital.

* 1223 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Superintendent of the Mental Hospital, Madras, is collecting 4 annas from the staff and employees of the hospital every month; and

(b) if so, the purpose for which this collection is made?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) The Superintendent of the Mental Hospital, Madras, is not collecting any money from the staff. But the Secretary of the Government Mental Hospital Employees' Club was collecting annas four every month from the members of the club.

“(b) This collection was made as a subscription from the members of the Government Mental Hospital Employees' Club, whose main object was to render financial assistance to the workers of the Mental Hospital at the time of dire necessity.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“Are the Government aware of the fact that the Director of Medical Services found that the amount collected was not properly spent and so he instructed the Superintendent of the Mental Hospital to repay the amount collected? Are the Government also aware of the fact that the Superintendent of the Mental Hospital did not repay the amount and if so, what action the Government are going to take on this matter?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“The Director has given instructions that the club should be wound up.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“எந்தச் சட்டத்தின் அடிப்படையில் இந்த நிதி வசூலிக்கப்படுகிறது? இது தொழிலாளர்களின் நன்மையை உத்தேசித்து வசூலிக்கப்படுகிறது என்று சர்க்கார் சொன்னால் தொழிலாளர்களின் நன்மையில் உண்மையாகவே அக்கறையிருந்தால் கோவாப்ரேடிவ் க்ரெடிட் சொசைட்டியை ஏன் அவர்களுக்கு அமைத்துக் கொடுக்கக்கூடாது?”

11-20 a.m. “May I know under which Act this fund was collected and maintained? Why should not the Government consider the question of instituting a co-operative credit society for the benefit of the staff?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“Sir, this question may be considered separately. The club has now been ordered to be wound up.”

DR. K. B. MENON :—“Sir, however good the purpose for which the collection may be made, is it right to impose such collections on the staff by persons to whom they may not have the moral courage to refuse?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“Sir, the President and Secretary of this club are nursing orderlies. As I have already said, the club has been ordered to be wound up because the accounts were not properly kept.”

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SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“Sir, in this connexion, may I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that on the 4th April 1954 the Superintendent of the Mental Hospital called one Kabali, a worker in the hospital, to his bungalow and beat him so severely that he fell down unconscious? May I also know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government have received any report in this matter or whether they have made any enquiries in this regard?”

MR. SPEAKER :—“I do not see any connexion between this supplementary question and the collection of 4 annas from the hospital staff.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“Sir, the worker was beaten for failure to collect the sum of 4 annas.”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“Sir, I have no information. This is the first time I hear about this matter.”

Supply of electricity to Jayankondan.

* 1224 Q.—SRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN (on behalf of Sri K. R. Viswanathan) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representations from the Panchayat Board, Jayankondan, Tiruchirappalli district, to advance a loan to the Kumbakonam Electric Supply Corporation for extending the supply of electricity to Jayankondan and the surrounding parts; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“(a) ‘Yes’.

“(b) The Government Electricity Department has suggested to the South Madras Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, that if they are willing to surrender certain areas allotted to them, including Udayarpalayam taluk, the question of the Government taking over the areas will be considered. If this materializes, extension of supply to the area by the Government Electricity Department will be examined. Till a decision is taken on the above, the question of granting loan to the Kumbakonam Electric Licensee for taking up the extension to Udayarpalayam taluk will not arise especially as it is not possible at present, for technical reasons, to increase supply of power to this licensee.”

Hindu Hostel, Cuddalore.

* 1225 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government subsidize the Hindu Hostel at Tirupapuliyur at Cuddalore, South Arcot district;

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(b) how many people are maintained in the hostel at present;

(c) whether it is a fact that the hostel authorities are not admitting students belonging to the Scheduled Castes in the hostel; and

(d) if so, why the Government have not taken any action in the matter so far?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) to (d) There is no Hindu Hostel at Tirupapuliyur but there is one Hindu Hostel located at the Beach Road, Pudupalayam, Cuddalore N.T. It is not subsidized or otherwise aided by the Government. In this hostel there are 50 inmates at present. No application from the Scheduled Caste pupils has been received so far, for admission into the hostel and there was therefore no occasion for Government to take any action in the matter.”

SRI A. RATNAM :—“குறிப்பிட்ட ஹாஸ்டலில் ஹரிஜன மாணவர்களுடைய மனுக்கள் வரவில்லையென்பதை விசாரணை செய்து அறிக்கை சமர்ப்பிப்பதற்கு யாை சர்க்கார் நியமித்திருந்தார்கள்? அப்படி விசாரணை செய்யப்பட்ட தகவல் அந்த ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள கல்வி அதிகாரியின் மூலமாக சர்க்காருடைய கவனத்திற்கு கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா?”

“ஹோட்டல்களிலே ஹரிஜனங்களை அனுமதிக்க மறுக்கின்றவர்களைக்கூட அரசாங்கம் தண்டிக்கும்போது, ஹாஸ்டலில் மாணவர்களைச் சேர்க்கும் விஷயத்தில் பாரபட்சம் காட்டுவதற்குக் காரணமென்ன என்பதை மந்திரி அவர்கள் தெரிவிப்பார்களா?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“Sir, this is not a public place. It is a private hostel run by a private management. The management are not getting any aid or assistance from the Government. Under these circumstances, we cannot compel them to conform to certain regulations.”

SRI A. RATNAM :—“ஹரிஜன மாணவர்கள் இந்த ஹாஸ்டலில் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளப்படுவதற்கு, மனுக்கள் போடவில்லை என்று குறிப்பிடுவதற்கு ஆதாரம் என்ன? அதனை ஆராய்வதற்கு அந்த அதிகாரியை சர்க்கார் நியமித்தார்கள் என்று சுனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கூறுவார்களா?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“Sir, we called for a report from the Collector and on the basis of it, I have given my reply. Apart from this, I have also pointed out the correct legal position in regard to this matter.”

Free grazing facilities in Government forests of Malabar.

* 1226 Q.—**SRI K. P. GOPALAN** (on behalf of Sri V. R. Krishna Ayyar) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government allow free grazing facilities in Government forests of Malabar for cattle including goats of private owners; and

(b) if not, the rate of fees levied for such grazing?

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“(a) No free grazing facilities for cattle of private owners are allowed in the Government Reserved Forests including the reserved forests in Malabar district. Goats are prohibited from the reserved forests altogether.

“(b) The following rates are charged for cattle grazing in reserved forests :—

Buffalo—Re. 0-8-0 per head per annum.

Cow—Re. 0-4-0

Sheep—Re. 0-2-0

”

”

Retention of village officers in their respective villages.

* 1227 Q.—**SRI M. KATTIMUTHU** : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state the reasons for retaining the village officers, viz., munsif, karnam, toti and talayaris, permanently in their respective villages?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“The village officers are expected to know personally each and every ryot in the village and also his status for the proper performance of their duties. In fact in order to know who is who in the village, it is necessary that the village officers should reside permanently in the village.”

SRI M. KATTIMUTHU :—“கிராம அதிகாரிகளுக்கு குறைந்த அளவில் சம்பளம் கொடுக்கின்றார்கள். அந்தச் சம்பளத்தை வைத்துக் கொண்டு அவர்கள் தங்களுடைய குடும்பத்தை நடத்த முடியாத நிலையில் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். ஆகவே, கிராம அதிகாரிகளை நிரந்தரமாக ஒரே கிராமத்தில் வைத்திருப்பதைவிட, வேறு இடத்திற்கு மாற்றி ஏன் அதிகமாக சம்பளத்தைக் கொடுக்கக்கூடாது?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“Sir, if the hon. Member's suggestion is accepted, the village officers will be put to greater trouble because they will have to shift from village to village on their meagre pay. It will be far more difficult.”

Development of roads under the Road Development Scheme in Tanjore district.

* 1228 Q.—**SRI S. RAMALINGAM** : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) the sum proposed to be allotted for Road Development Scheme in Tanjore district under new schemes for 1954-55; and

(b) the total length of the roads proposed to be developed?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASAMI PADAYACHI :—“(a) & (b) Lump-sum provisions have been made in the State Budget for 1954-55 for grants to local bodies for Road Development Schemes under the various programmes, viz., the Five-Year Plan, the Village Road Programme (outside the Five-Year Plan) and the Central Road Fund Programme.

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The grants that may be given to the Tanjore District Board for new schemes will be decided with reference to the applications from the Board for grants.

No new works on Government roads in Tanjore district are proposed to be sanctioned in 1954-55."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—"ரோடு அபிவிருத்திக்காக நிதி ஒதுக்க வேண்டுமென்று தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லா போர்டாரிடமிருந்து சர்க்காருக்கு ஏதாவது மனு வந்திருக்கிறதா? அப்படி வந்திருந்தால், அதன்மீது சர்க்கார் என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள்?"

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASAMI PADAYACHI :—"இதுவரை ஒரு மனுக்கூட சர்க்காருக்கு வரவில்லை. அப்படி வந்தால் சர்க்காரால் தகுந்த நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படும்."

Secondary Grade Teachers' Training Certificates issued in the Travancore-Cochin State.

* 1229 Q.—**SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR** : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Secondary Grade Teachers' Certificates issued in the Travancore-Cochin State are considered equivalent to only Lower Elementary Grade Teachers' Certificates in Malabar;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have received any representation from Ponnani Taluk Teachers' Union and from certain M.L.As in the matter; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (a) The Teachers' Training Certificate of the Travancore-Cochin State has not been recognized as equivalent to the Training School-Leaving Certificate of the Madras State.

" (b) The courses for the Teachers' Training Certificate are of a lower standard than the courses for the Training School-Leaving Certificate of the Madras Government.

" (c) & (d) No representation has been received."

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—" Sir, will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state why the secondary grade teachers of the Travancore-Cochin State are considered equivalent only to the lower elementary grade teachers of this State? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, as I have already said, the standard maintained in the Travancore-Cochin State is not equivalent to the standard maintained here. This is the reason why they are recognized as equivalent to the lower grade."

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—" Sir, may I know on what grounds and on whose recommendations the Hon. Minister has come to the conclusion that the standard in the Travancore-Cochin State is lower than that in Madras? "

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, an evaluation was made with reference to the teaching and training in the Travancore-Cochin State and the teaching and training in our State and on such an examination, we have found that the training in the Travancore-Cochin State is lower in standard. We have, therefore, recognized the secondary grade training of the Travancore-Cochin State as equivalent to the lower grade of our State."

Cultivation of the unassigned land in the Malnad area in South Kanara.

* 1230 Q.—**SRI T. ANANTA PAI** : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to State—

(a) the extent of cultivable land unassigned in the area known as 'Malnad' in South Kanara; and

(b) whether the Government have any schemes to bring them under cultivation?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" (a) 171,108 acres.

" (b) In Karkal and Coondapoor taluks where the Community Project Scheme has been extended, the question of starting Co-operative Farming Societies is under consideration. There are no other special Government schemes to bring these lands under cultivation."

SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY :—" Sir, may I know whether the Government will be pleased to adopt the policy enunciated by the Andhra Government recently in the matter of assignment of land and take suitable steps to implement it? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Sir, I do not know what the policy that has been adopted by the Government of Andhra is but I may tell the hon. Member that this Government have framed their own policies in regard to the assignment of waste lands to landless people."

SRI K. VENKATRAMANA GOWDA :—" Sir, will the Government be pleased to assign the cultivable lands in the Malnad area to the occupants of such lands who have brought them under cultivation? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Yes, Sir. Waste lands can be assigned to occupants provided they are landless people and not landowners."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" Sir, the Hon. Minister was pleased to say that this Government have got their own policy in regard to the assignment of lands to the landless poor. May I know what are the details of this policy? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Sir, if the hon. Member would put a separate question, I could state the policy."

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Reversion of Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in South Arcot district.

11-30 * 1231 Q.—SRI A. GOVINDASAMY NAYAGAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of permanent posts of Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in South Arcot district;

(b) how many Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars have been reverted in South Arcot district;

(c) the causes for the reversion; and

(d) the service of the seniormost reverted Tahsildar and Deputy Tahsildar in their grades?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“(a) Nine and five respectively.

“(b) Seven and twenty-two respectively.

“(c) Abolition of certain posts is due to the introduction of the scheme for separation of the Judiciary from the Executive and the revised food policy of Government.

“(d) Three years and ten years and two months respectively.

SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER :—“May I know from the Hon. Minister whether some of these reverted people have been absorbed in any other Department of the Government?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“Yes, Sir. Steps are being taken to absorb them in the Commercial Taxes and Labour Departments. Certain posts are being upgraded and also certain supernumerary posts are being created to provide for them.”

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—“May I bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister that reverted Revenue Department officials are not regularly taken into the Commercial Taxes Department whenever vacancies arise there, and on the other hand, new incumbents from Departments like the Registration Department are brought into that Department? May I ask the Hon. Minister to see that Revenue Department officials also are taken into the Commercial Taxes Department?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“Sir, it is not a question of straightaway absorbing people in the Commercial Taxes Department. They must also be qualified. Special qualifications possessed by them, etc., will all be taken into consideration.”

Survey of the incidence of leprosy in the State.

* 1232 Q.—SRI S. C. VIRUPAKSHIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether any survey of the incidence of leprosy in the State has been made;

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(b) if so, the number of persons in the State suffering from it; and

(c) the measures taken to combat it in Kollegal taluk of Coimbatore district?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) Yes, Sir.

“(b) 56,399.

“(c) Leprosy clinics are functioning in Government Hospital, Kollegal, and in Local Fund dispensaries at Talavadi, Cowdahalli and Hanur. In addition to the drugs obtained by these institutions in the usual course of their indents for drugs arrangements have been made to supply them with all the up-to-date drugs and equipment required for treatment of leprosy from the funds of the District Leprosy Relief Fund kept at the disposal of the District Medical Officer, Coimbatore. The Medical Officers at Cowdahalli and Talavadi are visiting the villages of Ramapuram, Korattihosur, and Tiganari and giving treatment on the spot to a large number of leprosy cases there.”

SRI S. C. VIRUPAKSHIAH :—“May I know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government will be pleased to appoint a Special Medical Officer to tour the entire taluk to give medical aid to those affected by leprosy in addition to the present Medical Officer who is doing that work and who is much over-worked?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“Leprosy is a widely prevalent disease and we cannot appoint Special Officers in every district.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“May I know from the Hon. Minister whether, in addition to these temporary measures, permanent measures like isolation of lepers in segregated homes are undertaken?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“Some steps for isolating infected cases have been taken in Tirukkoyilur.”

SRI K. R. NALLASIVAM :—“குஷ்டரோகம் ஒரு அறுவருக்கத்தக்க வியாதியாகையால் அதிகாரிகளுக்கு சரியான புள்ளிவிவரம் கிடைக்கவில்லை என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். சமூக ஊழியர்கள் மூலமும், அரசியல் கட்சிகளின் மூலமும் ஏன் புள்ளிவிவரம் சேகரித்து அவர்களுக்கு நிவாரணம் அளிக்கக்கூடாது?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“It is very difficult for Government to isolate infective cases. Isolation has to be done in the patients' houses or by some arrangement village.”

Inspection of Panchayat Courts in Malabar by the District Munsifs.

* 1233 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN (on behalf of Sri V. R. Krishna Ayyar): Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether the Government have received any request from any of the Panchayat Courts in the Malabar district that the District Munsifs inspecting Panchayat Courts should be directed to visit the Panchayat Court office and not get the records of the Panchayat Courts removed to the Munsif's Court?

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ No, Sir. The Government are, however, examining a request contained in the resolutions passed by the South Kanara and Malabar District Panchayat Conference held at Kozhikode on 20th January 1954 relating to the inspection of panchayat court records in the Panchayat Board office itself, instead of sending them to the District Munsifs' Courts.”

Supply of pumpsets and oil engines to the ryots of North Arcot under the loan system.

* 1234 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM (on behalf of Sri D. Dasarathan) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the number of pumpsets and oil engines supplied to the ryots of North Arcot district under the loan system till 1st January 1954; and

(b) the number of applications for the supply of pumpsets and oil engines still pending since 1951 in the office of the Director of Industries, Madras?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ (a) 376.

“ (b) The supply of units under the hire-purchase system is made by the Director of Agriculture and not by the Director of Industries and Commerce. Five hundred and thirty-five applications are pending with the Director of Agriculture, Madras.”

SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI :—“ May I know whether it is a fact that applications for the supply of pumpsets and oil engines under the hire-purchase system received in 1949 are considered and sanctioned only in June 1954, and if so, what is the reason for this inordinate delay in the disposal of the applications? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ If there are large number of applications pending, perhaps they must have been pending for years. Government are doing their best to secure oil engines and supply them at lowest rates.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“ வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லா, குடியாத்தம் தாலுகாவில் ஜூலை 1-ம் தேதியிலிருந்து ஆகஸ்டு 1-ம் தேதி வரையிலும் எத்தனை மனுக்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டன என்பதின் விவரத்தை சர்க்கார் கொடுக்க முடியுமா ? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I have no information, whether any applications have been received and whether they have been considered.”

Supply of electricity to Tittakudi in Vriddhachalam taluk.

* 1235 Q.—SRI M. KATTIMUTHU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government received any petitions from the villagers of Tittakudi in December 1953 for the supply of electricity to Tittakudi in Vriddhachalam taluk; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“ (a) & (b) Yes. The question of extending supply to Tittagudi, etc., villages in Vriddhachalam taluk can be investigated only after the erection of a sub-station of higher capacity at Vriddhachalam, for which proposals are under scrutiny in the Electricity department.”

SRI M KATTIMUTHU :—“ திட்டகுடி கிராமம் விருதா 'லம் டவுனுக்குப் பக்கத்தில் இருப்பதாலும், விருதாசலத்தில் ஏற்கெனவே மின்சார வசதி ஏற்பட்டிருப்பதாலும், விருதாசலத்திலிருந்து திட்டகுடி கிராமத்திற்கு ஏன் மின்சாரத்தைக் கொண்டுவரக்கூடாது? நிண்ட காலமாக விஸ்தரிக்கப் படாதது மிகவும் வருந்தத்தக்கது. ஆதலால் உடனடியாக இந்த மின்சாரத்தை திட்டகுடி கிராமத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர ஆவன செய்வார்களா ? ”

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“ Yes Sir. The capacity has to be increased. The Chief Operation Engineer has told me that he is submitting a scheme now and if the scheme is sanctioned before the end of this year it will be executed before 1957.”

Collection of licence fees from registered dealers.

* 1236 Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM (on behalf of Sri K. T. Raju) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of merchants registered as licensees for sales tax in this State for 1953-54; and

(b) the amount collected from them as licence fees for 1953-54?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ The particulars for the period from 1st April 1953 to 31st December 1953 which alone are available at present are given below :—

(a) 14,710.

(b) Rs. 30,62,976.

This answer applies only to the first three quarters of the year.”

Withdrawal of recognition to the Government B.T. College at Mangalore.

* 1237 Q.—SRI T. ANANTA PAI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the University of Madras has informed the Government of its intention to withdraw recognition to the Government B.T. College at Mangalore; and

(b) if so, for what reasons?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ (a) No, Sir.

“ (b) The question does not arise.”

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Grant of lands on darkhast or on lease to certain landless poor labourers enjoying occupancy rights in the Reserve Forest of Muliya in Kasargode taluk, South Kanara district.

* 1238 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a copy of any resolution regarding the grant of lands on darkhast or on lease to certain landless poor labourers who have been enjoying occupancy rights in the Reserve Forest of Muliya and neighbouring villages passed by the Kisan Panchayat Conference on 14th May 1953 at Muliya in Kasargode taluk, South Kanara district; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“(a) Yes.

“(b) It was examined by the Government and it was decided that each case of encroachment in the buffer areas should be dealt with on its merits.”

SRI M. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR:—“Since these lands have been in continuous occupation for a very long time and since valuable improvements have been effected on these lands, may I know whether the Government will consider the question of the grant of lands on darkhast?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“I have already answered that decisions will be taken on merits. If certain encroachments would affect the interests of reserve forests, it is not possible to grant that request.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—“Is it not a fact that these tenants were in occupation of these lands before the reserve forests were actually constituted?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“It might be so, Sir. But the interests of reserve forests that have since been constituted must have prior consideration.”

Statistics about village panchayats.

* 1239 Q.—SRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN (on behalf of Sri K. R. Viswanathan): Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(i) the number of members in the village panchayats (major and minor);

(ii) the other local bodies; and

(iii) the number of presidents of panchayats and other local bodies, belonging to Harijan Communities and Scheduled Tribes (separately)?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASAMI PADAYACHI:—“(i) The number of members of village panchayats belonging to the Harijan community and the Scheduled Tribes is 4,973 and 25 respectively.

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“(ii) The number of members of municipal councils belonging to the Harijan community is 113. There is no member belonging to Scheduled Tribes on any municipal council.

“(iii) The total number of presidents of panchayats who belong to the Harijan community is 224 and of those who belong to the Scheduled Tribes is 43. No member of the Harijan community or the Scheduled Tribes is serving as Chairman of any municipal council.”

Number of lorries owned by Producers'-cum-Consumers' Co-operative Societies in Malabar.

* 1240 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state how many lorries owned by the Producers'-cum-Consumers' Co-operative Societies in Malabar are having Public Carrier Permits and how many are not?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“Eight lorries owned by Producers'-cum-Consumers' Co-operative Societies in Malabar district have public carrier permits and fifty-four have private carrier permits.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—“As the Producers'-cum-Consumers' Co-operative Societies in Malabar are running at a loss, may I know whether the Government will be pleased to see that public carrier permits are given to these societies if they apply to the Government?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“The applications will be recommended by the Collector provided the concerned societies have made necessary provisions in their by-laws.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—“When this question came up on a previous occasion, the Hon. Minister in charge said that applications of Producers'-cum-Consumers' Co-operative Societies for conversion of private carrier permits into public carrier permits were considered sympathetically and rejected. May I know whether there is any change of attitude in the present difficult circumstances of the Producers'-cum-Consumers' Co-operative Societies?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“I have not been able to understand the implications of the supplementary question.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member will please repeat his question.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—“When this question of converting private carriers owned by Producers'-cum-Consumers' Societies into public ones was raised previously, the Hon. Minister stated that the applications of these societies were sympathetically considered and then rejected. Their present condition have worsened still. Will the Hon. Minister, therefore, give a more sympathetic consideration to the applications of these societies?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“The applications are considered with all the sympathy they deserve.”

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DR. K. B. MENON :—“ Are the Government aware that a kind of a small racket is carried on by some of the societies that hold public or private carrier permits for buying and selling too often the lorries that they have and if the Government have no information, will the Government keep an eye on it and enquire? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ The hon Gentleman may kindly communicate to me the information he has in his possession.”

Recommendations made to the Election Commission regarding Assembly and Parliamentary Constituencies of the City.

* 1241 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government made any fresh recommendations or proposals to the Election Commission in the month of March 1954, regarding Assembly and Parliamentary Constituencies of the City of Madras; and

(b) if so, the number of reserved seats proposed to be allotted to the Scheduled Castes?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ (a) No, Sir.

“ (b) Does not arise.”

SRI A. RATNAM :—“ நாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு சென்னையில் ஸ்தானங்களை எந்த அடிப்படையில் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது? சென்னையில் நாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுடைய ஜனத்தொகை என்ன? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Formerly, the reservation was made on the estimated population basis. Now we are having the actual population based on the 1951 Census. On that basis, the Delimitation Commission has recommended the reservation for Scheduled Castes.”

Assignment of Ruba Narayana Nallur forest lands to the landless Harijans.

* 1242 Q.—SRI M. KATTIMUTHU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state the action taken on several petitions sent to Government from January 1953 onwards regarding the assignment of the Ruba Narayana Nallur forest lands to the landless Harijans of Ruba Narayana Nallur?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ One mahazar petition, dated 3rd March 1954, was received by the District Forest Officer, Chingleput from the Harijans of Ruba Narayana Nallur. This was examined by him and was rejected, as there was possibility of developing the areas into a good forest and as the policy of the Government is not to disreserve forest lands.”

SRI M. KATTIMUTHU :—“ ஸார், அந்தக் காட்டை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் நேர்முகமாகப் போய்ப் பார்த்தால் அது காட்டிற்கு லாயக்குள்ளதா அல்லது விவசாயத்திற்கு லாயக்குள்ளதா என்பது நன்றாகத் தெரியும்.

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அதை நான் நேரில் பார்த்து அது பூராவும் விவசாயத்திற்கு லாயக்குள்ளது என்று தெரிந்துகொண்டேன். ஆகையினால் அந்த ரூபநாராயணநல்லூர் காட்டை ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு நிலமாக ஒதுக்கக் கொடுத்தால் மிகவும் நன்றாக இருக்கும். பக்கத்திலுள்ள ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குச் சொந்தமாக நிலம் கிடையாது. அதனால் அவர்களுக்கு இந்தக் காட்டை விவசாயத்திற்கு என்று ஒதுக்கக் கொடுக்க முன் வருவார்களா? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ பாரஸ்ட் நிலங்களாக இருப்பவர்கள் விவசாயத்திற்கு லாயக்குள்ளவைகள் என்பது எனக்குத் தெரியும். பாரஸ்டாக இருக்கும் நிலங்களை பாரஸ்டாகவே டெவலப் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்பதுதான் அரசாங்கத்தினுடைய உத்தேசம். அதனால் தனித்தனி நபர்களுக்கு அவைகளைக் கொடுக்க முடியாது என்று அரசாங்கம் முடிவு செய்துவிட்டது.”

Assignment of lands to ex-servicemen in the Cuddalore taluk.

* 1243 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state the number of applications received in 1952 from ex-servicemen in the Cuddalore taluk for assignment of lands, the number of applicants for whom lands were assigned and the number of cases that have not yet been considered?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Fifty-four applications were received from ex-servicemen for assignment of land in Cuddalore taluk during the year 1952. Assignment was not ordered in any case. Three applications are pending consideration.”

SRI A. RATNAM :—“ இந்தமாதிரி மனுக்கள் கொடுத்திருக்கக் கூடியவர்கள் அநேகமாக ஹரிஜனங்கள்தான். அவர்கள்தான் வாசாவீசில் சேர்ந்து மனுக்கள் போட்டிருக்கின்றனர். அதனால் மனுக்களை உடனடியாகக் கவனிக்க அரசாங்கம் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்குமா? வார் சர்வீசுக்காக அனுமதிக்கப்பட்ட நிலங்களுக்கு பட்டா கொடுக்கும்படி கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் உத்தரவிடுவார்களா? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Those applications were defective. They were rejected because some of them had actually applied for patta lands, others for communal lands. In some cases, they have not given proper details. That is why all those applications were rejected.”

Refusal of permission for the use of mike for conducting the Malayalam drama 'Nammul Onnu' on 3rd March 1954 in Palghat Town.

* 1244 Q.—SRI C. KANDASAMY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether permission to use mike for conducting the Malayalam drama “ Nammul Onnu ” on 3rd March 1954 for propaganda purposes was refused by Police authorities in Palghat Town;

(b) whether the Police authorities gave permission at the same time to use mike for another drama “ Manninde Makkal ” for propaganda purposes in and around the Palghat Municipal limits; and

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(c) if so, the reason for this discrimination and the principles on which licences for the use of mikes are granted?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) Yes, Sir.

“(b) No, Sir.

“(c) Does not arise.”

Depletion of the Ambapoor and Ulliakudi forests.

* 1245 Q.—SRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN (on behalf of Sri K. R. Viswanathan): Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any complaint, dated 1st March 1954, from one A. R. Srinivasan of Ambapoor, Udaiyarpalayam taluk, regarding the continued depletion of the Ambapoor and Ulliakudi forests due to the negligence and corrupt practices of the Forest department subordinates; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“(a) No, Sir. The District Forest Officer, Tiruchirappalli, has however received a petition, dated 1st March 1954, from Sri A. R. Srinivasan of Ambapoor.

“(b) Some allegations of a general nature are made in the petition against the beat subordinates of Silambur and Andimattam beats of Udayarpalayam Range. The District Forest Officer has asked the Range Officer, Udayarpalayam, to inspect these two beats, enquire into the allegations and take necessary action in the matter.”

Point Four aid for Harijan Welfare.

* 1246 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) whether the State has got any assistance under the Point Four aid for Harijan Welfare; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“(a) No, Sir.

“(b) Does not arise.”

Abolition of courts consequent on the operation of the Madras Indebted Agriculturists (Temporary Relief) Act, 1954.

* 1247 Q.—SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have considered the question of the number of courts which may have to be abolished on account of the operation of the Madras Indebted Agriculturists (Temporary Relief) Act, 1954; and

(b) how the retrenched officers should be provided for in case of such abolition of courts?

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) Yes, Sir. A statement* showing the details of courts abolished on account of the operation of the Act is placed on the table of the House.

“(b) After the abolition of the courts, the retrenched officers will be reverted to their original posts, if they are promotees and ousted if they are direct recruits.”

Repairs to tanks in the zamindari and shrotriyam villages in Chingleput district.

* 1248 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many tanks in the zamindari villages of Chingleput district have not been repaired so far;

(b) whether the Government have prepared any estimates for repairing the tanks in the zamindari and shrotriyam villages of that district;

(c) whether all the zamindari villages in the Chingleput district have been taken over by the Government; and

(d) if not, why?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“(a) 766 tanks.

“(b) & (c) Yes, Sir.

“(d) Does not arise.”

SRI A. RATNAM :—“700 குளங்களில் எத்தனை குளங்களை செப்பனிட சர்க்கார் உத்தேசித்துருக்கிருர்கள்? அவைகளைப்பற்றி சர்க்காருக்கு ஏதாவதும் மனுக்கள் வந்திருக்கின்றனவா? அதனை கவனிப்பதற்கு பிரயத்தனங்கள் செய்கிறார்களா? இல்லாவிட்டால் காரணங்கள் என்ன என்பதைக் கூற முடியுமா?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“About 43 tanks have already been repaired. Another estimate has been made ready for about 280 tanks and repairing of 85 more tanks is under scrutiny.”

Cultivation of waste lands in the Kadambuliur firka in South Arcot district.

* 1249 Q.—SRI M. KATTIMUTHU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state how many acres of land are lying idle without proper cultivation in the Kadambuliur firka in South Arcot district?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“6,952.57 acres of lands in holdings and 2,024.15 acres of Government waste lands.”

SRI M. KATTIMUTHU :—“ஸார், காடாம்புலியூரை டெவலப்மெண்ட் வரியாவில் சேர்க்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அப்படி இருந்தும் அங்கு அநேகம் நிலங்கள் பயிரிடப்படாமல் இருக்கின்றன. அவ்விதம் பயிரிடுவதற்கு அங்கு

* Printed as Appendix II on page 480 infra.

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கிணறுகள் இல்லாவிட்டால் கிணறுகளை வெட்டிக்கொடுத்தோ அல்லது ஆர்டிஷன் கிணறுகளை அமைத்துக்கொடுத்தோ ஏன் பயிர் செய்யக்கூடாது என்று கேட்கிறேன் ? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ On account of the continuous failure of the monsoon, much of the land could not be brought under cultivation. Further, much reclamation was required and in these lands only certain dry crops and particularly, in certain areas only, cashewnut crops could be grown. So far as the road development work is concerned, certain proposals for the assignment of a total extent of 288 acres of these lands are under consideration. Another proposal is to bring under cultivation waste lands. Three hundred acres are being taken up for cultivation under the National Extension Scheme. Organization of co-operative societies to bring waste lands under cultivation is also being taken up.”

Alienation of poramboke lands to the Basic Schools in South Arcot district for agricultural purposes.

* 1250 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether G.O. No. 2930, Education, dated 20th September 1949, and the Proceedings of Director of Public Instruction Roc. No. 477 of 1948, dated 27th September 1949, in pursuance of the above Government Order regarding the alienation of lands to Basic Schools for agricultural purposes are still in force;

(b) how many applications from the Managers of Basic Schools in South Arcot district for alienation of poramboke lands for agricultural purposes of the schools were received by the Government; and

(c) the action taken on the applications?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ (a) The orders referred to are still in force. But they relate to the sanction of grants for the construction of buildings for Basic Schools.

“ (b) Three, Sir.

“ (c) A statement ^a is placed on the table of the House.”

Construction of Ramanchira dam in Hosdrug, South Kanara district.

* 1251 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) at what stage the construction of the Ramanchira dam in Hosdrug sub-taluk, South Kanara district, stands;

(b) the area that can be benefited by the scheme;

(c) the amount sanctioned for the scheme; and

(d) whether there are any other similar schemes under investigation for the same sub-taluk?

^a Printed as Appendix III on page 481 infra.

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THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“ (a) The work has been completed.

“ (b) 110 acres.

“ (c) Rs. 40,000 for works or Rs. 52,043 inclusive of direct and indirect charges.

“ (d) No scheme is under investigation at present.”

Payment of risk allowance to the staff of the Mental Hospital, Kilpauk, Madras.

* 1252 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the doctors and nurses in the Mental Hospital, Kilpauk, Madras, are paid any risk allowance.

(b) whether this allowance is granted to the menial staff also; and

(c) if not, why?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ (a) & (b) Yes, Sir.

“ (c) Does not arise.”

Showing of special treatment for the South Arcot district.

* 1253 Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any understanding between the Chief Minister and the Minister for Local Boards to the effect that special consideration will be shown to the South Arcot district; and

(b) if so, whether the Government have accepted it as their policy and the details thereof?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ (a) No.

“ (b) Does not arise.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கனம் S. S. ராமசாமி படையாச்சி அவர்கள் மந்திரி சபைக்கு அழைக்கப் படும் முன் வேறு எந்த முறையிலாவது விசேஷமான உறுதி மொழி கொடுக்கப்பட்டதா? அப்படியானால் அதன் விவரம் என்ன? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ The present question does not arise out of the main question. The main question was whether any special treatment was shown to South Arcot district and I have answered ‘no’ to that question.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“ In the year 1952, the Communist Party together with some of the other parties in the Opposition tried to form a Ministry but they failed. May I know from the Hon. Minister what was the understanding arrived at between the Communist Party and other parties at that time? ” (Laughter.)

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MR. SPEAKER:—"What has that to do with the main question? Anyhow, if the Hon. Minister is prepared to answer, I have no objection."

SRI K. PARTHASARATHY:—"May I know from the Hon. Minister, even though the Deputy Leader of the Opposition has put this question, whether there is any assurance given by Government to show due consideration to South Arcot district, including special consideration whenever necessary?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Of course, whatever is necessary and whatever is possible will be done to South Arcot district. That is not because Sri Ramasami Padayachi is here as a Minister. Even if he is not here whatever necessary will be done."

SRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN:—"தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவிற்குக் கொடுத்துவந்த சாதாரணச் சலுகைகளுக்கூட தற்போது குறைந்ததுவிட்டன என்பது கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்குத் தெரியுமா என்று கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன்." (சிரிப்பு.)

Improvement of the Laccadive islands.

11-50 a.m. * 1254 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have appointed any Special Officer to go into the condition of the people residing in Laccadive islands;

(b) if so, what are his recommendations; and

(c) whether the Government have taken any steps to carry out his recommendations, if any?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—" (a) In December 1951 a special inspecting Officer was deputed to the Laccadive and Amindivi Islands to report on the reorganisation of the administration of the islands and the uplift of the islanders.

" (b) & (c) Attention of the Member is invited to the answer to starred question No. 751 by Sri M. S. Mogral, M.L.A., answered on 13th May 1954."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Special Officer has recommended the running of a steam ferry boat between the main land and the islands in order to maintain communications between the two and meet the needs of the travelling public? Will the Hon. Minister take immediate steps in this matter?"

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—"Steps are being taken to institute a steamer service between the Laccadive islands and the mainland."

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SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"May I know, Sir, by way of information whether the Hon. Minister has visited the Laccadive islands? If not, does he propose to make a visit at any time in the near future?"

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—"Yes, Sir, I propose to visit the place in December."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN:—"I suggest that when the Hon. Minister goes there he may also be pleased to take some of the M.L.As. with him." (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—"The boat that is going to ply will be a small one. It may accommodate only five or six persons."

SRI K. M. SEETHI SAHIB:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government propose to run the steamer service themselves or allow a private concern to undertake the service?"

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—"The whole matter is under the consideration of the Government."

Grant of subsidies for carrying out repairs to tanks.

* 1255 Q.—SRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN (on behalf of Sri K. R. Viswanathan): Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question No. 418, dated 14th July 1953—

(a) whether the Government have considered the question of granting subsidies for undertaking repairs to tanks instead of for digging water wells in places where water is not found even though wells are sunk deep enough; and

(b) if so, the nature of their decision in the matter?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" (a) Yes, Sir.

" (b) The suggestion is found to be not acceptable to Government."

Fire stations in the City.

* 1256 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) how many fire stations are functioning in the City of Madras;

(b) the total number of Chief Fire Brigadiers;

(c) the number of fire engines posted in each station; and

(d) whether the members of the staff are provided with quarters attached to the Fire Stations?

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) Eight.

“(b) There are no officers designated as ‘Chief Fire Brigadiers’ in the Fire Service Branch. Each Fire Station is in charge of a Sub-Officer.

“(c) & (d) A statement^a showing the number of fire-fighting appliances and ambulances in each Fire Station and the personnel provided with quarters is placed on the table of the House.”

Changing the name of ‘Udaiyarpalayam taluk’ into ‘Jayankondan taluk.’

* 1257 Q.—SRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN (on behalf of Sri K. R. Viswanathan) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question No. 360, dated 7th April 1953—

(a) whether the Government have considered the question of changing the name of ‘Udaiyarpalayam taluk’ into ‘Jayankondan taluk’; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Government in the matter?

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

“(b) The Government have decided that there are no strong reasons for changing the name of the taluk to Jayankondan.”

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—“Sir, are the Government aware that the request for the alteration of the name from Udaiyarpalayam into Jayankondan is supported by historical facts, as that town seems to have been named originally after an illustrious Shola King by name Jayankondan? Will the Government make the desired change in the name of the place?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“But the more popular name seems to be Udaiyarpalayam.”

Health assistants in Malabar.

* 1258 Q.—SRI O. KORAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) how many male and female health assistants are working in Malabar;

(b) the services of how many of them have been regularised;

(c) how many of them have undergone the sanitary course; and

(d) whether any stipend was given to them while undergoing that course?

^a Printed as Appendix IV on pages 481–482 infra.

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) to (c) A statement^a is laid on the table of the House.

“(d) No, Sir.”

Repromotion of reverted Police officers.

* 1259 Q.—SRI M. DHARMALINGAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have repromoted the reverted Police officers such as Head constables, Sub-Inspectors, Inspectors, and Deputy Superintendents of Police; and

(b) if so, the number of such repromoted officers and the number remaining to be repromoted?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) Yes, Sir.

“(b) A statement^b showing the particulars is placed on the table of the House.”

SRI M. DHARMALINGAM :—“May I know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government have got any idea of promoting the persons who have not yet been promoted, Sir?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“Yes, whenever vacancies arise.”

Lands in possession of Harijans and landless poor under Grow More Food Scheme.

* 1260 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to call for and place on the table, the information called for in question No. 971, dated 24th March 1954?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“The information is not readily available. The time and labour necessary to collect the information will not be commensurate with the benefit to be derived thereby.”

Construction of a road from Kanhangad-Panathody road to connect it with the Kasargode-Sallia road.

* 1261 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has received a petition, dated 1st December 1953, signed by 79 villagers of Bedakam, Kolathur, of Kasargode taluk, South Kanara, requesting the Government to take necessary steps to construct a road from the Kanhangad-Panathody road, from a place near Munnar Katavu, through Panayal village, Karichery Kadavu and covering the villages of Bedakam, Kolathur, Kuthikole and Bendadakam and to connect the road with the Kasargode-Sallia road; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

^a Printed as Appendix V on page 482 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix VI on page 482 infra.

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THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASAMI PADAYACHI :—“(a) No. Sir.”

“(b) Does not arise.”

Retrenchment of non-gazetted posts and creation of gazetted posts after the separation of the Andhra State.

* 1262 Q.—SRI K. R. SAMBANDAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether there has been any retrenchment of non-gazetted posts in the Departments of the Government other than the Secretariat Departments in the Residuary State after the separation of the Andhra State;

(b) if so, how many; and

(c) how many Gazetted posts have been newly created after separation?

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

“(b) 982.

“(c) 95. A statement “ is placed on the table of the House.”

SRI K. R. SAMBANDAN :—“Sir, instead of appointing new Gazetted officers, why should not the Government take into consideration the case of non-Gazetted officers who have been affected?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“Sir, the suitability of the officers has also to be taken into consideration. For example, we have to appoint many Assistant Engineers. We cannot certainly appoint in those places non-Gazetted officers who have been retrenched.”

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—“ஆந்திர மாகாணத்திற்கு ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட ஆந்திரர்கள் இன்னும் நம் மாகாண சர்வீஸ்ஸில் எவ்வளவு பேர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள்? அவர்கள் இன்னும் எத்தனை நாட்களில் ஆந்திராவுக்கு அனுப்பப்படுவார்கள்?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“I think, Sir, that there is a separate question on this subject.”

Utilization of the amount allotted by the Government of India for the welfare of Backward Classes and Harijans.

* 1263 Q.—SRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN (on behalf of Sri K. R. Viswanathan) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) whether any special allotment for the welfare of Backward Classes, Harijans and criminal tribes was made by the Government of India to this State during 1953-54;

(b) whether any proposals were called for for the utilisation of the allotment;

* Printed as Appendix VII on pages 483-485 infra.

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(c) if so, the amount allotted; and

(d) the proposals submitted if any?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“(a) & (b) Yes, Sir.

“(c) & (d) A statement “ containing the information required is placed on the table of the House.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“Sir, is the Hon. Minister in charge of this portfolio aware of the fact, that Ganjam Reddis are classified as backward community people whereas Reddis belonging to the Madras State style themselves as Ganjam Reddis and thus take away the scholarships that are allotted to the backward communities to themselves and . . . ?”

MR. SPEAKER :—“Let the hon. Member put his questions one by one.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“Sir, I am placing a few facts before you so that the Hon. Minister might answer the question straightway. Kammas and Balijas, who come under the forward classes, style themselves as Vadugans in Tamil Nad and they thus take away the share allotted to the backward communities, while Pillais, who are forward communities in Tamil Nad, style themselves as Thuluva Vellalas and thus they also take away the share allotted to the backward communities. In view of the forward communities thus taking away the scholarships allotted to the backward communities by resorting to such tactics, will the Hon. Minister scrutinize all the applications that have been received till now, institute an enquiry into their bona fides and see that the scholarships are cancelled in respect of those who are styling themselves as backward classes whereas they belong to the forward communities?”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“Sir, the Government have been taking suitable action whenever such cases are brought to their notice. At the same time, there are certain members of the backward classes who get scholarships that are reserved for Harijans. That also is being taken into consideration and severe action is taken in such cases.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“I appreciate the frankness with which the Hon. the Minister in charge of Harijan Welfare is now accusing the backward communities who have been taking away the share allotted to the Scheduled Castes. The Government are invited to punish those who resort to these means. We are not against it. Now that I have alleged definitely that forward community students are taking away the scholarships allotted to the students of the backward communities, will the Hon. Minister categorically state that he will scrutinize all the applications that have been received during the current year, institute an enquiry into the matter and see that these things do not recur? It is no

* Printed as Appendix VIII on pages 486-489 infra.

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use simply saying that Government are taking necessary action. We want that a separate body should be constituted to enquire into the individual applications and punish such of the officers who have given wrong (community) certificates. Such men, whether officials or non-officials, must be punished."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" In view of the categorical statement made by the hon. Member, will he give a few instances of specific cases where the defrauding has taken place? "

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" I am not a Minister! I am not running the Government."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Then the hon. Member cannot make such categorical statements. He may have a suspicion in the matter. When he makes categorical statements, the inference is that some cases should have come to his knowledge, but if he says these things from mere surmise, then we cannot say that he is making a categorical statement."

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM :—" The Hon. the Minister for Harijan Welfare has categorically stated on the floor of the House that certain scholarships intended for the Harijan members have been taken away by the backward communities. Unless the Hon. Minister has got definite information, he should not give it on the floor of the House. May I know what steps the Hon. Minister concerned has taken in such cases and what are those cases? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Only one case of a backward class boy getting a scholarship styling himself as a Scheduled Castes candidate has been brought to the notice of the Government. But if certain sections who do not come under the backward classes have received scholarships, without mentioning the exact name of the particular section to which they belong, the Government will certainly take serious action, but no specific case has been brought to the notice of the Government till now."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" May I submit, Sir, that the allegations made by the hon. Member, Sri K. Vinayakam, are cent per cent correct? (Laughter.) May I request the Hon. Minister to scrutinize the applications for the current year from Ganjam Reddis, Balijas and Pillais. Specific charges have been made that many of the Kammas and Balijas have applied in the name of the Vadugans. Similarly, even the Saivite Pillais in Tirunelveli district have applied for scholarships. Some of the high class Saivite Reddis have also applied, styling themselves as Ganjam Reddis. Will the Government scrutinize the applications of these specific communities? "

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THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" I have always been saying that vague allegations will not be of any use, but I can assure hon. Members that I will certainly direct the Director of Harijan Welfare to scrutinize all the applications."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Sir, in view of the statement made on the floor of the House, I request that a half-hour debate on this subject may be allowed." 12 noon.

MR. SPEAKER :—" Yesterday, the hon. Member wanted a half-hour debate on another subject. That has not taken place so far."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" That is left to the Chair."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Yesterday, the hon. Member wanted a debate on the acquisition of house-sites for Harijans in Malabar. To-day another half-hour debate will take place. Tomorrow we are sitting till 1 p.m. and there will be no afternoon session. Therefore, where is the time for a half-hour debate on this subject? I shall, however, consider the request of the hon. Member, but I cannot give any assurance now."

Retrenchment of staff from the former Lady Hope School of Nursing.

* 1264 Q.—SRI S. RAMALINGAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of members of the staff retrenched from the former Lady Hope School of Nursing; and

(b) how many of them have been reinstated so far?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (a) Seventeen.
" (b) Two."

* 1265 Q.—THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, I request that this question may be taken up a little later. The answer to this question is a long one. I would like it to be printed and placed on the table of the House."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Shall we take it up tomorrow? "

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—" The Hon. Minister may read out the answer now."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" It will take a lot of time and I do not think any useful purpose will be served by reading it now. It has got to be placed as a statement on the table of the House so that hon. Members may go through it leisurely. Therefore, I request that this question may be taken up day after tomorrow."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Yes, we shall take up this question day after tomorrow."

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Construction of a Travellers' Bungalow in 'Kambil' or 'Mayyal' in Irikkoor firka, North Malabar.

* 1266 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to have a travellers' bungalow in 'Kambil' or 'Mayyal' in Irikkoor firka, North Malabar?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASAMI PADAYACHI:—“No, Sir.”

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR:—“Are the Government aware of the fact that travellers in these parts are put to great hardship for want of residential quarters, hostels or boarding houses? If so, will they see that a travellers' bungalow is put up in that area?”

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASAMI PADAYACHI:—“I shall consider the suggestion, Sir.”

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Expenditure on the payment of salaries to Government servants.

191 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the total expenditure incurred towards payment of salaries to Government servants in the State in the year 1952;

(b) the total number of Government servants in 1952;

(c) the number of (i) men officers and (ii) women officers drawing a monthly salary of Rs. 500 and above in 1952; and

(d) the percentage of the expenditure incurred on the salaries of officers getting a monthly salary of Rs. 500 and above to the total expenditure in the year 1952?

A.—Figures in respect of the calendar year 1952 are not available and so the required information is given in respect of the official year 1952-53:—

(a) Rs. 2,571.15 lakhs.

(b) 2,99,552.

(c) Men officers 950

Women officers 15

Total ... 965

(d) About 3.5 per cent.

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Number of prohibition cases filed in the various Sub-Magistrates' Courts.

192 Q.—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of prohibition cases filed in the various Sub-Magistrates' Courts in all districts except South Arcot district in the present Madras State during 1952-53;

(b) the number of cases that ended in acquittal in all districts except South Arcot district during 1952-53;

(c) the total amount of fine realized from prohibition cases in all districts except South Arcot district during 1952-53; and

(d) the total amount spent towards the establishment charges of the Prohibition department in the State during 1952-53?

A.—(a) 63,934.

(b) 3,591.

(c) Rs. 10,87,431.

(d) Rs. 63,82,714 (this amount excludes expenditure in the six Police Prohibition districts).

Inclusion of villages in the Community Project Schemes in South Arcot district.

193 Q.—SRI M. KATTIMUTHU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of acres of poramboke lands in Nallur firka in Vriddhachalam taluk which are being cultivated by landless Harijans for about 25 years;

(b) why these lands have not yet been assigned to these Harijans for purposes of cultivation;

(c) whether it is a fact that this firka comes under the Community Project Schemes and that there will be flow of water from Cauvery to this firka; and

(d) the names of villages talukwar in South Arcot district which come under the Community Project Schemes?

A.—(a) 726.41 acres.

(b) These lands have not been assigned either because they were not available for assignment or because cultivating Harijans did not apply for assignment in unobjectionable cases.

(c) The Nallur firka does not come under the Community Projects Scheme. Only a portion of Chidambaram taluk round about Sethiatope comes under the Community Projects Scheme in the South Arcot district. Cauvery water cannot be made use of for cultivation as Vriddhachalam taluk lies to the west of Chidambaram taluk, and is in a higher level. The delta

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water in the lower regions cannot command supply to the lands in the higher regions in Vriddhachalam taluk even after the completion of the Community Project Scheme in Chidambaram taluk.

- (d) A statement showing the names of villages included in the Community Projects Scheme in the South Arcot district is laid on the table of the House.

Number of cases of suicides in 1952-53.

194 Q.—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the number of cases of suicides reported in the State during 1952-53 districtwise?

A.—The statement below gives the particulars asked for—

Name of district.	Number of cases of suicides reported during 1952-53.
1 Chingleput	123
2 North Arcot	275
3 South Arcot	210
4 Tanjore	264
5 Madurai Urban	107
6 Madurai North	171
7 Ramanathapuram	132
8 Tirunelveli	125
9 Tiruchirappalli	290
10 Salem	311
11 Coimbatore	332
12 The Nilgiris	28
13 Malabar	381
14 South Kanara	98
15 Government Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli.	100
16 Madras City	119
Total	3,066

Elementary school teachers belonging to Harijan community.

195 Q.—SRI A. K. SUBBIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

- (a) the number of elementary school teachers in the State; and

- (b) the number of Harijan teachers among them?

A.—(a) 91,353.

(b) 6,821.

* Printed as Appendix IX on page 490 infra.

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Absorption of permanent and officiating upper division clerks in the Revenue Department of the former Pudukkottai State.

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

- (a) the number of (1) permanent and (2) officiating upper division clerks in the Revenue Department of the former Pudukkottai State on 3rd March 1948 or 1st January 1949;

(b) the number of such officiating upper division clerks absorbed as upper division clerks in the Madras State Service after the merger;

- (c) the number not so absorbed;

(d) whether the Government have issued any order to safeguard after the merger the continuity of the officiating status of the permanent employees of the former Pudukkottai State; and

(e) if so, whether a copy of the order will be placed on the table of the House?

A.—(a) On 3rd March 1948 there were 16 permanent upper division clerks and 17 officiating upper division clerks. On 1st January 1949, there were 12 permanent upper division clerks and 21 officiating upper division clerks.

(b) Ten.

(c) Eleven.

(d) No orders have been issued safeguarding the continuity of the officiating status of the permanent employees of the Pudukkottai State as such, although there are orders to the effect that the officiating status of the permanent employees should be maintained in the case of fully qualified employees subject to the general principles governing the absorption of employees of merged States.

(e) Does not arise.

Grant of loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act and of special loans in South Arcot district.

197 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state the amount of loan given under the Agriculturists' Loans Act or other special loans in the South Arcot district in 1952?

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A.—The following are the particulars:—

	RS.
(1) Loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act	4,24,560
(2) Loan given under special loans—	
(a) Chemical fertilizer	2,39,230
(b) Interest-free loan	9,225
(c) Pumping installation	9,400
(d) Agricultural improvement	1,800
Total	6,84,215

Disposal of petitions at the jamabandi held in South Arcot district in 1952.

198 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) the cost of jamabandi held in the year 1952 in the South Arcot district;
- (b) the number of petitions received at the jamabandi;
- (c) the number of petitions disposed of; and
- (d) the number of petitions pending?

A.—(a) Rs. 16,299-11-6.

(b) 11,586.

(c) 11,586.

(d) Nil.

Extent of lands assigned to Harijans for various purposes.

199 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state the extent of lands given to Harijans for house-sites, burial grounds, agriculture and for community purposes by acquisition as well as by assignment in the State during the year 1952?

A.—A statement* showing the particulars is laid on the table of the House.

Appointment of Harijans in the Government offices in the City after the formation of the Andhra State.

200 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

- (a) the total number of gazetted officers, non-gazetted officers and menials in the State;
- (b) how many of them are Harijans; and
- (c) how many Harijans were appointed in all the offices in the City of Madras after the formation of the Andhra State?

* Printed as Appendix X on page 491 infra.

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A.—(a) & (b) The information asked for is not readily available. It has to be called for from all the offices in the whole State. It is considered that the time and labour involved in collecting the information may not be commensurate with any purpose, it may serve.

(c) 89 non-gazetted officers and 69 menials were appointed in the offices in the City of Madras after the formation of the Andhra State.

Supply of water for irrigation from the tank in Mullur village, Kollegal taluk.

201 Q.—SRI S. C. VIRUPAKSHIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the capacity of the irrigation tank in Mullur village of Kollegal taluk;

(b) the extent of nanjai lands under the said tank getting supply from it; and

(c) the extent of lands other than nanjai getting supply from it, if any?

A.—There are two tanks, viz., Doddakarai and Hallekere tanks in Mullur village of Kollegal taluk. The hon. Member has not specified the name of the tank. However the particulars of the above two tanks are given below:—

Doddakarai tank.	Hallekere tank.
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(a) Five months' supply (from August to December).	Five months' supply (from August to December).
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(b) 196.15 acres.	76.39 acres.
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(c) 50.00 acres of water rate cases.	40.00 acres of water rate cases.
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Major irrigation projects for Salem district.

202 Q.—SRI D. KRISHNAMURTHY GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the major irrigation projects for the Salem district under consideration;

(b) when they will be sanctioned;

(c) the projects that are under investigation in each of the taluks of this district;

(d) the names of the projects in respect of which investigation has already been completed and the probable dates by which they will be taken up for execution; and

(e) whether there is any proposal with the Government to construct a dam across the South Pennar river or a reservoir near Krishnagiri in Salem district?

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A.—(a) (1) Krishnagiri Reservoir Scheme.

(2) Chinnar Reservoir Scheme.

(3) Thoppiar Reservoir Scheme.

(b) The Krishnagiri Reservoir Scheme has been approved by the Planning Commission. The project report and estimates are under scrutiny for purposes of sanction. It cannot be said now when the Chinnar and Thoppiar Reservoir Schemes will be sanctioned.

Name of taluk.

Name of Scheme.

(c) Attur ... (1) Forming anicut across Swethanadhi at Viraganur limits.

(2) Kalpaganur Scheme.

(3) Restoration of breached anicut across Varattar in Thammampatti.

(4) Construction of an anicut across Vasishtanadhi.

Omalur ... (5) Restoration of breached Omalur eastern river anicut across Omalur eastern river.

(d) The following are the projects in respect of which investigation has already been completed. The stages of the schemes are given below. The probable dates by which they will be taken up for execution are not known :—

Scheme.

Stage.

(1) Krishnagiri Reservoir scheme. Plans and estimates are under scrutiny by the Chief Engineer.

(2) Chinnar Reservoir scheme. The scheme is still under examination.

(3) Thoppiar Reservoir scheme. Investigated and being recommended to the Planning Commission for inclusion in the second five year plan.

(4) Pambar Reservoir scheme. Deferred till the Sathanur and Krishnagiri Reservoir Projects have been executed and their working watched for some time.

(5) Vaniar Reservoir scheme.

(e) Yes, the Krishnagiri Reservoir Scheme.

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Statistics about Government hospitals.

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

(a) the number of Government hospitals in the State;

(b) the bed strength of each;

(c) the amount spent on each in 1952-53; and

(d) the hospitals equipped with X-Ray and Deep X-Ray plants?

A.—A statement ^a is appended.

Members of criminal tribes of South Arcot district in Pallavaram Settlement.

204. Q.—SRI M. KATTIMUTHU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) how many members of the criminal tribes of South Arcot district were brought to Pallavaram Settlement in Chingleput district under Government compulsion and how many members were registered under the Criminal Tribes Act for purposes of reformation;

(b) the nature of the work given to them to enable them to eke out their livelihood;

(c) how these settlers of Pallavaram Settlement have been living ever since this settlement was made free; and

(d) how many members of this settlement are employed and how many unemployed with the names of the places where they are employed?

A.—(a) About 500 members of criminal tribes of South Arcot were brought to Pallavaram Settlement and all of them were registered under Criminal Tribes Act for purposes of reformation.

(b) Work in the Pallavaram quarries was the chief form of labour originally proposed for the settlers but leather work was subsequently taken up as it was available and more congenial and paying than quarry labour. A few settlers were engaged in planting, watering, cleaning, fencing and road repairing.

(c) & (d) No information is available at this distance of time of 20 years.

Extent of communal lands in Malabar district.

205. Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state the extent of communal lands in Malabar district and how they are spread over in the various taluks?

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A.—The extent of communal lands in the various taluks of Malabar district is as follows:—

Chirakkal taluk	..	366.16 acres (Kalliat paramba grazing ground).
Kottayam taluk	..	Nil.
Wynaad taluk	..	47.52 acres (grazing ground in Tirunelli amsam).
Kurumbaranad taluk.	..	Nil.
Kozhikode taluk	..	10.36 acres (in Kizhakkoth and Thiruvambadi amsams).
Ernad taluk	..	Nil.
Walluvanad taluk	..	309.12 acres (revenue forest in Tiruvazhamkunnu amsam—reserved for the use of the neighbouring villagers for the purpose of providing fuel and manure, etc.).
Ponnani taluk	..	Nil.
Palghat taluk	..	Nil.
Cochin	..	Nil.

Number of suicides and deaths in Police lock-ups.

206 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the number of suicides and deaths in Police lock-ups in the State in each of the past three years?

A.—Particulars are given below:—

Year.	Total number of	
	Suicides in Police lock-ups.	Deaths in Police lock-ups (other than by suicide).
1951	2	1
1952	1	—
1953	1	5

Grant of loan for the purchase of manure.

207 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state the amount disbursed by the Government in the various districts of this State by way of loans for the purchase of manure in 1953?

A.—A statement * furnishing the information is placed on the table of the House.

* Printed as Appendix XII on page 495 infra.

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Grant of remission of rent to the lessees of Sri Srinivasa Perumal Devasthanam, Nachiyarkoil, Tanjore district.

208 Q.—SRI M. D. THIAGARAJA PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration), Tiruchirappalli, has granted a remission of 1,487 kalams of paddy worth about Rs. 16,000 to the lessees of Sri Srinivasa Perumal Devasthanam, Nachiyarkoil, Tanjore district, for the fasli 1362;

(b) whether any representation has been received by the Government objecting to this remission; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

A.—(a) The trustees of the devasthanam passed a resolution by a majority remitting 20 per cent of the rent of 7,435 kalams of paddy due from the lessees for each of the faslis 1362 and 1363. The quantity of paddy remitted worked out to 1,487 kalams.

(b) The Government have not received any such representation; but a representation from Sri M. D. Thiagaraja Pillai, M.L.A., was received by the Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department.

(c) The Commissioner who looked into the matter found that the remission was covered by the terms of the lease and justified by the increase in the wages due to labourers and the waram due to the cultivators. He has accordingly informed the trustees that the leases might be continued.

Extent of lands under Kumri cultivation in Salem district.

209 Q.—SRI K. V. RAMASWAMY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the extent of lands under Kumri cultivation in Salem district; and

(b) the persons who are cultivating them, the length of time during which they have been so cultivating them, and the terms on which they are doing so?

A.—(a) The total extent of land under Kumri cultivation in Salem district at present is 544.40 acres.

(b) 252 persons are cultivating the above area. The length of time during which they have been so cultivating varies; the earliest lease dates from 1948.

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As regards the terms on which Kumri cultivation is being done a permit is issued in every case under section 21 of the Madras Forest Act laying down certain conditions for observance by the Kumridars. The main condition is that the Kumridars should raise forest species in the areas given to them.

Assignment of lands to Harijans in Ponneri taluk.

210 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state the number of applications received from Harijans in Ponneri taluk for assignment of land for cultivation and the number of Harijans to whom land was assigned during the year 1952-53?

A.—Twenty-five applications were received but no lands have been assigned.

Assignment of house-sites to Harijans in Ponneri taluk.

211 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state the number of applications received from the Harijans of Ponneri taluk for the assignment of house-sites and the number of Harijans to whom house-sites were assigned during the year 1952?

A.—(1) Number of applications received from the Harijans in Ponneri taluk in 1952 for assignment of house-sites. 16

(2) Number of Harijans to whom house-sites were given. 16

Officers working under Block Development Officers under National Extension Service Scheme and Community Projects Scheme.

212 Q.—SRI K. VINAYAKAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Block Development Officers in the State are Gazetted Officers or Non-gazetted Officers;

(b) the status of the Officers in charge of the National Extension Scheme;

(c) the amount allotted to be spent for each Development Block within the prescribed period;

(d) the amount allotted to be spent for each National Extension Scheme within the prescribed period; and

(e) the different categories of subordinates and their number under Block Development Officers and National Extension Scheme Officers?

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A.—(a) & (b) The Block Development Officers under the National Extension Service Scheme are Gazetted Officers, while those under the Community Projects Scheme are non-gazetted. The question of upgrading the latter as Gazetted Officers is under consideration.

(c) Rs. 15 lakhs for a period of three years.

(d) Rs. 7.5 lakhs for a period of three years.

(e) The information is as follows:—

(i) Under the Block Development Officers under the Community Projects Scheme—

(1) Social Education Organizer ...	1
(2) Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies ...	1
(3) Veterinary Assistant Surgeon ...	1
(4) Agricultural Demonstrator ...	1
(5) Engineering Supervisor ...	1
(6) Upper division clerk ...	1
(7) Lower division clerk-cum-store-keeper ...	1
(8) Village guides ...	12
(9) Typist ...	1
(10) Peons ...	3
(11) Jeep driver ...	1
(12) Sevaks ...	3
(13) Health Inspector ...	1
(14) Health Visitor (except in Athur Block) ...	1
(15) Maternity Assistants ...	4 *

* Three in Athur Block and one in Tirukalikundram Block.

(ii) Under the Block Development Officers under the National Extension Service Scheme—

(1) Extension Officer for Agriculture ...	1
(2) Extension Officer for Animal Husbandry ...	1
(3) Extension Officer for Co-operation and Village Panchayats ...	1
(4) Social Education Organizer (Man) ...	1
(5) Social Education Organizer (Woman) ...	1
(6) Extension Service Supervisor-cum-Junior Engineer ...	1
(7) Grama Sevaks (Grade I) ...	3
(8) Grama Sevaks (Grade II) ...	7
(9) Accountant-cum-Storekeeper ...	1
(10) Typist-cum-clerk ...	1
(11) Peons ...	8
(12) Jeep driver ...	1

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Strength of the staff and workers in the Neyveli Lignite Mines Project.

213 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of workers working in the Neyveli Lignite Mines Project; and

(b) the number of workers under contract system, the number of workers under daily wages system and the number of workers and the number of staff on monthly salary and their terms of appointment?

A.—(a) 681.

(b) (i) Number of workers under contractors—193.

(ii) Number of workers under daily wages system—414.

(iii) Number of workers on monthly salary—74.

(iv) Number of staff on monthly salary—

(1) Gazetted—10.

(2) Non-gazetted—113.

(3) Other staff—25.

All the appointments made in the Lignite Project are purely temporary.

Number of non-gazetted officers in the Excise Department.

214 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state the number of non-gazetted officers under various categories (Sub-Inspectors, Inspectors, Superintendents, clerks, etc.), in the Department of Excise and the number belonging to the Harijan community?

A.—A statement * showing the number of non-gazetted staff in the various categories in the Excise and Prohibition department and the number of Harijans among them is placed on the table of the House.

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Slum improvement works undertaken by the City Improvement Trust.

215 Q.—SRI S. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of slum improvement works undertaken by the City Improvement Trust in the City of Madras from its inception up to this date; and

(b) the details of the improvements effected by the said Board?

* Printed as Appendix XIII on page 496 infra.

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A.—(a) The Madras City Improvement Trust has so far framed fourteen schemes for improving slums in the City. Out of these, it has executed one scheme in full and four schemes in part.

(b) The details of the improvements effected so far by the Trust are given below:—

(1) *Cox Cheri Improvement Scheme.*—This slum was originally occupied by about 120 families. In order to clear this slum, 2 blocks of buildings with 24 apartments in each, have been constructed by the Trust after clearing a part of the area. A few families have been re-housed in half-a-ground plots formed out of a well-laid layout in a site owned by the Trust in Kodambakkam. Amenities such as public latrines, roads, water-supply and street-lighting have been provided in the area. As the remaining families refused to go out of the scheme area, 2 blocks containing 40 cheap apartments each are being constructed in the area, and these families will be accommodated therein on a rent of Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 per mensem. All the 48 apartments constructed in the scheme area had been let out on a rent of Rs. 42 per mensem per apartment to middle-class people, in view of the fact that the economic rent fixed is not within the reach of these ex-slum dwellers.

(2) *Mandavalli Street Scheme.*—This is a street scheme framed for the purpose of clearing a slum and also for providing house-sites for the poor and middle-class people. All the displaced families, about 350 in number, have been provided with alternative sites. All amenities such as drainage, street-lighting and water-supply are being provided for the area.

(3) *Mowbrays Road Area Improvement Scheme.*—The sanctioned scheme contemplated clearance of a slum known as the Kattukoil Cheri, and also for providing house-sites to the various categories of people. But, subsequently the slum had to be excluded from the scope of the scheme on a representation from the residents of the area. The slum will be taken up for development in due course after some of the middle-class plots have been sold.

(4) *Mambalam (South) Area Improvement Scheme.*—This scheme contemplates the clearance of a big slum extending from Venkatanarayana Road up

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to the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education all along the Mount Road, and inhabited by about 800 families. There was a big dried-up lake in the area, with a huge earthen bund extending to a depth of about 300 feet. The earthen bund has been cut up by a bull-dozer, and the face of this locality has changed by the execution of the scheme. The slum dwellers in this area have been resettled in an orderly manner, after formation of new streets, etc. Almost all the dehouseed families have been provided with half-a-ground plots leased on monthly rent. Street lights and street taps have been provided. Sewer mains also have been laid.

- (5) *Soorsha Makhan (Vepery) Improvement Scheme.*—This is a general improvement scheme framed for the improvement of the slum in Nallamuthu Achari street. Roads have been formed. Amenities such as sewerage, street lighting and water-supply have been provided for the area. The execution of this scheme has been completed.

Sinking of artesian wells in Chidambaram and Vriddhachalam taluks.

216 Q.—SRI G. VAGHEESAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any scheme before the Government for sinking more artesian wells in Chidambaram and Vriddhachalam taluks;

(b) if so, the approximate dates of commencement and final execution of the works;

(c) the average approximate cost per artesian well; and

(d) the names of villages in which artesian wells are proposed to be sunk?

A.—(a) A scheme for the sinking of 25 more artesian wells in Chidambaram and Vriddhachalam taluks in the South Arcot district is under the consideration of the Government.

(b) The scheme has not yet been sanctioned. It is still under examination.

(c) Rs. 10,000.

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(d) The villages provisionally selected are as follows:—

Chidambaram taluk.	Vriddhachalam taluk.
1 Kattalai.	9 Dharmanallur.
2 Nellikottai.	10 Villakkappadi.
3 Erumbur.	11 Uyyakundravi.
4 Chinna Nerkunam.	12 Kottagam.
5 Palayamkottai Melpadhi.	13 Ko. Adanur.
6 Perur.	14 Te. Pavalangudi.
7 Kanur.	15 Sathapady.
8 Valayamadevi Melpadi and Kilpadi.	16 Mummudisholagam.

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

II.—SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE.

MR. SPEAKER:—“I have placed 60 questions on the agenda for to-morrow. Day after to-morrow, which will probably be the last day of the present sitting, I want to place on the agenda the rest of the questions to which answers have been received. The number of such questions will be about 250. If we sit on Monday also, I will have to place before the House 100 questions on Friday and the rest on Monday. I wish to know from the Hon. the Leader of the House whether we will be sitting on Monday.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“I think we should rise on the 13th. Many hon. Members have expressed their wish to go back to their homes on the 13th.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—“There are many hon. Members on this side who want that we should sit even on Monday.”

SRI A. RATNAM:—“There are too many Bills to be discussed. To-morrow is a non-official day.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—“The time for transaction of non-official business has been cut short.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“No. We are sitting for five hours tomorrow.”

SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI:—“No, Sir. There will be only four hours, from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“If so desired, we can have the sitting from 8-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM:—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த 12-05 பில்லா போர்டு சட்டத்தின் திருத்த மசோதாவிற்கு கொடுத்திருக்கக்கூடிய பில்லா திருத்தங்களைப் பார்த்தால் இன்று முழுவதும் இதைப்பற்றி விவாதித்தாலும் இன்றைக்குள் அது நிறைவேற்றப்படுமா என்பதே சந்தேகத்தில் இருக்கிறது. மேலும், நாளைக்கு உத்தியோகப் பற்றற்ற தீர்மானங்கள் வர இருக்கின்றன. ஜில்லா போர்டு தேர்தல் போட்டு முறையைப்பற்றிய விவாதம் இருக்கிறது. மற்ற சில சிறு மசோதாக்களும் இருக்கின்றன. அவற்றையெல்லாம்

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திங்கட்கிழமையன்று எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் உதவியாக இருக்கும். இதர கேள்விகளுக்கும் மந்திரிகள் பதில் கொடுத்தமாதிரியும் இருக்கும். ஆகவே, சர்க்கார் கட்டித் தலைவர் அவர்கள் இந்த யோசனையை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளுமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Let us see the progress we make to-day. Then, we shall decide the question.”

III.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION re

SALE OF ASSETS OF THE MADRAS ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member Sri M. Kalyanasundaram has given notice of the following adjournment motion :—

“ I move that the House be adjourned to discuss an urgent matter of public importance, namely, the failure of the Government to prevent the sale of the assets of the Tramways to scrap iron merchants to the detriment of the revival of Tramways and also to the proper realisation of the dues of the Government from the said Company.”

Where is the urgency in the matter? How are the Government responsible for this? ”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்தப் பிரச்சனை மிகவும் அவசரமானது ; சர்க்கார் இதற்கு நேரடியான பொறுப்பு உடையவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். டிராம்வே கம்பெனியின் சொத்துக்களின் விற்பனையைத் தடை செய்வதற்கு இப்பொழுதும் சந்தர்ப்பம் இருக்கிறது. சர்க்கார் முயற்சி எடுத்து ஹைகோர்ட்டுக்கு மனுப் போட்டு புல் பெஞ்சுக்கு அப்பீல் செய்தார்களானால், அந்த விற்பனையைத் தடை செய்து வைக்கமுடியும். இது விஷயத்தில் சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டியதன் அவசியத்தை அவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டும் என்பதற்காகத்தான் இந்த ஒத்திவைப்புப் பிரேரணையைக் கொடுத்து நான் விவாதிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கின்றேன். இது மிக மிக முக்கியமான பிரச்சனை என்பதைத் தாங்களும் ஒப்புக்கொள்வீர்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன்.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ சட்டசபை விதிகளுக்குப்பட்டு, இந்த விஷயம் இப்பொழுது விவாதத்திற்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்வதற்கான அவசரம் இல்லை என்று நினைக்கிறேன்.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இது மிக முக்கியமான பிரச்சனை ; அவசரமாக விவாதிக்கப்பட வேண்டிய பிரச்சனையும் ஆகும். ஏனென்றால், உடனடியாக சர்க்கார் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கத் தவறுவார்களானால், டிராம்வேக்கள் விற்கப்பட்டு அவைகள் அகற்றப்பட்டுவிடும். இன்று காலை எனக்கு ஒரு செய்தி வந்திருக்கிறது. பம்பாயிலிருந்து வந்திருக்கக்கூடிய பழைய இரும்பு வியாபாரிகள் இயந்திரங்களை அப்புறப்படுத்துவதற்கு ஆரம்பித்துவிட்டார்களென்றும், பழைய இயந்திரங்களை யெல்லாம் உடைப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்துகொண்டிருப்பதாகவும் செய்தி வந்திருக்கிறது. அதனால் ஆத்திரமடைந்து, கவலை கொண்ட சென்னை நகரவாசிகளும், டிராம்வே தொழிலாளிகளும் அந்த இயந்திரங்களை அப்புறப்படுத்துவதைத் தடுப்பதற்காகவேண்டி சத்தியாக்கிரகம் செய்யும் நோக்கத்துடன் திரண்டுகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதையும் கேள்விப்படுகிறேன். இவையெல்லாம் உண்மையில் நம்முடைய நகரத்தின் அமைதியைக் குலைக்கக்கூடிய பிரச்சனை யாகும் என்பதை சர்க்கார் கவனிக்கவேண்டும்.

“ இதற்கு சர்க்கார் எப்படிப் பொறுப்பு என்று தாங்கள் கேட்கலாம், நம்முடைய முதல் அமைச்சர் ஸ்ரீ காமராஜ் நாடார் அவர்கள் பதவிக்கு வந்த பிறகு, டிராம் வண்டிகள் மீண்டும் ஓட்டப்படும் என்ற புது நம்

[Sri M. Kalyanasundram] 11th August 1954]

பிக்கையை அளித்து வந்தார்கள். சமீபகாலத்தில் அவர்கள் கொடுத்த உறுதிமொழியை அந்த நம்பிக்கையைப் பலப்படுத்துவதாக இருந்தது. ஆனால், திடீரென்று நேற்று ஹைகோர்ட்டு தீர்ப்பைப் பார்க்கும்போது சர்க்கார் எடுத்திருக்கக்கூடிய நடவடிக்கைகள் சந்தேகத்திற்கு இடமாக இருக்கிறது. ஏற்கெனவேயுள்ள மந்திரிசபை டிராம் வண்டிகளை ஓட்டுவதில்லை என்று முடிவு எடுத்திருந்தது. அதே முடிவுதான் இன்னும் இருந்து வருகிறது என்பது ஹைகோர்ட்டின் முன்பு சர்க்கார் வக்கீல் நடந்துகொண்ட மாதிரியிலிருந்து வெளியாகிறது. சர்க்கார் வக்கீல், இந்த விற்பனையை ஆட்சேபிக்கவில்லை. ஜனங்களுடைய தொந்தரவுக்காக பயந்து ஆட்சேபினை மனம் ஒன்றை சர்க்கார் போட்டிருந்தாலும்கூட, சர்க்கார் வக்கீல், ‘சர்க்கார் டிராம் வண்டிகளை எடுத்து நடத்துவதற்குத் தயாராய் இருக்கிறார்கள், அல்லது கார்ப்பரேஷன் நடத்துவதாயிருந்தால் அதற்கு அனுமதி அளிப்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் தயாராயிருக்கிறது’ என்று உறுதிமொழி கொடுத்திருந்தால் நேற்று ஹைகோர்ட்டு நீதிபதி அந்த விற்பனையைத் தடை செய்வதற்கு தயாராய் இருந்த விவரங்களை நான் அங்குள்ள வக்கீல் மூலமாகத் தெரிந்துகொண்டேன். சர்க்காருக்கு டிராம் கம்பெனியிலிருந்து வர வேண்டிய பணம் பாக்கியிருக்கிறது.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ உங்களுடைய ஒத்திவைப்புப் பிரேரணையின் தகுதியையும், அது எப்படி அவசரமான விஷயம் என்பதையும் மாதிரி சொல்லவேண்டும்.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“ இந்தப் பிரச்சனை அவசரமானது. ஏனென்றால் சர்க்காருக்குச் சேரவேண்டிய பணம் வந்து சேரவில்லை. பணம் வரவேண்டிய பாக்கி வந்து சேராமலிருக்கக்கூடிய ஆபத்து இப்பொழுது வந்திருக்கிறது. இயந்திரங்களை யெல்லாம் இப்பொழுது அவர்கள் அப்புறப்படுத்திக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இதைத் தடுப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டியது அவர்கள் பொறுப்பும் கடமையும் ஆகும்.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Let not the hon. Member go into the merits of the question. It is the duty of the Government to collect their dues and they know how to collect them. So, I think this motion does not come under the rules.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“ சர்க்கார் அலட்சியமாக இருந்தால் அதை எடுத்துக்காட்டவேண்டியது இந்தச் சபையினுடைய பொறுப்பு. இயந்திரங்கள் அப்புறப்படுத்தப்படுவதின் விளைவாக தொழிலாளிகள் 1,800 பேர்களுக்கு வேலையை இழந்ததற்காக நஷ்ட ஈடு கொடுக்கவேண்டிய பிரச்சனை இருக்கிறது. அதை ரெவின்யூ நடவடிக்கை மூலம் சர்க்கார் எடுத்து வசூல் செய்து கொடுத்திருக்கமுடியும். அதற்கும் உத்தரவாதம் இல்லை. சர்க்காருக்கு வரவேண்டிய பாக்கிப் பணத்திற்கும் யாதொரு உத்தரவாதமும் இல்லை. ஏனென்றால் இனிமேல் டிராம் வண்டிகள் ஓட முடியாது என்ற முடிவும் தெளிவாகிவிட்டது.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ If the hon. Member wants to discuss the question of revival of tramways, he can bring forward a separate resolution. It is a fit matter for a resolution.” 12.10 p.m.

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“ It is only to discuss that subject and to put up proposals that I want you to adjourn the House so that we can discuss this matter for two hours. It is exactly for this purpose I have brought forward this adjournment motion.”

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, evidently the hon. Member on the opposite side is under a misapprehension with regard to the facts of this case. The company is under liquidation

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [11th August 1954]

and the matter is before the court. The entire property and assets belonging to the company have to be disposed of under the directions of the court. The only thing that we can do is to make representations before the court. We have made representations and the Corporation has also made representations to the court. The Judge has given his judgment. Certainly, this is not the place where the judgment can be discussed. The question of filing an appeal and other questions are to be considered separately and cannot be raised by a motion like the one given notice of by the hon. Member on the floor of the House. Even with regard to the two points raised in the adjournment motion, I am afraid that this is not the forum where we can discuss those points. Moreover, I wish to point out that this is not a matter of urgent public importance."

MR. SPEAKER:—"As for the first part of the adjournment motion, viz., revival of tramways, it is a fit subject to be considered by a separate resolution. As for the second part, it is the duty of the Government to collect dues and they know how to do it. For these reasons, the questions raised in the adjournment motion are not of urgent public importance. So I rule the motion out of order."

IV.—GOVERNMENT MOTIONS.

ELECTION OF ONE MEMBER OF THE ASSEMBLY TO THE BOARD OF INDUSTRIES.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Sir, I move—
'That as Sri S. S. Ramasami Padayachi, M.L.A., has resigned his membership on the Board of Industries having accepted the Office of Minister, in accordance with section 3 (1) (h) of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, 1922 (Madras Act V of 1923), and rule 3 of the rules framed thereunder, this Assembly do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Speaker to elect one person to be the Assembly's representative on the Board of Industries constituted under the Act.'"

MR. SPEAKER—"The question is—

'That as Sri S. S. Ramasami Padayachi, M.L.A., has resigned his membership on the Board of Industries having accepted the Office of Minister, in accordance with section 3 (1) (h) of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, 1922 (Madras Act V of 1923), and rule 3 of the rules framed thereunder, this Assembly do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Speaker to elect one person to be the Assembly's representative on the Board of Industries constituted under the Act.'"

The motion was put and carried.

11th August 1954]

MR. SPEAKER:—"In accordance with the regulations framed by me for the holding of elections according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, 1 fix 3 p.m., Thursday, the 12th August 1954, as the time within which nomination papers of candidates for election of one member to the Board of Industries should reach the Secretary. Nomination forms can be had on application to the Secretary.

"If the number of candidates nominated exceeds the number of seats to be filled, namely, one, a poll will be taken on Friday, the 13th August 1954, between the hours of 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. to 5 p.m."

V.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

(1) THE MADRAS DISTRICT BOARDS (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL, 1954.

* THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASAMI PADAYACHI:—"Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to move—

That the Madras District Boards (Second Amendment) Bill^a, 1954, be taken into consideration at once.'

"The ordinary elections to district boards, based on the adult franchise, will be held during the months of September and October 1954. The number of persons contesting the elections will be considerable, and the election campaign and propaganda will be almost unceasing till the last hour of the poll, in which case breaches of peace and disorder may arise. The same elaborate arrangements as for the State Legislative Assembly elections have, therefore, to be made. For the smooth and efficient conduct of these elections, it is considered necessary to prohibit public meetings on the dates of poll and the canvassing of votes in or near the polling stations, to deal with disorderly conduct in or near the polling stations and to empower the Special Officers of District Boards or other specified responsible officials to requisition vehicles, premises, etc., on the lines of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (Central Act XLIII of 1951). Reasonable compensation will be paid to owners whose vehicles or buildings are so requisitioned.

"The Representation of the People Act, 1951, does not apply to district board elections, and there are no analogous provisions, either under the Madras District Boards Act, 1920, or in the rules for the election of members of district boards framed thereunder. Hence legislation is necessary to make provision in the Madras District Boards Act, 1920, in that regard. I accordingly move that the Madras District Boards (Second Amendment) Bill, 1954, be taken into consideration at once."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'That the Madras District Boards (Second Amendment) Bill, 1954, be taken into consideration at once.'"

^a Published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 6th August 1954.

[11th August 1954]

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—“ Sir, I move the following amendment standing in my name :—

‘ That the Madras District Boards (Second Amendment) Bill, 1954, be taken into consideration this day six months.’ ”

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—“ I second the amendment, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Motion moved—

‘ That the Madras District Boards (Second Amendment) Bill, 1954, be taken into consideration this day six months.’ ”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ Sir, I move the following amendment standing in my name :—

‘ That the Madras District Boards (Second Amendment) Bill, 1954, be circulated to elicit public opinion thereon.’ ”

SRI K. V. RAMASWAMY :—“ I second the amendment, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Motion moved—

‘ That the Madras District Boards (Second Amendment) Bill, 1954, be circulated to elicit public opinion thereon.’ ”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“ Sir, I move the following amendment standing in my name :—

‘ That the Madras District Boards (Second Amendment) Bill, 1954, be referred to a Select Committee for the purpose of bringing it into conformity with the Representation of the People Act, 1951.’ ”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ I second the amendment, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Motion moved—

‘ That the Madras District Boards (Second Amendment) Bill, 1954, be referred to a Select Committee for the purpose of bringing it into conformity with the Representation of the People Act, 1951.’ ”

2-17 p.m. SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த மசோதாவை எதிர்க்க வேண்டியிருப்பதைக் குறித்து நான் சிறிது வருத்தப்படுகிறேன். இந்த மசோதாவில் இருக்கக்கூடிய விஷயங்களைக் குறித்து ஆட்சேபணை இல்லை. சர்க்கார் சில அதிகாரங்களைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறது. அவைகளைக் கொடுப்பதற்கு எங்களுக்கு ஆட்சேபணை கிடையாது. ஆனால், அவர்கள் சொல்லக்கூடிய நோக்கம் இருக்கிறதே அதற்கும் அவர்களுடைய செய்கைக்கும் சம்பந்தம் இருக்கிறதா என்று பார்த்தால், அப்படி இல்லை என்பதை அவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர வேண்டியிருக்கிறது.

“ தேர்தல் நடக்க இருப்பதால் இந்த மசோதாவின்மீது விவாதத்தை நீடித்துக்கொண்டிருக்க முடியாது; அப்படியிருக்கும்போது அதைப் பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டிக்கு விடுவதோ பொதுஜன அபிப்பிராயத்திற்கு

[11th August 1954] [Sri M. Kalyanasundram]

விடுவதோ, இன்னும் ஆறு மாதத்திற்கு இதை ஒத்திப்போடுவதோ கூடாது. அப்படிச் செய்தால், தேர்தலுக்குக் குந்தகமாக இருக்கும் என்று சர்க்கார் கட்சியினர் கூறலாம். அவர்களுக்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய சங்கடத்தை நான் உணராமல் இல்லை. இருந்தாலும், இந்த மசோதாவை பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டிக்கு விட்டு, ஆலோசனை செய்தால் நன்றாக இருக்கும். இன்னும் இரண்டே இரண்டு திங்களில் பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டியின் ஆலோசனையை முடித்துக்கொண்டு, 16-ந்தேதி அன்றைக்கே இந்த மசோதாவை நாம் நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு முடியும் என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். ஆகவே, நான் சொல்லக்கூடிய ஆட்சேபணைகளைச் சிறிது கூர்ந்து கவனிக்குமாறு மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“ என் அந்தமாதிரி நான் சொல்லவேண்டியிருக்கிறதென்றால், மத்தியப் பார்லிமென்டில் நிறைவேற்றியிருக்கக்கூடிய 1951-வது வருஷத்திய மக்கள் பிரதிநிதித்துவ சட்டத்திற்கேற்ப இந்தத் திருத்தங்கள் இருக்கிறதென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அது உண்மையா என்றால், இல்லை. சில அம்சங்களில் மட்டும் அதில் இருக்கக்கூடியதை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். எது சர்க்காருக்கு அனுசூலமாக இருக்குமோ அதையெல்லாம் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு, மக்களுக்கு—வோட்டர்களுக்கு—கொடுக்கக்கூடிய அனுசூலங்களையெல்லாம் இதில் நிராகரித்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவேதான் நான் இதை பலமாக ஆட்சேபிக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது.

“ வோட்டு போடும் விஷயத்தில் ஒழுங்கீனமான முறையில் நடந்து கொண்டால் அவைகளைத் தடுப்பதற்கு, அதில் இருக்கக்கூடிய திருத்தங்களை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டிருந்தால் எங்களுக்கு எந்தவிதமான ஆட்சேபணையும் இருக்காது. 1951-வது வருஷத்திய மக்கள் பிரதிநிதித்துவச் சட்டத்திலுள்ள எல்லா ஷரத்துக்களையும் அப்படியே சேர்த்துக் கொண்டிருப்பார்களேயானால், எங்களுக்கு எந்தவிதமான ஆட்சேபணையும் இல்லாமல் மசோதாவை நிறைவேற்றியிருக்கலாம். அதற்கு எங்களுடைய ஆதரவும் கிடைத்திருக்கும். அதற்குப் பதிலாக சில அம்சங்களை மட்டும் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு, தேர்தல் போன்ற ஜீவநாடியாக உள்ள அம்சங்களைக் கைவிட்டு இருப்பதன் நோக்கம் என்ன என்று எங்களுக்குப் புரியவில்லை. ஜனநாயகம் என்பது பேச்சளவிலே இருக்கிறதென்பதில் ஜனநாயக முறையில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கக்கூடிய உரிமைகளை மக்கள் அனுபவிக்கமுடியாத அளவுக்கு இந்த மசோதா கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று—என்னுடைய பொறுப்பு எல்லாவற்றையும் உணர்ந்து—சர்க்கார்மீது குற்றஞ் சாட்டுகிறேன். நடைமுறையும் அதைத் தான் காட்டுகிறது.

“ இதற்கு ஒரு உதாரணம் கொடுக்க விரும்புகிறேன். வகுப்புவாதத்தை உபயோகப்படுத்தி, ஜாதி வெறியைக் கிளப்பி வோட்டு சேகரிப்பது தவறு என்று மக்கள் சபையினுடைய சட்டத்தில் இருக்கிறது. அந்த அம்சமானது இந்த மசோதாவில் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளப்படாமல் கைவிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதன் காரணமாக இவர்கள் தேர்தல் காலத்தில் ஜாதி வெறியையும், இன வெறியையும் கிளப்பிவிட்டு வோட்டு கேட்கக் கூடிய சங்கடம் இருக்கிறது. ஒழுங்கீனமான முறையில் வகுப்புவாத வெறியைத் தூண்டிவிட்டு வோட்டுக் கேட்பது தவறு என்கிற அந்த ஷரத்தை இவர்கள் இந்த மசோதாவில் சேர்க்காமல் இருப்பது எதைக் காட்டுகிறது என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். மத்திய பார்லிமென்ட் இயற்றியுள்ள சட்டத்தில் காணப்படும் இந்த அம்சமானது, இதில் விடப்பட்டிருப்பதால், தேர்தல் காலத்திலே ஒழுங்கீனமான வோட்டு சேகரிக்கும் செயல்களை ஆதரிப்பதுதான் இந்த சர்க்காருடைய கொள்கையாக இருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அம்மாதிரி ஒழுங்கீனமான காரியங்களைத் தடுப்பதற்குவேண்டிய அந்த ஷரத்தை இந்த மசோதாவில் சேர்ப்பதற்கு அவர்களுக்குத் தைரியம் இல்லை; இஷ்டம் இல்லை. அவற்றையெல்லாம் பேசாமல் விட்டுவிட்டார்கள்.

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12-21 p.m. “இன்னும் வோட்டு முறையைப்பற்றி நம்முடைய ராஜ்யத்திலே பலத்த எதிர்ப்பு இருந்துவருகிறது. ஒரு வோட்டு முறையை சர்க்காருக்கு கொடுத்திருக்கக்கூடிய விதி செய்யும் அதிகாரத்திற்கு விட்டு இருப்பது என்ன ஜனநாயகம் என்பதை என்னால் புரிந்துகொள்ள முடியவில்லை. 1920-வது வருஷத்திய சட்டத்தில் 199-வது விதியின்படி இந்தச் சட்டத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய கொள்கைகளுக்கு முரணாகாமல் விதிசெய்வதற்கு சர்க்காருக்கு அதிகாரம் இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் நம்முடைய சர்க்கார் அந்த அதிகாரத்தைப் பயன்படுத்தி ஒரு மந்திரி அவர்கள் தங்களுடைய பேரூ முனையினால் ஒரு உத்திரவைப் போட்டு வோட்டுமுறையை மாற்றிவிட்டார்கள். எப்படி ஜனநாயக மரியாதையுடையவர்கள் இதை ஏற்றுக் கொள்வார்கள் என்பது எனக்குப் புரியவில்லை. இதன் விளைவு என்ன? வயது வந்தோர்களுக்கு வோட்டுரிமை கொடுக்கப்பட்டபோதிலும் கிராமப் பகுதிகளில் நம்முடைய விவசாய மக்கள் பெரும்பான்மையானவர்கள் எழுதப்படிக்கத்தெரியாதவர்களாயிருக்கிறார்கள். சின்னங்களைக்கூட புரிந்துகொண்டு வோட்டுப்போடத்தெரியாத மக்கள் அபேட்சகர்களின் பெயருக்கு எதிரே பாலட் காசுதத்தில் குறிபோடுவது என்பது சுலபமான காரியம் அல்ல. பென்சிலையோ பேனாவையோ சரியாக உபயோகப்படுத்த முடியாத அளவுக்கு நம் நாட்டு சாதாரண மக்களுடைய கல்வி அறிவு இருக்கிறது. இந்த நிலைமையில் பாலட் காசுதத்தில் குறிப்பிட்ட கட்டத்தில் குறிபோடவேண்டும் என்றால் அது எப்படி முடியும்?

“இந்த சமயத்தில் சபையின் கவனத்திற்கு கொண்டுவருவது என்ன வென்றால் முறையை மாற்றியிருப்பதை ஆட்சேபிக்கிறேன். விதியை மாற்றுவதற்கு அவசியம் இல்லை. ஆனால் விதியை மாற்றியிருக்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் தேர்தல் காலத்தில் ஒழுங்கீனமான நடவடிக்கைகள் தேர்தல் குற்றத்தின் கீழ் வரும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். வண்டிகளை உபயோகித்து வோட்டர்களை கொண்டுவருவது, வாகனங்களை உபயோகித்து வோட்டர்களை வோட்டுசெய்யும்படி நிர்வகிப்பது ஆகியவை மத்திய சர்க்கார் சட்டப்படி தடைசெய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் இங்கு அதைப்பற்றி ஒன்றுமே பேசப்படவில்லை. இந்தியன் பீஸ்ல் கோடின் கீழ் குற்றமாக இருந்தால் இதைப்பற்றி வற்புறுத்தியிருக்கமாட்டோம்; மத்திய பார்லிமென்டுடைய ஒரு சட்டத்தின் கீழ்தான் இது குற்றமாக கருதப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதையும் சேர்த்தால்தான் இந்த திருத்தத்தினுடைய நோக்கமும் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொல்லும் நோக்கமும் நிறைவேறும். ஆகவே நாங்கள் ஆட்சேபிப்பது காலம் கடத்தவேண்டுமென்பதற்காகவோ மந்திரிசபைக்கு சங்கடத்தை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்பதற்காகவோ அல்ல. தேர்தல் இப்பொழுது நடக்காமல் ஒத்திப்போடவேண்டும் என்கிற ஒரு குறுகிய நோக்கத்தோடு இதை நாங்கள் ஆட்சேபிப்பதாக யாரும் நினைக்கவேண்டாம். வேண்டுமானால் கட்சிப்பிரசாரத்திற்கு அவர்கள் அப்படி சொல்லிக்கொள்ளலாம். அதைப்பற்றி எனக்கு ஆட்சேபமில்லை. ஜில்லா போர்டுகளுக்கு தேர்தல் நடைபெற வேண்டுமென்று இதற்கு முன்னதாகவே நாங்கள் வற்புறுத்தியிருக்கிறோம். தேர்தல் சீக்கிரம் நடைபெறவேண்டும் என்பதுதான் எங்களுடைய நோக்கம். சர்க்கார் தேர்தலை சீக்கிரம் நடத்துவதற்கு நாங்கள் எந்த விதமான இடையூறு செய்வதற்கும் தயாராயில்லை. இருந்தாலும் தேர்தல் சீக்கிரமாக நடைபெறவேண்டுமென்ற அவசரத்தையொட்டி ஜனநாயக உரிமைகளை பறிக்கக்கூடிய முறையிருக்கிறதே, அதை அனுமதிக்கமுடியாது என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு இந்த மசோதாவை நாங்கள் பலமாக எதிர்க்கிறோம். அதை செலக்ட் கமிட்டிக்கு விடவேண்டுமென்ற யோசனையை மந்திரி அவர்கள் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“There is a mistake in the order of business. The Hon. Minister Sri Parameswaran should have moved the motion standing in his name first. He may do so now and we will continue the discussion of the Madras District Boards (Second Amendment) Bill afterwards.”

11th August 1954]

IV.—GOVERNMENT MOTIONS—cont.

(2) AMENDMENT TO SCHEDULE TO THE MADRAS MOTOR VEHICLES (TAXATION OF PASSENGERS AND GOODS) ACT, 1952 (MADRAS ACT XVI OF 1952).

* THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

‘That the following draft of a rule proposed to be made by the Government of Madras under Section 4 (2) of the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act, 1952 (Madras Act XVI of 1952), amending the Schedule to the said Act, be approved :—

DRAFT RULE.

“In the said Schedule, for sub-rule (3) of rule 1, the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely :—

‘(3) The amount of the composition fee calculated with reference to clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-rule (1) for the quarters ending with the 31st December 1953, the 31st March 1954, the 30th June 1954 and the 30th September 1954 in respect of public carrier vehicles and for the quarters ending with the 31st December 1953, the 31st March 1954, and the 30th June 1954 in respect of stage carriages, which until the 30th September 1953 were plying on routes which have become inter-State routes as a result of the formation of the Andhra State with effect from the 1st October 1953, shall be payable at the same rate at which and at the same places where it was being paid for the quarter ending with the 30th September 1953.’ ” ” ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“I am going to put the motion to the vote of the House. The question is—

‘That the following draft of a rule proposed to be made by the Government of Madras under Section 4 (2) of the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act, 1952 (Madras Act XVI of 1952), amending the Schedule to the said Act, be approved :—

DRAFT RULE.

“In the said Schedule, for sub-rule (3) of rule 1, the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely :—

‘(3) The amount of the composition fee calculated with reference to clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-rule (1) for the quarters ending with the 31st December 1953, the 31st March 1954, the 30th June 1954 and the 30th September 1954 in respect of public carrier vehicles and for the quarters ending with the 31st December 1953, the 31st March 1954, and the 30th June 1954 in respect of stage carriages, which until the 30th September 1953 were plying on routes which have become inter-State routes as a result of

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ This is not an isolated incident. How the Government's mind is working is very clear. I respectfully submit that no reasonable person would support this piece of legislation because the Government, the Congress Government, are not sincere. They have no political honesty. This is a political manœuvre to defeat all the opposition parties. Let me give this

[Sri K. P. Gopalan] [11th August 1954]

warning. Whatever measures the Congress Government may bring forward for this purpose, the people will react very sharply and let the Government remember that their party is going to be defeated at the district board elections. With these words, I oppose the Bill and hope that all hon. Members here, including Congress Members, will oppose the Bill."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I fix a time-limit of five minutes for each Member."

12-35 * SRI A. RATNAM :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, 12-35
ப.ம. டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட் போர்டு சட்டம் புது 4-எ சாப்டரின் கீழ் 59-எ-எல் வரையில் சேர்க்கவேண்டும் என்ற ஒரு திருத்த மசோதா இப்பொழுது சபையின் முன்பு பிரேரேபிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த ஜில்லா போர்டு தேர்தலானது பொதுத் தேர்தல் நடந்ததற்குப் பிறகுதான் நடக்கிறது. ஆனால் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் பேசுகிற காலத்தில் மக்கள் பிரதிநிதித்துவ சட்டப் பிரகாரம் பொது தேர்தல் நடந்தது, அந்த விதிகளின்படி இந்த ஜில்லா போர்ட் தேர்தலையும் நடத்தவேண்டும் என்றும் இந்த திருத்தம் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்றும் கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் சொன்னார். அதன்படி இந்த விதிகளையும் திருத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்றும் அவர் குறிப்பிட்டார். அதை இந்த சபை அங்கீகரிக்க வேண்டும் என்றும் கேட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார். பொதுத்தேர்தல் நடந்தபோது தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர் களுக்கு தனி பிரதிநிதித்துவம் அளித்து அவர்களுடைய ஜன விதிகளைச் சார்ப்படி அவர்களுக்கு தொகுதிகள் வகுத்துக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தன. ஆனால் ஜில்லா போர்ட் தேர்தலில் அப்படி இல்லை. ஆங்கிலேய அரசாங்கம் இருந்த காலத்தில் அவர்களுக்கு எப்படி தொகுதிகள் பிரித்துக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டனவோ அந்த மாதிரி இப்பொழுதும், பிச்சை எடுக்கும் நிலைமையில், அவர்களுக்கு தொகுதிகள் வகுத்துக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. ஜனநாயக விதிகளையே அல்லது ஜனநாயக முறையிலோ தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு தொகுதிகள் வகுத்துக் கொடுக்கப்படாத காரணத்தால்தான் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட வோட்டர்கள் ஜில்லா போர்டில் தலையிடுவது இல்லை என்று முடிவு செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த அரசாங்கம் அவர்களுக்கு எவ்வளவோ அந்தி அளித்திருக்கிறது. அதனால்தான் ஆதி மக்கள் ஜில்லா போர்ட் தேர்தலில் தலையிடுவதில்லை என்றும், வோட்டரம் போடக்கூடாது என்றும் இயக்கத்தை கூட நடத்துவதற்குத் தயாராக இருக்கிறார்கள். அதன்படி ஆட்சியாளர்களுக்கு அறைகூவல் விடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த ஜில்லா போர்ட் தேர்தலில் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு பெரும் தீங்கு விளைவித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அந்தக் குறைகளை நீக்குவதற்குத் தான் இந்த மசோதாவிற்கு அநேகம் திருத்தங்கள் கொடுத்திருக்கிறோம். அந்த தீங்குகளை தீர்ப்பதற்கு எந்த விதமான திருத்தங்களையும் அரசாங்கம் கொண்டு வராததைக் கண்டு நான் மிகவும் வருந்துகிறேன்.

"ஆட்சியாளர்களுடைய கட்சியை பலப்படுத்துவதற்கே இந்தத் திருத்தங்கள் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. தேர்தல் காலத்தில் எதிர் கட்சி வாக்காளர்களை ஒதுக்கிவைத்து விட்டு ஆட்சியாளர்களுடைய கட்சிக்கு வோட்டரிப்பதற்கு சாதகமாகவும், எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்கள் ஜெயிப்பதற்கு காரணமாக இருக்கக்கூடிய அந்த விதிகளுக்கு முரணாகவும் இப்பொழுது கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கும் விதிகளின் திருத்தங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. ஆரம்பத்தில் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கூறிப்பிட்டதாவது : "தேர்தல் நடக்கும் நேரங்களில் யாரும் கூட்டங்கள் நடத்தக்கூடாது, ஒலி பெருக்கிகள் வைக்கக் கூடாது, அப்படி வைத்தால் ரூ. 250 அபராதம் என்று விதி கூறுகிறது." ஒலி பெருக்கி வைப்பவர்களும் கூட்டத்தை நடத்துபவர்களும் தேர்தலுக்கு நிற்கும் நபருக்கு நண்பராகவோ அல்லது அந்தக் கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்தவராகவோ இருப்பர். அப்படி இருப்பவர் ஒலி பெருக்கி வைத்து நடத்தினால் என்ன? அவ்விதம் நடத்தினால் ரூ. 250 அபராதம் போடுவ

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தாக திருத்தம் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இம்மாதிரியான கோணங்கள் இந்த மசோதாவில் இருக்கின்றன. இம்மாதிரியான திருத்தங்களை அகற்ற வேண்டும் என்பதற்காகத்தான் திருத்தம் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறோம். அது மட்டுமல்ல. இந்த விதிகளைக் குறிப்பிடுவதற்கு முன் பணக் காரர்களோ அல்லது தேர்தலுக்கு நிற்பவர்களோ செய்கின்ற எல்லா கொடுமைகளையும் குற்றங்களையும் கூட சமாளித்துக்கொள்ளலாம். அவர்களுக்கு ரூ. 10-ல் இருந்து 250 வரை அபராதம் போடுவதையும் பொறுத்துக் கொள்ளலாம். ஆனால் நிரபராதியான ஏழைகள் செய்யும் செய்கைகளுக்கு அபராதம் போடாமல் ஒரு வருஷம் கடுங்காவல் என்று திருத்தம் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதை விலக்கவேண்டும் என்றுதான் நான் ஒரு திருத்தம் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறேன். பணக்காரக் கட்சிகளைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் அபராதம் ரூ. 250-ஐ கட்டிவிடலாம். ஆனால் பணம் பாமர ஜனங்கள் தண்டனையைத்தான் அனுபவிக்கவேண்டும். ஒரு பாமரன் தன்னுடைய பெயர் விஸ்டில் பதிவு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறதானால், வோட் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டால் அது பெரும் குற்றம் என்று சொல்லலாம். மற்றும் போலிங் ஆபீசர்களுக்கு புது முறையான அதிகாரம் திணிக்கப்படுகிறது. ஆனால் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் அரசியல் பிரகாரம் ஜனநாயக முறையில் இது கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறதே யொழிய, வேறு ஒன்றுமில்லை என்று சொன்னார்கள் இப்பொழுது ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கும் முறையைப்பார்த்தால் அது பாமர மக்களையும் ஏழைகளையும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களையும் பாதிக்கக்கூடிய முறையில் இருக்கிறது. அவர்களைத்தான் அதிகமாக பாதிக்கிறது.

"நாம் இந்தச் சபையில் ஒரு வோட்டு எடுப்பை நடத்தினாலும்கூட 12-40
காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் ஒவ்வொருவரிடமும் போய் இந்த மாதிரியாகக் குறிப்போடவேண்டுமென்றும், இவ்வாறு வோட்டுப் போடவேண்டுமென்றும் பிரசாரம் செய்து ஆட்களைக் கான்வாஸ் பண்ணுவதைப் பார்க்கிறோம். அப்படியிருக்கும்போது மிகவும் பிற்பட்ட மக்களாக இருக்கின்றவர்களுக்கு தேர்தல் என்று எந்த வகையில் வோட்டுப் போடுவது என்று சொல்லித் தரக் கூடாது என்று சொல்வது கொஞ்சமும் சரியல்ல. இந்த மசோதாவின் மூலம் எதிர்பார்க்கின்ற பலனைக்காட்டிலும் மிக அதிகமாகத் தீமையே தான் விளையும். தேர்தலும் நல்ல முறையில் நடக்காது. ஆகவே தான் எதிர்க்கட்சியில் இருக்கின்ற நாங்கள் இதனைப் பலமாக எதிர்க்கின்றோம். இதற்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் பிரேரணையும் ஆதரித்து நான் என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

* SRI T. ANANTA PAI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome the provisions of the Bill though I admit that they do not go so far as they ought to go. But I would with all the emphasis at my command refute the allegations and motives that have been attributed to the Government for not incorporating the provisions of the Representation of the People Act in toto. After all, only two and a half years ago we went through one of the biggest experiments in democracy, the general elections based on adult franchise and all the parties had to go through the same process with all the advantages and the disadvantages and results all over have shown how exactly the people have reacted to the provisions of that Act. The doubts of the whole world whether, with so much of illiteracy in India, people would be able to exercise their votes fairly were dispelled completely. But nobody could say that that was the last word on the subject and that the Representation of the People Act did not require any modification in view of the experience gained during those elections. In fact, that is the problem that engages the attention of every democratic country. Going through the

[Sri T. Ananta Pai] [11th August 1954]

provisions of the election rules in Japan, I found they want complete restriction on canvassing between sunrise and sunset, they want to prohibit canvassing of votes at the residence of the voters. These are provisions which every country, after going through elections and gaining some experience, has found necessary to have free and fair elections all over. Immediately after the general elections, when the panchayat elections came, our Government, I am sorry to say, gave up the idea of secret ballot and resorted to open voting. I do not want to attribute motives to the Government for the step they took. The only consideration perhaps was expenditure. They thought they could avoid the huge expenditure and so adopted that system. Of course, I am sure, Government would have realized that this step was much criticized and also much suffering was caused as a result of the elections being held by open voting. During the municipal elections that were held subsequently, I know, ballot papers were brought outside and they were sold on a very large scale in some places. I am not saying that this party or that party was responsible for it. But many of the candidates could not resist the temptations of winning the elections at all costs and under all circumstances. I think it is the duty of the Government to see that this practice is avoided. Naturally, the Government thought that marking of the ballot papers would be more helpful. To get apprehensive about this beforehand and say that this would result in the success of one or the other candidate is only an exaggeration. So far as the other provisions of the Bill are concerned, I do feel that these elections are to be taken as a means of educating the electorate, regarding the method and manner in which they should exercise their votes freely. If that is so, I would wish we have the same system and the same rules and regulations for all the elections based on adult franchise, whether it is the general elections for the Parliament or the State Assembly or for the panchayat boards or municipalities or district boards. We should not make any difference between these elections because it would not be proper for us to go and tell the voter that he is an absolute monarch so far as his vote is concerned, he can exercise it freely but he has to walk the distance in order to exercise his franchise and not use the vehicle and in some other election to say that the candidate can go to his door and ask him to come and exercise his vote. I would rather wish these differences do not exist, though this is not the time for the Government to do that, as the elections are coming and it may not be possible for the Government to examine all these and bring in necessary legislation. But it will be well if Government think of these things well in advance and bring in a comprehensive legislation so that the future elections may be fair and free from any of these defects."

12-45 P.m. * SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER :—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த மசோதாவிற்கு எதிராக நான் பேசும்போது இந்த மசோதாவையே நான் எதிர்ப்பதாக யாரும் அர்த்தம் கொள்ளக்கூடாது. ஜில்லா போர்டு தேர்தல் மிக வேகமாக நெருங்கிக் கொண்டிருக்கிற நேரத்தில் இந்த மசோதா கொண்டுவரப்படவேண்டியது அவசியமா என்பதே நம்

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முன்புள்ள பிரச்சனை. இந்த மசோதா கொண்டுவரப்படவேண்டியதன் காரணத்தை அதன் கடைசியில் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதைப் படித்து பார்க்கும்போது வெகு நன்றாக இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் அந்த மசோதா அமுலுக்கு வந்த பின்னர் அதில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கும் விதிகளினால் ஏதாவது நன்மை ஏற்படுமா, நாம் எதிர்பார்பாக்கும் பலன் பூர்த்தியாகுமா என்பதே யோசிக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது.

"சென்ற சட்டசபை தேர்தலில் நடந்ததுபோலவே எல்லா வயது வந்தவர்களும் இந்த ஜில்லா போர்டு தேர்தலில் பங்கெடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டியிருப்பதால் முன்போலவே அதற்குச் செய்யப்பட்ட விரிவான ஏற்பாடுகள் யாவும் இந்தத் தேர்தலுக்கும் செய்யவேண்டியிருக்கிறது என்றும், அதன் காரணமாக தேர்தல் அமைதியான முறையில் சுமுகமாக நடக்க வேண்டுமென்பதை உத்தேசித்தே இந்த மசோதா கொண்டுவரப்படுகிறது என்றும் 'Statement of Objects and Reasons'-ல் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் சென்ற சட்டசபை தேர்தலில் கையாளப்பட்ட வோட்டுப் போடும் முறைக்கும், இந்தத் தேர்தலில் கையாளப்படப்போகும் வோட்டுப் போடும் முறைக்கும் உள்ள வித்தியாசம் எதுவும் அதனில் குறிப்பிடவில்லை. நம் எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும், சென்ற தேர்தல் முறை வேறு. இப்பொழுது நடக்கப்போகும் தேர்தல் முறை வேறு. சென்ற தேர்தலில் ஒவ்வொரு அபேட்சகருக்கும் ஒவ்வொரு தனிப்பட்ட லைசென்ஸுடன் கூடிய வாக்குப் பெட்டி கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. இப்பொழுது ஒரே பெட்டிதான் இருக்கும். பழைய முறைப்படி பாமர மக்கள் சரியாகப் புரிந்துகொண்டு வோட்டுப் போடவில்லை என்பதை குடியாத்தம் தேர்தலில் நன்றாகப் பார்த்தோம். வோட்டர்கள் எப்படி வோட்டுப் போடவேண்டுமென்பதைப் பற்றி எவ்வாறு அவர்களுக்குச் சொல்லிக் கொடுத்து கான்வாஸ் பண்ணினார்கள் என்பதும் தெரியும். அப்படியிருக்கும்போது ஜில்லா போர்டு தேர்தலில் மக்களுக்கு எப்படி வோட்டுப் போடவேண்டுமென்று அன்றையதினம் சொல்லக்கூடாது என்று சட்டம் போடுவதால் சங்கடம்தான் உண்டாகும்.

"அதோடு இந்தச் சட்டத்தில் தேர்தல் நடக்கும் அன்று வோட்டுச் சாவடியில் அல்லது அந்தச் சாவடியைச் சுற்றி நூறு கஜ தூரத்திற்கு பொது இடத்தில் நின்று அல்லது தனிப்பட்டோர் இடத்திலிருந்து கொண்டோர் வோட் கான்வாஸ் பண்ணினாலும், இன்னொருக்குத்தான் வோட்டுப் போடவேண்டுமென்றே, இன்னொருக்கு வோட்டு போடக்கூடாது என்றே பிரசாரம் செய்தாலும் அவர்கள் தண்டிக்கப்படுவார்கள் என்று குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. வோட்டுச் சாவடிகள் பெரும்பாலும் பள்ளிக் கூடங்களிலோ அல்லது சில தனிப்பட்டோர் வீடுகளிலோ தான் இருக்கும். அதைச் சுற்றிலும் பல வீடுகள் இருக்கலாம். அபேட்சகர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய உறவினர்கள் இந்த வோட்டுச் சாவடிக்கு அருகிலுள்ள அதாவது 100 கஜ தூரத்திற்குள் உள்ள வீடுகளிலேயே வசிக்கலாம். அவர்கள் வீட்டில் உட்கார்ந்து அபேட்சகர்கள் அல்லது அவர்கள் ஏஜெண்டுகள் கூடிப் பேசலாம். வோட்டர்களுக்கு, அதாவது அவரது ஆதரவாளர்களுக்கு இவ்வாறு வோட்டுப் போடவேண்டுமென்றும் சொல்லிக்கொடுக்கலாம். சட்டப்படி இதுவும் கூட குற்றமென இப்பொழுது ஆகும். இது ரொம்பவும் தவறாகும். அதோடு இந்தக் குற்றத்தை cognizable offence என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். இது வழக்கத்திற்கு ரொம்பவும் விரோதமானது. கிரிமினல் நோக்கத்தோடு செய்யப்படும் குற்றங்களுக்குத்தான் cognizable offence என்பார்கள். அதற்குத்தான் சிறை தண்டனை கொடுக்கப்படும். தேர்தல் காலங்களில் எத்தனையோ தகராறு நடக்கும். இவைகளுக்கு சிறை தண்டனை கிரிமினல் குற்றத்திற்கு அளிப்பதுபோல அளிக்கப்படுமென்பது சரியல்ல. இது பெரும்பாலான ஏழை பாமர மக்களுக்குத் தெரியாமலேயே இருக்கலாம். அதோடு இச்சட்டப்படி யாராவது தனக்கு வேண்டாதவனைப்பற்றி போலீஸ்காரர்களிடம் சொல்லி விட்டால் போதும். அவர்கள் அன்றையதினம் வாரண்டு எதுவுமே கொடுக்காமல் கைதி செய்துகொண்டுபோய் அன்றையதினம் பூராவும் ஸ்டேஷனில் வைத்திருந்துவிட்டு மறுநாள் விடுதலை செய்துவிடலாம். ஜாமீனில் கூட வெளிவரமுடியாது. அதற்குள் தேர்தல் நடந்துவிடும். இம்மாதிரி பல சங்கடங்கள் ஏற்படும் வகையில் இந்த மசோதா இருப்பதன் காரண

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மாகத்தான் இதற்குப் பல திருத்தங்கள் கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன். அந்தத் திருத்தங்கள் எல்லாம் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்படாவிட்டால் இந்த மசோதாவை யும் நாங்கள் ஆதரிக்கத் தயாராக இல்லையென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.”

12-50 P.M. * SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would support this Bill even though it may contain certain minor defects. But, taking an overall picture, I am constrained to hold the opinion that this simple Bill is devised to meet a special emergency, viz., the ensuing district board elections. First of all, it may not be right to look at the provisions of this Bill on a par with the provisions of the Representation of the People Act because that is a Special Act designed for State and Parliamentary elections. This Bill refers to local board elections. That is the fundamental difference. So, all the provisions that one may find in the other Act may not reasonably be expected to find a place in this Bill also. This is for a particular purpose and for a particular election. But I agree with the other hon. Members and even with the Opposition Members that the elections must be fair and free. That is the fundamental principle any Government must follow in the matter of holding elections, and nobody can deny it. In this Bill, we must be able to point out what are the serious defects which will not go to ensure a free and fair election. I do not find any provision, either by omission or incorporation, in this Bill which will go to prove that there is any defect. Therefore, I am tempted to support this Bill.

“ Sir, this Bill makes provision for prohibiting certain forms of canvassing. After all, canvassing is prohibited only on the date or dates of the polling and not otherwise. One can carry on canvassing up to the midnight of the previous day of the polling or the early hours of the next morning. Canvassing is prohibited only at the time of polling and within a distance of hundred yards. My hon. Friend Mr. Gopala Gounder pointed out, in his speech, that the distance should not be limited to hundred yards but should be extended still more. I would say that he might not be correct in saying so. Some distance say hundred yards from the polling station should be declared a prohibited area, so to say, as otherwise it will give room for all sorts of malpractices. Whether it is a district board election or a State Assembly or Parliament election, there should always be a distance provided at which the people must be kept. Otherwise, we cannot conduct a fair and peaceful election.

“ Sir, some mention has been made about the penalty prescribed in this Bill. I am not one who will support the awarding of very stringent penalties for election offences. After all, persons, most of them illiterate voters, may commit some offence and a mere fine may be sufficient for that purpose. An imprisonment of two or three months may not be necessary. After all, we are still in an infant stage of democracy and people may not know the

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changes that are made from time to time in the electoral law of the country. Only stage by stage, we will know what a democratic election means. Therefore, the penalty of imprisonment provided for in the Bill may be removed.

“ About the requisitioning of premises, vehicles, etc., for election purposes, fair provisions have been made in the Bill. Adequate compensation is provided for a person who is compelled to change his residence or place of business. Therefore, there is nothing unreasonable in this provision. As far as requisition is concerned, there is also a provision which says that the land or house or vehicle which has been requisitioned by the Government will have to be returned to the owner as soon as the emergency or the purpose of requisition is over. There are also provisions which delegate to subordinate officials certain functions of the Government with regard to requisitioning.

“ About the method of voting, I want to say only one or two words, because a separate day has been allotted for discussing it. In any method designed to mark the choice of the voters and for putting the ballot papers into the ballot boxes, there is always bound to be some defect or other. Even in the last State Assembly and Parliamentary elections, all the people did not put their ballot papers into the so-called Alwynn boxes. There were several cases of ballot papers being found in between two or three boxes and some other voters or polling officials picking them up and putting them into the boxes they liked”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member's time is up. Sri Narayanan Nambiar.”

* SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I vehemently oppose the very motion of the Hon. Minister that this Bill be taken up for consideration. Sir, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill it is stated :

“ For the smooth and efficient conduct of these elections, that is, the district board elections, it is considered necessary to prohibit public meetings on the dates of poll and the canvassing of votes in or near the polling station, to deal with disorderly conduct in or near the polling stations ; power has also been taken to requisition vehicles, premises, etc., on the lines of the Representation of the People Act, 1951. The Representation of the People Act, 1951, does not apply to district board elections, and there are no analogous provisions, either under the Madras District Boards Act, 1920, or in the rules for the election of members of district boards framed thereunder. It is, therefore, proposed to amend the Madras District Boards Act, 1920.”

So, for the smooth and efficient conduct of the elections, the Government have brought forward this Bill. Now, Sir, I would ask most seriously the Hon. Minister who has introduced this Bill whether he does not consider the banning of the churches or other religious institutions from interfering with the free exercise of the franchise by the citizens necessary. My hon. Friend Mr. Ananta Pai has stated just now

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that we have to take into consideration our past experiences in the elections. I quite agree. But from the experiences that we have gained from the last elections, we have to offer certain criticisms in regard to this matter. It is with a particular motive that the Government have consciously deleted certain provisions which have been incorporated in the Representation of the People Act, 1951. In that Act it was specifically stated:

‘That any person who threatens any candidate or any elector or any person in whom a candidate or an elector is interested with injury of any kind including social ostracism and ex-communication or expulsion from any caste or community or

‘induces or attempts to induce a candidate or an elector to believe that he or any person in whom he is interested will become or will be rendered an object of displeasure or spiritual censure (this is considered to be a serious and cognizable offence and punishable under the Act).

‘shall be deemed to interfere with the free exercise of the electoral right of such candidate or elector

This section has been consciously and with a particular motive omitted in the amending Bill. Why has it been deleted? What is our experience in the last general elections? As far as Malabar is concerned, the Congress won only four seats. It was only during the last municipal elections, that an electoral understanding was reached between the Congress Party and communal organizations like the Muslim League which was condemned by several hon. Members on the floor of this House. As a matter of fact, in the last elections, our experience has been that those progressive Muslims and poor people who voted for progressive candidates during the last municipal elections were threatened with social ostracism and ex-communication. I know in certain places in North Malabar, they were not even allowed to bury the dead bodies of their children. This time also, in spite of the fact that the Muslim League has declared that they are going to contest all the seats in Malabar during the ensuing district board elections, negotiations are going on between the Congress and the Muslim League to come to an electoral understanding and form an alliance, an unwritten alliance, to defeat progressive candidates and their parties. We know that it is only with that motive, the Government have completely left out the above section in the Representation of the People Act.

1 p.m. “Sir, another most important thing that I have to mention is in regard to the use of vehicles. Under the Representation of the People Act, 1951, no candidate or his agent was permitted to take voters to the polling booths in any vehicle. Sir, this provision has not been incorporated in this Bill. Why? I know, as a matter of fact, that in the last by-election at Gudiyatham where our Chief Minister, the Hon. Sri K. Kamaraj Nadar, was one of the contestants, hundreds of motor cars and buses were utilized. I also know that the Congress which is the ruling party is in alliance with the Muslim League and other reactionary parties, it is going to utilize hundreds of vehicles for the district board elections. They want to see that the voters are transported to the poll-

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ing booths so that they could have a resounding victory over other democratic parties. It is with this object in view that this provision has not been incorporated.

“One other important thing which I wish to state is that in the Representation of the People Act, 1951, it is clearly stated that every party and every candidate have got the right to convene political meetings. I know and every hon. Member here knows that this election to the district boards is going to be a great political battle between the ruling party and others. The section in the Representation of the People Act, 1951, that no disturbances shall be created in any political meeting in connexion with elections has also not been incorporated with a motive behind it. It is on these grounds that the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, Sri M. Kalyanasundram, has brought forward his amendment and I support it.”

SRI M. PALANIYANDI :—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, ஜில்லா போர்டு சட்டத் திருத்த மசோதாவிற்கு கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ கல்யாணசுந்தரம் அவர்கள் கொடுத்திருக்கும் திருத்தத்தை நான் ஆதரிக்கின்றேன். தேர்தல் நடக்கும் தினத்தில் வோட்டுச் சாவடியைச் சுற்றி நூறு கஜ தூரத்திற்குள் கூட்டம் போடவோ, வோட்டு சேகரிக்கவோ கூடாது என்று மக்கள் பிரதிநிதித்துவச் சட்டத்தை அனுசரித்து திருத்தங்கள் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. ஆனால், தேர்தல் தினத்தன்று வண்டிகளையோ வாகனங்களையோ உபயோகிக்கக்கூடாது என்று திருத்தம் கொண்டுவரப்படவில்லை.

“சென்ற தேர்தல் நடந்த அனுபவத்தைப் பார்த்தால், வண்டிகள், கார்கள் முதலியவற்றை கொண்டுவரக்கூடாது என்று சட்டம் இருந்தும் இங்குள்ள சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்கள் உட்பட அனைகம் பேர் அந்த சட்டத்திற்கு புறம்பாகத்தான் செய்திருக்க முடியும். தேர்தலின்போது வண்டிகளை உபயோகித்திருக்கின்றோம். சட்டம் இருந்தாலும்கூட அதற்குப் புறம்பாகத்தான் நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறோம் என்பதை யாரும் மறுக்க முடியாது. இந்தியா பூராவும் இது நடந்துகொண்டுதான் இருக்கிறது. சட்டம் இருக்கும்போதே இப்படி நடந்துகொண்டிருந்தால், சட்டம் இல்லாத போது அந்தத் தேர்தல் தினத்தில் வண்டி கொண்டுவரலாகாது என்று எப்படித் தடை செய்யமுடியும்? பணம் படைத்தவர்கள் சுற்றுவட்டாரத்திலிருக்கும் வோட்டர்களை வண்டிகளிலும் கார்களிலும் ஏற்றிக்கொண்டு வந்து வோட்டு போடும்படி செய்வதற்கு அவர்களால் முடியும். ஏழை மக்கள் அந்த வண்டிகளில் வோட்டுப் போட வரும்போது, தங்களுக்குச் செய்த அந்த சிறு உதவிக்காகவாவது பணம் படைத்தவர்களுக்கு வோட்டுப் போட முன்வருவார்கள். வண்டியில் ஏறிக்கொண்டு வந்தோமே, அவர்களுக்கு வேர்ட்டுப் போடவேண்டாமா என்று அவர்களுக்குத் தேர்ன்றலாம். இப்படி நடப்பதைத் தவிர்ப்பதற்கான முறையில் இந்த சட்டத்தைத் திருத்தவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கின்றேன்.

“வோட்டு முறையைப்பற்றி இந்த சட்டத்தில் இல்லாவிட்டாலும்கூட ஜில்லா போர்டுக்கு வரும் தேர்தலில் ஒரு புதிய முறையைப் பின்பற்றப் போகிறார்கள். இந்தச் சட்டசபையிலேயே சமீபத்தில் ஒரு தேர்தல் நடந்தது. சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்களைக் குறை கூறுவதாக அங்கத்தினர்கள் எண்ணக் கூடாது. மக்களால் தேர்த்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்கள் வோட்டு போடும்போது எப்படி வோட்டு போடவேண்டுமென்று சிலருக்குத் தெரியாமல் மூன்று வோட்டுகள் வீணாகப்போய்விட்டன என்பதை இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் தெரிவிக்க விரும்புகிறேன். இதை எதற்காகச் சொல்கிறேனென்றால், அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு அந்தப் புது முறையின்படி வோட்டு போடும்போது தவறுகள் ஏற்படும்போது, சாதாரண பாமர மக்களுக்கு

[Sri M. Palaniyandi] [11th August 1954]

இந்தப் புதுமுறை—அதாவது அபேட்சகர்களின் பெயருக்கு நேரில் சூதி போடும் முறை—எப்படி விளங்கும் என்று தெரியவில்லை. படித்த வகுப்பினர்கள் மட்டும் வோட்டில் கலந்துகொள்ளவேண்டும் என்ற எண்ணத்திலே இது மாதிரியாகக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை நிச்சயமாக அவர்கள் மறுக்கமுடியாது. வோட்டுப் பெட்டிகளின்மேல் படத்தைப் போட்டிருக்கும்போதே சாதாரண பாமர மக்கள் வோட்டுப்போடத் தெரியாமல் தவித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும் பொழுது, அவர்கள் எப்படி அபேட்சகரின் பெயருக்கு எதிரே கோடு போடுவது சாத்தியமானதும்? சாதாரண மக்களுக்கு இந்த முறை மிகவும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கும் என்று நான் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கின்றேன்.

“நேர்முகமாக வோட்டு அளிக்கும் முறையைப் பின்பற்றலாம் என்று சிலர் சொல்வார்கள். அப்படிச் செய்யால் அபேட்சகர்கள் அங்கிருந்து மிரட்டுவதற்கு வசதி இருக்கும். அவரவர்கள் தங்கள் தங்கள் அடியாட்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு மக்களை மிரட்டி வோட்டு பெறுவதற்கு வாய்ப்பு ஏற்பட்டுவிடும். ‘தடி எடுத்தவன் தண்டல்காரன்’ என்றபடி யானதற்கு செல்வாக்கு இருக்கிறதோ அவர்கள் அதிக வோட்டுகளைப் பெறுவதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் ஏற்படும். ஆகவே, இந்த முறையும் நிச்சயமாக தடுக்கப்படவேண்டும்.

“நண்பர் கல்யாணசுந்தரம் அவர்கள் கொடுத்திருக்கும் திருத்தத்தை நான் ஆதரித்து என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்கின்றேன்.”

* SRI K. M. SEETHI SAHIB :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I oppose the amendments moved by the representatives of the Communist Party for the circulation of the Bill and also for referring it to a Select Committee. Consistently with their usual tactics of dilatoriness in all matters including legislation they have moved these amendments with no *bona fides* whatsoever and have made this an occasion for ventilating sentiments and ideas which are opposed to truth and decency. I heard the hon. Member, Sri T. C. Narayanan Nambiar, waxing eloquent about the communal character of certain organizations which fought the Communists in the last municipal elections and trying to lay at the door of the Congress the unpardonable sin it has committed in having come to an understanding with the Muslim League in regard to the municipal elections in Malabar. The hon. Member, Sri T. C. Narayanan Nambiar, forgets the fact that the Communists were after the Muslim League for days and months to gain its support but when it has failed to do so it has chosen to characterize the League as a communal organization. To speak of democracy and democratic parties and to try to lug in the Communist Party as a democratic party is, in my humble submission, the height of impudence. (Cheers.) As a matter of fact, fascist tactics were adopted by the Communists in the elections. Undemocratic methods were resorted to by them and the people of Malabar know very well the tactics adopted by the Communists in the general elections.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ Sir, on a point of order, the hon. Member, Sri K. M. Seethi Sahib, said that the Communist Party requested the Muslim League for an alliance. It is not a correct statement and, on behalf of the Communist Party, I refute that statement.”

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SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—“ Sir, I wish to make a personal explanation. The hon. Member, Sri K. M. Seethi Sahib, was saying that the Communist Party had approached the Muslim League for an alliance. I do not know whether I can use the word ‘lie’.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ No. The hon. Member should not use the word ‘lie’.”

* SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—“ Then, Sir, I wish to state that it is not a matter of fact and I wish to state that, as far as the Communist Party is concerned, there can never be an alliance with any communal organization.”

* SRI K. M. SEETHI SAHIB :—“ Sir, I was referring to the Communists having sought an alliance with the League. I do not know what my hon. Friends mean by the Communist Party as such. If it had been taken that technically as a party the Communist Party officially approached the Muslim Leaguers for an alliance, I never meant to make such a statement. The Communists were really asking the Leaguers to have an alliance with them. This was what I said and what I meant also. These are the methods by which the Communists try to evade the issue. In 1942, did not the Communists shout slogans like ‘Congress-Muslim League Zindabad’ and ‘Congress-Muslim League Alliance should be formed’? They were then shouting that there should be an alliance between the Congress and the League and were taking part with their flags and banners in processions led by Muslim Leaguers. Even in those days, we refused to fall in line with them. If, after such striking demonstrations, my Communist Friends here say that nothing happened by way of an approach by the Communists to the League, I do not know how to characterize it—I do not want to call it a ‘lie’—but I would like to call it an untruth. In fact, there were days when they were making desperate attempts for getting an alliance with the League but they are now characterizing the League as a communal organization, and are trying to take advantage of the present situation for defeating the Congress candidates in the coming elections by creating differences between the Congress and the League. These are the tactics which they are resorting to. As a matter of fact, the Muslim League has not been resorting to the methods which the Communists believe in. We do not believe in violence, we do not believe in murder and dacoity and other criminal offences for achieving political objectives. The intention of the Communists in anticipating some understanding between the non-Communist parties and the Congress in regard to the coming election to the district boards is also a design to score a point in their favour. I suppose this House is not going to be deluded by such tactics and by such propaganda which the Communists want to carry on under the guise of these amending motions.”

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* SRI K. V. RAMASWAMY :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த ஜில்லா போர்டு மசோதா கொண்டுவரப்பட்டதன் காரணம், ஜில்லா போர்டு தேர்தல் காலங்களில் அமைதி நிலவுவதற்காகத்தான். இந்த மசோதா வானது செலக்ட் கமிட்டிக்கு விடப்படவேண்டும் என்ற காரணத்திற்காகத் தான் இந்தத் திருத்தத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறோம்.

“ குறிப்பிட்ட தேர்தல் திவத்தில் வாக்காளர்கள் வோட்டுச்சாவடிக்கு சென்று தங்கள் வாக்குகளை பதிவு செய்யும்போது சுற்றுப்புறங்களில் அமைதி நிலவவேண்டும், மக்களுக்குத் தகுந்த பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்கவேண்டும் என்பதுதான் இதன் கருத்து. மக்கள் பிரதிநிதித்துவ சட்டத்தின் பிரகாரம் இந்த மசோதா அமைய வேண்டுமென்ற காரணத்தினால் இந்த மசோதாவை செலக்ட் கமிட்டிக்கு விடவேண்டும் என்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். மக்கள் பிரதிநிதித்துவச் சட்டத்தின் அடிப்படையிலே இதைச் சேர்க்கப்படவேண்டும். சேர்த்தால்தான் தேர்தல் காலங்களிலே அமைதிக்குப் பங்கம் ஏற்படாதவாறு, வாக்காளர்களுக்குத் தகுந்த பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்கப்படும். ஆதலால்தான் இதைத் தீர் ஆராய்வதற்கு வேண்டி பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டிக்கு விடவேண்டுமென்று சொல்கிறேன். ஜில்லா போர்டு தேர்தல் சமீபத்தில் இருக்கிறபடியால், இந்த மசோதாவை பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டிக்கு விட்டு, அதன் ஆலோசனையை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டு இந்தச் சட்ட சபைக் கூட்டத்திலேயே இந்த மசோதாவைச் சட்டமாகக் கொண்டுவரலாம். ஆகையால் இந்த மசோதாவை கட்டாயம் செலக்ட் கமிட்டிக்கு விடுவதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று வலியுறுத்துகிறேன்.”

* THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASAMY PADAYACHI :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த ஜில்லா போர்டு தேர்தல் சம்பந்தமாக உள்ள சில விதிகள் சரியான முறையில் இல்லை என்பதைப்பற்றி குறை கூறப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. Representation of the People Act, 1951-ல் சரியாக provide பண்ணாமல் விட்டுவிட்டதை சரிப்படுத்தி விரிவாகப் போடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அது சம்பந்தமாக ஜில்லா போர்டு நிர்வாகத்தை ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசராகையில் இருப்பதை நீடித்து வைக்கக்கூடாது, தேர்தலை உடனடியாக நடத்தவேண்டும் என்பது இந்தச் சட்டசபையினுடைய நோக்கம். இதைப் பற்றி பலமாக விவாதித்து, தேர்தலை அக்டோபர் மாதத்திற்குள் முடித்து விடவேண்டும் என்ற தீர்மானம் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டது. அதையொட்டித் தான் ஜில்லா போர்டு தேர்தலை சீக்கிரமாகக் கொண்டுவந்து நடத்த வேண்டிய நிர்வாகம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதைக்கொண்டுவந்தது இரண்டே இரண்டுக் காரணங்களுக்காகத்தான். முதலாவதாக தேர்தல் நடக்கும் போது அமைதியை நிலைநாட்டவும், யாதொரு குழப்பமும் ஏற்படாதவாறு பாதுகாக்கவும் இந்தத் திருத்தம் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. எந்த ஒரு கட்சிக்கோ, தனிப்பட்ட நபருக்கோ பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்கவேண்டும் என்ற எண்ணத்தினால் இதைக் கொண்டுவரவில்லை. தேர்தல் அமைதியாக நடக்க வேண்டும் என்பதுதான் சர்க்காரின் நோக்கம். இரண்டாவதாக, தேர்தலை நடத்துவதற்கு வேண்டிய வாகனங்கள் தேவைப்படுவதாலும், போலீஸ் காரர்கள் போவதற்கும், தேர்தல் நடத்துவதற்கு கட்டடங்கள் தேவையாக இருப்பதால் இந்த அதிகாரங்கள் கோரப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. மேற்கண்ட காரணங்களுக்காகத்தான் அரசாங்கம் இதைக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறதே தவிர வேறு எந்த நோக்கத்திற்காகவும் அல்ல. இந்தச் சட்டத்தின் கீழ் இதனால் புதிதாக ஒன்றும் சேர்க்கப்படவில்லை.

“ 1951-ல் இயற்றப்பட்ட ஜனப்பிரதிநிதித்துவ சட்டத்தில் உள்ள சில பிரிவுகள் இந்த மசோதாவில் விடப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன என்று குறை கூறப்படுகிறது. இந்த ஜில்லா போர்டுகளுக்கு தேர்தல் முடிந்த பிற்பாடு ஜனப்பிரதிநிதித்துவ சட்டத்தில் உள்ள ஷரத்துக்கள் அத்தனையும் சேர்க்கப்பட்ட ஒரு விரிவான (comprehensive) மசோதாவை கொண்டுவந்த தகுந்த முறையில் திருத்துகிறோம். ஏற்கனவே பேசியுள்ள மெம்பர்களின் திருத்தங்களையும் யோசனைகளையும் நன்றாக கவனித்து அதற்கேற்றவாறு அமைப்பதற்கு இந்தச் சர்க்கார் தயங்காது என்று உறுதி கூறுகிறேன்.

11th August 1954] [Sri S. S. Ramasamy Padayachi]

திரு. கல்யாணசுந்தரம் அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்த திருத்தத்தை வாபஸ் வாங்கிக்கொள்ளும்படி கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—
‘ That the Madras District Boards (Second Amendment) Bill, 1954, be taken into consideration this day six months.’ ”

The amendment was put and lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—
‘ That the Madras District Boards (Second Amendment) Bill, 1954, be circulated to elicit public opinion thereon.’ ”

The amendment was put and declared lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—
‘ That the Madras District Boards (Second Amendment) Bill, 1954, be referred to a Select Committee for the purpose of bringing it into conformity with the Representation of the People Act, 1951.’ ”

The amendment was put and declared lost.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :

Ayes—30.

Sri S. T. Adityan.
Dr. G. Chitrambalam.
Sri P. Chokkalingam.
„ V. Gopala Gounder.
„ K. P. Gopalan.
„ K. C. Gopalan Unni.
„ M. Kalyanasundram.
„ C. Kandasamy.
„ C. H. Kanaran.
„ R. Krishnan.
„ E. T. Kunhan.
„ K. Madhavan Nambiar.
„ M. Manickasundaram.
„ K. R. Nallasivam.
„ M. Narayana Kurup.

Sri M. Narayanan Numbiar.
„ T. C. Narayanan Numbiar.
„ S. Pakkiriswami Pillay.
„ M. Palaniyandi.
„ S. Ramalingam.
„ K. V. Ramaswami.
„ N. Rathina Gounder.
„ A. Rathinam.
„ N. Sivaraj.
„ K. T. Sreedharan.
„ A. K. Subbiah.
„ S. Swayamprakasam.
„ S. Vadivelu.
„ A. Veloo.
„ P. Venkatesha Sholagar.

Noes—91.

Sri Aiyandar.
„ L. Anandan.
„ T. Ananta Pai.
„ Anthony Peter.
„ K. Aranganathan.
„ R. S. Arumugam.
„ S. Arumugam Pillai.
„ S. R. Arumugam.
„ V. Arumugam.
„ V. Balakrishnan.
„ K. H. Bomman.
„ P. Chellathurai.
„ S. Chinnakaruppa Thevar.

Sri V. S. Chinnasami Naidu.
„ Chinnathambi Thevar.
„ V. Chinnayya.
„ AR. A. RM. Chokkalingam Chettiar.
„ T. P. Elumalai.
„ W. J. Fernandez.
„ T. Ganapathy.
„ N. Gopala Menon.
„ G. Govindan.
„ K. Ishwara.
„ H. M. Jagannathan.
„ M. Kandaswami Padayachi.
„ S. Kandaswami Gounder.

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p.m.

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Noes 91—cont.

Sri P. G. Karuthiruman.	Sri V. S. Sivaprakasam.
„ Kattimuthu, M.	„ S. Somasundara Gounder.
„ K. T. Kosalam.	The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam.
„ P. S. Krishnawamy Ayyangar.	Sri I. K. Subramanya Pillai.
„ R. Krishnaswami Naidu.	„ N. V. Suvarna.
„ K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nayar.	„ S. Swamikannu.
„ R. Kuppuswamy.	„ R. Thangavelu.
„ K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nayar.	„ S. Thinakarasami Thevar.
The Hon. Sri M. Manickavelu	„ P. K. Thurumurthi.
Naicker.	„ B. Vaikunta Baliga.
Sri P. G. Manickam.	„ A. Vaikuntam.
„ M. Marimuthu.	„ T. R. Varadan.
„ A. K. Masilamani Chettiar.	„ O. Venkatasubba Reddi.
„ M. S. Mogral.	„ R. M. Palaniappan.
„ M. S. Munisami Pillay.	„ S. Pachaksharam.
„ P. M. Munuswamy Gounder.	„ K. Parthasarathy.
„ K. G. Muniswami Gounder.	„ M. P. Periyaswamy.
Raja M. A. Muthiah Chettiar.	„ S. Radhakrishnan.
Sri V. Muthu.	„ N. Rajagopal.
„ Muthukumaraswamy.	„ P. Selvaraj.
„ A. Muthuswami.	„ M. G. Shanker.
„ K. Rajaram.	„ K. Shanmugam.
„ T. K. Rama.	„ V. R. Nagarajan.
„ M. R. Ramachandran.	„ B. K. Nallasamy.
„ A. Ramachandra Reddiar.	„ O. A. Nanjappa.
„ K. Ramasamy Doss.	„ G. Narayanasami Naidu.
The Hon. Sri S. S. Ramasamy Pada-	„ R. A. Nataraja Mudaliar.
yachi.	„ S. Venkatrama Ayyar.
Sri P. S. Ramasamy Naidu.	„ K. Venkateswami Naidu.
„ J. L. P. Roche Victoria.	„ M. Venupala Gounder.
„ G. Samia Koorayar.	„ S. C. Virupakshiah.
„ E. K. Sankara Varma Raja.	„ K. R. Viswanathan.
„ T. V. Sannasi.	The Hon. Sri K. Kamaraj Nader.
„ K. M. Seethi Sahib.	Sri T. Manavalan.

Neutral—Nil.

Ayes—30; Noes—91; Neutral—Nil.

The motion was lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I now put the main motion to the vote of the House. The question is—

‘ That the Madras District Boards (Second Amendment) Bill, 1954, be taken into consideration at once.’ ”

The motion was put and carried.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I now adjourn the House to meet again at 2-30 p.m.”

The House then adjourned for lunch.

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

MR. SPEAKER :—“ We shall take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.”

11th August 1954]

Clause 2.

Section 59-A.

SRI A. RATNAM :—“ Sir, I beg to move—

‘ In the proposed section 59-A, sub-section (1), omit the words “ or attend ”.

‘ Add at the end of the proposed sub-section (2) of section 59-A, the words “ or with imprisonment or with both ”.’ ”

The amendment was duly seconded.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Motion moved—

‘ In the proposed section 59-A, sub-section (1), omit the words “ or attend ”.

‘ Add at the end of the proposed sub-section (2) of section 59-A, the words “ or with imprisonment or with both ”.’ ”

*SRI A. RATNAM :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த 59-A பிரிவின்படி தேர்தல் நடக்கிற தேதியன்று கூட்டத்தைப் போடுகிற தோழர் மீது நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படுகிறது. அல்லது அந்தக் கூட்டத்தில் ஒலி பெருக்கி அமைத்து வோட்டுப் போடுங்கள் என்றோ அல்லது விரோதமாகவோ அல்லது அனுகூலமாகவோ கூட்டம் நடக்கும்போது கூட்டத்தை நடத்துகிறவர்கள் மீது நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பது மிக மிக அவசியம். ஆனால் ஒரு கூட்டத்தை நடத்தும்போதும், ஒலி பெருக்கியை வைத்துக்கொண்டு கோஷம் எழுப்பும்போதும், அங்கே வோட்டர்களும் பாமர மக்களும் அணுகாமல் இருக்க முடியாது. அதிலும் இப்பொழுது கிராமாந்திரங்களில் ஜில்லா போர்டு தேர்தல்கள் நடக்கப் போகின்றன. அப்போது கூட்டத்தை நடத்துகிறவர்கள் மீது நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்தால் அது நியாயம். தவிர கூட்டத்தில் போய் கலந்து கொள்ளுகிறவர்கள் மீதோ அல்லது கூட்டம் கூடி இருக்கிறது, அங்கு என்ன நடக்கிறது என்பதை அறிய விரும்புகிறவர்கள் மீதோ நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பதற்கு அனுகூலமாக இருக்கிறது, ‘or attend’ என்ற வார்த்தை இந்த விதியில் இருப்பதால், அந்த வார்த்தைகளை எடுத்தாலொழிய மக்களுக்கு நன்மை அளிக்காது.

“மற்றப்படி தேர்தல் நடக்கும்போது பல விதமான சம்பவங்கள் நடக்கலாம். பலவிதமான காரியங்களும் நடக்கலாம். ஒருவன் இறந்து கிடக்கலாம் அல்லது மயக்கமுற்று வீழ்ந்து கிடக்கலாம். இப்படிப்பட்ட பல காரியங்களும் சம்பவங்களும் ஏற்படும்படியான நிலைமை இருக்கிறது. அங்கு போய் மக்கள் பார்க்க வேண்டிய அவசியம் ஏற்படலாம். தவிர கூட்டம் நடக்கும்போது அதில் கலந்து கொண்டு இருப்பவர்கள் மீது நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுப்பது மிகமிக மோசமான காரியம். எனவே இந்தச் சட்டத்தில் அதாவது அந்த விதியின் அடியில் உள்ள வரியில் இருக்கும் ‘or attend’ என்ற வார்த்தையை தள்ளிவிடுவது உசிதம் என்று இந்த திருத்தத்தைக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன். ஆகவே இந்தத் திருத்தத்தை கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளுவார் என்றே நினைக்கிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக ‘Add at the end of the proposed sub-section (2) of Section 59-A, the words “or with punishment or with both”’ என்று மற்றொரு திருத்தம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன். நான் ஏற்கனவே கூறியபடி கூட்டத்தை நடத்துகிறவர்கள் வேண்டுமென்றே கூட்டத்தை நடத்துகிறார்கள். அந்தக் கூட்டத்தை நடத்துகிறவர்கள் அந்த தேர்தல் சம்பந்தப்பட்டவர்களாகவே இருப்பார்கள். வேறு ஒருவர் அந்தக் கூட்டத்தை நடத்த முடியாது. தேர்தல் நடத்துகிறவர்களும் அவர்களைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களும் தான் அந்தக் கூட்டத்தை நடத்தி அட்டகாசம் செய்ய முடியும். இம்மாதிரியான கூட்டங்கள் நடத்தி ஒலி பெருக்கிகள் வைத்து, அதன்படி வோட்டர்களை வசப்படுத்த முடியும். அங்கு தொல்லைகள் கொடுக்கிறவர்களுக்கு அதிகமாகத் தண்டனை கொடுக்க வேண்டியதுதான்

[Sri A. Ratnam] [11th August 1954]

அங்கு அசம்பாவிதமான காரியங்களைச் செய்கிறவர்களுக்கு தண்டனை கொடுக்க வேண்டியதும் அவசியம். இப்பொழுது ரூ. 250 அபராதம் என்று இருப்பது போதாது. அதுதான் என்னுடைய குறிக்கோள். அந்தப் பகுதி களில் சாதாரண மக்கள் போய் பார்ப்பது வழக்கமாக இருக்கும். அவர்களுக்கு இப்பொழுது தண்டனை கொடுப்பதாக இருக்கிறது. வேண்டுமாயின் பூத்தில் எதிர்த்துப் பேசியோ அல்லது போலிஸ் ஆபீசரை எதிர்த்துப் பேசியோ ஏதாவதும் தொல்லைகள் கொடுத்தால் அவர்களுக்கு காவல் என்று இருக்கிறது. முக்கியமாக பெரிய மனிதர்கள் செய்யக் கூடியதற்கு அபராதமும் மற்றவர்கள் அதாவது பாமரர்கள் செய்யக் கூடியதற்கு சாதாரண காரணங்களுக்கு காவல் என்றும் இருப்பது சரியல்ல. முக்கியமாக அபேட்சகர்களுக்கும் அவர்களைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களுக்கும் கொடுக்கும் தண்டனை போதாது. அந்த அளவில் இந்தத் திருத்தம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதாவது 'Add at the end of the proposed sub-section (2) of Section 59-A, the words "or with imprisonment or with both"' என்றதை அந்த விதியின் கடைசியில் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்பதுதான். ஆரம்பத்தில் 'or attend' என்ற வர்த்தையை எடுத்துவிட வேண்டும். கடைசியில் இந்த 'or with imprisonment or with both' என்ற வார்த்தையையும் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்பது தான் என்னுடைய திருத்தம். இது மிகவும் முக்கியமானது. இதை கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளுவார் என்றே நினைக்கிறேன். இதை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASAMI PADAYACHI :—" I am unable to accept the amendment."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

'In the proposed Section 59-A, sub-section (1), omit the words "or attend".'

'Add at the end of the proposed sub-section (2) of Section 59-A, the words "or with imprisonment or with both".'

The amendment was put and lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—" Let Mr. P. S. Krishnasamy Ayyangar move his amendment."

SRI P. S. KRISHNASAMY AYYANGAR :—" Sir, I move—

'In the proposed Section 59-A, sub-section (1)—

(1) after the words "any public meeting", insert the words "relating to an election";

(2) for the words "for an election", substitute the words "for such election".'

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—" I second the amendment."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

'In the proposed Section 59-A, sub-section (1)—

(1) after the words "any public meeting", insert the words "relating to an election";

(2) for the words "for an election", substitute the words "for such election".'

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* SRI P. S. KRISHNASAMY AYYANGAR :—" It may be that a public meeting is convened for the sake of a political agitation and with a political motive. It may be that a public meeting is held with reference to an impending election or it may be a religious congregation. It may be for the celebration of a particular important event and it may be even to honour a great leader of the country. But all these things, even though they are public meetings designed for an altogether different purpose, are banned by this section. I do not know why the freedom of association guaranteed by the Constitution should be thus fettered or taken away in this way for the sake of a very small purpose, viz., the holding of election for a district board. I think only public meetings should be banned, which have a direct reference to the ensuing election. Therefore I would request that my amendment may be accepted. If my amendment is accepted, section 59-A will read like this :

'No person shall convene, hold or attend any public meeting relating to an election within any circle on the date or dates on which a poll is taken for such election in that circle.'

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, the amendment proposed will create difficulties. Any person may hold a public meeting and say that it is not for an election purpose. What we are prohibiting is the holding of a public meeting on the election day so that there may not be any disturbance or any interference with the election on the election day. I do not think that any restriction as suggested by the hon. Member should be placed. We are only adopting the principle enunciated in the rules framed under the Representation of the People Act. I do not think the amendment is necessary. I request the hon. Member to withdraw it."

SRI P. S. KRISHNASAMY AYYANGAR :—" Sir, I beg leave to withdraw my amendment."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Sir, I beg to move the following amendment to Clause 2 :—

'In the proposed Section 59-A, after sub-section (2), insert the following as sub-sections (3) and (4) :—

"(3) No person, including the candidates or agents shall, on the date or dates on which a poll is taken at any polling station, provide any kind of conveyance to the voters to come and go from the polling booth.

(4) Any person who contravenes the provisions of sub-section (3) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred and fifty rupees."

The amendment was duly seconded.

[11th August 1954]

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

' In the proposed section 50-A, after sub-section (2), insert the following as sub-sections (3) and (4) :—

" (3) No person, including the candidates or agents shall, on the date or dates on which a poll is taken at any polling station, provide any kind of conveyance to the voters to come and go from the polling booth.

(4) Any person who contravenes the provisions of sub-section (3) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred and fifty rupees." " "

* SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hope the Hon. Minister will accept this amendment because he has stated that he is adopting the principle enunciated in the Rules framed under the Representation of the People Act, 1951. This is one of the clauses which finds a place in those rules. During the last general elections, this practice was found to be very useful. Neither the candidates nor their agents used any vehicles for bringing the voters to the polling booths and there was no commotion in the booths. I hope the Government will accept my amendment."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have also given notice of an amendment and I may be permitted to move it. I am only moving a portion of the amendment No. 41, that is relating to Section 59-E (1)."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member can move it."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" I beg to move—

' After the proposed Section 59-D insert the following section and re-number the other sections accordingly :—

" 59-E. (1) No candidate or his agent or any other person, with the connivance of the candidate or the agent shall hire or procure whether on payment or otherwise any vehicle, vessel or animal for conveyance of any elector other than the candidate himself and the members of his family or his agent to or from any polling station on the polling day.

(2) Any person who contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to rupees fifty." " "

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SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Sir, I second the amendment."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

' After the proposed Section 59-D insert the following section and re-number the other sections accordingly :—

" 59-E. (1) No candidate or his agent or any other person, with the connivance of the candidate or the agent shall hire or procure whether on payment or otherwise any vehicle, vessel or animal for conveyance of any elector other than the candidate himself and the members of his family or his agent to or from any polling station on the polling day.

(2) Any person who contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to rupees fifty." " "

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, என்னுடைய திருத்தத்தின் முக்கியமான நோக்கம் தேர்தல் தினத்தன்று வோட்டர்களை வோட்டுச் சாவடிக்கு அழைத்து வர அபேட்சகர்களோ, அல்லது அவர்களுடைய ஏஜெண்டுகளோ தங்களுடைய சொந்த வண்டிகளையோ அல்லது வாடகை வண்டிகளையோ உபயோகப்படுத்தக் கூடாது என்பதுதான். தங்களது சொந்த வண்டிகளில் அல்லது இவர்களுடைய செலவில் வாடகை வண்டிகளை அமைத்தோ வோட்டர்களை வோட்டுச் சாவடிக்கு அழைத்துக்கொண்டு வந்து விடுவதும், திரும்பவும் அழைத்துப் போவதும் குற்றமெனச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்றே என் திருத்தம் கோருகிறது.

" என்னென்றால் சென்ற பொதுத் தேர்தலில் இந்தக் கொள்கையினால் நல்ல பலன் கிடைத்திருக்கிறது என்பது மட்டுமல்ல. வோட்டுப் போடுபவர்களுக்கு லஞ்சம் கொடுக்கக் கூடாது என்பதை நாம் ஒப்புக்கொண்டதினால் வோட்டர்களை அபேட்சகர்கள் தங்கள் செலவில் அமைக்கப்படும் வண்டிகளில் அழைத்துக் கொண்டு போய் விட்டாலும் மறைமுகமாக லஞ்சம் கொடுப்பதைப் போலவே ஏற்படுகின்றதினால் சட்ட பூர்வமாக இதையும் நாம் தடுத்தாக வேண்டுமென்றே இத்திருத்தத்தைக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன். சர்க்காரும் இதனை ஏற்றுக்கொள்வார்கள் என்ற நம்பிக்கையுடன் என் திருத்தத்தை ஆதரிக்கும்படி எல்லோரையும் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, even though I agree to the principle enunciated in this amendment, I am sorry I am unable to accept it at this juncture for the following reasons. We have to make a distinction between offences and corrupt practices. These are all things which have been referred to as corrupt practices in the Representation of the People Act and they do not constitute offences. The amendment seeks to make them as offences. I do not think that that principle can be accepted. Only in an election petition to set aside an election, these things will be considered as corrupt practices. I do not think we should agree to this. I am sorry I have to oppose the amendment."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—" On a point of clarification. The information given by the Hon. the Leader of the House is not correct. The hiring of a vehicle for conveying an elector is an electoral offence and the police are at liberty to seize such vehicles."

[11th August 1954]

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, we are now concerned with the maintenance of order on the election day and not with the actual elections which are governed by the other provisions of the Madras District Boards Act. We are now discussing the power to be given for maintaining order. These two things should not be mixed together. I do agree that all these things will have to be gone into in a comprehensive Bill and whatever principles are accepted, they should be incorporated in respect of the elections to the local boards. This cannot be done piecemeal and can be taken up for consideration later on, as assured by the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration. Let us now confine ourselves to the practices that are prevailing in respect of elections to local boards and let us not depart from that.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Is the hon. Member Sri K. P. Gopalan withdrawing his amendment.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ I am not withdrawing it, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ In the proposed section 59-A, after sub-section (2), insert the following as sub-sections (3) and (4) :—

“(3) No person, including the candidates or agents shall, on the date or dates on which a poll is taken at any polling station, provide any kind of conveyance to the voters to come and go from the polling booth.

(4) Any person who contravenes the provisions of sub-section (3) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred and fifty rupees.”

The amendment was put and lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ After the proposed Section 59-D, insert the following section and re-number the other sections accordingly :—

“ 59-E. (1) No candidate or his agent or any other person, with the connivance of the candidate or the agent shall hire or procure whether on payment or otherwise any vehicle, vessel or animal for conveyance of any elector other than the candidate himself and the members of his family or his agent to or from any polling station on the polling day.

(2) Any person who contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to rupees fifty.”

The amendment was put and lost.

11th August 1954]

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“ Sir, I move the following amendments standing in my name :— 2-50 p.m.

‘ After the proposed section 59-A, insert the following sections and re-number the sections accordingly :—

“ 59-B. Disturbances at election meetings.—(1) Any person who at a public meeting to which this section applies acts, or incites others to act, in a disorderly manner for the purpose of preventing the transaction of the business for which the meeting was called together, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred and fifty rupees.

(2) This section applies to any public meeting of a political character held in any circle between the date of the issue of a notification for elections under this Act calling upon the circle to elect a member or members and the date on which such election is held.

(3) If any police officer reasonably suspects any person of committing an offence under sub-section (1), he may, if requested so to do by the Chairman of the meeting, require that person to declare to him immediately his name and address and, if that person refuses or fails so to declare his name and address, or if the police officer reasonably suspects him of giving a false name or address, the police officer may arrest him without warrant.

“ 59-C. Officers, etc., at elections not to act for candidates or to influence voting.—(1) No person who is a Returning Officer, or an Assistant Returning Officer or a presiding or polling officer at an election or an officer or clerk appointed by the Returning Officer or the presiding officer to perform any duty in connection with an election shall in the conduct or the management of the election do any act (other than the giving of votes) for the furtherance of the prospects of the election of a candidate.

(2) No such person as aforesaid, and no member of a police force, shall endeavour—

(a) to persuade any person to give his vote at an election, or

(b) to dissuade any person from giving his vote at an election, or

(c) to influence the voting of any person at an election in any manner.

(3) Any person who contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.”

[Sri M. Kalyanasundram] [11th August 1954]

“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, நான் கொடுத்திருக்கக்கூடிய திருத்தங்களுடைய சாரமானது 1920-வது வருஷத்திய லோகல் போர்டு சட்டத்திலேனும் ஜில்லா போர்டு சட்டத்திலேனும் கிடையாது. ‘இந்தியன் பீனல் கோட்’ இலும் கிடையாது. ஆகவே நான் இந்த இரண்டு திருத்தங்களையும் கவனிக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கின்றேன். கொள்கை சம்பந்தப்பட்ட மட்டில் இரண்டு திருத்தங்களும் மிகச் சிறந்த கோட்பாடுகளை அனுஷ்டிக்கக்கூடியதாக இருக்கிறது. ஜனநாயகத்தைப் பின்பற்றக்கூடிய எல்லோரும் அவைகளை ஏற்றுக் கொண்டாகவேண்டும். நம்முடைய நாட்டிலே தேர்தலை எல்லாக் கட்சி மக்களும் வெகு சிரத்தையோடு பார்த்து வருகின்றனர். தேர்தல் மூலமாக ஒரு நேர்மையான, ஜனநாயக பூர்வமான நிர்வாகத்தை அமைக்க முடியுமா என்ற பிரச்சனை மக்களுடைய கண்ணோட்டத்தில் இருக்கிறது. தேர்தல் மூலமாக ஆளக்கூடிய சர்க்காரை மாற்றியமைக்கமுடியும், தேர்தல் மூலமாக ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனத்தில் நேர்மையான நிர்வாகத்தை ஏற்படுத்தமுடியும் என்ற நம்பிக்கை மக்களிடையே ஏற்படவேண்டும். அந்த நம்பிக்கையை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டிய பொறுப்பு சர்க்காருடையது. ஆகவே, இந்தத் திருத்தங்களை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

“கம்யூனிஸ்டுகளுக்கு ஜனநாயகத்தில் நம்பிக்கை கிடையாது. காங்கிரஸ் கட்சிக்குத்தான் ஜனநாயகத்தில் நம்பிக்கை இருக்கிறது” என்று கம்யூனிஸ்டுக் கட்சிக்கு எதிராக கூச்சல் போட்டு விடுவதால் மட்டும் ஜனங்களுக்கு நம்பிக்கை ஏற்பட்டு விடாது. இந்தச் சர்க்காருக்கு உண்மையிலே ஜனநாயகத்தில் நம்பிக்கை இருக்குமானால், எந்தக் கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் கூட்டம் நடத்தினாலும் அந்தக் கூட்டத்திற்கு குந்தகம் ஏற்படாதபடி பாதுகாப்புக் கொடுக்க சர்க்கார் முன் வரவேண்டும். ஒரு கட்சிக்கு மட்டும் வசதி செய்து கொடுத்து, இன்னொரு கட்சிக்கு இடையூறு செய்வதாக இருந்தால், அது ஜனநாயக உரிமைகளைப்பற்றி உட்பட்டளவில் பேசி அதையே பறிக்கக்கூடிய தந்திரமாகத்தான் இருக்க முடியும். மத்திய பார்லிமெண்டில் இயற்றப்பட்ட சட்டத்திலுள்ள வாசகத்தை வார்த்தைக்கு வார்த்தை நான் இந்தத் திருத்தங்களில் கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன். நாங்கள் புதிதாக ஒன்றையும் இதில் சேர்த்து விடவில்லை. **Representation of the People Act, 1951**—ஐப் பார்த்தால் அது நன்றாகத் தெரியும். சாதாரண உரிமைகள்தான் அதில் கோரப்படுகின்றன. ஒரு கட்சியின் சார்பாக தேர்தல் பிரசாரத்திற்கு கூட்டம் நடக்கும் போது, அந்தக் கட்சியையோ அல்லது அந்த அபேட்சகரையோ சேராத மற்றவர்கள் அங்கே போய் கலகம் செய்தால், அல்லது குழப்பம் விளைவித்தால், அவர்களைப் போலீசாரிடம் ஒப்புவிப்பதற்கும், போலீசார் அவர்கள் மீது நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பதற்கும் அதிகாரம் கொடுக்கக்கூடிய முறையில் என்னுடைய திருத்தம் இருக்கிறது. இது ஒரு கட்சியை மட்டும் கட்டுப்படுத்துவது கிடையாது. எல்லாக் கட்சிக்கும் பொருந்தக்கூடியது. எல்லாக் கட்சி அபேட்சர்களுக்கும் இதனால் நன்மை உண்டு. இந்தத் திருத்தங்களை நம்முடைய சர்க்கார் எதிர்ப்பதற்கு எந்த விதமான அவசியமும் கிடையாது. இதை ஆட்சேபிக்காமல் தேர்தல்கள் சுமுகமான முறையில் நடப்பதற்கும், தேர்தல் பிரசாரமானது நேர்மையான முறையிலும், கண்ணியமான முறையிலும் நடந்து, ஒரு அரசியல் நேர்மையை நிலைநாட்டக் கூடியதாக இருக்க வேண்டும். தேர்தலின் போரல் காலித்தனத்திற்கு இடங்கொடுக்கக்கூடாது என்பதற்காகத்தான் நான் இந்தத் திருத்தத்தைப் பிரேரித்திருக்கிறேன். இதைச் சர்க்கார் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கின்றேன்.”

The amendments were duly seconded.

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“I am sorry I am unable to accept this particular amendment because we have made provision with regard to election offences in the Local Boards Act itself. I do not think we need go beyond that.”

11th August 1954]

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“கூட்டங்கள் நடத்தும் சமயத்தில் அங்கு குழப்பம் விளைவிப்பவர்களைத் தண்டிப்பதற்கு ஜில்லா போர்டு சட்டத்திலும் இடம் இல்லை, இந்தியன் பீனல் கோட்-இலும் கிடையாது. இந்தத் திருத்தத்தை ஏற்றுக் கொண்டால்தான் போலீசுக்கு அதிகாரம் கிடைக்கும். சர்க்கார் இந்தத் திருத்தத்தை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள இஷ்டப்படவில்லை என்று வேண்டுமானால் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொல்லலாமே யொழிய, லோகல் போர்டு சட்டத்தில் இதற்கு இடம் இருக்கிறது, ஆகையால் இந்தத் திருத்தத்தை நான் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளவில்லை என்று அவர்கள் சொல்லவேண்டாமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கின்றேன்.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“Provisions found therein are quite sufficient as they are for the district board elections.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“The question is—

‘After the proposed Section 59-A, insert the following sections and re-number the sections accordingly :—

“59-B. Disturbances at election meetings.—(1) Any person who at a public meeting to which this section applies acts, or incites others to act, in a disorderly manner for the purpose of preventing the transaction of the business for which the meeting was called together, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred and fifty rupees.

(2) This section applies to any public meeting of a political character held in any circle between the date of the issue of a notification for elections under this Act calling upon the circle to elect a member or members and the date on which such election is held.

(3) If any police officer reasonably suspects any person of committing an offence under sub-section (1), he may, if requested so to do by the Chairman of the meeting, require that person to declare to him immediately his name and address and, if that person refuses or fails so to declare his name and address, or if the police officer reasonably suspects him of giving a false name or address, the police officer may arrest him without warrant.”

The amendment was put and lost.

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, ‘59 C’ என்று துவங்கும் என்னுடைய இந்தத் திருத்தத்தை நான் ஏற்கனவே பிரேரித்துவிட்டேன். அதை யொட்டி இரண்டு வார்த்தைகள் சொல்லலாம் என்று அபிப்பிராயப்படுகிறேன். இதுவும் நான் சொந்தமாகத் தயாரித்த திருத்தம் அல்ல. இதுவும் 1951-வது வருஷத்திய மக்கள் பிரதிநிதித்துவச் சட்டத்தில் உள்ளதுதான். அந்த வாசகத்தைத்தான் வார்த்தைக்கு வார்த்தை அப்படியே கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன். தேர்தல் காலத்தில் அதிகாரிகள் குறுக்கிடாமல் பாதுகாப்பது அவசியம். வோட்டுச் சாவடிக்குள் இருக்கிறவர்களுடைய பந்தோபஸ்துக்காக ஏற்பட்டிருக்கக்கூடிய போலீஸ் அதிகாரிகள் வோட்டு போட வருகிறவர்களிடத்தில் இன்னொரு வோட்டுப்போடு என்று சொல்லவோ, போடக்கூடாது என்று சொல்லவோ கூடாது. அவர்கள் எந்த முறையிலும் இடையூறு செய்யக்கூடாது என்பது ஜனநாயக சர்க்கார் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளவேண்டிய ஜனநாயக தர்மமாகும். இந்தத் திருத்தத்தைச் சர்க்கார் கட்சித்தலைவர் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கின்றேன்.”

[11th August 1954]

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ These things are provided in the Government Servants' Conduct Rules and also regulations governing the service of employees under the local boards. Still, I think it is better to make a specific provision here. So, I accept this amendment.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ After the proposed Section 59-A, insert the following section and re-number the sections accordingly :—

“ 59-C. Officers, etc., at elections not to act for candidates or to influence voting.—(1) No person who is a Returning Officer, or an Assistant Returning Officer, or a presiding or polling officer at an election, or an officer or clerk appointed by the Returning Officer or the presiding officer to perform any duty in connection with an election shall in the conduct or the management of the election do any act (other than the giving of votes) for the furtherance of the prospects of the election of a candidate.

(2) No such person as aforesaid, and no member of a police force, shall endeavour—

(a) to persuade any person to give his vote at an election, or

(b) to dissuade any person from giving his vote at an election, or

(c) to influence the voting of any person at an election in any manner.

(3) Any person who contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.”

The amendment was put and carried.

Section 59-A was put and carried.

Section 59-B.

* SRI P. S. KRISHNASAMY AYYANGAR :—“ Sir, I move the following amendment which stands in my name :—

‘ In the proposed Section 59-B, sub-section (1), for the words “ at any polling station, . . . , namely,” substitute the words “ commit within the polling station or in any public or private place, within a distance of one hundred yards of the polling station, any of the following acts :— ”

“ Sir, this amendment which I am moving is really not an amendment but only a re-arrangement of words. The expression used in the proposed sub-section is ‘ No person shall . . . commit any of the following acts . . . , namely’. The word ‘ namely’ comes a bit later, i.e., between the expression ‘ any of

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the following acts’ and the word ‘ namely’ there are some phrases the consequence of which is that the expression ‘ following acts’ is separated far away from the word ‘ namely’. It would be better if the expression ‘ following acts’ is in juxtaposition to the word ‘ namely’. Therefore, I suggest a re-arrangement of words as follows :—

‘ No person shall, on the date or dates on which a poll is taken at any polling station commit within the polling station or in any public or private place within a distance of one hundred yards of the polling station, any of the following acts, namely :—’

I am not suggesting any change in the substance of the section. I, 3 p.m. therefore, hope that the amendment will be accepted.”

SRI S. RAMAIAH :—“ I second the amendment, Sir.”

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ The arrangement of words as it is is all right. The expression ‘ commit any of the following acts’ is the main thing. So, the expression ‘ any of the following acts’ should come along with ‘ commit’. The other words ‘ within the polling station . . . ’ qualify the word ‘ acts’. Therefore, I do not think any re-arrangement of words is necessary.”

The amendment was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

* SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER :—“ Sir, I move the following amendment standing in my name :—

‘ In Section 59-B, sub-section (1) delete the words “ private place ”.’

“ The object of this amendment is this. We are introducing a new method of voting. So a certain amount of coaching to the voters is absolutely necessary. It is only on the date of the poll, we can expect the voters to assemble together somewhere near the polling station. Usually, the polling station will be situated in a chavadi or some private schools. It is likely that the candidates, their agents or some persons interested in the candidates may live within 100 yards of the polling station and they may like to give coaching to the voters in their places of residence. With this object in view, the voters may be brought to these private places and they may be given some coaching. It is very likely that this coaching will be misconstrued as canvassing and action may be taken against the persons concerned. Therefore, I suggest that the words ‘ private place’ may be deleted so that the voters may have a chance of getting coached in these private places. As I have already pointed out, we are introducing a new system and the people are not used to this system. Previously, they used to put the ballot papers in different boxes. Now the system is different. Only one box will be kept in the polling station. The voters are expected to mark on the ballot paper the name of the candidate for whom they wish to vote and put it in the box. The voters have, therefore, to be given some

[Sri V. Gopala Gounder] [11th August 1954]

coaching as to the manner in which they are to exercise their franchise. These are some of the practical difficulties which we have to face if the words 'private place' are to be retained. For the purpose of giving proper coaching to the voters, I suggest that it is better to delete these words."

SRI A. RATNAM :—" I second the amendment, Sir."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Of course, the hon. Member wants the deletion of the words 'private place' for enabling the candidates or their agents to give coaching to voters. But I am afraid it will include canvassing, soliciting and persuading the voters to vote or not to vote for a particular candidate and so on. As a result of the omission of the words 'private place', all these may follow. If private places were to be excluded from the scope of the provision, I am afraid every court-yard and every compound near the polling station and other places without even an enclosure will be taken to mean a private place and soliciting, canvassing and all such things will take place within the precincts of that place. As a result of persons meeting there for the purpose of soliciting and canvassing, there will be disturbance. Therefore, the words 'private place' have necessarily to be retained. We only say that within 100 yards there should be no canvassing or soliciting. In the interest of proper conduct of elections, I think it is necessary that we should retain the words 'private place' in this provision, so that any canvassing in such places within a distance of 100 yards may be prohibited. I hope the hon. Mr. Gopala Gounder will agree with me."

* SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER :—" If the Hon. Minister were to think that by the omission of the words 'private place', even compounds and other vacant places may be included and there will be disturbance, we can say that houses and other enclosed places will be excluded from the scope of this provision."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

'In Section 59-B, sub-section (1), delete the words "private place".'

The amendment was put and lost.

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Sir, I move the following amendment standing in my name :—

'In Section 59-B, sub-section (1), item (c), after the words "not to vote", add the words "or to vote".'

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" I second the amendment, Sir."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The amendment is quite unnecessary. Canvassing or persuading a person not to vote will include the suggestion contained in the amendment. So, I don't think it is necessary."

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SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" I withdraw my amendment, Sir."

The amendment of the hon. Member Sri K. P. Gopalan was, by leave, withdrawn.

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Sir, I move the following amendment standing in my name :—

'In Section 59-B, sub-section (1), item (c), after the word "candidate", insert the words "or party".'

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" I second the amendment, Sir."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" 'Candidate' will include the party to which he belongs. So I don't think we should bring in 'party' here."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" Sometimes, the Congress Party or the Communist Party or some one belonging to some other party even without the knowledge of the party concerned may make some arrangement. This has to be put an end to. For this purpose, the amendment is necessary."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" We are not accepting the amendment, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

'In Section 59-B, sub-section (1), item (c), after the word "candidate" insert the words "or party".'

The amendment was put and lost.

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Sir, the following is the amendment standing in my name :—

'In the proposed Section 59-B, sub-section (1), item (e), for the brackets and words "(other than an official notice)", substitute the brackets and words "(other than exhibited by officials)".'

This is only a verbal alteration, Sir. Instead of the words 'official notice', I want the substitution of words 'notice exhibited by officials'. This is only a small . . ."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, I think the hon. Member is not moving his amendment."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Yes, Sir, I am not moving this amendment."

MR. SPEAKER :—" All right. Hon. Member, Sri Kalyanasundram may move his amendment."

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SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—"Sir, I have given notice of the following amendment" :—

"In the proposed section 59-B, sub-section (1), add the following as item (f) :—

"(f) No candidate or his agent shall hire, engage or use any vehicle, vessel or animal for conveying or transporting any voter to or from any polling station on the polling day." "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"A similar amendment has already been voted down."

MR. SPEAKER :—"So, this is a consequential amendment. The hon. Member cannot move it now."

* SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER :—"Sir, I move the following amendment standing in my name :—

"In Section 59-B, sub-section (3), for the word 'cognizable', insert the word 'non-cognizable'."

The object of the amendment is this. Cognizable offences are those in which a policeman can arrest a person without warrant. Such a power should not be given to a policeman. After all, some important man interested in the candidate, either his agent or some relative or some one may commit certain breaches of the election rules. If this power is given to the police officials, then those persons will be arrested and this will very seriously impair the election. After all, it is not a crime. If we retain the word 'cognizable', there will be very serious consequences and the police officials may arrest important persons without warrant. If necessary, they may detain those persons for some time and let them off. But, it is too much to vest the power of arrest without warrant on the police officials who may arrest persons on the spot, place them in the lock-up and conduct enquiry after some time. Therefore, I suggest the substitution of the word 'non-cognizable' in the place of the word 'cognizable'."

SRI A. RATNAM :—"I second the amendment, Sir."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"Sir, all these provisions are intended to prevent breach of peace and to maintain order during election. Therefore, the Police should have the power to intervene and take effective action. Unless the police officials have power to take action immediately on the spot, it will be very difficult to get an order from the Magistrate on a complaint and then take action. If we make the offence non-cognizable, I am afraid the object of the provision will be completely nullified. I know Mr. Gopala Gounder, as a lawyer, will understand why the provision should remain as it is and will agree with me."

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* SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER :—"I do realize the seriousness of the offences. But yet we are having elections and we should expect fairness in the conduct of the elections. It is our general

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experience that such provisions are unnecessary as some sort of concession should be extended to the electorates and also to the candidates concerned. After all, the offences would be some breach of certain election rules and if it leads to imminent danger, there is the ordinary law which could be resorted to by the Police. But so far as election matters are concerned, the Government will realize the difficulties of the electorates and the candidates and also the general public. Therefore I request that my amendment may be accepted and things made easy for all people concerned."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"I do not think we can accept the amendment."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The question is—

"In Section 59-B, sub-section (3), for the word 'cognizable', insert the word 'non-cognizable'."

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—"The question is—

"That the proposed Section 59-B stands part of the Bill'."

The motion was put and carried.

Section 59-C.

SRI A. RATNAM :—"I move the amendments standing in my name, namely :—

"In the proposed section 59-C, sub-section (1), omit item (b) '."

"In the proposed Section 59-C, omit sub-section (3) '."

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM :—"I second the amendments, Sir."

* SRI A. RATNAM :—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்தக் குறிப்பிட்ட விவாதத்தில் 59-வது (1) (a) (2) பிரிவுகளில் தேர்தல் காலங்களில் சில விஷயங்கள் செய்யக்கூடாது என்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கின்றது. இருந்தபோதிலும் அதை மீறிக் கூட்டங்கள் நடத்துகிறார்கள். வோட்டுப்போடுவதற்கு போதுமான விதிகள் இருக்கின்றன. ஆனால் குறிப்பிட்ட அந்த ஐடம் 1-ம், 2-ம் போலீஸ் அதிகாரிகளுக்கு அத்துமீறி அதிகாரம் அளிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இஷ்டம்போல் போலீஸ் அதிகாரிகளை நியமிக்கிறார்கள். வோட்டுச் சாவடிகளில் போலீஸ் அதிகாரிகள் அல்லாமல், கிராம முனிசிப்புகளும், கணக்குப் பிள்ளைகளும், மணியக்காரர்களும் நியமிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். மக்களுக்கு பாதுகாவலாகயிருக்கக்கூடியவர்கள், அமைதிக்கு பாங்கம் விளைவிக்கிறார்கள். கணக்குப்பிள்ளைகளும், கிராம முனிசிப்புகளும், மிகவும் பொறுப்பற்றமுறையில் மக்களுக்கு எல்லாவித தொந்திரவும் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். குறிப்பாக தங்கள் கட்சிக்கு எதிராக வோட்டுசெய்யப் போகிறவர்களுக்கு, அவர்கள் வேண்டுமென்றே குறிப்பிட்ட பெயர்கள் லிஸ்டில் இல்லை என்று அனுப்பிவிடுகிறார்கள்."

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"Sir, all this has nothing to do with the provision in the clause."

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SRI A. RATNAM :—“ இம்மாதிரி திருத்தங்களைக் கொண்டு வந்து பேசுவதெல்லாம் நிலைமையைத் தெளிவுபடுத்துவதற்காகத்தான். கடலூர் தொகுதி ஒன்றில் போலிங் ஸ்டேஷனிலுள்ள போலிங் ஆபீஸர் ஓட்டர்களை விரட்டினார்கள். வோட்டுச் சாவடிக்கு அருகாமையில் ஓட்டர்களை அடித்து துரத்துவதுபோன்ற போலீஸ்காரர்களின் அக்கிரமம் அதிகமாக யிருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் நடந்துக்கொண்ட விதத்தை போட்டோ எடுத்திருக்கிறேன். இதை எல்லாம் சிந்தித்துப்பார்த்து என்னுடைய திருத்தத்தை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளுமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, ஜில்லா போர்ட்டு தேர்தல் நடக்கக்கூடிய நேரம் காலை 6 மணியிலிருந்து மாலை 6 மணி என்று இருந்தால் உசிதமாக இருக்கும் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். இந்த யோசனையை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* **THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM** :—“ I will deal with the amendments of the hon. Member Sri A. Ratnam. He wants to omit item (b), viz., ‘ shout or otherwise act in a disorderly manner, within or at the entrance of the polling station or in any public or private place in the neighbourhood thereof, so as to cause annoyance to any person visiting the polling station for the poll or so as to interfere with the work of the officers and other persons on duty at the polling station.’ This provision is quite necessary. For, a few persons can as a matter of fact, create nuisance and frustrate and prevent any election taking place.

“ With regard to his amendment to omit item (3), I think it is provided only to safeguard against the actions of the police at that place. Because the Polling Officer has to do certain duties there, if any action of any person is an annoyance or interference to his work, it is but fair and natural that he should be vested with powers to stop such a person from interfering with his work. Therefore, the provision is in the interests of the public also. Mr. Ratnam would seem to say that he would not trust a public officer, but that he would trust the police officers. In the polling station, it should be the Polling Officer who should give the direction to the police and only on such directions the police should remove any person from that place. Therefore, I do not think I can agree to the deletion of either clause (1) or clause (3) of the Bill.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Is the hon. Member Sri Ratnam withdrawing the amendments? ”

SRI A. RATNAM :—“ I am withdrawing the amendments, Sir.”

The amendments were, with the permission of the House, withdrawn.

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ I am not moving the amendment standing in my name, Sir. (Amendment No. 24.) ”

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SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER :—“ I move that—

‘ In Section 59-C, sub-section (2), for the words “ with imprisonment . . . with both ”, substitute the words “ with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees ”.

‘ In Section 59-C, sub-section (3), add the following at the end : “ and release him on bail after taking such necessary undertaking as is necessary to prevent further commission of the offence prescribed in this section ”.’

“ Sir, so far as the first amendment is concerned, the object is this : It is provided in the Bill that ‘ any person who contravenes, etc., shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to three months or with fine or with both.’ My submission is that any offence committed will be only a breach of the election law or rule. It will not be a criminal offence. A man who is likely to commit any breach of these election rules or law, may do so only in the heat of election time and it is not proper to punish him with imprisonment. I therefore request that the provision regarding imprisonment may be omitted and my amendment providing for only a fine to the extent of Rs. 200 may be accepted.

“ Regarding the second amendment, I wish to say that for breach of election rules, any punishment may be preventive and not punitive. It ought to be sufficient if a person is fined to the extent of Rs. 200; he should also be let on bail. Imprisonment is too serious a punishment.”

* **THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM** :—“ Sir, the provision made is for serious acts of disturbance at the place and at the time of polling. Therefore, such offences should be seriously dealt with. After all, it is left to the Courts, and they will decide whether the punishment should be imprisonment or fine. Therefore, I do not think that provision with reference to imprisonment can be deleted. These are always bailable and, therefore, there is no difficulty.”

* **SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER** :—“ Clause 3 of the proposed new Section 59-C says : 3-20 p.m.

‘ . . . and thereupon the police officer shall arrest him.’

But there is no knowing whether, after arrest, he will be released on bail or detained in the police station for twenty-four hours under the powers given to the Police. I submit, Sir, that after arrest, the man must be released on bail by the police after taking all precautions and undertakings necessary to prevent him from repeating the acts he has committed. The Hon. the Minister has not replied to this point.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ He has replied.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ It is a bailable offence. Therefore, he is bound to be released whenever bail is offered.”

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MR. SPEAKER:—"Does the hon. Member withdraw the amendments?"

SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER:—"I cannot withdraw the amendments."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Then I shall put them to vote. The question is—

'In Section 59-C, sub-section (2), for the words "with imprisonment . . . with both", substitute the words "with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees".'

The amendment was put and lost.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'In Section 59-C, sub-section (3), add the following at the end: "and release him on bail after taking such undertaking as is necessary to prevent further commission of the offence prescribed in this section".'

The amendment was put and lost.

The proposed new Section 59-C was put and carried.

Section 59-D.

SRI A. RATNAM:—"Sir, I move—

'In the proposed Section 59-D, omit sub-section (3).'

"குறிப்பிட்ட ஒரு விதியை விளக்குவதற்குத்தான் இந்த திருத்தத்தைக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன். இந்த திருத்தத்திற்குக் காரணம் ஒரு முறை ஒருவன் போலிங் பூத்திலிருந்து அப்புறப்படுத்தப்பட்டால் அதாவது போலிங் ஆபீசரோ அல்லது கான்ஸ்டபிளோ அல்லது அங்கு உத்தியோகத்திலிருக்கும் யாராவது ஒருவரோ ஒருவனை அப்புறப்படுத்திவிட்டால் மீண்டும் அவன் உள்ளே செல்லுவதற்கு ஆபீசருடைய உத்தரவு தேடப்படுகிறது. வெளியே வந்த பிறகு போலீஸ்காரருடைய அனுமதியோ அல்லது சில்லரை உத்தியோகஸ்தருடைய அனுமதியோ பெற்று மீண்டும் உள்ளே செல்ல முடியாது. நியாயமான காரணங் களினால் போலீஸ்காரர்கள் அப்புறப்படுத்தினார்கள் என்று சொல்ல முடியாது. அந்த சமயத்தில் பொது ஜனங்களுடைய பிரஜா உரிமை பாதிக்கப் படுகிறது. அவ்விதம் பாதிக்கப்படக்கூடாது என்பது என்னுடைய திருத்தத்தின் நோக்கம். போலிங் ஆபீசரைக் கேட்காமல் மீண்டும் அவன் உள்ளே சென்றால் அவனுக்கு மூன்று மாதம் காவல் என்று சொல்லப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. அவ்விதம் அவனை உள்ளே விடாமலிருக்க போலிங் ஆபீசருக்கும் மற்ற சில்லரை ஆபீசருக்கும் அதிகாரம் இருக்கிறதென்பது கூடாது. அவனுக்கு நியாயம் வழங்கப்படவேண்டும். அவனுக்கு மூன்று மாத காவல் என்று கொடுப்பது அசாதாரணமான காரியம். ஒருவன் அக் கிரமமாக போலிங் பூத்திற்கு சென்றாலும் கூச்சல்கள் போட்டாலும் பொது ஜனங்களுக்கு தீங்கு விளைவித்தாலும் அவன்மேல் நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுப்பதற்கு பல விதிகள் இருக்கின்றன. அவனை உள்ளே போகாமல் தடுப்பதற்கு அரசாங்கத்தினிடம் பல விதிகள் இருக்கின்றன. அப்படியிருக்க இந்த விதி தேவைஇல்லை என்று நினைக்கிறேன். இந்த நோக்கத்தைக் கொண்டு இந்த திருத்தம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இது மிகமிக அவசியமான திருத்தம். இந்த திருத்தத்தை அரசாங்கம் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

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MR. SPEAKER:—"If nobody seconds an amendment immediately after it is moved, I shall not allow it."

The amendment was duly seconded.

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, the hon. Member wants the deletion of clause 3. But he has no objection to the retention of clauses 1 and 2. Then the point is whether clause 3 is necessary. Here is a person who goes into the polling station and creates disturbance inside. Of course, there is the other provision, viz., arresting him. But it may not be necessary in all cases to arrest a man. He has simply to be taken out and left outside. If there is no provision like this, he is entitled to go in again and create disturbance and again he has to be taken out and left outside. But the man can go on repeating it. Therefore, to prevent such things happening it has been provided that if such a person wants to enter the polling station again, he must take the permission of the polling officer. Otherwise, he will go on misbehaving and he will have to be arrested, though it would not be necessary to arrest him under the circumstances of the case."

SRI A. RATNAM:—"I withdraw my amendment."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER:—"Mr. Gopala Gounder will now move his amendments."

* SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER:—"I have heard the Hon. the Minister saying that in the matter of the commission of breaches of the election law, the Police officers should be given all powers to arrest a man who commits such an offence and that such a person should be given severe punishment, with imprisonment and all that. In view of such answers from the Hon. the Minister, I do not think it worthwhile to move the amendments standing in my name, viz., amendments Nos. 27, 28 and 31."

MR. SPEAKER:—"So, he is not moving his amendments. Now Mr. Ramalingam will move his amendment."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM:—"Sir, I am not moving my amendment to the proposed new Section 59-F which deals with breaches of official duty and all that. I want to move my amendment to the new Section 59-C. I move—

'After proposed Section 59-C, insert the following:—

"Removal of ballot papers from polling station to be an offence.—(1) Any person who at any election fraudulently takes, or attempts to take, a ballot paper out of a polling station, or wilfully aids or abets the doing of any such act, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both.

(2) If the presiding officer of a polling station has reason to believe that any person is committing or has committed

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an offence punishable under sub-section (1), such officer may, before such person leaves the polling station, arrest or direct a police officer to arrest such person and may search such person or cause him to be searched by a police officer :

Provided that when it is necessary to cause a woman to be searched, the search shall be made by another woman with strict regard to decency.

(3) Any ballot paper found upon the person arrested on search shall be made over for safe custody to a police officer by the presiding officer or when the search is made by a police officer, shall be kept by such officer in safe custody.

(4) An offence punishable under sub-section (1) shall be cognizable."

3-26 p.m. "இந்த திருத்தம் சர்க்கார் ஒத்துக்கொள்ளக்கூடியது. புதிய தேர்தல் முறையைக் கொண்டுவந்திருப்பதாகச் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. பால்ட் பேபர் திருட்டுப் போகாமல் இருப்பதற்கு புது முறையைக் கொண்டுவந்திருப்பதாகச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அது உண்மையாக இருந்தால் இந்தத் திருத்தத்தை ஒத்துக்கொள்வதற்கு அவர்களுக்கு ஆட்சேபணை இருக்க முடியாது. வேண்டுமே போடும் பேபர்களை திருடிக்கொண்டு போவதைத் தடுப்பதற்கும் அவைகளை வேறு விதத்தில் உபயோகப்படுத்தக் கூடாது என்பதற்கும், அப்படி உபயோகித்தால் அதிகப்படியான நடவடிக்கை எடுத்து தண்டனை விதிப்பதற்கும் இந்த திருத்தம் அவசியம். அவ்விதம் அதிகப்படியான தண்டனை கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்பதற்குத் தான் இந்த திருத்தம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த திருத்தத்தின் நோக்கமும் அதுதான். இதை சர்க்கார் ஒத்துக்கொள்ளுவார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன்."

Sri K. P. Gopalan seconded the amendment.

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I am accepting the amendment, even though we are otherwise preventing the possibility of the ballot papers being taken out and misused. I accept the amendment so that even if a person attempts to take out ballot papers, it may be an offence."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' After proposed Section 59-C, insert the following :—

" Removal of ballot papers from polling station to be an offence.—(1) Any person who at any election fraudulently takes, or attempts to take, a ballot paper out of a polling station, or wilfully aids or abets the doing of any such act, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both.

(2) If the presiding officer of a polling station has reason to believe that any person is committing or has committed an offence punishable under sub-section (1), such officer may, before such person leaves the polling station, arrest or direct a police officer to arrest such person and may search such person or cause him to be searched by a police officer :

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Provided that when it is necessary to cause a woman to be searched, the search shall be made by another woman with strict regard to decency.

(3) Any ballot paper found upon the person arrested on search shall be made over for safe custody to a police officer by the presiding officer, or when the search is made by a police officer, shall be kept by such officer in safe custody.

(4) An offence punishable under sub-section (1) shall be cognizable."

The amendment was put and carried.

MR. SPEAKER :—" Then there is another amendment in his name, namely, 59-H. Other offences and penalties therefor. Is the hon. Member moving that amendment? "

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" Yes, Sir. I am moving the amendment, namely :—

' Insert the following new section :—

" Other offences and penalties therefor.—(1) A person shall be guilty of an electoral offence if at any election he—

(a) fraudulently defaces or fraudulently destroys any nomination paper; or

(b) fraudulently defaces, destroys or removes any list, notice or other document affixed by or under the authority of a Returning Officer; or

(c) fraudulently defaces or fraudulently destroys any ballot paper or the official mark on any ballot paper or any declaration of identity or official envelope used in connection with voting by postal ballot; or

(d) without due authority supplies any ballot paper to any person; or

(e) fraudulently puts into any ballot box anything other than the ballot paper which he is authorised by law to put in; or

(f) without due authority destroys, takes, opens or otherwise interferes with any ballot box or ballot papers then in use for the purposes of election; or

(g) fraudulently or without due authority, as the case may be, attempts to do any of the foregoing acts or wilfully aids or abets the doing of any such acts.

(2) Any person guilty of an electoral offence under this section shall—

(a) if he is a Returning Officer or an Assistant Returning Officer or a Presiding Officer at a polling station or any other officer or clerk employed on official duty in connection with the election, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years or with fine or with both;

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(b) if he is any other person, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.

(3) For the purposes of this section, a person shall be deemed to be on official duty if his duty is to take part in the conduct of an election or part of an election including the counting of votes or to be responsible after an election for the used ballot-papers and other documents in connection with such election, but the expression 'official duty' shall not include any duty imposed otherwise than by or under this Act.

(4) An offence punishable under clause (b) of sub-section (2) shall be cognizable."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" I second the amendment, Sir."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I do not think these provisions are necessary. They were intended for acts done inside the polling booth where boxes were kept beyond the view of the polling officer. Now the ballot box will be kept in front of the polling officer and the voters will have to drop the vote in the box. Therefore, I think, these provisions are not necessary."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" போலிங் அதிகாரிகளின் முன்புதான் வாட்டுப்பெட்டியில் வாட்டுக்கள் போடப்படுகின்றன என்றாலும்கூட இந்த வாட்டுப்பெட்டிகளை எடுத்துச் செல்லும்போதும் வாட்டுக்களை எண்ணும்போதும் வாட்டுக்களை மறைத்தல், அழித்தல் போன்ற குற்றங்களைச் செய்பவர்கள் போலிங் அதிகாரிகளாகவே இருந்துவிட்டால் இரண்டு வருஷ சிறை தண்டனை என்றும் மற்றவர்களுக்கு அவரவர்கள் செய்த குற்றங்களுக்குத் தகுந்த முறையில் சில தண்டனைகளும் அளிக்கப்படுமென்று சட்டசபை தேர்தல் விதிகளில் ஒப்புக்கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். அதே மாதிரியாக ஜில்லாபோர்டு தேர்தல் விதியிலும் ஒரு ஷரத்து இருக்கவேண்டுமென்பதே என் திருத்தத்தின் நோக்கமாகும். இதைச் சர்க்கார் ஒப்புக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I am not accepting the amendment, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Is the hon. Member withdrawing his amendment? "

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" No, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Then I will put the amendment of the hon. Member to the vote of the House. The question is—

'Insert the following new section :—

"Other offences and penalties therefor.—(1) A person shall be guilty of an electoral offence if at any election he—

(a) fraudulently defaces or fraudulently destroys any nomination paper; or

(b) fraudulently defaces, destroys or removes any list, notice or other document affixed by or under the authority of a Returning Officer; or

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(c) fraudulently defaces or fraudulently destroys any ballot paper or the official mark on any ballot paper or any declaration of identity or official envelope used in connection with voting by postal ballot; or

(d) without authority supplies any ballot paper to any person; or

(e) fraudulently puts into any ballot box anything other than the ballot paper which he is authorised by law to put in; or

(f) without due authority destroys, takes, opens or otherwise interferes with any ballot box or ballot papers then in use for the purposes of election; or

(g) fraudulently or without due authority, as the case may be, attempts to do any of the foregoing acts or wilfully aids or abets the doing of any such acts.

(2) Any person guilty of an electoral offence under this section shall—

(a) if he is a Returning Officer or an Assistant Returning Officer or a Presiding Officer at a polling station or any other officer or clerk employed on official duty in connection with the election, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years or with fine or with both;

(b) if he is any other person, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.

(3) For the purposes of this section, a person shall be deemed to be on official duty if his duty is to take part in the conduct of an election or part of an election including the counting of votes or to be responsible after an election for the used ballot papers and other documents in connection with such election, but the expression 'official duty' shall not include any duty imposed otherwise than by or under this Act.

(4) An offence punishable under clause (b) of sub-section (2) shall be cognizable."

The amendment was put and lost.

Section 59-D was put and carried.

Section 59-E.

MR. SPEAKER :—" Then comes the amendment of the hon. Member Sri Krishnasamy Ayyangar to sub-clause 59-E. Is he moving the amendment? "

SRI P. S. KRISHNASAMY AYYANGAR :—" Yes, Sir. I move—

"After the words 'with an election' occurring in line 3, insert the words 'to be'."

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SRI K. PARTHASARATHY :—" I second the amendment, Sir."

* SRI P. S. KRISHNASAMY AYYANGAR :—" Sir, the proposed Section 59-E refers to requisitioning of buildings, with reference to the election that is to come. Therefore, the proper expression to be used would be ' If it appears to the State Government that in connection with an election to be held to a district board '. My amendment seeks to insert the words ' to be ' before the word ' held ' in line 3 of the proposed Section 59-E."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I am accepting the amendment, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' After the words " with an election " occurring in line 3, insert the words " to be " . ' "

The amendment was put and carried.

MR. SPEAKER :—" Then comes the amendment of Sri M. Narayana Kurup. Is the hon. Member moving his amendment? "

* SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Yes, Sir. I move—

' In the proposed Section 59-E, sub-section (1), line 4, after the words " any premises ", insert the words " other than residential buildings actually occupied " . ' "

The amendment was duly seconded.

* SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Sir, this is intended to clear some uneasiness, whether in the requisitioning of the building any hardship might be caused. We know that even when we had double-member constituencies and elections conducted simultaneously for Parliament and Assembly, there was little or no necessity to requisition residential buildings. We have at least enough schools and public buildings where we can locate the polling booths. (Interruption.) In the proposed section, provision is made for requisitioning ' any building '. With this power the officer may enter a residential building and ask the lady in the house who has not even appeared in the public, to quit and all that. Of course, the Hon. Minister was saying that this was a simple district board election. But as the section now stands, it has been made bigger than what it actually is. When there may not be any necessity, why provide for it? There may be buildings which may not be occupied. With these I am not concerned. I am concerned with residential buildings which are actually occupied. If there would be no need at all to requisition residential buildings why should this apprehension be caused in the minds of the public by having this provision like this. My amendment only seeks to remove that apprehension."

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I am accepting the amendment, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' In the proposed Section 59-E, sub-section (1), line 4, after the words " any premises ", insert the words " other than residential buildings actually occupied " . ' "

The amendment was put and carried.

MR. SPEAKER :—" Then, the hon. Member Sri Krishnasamy Ayyangar may move his amendment."

* SRI P. S. KRISHNASAMY AYYANGAR :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move that—

' In item (b), after the words " in connexion with the requisitioning " occurring in lines 16 and 17, insert the words " inclusive of the compensation to be paid by the District Board under Section 59-F " . ' "

SRI G. GOVINDAN :—" I second the amendment, Sir."

* SRI P. S. KRISHNASAMY AYYANGAR :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, the proposed Section 59-F says, that ' there shall be paid by the district board concerned to the persons interested compensation the amount of which shall be determined by taking into consideration the following . . . ' The proviso says: ' Provided that where any person interested, being aggrieved by the amount of compensation so determined makes an application within one month from the date of service of the order of requisition to the State Government for referring the matter to an arbitrator, the amount of compensation to be paid shall be such as the arbitrator appointed in this behalf by the State Government may determine . . . ' A time-limit is also fixed for making a claim. Therefore, it implies that the order of requisition should contain the amount of compensation that would be payable by the district board to the person interested. Section 59-E with regard to requisitioning of building says: ' . . . may make such further orders as may appear to it to be necessary or expedient in connexion with the requisitioning. ' My submission is that the requisitioning order should also include the amount that would be payable to the person in occupation of the premises, and the section made clear. That it should be made clear is borne out by the fact that the person interested or aggrieved should file an application to the State Government for altering the amount of compensation within 30 days from the receipt of the requisition order. That only shows that the requisition order itself should make a statement with regard to the compensation that would be paid to the person. That has not been made clear in the section. Therefore I say that the requisition order should contain a statement with regard to the compensation to be paid by the district

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board and for that I want the section to be amended in these terms, namely, in item (b), after the words, 'in connexion with the requisitioning' occurring in lines 16 and 17, insert the words 'inclusive of the compensation to be paid by the district board under Section 59-F.' "

8.40 P.m. * THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, I do not think this amendment is necessary. Requisition notice is quite different from fixing compensation which is dealt with under Section 59-F. After all, it may be necessary to issue notice but it may not be possible to fix compensation payable because, in cases where there is no rent payable, an enquiry will have to be made as to the probable rent the house would fetch and that may delay matters. Here we will have to act expeditiously and this amendment is not necessary."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Is the hon. Member Mr. Krishnasamy Ayyangar withdrawing his amendment? "

* SRI P. S. KRISHNASAMY AYYANGAR :—" The proviso in Section 59-F says—

'That where any person interested being aggrieved by the amount of compensation so determined . . .

When is the compensation to be determined by the State Government? It should have been determined beforehand and specified in the order of requisition, since it is provided that the application should be made within one month from the date of service of the order of requisition for referring the matter to an arbitrator. Therefore, the order of requisition should necessarily mention a specific amount of compensation as determined by the State Government. It cannot be left to be decided later on after the order of requisition is made since the three months limitation from the date of receipt of order for the application of the person interested necessarily implies a mention of the amount of compensation in the order of requisition. Hence it is that I propose my amendment."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I wish to know whether the hon. Member is withdrawing the amendment."

SRI P. S. KRISHNASAMY AYYANGAR :—" I am withdrawing it."

The amendment was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Sir, I move the amendment that stands in my name—

'In the proposed Section 59-E, sub-section (1), line 13, after the words "order in writing", insert the words "giving at least seven days' notice".'

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SRI O. KORAN :—" I second it."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

'In the proposed Section 59-E, sub-section (1), line 13, after the words "order in writing", insert the words "giving at least seven days' notice".'

* SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Sir, we fix the polling booths sufficiently earlier and, therefore, there may not be any difficulty in accepting my amendment."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I do agree that ordinarily it will be possible to give notice sufficiently early but suddenly if a necessity arises and we have to change a polling booth, it may not be possible to give notice of three or four days as we will have to act expeditiously without delay. Suppose there is a house which is burnt down the previous day of the polling and we have to requisition another house, unless we have power to immediately requisition it, we may not be able to complete the election. Ordinarily we give one week or ten days' notice. We have been always giving sufficient notice but in case of emergency we must have power to act without a delay and it should not be restricted. Therefore, I request the hon. Member not to press his amendment."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Is the hon. Member, Sri Narayana Kurup, withdrawing the amendment? "

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" I am withdrawing it."

The amendment was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

SRI A. RATNAM :—" Sir, I move the amendment that stands in my name—

'In the proposed Section 59-E, sub-section (1), proviso, omit the word "lawfully".'

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" I second it."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

'In the proposed Section 59-E, sub-section (1), proviso, omit the words "lawfully".'

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, it is only by way of abundant caution that the word 'lawfully' is included in the proviso. I do not think it should be removed."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Is the hon. Member, Sri Ratnam, withdrawing his amendment."

SRI A. RATNAM :—" I am not withdrawing it."

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MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' In the proposed Section 59-E, sub-section (1), proviso, omit the word "lawfully".'

The amendment was put and lost.

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Sir, I move the amendment that stands in my name—

' In Section 59-E, sub-section (1), after the existing proviso, insert the following further proviso :—

" Provided further that no public transport buses that are usually plying within the polling circle shall be requisitioned so as to affect the normal service within that area ".'

SRI O. KORAN :—" I second it."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

' In Section 59-E, sub-section (1), after the existing proviso, insert the following further proviso :—

" Provided further that no public transport buses that are usually plying within the polling circle shall be requisitioned so as to affect the normal service within that area ".'

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, if we accept the amendment, we cannot requisition any vehicles at all. Elections will be taking place throughout the district and we will have requisition vehicles within the district. If it is a bye-election, we can requisition vehicles from the adjoining district but this is an election throughout in many of the districts and we cannot requisition vehicles from the adjoining district as there will be election there also. So, our power should not be restricted."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Is the hon. Member Sri Narayana Kurup, withdrawing his amendment? "

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" I am withdrawing it."

The amendment was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—" Sir, I move the amendment that stands in my name—

' In Section 59-E, sub-section (1), add at the end the words "after giving fifteen days' clear notice of such intention to the concerned party".'

It is applicable to both the vehicles and premises. It is only decent and just that this amendment should be accepted."

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SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" I second it."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

' In Section 59-E, sub-section (1), add at the end the words "after giving fifteen days' clear notice of such intention to the concerned party".'

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, I just now explained the position with reference to Mr. Narayana Kurup's amendment. For the reasons I have already stated, I am opposing this amendment also."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Is the hon. Member, Sri T. C. Narayanan Nambiar, withdrawing his amendment? "

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—" I am not withdrawing it."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' In Section 59-E, sub-section (1), add at the end the words "after giving fifteen days' clear notice of such intention to the concerned party".'

The amendment was put and lost.

Section 59-E as amended was put and carried.

Section 59-F was put and carried.

Section 59-G was put and carried.

Section 59-H.

* SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—" Sir, I move the amendment that stands in my name—

' In the proposed Section 59-H, sub-section (1), line 3, after the words "may enter into any premises", insert the words "at any time between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. after giving at least twenty-four hours' notice".'

This amendment is very essential and it demands only a twenty-four hours' notice. Sometimes it may so happen that there may not be any male member in the family and there will be only ladies in the premises, and they should not be interfered with."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" I second it."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

' In the proposed Section 59-H, sub-section (1), line 3, after the words "may enter into any premises", insert the words "at any time between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. after giving at least twenty-four hours' notice".'

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* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, in view of the fact that I have already accepted the other amendment, viz., that residential houses may not be requisitioned, this amendment is not necessary and, therefore, no question of interference with the ladies arises."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Is the hon. Member, Sri T. C. Narayanan Nambiar, withdrawing his amendment? "

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—" I am not withdrawing it."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

'In the proposed Section 59-H, sub-section (1), line 3, after the words "may enter into any premises", insert the words "at any time between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. after giving at least twenty-four hours' notice".'

The amendment was put and lost.

Section 59-H was put and carried.

Section 59-I.

3-50
p.m.

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

'That proposed Section 59-I do stand part of the Bill.'

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" Sir, this relates to residential quarters. Is it necessary that sub-section (2) should be there? "

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, I would like sub-section (2) to remain as it is. Suppose there is a woman in a building which may not be a residential one. This sub-section will be useful in such a case."

Section 59-I was put and carried.

Section 59-J.

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

'That proposed Section 59-J do stand part of the Bill.'

SRI P. S. KRISHNASAMY AYYANGAR :—" Sir, I move that—

'In the proposed Section 59-J, sub-section (3), add at the end the following :—

"But the State Government, or if the State Government so order, the District Board shall remain in possession of the premises, till possession thereof is delivered to a claimant through process of Court."'

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SRI A. RAMASAMY THEVAR :—" Sir, I second the amendment."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

'Add at the end of Section 59-J the following :—

"But the State Government, or if the State Government so order, the District Board shall remain in possession of the premises, till possession thereof is delivered to a claimant through process of Court."

* SRI P. S. KRISHNASAMY AYYANGAR :—" Sir, section 59-J relates to release of requisitional premises. Under certain circumstances when the person to whom the requisitioned property has to be delivered possession of is not available or cannot be found, sub-section (3) prescribes a certain procedure, by adopting which the Government will be freed from all liability with regard to that property later on. It is said that after this procedure has been followed 'the State Government shall not be liable for any compensation or other claim in respect of such premises for any period after the said date.' Though the property has thus been freed from requisition it should still remain with the Government and should continue to remain with the Government. Some provision to that effect should be inserted in the section. Otherwise, if some people trespass into it and squat on it, who has got the right to evict them? Is it to be the Government or any other body? Difficulty may arise in deciding this question. Therefore, till the proper and rightful claimant is given possession of the property, the Government or the District Board on whose behalf the property was requisitioned should continue in possession of the property. It is to provide for such a contingency that I have suggested this amendment and I hope it will be accepted."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, I do not think that this amendment will cover only the cases contemplated by the hon. Member. It may cover other cases also wherein we will have to put a person in possession through process of Court. I, therefore, do not think that I can accept this amendment."

The amendment was by leave of the House withdrawn.

Section 59-J was put and carried.

Section 59-K.

Section 59-K was put and carried.

Section 59-L.

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

'That proposed Section 59-L do stand part of the Bill.'

[11th August 1954]

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

‘ In section 59-L, for the words “ one year ”, substitute the words “ three months ”.’ ”

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—“ Sir, I second the amendment.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Amendment moved—

‘ In Section 59-L, for the words “ one year ”, substitute the words “ three months ”.’ ”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ Sir, I do not want to make any speech. I consider that the sentence of one year's imprisonment is very severe. I hope the Hon. Minister in charge of Local Administration will accept the amendment.”

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, one year is only the maximum period prescribed. It does not mean that an offender will be punished with a year's imprisonment. The punishment will depend on the facts of the case.”

The amendment was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Section 59-L was put and carried.

New Section 59-M.

* SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

‘ After section 59-L, insert the following as 59-M :—

“ 59-M. (1) Any person who—

(a) threatens any candidate, or any elector, or any person in whom a candidate or an elector is interested, with injury of any kind including social ostracism and ex-communication or expulsion from any caste or community; or

(b) induces or attempts to induce a candidate or an elector to believe that he, or any person in whom he is interested, will become or will be rendered an object of divine displeasure or spiritual censure, shall be deemed to interfere with the free exercise of the electoral right of such candidate or elector.

59-M (2) Any person who contravenes the provision of sub-section (1) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to rupees five hundred or imprisonment up to six months or both.” ’ ”

[11th August 1954]

SRI C. H. KANARAN :—“ Sir, I second the amendment.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Motion moved—

‘ After Section 59-L, insert the following as 59-M :—

“ 59-M. (1) Any person who—

(a) threatens any candidate, or any elector, or any person in whom a candidate or an elector is interested, with injury of any kind including social ostracism and ex-communication or expulsion from any caste or community; or

(b) induces or attempts to induce a candidate or an elector to believe that he, or any person in whom he is interested, will become or will be rendered an object of divine displeasure or spiritual censure shall be deemed to interfere with the free exercise of the electoral right of such candidate or elector.

(2) Any person who contravenes the provision of sub-section (1) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to rupees five hundred or imprisonment up to six months or both.” ’ ”

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not accepting this amendment because it will cover all matters even during the election campaign. We are now restricting ourselves to the actual conduct of the poll and things happening at that time. I do not think we should expand the scope of the Bill and include all these things.”

* SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thought that the amendment proposed by me was so clear and self-explanatory and as such I need not speak on it. It is only as a result of the experience that we had during the last panchayat and municipal elections that I have been compelled to suggest the addition of this new section. Moreover, the Hon. the Minister has said that fair, democratic and free elections should be conducted. I think I have to make it clear, that there should be some guarantee, especially as ours is a secular State, that institutions with religion as their banner and creed do not interfere with the rights of the individual in regard to elections. I hope the Hon. Minister will reconsider and accept the new section.”

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not generally misled by the words ‘ democratic, fair, etc., ’ coming as they do from the Communist Party. I am not for accepting the amendment.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ After the proposed Section 59-L, insert the following as 59-M :—

“ 59-M. (1) Any person who—

(a) threatens any candidate, or any elector, or any person in whom a candidate or an elector is interested, with injury of any kind including social ostracism and ex-communication or expulsion from any caste or community; or

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(b) induces or attempts to induce a candidate or an elector to believe that he, or any person in whom he is interested, will become or will be rendered an object of divine displeasure or spiritual censure shall be deemed to interfere with the free exercise of the electoral right of such candidate or elector.

(2) Any person who contravenes the provision of subsection (1) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to rupees five hundred or imprisonment up to six months or both."

The amendment was put and lost.

4 p.m. SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—" Sir, I move—

' After section 59-L, insert the following as Section 59-M :—

" 59-M. The system of voting shall be the same as that of the Assembly elections."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Sir, I second the amendment."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Amendment moved—

' After Section 59-L, insert the following as section 59-M :—

" 59-M. The system of voting shall be the same as that of the Assembly elections."

Petition to the Assembly—Handing over of.

* SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—" Mr. Speaker Sir, in moving my amendment, I have to invite the attention of the Hon. Minister to the fact that hundreds of telegrams and thousands of petitions have been sent to the Government that the existing system of voting that is adopted for the Assembly elections shall be adopted for district board elections also. People are accustomed to the system of voting that is adopted for the Assembly elections and any change in the system of voting will lead to confusion. Also landlords and money-lenders have got every opportunity to intimidate voters to see that votes are cast in favour of their party. In this connexion, I have to submit a memorandum addressed to the Assembly regarding the change made in the voting system for elections to district boards requiring voters to mark in the ballot papers. This memorandum contains 5,205 signatures from Ponnani taluk alone."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member will please hand over the petition to the Secretary."

The petition was then handed over to the Secretary.

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I am sorry, I am unable to accept this amendment. As a matter of fact, nominations have been filed in respect of election of members to certain district boards. It has already been made public that elections will be conducted in a particular way. I do not think we can

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change the method of voting at this stage. Apart from that, Sir, it is not as if our electorate should continue to be ignorant and we should adopt the symbol system. The electorate should be educated properly so that at some future date at least we shall be able to adopt the simple system of marking on the ballot papers. This is only a preparation for that. I am sure, if only the Communist Party Members take it into their heads, they will be able to educate their electorate in the system of marking on the ballot papers. I submit, Sir, that it is not necessary that this amendment should be accepted."

* SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, regarding the amendment moved by hon. Member Sri T. C. Narayanan Nambiar I wish to say a few words. The Hon. Minister stated that nominations had already been filed in certain cases and that the method of voting could not be changed at this stage. Government are quite aware of the agitation prevailing throughout the State about the system of marking on the ballot paper introduced by them. The Government without consulting the Assembly and without taking into consideration public opinion have on their own account made this change in the procedure adopted for voting and for this nobody is responsible except the Government. The whole spirit of the Bill will be lost if the Government do not accept the amendment. Moreover nobody including members of the Congress Party and other parties made any complaint against the system of voting adopted during the last Assembly elections."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member must note that the whole of Friday has been set apart for discussion on this subject."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Sir, this is a very important question and the Government must respect the public opinion that is prevailing on this question."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I am respecting public opinion and it is not as if my hon. Friend only is respecting public opinion."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' After the proposed Section 59-L, insert the following as Section 59-M :—

" 59-M. The system of voting shall be as that of the Assembly elections."

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 2 was put and carried.

Clause 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASAMI PADAYACHI :—" I move—

' That the Madras District Boards (Second Amendment) Bill, 1954, as amended, be passed into law.' "

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Mr. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ That the Madras District Boards (Second Amendment) Bill, 1954, as amended, be passed into law.’ ”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே இந்த மசோதா நீண்ட விவாதத்திற்குப் பிறகு நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டது. இதை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு இரண்டு மந்திரிகளும் எடுத்துக்கொண்ட பிரயாசையை நான் பாராட்டுகிறேன். இருந்தாலும் அவர்கள் இந்த மசோதாவை எதிர்க்கட்சியினுடைய ஆதரவுடன் சட்ட நிறைவேற்றியிருந்தால் சிறந்ததாக இருந்திருக்கும். எதிர்க்கட்சியிலுள்ள நாங்கள் பல விஷயங்களை எடுத்துக் காட்டியிருக்கிறோம். ஆனால் நம்முடைய சர்க்கார் கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள், அவர்களுக்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய மெஜாரிட்டி பலத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு இதில் பல முக்கியமான விஷயங்களை யெல்லாம் தோற்கடித்திருக்கிறார்கள். சில சமயங்களில் எங்களுக்கு ஏதோ சலுகை காட்டுவதைப்போல் விட்டுக் கொடுத்தாலுங்கூட, அடிப்படையான விஷயங்களை யெல்லாம் விட்டுக்கொடுக்காமல் அவர்களுடைய மெஜாரிட்டி பலத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு, இதைத் தோற்கடித்திருப்பதானது வருந்தத்தக்கது. அது நம்முடைய நாட்டிலே ஜனநாயகத்திற்கு நல்ல அறிகுறி அல்ல என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம்.

“ ஏதோ சட்டம் நிறைவேறி விட்டது இனி அதை அமல் நடத்துவதில் தான் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும். சிறந்த சட்டமாக இருந்த போதிலுங் கூட அதை அமல் நடத்தும்போது அதிகாரத்தில் இருக்கிறவர்கள் ஜனநாயகத்திற்கு விசேஷமான முறையில் நடப்பதற்கு பல வாய்ப்புகள் இருக்கின்றன. ஆனால், ஜனநாயகம் நம் நாட்டில் பாதுகாக்கப்பட வேண்டும், அதில் மக்களுக்கு நம்பிக்கை வரவேண்டும்; ஜனநாயகத்தின் மூலமாக நேர்மையான அதிகாரத்தை ஏற்படுத்த மக்களின் உண்மையான பிரதிநிதிகள் ஆட்சிக்கு வருவார்கள் என்ற நம்பிக்கையை மக்களிடத்தில் ஊட்டவேண்டும், என்று சர்க்கார் கட்சிக்கு அபிப்பிராயம் இருக்குமானால் அவர்கள் இயற்றிய சட்டத்திற்கு அவர்களே மரியாதை கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அவர்களே உதாரணமாக இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“ இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் சர்க்காருக்கு சில யோசனைகளைச் சொல்லலாம் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். சரிபத்தில் நடந்த தேர்தலைப் பற்றி சில விஷயங்கள் குறிப்பிடவேண்டி யிருக்கிறது. ஜனநாயகத்தைப்பற்றி சர்க்கார் கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ‘ கம்யூனிஸ்டுக் கட்சி மட்டும் ஜனநாயகத்தைப் பற்றி பேசுவதற்கு உரிமை கிடையாது’, என்று சர்க்கார் கட்சியில் இருப்பவர்கள் ஓயாமல் சொல்லிக் கொண்டிருப்பார்கள். ஆனால், நடைமுறையில் என்ன நடக்கிறது? ஒரு தொகுதியில் தேர்தல் நடக்கிறதென்று சொன்னால், அதற்கு எத்தனை மந்திரிகள் அங்கு போய் முகாம் போடுவது? இத்தனை மந்திரிகள் அங்கு போய் முகாம் போட்டால், அங்குள்ள மக்கள் கதி என்ன ஆகும்? மத்திய சர்க்கார் மந்திரிகள், ராஜ்ய சர்க்கார் நிதி மந்திரி, ரெவினியூ மந்திரி, இன்னும் . . . ?”

SRI K. RAJARAM :—“ மந்திரிகளுக்கு மட்டும் பிரஜா உரிமை இல்லையா? அவர்கள் ஏன் அங்கு போகக்கூடாது? ”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“ மந்திரிகள் ஒரே இடத்திற்குப்போய் முகாம் போட்டுக்கொண்டிருந்தால் அங்குள்ள மக்கள் நிலை என்ன ஆவது? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ தோற்றவர்கள் இதையாவது சொல்லி மனதைச் சமாதானப் படுத்திக் கொள்வதற்கு உரிமை உண்டு.”

[11th August 1954]

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“ அப்படித்தான் நீங்கள் திருப்தி பண்ணிக்கொள்ள முடியும். இத்தனை மந்திரிகள் அங்கு போய் முகாம் போட்டுக் கொண்டு அதிகார இயந்திரத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு அனேக தந்திரங்கள் செய்கிறார்கள். ரெவினியூ மந்திரி அவர்கள் அங்கு போகும்போது அங்குள்ள கிராம அதிகாரிகள் என்ன செய்ய முடியும்? அவர்கள் வோட்டு சேகரிக்காமல் அப்படி இருக்கமுடியும்? ரெவினியூ மந்திரி அவர்கள் முகாம் போட்டுக்கொண்டு அவர்கள் செய்திருக்கக்கூடிய பிரசாரமானது அபாரம். ஜனங்களுக்கு விரோதமானது. அவர்கள் ஒரு சில நேரங்களில் வெற்றியடையலாம். ஆனால், ஜனங்களிடையே ஜனநாயகம் இருக்கிறதென்ற நம்பிக்கையை உண்டாக்குவதில் அவர்கள் வெற்றியடைந்திருக்கிறார்களா என்றால் இல்லை. ஒரு ஸ்தானத்தில் வெற்றி அடைந்திருக்கிறார்கள். எப்படியாவது ஒரு ஸ்தானத்தில் வெற்றியடைந்து சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினராக வேண்டும் என்பதுதான் நோக்கமாக இருக்கிறதே தவிர, மக்களிடத்தில் நம்பிக்கையை உண்டாக்கியிருக்கிறார்களா என்றால், இல்லை. ஸ்பெஷல் பிராஞ்சு போலீசை எங்கள் பின்னால் அனுப்புவதை விட தயவுசெய்து கிராமம் கிராமமாக அனுப்பி அங்கு மக்கள் என்ன பேசிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள், என்பதை கொஞ்சம் கவனித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். சர்க்காருக்கு வந்துக்கொண்டிருக்கக்கூடிய ரிபோர்ட்டுகளை விருப்பு வெறுப்பு இல்லாமல் படித்துப் பார்த்தால் அவர்களுடைய மன சாட்சி உண்மையை உணரும். மந்திரிகள் இந்த சபையில் பேசும்போது உண்மையை ஒப்புக்கொள்ள மறுத்து ஆத்திரமாகப் பேசலாம். ஆனால் இந்த தேர்தலில் நடத்திக் காட்டியிருக்கக்கூடிய முறையானது ஜனநாயகத்தை அவமதிக்கக்கூடிய முறையில் இருந்திருக்கிறது. உண்மையிலேயே ஜனநாயகம் இருக்கிறது என்று சொன்னால் மந்திரிகள் தங்களுடைய அதிகாரத்தை உபயோகிக்கக் கூடாது. அவர்கள் தேர்தல் பிரசாரத்திற்குப் போகக் கூடாது. அவர்கள் எந்த ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் என்ற முறையிலும் நடந்து கொள்ளக்கூடாது. எல்லாக் கட்சிகளுக்கும் அப்பாற்பட்டவர்களாகவும் பொதுமக்களுடைய உண்மையான பிரதிநிதிகளாகவும் இருந்து சர்க்காருடைய பலத்தை பொது • சொத்தாக மதித்து நடந்துகொண்டால் அவர்களுக்கு கௌரவம் இருக்கும். அந்த ஆட்சியில் மக்களுக்கு நம்பிக்கை யிருக்கும். முதல் மந்திரி, ரெவினியூ மந்திரியாகிய மந்திரிகள் ஒரு சின்ன தேர்தலுக்குப் போய் கட்சிப் பிரசாரம் செய்து, ‘வோட்டுப் போடுங்கள்’ என்று அதிகாரிகளை நேரடியாக பயமுறுத்துவது கூடாது. உண்மையிலே அதைச் செய்யாவிட்டாலும் இவர்கள் போய் தேர்தல் பிரசாரம் நடத்துவதே போதாதா? அதிகாரிகள் பூராவும் ஈடுபடுவதற்கும் மக்கள் பயப்படுவதற்கும் வேறு காரணமே தேவையில்லை. முதல் மந்திரியையும் ரெவினியூ மந்திரியையும் எதிர்த்துக் கொண்டு அவர்களுக்கு வோட்டுக் கொடுக்காவிட்டால் தங்களுக்கு என்ன நேரிடுமோ என்ற பயத்தை வியாபாரிகளிடத்திலேயும், பணக்காரர்களிடத்திலேயும் உண்டாக்கிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதற்கு பல சம்பவங்களை எடுத்துக் காட்டலாம். இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் அப்படிச் செய்ய விரும்பவில்லை. இருந்தாலும் குடியாத்தம் தேர்தல் விஷயமே அதற்குப் போதுமானதாக யிருக்கும். உண்மையிலேயே இந்த நாட்டில் ஜனநாயகத்திற்கு மரியாதை மக்களிடத்தில் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும் என்ற எண்ணம் மந்திரிகளுக்கு இருக்குமானால் அவர்கள் ஒரு உறுதி மொழி கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அதாவது தேர்தல் பிரசாரம் நடத்துவதில்லை, தேர்தல் நடக்கக்கூடிய பிரதேசங்களுக்கு போவதில்லை என்று அவர்கள் கருதவேண்டும். அவர்கள் போவதே போதுமானது, தேர்தலை குட்டிச்சுவராக்குவதற்கு.

“ முதல் அமைச்சர் ‘நான் இந்தச் சமயத்தில் எதுவும் வாக்களிக்க மாட்டேன், என்னை ஒன்றும் கேட்கக்கூடாது’ என்று வோட்டர்களிடம் சொல்லிவந்தார்கள். ஆனால் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களும் அதிகாரிகளும் அவருக்குப்பின்னால் ஜனங்களிடத்திலே போய், ‘முதல் அமைச்சருக்கு வோட்டுப் போடுவது நம்முடைய அதிர்ஷ்டம்’ என்று சொன்னார்கள். முதல் அமைச்சர்

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சருக்கு வோட்டுப்பொட்டால் கேணி கிடைக்கும், பொருள் போடப்படும், எலக்ட்ரிக் பம்புசெடிகள் வைக்கப்படும், என்று சொல்லி காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் மக்களிடத்தில் வோட்டுக் கேட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இதை விசாரணைக்கு விடுவதற்குத் தயாராய் இருக்கிறேன்.

“பொதுவான கொள்கையைத்தான் நாங்கள் சொல்லிவருகிறோம். ‘நிலத்தை பிரித்துக் கொடுக்கிறோம்’ என்று நீங்கள் சொல்ல வில்லையா? என்று ஸ்ரீ ராஜாராம் நாயுடு அவர்கள் கேட்கலாம். அதற்கு நாங்கள் வெட்கப்பட வேண்டியதில்லை. ‘உழுபவர்களுக்கு நிலம்’ என்ற கொள்கையை கம்யூனிஸ்ட் கட்சி அதிகாரத்தில் இருந்தால் கண்டிப்பாக நிறைவேற்றியே தரும். உழுபவர்களுக்கு நிலத்தை பிரித்துக்கொடுப்பதற்கு வழிசெய்யும். ஆனால் இப்பொழுது அதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பமில்லை.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“பம்பு செட்டுகள் கொடுக்கிறோம் என்று நாங்கள் ஏன் சொல்லக்கூடாது?”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“மந்திரிகள் வோட்டுக்கு பிரசாரம் செய்யவேண்டாம்” என்று தான் நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். மந்திரிகள் ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திற்கும் சென்று ‘முதல் மந்திரிக்கு வோட்டுப் போடுங்கள்’ என்று சொல்லி வோட்டு விலக்குவங்கவேண்டாம் என்பதற்காகத்தான் இதைச் சொல்லுகிறேனே தவிர வேறு எதற்காகவும் அல்ல.

“முதல் மந்திரி அவர்கள் அங்கு போய் பிரசாரம் செய்ததினாலே அங்குள்ள வியாபாரிகளுக்கும், தேரல் முதலாளிகளுக்கும் என்னென்ன சலுகைகள் காட்டுவதாக தனிப்பட்ட முறையிலே வாக்குறுதிகள் கொடுத்திருக்கக்கூடியதற்கு கணக்குவழக்கு இருக்காது. அதைப்பற்றி அவர்கள் விசாரணைக்கு உட்படுவதற்கு தயாராக இருப்பார்களா என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்.

“எனக்கும் எங்களுடைய கட்சிக்கும் ஜனநாயகத்தில் அக்கரை உண்டு. ஜனநாயகம் பாதுகாக்கப்படவேண்டும், ஜனநாயகத்தின் மூலமாக உண்மையான மக்கள் பிரதிநிதிகள் அதிகாரத்திற்கு வரவேண்டுமென்பதுதான் எங்களுடைய நோக்கம். குடியாத்தம் தேர்தல் சம்பந்தமாக ஒரு பகிரங்க விசாரணையை நடத்துவதற்குத் அவர்கள் தயாராய் இருக்கிறார்களா? நாங்கள் சம்மந்தப்பட்டவரை தயாராயிருக்கிறோம். தேர்தல் விதிகளுக்கும் ஒழுங்கிற்கும் முரணாக வாகனங்களும் மோட்டார்களுக்கும் உபயோகப்படுத்தப்பட்டன. தேர்தல் சம்பந்தமாக 13,000 ரூபாய்க்கு அதிகமாக அவர்கள் செலவழித்திருக்கவேண்டுமென்று பொது சபையில் நான் கூறிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.”

* **THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—**“With great respect to the Hon. Deputy Leader of the Opposition, let me submit that there is still time to file an election petition. I did not interfere when he was talking for, if I interrupted, he would say I am afraid to face the charges he had made. Let me submit to him and let me say openly now, that I am prepared for any public enquiry and any open enquiry. What I only want to submit is that this being the third reading of the Bill it is not quite relevant to talk on matters which are outside the scope of this Bill. After all, so far as this Bill is concerned, we are laying down certain procedures for the conduct of district board elections. If any party has got any grievance against the election that had taken place (at Gudiyatham), it is open to him to take action according to law. But that subject is not quite relevant to the subject on

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hand. Here we are concerned with a simple district board election. Unfortunately, it has become a habit on the part of the Hon. Leader of the Opposition and the Hon. Deputy Leader of the Opposition to make irrelevant remarks whenever they have an opportunity to speak. Let them not think I am afraid to face their charges. I say here that I am not afraid of those charges and I am prepared to hold any open enquiry in that matter. But that subject is not relevant to the subject on hand. That is all what I want to say.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“I am glad at the compliments paid to me and my worthy colleague, the Hon. Leader of the Opposition, by the Hon. Leader of the House.

“இது பொருத்தமில்லாத விஷயம் என்று மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். சர்க்கார் இயற்றக்கூடிய சட்டத்தை அமல் நடத்துவதில் அவர்களே அதற்கு உதாரணமாக இருக்கவேண்டும் என்ற கருத்தில் நான் நிஜமாகவே சொல்லுகிறேன். ஆனால் சர்க்கார் கட்சித் தலைவருக்கு கோபம் வருகிறது.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“கோபம் ஒன்றும் இல்லை. நீங்கள் இஷ்டம்போல் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு போவதை நான் பார்த்துக் கொண்டிருக்க முடியாது.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“But if there is any grievance, the matter could be taken to the court.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“சட்டப்பூர்வமான பரிகாரத்தை தேடிக்கொள்ளலாம் என்பது வாஸ்தவம்தான். சட்டத்தை இயற்றக் கூடியவர்களே தேர்மையான முறையில் அதை அமல் நடத்தவேண்டும். ஆனால், அவர்களே சட்டத்திற்கு மாறாக நடந்துகொண்டு ஒவ்வொரு விஷயத்திற்கும் கோர்ட்டில் பரிகாரம் தேடவேண்டுமென்ற அவசியத்தை ஏற்படுத்தினால் கோர்ட்டுக்கும் நாங்கள் போகத்தான் போவோம். சர்க்கார் கட்சித்தலைவர், ‘குடியாத்தம் தேர்தல் சம்பந்தமாக விசாரணைக்குத் தயார்’ என்று சொன்னதை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன். அவர்கள் சென்னையிலிருந்து வந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று பொறுத்திருந்து பார்க்கிறோம்.

“இந்த விவாதத்தில் பேசக்கூடிய சமயத்தில் முஸ்லீம் லீக்கைச் சேர்ந்த கனம் சீதி சாயப்பு அவர்கள் கம்யூனிஸ்ட் கட்சியைப்பற்றி அவசிய மில்லாத சில விஷயங்களைப் பேசினார்கள். சர்க்கார் கட்சித் தலைவருக்கு இது மகிழ்ச்சியைக் கொடுத்திருக்கலாம். ஏனென்றால் அவர் சிரித்துக்கொண்டு ஆனந்தமாகக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருந்தார்.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“நீங்கள் சொல்வதையும் நான் ஆனந்தமாகத்தான் கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறேன்.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“காங்கிரசும் லீகும் ஒன்று சேர்ந்து போராட வேண்டுமென்று 1946-ல் கம்யூனிஸ்ட் கட்சி சொல்ல வில்லையா என்று கேட்கிறார்கள். அதற்கு நாங்கள் வெட்கப்படவேண்டிய தில்லை.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“மகோதரவின் மூன்றாவது வாசிப்பின்போது இவைகளையெல்லாம் பேசுகின்றீர்களா? Is it by way of personal explanation?”

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SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“Because a responsible leader, Mr. Seethi Sahib of a party I mean the Muslim League Party, has made a statement on the floor of the House, it is my duty to reply to it. That is why by way of personal explanation I am making my statement.

“நண்பர் சீதி சாகிப் அவர்கள் சொல்லியதுபற்றி நான் விளக்கம் சொல்லவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. 1946-ல் முஸ்லீம் லீக் கட்சி கங்கிரசும் ஒன்றுபட வேண்டும் என்று சொன்னதை அவர் சுட்டிக்காட்டி ஏனெனம் செய்கிறார். நாங்கள் அதற்கு வெட்கப்படவேண்டியதில்லை. 1946-ல் அன்னிய ஏகாதிபத்திய சர்க்கார் இருந்தது. அப்பொழுது அவர்களை எதிர்த்துப்போராட்டம் நடந்துகொண்டிருந்தது. அப்பொழுது முஸ்லீம் தலைவர்கள் அதற்கு முட்டுக் கட்டைபோட்டுக்கொண்டு அக்கிரமமான கோரிக்கைகளை வைத்துக் கொண்டு ஒன்று சேராமல் இருந்தார்கள். ஒன்று சேர்ந்து வெள்ளையரை விரட்டுவோம் என்று நாங்கள் சொன்னோம். அன்றைக்கு வெள்ளைக்காரரை எதிர்த்துப் போராடுவதற்கு கங்கிரசுடன் சேரவேண்டுமென்று நாங்கள் சொன்னோம். இன்று முஸ்லீம் லீக் தலைவர்கள் கங்கிரசோடு சேரவிரும்புகிறார்கள், ஆவலுடையவர்களாயிருக்கிறார்கள். மக்களுடைய உரிமைகளை பாதுகாப்பதற்காக அல்ல.”

*** SRI KUNHI MOHAMAD SHAFEE :—**“On a point of order, Sir. The Hon. Deputy Leader of the Opposition makes certain statements which are not quite correct. First of all the party which he represents came with parleys to get the support of the Muslim League on several occasions. In the year 1942, the Communist Party had taken the catch-word of ‘Muslim League Zindabad’ forgetting the support of the Muslims. Occasions were not few when the Communist friends were approaching repeatedly the Muslim League workers and party leaders for support and co-operation. But the Muslim League refused such requests on account of the fact that the Communist Party does not pursue democratic principles.”

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

SRI KUNHI MOHAMAD SHAFEE :—“It is a point of order. (Laughter.)

“Sir, I am coming to the point of order. When certain matters are referred to by the Hon. Deputy Leader of the Opposition which are quite irrelevant to the debate . . .”

MR. SPEAKER :—“He was replying to what Mr. Seethi had said.”

*** SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—**“I have got a point of order on the point of order just now raised.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“I had already ruled that it was not a point of order.”

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—“Mine is a point of order, Sir.

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“Is it quite relevant on the part of a hon. Member to say that the speech made by the Hon. Deputy Leader of the Opposition is irrelevant? Is it not the task of the Chair to say so?”

MR. SPEAKER :—“He is only bringing it to my notice. It is not unparliamentary. In his opinion, it is irrelevant.

“The point raised by T. C. Narayanan Nambiar is not a point of order. Mr. Kalyanasundram may now speak.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“I appreciate what the hon. Member from the Muslim League Party had said. It may be unpleasant to him and it may appear to him what I say is irrelevant. But what I say is a fact. Coming to the point, Sir.

“நான் இப்பொழுது முஸ்லீம் லீக்கையோ முஸ்லீம் லீக்கை சேர்ந்தவர்களையோ ஒதுக்கி வைக்க வில்லை, வெறுக்க வில்லை. முஸ்லீம் லீக்கைச் சேர்ந்த நபர்களை நாங்கள் தாக்கிப்பேசியதும் கிடையாது. அதற்குப் பதிலாக இந்துக்களுக்கு எதிராக தூண்டுதலும் கிடையாது. முஸ்லீம் தலைவர்களுடன் நாங்கள் பேச்சுவார்த்தை நடத்தியதும் கிடையாது, இனி நடத்தப்போவதும் கிடையாது. அதற்காக முஸ்லீம் மக்களை நாங்கள் வெறுத்ததும் கிடையாது. அவர்களும் மற்ற சமூகத்தாருடன் ஒற்றுமையாக வாழ்ந்து அவர்களும் நியாயமாகவே வாழ அவர்களின் உரிமைகளும் பாதுகாக்கப்படவேண்டும் என்பதுதான் எங்கள் கொள்கை. அதற்காக கட்டாயம் முஸ்லீம் லீக்கைச் சேர்ந்த தனி நபர்களைக் கண்டு பேசுவோம். அது முஸ்லீம் தலைவர்களுக்குத் தொந்தரவாகியிருக்கலாம். ஆதலால் எங்களைத் தாக்கி பேசுவார்கள்.

“நாங்கள் முஸ்லீம் லீக் தலைவர்களுடன் ஒப்பந்தம் செய்து கொள்ள வில்லை. ஆனால் லீக்கைச் சேர்ந்த தனி நபர்களுடன் சந்தித்துப் பேசுவோம். அதனால் முஸ்லீம் லீக் தலைவர்களுடன் தொந்தரவு இருக்கும். அதற்காகத் தான் எங்களைத் தாக்கி பேசுகிறார்கள். அது ஒருபுறம் இருக்க”

*** THE HON SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—**“I do agree, Sir, that as far as the hon. Member is concerned and also the party to which he belongs is concerned, they do not want to have anything to do with communalism as such and they do not want to have anything to do with the Muslim League Party. But what about the Scheduled Castes Federation? Is it not a communal organization based on caste?”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுடைய நிலைமை வேறு. ஷெட்டியூல்ட் காஸ்ட் பெடரேஷன் என்பது ஒரு தனி ஸ்தாபனம். அது ஒரு ஸ்தாபன ரீதியாக இருக்கிறது. அவர்களுடனும் நாங்கள் ஒன்றுபட்டது கிடையாது. அவர்களுடன் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் தான் ஒன்றுபட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். குடியாத்தத்தில் பார்த்தால் தெரியும். ஷெட்டியூல்ட் காஸ்ட்ஸ் பெடரேஷன் எங்களை நம்புவது கிடையாது, நாங்களும் அவர்களை நம்பமாட்டோம். அவர்கள் ஒரு வேளை காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களை நம்பிக் கொண்டிருக்கலாம். ஆனால் எங்களை நம்பலே மாட்டார்கள். ஏனென்றால் அவர்களுடைய வகுப்பு வாதத்திற்கு நாங்கள் இடம் கொடுக்க மாட்டோம். எங்களுடைய வகுப்பு வாதத்திற்கு நாங்கள் இடம் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்பது தான், அது எந்த கட்சி மக்களாக இருந்தாலும் சரி. அதற்குத் தான் நாங்கள்

[Sri M. Kalyanasundram] [11th August 1954]

வேலை செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். அதனால் தான் ஷெடியூல்ட் காஸ்ட்ஸ் பெடரேஷனுக்கும் அதன் தலைவர்களுக்கும் தொந்தரவாகவும் சங்கடமாகவும் இருக்கிறது. அவர்களும் எங்களை நம்புவது இல்லை. நாங்களும் அவர்களை நம்புவது இல்லை. (சிரிப்பு.) அவர்கள் எங்களுடன் சேர மாட்டார்கள்.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“(Pointing to Sri M. Kalyanasundram) Did you not have any dealings with them in the elections?”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM:—“Never, never, காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் ஆதிமூலத்திற்கு வண்டி கொடுத்து உதவி செய்தார்கள். காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் ஆதிமூலத்திற்கு எப்படி உதவி செய்தார்கள் என்பது நன்றாகத் தெரியும். கிருஷ்ணசாமி நாயுடுவையும் குறிப்பிட வேண்டியது அவசியம். அதுவும் விசாரணைக்கு உரிய விஷயம்.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member should confine himself to the subject of the debate.”

SRI A. SAMBASIVAM:—“On a point of order, Sir. இங்கு சட்டத்தைப் பற்றி விவாதிக்கிறோமா அல்லது கட்சிப் பிரதி கட்சியைப் பற்றி விவாதிக்கிறோமா என்பதை அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM:—“கட்சியைப் பற்றி விவாதிப்பதும் நியாயம்தான். அதுவும் ஒரு முக்கியமான விஷயம்தான். **Mr. Speaker, Sir,** இன்னும் ஐந்து நிமிஷங்களில் முடித்து விடுகிறேன். ஒரு வேளை நான் பேசுவது எல்லோருக்கும் உற்சாகமாக இருக்கிறது போல் இருக்கிறது. எங்களுக்கு முன் கட்சிகள் பிரதானம் இல்லை. எந்தக் கட்சிகளைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களாக இருந்தாலும் மக்களை நாங்கள் வெறுப்பது இல்லை. கட்சிகளைத் தான் நாங்கள் வெறுப்போம். பெரும் பணக்காரர்களும், முதலாளிகளும், நிலச்சுவாந்தாரர்களும், அவர்கள் எந்த கட்சியாக இருந்தாலும் அவர்களை எதிர்க்கிறோம். தொழிலாளர்கள், யாராக இருந்தாலும் அவர்கள் நடுத்தர வகுப்பாக இருந்தால் இவர்கள் எந்தக் கட்சியாக இருந்தாலும் அவர்களுக்கு நாங்கள் ஆதரவு கொடுப்போம். அதுதான் கம்யூனிஸ்ட் கட்சியின் கொள்கை. கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் என்பதற்காக நாங்கள் அவர்களை வெறுப்பது இல்லை என்பதை கூறிக்கொண்டு சர்க்கார் கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் தேர்தல் காலங்களில் அவர்களுடைய நிர்வாக அதிகாரத்தை உபயோகப்படுத்தக் கூடாது என்றும் மந்திரிகள் தேர்தல் காலங்களில் பிரசாரத்தில் இறங்கக் கூடாது என்பதையும் தெரிவித்துக் கொண்டு என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

SRI R. KUPPUSWAMY:—“On a point of information, Sir. ஒரு கட்சியில் இருக்கக்கூடிய முதலாளிகளும் பணக்காரர்களும் தான் அவர்களுக்கு எதிரிகள் என்றும் ஏழைகளைத்தான் ஆதரிப்பது எங்கள் கொள்கை என்றும் எதிர் கட்சியில் நண்பர் சொன்னார். எதிர் கட்சி உபதலைவர் கட்சி பிரதானம் இல்லை என்றும் மக்கள் தான் பிரதானம் என்றும் சொன்னார். பஸ் முதலாளியாகிய ஜி. டி. நாயுடுவிற்கு ஏன் வோட்டுப் போட்டார்கள் என்று நான் அவர்களைக் கேட்கிறேன்.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM:—“On a point of personal explanation, Sir”

*** THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—**“Sir, it is not a point of order and so the question of personal explanation does not arise,

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“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad that the Hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition dealt with the canons of conduct in an election and how the parties should function and especially he laid down a principle that no Minister should participate in any election campaign. I do not know wherefrom he got this idea. In all democratic countries, which really follow the democratic principles no Minister is prohibited from taking part in the elections and, as a matter of fact, Ministers are expected to participate in the elections because they have to explain to the people the policies of their party and seek the support of the people. Therefore, the best person fitted for the purpose is the Minister concerned who can give out to the people the policies of the Government in respect of the department which he administers. It is all right in cases where there are no parties to contest and where no campaign is necessary. In such cases, it is not necessary for the Ministers or for anybody else to go out on election campaign. People have to vote in a particular manner and they cannot vote otherwise. But where it is necessary to seek the support of the people and get the votes of the people, it is absolutely necessary that the Ministers also should participate. But apart from these things, if there is any allegation that we misused our powers as Ministers or made false promises using our position as Ministers, I am prepared for any open enquiry. Apart from the reactions of the hon. Member and his party to console themselves on their defeat in the elections, I can assure the hon. Members that in this matter the Ministers have acted *bona fide* and above board and there can be no reproach with reference to the participation of the Ministers in the election campaign. Of course, having been defeated in the election, they have to say ‘The Ministers went out for the election campaign and therefore we were defeated’. (Interruption by Sri M. Kalyanasundram.) You can never win there and you are not going to win anywhere else. (Several hon. Members from the Opposition Benches: ‘Let there be a general election’.) Because you are in a minority, you want the majority to resign.”

SRI K. V. RAMASWAMY:—“On a point of order. கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள், ‘நாங்கள் எங்கேயும் ஜெயிக்க முடியாது’ என்று சொன்னார். அவரும், அவருடைய கட்சியும் ராஜினாமா செய்துவிட்டு மறு தேர்தலுக்கு நிற்பார்களா என்று கேட்கிறேன்.”

*** THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—**“Sir, such a thing is easily said because they are in a minority. They do not lose anything, being in a minority. Apart from all these things, it is not as if anybody is present at the time of the voting. The voter is a free man. There are no spies set upon voters to find out how they are voting. Therefore, in spite of all the coercion and the campaign, when the voter gets into the polling booth he is an absolutely free man and there is nobody to watch him. He can put his vote in any box as he likes. Unless he is convinced, he will not vote for a particular candidate. If there is official pressure or coercion, the reaction would have been different and nobody would vote for the particular candidate on whose behalf coercion was used.

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p.m.

The very fact that a large number of people voted for a particular candidate shows that there was no coercion and no intimidation. I can assure the hon. Members that it is not at all necessary for us to indulge in these malpractices or illegal practices for the purpose of winning the elections. We have got the support of the people and the people's faith is with us. Without these, we cannot win any election at any place. I am confident about that. Of course, the hon. Member is already preparing himself to give excuses for their coming defeat in the district board elections also. That is why he says that Ministers should not participate in election campaign and that the elections will be upset. The Ministers are bound to go for election campaign as partymen. Even now, the hon. Member is preparing his grounds for the coming defeat in the ensuing elections. Let us grant him that freedom at least. We have to sympathise with the hon. Member and his party rather than be angry with them. I can assure the hon. Members of this House, Sir, that as far as the district board elections are concerned, there would be no room for any complaint whatsoever at any place. We shall try our best to maintain order and have a peaceful and proper election. But if there is difficulty from any party, we will have to take proper action to put down all those corrupt practices and violent activities. That should not be taken as saying that we are interfering with election propaganda. Subject to that, there will be a free election and every Party will have free scope for its election campaign. This Bill is only for the purpose of seeing that on the date of polling there is not any disturbance and that order is maintained. There should be no election campaign on that date because it will lead to a breach of peace. Apart from that, there will be free scope for election campaign and propaganda. But nobody should resort to violence. If anybody resorts to violence, the Government cannot keep quiet. Proper action will have to be taken to put down that violence so that there may be proper and free election."

* SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—" Sir, there is a wide talk or rumour in Malabar that no member from Malabar has been taken on the Cabinet . . . "

MR. SPEAKER :—" What has that to do with this Bill? "

* SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—" It has got some bearing on the elections to district boards. In the last general elections, the Congress captured only four out of thirty-one seats. It is reported that a warning has been issued to Congressmen and their sympathisers in Malabar that unless and until they capture the majority of seats in the elections to district boards, the Malayalee nationality will not be given any representation on the Madras State Cabinet. If they want their nationality to be recognized for that purpose, they should defeat all other parties and secure the majority of seats. I want to know whether it is a fact or not."

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" It is not as if the Members opposite alone are the true representatives of the nationality and nobody else can represent that nationality."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

'That the Madras District Boards (Second Amendment) Bill, 1954, as amended, be passed into law.' "

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

(2) THE MADRAS ESTATES LAND (REDUCTION OF RENT)
AMENDMENT BILL, 1954.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to introduce the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill*, 1954, and move—

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

"Section 5 (1) of the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947 (Madras Act XXX of 1947), provides that where by reason of fixation of reduced rates of rent under the Act, the net income derived by any religious, educational or charitable institution from any estate or part of an estate belonging to it in fasli 1357 or in any subsequent fasli until the commencement of the fasli year in which the estate may finally be taken over by the Government, becomes less than the average net income derived by the institution from such estate or part during the five fasli years preceding fasli 1357, the Government shall make good the loss sustained by the institution by paying to it, at the end of the fasli year in question, the amount of the difference between the net income derived by the institution in such fasli year and the average net income aforesaid. It is observed that the procedure for working out the compensation prescribed in section 5 of the Act admits of not only the loss sustained by the institution due to rent reduction being made good to it but also losses due to the following:—

(1) loss of rent due to reduction in the extent cultivated owing to adverse seasonal conditions, relinquishments, etc.; and

(2) loss of water-rate when water is not taken for cultivation.

The Government are obliged to make good to the institution only the loss caused to them directly due to rent reduction but not due to the other causes such as those referred to above. It is therefore considered that section 5 (1) of the Act should be amended to enable the Government to pay the difference between

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the net income according to the old rates of rent and that according to the reduced rates of rent for the cultivated occupied ryoti lands in the estate village in the fasli year for which compensation is to be paid without reference to the income in the previous faslis. A provision has also to be made permitting the adjustment of the excess amounts paid to the institutions against the tasdik allowance or the compensation as the case may be payable under the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Madras Act XXVI of 1948), or against the compensation under section 5 of the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947, payable for the faslis for which it has not been paid. For these purposes, legislation is required and this Bill embodies the necessary provisions in that behalf. I commend it for the acceptance of the House.

“To put it briefly, the point is this. On account of the reduction of rent in the estates under the Act, the difference between the reduced rent and the original rent has to be made good to charitable and other educational institutions. It is all right when the rates of rent are reduced. But where for other reasons, for example, prevalence of a drought, much of the land is not cultivated and the income is reduced, then the Government are not bound to make good the loss. Again, water rates are charged. Suppose water is not taken. Then, the income is reduced. In that case also, the Government should not be expected to make good the difference in income. This Bill seeks to amend the original Act accordingly. In cases where due to reduction of rent under the Act there is a difference in income, the Government will make good the loss but not in cases where the rent or income is reduced for other reasons.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Motion moved—

‘That the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill, 1954, be taken into consideration at once.’ ”

4-35 p.m. SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, சபை முன்பாக இருக்கக் கூடிய ” ‘The Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act’ பிரகாரம் ஜமீன் பிரதேசத்திலுள்ள நிலங்களுக்கும், இனம் கிராம நிலங்களுக்கும் மிக அதிகமான வரி வாங்கப்படுவதைக் குறைக்க வேண்டுமென்பதற்காக அக்கிராமத்திலுள்ள அக்கம் பக்கத்து இடங்களிலுள்ள ரயத் நிலங்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு வரி வாங்கப்படுகிறதோ அதே வரி தான் வசூலிக்கப்பட வேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணத்தோடு கொண்டு வரப்பட்டாலும் கூட நடைமுறையில் இது எப்படி வேலை செய்கிறது என்கின்ற விஷயத்தை நான் சபையின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். அதனால் இனம் கிராமங்களுக்கும், ஜமீன் கிராமங்களுக்கும் எவ்வளவு கஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதையும் சபையின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வர ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். Rent reduction சட்டத்தில் அக்கம் பக்கத்தில் இருக்கக் கூடிய ரயத்வாரி பிரதேசங்களில் என்ன வரி விதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதோ அதே வரியைத் தான் இனம் கிராமத்திலுள்ள நிலத்திற்கும், ஜமீன் பிராந்தியங்களிலுள்ள நிலத்திற்கும் விதிக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருந்தது. ஆனால் அப்படி வரி நிர்ணயிக்கும்போது சர்க்கார் அதிகாரிகள் அந்த ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள உயர்ந்த பட்ச வரியையே நிர்ணயித்து வந்தார்கள். நல்ல உயர்ந்த தர

[11th August 1954] [Sri S. Ramalingam]

நிலத்திற்குப் போடப்படும் உயர்ந்த பட்ச வரியை இவைகளுக்கு நிர்ணயித்ததால் இவர்கள் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டம் அடைந்தார்கள். குறிப்பாக ராமநாதபுரம், மதுரை, புதுக்கோட்டை, தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில் பட்டுக் கோட்டை, திருத்துறைப்பூண்டி போன்ற இடங்களிலுள்ள விவசாயிகள் இதனால் பெரிதும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டதால் பல கிளர்ச்சிகள் செய்து, பல மகஜர்களை சர்க்காருக்கு அனுப்பியும் சர்க்கார் இவர்களுடைய நியாயமான கோரிக்கையை கவனித்து அந்த ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள உயர்ந்த பட்ச வரியை நிர்ணயிப்பதற்குப்பதிலாக அக்கம்பக்கத்திலுள்ள வரியையே நிர்ணயிக்கவேண்டுமென்று உத்தரவு போட மறுத்ததனால் விவசாயிகள் ஹைக்கோர்ட்டிற்குச் சென்று ஹைக் கோர்ட்டின் தீர்ப்புபடி உயர்ந்தபட்ச வரியை வசூலிக்கக் கூடாதென்றும், அக்கம்பக்கத்திலுள்ள வரியே விதிக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்றும் கிளர்ச்சி செய்யப்பட்டது. அதன் பிறகு இப்பொழுது தான் சர்க்கார் அக்கம்பக்கத்திலுள்ள வரியை விதித்து வருகிறார்கள். ஆனால் நான்கைந்து ஆண்டுகளாக உயர்ந்தபட்ச வரியே வசூலித்து வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். பஞ்சத்தால் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட அந்தப் பிரதேச மக்களிடமிருந்து அம்மாதிரி உயர்ந்தபட்ச வரியை வசூலித்தது நியாயமாகாது. ஹைக்கோர்ட்டின் தீர்ப்புக்குப் பிறகு இப்பொழுது அக்கம்பக்கத்திலுள்ள வரிவிதிப்படி அவர்கள் கட்டி வந்த வரி விதித்ததைக் குறைத்திருப்பதை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன். அதேசமயத்தில் அவர்களிடம் முன்பு அதிகம் வாங்கியிருக்கும் பணத்தையும் திருப்பிக் கொடுப்பதே நலமென்று நான் சொல்லிக்கொள்ளவிரும்புகிறேன். அப்படிப் பணமாகத் திருப்பிக்கொடுக்கமுடியாதென்றால் அந்தப் பணத்தை இனி கட்டவேண்டிய வரிக்காவது நிரலிக்கொண்டுவிட்டால் அந்த ஏழை எளிய விவசாயிகளுக்கு ரொம்பவும் சௌகர்யமாக இருக்குமென்றும், அவர்களுக்கு முன்பு ஏற்பட்ட நஷ்டத்தை ஈடு செய்ததாக ஆகுமென்றும் சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“மற்றொரு விஷயத்தையும் இந்த சமயத்தில் சபையினுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். 1953-ம் வருஷத்தில் ஒரு மசோதா இந்த சபை முன்பு கொண்டுவரப்பட்டு அது கைவிடப்பட்டது. ஏற்கெனவே, இதேபோல் ஒரு சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்து அதுவும் கைவிடப்பட்டது. Madras Estates Land (Rent Reduction) Amendment Act, 1953-யிலுள்ள Object and Reasons-இல் சொல்லியிருப்பதாவது :

“When that Bill was considered in a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly, some of the members of the Select Committee considered that some sections of the Bill were unnecessary in view of the decision of the courts and that the Government should instead, by a separate Bill, amend the definition of ‘estate’ in Section 3 (2) (d) of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (Madras Act I of 1908), so as to bring within the scope of that definition the inam villages or portions of inam villages which the courts had held were not estates. The Select Committee ultimately decided to recommend that the whole Bill may be dropped.

“The Government have since decided to undertake legislation to amplify Section 3 (2) (d) of the Madras Estates Land Act, and a Bill will be drafted for that purpose and published shortly.

“இந்தச் சட்டத்திலே ‘எஸ்டேட்’ என்னும் பதத்திற்கு definition கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ‘எஸ்டேட்’ என்னும் பதத்தின் அர்த்தத்தை எவ்வளவுக்கு எவ்வளவு விரிவு படுத்தமுடியுமோ அவ்வளவுக் கவ்வளவு விரிவுபடுத்தி, இனம் ஒழிப்புச் சட்டத்தின் கீழ் அதைக்கொண்டுவரக்கூடிய முறையிலே definition-ஐ விரிவுபடுத்தப்போகிறோம், அதற்கான முறையிலே திருத்தம் கொண்டுவரப்போகிறோம் என்று சென்ற ஆண்டில் சொன்னார்கள். ஆனால் இதுவரையில் அந்த மாதிரியான மசோதா நம் முன்பு கொண்டுவரப்படவில்லை.

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“ ஒரு கேள்விக்கு மத்தியி அவர்கள் பதில் சொல்லும்போது, ‘ நான் அந்தமாதிரி சொல்லவில்லை ; சர்க்காருக்கும் அந்தமாதிரி யோசனையும் கிடையாது ’ என்று சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள். அந்த மசோதாவின் **objects and reasons**-இன்படி வேறொரு மசோதாவை தயார் செய்துகொண்டு இருக்கிறோம் என்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. கேள்விக்குப் பதில் சொல்லும்போது, ‘ அந்த மாதிரி நோக்கம் சர்க்காருக்கு இல்லை ’ என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் இதை என் சொல்லவேண்டும் என்றெனவேண்டி **Rent Reduction Act**-இல் எந்தெந்த இனம் கிராமங்கள் உட்பட்டதோ அவைகளுக்கு இந்தச் சட்டம் செல்லுமா, செல்லாதா என்று பல சர்க்கார்கள் ஹைகோர்ட்டில் இருக்கிறது. சர்க்காரே பிரதிவாதியாக ஹைகோர்ட்டில் கேசு நடத்துகிறார்களே தவிர குடியானவர்களையும் விவசாயிகளையும் பிரதிவாதியாக சேர்ப்பது கிடையாது. இதனால் ஹைகோர்ட்டில் கேஸ் நடந்த விஷயம், ஹைகோர்ட் உத்தரவு வந்த பிறகுதான் இனம் எங்கே இருக்கிறது என்பதை உறுதிப்படுத்தியும், இதனால் என்ன நிலைமை ஏற்படுகிறதென்றால் ஏற்கெனவே வரிக்குறைப்புக்கு உத்தரவு வந்திருந்தாலும் இனத்தார்கள் சொந்த அதிகாரத்தைக் கையாண்டு வரிக்கை அதிகப்படுத்தி வருவார்களே ஆரம்பிக்கிறார்கள். இந்த தொந்தரவுகள் இருக்கின்றன. இதையும் சர்க்காருடைய கவனத்திற்கும், சபையின் கவனத்திற்கும் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன்.

“ **Rent Reduction Act**-ஐப்பற்றி பேசுகிறார்கள். அதைத் திருத்துவதற்கு மசோதா கொண்டுவரப்போவதாக ஏற்கெனவே சர்க்கார் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். அதை இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் மீண்டும் வலியுறுத்திச் “சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். எந்தெந்த இனங்கள் எந்தெந்த வகையைச் சேர்ந்தன என்று தீர்ப்பளித்துவிட்டார்கள். அந்தக் கஷ்டங்கள் தீரவேண்டுமென்பதற்காகத்தான் நாம் இந்த வலியுறுத்துகிறோம். இந்த மசோதாவில் அது சொல்லப்படவில்லை. சர்க்கார் நஷ்ட ஈடாக கொடுக்கவேண்டியது என்பது தவறானது. கொஞ்சம் அதிகமாக ஏற்பட்டுவிடுகிறது. அதிகமாகக் கொடுத்திருந்தால் பின்னால் கொடுக்கவேண்டியதில் சரிபாதி. இதனால் நமக்கு கஷ்டம் இல்லை. முக்கியமாக வலியுறுத்தித் கூறுவது என்னவென்றால், அதிகமாக இனத்தார்கள் விவசாயிகளிடமிருந்து நேரடியாகவோ சர்க்கார் மூலமாகவோ அதிகமாக வசூல் செய்திருந்தால் சர்க்காரே அவர்களுக்கு ஏஜெண்டாக சென்ற காலத்தில் வசூல் செய்திருந்தால் அவைகளையும் ஈடு செய்வதற்கு வேண்டிய முறையில் சர்க்கார் இந்த சட்டத்தைத் திருத்தவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.”

4 40 * SRI S. VENKATRAMA AYYAR :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, we
p.m. are now dealing with the Bill to amend the Rent Reduction Act. Of course, the hon. Member, Mr. Ramalingam, was referring to the principle underlying the Rent Reduction Act of 1947. He referred to the fact that the Act reduced the rent in a particular village to the level obtaining in an adjoining ryotwari village. That is the avowed object with which the Rent Reduction Act was passed. Subsequently, through some amendment, unluckily the rate that was adopted was the ‘ district highest rate ’. Several representations were made to the Government. Representations were also made to our revered Rajaji who was the head of the Government at that time. We pointed out to him the inequity and unreasonableness in levying the district highest rate. He was convinced of the reasonableness of our representation and by a Government Order, the rate was eventually changed as ‘ taluk highest rate ’. Even that rate was rather high. Because, the rate

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that we had to adopt was the rate that was prevailing in the adjacent ryotwari villages. Whatever it is, before we took up the matter to the High Court, a serious hardship was thus remedied by the then Government.

“ Now, the point at issue is whether the ryots are enjoying the full benefits of the Rent Reduction Act or not. It is said that some excess amounts have been collected by the landlords. We have to carefully see how the provision relating to the adjustment of excess payment will operate especially in the case of religious and charitable institutions. My only fear is this. In many cases, large sums of money have been paid to such institutions on the basis of the receipt of these amounts. They have been incurring expenditure on a particular scale. If all on a sudden, these amounts are to be reduced, they will be put to much difficulty. For example, if a temple or other institution that might have been receiving Rs. 1,000 previously were to get only Rs. 500 according to the present amending Bill, it will suffer. It is stated that such excess payments will be adjusted and the institutions will not be asked to repay it immediately. Even when this excess payment is adjusted in subsequent payments, the religious and charitable institutions will greatly stand to suffer. This aspect of the matter may kindly be considered by the Government, while they give effect to the principle underlying this amending Bill. If, however, this provision has to be enforced, I request the Government to pay a suitable amount as *Mohini* or under any head they like. It should not be said afterwards that because the institution has lost some portion of its normal income, it should cut short its normal functions connected with worship, religious duties and other charitable items of work. That is why I said that the Government should come forward to give some relief to such institutions in whose case the extra or excess payment is adjusted.

“ Another objection raised by Mr. Ramalingam is that this Rent Reduction Act is not applicable to a particular kind of villages which are generally classified as 1936 inams. Those inams are a separate category. It seems to be the intention of the Government that those inams cannot be acquired now in view of the large financial commitment which it would involve. If those inam villages were converted into ryotwari villages, certainly the expenditure will come to several crores of rupees. This is the difficulty in respect of the villages which are not taken over under the Estates' Abolition Act of 1948. There are a number of such villages in the Pattukkottai Revenue division in Tanjore district where the practice in vogue is that rents are paid to inamdars who claim absolute right over the lands in the sense that they hold both the melwaram and kudiwaram rights and claim rents from their tenants at rates which vary from village to village.

“ But if this Rent Reduction Act is applied generally, the inamdars will raise a protest saying that it is not legal, that it is not reasonable and all that. With reference to the tenure, 1936

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inams should be considered by the Government at a very early date, if the real intention behind all this is that the rent should be reduced substantially and they should avoid rackrenting in the technical sense of the term, on the part of inamdars.

"Now, Sir, with reference to the 1936 inams where the inamdars own both the rights, if tenants have no proprietary rights over such lands, it would be a great relief if at least they are made to pay the reduced rent in terms of the Rent Reduction Act of 1947. That will be a real relief in the sense that all tenants whether of ryotwari lands or estate lands are all tenants and are treated alike. Unless some sort of a measure is brought forward with reference to the category of lands—1936 inams—the so-called private lands and kudiwaram lands—real relief will not be given to such tenants.

"Sir, it is said in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that the Government originally fixed the rent on an average of the last five years, that they have not taken into consideration (1) the loss of rent and (2) loss of water rate when water is not taken for cultivation. It is quite equitable that such considerations should weigh with the Government in calculating what the original rent was and what the present rent is. Government should be pleased to consider these two items. If the institutions are asked to repay the amount will be certainly large and the institution will have to pay a large amount and that excess amount will have to be adjusted. That sort of hardship should be relieved against in view of the two special conditions or reasons stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. Thank you, Sir."

* SRI V. K. RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not here to oppose the amending Bill brought forward by the Government; but, I would like to give my few suggestions with regard to this. So far as the religious institutions are concerned, on account of the reduction of the rent, many institutions stand to suffer with the result they are not in a position to make both ends meet and they are on the verge of closure. Hence, I would request the Government to place a safeguard. That is, so far as minor institutions are concerned which are small, solely dependent upon this income and which have no outside income by way of *hundi* collections, etc., some exemption limit should be provided. There should be no adjustment whatever of the amount paid already. That means, there should be no recovery. I request the Government not to recover or make adjustments of previous payments from out of future payments. If they do not do so, I am sure many institutions will be virtually closed down, with the result there will be a hue and cry. That is why I say I am not here to oppose the Bill, but only to make my suggestions. I request the Government to show some concession with regard to these minor institutions."

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* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—"Sir, the hon. Members who spoke, especially the hon. Member who spoke first, misunderstood the restricted scope of the Bill. He wanted that this rent reduction should be applied to estates and inams to which it is not now applicable. That can be done only by an amendment to the Estates Abolition Act, that is, to amend the word 'estate' in the Act. The scope of this Bill is only very limited. We are trying to amend section 5 of the Rent Reduction Act. The object is this: Now under the Rent Reduction Act, the original rent that was due to the institutions are not forthcoming because the rent has been reduced under the Act. The Government, therefore, thought it necessary to make good that difference so that the working of the institutions may not suffer. But Government never contemplated that the reduction of the income due to any other reason should also be provided for or made good by the Government. So far as the difference is concerned, where it arises on account of rent reduction, Government have been paying the difference and they are continuing to pay. But if any reduction in income arises on account of reduced cultivation of the land, or because where the lands are taxed water rate and water is not taken, therefore, water rate is not levied and, the income is lessened, then the Government is not expected to come forward and make good the loss. If that were the case, the Government will have to pay out of the general Exchequer. That is quite wrong. That is why the Government have brought this amendment. So far as the difference arises on account of rent reduction, it will be made good. But if the difference arises by any other extraneous reasons, it should not be made good. The scope of the amending Bill is only that. It is provided that if the excess amounts are paid by mistake, it should be deducted from the tasdic allowance that has to be paid to the institution.

"Sir, it was said that the institutions will suffer. Yes, to some extent. But they will have to make their coat according to the cloth. Even Government have recourse to retrenchment. In families and households also, they have to retrench. The institutions also can very well retrench."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The question is—

'That the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill, 1954, be taken into consideration at once.'"

The motion was put and carried.

Point of information re irregular practices in election.

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—"Sir, on a point of information. The Hon. Leader of the House said that he was prepared for an enquiry in reply to the criticisms which I made. May I know the method by which he proposes to hold the enquiry? Is he going to start the enquiry or is he just making it open to us to go to the Election Tribunal?"

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, I am not here to give such information to the Deputy Leader of the Opposition. There are provisions in law for the purpose of seeking remedies if there are irregularities . . ."

SRI M. KALIYANASUNDRAM :—" Sir, what I wanted was information with regard to his statement that he is prepared to hold an enquiry."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Yes, I said that because there had been no irregularities; and so I said 'I am not frightened by the challenge', adding that there should be a public enquiry. It is only in that sense I said that 'I am not afraid of a public enquiry'. But if there had been any irregularities, there are methods by which a remedy could be sought. I am not prepared to give advice on that."

IV.—GOVERNMENT MOTIONS—*cont.*

(3) ELECTION OF ONE MEMBER TO THE STATE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have to announce to the House that Sri M. R. Ramachandran, M.L.A., is the only candidate validly nominated for election to the State Library Committee. I hereby declare him duly elected."

Half-hour debate on Malampuzha Scheme.

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Sir, . . ."

(The Leader of the House, the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam said that there was a Party meeting to-day and therefore the debate might be postponed.)

MR. SPEAKER :—" Just as the Government are accommodating the members, the hon. Member may adjust to suit the convenience of the hon. Minister. We shall take this up tomorrow after 1 p.m.

"The House is adjourned to tomorrow till 9 a.m."

The House then adjourned.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1215 asked by Sri M. Narayana Kurup at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 11th August 1954, page 355 supra.]

Nature and extent of relief or rehabilitation granted to persons affected by—

(i) *Lower Bhavani Project.*

Three forest areas, viz., the Kothamangalam Fuel Series, the Sudalaicombai block and the Shenbagaputhur Panchayat forest measuring in all 7,426.51 acres have been disreserved and disafforested for rehabilitating the displaced persons. Suitable sites in Kothamangalam Fuel Series and the Sudalaicombai block have been selected in consultation with the Health department and six new villages have been formed for the settlement of the displaced persons. Ten families who wanted to settle in Kakkarai-Kuttaipudur, an abandoned natham in Ukkaram village, Gobichettipalayam taluk, have been granted house-sites in that natham itself. All the displaced persons have been rehabilitated in the newly formed villages. People who lost pucca houses in the submerged area were allotted 10 cents each and those who lost cutcha houses were given 5 cents each free of cost. The usable old materials of the acquired houses were sold to the owners themselves for 25 per cent of the cost to enable them to build their houses in the new villages. Lorries were provided at Government cost for the transport of the displaced families, their belongings, and building materials from the submerged villages to the new villages. Arrangements were also made for the supply of cement, angles, and window bars at controlled rates to the displaced persons. Rural water-supply wells have been sunk at Government cost in each of the six new villages. Sites have been reserved in the new villages for schools, playgrounds, weekly markets, shops, temples, parks and burial grounds.

Displaced families affected by the Lower Bhavani reservoir have been granted, subject to payment of market value, besides the 5 acres of dry land which is to be given free of cost, such extent of land, which will make the total extent of land assigned, equal to the extent of land acquired from the family subject to a maximum of 30 acres of dry land, except in Shenbagaputhur area, where the maximum extent granted to each family is five acres of wet or 10 acres of dry land, including the free grant of one acre of wet land and 3 acres of dry land. The other families who lost agricultural lands by the acquisition of lands for headworks and colony, etc., have been granted 5 acres of dry land in the Kothamangalam Fuel Series and the Sudalaicombai block or one acre of wet land and 3 acres of dry land free of cost in the Shenbagaputhur Panchayat forest. All the displaced ryots who were eligible for allotment of lands have been allotted lands in the three forest areas mentioned above. They have been allotted lands as far as possible near the villages where they have settled.

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The Postal department has opened a new Post office at Rajan Nagar, one of the newly formed villages. The Kasturba Trust has opened a Maternity Centre and a Basic School at Rajan Nagar. The Government have sanctioned the supply of electric power for agricultural and domestic purposes.

(ii) *Malampuzha Project.*

No arrangements were made to rehabilitate the displaced persons, as they were able to provide themselves with residential accommodation elsewhere with the compensation amount awarded to them.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1247 asked by Sri P. Ranga-swami Reddiar at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 11th August 1954, page 377 supra.]

The following Civil Courts have been abolished as a result of the operation of the Madras Indebted Agriculturists (Temporary Relief) Act, 1954 :—

(i) Temporary Additional District Munsif's Court at Kulit-talai;

(ii) Temporary Additional District Munsif's Court at Turaiyur;

(iii) Additional District Munsif's Court at Salem;

(iv) Second Additional District Munsif's Court at Tiruchirap-palli;

(v) Additional Sub-Court at Vellore; and

(vi) Additional District Munsif's Court at Taliparamba.

2. The post of permanent Additional District Munsif at Puduk-kottai has been kept vacant and the abolition of the following courts, with effect from the date of their closing for the Summer Recess, 1954, has also been ordered :—

(i) Additional District Munsif's Court at Arni;

(ii) Additional Sub-Court at Kozhikode; and

(iii) Additional Sub-Court at Salem.

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1250 asked by Sri K. R. Viswanathan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 11th August 1954, page 378 supra.]

The action taken upon the applications is indicated below :—

Name of village.	Name of basic school.	Particulars of land applied for.	Action taken.
1. Kavanur, Vriddhachalam taluk.	Ghandi Kala Nilayam.	R.S. No. 268	The manager's representation against the Collector's orders was rejected by the Government on the ground that the land is far away from the basic school and also because the manager had other lands nearby.
2. Kilsiviri, taluk.	Tindivanam Kilsiviri Basic School.	R.S. No. 76	Land applied for is odai poramboke used for the common use of the villagers. Hence rejected.
3. Peravur, taluk.	Tindivanam Do.	R.S. No. 211	Land applied for is under the sivaijama occupation of landless poor Harijans. Hence rejected.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1256 asked by Sri A. Ratnam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 11th August 1954, page 382 supra.]

I

Statement showing the fire fighting appliances and ambulances posted in each of the fire stations in Madras City.

Name of the fire station.	M.T.U.s.	F.T.s.	T.P.s.	Ambulance.	E.C.U.s.	S.P.U.s.	Hose trucks.
1 Egmore ..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
2 Triplicane ..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..
3 Washermanpet.	1	1	1	1	..	..	..
4 High Court ..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..
5 Vepery ..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
6 Tenampet ..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
7 Kilpauk ..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
8 Guindy ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

M.T.U.s. = Mobile Tank Units. F.T.s. = Fire Tenders. T.P.s. = Trailer Pumps.
E.C.U.s. = Escape Carrying Units. S.P.U.s. = Self-Propelled Units.

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II

Statement showing the Fire Service personnel attached to fire stations in the Madras City who have been provided with quarters.

	Number of personnel.	Number of provided with quarters	
		In Government buildings.	In rented buildings.
1 Sub-Officers	9	6	..
2 Leading Firemen	31	1	6
3 Driver Mechanics	8	..	3
4 Firemen drivers	48	..	13
5 Firemen	211	6	25
Total	307	13	47

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1258 asked by Sri O. Koran at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 11th August 1954, page 382 supra.]

(1)	South Malabar.		North Malabar.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(a) How many male and female Health Assistants are working in Malabar	19	14	16	7	35	21
(b) The services of how many of them have been regularized ..	9	10	9	6	18	16
(c) How many of them have undergone the Sanitary Inspector's course ..	3	1	2	..	5	2

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1259 asked by Sri M. Dharmalingam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 11th August 1954, page 383 supra.]

Statement showing the number of Head Constables, Sub-Inspectors, Inspectors and Deputy Superintendents of Police, who were reverted but subsequently repromoted and the number still under reversion.

	Deputy Superintendents of Police.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.
Number of officers repromoted in each category.	9	39	94	100
Number of officers still under reversion.	15	20	195	144

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APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1262 asked by Sri K. R. Sambandam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 11th August 1954, page 384 supra.]

Statement of gazetted posts newly created after separation of the Andhra State.

Department.	Post.	Reasons.
1 Finance ..	One Assistant Secretary to Government.	For work connected with Contributory Provident Fund-Pension-Insurance Scheme taken over by Government from the Accountant-General, Madras.
2 Law ..	One Assistant Secretary to Government for a period of two months.	For work connected with the adaptation to the Madras and the Central Acts in their application to the Madras State.
3 Legislature Secretariat.	One Assistant Secretary to State Legislature with effect from 31st October 1953.	It was not possible to carry on the work with only one Assistant Secretary in the Legislature Secretariat especially in view of the fact that the post of Deputy Secretary was vacant. So a temporary post of Assistant Secretary was sanctioned for a period of one month with effect from 31st October 1953. The post has since been abolished with effect from 12th November 1953, as the post of Deputy Secretary was filled up on that date by the promotion of the Assistant Secretary.
4 Revenue ..	One Settlement Officer.	To cover the period of training given to an I.A.S. Officer in Settlement work from 9th May 1953 to 8th August 1953.
	One Assistant Settlement Officer, Tiruvallur.	For continuing the settlement operations in the estate areas in Chingleput district and to take up settlement work of the estate areas in North Arcot, South Arcot and Madras in due course.
	One Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records.	For survey of estates in Namakkal.
	One Assistant Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.	For work connected with suggesting amendments to Madras General Sales Tax Act. Post was created in lieu of the post of Additional Deputy Secretary which existed prior to partition.
	One Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records.	For survey of estates at Pudukkottai.

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Department.	Post.	Reasons.
5 Police	One Subdivisional Officer, Madras Railway Police Subdivision in the Government Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli district.	Consequent on the partition of the State, the Madras Railway Police district was abolished as some of the areas coming under that district formed part of the Andhra State and the remaining areas were attached to the Tiruchirappalli Railway Police district. It was decided to form a new Railway Police Subdivision with headquarters at Madras in the new set-up.
6 Judicial	One Additional District and Sessions Judge, Ramanathapuram. One District Munsif, Udipi. One Additional District Munsif, Arui.	These posts were sanctioned to cope with the increase of work.
7 Electricity	Four Assistant Engineers (Electrical). Twelve Assistant Engineers (Electrical).	For the formation of four additional subdivisions, one for each of the Pykara, Mettur, Papanasam and Madras Electricity Systems for the expeditious execution of the extension works in the respective system. Sanctioned for a period of six months. For the formation of twelve additional subdivisions, three for each of the Pykara, Mettur, Papanasam and Madras Electricity Systems for the expeditious execution of the extension works in the respective systems. Sanctioned for a period of six months.
8 Highways	One Assistant Engineer. One Director (Grade of Divisional Engineer). One Assistant Engineer.	For investigation of the work of forming a road from Mannarghat to Chinna Thadagam, Coimbatore district. For the preparation of plans and estimates for the Highways Research Station.
9 Public Works.	One Special Chief Engineer, Public Works Department. One Executive Engineer. Madras Circle. Two Assistant Engineers.	Sanctioned in view of the large irrigation projects under construction and in order to evolve schemes for the fuller development of the irrigation resources of the Residuary State. For writing up the history of the Lower Bhavani Project. For verification of stores in the Public Works Workshops.
Food Production Circle.	One Superintending Engineer. Two Executive Engineers. Four Assistant Engineers. One Assistant Engineer and Personal Assistant to Superintending Engineer.	Circle revived in order to co-ordinate action to spend the entire loan allotted to this State by the Government of India for old and new minor irrigation schemes quickly and before the end of the year.

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Department.	Post.	Reasons.
9 Public Works—cont.		
Tiruchirappalli Circle.	One Assistant Engineer.	For work connected with the construction of Medical College buildings at Madurai.
Manimuthar Project Circle.	One Superintending Engineer. One Executive Engineer. Six Assistant Engineers. Three Assistant Engineers.	For work connected with the execution of Manimuthar Project. For work connected with the execution of the Amaravathi Project.
10 State Transport.	One Stores Officer	To be in complete charge of the stores organisation in the State Transport department as the responsibility on the stores side in the matter of planning, purchase and stocking of spare parts and accessories required for Ford, Chevrolet, I.F. Diesel, Guy Gardners, etc., vehicles has increased considerably side by side with increased value of stores kept on hand at a time.
11 Civil Supplies.	One District Supply Officer at Coimbatore. One Assistant Marketing Officer at Visakhapatnam.	To cope with the increased volume of Civil Supplies work in the district. Formerly there was a Deputy Collector's post at Visakhapatnam. As there was no suitable Deputy Collector with marketing experience to fill the post after the formation of the Andhra State, the post was converted into that of an Assistant Marketing Officer.
12 Forest	Five supernumerary posts of Assistant Conservators of Forests.	To provide for the officers reverted from the Andhra State.
13 Rural Welfare.	Twenty-eight Block Development Officers.	For implementing of the National Extension Service Scheme.
14 Statistics	One Director of Statistics.	The post has been created in lieu of the post of Economic Adviser, which was abolished.
15 Fisheries	One Assistant Director of Fisheries.	The post has been created for providing an understudy to the present Assistant Director of Fisheries (Craft and Tackle and Marketing), who is to retire from service shortly.
16 Agriculture.	One gazetted Assistant to the Headquarters Deputy Director of Agriculture. One gazetted officer in the grade of an Assistant Research Officer.	To relieve the routine work (technical side) of Headquarters Deputy Directors of Agriculture who are touring officers. For work connected with the scheme for the improvement of vegetables.

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APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to clauses (c) and (d) of starred question No. 1263 asked by Sri S. Radhakrishnan (on behalf of Sri K. R. Viswanathan) at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 11th August 1954, page 385 supra.]

(c)

Amount allotted by Government of India.	Welfare of		
	Backward Classes.	Schedule Castes.	Criminal Tribes.
	(2)	(3)	(4)
(1)	RS.	RS.	LAKHS. RS.
Amount allotted by Government of India for expenditure during 1953-54.	15,000	15,000	1.5

(d) Schemes forwarded to the Government of India for approval—

I. For the Welfare of Backward Classes—

(1) Opening of a primary school at Annahallidaddi, hamlet of Bandalalli, Kollegal taluk in Coimbatore district.

(2) Starting of a residential school for Kadars and Pulayars at Valpari in Coimbatore.

(3) Starting of a residential school for Pulayar children at Manupatti in Udumalpet taluk in Coimbatore district.

(4) Sanction of additional boarding grants to the hostel for Pulayars of Thandikudi in Madurai district and supply of clothing and books to the boarders.

(5) Sanction of boarding grants to 50 Pulayar children maintained in various hostels run by the D.H.S.S., Madurai, and supply of clothing and book allowances to them.

(6) Opening of an elementary school for Pulayar children at Nellukadu Valvu, hamlet of Periyur, Dindigul taluk in Madurai district.

(7) Taking over of the District Board elementary school at Malayalapatti in Tiruchirappalli district.

(8) Opening of a school for Kurichans in Malabar district.

(9) Increase in the strength of the Government Irular hostel at Chinnathadagam in Coimbatore district.

(10) Formation of a co-operative society to Kadars, Ponachi Range in Coimbatore district.

(11) Grant of subsidy and share capital to run the Co-operative marketing society at Thunnakaduvi in Coimbatore district.

(12) Supply of seeds, plough bulls to Pulayar settlement at Thalini in Udumalpet taluk in Coimbatore district.

(13) Starting of a multi-purpose co-operative society for Pulayars in Udumalpet taluk with headquarters at Manupatti in Coimbatore district.

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(14) Formation of a forest coupe contract society for Pulayars with headquarters at Thandikudi in Madurai district.

(15) Formation of a land colonization society for Palayars in Vadagadu village, Palni taluk, Madurai district.

(16) Construction of sheds and supply of cloths to Paliyans in Srivilliputtur taluk in Ramanathapuram district.

(17) Affording agricultural facilities—clearance of jungle growth, provision of huts, etc., to Pulayans in Tirunelveli district.

(18) Sanction of loans to the Kakkala Koravars of Malabar district towards the purchase of sewing machines.

II. For the Welfare of Scheduled Castes—

Scheme for the construction of multi-purpose platforms in each district for the use of Harijans.

III. For the Welfare of ex-criminal tribes, Salem district—
Education—

Salem district—

(1) Providing moral instructions to Koravars in Attur taluk, etc.

(2) (a) Opening of a school at Swamiapuram for Korava children.

(b) Opening of an adult social education centre.

(3) Taking over of the Korava Boarding Homes at Attur.

(4) (a) Opening of a school at Panathady in Kasaragod taluk for the benefit of Marati children.

(b) Supply of mid-day meals to about 40 Marati children in the above school.

(c) Opening of an adult (social) education centre at Panathady.

(5) Award of five additional lump-sum boarding grants to five Marati children.

South Arcot—

(6) Opening of two adult (social) education centres at the Habitual Offenders' Settlement at Aziznagar.

Chingleput and Madras—

(7) Increase in strength of boarders at Konnur Boarding Home from 70 to 150.

(8) Provision of three libraries, reading rooms, newspapers and adult education at Pammal, Konnur and Brisleenagar.

(9) Opening of a boarding home for Irulars, Villiards and Yendas at Satyavedu, Chingleput district.

Tirunelveli district—

(10) Opening of two boarding homes for Marava children at Sankarankoil and Nanguneri.

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(11) Opening of five reclamation schools and five social education centres.

(12) Libraries, etc., in five villages in each of the two taluks, Sankarankoil and Nanguneri.

Ramanathapuram district—

(13) Opening of a boarding home at Kamudi for Maravar children, Mudukulathur.

(14) Opening of five Marava schools—

Provision of reading room, libraries, newspaper, adult (social) education centre in all five centres referred to above.

North Arcot district—

(15) Opening of two elementary schools at Oddan Kudisai and Anaikarai for Irulars and Koravars.

All districts—All criminal tribes—

(16) (i) Training in midwifery.

(ii) Facilities for teachers' training.

(17) Opening of Women Welfare Centres in ex-criminal tribe settlements.

(18) Discretionary grant at the disposal of Director for the award of scholarships.

Coimbatore district—

(19) Opening of (a) elementary schools for Koravar children, and

(b) Adult (Social) education centres.

Economic Uplift and Productive Schemes—

Salem district—

(20) Formation of a multi-purpose co-operative society for Koravar settlements and appointment of one Junior Inspector of Co-operative Societies in Attur taluk.

(21) Purchase of twenty pairs of bulls for Koravars.

South Kanara—

(22) Award of loan to Maratis to pay share capital for the formation of a co-operative society.

South Arcot—

(23) Formation of a Tenants' Co-operative Society at the ex-criminal tribes settlement at Aziznagar.

(24) Sinking of two artesian wells in the lands allotted to Aziznagar settlers.

(25) Purchase of one boot-making machine for the Leather Works Industry at Aziznagar.

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Tirunelveli district—

(26) Formation of multi-purpose co-operative societies for Maravars.

(27) Provision of pump sets for Maravars.

Madurai district—

(28) Purchase of four pump sets by labour and sales societies for hiring to Piramalai Kallars.

(29) Purchase of coir and allied machines.

Ramanathapuram district—

(30) Formation of a credit co-operative society for Vaduvarampatti Koravars.

(31) Purchase of pump sets for use by the Maravar agriculturists.

(32) Purchase of ten pairs of bulls for Koravars.

Chingleput district—

(33) Financial assistance for the purchase of milch buffaloes to settlers at Pammal and Konnur.

(34) Purchase of 20 pairs of bulls for Irulars in Chingleput district.

(35) Formation of one co-operative credit society at Satyavedu.

Health and Rehabilitation—

Madurai district—

(36) Grant for the construction of houses for Piramalai Kallars in two colonies.

Chingleput district—

(37) Repairs to the houses of ex-criminal tribes in Pammal settlement near Pallavaram.

All districts—

(38) Free grant for construction of houses for all ex-criminal tribes.

(39) Training of 20 youths of ex-criminal tribes in cottage industries like carpentry, etc.

Salem, South Kanara and Coimbatore—

(40) Provision of drinking water wells.

(41) Miscellaneous items of discretionary grant.

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APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 193 asked by Sri M. Kattimuthu at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 11th August 1954, pages 389-390 supra.]

Sethiathope firka—	Chidambaram West—cont.
1 Therkuviruthangam.	65 Sakkangudi.
2 Vadakuviruthangan.	66 Tirupannatham.
3 Koolapadi.	67 Keerapalayam.
4 Valakolai.	68 C. Melavansiyur.
5 Veyyalur.	69 Vayalur.
6 Pudaugudi.	70 Ennanagram.
7 Sathamangalam.	71 Kannangudi.
8 Paradur.	72 Veerasolagan.
9 Velliagudi.	73 Thunisuramedu.
10 Vakkur.	74 Vadaharirajapuram.
11 Odakkanallur.	75 Tatanpettai.
12 Tharasur.	76 Ayyanur Akkaramanglam.
13 Sedhiyur.	77 A. Putiyankudi.
14 Manalur.	78 Ayipettai.
15 Madapuram.	79 Kilianur.
16 Nedunjeri.	80 Marakodianiruppu.
17 Vilagam.	81 Esanai.
18 Devangudi.	Chidambaram East—
19 Poonthotam.	82 Melehokkanathampettai.
20 Prasannaaramapuram.	83 Palunthakarai.
21 Vadathalaikulam.	84 Thillainayakapuram.
22 Thenthalaikulam.	85 Melmoongiladi.
23 Ambapuram.	86 Keelmoongiladi.
24 Pinnalur.	87 V. Muttulur.
25 Miralur.	88 Mel Anutambattu.
26 Majakolai.	Bhuvanagiri firka—
27 Seeyapadi.	89 Bhuvanagiri Kil.
28 B. Odalur.	90 Bhuvanagiri Mel.
29 Vilavadinatham.	91 Thirukku Thittai.
30 Alisikudi.	92 Bhoodaroyanpettai.
31 Vatharayanthethu.	93 Suthukudi.
32 Sethiathope.	94 Casba Alambadi.
33 Thurunjikollai.	95 Mel Manakudi.
34 Nellikollai.	96 Sathapadi.
35 Erumbur.	97 Sakkankollai.
36 Valayamadevi Mel.	98 Adivarahanatham.
37 Valayamadevi Kil.	99 B. Sitheri.
38 Chinnanerkunam.	100 Vadakuthittai.
39 Perianerkunam.	101 Thenkrishnapuram.
40 Agaram Alambadi.	102 Vadakrishnapuram.
41 Veeramudianatham.	103 Nathamedu.
42 B. Adanur.	104 Kumudimulai.
43 Anavari.	105 Ellaikudi.
44 Kathalai.	106 Jayankondan.
45 Uluthur.	107 Marudur.
46 Vadapakkam.	Srimushnam firka—
47 Vadaroyanpattu.	108 Kumarakudi.
48 Kolakudi.	109 Malavarayanallur.
Kattumannarkoil firka—	110 Mudikondanallur.
49 Purttangudi.	111 Kavalgudi.
50 Kaiiamalai.	112 Gudalayathur.
Chidambaram West—	113 Kothandavilagam.
51 Perungalur.	114 Nangudi.
52 Sirugalur.	115 Palayamkottai Mel.
53 Orathur.	116 Vadakkupalayam.
54 Palayamsourdagudi.	117 Palayamkottai Kil.
55 Maduranthagallur.	118 Ramapuram.
56 Edayanpalacheri.	119 Kanur.
57 Pannapattu.	120 Podayur.
58 Mugayur.	121 Sholthiram.
59 Kodiyalam.	122 Perur.
60 Sengelmedu.	123 Valasakkadu.
61 Poongudi.	124 Kurijikudi.
62 Adur.	125 Vattatur.
63 Keelnatham.	126 Nandheeswaramangalam.
64 Thenharirajapuram.	

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APPENDIX X.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 199 asked by Sri A. Ratnam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 11th August 1954, page 392 supra.]

Statement showing the particulars regarding the extent of land given to Harijans for house-sites, burial grounds, agriculture and for community purposes by acquisition as well as by assignment in the State during the year 1952.

Districts.	By assignment of Government land for				By acquisition of patta land for			
	House-sites.	Burial grounds.	Agriculture.	Community purposes.	House-sites.	Burial grounds.	Agriculture.	Community purposes.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1 North Arcot	0.16	..	140.34	..	14.69	..	..	1.74
2 Ramanathapuram	..	..	..	..	8.82	1.28	..	..
3 Madurai	..	..	..	..	16.76	..	..	..
4 South Kanara	258.47	..	782.28	..	5.54	..	..	..
5 Tanjore	124.86	..	..	..	313.08	..	..	1.75
6 Chingleput	..	..	..	..	12.69	0.84	..	1.29
7 Tirunelveli	3.65	..	..	..	21.50	4.94	..	2.00
8 Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	..	..
9 Salem	..	..	2.42	..	22.83	..	..	..
10 Tiruchirappalli	14.41½	..	56.43	..	1.00	..	..	0.39
11 Coimbatore	1.02	..	2.07	..	17.71	..	..	..
12 South Arcot	0.09	..	..	..	5.67	..	..	0.19
13 The Nilgiris*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	402.66½	..	983.54	..	440.20	8.06	..	7.36

* In 1952 an extent of 10.15 acres of Government land has been transferred to " House-sites " for Harijans and the Taluk Officers have been asked by the Collector of the Nilgiris to assign house-sites to the Harijan applicants as and when applications are received.

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APPENDIX XI.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 203 asked by Sri M. Narayana Kurup at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 11th August 1954, page 395 supra.]

(a) 10.

(b) & (c)

Name of hospital.	Sanctioned bed strength.	Amount spent during 1952-53.
RS. A. P.		
<i>North Arcot district.</i>		
Government Headquarters Hospital, Vellore ..	158	2,88,688 9 9
Government Hospital, Tiruvannamalai ..	30	66,127 14 3
Government Hospital, Tirupattur ..	70	1,04,464 8 7
Government Hospital, Gudiyattam ..	40	44,498 0 0
Government Hospital, Wandiwash ..	16	34,178 11 0
Government Hospital, Chengam ..	6	15,217 2 4
Government Hospital, Arkonam ..	10	25,846 0 0
Police Hospital, Vellore ..	30	19,072 0 0
<i>South Arcot district.</i>		
Government Headquarters Hospital, Cuddalore.	160	3,03,200 0 0
Government Hospital, Chidambaram ..	32	63,600 0 0
Government Hospital, Villupuram ..	16	40,960 0 0
Government Hospital, Tindivanam ..	24	39,000 0 0
Government Hospital, Kallakurichi ..	20	37,200 0 0
<i>Chingleput district.</i>		
Government Headquarters Hospital, Chingleput.	112	1,50,468 7 7
Government Hospital, Kancheepuram ..	131	99,099 2 8
Government Hospital, Tiruvallur ..	13	21,872 4 7
Special Armed Police Unit Hospital, Red Hills	10	14,654 5 10
Police Hospital, St. Thomas Mount ..	12	11,024 12 8
Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram ..	380	9,89,599 6 3
Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium, Tirumani.	884	3,78,944 7 0
<i>Coimbatore district.</i>		
Government Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore.	500	7,86,454 0 0
Government Hospital, Dharapuram ..	30	48,586 0 0
Government Hospital, Erode ..	48	60,141 0 0
Government Hospital, Gobichettipalayam ..	31	39,912 0 0
Government Hospital, Kollegal ..	32	35,921 0 0
Government Hospital, Mettupalayam ..	26	11,675 0 0
Government Hospital, Pollachi ..	37	58,990 0 0
Government Hospital, Tiruppur ..	18	40,635 0 0
Government Hospital, Udumalpet ..	22	56,746 0 0
Police Hospital, Coimbatore ..	36	24,721 10 8
Government Cinchona Hospital ..	68	68,800 0 0
<i>Madurai district.</i>		
Erskine Hospital, Madurai ..	665	64,836 6 8
Central Jail Hospital, Madurai ..	21	18,018 13 8
Government Hospital, Dindigul ..	50	85,439 9 3
Government Hospital, Kodaikanal ..	30	48,089 9 8

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Name of hospital.	Sanctioned bed strength.	Amount spent during 1952-53.
RS. A. P.		
<i>Madurai district—cont.</i>		
Government Hospital, Usilampatti ..	24	32,040 7 10
Government Hospital, Palni ..	24	62,818 14 2
Government Hospital, Periyakulam ..	34	63,650 15 6
<i>Malabar district.</i>		
Government Headquarters Hospital, Kozhikode.	324	5,91,717 0 0
Government Women and Children Hospital, Kozhikode ..	180	3,92,481 0 0
Government Hospital, Palghat ..	150	2,68,830 0 0
Government Hospital, Cannanore ..	120	1,99,702 0 0
Government Hospital, Tellicherry ..	88	1,48,784 0 0
Government Hospital, Manjeri ..	45	87,450 0 0
Government Hospital, Manantoddy ..	39	47,836 0 0
Government Hospital, Ponnani ..	30	68,882 0 0
Government Hospital, Perintalamanna ..	22	17,820 0 0
Government Hospital, Badagara ..	14	35,480 0 0
Government Hospital, Cochin ..	125	1,82,858 7 0
Police Hospital, Mallapuram ..	36	50,529 8 3
Government Mental Hospital, Kozhikode ..	364	3,33,594 5 5
<i>The Nilgiris district.</i>		
Government Headquarters Hospital, Ootacamund.	125	2,71,116 0 0
Government Hospital, Coonoor ..	112	1,42,188 0 0
Government Hospital, Kotagiri ..	16	40,568 0 0
Government Hospital, Gudalur ..	36	61,904 0 0
Government Hospital, Singara ..	4	11,200 0 0
<i>Ramanathapuram district.</i>		
Government Headquarters Hospital, Ramanathapuram.	100	2,18,198 1 7
Government Hospital, Sivaganga ..	20	24,878 0 0
Government Hospital, Rameswaram ..	16	24,493 0 0
Government Hospital, Aruppukottai ..	8	15,331 11 5
Government Hospital, Virudhunagar ..	16	27,148 2 2
Government Hospital, Srivilliputtur ..	30	35,609 5 4
Government Hospital, Rajapalayam ..	16	33,567 11 3
<i>Salem district.</i>		
Government Headquarters Hospital, Salem ..	295	6,09,527 14 9
Government Hospital, Attur ..	24	43,184 4 2
Government Hospital, Krishnagiri ..	30	48,910 11 10
Government Hospital, Dharmapuri ..	10	52,015 0 7
Government Hospital, Namakkal ..	25	45,626 3 2
Government Hospital, Rasipuram ..	23	24,492 0 3
Government Hospital, Tiruchengode ..	18	28,669 10 4
Government Hospital, Mettur ..	32	34,599 10 4
Government Children's Leprosy Sanatorium, Ettapur.	72	32,372 0 9
<i>South Kanara district.</i>		
Government Headquarters Hospital, Mangalore.	116	3,10,212 0 0
Government Lady Goschen Hospital, Mangalore.	120	1,94,947 0 0
Government Hospital, Udipi ..	50	55,109 0 0
Government Hospital, Puthur ..	33	37,355 0 0
Government Hospital, Kasaragode ..	34	53,063 0 0
Government Hospital, Coondapur ..	18	30,660 0 0
Government Hospital, Karkal ..	22	25,706 0 0

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Name of hospital.

Sanctioned
bed strength. Amount spent
during 1952-53.

RS. A. P.

Tanjore district.

Government Headquarters Hospital, Tanjore.	636	9,37,149	15	4
Government Hospital, Nagapattinam ..	120	1,78,727	7	7
Government Hospital, Kumbakonam ..	110	1,19,511	0	6
Government Hospital, Mannargudi ..	80	95,568	1	2
Government Hospital, Mayuram ..	49	72,474	0	6
Government Hospital, Tiruvarur ..	30	53,155	13	6
Government Hospital, Pattukkottai ..	30	38,072	13	2
Government Hospital, Tiruthuraiipoondi ..	12	28,412	3	3

Tiruchirappalli district.

Government Headquarters Hospital, Tiruchirappalli.	275	9,19,809	0	0
Town General Hospital, Pudukkottai ..	96	2,10,506	0	0
Government Ranes's Hospital, Pudukkottai ..	72	1,05,754	0	0
Government Hospital, Karur ..	52	83,012	0	0
Government Hospital, Srirangam ..	50	68,933	0	0
Government Hospital, Ariyalur ..	12	14,794	0	0
Government Hospital, Lalgudi ..	12	21,700	0	0
Government Hospital, Perambalur ..	18	17,116	0	0

Tirunelveli district.

Government Headquarters Hospital, Palayamcottai.	135	2,17,211	0	0
Government Women and Children Hospital, Vannarpet.	60	89,380	0	0
Government Hospital, Tuticorin ..	60	1,02,199	0	0
Government Hospital, Tenkasi ..	14	39,995	0	0
Government Hospital, Nanguneri ..	10	16,127	0	0
Government Hospital, Sankarankoil ..	8	21,750	0	0
Government Hospital, Ambasamudram ..	14	35,192	0	0

Madras City.

Government General Hospital, Madras ..	887	30,91,822	0	0
Government Stanley Hospital, Madras ..	724	15,86,832	0	0
Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras.	474	10,47,123	10	0
Government Kasturba Gandhi Hospital for Women and Children, Madras.	515	7,97,367	15	9
Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras ..	302	4,01,650	0	0
Government Royapettah Hospital, Madras ..	230	5,26,709	0	0
Raja Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar's Lying-in Hospital, Madras,	162	1,57,922	0	0
Government Mental Hospital, Madras ..	888	11,34,629	8	5

(d)

(1) Hospitals equipped with X-Ray Plants.

- 1 Government General Hospital, Madras.
- 2 Government Royapettah Hospital, Madras.
- 3 Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras.
- 4 Government Stanley Hospital, Madras.
- 5 Tuberculosis Institute, Egmore, Madras.
- 6 Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram.

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(1) Hospitals equipped with X-Ray Plants—cont.

- 7 Government Headquarters Hospital, Vellore.
- 8 Government Headquarters Hospital, Cuddalore.
- 9 Government Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore.
- 10 Government Headquarters Hospital, Chingleput.
- 11 Erskine Hospital, Madurai.
- 12 Government Headquarters Hospital, Kozhikode.
- 13 Government Headquarters Hospital, Ootacamund.
- 14 Government Headquarters Hospital, Salem.
- 15 Government Headquarters Hospital, Ramanathapuram.
- 16 Government Headquarters Hospital, Tanjore.
- 17 Government Headquarters Hospital, Tiruchirappalli.
- 18 Government Headquarters Hospital, Mangalore.
- 19 Government Headquarters Hospital, Palayamkottai.
- 20 Government Hospital, Tuticorin.
- 21 Government Hospital, Kodaikanal.
- 22 Government Hospital, Coonoor (Portable X-Ray Plant).
- 23 Town General Hospital, Pudukkottai.

(2) Hospitals equipped with Deep X-Ray Plants.

- 1 Government General Hospital, Madras.
- 2 Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras.
- 3 Government Erskine Hospital, Madurai.
- 4 Government Headquarters Hospital, Ootacamund.

APPENDIX XII.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 207 asked by Sri M. Narayana Kurup at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 11th August 1954, page 396 supra.]

Statement showing the districtwise disbursements of loans for the purchase of manures during 1953.

Name of districts.	By Agriculture department.		By Revenue Department
	For the purchase of chemical fertilisers under the Intensive Manuring Scheme during 1953-54.	For the purchase of seeds and manures during 1953-54.	during 1953 for seeds and manures.
	(1)	(2)	(3)
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Chingleput ..	7,06,385	1,62,160	2,50,050
Coimbatore ..	1,49,610	56,635	74,240
Madras ..	..	..	..
Madurai ..	7,84,522	1,14,270	67,570
Malabar ..	25,250	1,51,485	1,39,770
North Arcot ..	1,09,995	1,11,740	1,53,855
Ramanathapuram ..	51,100	1,02,880	36,140
Salem ..	43,630	89,650	65,230
South Arcot ..	3,93,750	54,712	85,230
South Kanara ..	51,660	33,660	..
Tanjore ..	19,94,479	1,30,950	86,790
The Nilgiris ..	..	68,000	1,91,320
Tiruchirappalli ..	10,45,560	95,110	8,16,000
Tirunelveli ..	4,92,065	56,085	16,955
Total ..	58,47,997	12,27,307	19,83,150

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APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 214 asked by Sri A. Ratnam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 11th August 1954, page 400 supra.]

Harijan Non-Gazetted Officers under the various categories in the Excise and Prohibition department.

Posts.	Number of posts sanctioned.	Number of Harijans.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Assistant Prohibition Officers	44	Nil.
Sub-Inspectors	244	3
Petty Officers	242	8
Prohibition Guards (including Deputy Commissioner's Office).	2,623	134
Superintendents (Deputy Commissioner's Office)	1	Nil.
Accountant (Deputy Commissioner's Office) ..	1	Nil.
Upper division clerks	40	Nil.
Lower division clerks	79	1
Typists	15	Nil.
Steno typists (Deputy Commissioner's Office) ..	1	Nil.
Van drivers (D.P.Os' offices)	22	Nil.
Van cleaners (D.P.Os' offices)	22	Nil.
Jeep drivers	23	Nil.
Senior Superintendents Board's Office ..	2	Nil.
Junior Superintendents	3	Nil.
Attenders (including lady)	5	1
Station waggon driver	1	Nil.
Station waggon cleaner	1	Nil.
Board's laboratory—		
First Assistant	1	Nil.
Second Assistant	1	Nil.
Third Assistant	4	Nil.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, 12th August 1954.

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

I.—DISCUSSION *RE* QUESTION HOUR ON THE 13TH AUGUST 1954.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Tomorrow is the last day of the present sitting. I have about 250 questions ready with answers. I want to place them all for answer tomorrow. Since tomorrow is Friday, we may rise at 1 p.m. and meet in the afternoon at 3 p.m. I will not allow many supplementaries.”

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—“ I suggest that we take up all these at the next session.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ If all the questions are postponed to the next session, then they may not see the light of day.”

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—“ One hour will not do for 250 questions.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ We may probably meet in December again. Instead of one hour, I shall allow two hours for 250 questions. But if they should be postponed, let not the House blame either the Ministers or me later on for not placing the questions for answer before the House in time. I wish to know what the House feels on this matter.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Let the questions be taken up at the next session.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Supposing the House is prorogued.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ This question of prorogation has been hanging over us like the Damocle's sword and the Government always threaten us that they will prorogue the Assembly.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ It depends on administrative convenience.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“ Instead of allowing all the questions to lapse, it would be better if they are answered at least. In that view, I submit that the questions may be answered tomorrow so that we may know the answers at least.”

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM :—“ In case the Assembly is prorogued”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I cannot say that.”

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM :—“ If the Assembly is prorogued, the public will not have the benefit of all the answers. Let them be answered tomorrow. If they are answered, supplementaries should be allowed at least on important questions. That is my submission.”

[12th August 1954]

MR. SPEAKER :—“ What is important and what is unimportant should be left to the Chair to decide.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“ We do not anticipate any prorogation unless exceptional circumstances crop up.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I may inform the House that we intend proroguing the House after the present sitting and having a new session in November or December next because we do not want the Governor's Address and the Finance Minister's speech to be discussed at the same time. So, when we begin a new session in November or December with the Governor's Address, the discussion on it will go on for some days and the same session may continue for the presentation of the Budget also in February. The Finance Minister's speech can be discussed then so that there will be no duplication of speeches.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ A minor submission, Sir. We are now faced with a peculiar situation. The Opposition is very keen on having all the questions answered on the floor of the House while the Government are anxious to have them postponed . . . ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ They are not anxious.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ We shall have no objection to having a sitting on Monday so that we may have an opportunity to put supplementaries on important questions.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Hon. Members have booked their berths. I must look to the convenience of all Members.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ I am also looking to the convenience of Members. There is a strong feeling on the part of Members on our side that we must sit on Monday and that all the questions must be answered in the most effective way and not in a slipshod manner.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ It would be all right for the hon. Member, who resides in the City, to say that we must sit on Monday or continue to sit thereafter indefinitely. But there are others who are anxious to go home.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ What is the *modus operandi* by which you judge the Member's convenience, Sir? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Many of them came to me and said that they wanted to go. That is the *modus operandi*.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Is it the District Board elections that make them go? ”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“ Answers are ready now. If the Government prorogue the Assembly, then it would be a repetition of giving notice, fresh notice of questions. It would

12th August 1954] [Sri M. Narayana Kurup]

enable the Government to say that the question has already been answered, if they are answered tomorrow, and then there will be no opportunity for us to put supplementary questions, even if we give fresh notice.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member can put the question in this way. ‘ Arising out of the answer given by the Minister on such and such date, what action has been taken in the matter? ’ So the Member is not totally shut out from putting a question.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“ Instead of that we can revive the question itself.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Why not extend the question hour? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I shall allow two hours.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ That is not enough.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ The Ministers will have to go through all the answers and get ready with them because we do not know on which questions there will be supplementaries. We must have some consideration for the Ministers also. We cannot all of a sudden get ready with answers to 250 questions. Therefore, I submit that we may confine ourselves to 100 questions tomorrow.”

II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Celebration of Republic Day on 26th January 1954.

* 1267 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the total expenditure incurred by the Government in connexion with the celebration of Republic Day on 26th January 1954 in the City and in the districts?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ The expenditure incurred was Rs. 10,593-14-0 in Madras City and Rs. 1,108 in the districts.”

* 1268 Q.—SRI D. DASARATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the amount allotted for celebrating the Indian Republic Day in 1954; and

(b) what expenditure was actually incurred?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ (a) No specific amount was allotted for the Republic Day Celebrations, 1954.

“ (b) Rs. 11,701-14-0.”

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SRI A. RATNAM :—“ சென்னையிலே 10,000 ரூபாய்க்கு மேலாக இந்த சுதந்திர தின கொண்டாட்டத்திற்காக செலவழிக்கப்பட்டுக்கிறது என்று சொன்னார்கள். அலங்காரத்திற்காகவும், படாடோபத்திற்காகவும் எவ்வளவு என்றும் பாடீர்களை பாராமறிப்பதற்காக எவ்வளவு செலவழிக்கப்பட்டது என்றும் கேட்கிறேன்.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I may inform the hon. Member that the Government of India have informed us that we celebrated the Republic Day this year on a very meagre scale and that we should celebrate it on a *grandeur* scale next year. We are considering that suggestion.”

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—“ Is it not very incongruous that we should spend so much money in the City and so little in the rural parts, especially when the villagers want some sort of diversion or distraction? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I do not think we should provide distraction to villagers by way of such celebrations. Of course, we will consider the question of providing a little more money for the celebration of Republic Day in the districts.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“ நமது சர்க்கார் மிகவும் கருமித் தனமாக செலவு செய்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது சுதந்திர தினத்திற்காக செலவு செய்த பணம் மிகவும் சொற்பம் என்று சொல்லுவதாகச் சொன்னார்கள். செலவு செய்யக்கூடிய பணம் பூராவும் மத்திய சர்க்கார் கொடுப்பார்களா? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ If it is a considerable sum, I would be prepared to bargain for it with the Central Government. But we will get greater sums of money in other directions rather than in this case and we need not be bargaining for such small sums of money.”

SRI A. GOVINDASWAMY NAYAGAR :—“ பெரும்பாலான மக்கள் கல்வி வசதியின்றியும், சுகாதார வசதியின்றியும், ரோட்டு வசதியின்றியும் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களின் தேவைகளுக்குப் பணம் இல்லையே என்று சர்க்கார் கைவிரிக்கிறார்கள். அப்படியிருக்கும்பொழுது இவ்விதமான ஆடம்பரச்செலவு செய்வதன் காரணம் என்ன? ”

9-10
அ.ம.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I do not think Rs. 10,000 is too much for spending on a Republic Day. Of course the hon. Member may not be enthusiastic about the attainment of the republican status but we are really interested in it.”

Government Coir Factory, Beypore, Malabar.

* 1269 Q.—**SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR** : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government Coir Factory, Beypore, Malabar, continues to function along with the Coir Training School attached to it; and if not, why?

(b) whether any report or representation has been recently received by the Government on the working of the concern; and

(c) if so, the contents thereof and the action taken thereon?

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ (a) Yes, Sir. The Factory is attached to the Government Coir School.

“(b) Yes, Sir.

“(c) In the year 1949, the Joint Director of Industries and Commerce made a surprise inspection of the Coir Factory at Beypore and noticed several irregularities in the administration of the factory which resulted in shortages of stocks of coir and other losses to the Government. At the same time the audit report for the factory for the year 1950-51 and the special departmental audit conducted in July 1952 revealed further shortages and instances of irregularities. Three sets of charges were framed against the officer Sri Syed Mohammed who was in charge of the factory. The shortages and losses involved on account of the maladministration of the factory amounted to about Rs. 16,200. All the sets of charges framed against the officer were proved and the Government have ordered the removal of the officer from service from the date on which he was placed under suspension.”

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—“ What steps have the Government taken to realize the amount involved in the shortage? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Government examined whether a civil suit may be instituted against the officer to recover the amount; but it was found that even if we could get a decree, the amount could not be recovered. Therefore, the proposal to file a civil suit was dropped.”

DR. K. B. MENON :—“ After settlement of this affair, will the Government re-start the factory considering that the coir industry is one of the most important industries in Malabar? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I have already answered while replying to a question two days back that Government do not consider it feasible to run a factory on a commercial basis.”

Development of the Bombay-Cape Comorin road via Taliparamba as a National Highway road.

* 1270 Q.—**SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR** : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the construction of a bridge across the Kuppam river at mile 6/5-8 of Payyanur-Taliparamba section, Bombay Cape Comorin road, was given in contract to Messrs. Gannon-Dunkerly in early 1953 and whether it was cancelled subsequently;

(b) if the answer to clause (a) is in the affirmative, the reasons for the cancellation;

(c) whether the Government have received any representation with regard to the construction of the National Highway road *via* Taliparamba;

(d) if so, what action has been taken thereon;

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(e) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table of the House a copy of the recommendations of the Chief Engineer (Highways) of the State on the possibility of developing the existing Bombay-Cape Comorin road *via* Taliparamba as a National Highway road; and

(f) if not, why not?

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI:—“(a) No, Sir.

“(b) Does not arise.

“(c) Yes, Sir.

“(d) It has since been decided by the Government of India to have the alignment of the Bombay-Cape Comorin road *via* Taliparamba.

“(e) & (f) The communication is an administrative official document and cannot be published but it may be stated it contained information which would help to reach a final decision.”

Route of the National Highway (Bombay-Cape Comorin) from Cannanore to Payyanur.

* 1271 Q.—SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) what is the proposed route of the National Highway (Bombay-Cape Comorin) from Cannanore to Payyanur; and

(b) whether alternative proposals have been considered by Government in this behalf, and if so, what they are?

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI:—“(a) The alignment of the Bombay-Cape Comorin road from Cannanore to Payyanur as finally fixed by the Government of India is through Taliparamba.

“(b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India after examining the alternative coastal route *via* Cherukunnu and Madayi finally decided in favour of the interior route referred to in the answer to clause (a) above.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—“May I know from the Hon. Minister whether the residents of Pazhayangadi passed a resolution at a public meeting that there are disputes about the route of this road and whether they requested Government to appoint an expert committee to decide this matter? If so, may I know whether Government have received that resolution and may I also know what steps they have taken on that resolution?”

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI:—“I cannot offhand tell the hon. Member from memory about the receipt of any resolution. But there was a lot of agitation on either side and all these things were placed before the Government of India and they have taken this decision.”

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Concessions shown to Harijans in the matter of assignments of land for cultivation. ^{sufferers.} (on behalf Revenue

*-1272 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the special concessions given to Harijans in the matter of assignment of land for cultivation; and

(b) the facilities afforded for cultivating the said land?

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

(1) Where assignments were made prior to the announcement of the new policy of the Government, they may be confirmed subject to payment of such amount as may be ordered by Government in favour of a previous sivoijamadar who was in possession and who is found to have spent money or labour in reclaiming or improving the land. This concession applies to previous sivoijamadars who are also Harijans.

(2) Those among the dispossessed sivoijamadars that are poor and deserving Harijans may be exempted from the payment of market value in the assignment of valuable land.

“(b) The usual facilities afforded to all agriculturists.”

SRI A. RATNAM:—“ஸார், பணங்களைக் கொடுத்துவிவசாய நிலங்களை வாங்குவதற்கு ஹரிஜனங்களில் தகுந்த மக்கள் இருக்கிறார்களா? ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு விவசாயத்திற்காக என்று என்ன கொடுத்தார்கள் என்பதும், மதிப்புள்ள காரியங்கள் எவைகளைச் செய்தார்கள் என்பதையும் அரசாங்கம் சொல்ல முடியுமா? ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு ஆங்கிலேய அரசாங்கம் கொடுத்த சலுகையைக்கூட இந்த சுயராஜ்ய அரசாங்கம் கொடுக்கவில்லை; மற்றும் மறுக்கப்படும் இருக்கிறது என்பது உண்மையா? என்று கேட்கிறேன்.”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“Evidently the hon. Member did not follow the answer that I gave.”

SRI A. RATNAM:—“ஸார், கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கூறுகிறார்கள் ‘நான் அவர் கூறியதை கவனிக்கவில்லை’ என்று. ஆனால் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு காக என்ன நிலம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள், எந்த முறையில் அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது, சென்ற வருஷத்தில் எவ்வளவு நிலம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது, இவைகளுக்கு சரியான பதில் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. பதில் கொடுக்காமல் இருப்பதற்குக் காரணம் அவர்களுக்குக் காரியங்களை சரியாகச் செய்யாததற்கு வெட்கப்படுகிறார்களா அல்லது அவைகளைப்பற்றிக் கூறுவதற்குப் பின் வாங்குகிறார்களா என்பதை அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“I am sorry the hon. Member does not appreciate what all Government are doing for the sake of Harijans.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“May I remind the hon. Member of the saying of Tiruvalluvar, viz., ‘எந்நன்றி கொன்றார்க்கும் உய்வுண்டாம், உய்வினிலே செய்ந்நன்றி கொன்ற மகற்கு.’”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM:—“இப்படிச் சாபம் கொடுக்கலாமா?”

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sufferers.

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“(a) (on behalf of the sufferers) representations were received both by the Commissioner of Revenue and the Government.

“(b) Enquiry showed that the property in question was not endowed absolutely in favour of the charity and that it was only charged with a liability for contributing to the maintenance of the chatram; that the trustee, while partitioning the major portion of the property among his sons, had made adequate provision for the continuance of the charity and that the charity was being properly conducted. The Government therefore decided that there was no case for extending the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951, to this charity.”

Production of dry vaccine lymph in the King Institute, Guindy.

* 1275 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER :—“The hon. Member Sri M. S. Mogral is not in his place. The question and answer will be printed in the proceedings.”

SRI M. S. MOGRAL : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether the King Institute, Guindy, has been able to produce dry vaccine lymph for smallpox vaccination?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“Yes, Sir, on an experimental basis.”

Removal of silt from the Buckingham Canal.

* 1276 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps to remove the silt from the Buckingham Canal and to remove bad smell in the summer season;

(b) the annual expenditure incurred by Government on the removal of silt from the Canal;

(c) how many drainages in the City are connected to this Canal; and

(d) whether the Government will order to divert these drainages to the underground sewage system of the Corporation of Madras?

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“(a) The Buckingham Canal gets silted up during the monsoon floods and silt clearance is being done in the following summer, when the water level in the Canal goes down. The Canal in the city limits is generally flushed by manipulating the valve gates of the locks, when the Adyar, Cooum and Ennore bars are working. When the water level goes down to 21 feet exposing islands, which tend to emanate a bad smell, sea water is pumped into Cooum river.

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Assignment of lands to certain political sufferers.

* 1278 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR (on behalf of Sri C. Kandasamy): Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the conditions or qualifications for being eligible for assignment of lands as a political sufferer; and

(b) whether the following persons who are the recipients of land gifts from the Government as political sufferers satisfy the conditions or qualifications:—

(1) M. S. Panchanatham Pillai, Marakadi, Latchamangudi Post, Mannargudi taluk of Tanjore district;

(2) Darmalingam Pillai, Headmaster, Board Boys' School, Athikadai, Tanjore district;

(3) S. Nataraja Pillai, Teacher, Board Boys' School, Athikadai, Tanjore district;

(4) Manavala Pillai, Latchamangudi Post, Mannargudi taluk, Tanjore district; and

(5) Vanchilingam Pillai, Maligai, Easankudi, Kottur Post, Tanjore district?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) Persons who suffered imprisonment by taking part in any of the following movements were eligible for grant of lands:—

(1) Non-Co-operation Movement of 1921.

(2) Nagpur Flag Satyagraha.

(3) Simon Commission Boycott, 1928-29.

(4) Salt Satyagraha, 1930.

(5) Civil Disobedience Movement, 1932.

(6) Individual Civil Disobedience Movement of 1933.

(7) Individual Civil Disobedience Movement of 1940-41.

(8) Quit India Movement of 1942.

In addition, the following persons were also eligible for the grant of land:—

(1) Persons whose names were included in the list of Satyagrahis approved by Gandhiji for taking part in the individual Civil Disobedience Movement of 1940-41, who really disobeyed but were not convicted;

(2) Persons who conducted the movement from underground in 1942 under the direction and authority of the competent Congress Committees; and

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(3) Persons who were heavily lathi-charged or received shot wounds though not convicted.

“(b) Yes.”

SRI M. PALANIYANDI:—“ ஸார், தியாகிகளுடைய தகுதியைப்பற்றி மந்திரி அவர்கள் படித்தார்கள். ஆனால், தகுதியற்றவர்களும் தியாகிகள் என்று பொய் சொல்லி நிலம் வாங்கியிருந்தால், அதைத் திருப்பிப் பெறுவதற்கு அரசாங்கம் முன் வருமா? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“ With reference to this question, about eight or nine persons got land. I understand that two or three of them have returned the land to Sri Vinobha Bhave.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—“ In the matter of the qualification mentioned last, namely, conducting the movement from underground and suffering Police torture, were there not many cases of abuse of power by the Presidents of the Provincial Congress Committees who were authorised to give the certificate and to verify whose certificate there was no provision made? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“ Lands were given upon proper scrutiny of the certificates granted by the Presidents of the District or Taluk Congress Committees. In cases where any abuse of power was brought to our notice, we looked into the matter. As it happens in other cases, here also there is some way of escaping from the rule.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—“ Whereas we have no quarrel with the Government in the matter of assigning lands to the political sufferers who worked for the freedom of this country, may we know what the policy of the Government is in regard to this matter? Are they going to assign lands to those political sufferers who already possess a large extent of land as their private property, or are they going to assign lands only to those political sufferers who have no lands? I have known instances where Ministers belonging to the Cabinet of Madras and possessing big zamins have also taken five or ten acres of land by virtue of their having gone to jail. Is it the policy of the Government to dump on the rich political sufferers some more land whereas there are hundreds of poor, landless people hungry after land? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“ At present, the doors are closed in the matter of assignment of lands to political sufferers. As for some rich people getting lands, some of them have returned their lands.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—“ Is it a fact that many Harijans who have been long in possession of lands have been sacrificed to make way for the sacrifices of these political sufferers? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“ In cases where we could legally interfere, we have seen that proper compensation is paid to the sivoijamadars.”

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Construction of a revetment to the Karikalavakkam tank bund, Tiruvallur taluk.

* 1279 Q.—SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN (on behalf of Sri K. R. Viswanathan): Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any petition, dated 20th January 1954, from one Sri Velayuda Mudaliar (Harijan Uplift Worker) of Karikalavakkam village, Tiruvallur taluk, requesting to construct a revetment to the Karikalavakkam tank bund; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI:—“ (a) No. But a petition from Sri Velayuda Mudaliyar, dated 4th December 1953, on the subject was received.

“(b) No action was taken on the petition, since the proposal to construct a revetment to the right bank of the tank had already been considered and dropped as it was found unnecessary for the safety of the bund or of the inhabitants nearby.”

Restriction on the opening of fresh Harijan hostels.

* 1280 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state whether the Government have put any restrictions on the starting of fresh Harijan hostels and increasing the number of boarders in the existing ones?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—“ Except the restriction which has to be imposed on account of the financial position of the Government, no other restriction has been imposed by the Government.”

Issue of copies of the proceedings of the Village Courts.

* 1281 Q.—SRI M. PALANIYANDI (on behalf of Sri V. R. Krishna Ayyar): Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether the Government have issued any orders directing village courts to issue copies of their proceedings only through their superior District Munsif's Courts?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“ The procedure laid down under rule 56 of the rules framed under the Village Courts Act (Part II of Panchayat Courts Manual) is followed in issuing copies of proceedings of Village Courts.”

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Reversion of Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in South Arcot district.

* 1282 Q.—SRI G. VAGHEESAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars who have been reverted for want of vacancies from 1950 onwards in South Arcot district on account of the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive;

(b) how many of them were given appointments in the same grade in other departments in the district or in other districts;

(c) how many of them are still under reversion;

(d) the number of years of service as Tahsildars or Deputy Tahsildars put in by them at the time of their reversion; and

(e) whether the Government have any proposal to absorb those mentioned in clause (c) in any other department?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) Seven and twenty-six respectively.

“(b) Four Deputy Tahsildars.

“(c) Seven Tahsildars and twenty-two Deputy Tahsildars.

“(d) The seniormost reverted Tahsildar has put in a service of $3\frac{1}{2}$ years as Tahsildar and the seniormost reverted Deputy Tahsildar has put in a service of more than ten years in the cadre of Deputy Tahsildar. The majority of the reverted Deputy Tahsildars have put in services ranging from five to ten years in the cadre of Deputy Tahsildar.

“(e) Yes.”

SRI G. VAGHEESAM PILLAI:—“Will the Government be pleased to absorb the remaining officers in the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department either as Executive Officers of big institutions or in other suitable posts? Will they also consider the desirability of absorbing some others in posts under the National Extension Service?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“We are trying to absorb them in various other departments like the Labour Department. We shall tap the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department also, if possible.”

Eligibility to become the President of the Marketing Federation in Coimbatore district.

* 1283 Q.—SRI N. K. PALANISAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the by-laws of the Marketing Federation of Coimbatore district, provide that only Nadars should be the Presidents of the Federation and not persons who own ‘Thoppus’; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) & (b) There is no marketing federation in Coimbatore district. There is a jaggery marketing society at Kunnathur, Erode Circle. The by-laws of this society provide that only persons belonging to the tapper community and representatives of the Primary Jaggery Societies shall be eligible to become its members. So a person who owns ‘Thoppu’ cannot become an individual member of the marketing society but he can become a member by getting himself elected as a delegate of any of the affiliated primaries to the marketing society. He will then be eligible for election as a President.”

Construction of bridges over the ferries at Panamaram and Manantoddy in Wynaad taluk, Malabar.

* 1284 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government have decided to construct bridges over the ferries at Panamaram and Manantoddy in Wynaad taluk in Malabar?

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI:—“Question No. 1306 may also be taken along with this question, Sir.

“The Government have already sanctioned the construction of a bridge over the Panamaram river at mile 10/2 of the Manantoddy-Panamaram road. The bridge over the Manantoddy river could not be sanctioned yet as the available resources are barely adequate for schemes already sanctioned.”

Construction of bridges over Panamaram and Manantoddy rivers in Wynaad, North Malabar.

* 1306 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state why the construction of bridges over Panamaram and Manantoddy rivers in Wynaad, North Malabar, was not taken up last year, though provision was made in the budget for the work?

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI:—“The bridge over the Panamaram river could not be taken up last year as the detailed estimate for the work was still under preparation. No provision has so far been made in the Budget for the Manantoddy bridge as it has not yet been sanctioned by the Government.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—“A tender for the construction of the Panamaram bridge was offered this year and it was subsequently suspended. May I know if it was given afterwards?”

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI:—“It has been sanctioned this year.”

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SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ As the hon. Member Sri Narayana Kurup mentioned, the tender has been suspended and there has been a lot of agitation over the matter. Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to look into the matter and start the work soon? May I also know whether the Hon. Minister will be pleased to see that a bridge is constructed over the Manantoddy river? ”

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“ The suspension, if any, was due to the fact that there had been some representation about the selection of the site for the construction of the bridge. Finally, it has been settled. That is what the Chief Engineer now says. With regard to the bridge over the Manantoddy river, we shall consider the proposal.”

Construction of a bridge to 'Niduwat Thodu' in Narath village, Chirakkal taluk.

9-30 a.m. * 1285 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the construction of a bridge to 'Niduwat Thodu' in Narath village, Madayi firka, Chirakkal taluk, has been started; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASAMY PADAYACHI :—“ (a) & (b) The work has not yet been taken up for execution for want of funds.”

Change of policy with regard to the separation of Judiciary from the Executive.

* 1286 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether any change is contemplated by the Government at present on the question of the Separation of the Executive from the Judiciary after the formation of the new Cabinet?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ No change of policy is contemplated.”

Expenditure incurred on the staff appointed to enforce the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947.

* 1287 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the number of officers appointed under the provisions of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947; and

(b) the expenses incurred in the year 1952 on that account in the State?

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ (a) There are now 140 Assistant Inspectors of Labour appointed to enforce the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947.

“ (b) During 1952-53, an expenditure of Rs. 8,75,400 was incurred on the staff in the Composite Madras State.”

SRI A. RATNAM :—“ இப்பொழுது நியமிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் 140 ஆபீசர்களில் ஹரிஜன வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்களா? அப்படியிருந்தால் அவர்கள் எத்தனை பேர்கள்? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I would suggest to the hon. Member to put a separate question.”

Construction of the Kakkoti Bridge on the Calicut-Balusseri road.

* 1288 Q.—SRI A. APPU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the construction of the Kakkoti Bridge on the Calicut-Balusseri road has been completed; and

(b) if so, why it has not been opened yet?

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“ (a) & (b) The bridge was completed and opened for traffic on 2nd July 1954.”

Absorption of Sub-Magistrates in the Revenue Department after the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive.

* 1289 Q.—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state the number of Sub-Magistrates absorbed in the General Service of the Revenue Department after the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Forty-nine.”

Contributions by the Local Boards to the Indian Red Cross Society.

* 1290 Q.—SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN (on behalf of Sri K. R. Viswanathan): Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether contributions from the funds of the Local Boards were permitted to be paid to the Indian Red Cross Society to carry on its humanitarian work quite successfully;

(b) whether they are still being continued to be paid; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASAMY PADAYACHI :—“ (a) Yes, Sir.

“ (b) Yes, Sir.

“ (c) Does not arise.”

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Promulgation of an order under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code by the Stationary Sub-Magistrate of Kozhikode.

* 1291 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that an order under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code has been promulgated by the Stationary Sub-Magistrate of Kozhikode on 9th April 1954 prohibiting meetings and demonstrations within the Municipal limits and 3 miles surrounding the Municipal limits, and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“Yes, Sir. A statement^a is laid on the table of the House.”

* 1292 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether an order under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code has been promulgated in and around Kozhikode, Malabar, for four days from 9th April 1954 prohibiting public meetings, processions, demonstrations, etc.; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to the starred question No. 1291 given notice of by Sri K. P. Gopalan, M.L.A.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—“In the statement, it is stated that the Muslim League Conference was allowed to be held in Kozhikode in spite of the prohibitory order. But trade union organizations which were working for communal harmony were not given permission to hold meetings or to take processions for carrying on propaganda in favour of communal unity. May I know from the Hon. Minister why the trade union organizations should be treated in a different way from the Muslim League?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“I do not know whether any applications were made by the trade union organizations for holding any public meeting and whether they were refused permission. Anyhow, I shall look into the matter.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—“Was it not just to oblige the sponsors of the Muslim League Conference that this order was not made applicable to that Conference? May I also know whether it is not a fact that the reason given by the Government for promulgating the order, viz., Hindu-Muslim communal tension, is incorrect?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“The construction put by the hon. Member is completely wrong.”

^a Printed as Appendix I on page 591 infra.

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SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR:—“Is it a fact that some Muslim residents of Kozhikode wanted to stage a black flag demonstration against the Muslim League leaders when they arrived in Kozhikode and for the purpose of preventing such a democratic demonstration by the rank and file of the Muslim League that this order under Section 144 was promulgated?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“With regard to the intended black flag demonstration, perhaps the hon. Member seems to know much about it. But, as far as we are concerned, we wanted to maintain order in that place, especially because of the firing which took place on 28th March 1954. It is only in pursuance of that, a prohibitory order was issued.”

SRI KUNHI MOHAMAD SHAFEE:—“May I know whether the Hon. Minister is aware of the fact that certain parties interested in creating trouble attempted to take out processions in Kozhikode to create Hindu-Muslim hatred?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“I know that certain parties were interested in creating trouble between Hindus and Muslims and exploiting the same.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—“May I know whether anything happened after the Naduvattam incident just before the order was promulgated to necessitate the same or whether it was not promulgated just to oblige the Muslim League as suggested by me?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“The fact that nothing happened cannot be taken into account and it cannot be said that the order should not have been issued.”

DR. K. B. MENON:—“In view of what is stated by the Hon. Minister, viz., that the order was issued after the Naduvattam firing incident to prevent communal clashes, may I know whether the Government have not acted unwisely in allowing the Muslim League alone to hold their conference? Is it not unwise on their part to have done so?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“No, Sir. This meeting was organized long before. Not only that. They agreed to hold the meeting inside an enclosed place, that is, within the precincts of an enclosed place. They also gave an assurance that nothing would happen which would incite any communal tension. Only after taking necessary undertakings and after seeing that they would be observed, this permission was given.”

Overtime work in Government Press, Madras.

* 1293 Q.—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state with reference to the answer to unstarred question No. 6, dated 19th March 1954, the necessity for the overtime work mentioned therein?

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THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“ The work in the Government Press has increased appreciably in recent years, and in spite of the additional machinery installed, production has not been able to keep pace with the receipt of work. Over and above the normal work, additional and urgent work in the shape of the production of District-wise pamphlets, pamphlets on the Five-Year Plan, Election material, Census Handbook for both State and Central Governments, Commercial Directory, etc., was received and had to be executed within a specified period. This has been the cause for the overtime work. Generally when the work is very urgent and is to be completed within a specified date and if such work cannot be completed during the normal working hours, overtime work is resorted to.”

SRI K. ARANGANATHAN :—“ Sir, it has been pointed out on the floor of the House a number of times that the Government Press workers were affected by tuberculosis through lead poisoning as a result of their doing overtime work. Will the Government drop this system of ‘overtime work’ and give the work to presses outside?”

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“ It has not yet been established that the workers were affected by lead poisoning and they got tuberculosis by doing overtime work. I have not got any information from the Controller to that effect. As a matter of fact, the Controller has reported in that connexion that it is the overtime work that makes labour in the Government Press stick to their job and attend the Press regularly and if the scope of this system of overtime work was taken away, service in the Press will become unattractive and it may possibly lead to their leaving the Press and joining private presses.”

SRI M. PALANIYANDI :—“ அரசாங்க அச்சகத்தில் வேலை அதிகமாக இருந்தால், அதாவது அங்கு இருக்கும் ஊழியர்கள் அதிகவேலை செய்வதால் ஏன் அதிகமான ஆட்களை அமர்த்தலாகாது ? ”

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“ It is a different problem and I have to get it examined.”

SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM :—“ May I know whether the workers who do overtime work are paid extra allowance?”

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“ Yes, Sir.”

SRI K. ARANGANATHAN :—“ From the copies of medical reports of the various Government Hospitals, it is seen that the patients who come from the Government Press are in many cases affected by tuberculosis. I think a unit of the X-ray is sent to the Press periodically. It will be seen therefrom that many of the workers are affected by tuberculosis as a result of lead poisoning,

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In view of this, may I know whether the Government will consider the desirability of dropping the system of giving overtime work to the labourers of the Government Press and give the extra work to private presses outside?”

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“ I have already stated that it has not been established that they were affected by tuberculosis by doing overtime work. In this connexion, I may state that for the benefit of the rehabilitated ex-tuberculosis patients who are in the Amirthnagar Colony at Tambaram, a suggestion has been made that a Press should be established there. This is what the Governor himself has suggested to me. The medical authorities have also suggested the same thing. So it cannot be said that they are affected by tuberculosis by doing overtime work in the Government Press. Of course, the hon. Member may perhaps plead the cause of the private presses who are clamouring that they should be given some work. Anyhow, I shall have the entire question examined. We are at present trying to do the best to our labour.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Apart from the advisability of giving the work to private presses for which I am not pleading, may I draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to the medical report issued by the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram, which categorically states that the patients who come from the Government Press, Madras, are suffering from tuberculosis due to lead poisoning? This is the categorical statement contained in the report. Will the Hon. Minister look into the matter and revise his opinion?”

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“ I have no knowledge of that. In view of what the hon. Member has said, I shall, however, call for the report and examine it.”

Road works under the Village Communications Scheme in Udaiyarpalayam taluk.

* 1294 Q.—**SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN** (on behalf of Sri K. R. Viswanathan): Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) the names of new road works proposed to be undertaken under the Village Communications Scheme in Udaiyarpalayam taluk in the Five-Year period, 1953-58; and

(b) the authority who is empowered to select these new works?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASAMY PADAYACHI :—“ (a) The National Five-Year Plan commenced with the year 1951-52 and will end in 1955-56. A statement* showing the names of the works included in this plan in respect of Udaiyarpalayam taluk is placed on the table of the House.

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“(b) The works are selected by the Chief Engineer (Highways) in consultation with the Divisional Engineer (Highways) and the district board and they are included in the Five-Year Plan with the approval of Government. Additions and alterations to the plan in so far as it relates to the district board are approved by Government in consultation with the Collector and the Chief Engineer (Highways).”

Grant of concessions to sivoijamadar cultivating Government poramboke lands.

* 1295 Q.—SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN (on behalf of Sri K. R. Viswanathan): Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the benefits and concessions granted to a sivoijamadar permitted to cultivate Government poramboke lands under the “Grow-More Food Scheme”; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table of the House a copy of all orders issued by the Government from July 1953 regarding the assignment of poramboke lands?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) No special benefits apart from the general concessions given to agriculturists under the Grow More Food campaign, are granted to a sivoijamadar who cultivates Government poramboke lands.

“(b) Several orders have been issued from time to time. The latest orders regarding the assignment of poramboke lands are contained in * G.Os. Ms. No. 296, Revenue, dated 10th February 1954 and Ms. No. 336, Revenue, dated 15th February 1954 (Appendix III). All previous orders on the subject have either been incorporated or superseded by these two Government Orders which represent briefly the present policy of assignment of valuable and non-valuable lands.”

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY:—“Sir, the word ‘sivoijamadar’ is very difficult to pronounce. Will Government consider changing it into an easier word?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“I request the hon. Member to suggest a suitable name and then we shall consider it.”

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN:—“Sir, from the answer given by the Hon. Minister, are we to take it that the Government have absolutely given up the Grow More Food scheme and no further benefits or concessions will be shown to the agriculturists?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“Yes, Sir. The Grow More Food scheme will be given up gradually.”

* Printed as Appendix III on pages 592-596 infra.

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* 1296 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—“Sir, I do not put the question.”

Orders prohibiting Government Pleaders and Public Prosecutors from participating in political activities.

* 1297 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN (on behalf of Sri V. R. Krishna Ayyar): Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have passed any orders to the effect that Government Pleaders and Public Prosecutors should not take part in political meetings; and

(b) if so, when?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“(a) & (b) Orders prohibiting Government Pleaders and Public Prosecutors from participating in political activities were issued in 1949.”

Treatment given to Government Press employees in the Government T.B. Institute, Egmore, Madras, on the recommendation of the X-ray Unit.

* 1298 Q.—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the number of times the X-ray Unit was brought to the Government Press, Madras, in 1953; and

(b) how many persons were sent for treatment on the recommendation of this Unit?

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI:—“(a) The X-ray Unit was brought to the Government Press, Madras, eleven times during 1953.”

“(b) Twenty-two persons who were suspected to have tuberculosis were sent for further examination and treatment to the Government Tuberculosis Institute, Egmore, Madras.”

DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state from his experience whether lead poisoning is a cause of tuberculosis?”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member is not asking for the policy of the Government, but only the personal experience of the Minister.”

DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“I do not mind, Sir, which Hon. Minister answers the question. I am asking for information. My hon. Friend, Sri Vinayakam, remarked, from what statistics I do not know, perhaps from statistics he culled from some literature, that lead poisoning was the cause of tuberculosis. That is a serious allegation, rather a new discovery. (Laughter.) Will one of the Hon. Ministers be pleased to give his personal opinion on that?”

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MR. SPEAKER :—" If the Hon. Minister wants to answer the question, I have no objection."

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—" I have no personal knowledge about these things, Sir. I am not a medical man, I must confess that. But here there is no report to show that the incidence of tuberculosis among the workers of the Government Press is attributable to the nature of work in the Press. The question of lead poisoning leading to tuberculosis is more or less a matter for medical research. I must say it seems to have a contagious effect on some of the hon. Members." (Laughter.)

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Sir, the Hon. Minister was pleased to admit that 23 workers were affected by tuberculosis in the Government Press, Madras. May I know what the reasons or causes are which led to this disease, if it is not due to lead poisoning or occupational disease? "

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—" Sir, some workers in the Press got the disease. On that account, the hon. Member cannot say that it was due to the nature of work. He cannot eradicate tuberculosis out of the country."

Grant from the Central Government for the removal of untouchability.

* 1299 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM (on behalf of Sri M. Dharma-lingam): Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) whether any grant was received from the Central Government for the year 1953-54 for the removal of untouchability and civil disabilities of the Harijans; and

(b) if so, how much and what is the amount allotted to Chingleput district?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" (a) Yes, Sir.

" (b) Government of India originally fixed a ceiling grant of Rs. 1.99 lakhs to this State for removal of untouchability but have subsequently sanctioned only Rs. 15,000. No district-war allotment has been made. The whole question is under correspondence."

SRI R. S. ARUMUGAM :—" ஸார், தீண்டாமையை ஒழிப்பதற்கு இந்தியா சர்க்கார் கொடுக்கிற பணத்திலிருந்து எவ்விதமான முறைகள் கையாளப்பட்டு எத்திப்பங்களுக்கெல்லாம் செலவு செய்யப்படுகின்றன என்பதை அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்."

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Sir, a separate question may be put."

SRI A. RATNAM :—" ஸார், இது மிகமிக முக்கியமான பிரச்சனையாக இருப்பதால் இதற்கு இன்று அரை மணி நேரம் ஒதுக்கிவைத்து விவாதத்திற்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்."

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MR. SPEAKER :—" I have no objection to allow a half-hour debate on this."

Supply of oil engines through hire-purchase system.

* 1300 Q.—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state the number of oil engines supplied through hire-purchase system in the State during 1952-53 and 1953-54?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" (a) 1952-53—189 oil engines.

1953-54—6 oil engines supplied so far.

611 oil engines proposed to be supplied before 30th June 1954."

Import of sugar in 1953.

* 1301 Q.—SRI N. K. PALANISAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the amount of sugar from foreign countries received in this State in 1953;

(b) the agencies through which sugar was distributed for sale in this State; and

(c) the amount of sales tax collected on the sale of sugar during the year 1953?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (a) 37,423 tons.

" (b) Co-operative Societies and private merchants.

" (c) Rs. 5,50,409."

SRI N. K. PALANISAMI :—" ஸார், சர்க்கரை விலை அதிகமாக இருப்பதால் அதைக் குறைப்பதற்கு வெளி நாடுகளிலிருந்து சர்க்கரையை இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்டுவருகிறது. அப்படி இறக்குமதி செய்யப்படும்போது ஏற்கெனவே வியாபாரம் செய்துகொண்டிருந்த அதே வியாபாரிகளுக்கு லைசென்ஸ் வழங்கப்பட்டதா அல்லது புதிய வியாபாரிகளுக்கு லைசென்ஸ் வழங்கப்பட்டதா என்று கேட்கிறேன்."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, it is the Central Government's responsibility and the responsibility of the Regional Director of Food to undertake this distribution of sugar. It has been given to Co-operative Societies and private merchants who were dealing in sugar previously."

Strength of the staff of the Public Works Department Workshop, Madras.

* 1302 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the number of employees and the staff working in the Public Works Department Workshop, Madras;

(b) the annual establishment charges;

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(c) the number of officers, engineers, drivers, fitters and clerks in the workshop;

(d) how many of them are Harijans; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to extend the workshop in the near future?

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI:—“(a)

(i) Number of employees borne on the work-charged establishment including the provincialised work-charged establishment. 663

(ii) Number of members of the staff excluding those borne on the work-charged establishment. 88

(b) Rs. 4,84,087-13-9 (includes pay of officers, staff and work-charged staff).

(c) (i) Number of Engineers 5

(ii) Number of other officers 5

(iii) Number of drivers 4

(iv) Number of fitters 87

(v) Number of clerks 42

(d) Number of Harijans among—

Engineers Nil.

Other officers Nil.

Driver 1

Fitters 11

Clerks Nil.

(e) There is a proposal for making this a Central Government Workshop. This proposal is still in the exploration stage.”

Re-appointment of the persons discharged from the Revenue Department consequent on the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive.

* 1303 Q.—SRI A. GOVINDASWAMY NAYAGAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the steps taken by the Government for the re-employment of persons discharged from the Revenue Department consequent on the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive in South Arcot district; and

(b) whether the Government have received any proposal from the Board of Revenue or the Collector of South Arcot to provide appointments for these persons?

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

The Government have examined in consultation with the Board of Revenue, the possibilities of absorbing the persons in the Revenue Department including those in the South Arcot district affected by the Separation Scheme, in several other departments such as the Commercial Taxes Department, Criminal Judicial Department, etc. Orders have also been issued to absorb them in some departments. The question of absorbing them in a few other departments is still under consideration. Every possible attempt is being made to provide for the reverted and discharged persons of the Revenue Department.

“(b) No; but proposals have been received from the Board of Revenue for providing for the reverted personnel of the Revenue Department for the State as a whole and these are under consideration.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“This question has come before the House in several forms.”

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN:—“Sir, as very many senior men affected by reversion are working simply as upper division clerks in South Arcot district, may I request the Government, in addition to paying attention to the problem, to pay attention expeditiously?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“Yes, Sir.”

Strength and qualifications of Executive Officers appointed under the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act.

* 1304 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Executive Officers in the State under the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act;

(b) the minimum qualifications prescribed for the post of Executive Officers;

(c) how many Harijans applied for these posts in 1952; and

(d) how many of them were selected?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—“(a) 595.

“(b) The qualifications prescribed are—

(1) For the I and II grades, a degree of Law; age-limit 35 years;

(2) for the III grade, a degree in Arts and Science; age-limit 30 years;

(3) for the IV and V grades—the minimum educational qualification prescribed for entrance to Government services; age-limit 27 years; and

(4) for the VI grade—a pass in III Form; age-limit 25 years.

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“(c) None.

“(d) Does not arise.”

SRI A. RATNAM :—“ எக்கியூடிவ் ஆபீசர்களில் ஒருவர் ஓட ஹரிஜன வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவர் இல்லை. அந்த இலாகாவில் ஹரிஜனங்களை ஆபீசர்களாக நியமித்தால் இந்த நாட்டிலிருந்து தீண்டாமை வெகுவாக துரத்தப்படும் என்ற உண்மையை உணர்ந்து அரசியல் திட்டத்தின் மூலம் ஹரிஜனங்களை எக்கியூடிவ் ஆபீசர்களாக நியமிக்க திட்டமிட்டிருக்கிறார்களா என்பதை அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.”

9-50
a.m.

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ When applications were called for, nobody applied.”

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—“ இந்த Executive ஆபீசர்களை சர்வீஸ் கமிஷன் தேர்ந்து எடுக்கிறதா அல்லது சர்க்காரே நேரடியாக தேர்ந்தெடுக்கிறார்களா? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners do it.”

Sale of salt by weight.

* 1305 Q.—**SRI V. K. RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR** : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state why the sale of salt by weight is ordered only in the City of Madras and why the same procedure has not been extended to all the areas in the State?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Though orders were issued that salt should be sold by weight in Madras City, the orders have not been enforced so far, for want of adequate staff and equipment which could not be sanctioned in view of lack of funds. The question of creating an enforcement organization is under consideration. The feasibility of extending it to all other areas of the State will be taken up after watching the results of the working of the measure in Madras City.”

SRI V. K. RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR :—“ It is not correct to say that extra expenditure will have to be incurred for this because the present staff who are enforcing the Weights and Measures Act in respect of other articles of consumption can very well do this also. Are the Government aware that consumers are put to heavy loss by the sale of salt not by weight, even though an Act has been passed long ago and that Act has been before the Government for a long time without being implemented? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ It is not as if the existing organization could do this work also. It requires extra staff and that means finding more money. The question, however, is under the active consideration of the Government.”

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—“ May I know what is wrong in continuing the present system of sale of salt by measure? ”

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar has stated that it affects the consumers and it is because the proper quality of salt is not made available to them when it is sold by measure. Merchants are not interested in improving the quality of salt because when it is sold by measure, merchants and producers do not worry about the quality. Good quality salt is more dense and if it is sold by weight, then the merchants will be interested in preparing the proper quality of salt.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ What are the reasons which weighed with the Government in reverting to the weight system? I know that the merchant community was not at all consulted before embarking upon the new system of sale by weight and that due publicity was not given to it with the result that the public had no say in the matter at all.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ There is no question of reverting. The method now adopted is selling by measure. We want weight to be adopted in future. So, there is no question of reverting to weight.”

[* 1306 Q.—“ Answered with starred question No. 1284.”]

Amount of taxes and fees due to municipalities allowed to become time-barred.

* 1307 Q.—**SRI K. ARANGANATHAN** : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state the total amount of taxes and fees due to municipalities on 31st March 1953 that were allowed to become time-barred without any coercive steps prescribed in the Act having been taken?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASAMY PADAYACHI :—“ The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts has reported that taxes and fees aggregating to Rs. 2,19,388-0-5 on 31st March 1953 were allowed to become time-barred in all the sixty-one municipalities in the State without the coercive steps prescribed in the Act having been taken for their realization.”

Provision of sanitary amenities to the slums in the City.

* 1308 Q.—**SRI A. RATNAM** : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) the amount spent by the Director of Harijan Welfare for the provision of sanitary amenities to the slums in the City during the year 1952;

(b) why the Government issued instructions to the Director of Harijan Welfare directing him not to proceed with providing sanitary amenities in the Government slums;

(c) whether the Corporation of Madras is providing sanitary amenities in the Government slums;

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(d) what are the Government slums for which the Corporation of Madras is not providing sanitary amenities; and

(e) what was the amount that the Corporation of Madras spent for sanitary amenities in the Government slums during the year 1952?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“(a) Rs. 42,043.

“(b) The Government are not bound to provide civic amenities in Government slums under the provisions of section 218 of the Madras City Municipal Act as in the case of private individuals. It is the responsibility of the Corporation of Madras to provide such amenities in the slums.

“(c) Yes.

“(d) The names of the slums are the following :—

- (1) Tondiar Kuppam.
- (2) Coronation Nagar.
- (3) Kasipuram.
- (4) Lime Kiln Hutting Ground, Cochrane Basin Road.
- (5) Kalyanapuram.
- (6) Grey Nagar Pallam.
- (7) Kasi Modu Cheri.
- (8) Thakur Nagar.
- (9) Meenambal Sivaraj Nagar, Egmore.
- (10) Asirvathapuram.
- (11) Magistrate Dossapuram, Chetput.
- (12) Pushpanagar and Kannarajapuram.
- (13) Namasivayapuram.
- (14) Government Channel Lane Hutting Ground.
- (15) Lock Nagar.
- (16) Ayodia Kuppam.
- (17) Slaterpuram (part).
- (18) Rutherfordpuram or Meenambalpuram.
- (19) Nochikuppam.
- (20) Canal Bund.
- (21) Mallipu Cheri.
- (22) Austin Nagar.

“(e) Rs. 4,41,157-12-8.”

SRI S. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI :—“May I know from the Hon. Minister how far he has tried to exploit the provisions of the Madras City Slum Improvement Act to provide amenities to the slum-dwellers?”

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THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“The Director of Harijan Welfare is taking keen interest in this and he is attending to some of the improvements that are necessary.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“Arising out of the answer given by the Hon. Minister that provision of amenities to slum-dwellers is the responsibility of the Corporation of Madras, may I know from him what his experience as Mayor of Madras was in this matter and how many times he approached the Madras Government for aid?”

“With the experience that he had as Mayor, does he think that the answers that he has just now given are in consonance with the policy that he adopted as Mayor?”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“I knew my limitations as Mayor of Madras and my demands on the Government of Madras were quite reasonable.”

Allegations against the Sub-Inspector, Payyoli, Malabar.

* 1309 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Chief Minister has received a memorandum during his tour in Malabar from Sri T. C. Narayanan Nambiar, M.L.A., regarding the alleged corruption and bribery of the Police Sub-Inspector of Payyoli, Malabar; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) Yes, Sir.

“(b) (The memorandum was sent to the Inspector-General of Police for enquiry and report.) The matter was personally enquired into by the District Superintendent of Police, Malabar, and the allegations against the Sub-Inspector were not substantiated. The Sub-Inspector has however been transferred to Mannarghat.”

Enhancement of the salaries of village officers in South Arcot district.

* 1310 Q.—SRI A. MUTHUSWAMY (on behalf of Sri M. Kattimuthu) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether many petitions have been received by the Government from the year 1952 onwards from the village officers of South Arcot district, regarding the enhancement of their salaries; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“(a) The answer is in the negative.

“(b) Does not arise.”

[12th August 1954]

Health centres in the City.

* 1311 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of health centres functioning in the City of Madras maintained by the Government or aided by the Government;

(b) whether there is any proposal for opening more health centres; and

(c) the amount of subsidy paid in the year 1952 for maintaining these centres?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) No health centre is maintained by Government in the Madras City. One health centre is maintained by the Corporation which is given an annual grant from the State funds.

“(b) The Corporation is examining the possibility of opening more health centres in the City.

“(c) Rs. 10,000, Sir.”

Appointment of a Deputy Tahsildar for the management of Government Nandanar Institutions.

* 1312 Q.—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) why the Government have not appointed any officer in the grade of Deputy Tahsildar for the management of the Government Nandanar Institutions, Chidambaram; and

(b) for how long this post has been kept vacant?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—“(a) & (b) At present there exists no post in the grade of Deputy Tahsildar for management of the institutions. But the question whether a B.T. candidate from the Education Department will be sufficient or a Deputy Tahsildar is necessary is under the consideration of the Government.”

Removal of Government servants from service under rule 20 of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules, 1949.

* 1313 Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the number of employees of the State Government removed from service with reference to Rule 20 of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules, 1949, in the years 1952, 1953 and during January and February 1954?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“One in 1952, One in 1953, and Two in 1945 (January and February).”

12th August 1954]

Revision of the scales of pay of village officers.

* 1314 Q.—SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Tamilnad Village Officers' Conference held on 6th February 1954 at Tiruchirappalli by a resolution requested the Government to revise the scales of pay of village officers as per the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission, and, if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“A copy of the resolutions passed by the XI Conference of the Tamilnad Village Officers' Association held at Tiruchirappalli on 7th February 1954 has been received by the Government. One of the resolutions relates to the revision of the emoluments of the village officers on the scales recommended by the Salaries Committee in the year 1919. The Government have examined the question already and in view of their present financial condition, they have declined to revise the scale of emoluments.”

SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR:—“In view of the present financial condition of the Government, is there any move to reduce the scales of pay of village officers?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“Does the hon. Member sincerely wish for it?”

Execution of the Tirumani Drainage channel in Vennar division, Tanjore district.

* 1315 Q.—SRI P. VENKATESHA SHOLAGAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the estimated cost for excavation of the Tirumani Drainage Channel in Vennar division, Tanjore district; and

(b) when the Government propose to execute the work?

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI:—“(a) The cost for carrying out improvements to Tirumani Channel from mile 10/4 to 13/0 up to its infall into Kannanar was estimated at Rs. 56,000 in the year 1952.

“(b) The work has been kept in abeyance till a decision is taken on the scheme now under consideration for straight cutting the Pattuvanachi drain into the sea, since this latter scheme will relieve floods in Panmaniar and the backing up of its waters into Kannanar, beyond the confluence of Tirumaniar, which is blocking the flow of Tirumaniar and the necessity for improvements to Tirumaniar and the extent to which it has to be carried out depends on the results of this scheme. Without the large scheme, the improvement of the Tirumaniar may be ineffective.”

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SRI P. VENKATESHA SHOLAGAR :—“ ஸார், வடிகால் தகராறின் காரணமாக வருஷாவருஷம் பல ஆயிரக்கணக்கான ஏக்கர் நிலங்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் நிரந்தரமாக வரி வஜா செய்திருக்கிறது. இந்த வடிகால்ச் சரியாகச் செப்பப்பட்டால் உணவு உற்பத்தி அதிகமாவதுடன் சர்க்காருடைய வருமானமும் கணிசமான அளவு பெருகும். புதிய புதிய திட்டங்களில் சர்க்கார் அதிகமான கவனம் செலுத்துவதைவிட, இத்தகைய திட்டங்களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு நிறைவேற்றினால், அதிக பலனுள்ளதாக இருக்குமாயின், அவைகளில் சர்க்கார் கவனம் செலுத்தி நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பார்களா? ”

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“ I have stated, Sir, that it is very essential and that is why we want to launch upon larger projects. As I have already said, it is under the active consideration of the Government.”

10 a.m. SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—“ The hon. Member, Mr. Venkatesha Sholagar, has not understood the answer given by the Hon. the Minister for Public Works in English. A translation of the answer in Tamil may please be given.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Not now please.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ What has the Hon. Minister to say in this matter? ”

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“ Let the hon. Member meet me in my Chamber. I shall explain it to him.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I shall take five more minutes and finish the remaining questions.”

Misappropriation of public funds by the President, Panchayat Board, Pasumbaloor village, Perambaloor taluk.

* 1316 Q.—**SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN** : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether any complaint of misappropriation of public funds and forgery, dated 8th January 1954, against the President, Panchayat Board, Pasumbaloor village, Perambaloor taluk, from the villagers was received by the Government; and

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

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASAMY PADAYACHI :—“ (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An enquiry which was held by the Additional District Panchayat Officer into the allegations, revealed that there was some substance in some of them. The Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards is being asked to make further enquiries into the matter and to deal with the president of the panchayat suitably on the strength of the materials becoming available.”

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S.S.L.C. Examination held in March 1954.

* 1317 Q.—**SRI A. RATNAM** : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the number of pupils who appeared for the S.S.L.C. Examination in March 1954; and

(b) the number of pupils detained from appearing for the same?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ (a) 53,461.

“ (b) 6,230 approximately.”

Assignment of poramboke lands to the Harijans of Panjetti village, Ponneri taluk.

* 1318 Q.—**SRI A. RATNAM** (on behalf of Sri O. Chengam Pillai) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any petitions were received by Government recently from the Harijan ryots of Panjetti village, Ponneri taluk, in connection with the cutting off of their crops before they were ripe by the Revenue authorities;

(b) whether the crops so cut were returned to the said ryots on their request; and

(c) whether the Harijan ryots petitioned to the Revenue authorities for the assignment of the concerned poramboke lands from which the crops were cut for cultivation?

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

“ (b) No, Sir.

“ (c) Yes, Sir.”

Reform of local administration.

* 1319 Q.—**SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP** : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state when the Government propose to appoint the Committee to go into the question of reform of local administration?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASAMY PADAYACHI :—“ The matter is under consideration.”

Opening of a rural dispensary at Mothil in Payyanur, North Malabar.

* 1320 Q.—**SRI K. P. GOPALAN** : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Rural Welfare Officer of Payyanur firka, North Malabar, has recommended to the Government to open a rural dispensary and appoint a midwife at Mothil in Payyanur firka; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“(a) No, Sir.

“(b) Does not arise.”

Participation of Government departments in exhibitions organized by non-official agencies.

* 1321 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the principle governing the participation of Government departments in exhibitions organized by non-official agencies;

(b) in how many exhibitions one or more Government departments participated during the last twelve months; and

(c) the expenditure incurred by each of the departments for participating in such exhibitions?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) to (c) A statement* containing the particulars is placed on the table of the House.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“Is it not a fact that Government more frequently take part in exhibitions organized by a particular political party than in other cases?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“I do not think the statement placed on the table of the House warrants that conclusion.”

Penalty for the cultivation of poramboke lands in the bed of the Willingdon Reservoir in Vriddhachalam taluk.

* 1322 Q.—SRI M. KATTIMUTHU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that ten times penalty was collected by the village officers of the Revenue Department from the villagers for having cultivated the poramboke lands in the bed of the Willingdon Reservoir in Vriddhachalam taluk; and

(b) if so, whether the village officers have remitted the amount, so collected from the villagers, in full into the Treasury?

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

“(b) No, Sir.”

“Road Construction and Minor Irrigation Overseer Course” of the Annamalai University.

* 1323 Q.—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether those who got diploma in “Road Construction and Minor Irrigation Overseer Course” after a course of instruction in the Annamalai University

* Printed as Appendix IV on page 597-599 infra.

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during the academic years 1945-48 and who were in the State Government service were relieved on the ground that the course is not recognized for service under the State Government?

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the paper* placed on the table of the House.”

SRI K. ARANGANATHAN :—“When the Road Construction and Minor Irrigation Course of the Annamalai University is not considered equivalent to that of the diploma of the College of Engineering, Guindy, why was that course sanctioned in Annamalai University and why is it being pursued there?”

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“Government accepted the view of the Madras Public Service Commission that the diploma in Minor Irrigation and Road Construction Course of the Annamalai University could not be considered as equivalent to the Lower Subordinate diploma of the College of Engineering, Guindy, and orders were issued accordingly. The overseers' course subsequently opened in the College of Engineering, Guindy, was of a higher standard than the Lower Subordinate Course of the College and was even considered almost equal to the L.C.E. diploma. Hence the question of recognizing the diploma of the Annamalai University in Minor Irrigation and Road Construction as equivalent to the Overseer's Course of the College of Engineering, Guindy, was not pursued.

“In the Public Works Department, 21 candidates possessing the diploma of the Annamalai University referred to were appointed as overseers or as draughtsmen. The qualification rule was relaxed in favour of 20 of them so as to enable their being appointed regularly. No candidate with the Minor Irrigation and Road Construction diploma of the Annamalai University was discharged from service in the Public Works Department for the reason that the qualification was not recognized.

“In the Highways department, 49 candidates with the diploma of the Annamalai University were appointed as temporary overseers against the posts of supervisors and 7 persons as draughtsmen, II grade. There are no posts of overseers as such in that department.

“Thus we are giving benefit to the people possessing the diploma of the Annamalai University in Minor Irrigation and Road Construction by relaxing our regulations. But when the University authorities and the Commission say that that course of the Annamalai University is lower than our course, we cannot help it.”

* Printed as Appendix V on page 600 infra.

[12th August 1954]

*Supply of Government reports to the Consul of the
United States of America at Madras.*

* 1324 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether the Government reports are sent by the Government to the Consul of the United States of America at Madras?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ A list* is placed on the table of House.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ Will the Government take steps to see to it that the reports which are to be placed on the table of this House are sent to the Consul of the United States of America only after those reports are placed on the table of the House, inasmuch as sending those reports before our seeing them affects the prestige of Members of this House? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Only in cases where the reports are published and made available to the public, they are sent to the Consul of the United States of America.”

Palar Scheme for the supply of water to Kancheepuram.

* 1325 Q.—SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether the Palar Scheme for augmenting the water-supply to the Kancheepuram Municipal area has been completed?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ No, Sir, the first stage of the scheme has been just sanctioned for execution and the Sanitary Engineer has taken steps to push through the work.”

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—“ In view of acute shortage of water and in view of the urgency of the matter, will the Government be pleased to place the entire amount sanctioned for the scheme at the disposal of the Conjeeveram Municipality? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ The Sanitary Engineer has taken up the work. It will cost about Rs. 1,00,000 at the first stage.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that water is sold in Conjeeveram by the pots, one pot costing four annas? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ That is why Government have sanctioned the investigation of the scheme and have sanctioned the execution of the first stage.”

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—“ May I know what works are proposed to be covered by the first stage? ”

* Printed as Appendix VI on pages 600-601 infra.

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Infiltration of wells, sinking of bore-holes and other unforeseen works and contingencies.”

SRI K. PARTHASARATHY :—“ Since the source of supply is said to be the Palar, will the completion of this work be expected to increase the supply of milk also? ” (Laughter.)

Additional schemes under Highways under the Five-Year Plan.

* 1326 Q.—SRI K. VENKATRAMANA GOWDA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Planning Commission, Government of India, have called for additional schemes under the Highways to be carried out under the Five-Year Plan ;

(b) the sum allocated to the Madras State under this Scheme ; and

(c) the works proposed under the scheme and their respective estimated cost?

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“ (a) Answer is in the negative.

“ (b) & (c) Does not arise.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Questions over.”

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

III.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION re :

ARREST OF CERTAIN UNEMPLOYED BEEDI WORKERS
PERFORMING SATYAGRAHA BEFORE THE BEEDI FACTORY
AT ERINJOLI, NORTH MALABAR.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member Sri C. H. Kanaran has given notice of an adjournment motion to discuss a matter of urgent public importance. It reads as follows :—

“ I hereby give notice of an adjournment motion to discuss a matter of urgent public importance, viz., the action of the Police in arresting members of the Beedi Workers' Union offering satyagraha before the beedi factory at Erinjoli, North Malabar, which had thrown out of employment a large number of workers.”

“ This comes under day-to-day administration. I cannot understand how this could be admitted as an adjournment motion. Anyhow I will give one or two minutes for the hon. Member to explain. Then I will give my ruling.”

* SRI C. H. KANARAN :—“ മിസ്റ്റർ സ്പീക്കർ, സാർ, ഗവൺമെന്റ് ബീഡി ഫാക്ടറി 10-01 നെക്കെ ഇന്ത്യയിലെ ഏറ്റവും പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ബീഡി ഫാക്ടറികളിലൊന്നാണ്. കയ് കൊട്ടലും താലൂക്കിൽ അതിനു നാലുതിലധികം ബ്രാഞ്ചുകളുണ്ട്. ഇപ്പോൾ കൊഴിവാളി കളയെല്ലാം ബ്രാഞ്ചുകളിൽനിന്നു പിരിച്ചു വീട്ടി ലിസ്തത്തിലോളം ചെമ്പ്രിച്ച് തൊഴി ലാളികളുടെ കൂലി കുറയ്ക്കാൻ മാനേജ്മെന്റ് ശ്രമിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. അതിന്റെ അനുകൂലം ഏതെങ്കിലും ബ്രാഞ്ച് പൂട്ടിയത്. തൊഴിൽ നിയമങ്ങളെ മോശമാക്കി വേണ്ടിയുള്ള മാനേജ്മെന്റിന്റെ ഈ ക്രിമിനൽസമ്പ്രദായത്തെപ്പറ്റി ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെയും പബ്ലിക് ഓഫീസർമാരെയും അറിയിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും യാതൊരു പ്രയോജനവുമുണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല.

A-6

[12th August 1954]

V.—NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

A—Bills.

- (1) THE MADRAS INDEBTED AGRICULTURISTS (TEMPORARY RELIEF) AMENDMENT BILL, 1954.

SRI N. K. PALANISAMI :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Madras Indebted Agriculturists (Temporary Relief) Amendment Bill, 1954.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ That leave be granted for the introduction of the Madras Indebted Agriculturists (Temporary Relief) Amendment Bill, 1954.’ ”

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Sir, may I know from the Mover of the Bill, namely, Sri Ramalingam, why he wishes to change the order of business? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ That is already over. When I put the concerned motion to vote, the hon. Member should have raised this point. Now that the motion has been passed, we cannot go back on that.”

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ We are not aware of what is going on in the House. The Mover of the Bill consults the Hon. the Leader of the House and without consulting the Members of the Opposition, they agree among themselves and simply move for changing the order of business.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ When I put the motion to the vote of the House, the hon. Member should have stood up.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ You are moving very fast. No time was given even to know what was going on in the House.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ It is not a fact. I have allowed enough time.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ ஸார், ஸ்ரீ ராமலிங்கம் ஏற்கெனவே ஒரு மசோதாவிற்கு நோட்டீஸ் கொடுத்திருந்தபோதிலும் பின்னாடி வரக்கூடிய தீர்மானம் இந்த மாகாணத்திற்கு மிகவும் அவசரமாக இருப்பதால் அதை கவனிக்க வேண்டியது அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. அதனால் முன் குறிப்பிடப்பட்ட மசோதாக்களை பின்னாடி எடுத்துக்கொள்ளலா மென்று தன்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயத்தை எடுத்துச்சொன்னார்.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ That leave be granted for the introduction of the Madras Indebted Agriculturists (Temporary Relief) Amendment Bill, 1954.’ ”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was introduced.

[12th August 1954]

- (2) THE DISTRIBUTION OF WASTE LAND BILL, 1954.

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Distribution of Waste Land Bill, 1954.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ That leave be granted for the introduction of the Distribution of Waste Land Bill, 1954.’ ”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was introduced.

B—Resolution.

LEGISLATION TO GIVE CERTAIN RELIEFS TO THE PEASANTS IN THE STATE.

SRI K. V. RAMASWAMY :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move the following Resolution which stands in my name :—

‘ This Assembly recommends to the Government to take steps to bring in necessary legislation to give relief to the peasant-population of our State in the following directions as a prevention against the deteriorating economic condition in the rural parts :—

- (a) permanent tenancy;
- (b) payment of 75 per cent of waram to the tenants;
- (c) free assignment of cultivable waste Government poramboke land to the landless poor;
- (d) free assignment of house-sites to the peasants wherever they have already raised their huts or houses; and
- (e) extension of the Madras Indebted Agriculturists (Temporary Relief) Act, 1954, for three more years.’ ”

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—“ I second it, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Resolution moved—

This Assembly recommends to the Government to take steps to bring in necessary legislation to give relief to the peasant-population of our State in the following directions as a prevention against the deteriorating economic condition in the rural parts :—

- (a) permanent tenancy;
- (b) payment of 75 per cent of waram to the tenants;
- (c) free assignment of cultivable waste Government poramboke land to the landless poor;
- (d) free assignment of house-sites to the peasants wherever they have already raised their huts or houses; and
- (e) extension of the Madras Indebted Agriculturists (Temporary Relief) Act, 1954, for three more years.’ ”

[12th August 1954]

* SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Sir, when the Hon. the Leader of the House moved for changing the order of business, I thought that that particular Bill was to be taken up first. Are we to understand that all the items mentioned before that are to be left over and the subsequent items on the agenda to be taken up? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The items left over are postponed."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—" Sir, I move the following amendment :—

' In line 2, after the word " legislation ", insert the words and figures " before 31st December 1954 " . '

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" I second the amendment, Sir."

SRI E. T. KUNHAN :—" Sir, I move the following amendment :—

' After section (e), add the following new section (f) :—

" (f) to allot sufficient amount for granting takkavi loans and take all measures to give credit facilities." "

SRI R. KRISHNAN :—" I second the amendment, Sir."

SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI :—" Sir, I move the following amendment :—

' After section (e), add the following new section (f) :—

" (f) to take up minor irrigation works for the purpose of alleviating the problem of rural unemployment " . '

SRI N. SIVARAJ :—" I second the amendment, Sir."

SRI A. K. SUBBIAH :—" Sir, I move the following amendment :—

' After section (e) add the following new section (f) :—

" (f) to take suitable measures to supply fertilizers and agricultural implements at cheaper rates." "

SRI K. V. RAMASWAMY :—" I second the amendment, Sir."

SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR :—" I move the following amendment :—

' After section (e), add the following new section (f) :—

" (f) to take measures to bring down the price of all commodities to 30 per cent." "

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" Sir, I second the amendment."

SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR :—" Sir, I move the following amendment :—

' After section (e), add the following new section (f) :—

" (f) to take steps to lease the private waste lands to the landless poor and agricultural labourers for cultivation purposes before 1st January 1955." "

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SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" I second the amendment, Sir."

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—" Sir, I move the following amendment :—

' For item (b), substitute the following :—

" (b) fixation of 75 per cent of the net produce as the tenant's share." "

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" I second the amendment, Sir."

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—" Sir, I move the following amendment :—

' In item (c) add at the end the words " and lease of private arable waste land to the landless poor " . '

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" I second the amendment, Sir."

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—" Sir, I move the following amendment :— 10-20 a.m.

' In item (d)—

" (a) after the words ' to the ' occurring in line 1, insert the word ' poor ' ;

(b) after the word ' peasants ', insert the words ' especially to Harijans ' ;

(c) add at the end the words ' and to provide free house-sites to the poor peasants especially to Harijans who have no house-sites ' . '

SRI C. KANDASAMY :—" I second the amendment, Sir."

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—" Sir, I move the following amendment :—

' In item (d) add at the end the words " and appoint a Special Commissioner to enquire into the nature and gravity of indebtedness in the rural areas " . '

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" I second the amendment, Sir."

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—" Sir, I move the following amendment :—

' After item (e), insert the following new items :—

" (f) increase of rural credit facilities;

" (g) assure fair price to the producers of agricultural products and guarantee consumers consumption goods at fair prices;

" (h) wipe off arrears of rent payable up to the agricultural year in 1953." "

The amendment was duly seconded.

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SRI N. K. PALANISAMI:—“ Sir, I gave an amendment yesterday. It is not found here.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ The hon. Member may move it now.”

SRI N. K. PALANISAMI:—“ Sir, I move—

‘ Add the following after item (e) :—

“(f) fixation of fair price for agricultural produce.” ’

The amendment was duly seconded.

MR. SPEAKER:—“ The Resolution and the amendments are now before the House for discussion.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—“ There was a news item in the papers that the Congress Legislature Party has resolved to accept the recommendations contained in this resolution. May I know whether it is the view of the Government also? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“ Sir, it is only a rumour that has been published in the papers.”

10-22 a.m. * SRI K. V. RAMASWAMY:—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, நம் நாட்டில் கிராமப் புரங்களில் இருக்கக்கூடிய ஆயிரக்கணக்கான விவசாயிகளின் நிலைமை சீரழிந்து வருகிறது. அந்த சீரழிவைத் தடுப்பதற்கு உடனடியாக சில நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்கிற நோக்கத்துடன் தான் இந்தத் தீர்மானம் சபையில் பிரேரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நம்முடைய நாடு விவசாய நாடு. இந்த நாட்டில் 25 கோடி பேர்களுக்குமேல் விவசாயிகளாக இருக்கிறார்கள். மொத்த ஜனத்தொகையில் 80 சத விதிகம் விவசாய மக்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த 80 சதவிதிகமாகவுள்ள விவசாயப் பெருமக்களின் நிலைமை இன்றைக்கு எப்படி இருக்கிறது? ‘உண்டி கொடுத்தோர் உயிர் கொடுத்தோர்’ என்று சொல்வார்கள். மக்களுக்கு அத்தியாவசியமாக வேண்டிய உணவு தானியத்தை உற்பத்தி செய்யக்கூடிய விவசாயிகள் உயிர் கொடுத்தவர்களாகிறார்கள். அப்படிப்பட்ட விவசாயிகள் என்ன நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்களென்று பார்த்தால், இன்றைக்கு பஞ்சைப் பஞைகளாகவும், அன்னக்காவடிகளாகவும், மிகவும் மோசமான நிலையிலிருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். பாடுபடுவதற்கு வலிமை இருந்தும், வேலை செய்வதற்குத் தயாராக இருந்தும், இந்த விவசாயிகள் பயிரடுவதற்குப் போதிய நிலம் கிடையாது. கொஞ்சம் நிலம் இருந்தால், அந்த நிலத்தின் மீது ஏராளமான கடன் இருக்கிறது. நிலப் பிரபுக்களின் சுரண்டலு நாளுக்கு நாள், வருஷத்திற்கு வருஷம் கடுமையாக இருக்கிறது. விவசாயிகளுடைய குடும்பங்கள் குடியிருப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய மனைகள் கிடைக்காமல் தத்தளித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. இப்படிப்பட்ட நிலைமையை மாற்றச் செய்வதற்கு சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் வலியுறுத்துகிறேன்.

“விவசாயிகளுக்கு சாகவதமான குடிவார பாத்தியதை செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும் இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான விவசாயிகள் நிலத்திலிருந்து வெளியேற்றப்பட்டு வருகிறார்கள். குறிப்பாக, தமிழகத் திலே எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள ஏராளமான விவசாயிகள் நிலத்தைவிட்டு வெளியேற்றப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஸ்ரீவைகுண்டம் தாலுகாவில் பல கிராமங்களிலும், பாப்பாங்குளம் போன்ற இடங்களிலும் ஏராளமான விவசாயிகள் வெளியேற்றப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். திருச்சி ஜில்லாவில் லால்குடி தாலுகாவிலும், சேலம் ஜில்லாவில் ஜமீன் பிரதேசங்களிலுள்ள நூற்றுக்கணக்கான விவசாயிகளும் வெளியேற்றப்பட்டு வருகிறார்கள். ‘மூலவனுக்கு நிலம் வேண்டும்’ என்ற கோஷம் தமிழ் நாட்டிலே உள்ள விவசாயிகளிடையே ஏற்பட்டு வருகிறது. விவசாயிகளுடைய இயக்கத்தைக் கண்டு நிலப்பிரபுக்கள் விவசாயிகளை சின்னப்பின்னப்

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படுத்துவதற்காக ஆயிரக்கணக்கான விவசாயிகளை நிலத்திலிருந்து வெளியேற்றிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் பண்ணையாள் பாதுகாப்புச் சட்டம் அமுலுக்கு வந்த பிறகும்கூட. அங்கு நிலவெளியேற்றம் நடந்துவருகிறது. எனவே, இதைத் தடுத்து நிறுத்துவதற்கு உடனடியாக சாகவத குடிவார பாத்தியதை ஏற்படும்படிச் செய்யவேண்டியது அவசியம் என்று நான் வலியுறுத்த விரும்புகிறேன்.

“ஆனால், சர்க்கார் என்ன சொல்கிறது? நில வெளியேற்றத்தைத் தடுத்து, விவசாயிகளுக்குப் பாதுகாப்பு அளிப்பதற்குப் பதிலாக பல இடங்களில் மிராசுதார்கள், நிலப்பிரபுக்கள் இவர்களின் பக்கம் சர்க்கார் இருந்து வருகிறது. அவர்களுக்கு ஆதரவாக போலீஸை விவசாயிகள் மீது சர்க்கார் எவிவிட்டு விவசாயிகளின் இயக்கத்தை அடக்குவதற்குப் பார்க்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய சாதாரண நியாயமான உரிமைகளைக்கூட பெற்றமுடியாமல் அவர்கள் தவித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

“பொன்னங்குறிச்சியில் நிலவெளியேற்றத்தை எதிர்த்து விவசாயிகள் போராடினார்கள் என்பதற்காக அந்த விவசாயிகளின் மீது இ.பி.கோ. 307-வது செக்ஷன்படி வழக்கு தொடரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவில் ஒரு கிராமத்தில் பத்து பேர்கள் மீது கேஸ் போடப்பட்டு இருக்கிறது. நிலவெளியேற்றத்தைத் தடுப்பதற்காக விவசாயிகள் ஒன்று சேர்ந்து முயற்சி செய்யுப்போது, அவர்களுடைய கோரிக்கையை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்குப் பதிலாக, அவர்கள் கொள்ளையடிக்க எத்தனித்தார்கள், கொலை செய்ய முயற்சித்தார்கள் என்றெல்லாம் அவர்கள் மீது வழக்கு ஜோடித்து, விவசாயிகளை சிறைக்குள் தள்ளுகிறார்கள். ஜாமீனில் விடக்கூட மறுக்கிறார்கள். கிராமங்களிலுள்ள நிலப்பிரபுக்களின் பக்கத்தில் போலீஸ் இருந்துகொண்டு கிராமங்களான அக்கிரமமான காரியங்களைச் செய்கிறது. எனவே, இந்த மாதிரியான அக்கிரமத்தைத் தடுத்து நிறுத்துவதற்கு உடனடியாக ஒரு இப்படிப்பட்ட நிலைமையைத் தடுத்து நிறுத்துவதற்கு உடனடியாக ஒரு சட்டம் கொண்டுவரவேண்டியது மிக அவசியம். நில வெளியேற்றத்தைத் தடுக்காமல் விவசாயச் சீரழிவை எப்படித் தடுக்கமுடியும்? நாட்டிலுள்ள உணவுப் பற்றுக்குறையைப் போக்குவதற்கு கிராமப்புரங்களிலிருக்கும் தரிசு நிலங்களை விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கொடுப்பதன் மூலம் வேலையில்லாத தினாட்டத்தைப் போக்கமுடியும். அதோடுகூட, விவசாயிகள் நிலத்தினைவிட்டு வெளியேற்றப்படுவது தடுக்கப்படவேண்டும். மேலும், விவசாயிகளுக்கு சாகவத குடிவார பாத்தியதை வேண்டுமென்ற அவசியத்தையும், நான் இங்கு வலியுறுத்திக் கூற விரும்புகிறேன்.

“விவசாயிகளுக்கு 75 சதவிதிகம் வாரம் வேண்டும் என்பது தீர்மானத்தின் இரண்டாவது அம்சமாகும். சுப்ரமண்யம் கமிட்டியின் சிபாரிசு விவசாயிகளுக்கு 75 சதவிதிக வாரம் வேண்டுமென்று வற்புறுத்துகிறது. ஆனால், இன்றைக்கு நடப்பது என்ன? தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில் 40 சதவிதிக வாரம் தான் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. மதுரை, ராமநாதபுரம் போன்ற வரண்ட ஜில்லாக்களில் விவசாயிகளுக்கு 50 சதவிதிகம் தான் கிடைக்கிறது. இதனால் என்ன ஏற்படுகிறது? நிலத்தை உழுது பாடுபடக்கூடிய விவசாயிகள், தங்களுடைய உழைப்பினால் கிடைக்கக்கூடிய பலனில் ஒரு பெரும் பகுதியை நிலப்பிரபுக்களிடம் ஒப்புவித்துவிட்டு ஒட்டாண்டியாகிற நிலைதான் ஏற்படுகிறது. இதனால்தான் விவசாயிகள் கடனாளியாகிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய பொருளாதாரம் பாழ்பட்டு, அவர்கள் பாப்பர்களாக மாறுகிறார்கள். பல விவசாயிகள் தங்கள் தங்கள் கிராமங்களில் நிம்மதியாக வாழமுடியாத நிலைமையின் காரணமாக பட்டணங்களை நோக்கிப் போகக்கூடிய கதி ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ‘கெட்டும் பட்டணம் சேர்’ என்றபடி நூற்றுக்கணக்கான விவசாயிகள், குடும்பங்களுடன்கூட, பட்டணங்களில் குடியேறிக்கொண்டிருக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

“நம்முடைய தேசத்தில் ஏராளமான தரிசு நிலங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. நம் தேசத்தில் மாத் திரம் ஒன்பது கோடி ஏக்கர் நிலம் தரிசாகக் கிடக்கிறது. நம்முடைய ராஜ்யத்தில் மொத்த தரிசு நிலம் 40 லட்சம் ஏக்கர் ஆகும். சர்க்காருடைய புரம்போக்கு நிலம் 25 லட்சம் ஏக்கர் இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே,

[Sri K. V. Ramaswamy] [12th August 1954]

லட்சக் கணக்கான ஏக்கர் நிலங்கள் இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் தரிசாகக் கிடக்கின்றன. அந்த நிலங்களில் பாடுபட்டு உழைப்பதற்கு தயாராக விவசாயிகள் இருக்கிறார்கள். இன்றைக்கு விவசாயிகளுக்கு நிலத்தின்மீது மிகப் பெரிய தாகம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. சுப்ரமணியம் கமிட்டி ரிப்போர்ட்டும் அதைத்தான் சொல்லுகிறது. ‘இன்றைக்கு சென்னை ராஜ்யத்திலிருக்கக்கூடிய விவசாயிகள் நிலப் பசி கொண்டவர்களாக (land hungry masses) இருக்கிறார்கள்’ என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறது. இந்த மக்களுக்கு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் நிலப்பசியைத் தீர்ப்பதற்கு நிலப்பிரபுக்களின் கையில் இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலங்களைப் பறிமுதல் செய்ய சர்க்கார் முயற்சி எடுக்காவிட்டாலும் போகட்டும். ஆனால், பண்படுத்தப்படாமல், விணைக் கிடக்கக்கூடிய இந்த ராஜ்யத்திலுள்ள தரிசு நிலங்களை உழுது சாகுபடி செய்வதற்குத் தயாராக உள்ள விவசாயிகள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு அப்படிப்பட்ட நிலங்களை உடனடியாக ஜாரி செய்யவேண்டும்.

“ ‘பொன் விளையும் பூமி’ என்று புலவனால் புகழப்பட்ட பூமியானது இன்றைக்கு தரிசாகக் கிடக்கிறது. உதாரணமாக, சேலம் ஜில்லாவை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், அங்கு நான்கு லட்ச ஏக்கருக்கு அதிகமான நிலம் தரிசாக கிடக்கிறது. ஆத்தூர் தாலுகாவில் 90 ஆயிரம் ஏக்கர் நிலம் தரிசாக இருக்கிறது. அவைகள் அருமையான நிலம்; நல்ல விளைச்சல் தரக்கூடிய பூமி. 15 அல்லது 20 அடி ஆழம் தோண்டினால், தண்ணீர் கிடைக்கும். ஆனால், அங்கு 90 ஆயிரம் ஏக்கர் பூமி கவனிப்பாரற்று விணைக் கிடக்கிறது. அந்த நிலத்தை விவசாயிகளுக்கு ஜாரி செய்யப்போகிறோமென்று சர்க்கார் சொல்லிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால், நடைமுறையில், காரியாச்சத்தில் அதற்கு இன்னும் எந்த விதமான நடவடிக்கையும் எடுக்கவில்லை. எனவே, கிராமப்புறத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய மக்களின் வேலையின்மையானது தீரவேண்டுமானால் உடனடியாக, நிச்சயமாக, தரிசு நிலங்கள் விவசாயிகளுக்கு ஜாரி செய்யப்படவேண்டும். அப்பொழுது தான் ஏராளமான தானியம் உற்பத்தி செய்யப்பட்டு, உணவுப் பஞ்சம் நீங்கும்; நாடு செழிக்கும். இதைச் சர்க்கார் நடைமுறையில் செய்துகாட்ட வேண்டியது அவசியம் என்று நான் வற்புறுத்துகின்றேன். இதைச் செய்யத் தவறினால், நிச்சயமாக விவசாயிகள் சும்மா இருக்கமாட்டார்கள். அவர்கள் நிலத்தில் சாகுபடி செய்ய ஆரம்பிப்பார்கள். அதற்கு உதாரணமாக மதுரை ஜில்லாவில் பொட்டிபுரம் கிராமத்தில் விவசாயிகள் இன்றைக்கு தரிசு நிலங்களைப் பண்படுத்த ஆரம்பித்துவிட்டார்கள். அந்த விவசாயிகளை ராஜ்யத்திலுள்ள மற்ற விவசாயிகளும் பின்பற்றுவார்கள் என்று நான் சர்க்காருக்கு எச்சரிக்கை செய்ய விரும்புகிறேன்.

“ விவசாயிகளிடையே ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் கடன் சுமையைப்பற்றிப் பேசும் போது, டாக்டர் பி. வி. நாராயணசுவாமி நாயுடு அவர்கள் தங்களுடைய அறிக்கையிலே ‘சென்னை ராஜ்யத்திலே இருக்கக்கூடிய விவசாயிகள் கடனிலே பிறந்து, கடனிலே வளர்ந்து, கடனிலே சாகிறார்கள்’, என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். இது முற்றிலும் உண்மை என்று நான் கூறுகின்றேன். தமிழ் நாட்டில் இருக்கக்கூடிய விவசாயிகள் கடனுடன் பிறந்து, கடனுடன் வளர்ந்து வருகிறார்கள். அது மட்டுமல்ல, கடன் சுமையின் கொடுமையானது விவசாயிகளை சாகடிக்கச் செய்கிறதென்று சொன்னால் அது மிகையாகாது. இப்படிப்பட்ட கடன் தொல்லையிலிருந்து விவசாயிகளை விடுவிப்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்தாகவேண்டும்.

“ விவசாயிகளின் கடன்கள் சம்பந்தமான புள்ளிவிவரங்களை சர்க்கார் சேகரித்திருக்கிறது. பிரிட்டிஷ் இந்தியா கடன் புள்ளிவிவரங்கள் பற்றி குறிப்பிடும்போது 1911-ல் 300 கோடி ரூபாயாக இருந்தது. 1924-ம் வருஷத்தில் 600 கோடி ரூபாய் ஆயிற்று. 1930-ம் வருஷத்தில் இந்தியன் சென்ட்ரல் பாங்க் விசாரணைக் கமிஷன் கொடுத்த ல்வரப்படி 900 கோடியாயிற்று. 1935-ம் வருஷத்தில் ராதாகமல் முகர்ஜியின் புள்ளிவிவரப்படி 1,200 கோடி ரூபாயாக உயர்ந்துவிட்டது. ஆகவே 1911-ம் வருஷம் 300 கோடி ரூபாயாக இருந்த கடன் 1935-ம் வருஷத்தில் 1,200 கோடி ரூபாயாக உயர்ந்திருக்கிறது என்பதைப் பார்க்கிறோம். அதாவது நான்கு மடங்கு

12th August 1954] [Sri K. V. Ramaswamy]

கடன் தொல்லை உயர்ந்திருக்கிறது. 1938-ம் வருஷத்தில் ஈ. வி. எஸ். மணியின் கணக்குப்படி 1,800 கோடி ரூபாயாக உயர்ந்திருக்கிறது. அதாவது ஆறு மடங்கு அதிகரித்திருக்கிறது. விவசாயிகளின் கடன் நாளுக்குநாள் உயர்ந்துகொண்டே போவதை மேற்சொன்ன புள்ளி விவரங்கள் நிரூபிக்கின்றன.

“ அதேமாதிரி, சென்னை ராஜ்யத்திலும்கூட இருந்து வந்திருக்கிறது. 1930-ம் வருஷத்தில் விவசாயிகள் கடன் 130 கோடியாக இருந்தது; 1945-ம் வருஷத்தில் டாக்டர் பி. வி. நாராயணசுவாமி நாயுடு அவர்களின் புள்ளி விவரப்படி 217.7 கோடியாக உயர்ந்திருக்கிறது. ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் விவசாயிகளின் கடன் அதிகரித்துக்கொண்டேபோகிறது. இதனால் பலர் நிலங்களை இழக்கவேண்டிய நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதிலிருந்து விவசாயிகளைக் காப்பாற்றவேண்டுமானால், உடனடியாக ஒரு கடன் நிவாரணச் சட்டம் கொண்டுவரப்படவேண்டியது மிகமிக அவசியம் என்று நான் வற்புறுத்திக் கூற விரும்புகிறேன்.

(The Deputy Speaker in the Chair.)

“ இப்பொழுது அமுலில் இருக்கக்கூடிய கடன் ஒத்தி வைப்புச் சட்டத்தின் காலம் எப்பொழுது முடிவடையுமோ என்று லேவாதேவிக்காரர்கள் காத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்தச் சட்டத்தின் காலம் முடிவடைந்த மறு தினமே அவர்கள் கோர்ட்டில் தாவா போடுவதற்குத் தயாராயிருக்கிறார்கள். எனவே கடன் ஒத்திவைப்புச் சட்டத்தின் காலத்தை இன்னும் 3 வருஷங்களுக்கு நீடிப்பதோடுகூட, கடன் நிவாரணச் சட்டமும் கொண்டு வரப்படவேண்டும். அப்படிக் கொண்டுவராவிட்டால் விவசாயிகளிடம் இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலங்கள் ஏராளமான அளவுக்கு நிலப்பிரபுக்களின் கைக்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலங்கள் ஏராளமான அளவுக்கு நிலப்பிரபுக்களின் கைக்கு, லேவாதேவிக்காரர்கள் கைக்கும் போகும். எனவே, இன்னும் இந்த நிலைமை மோசமாகாமல் தடுப்பதற்கு கடன் நிவாரணச் சட்டம் கொண்டு வருவது அவசியம். இந்தப் பிரச்சனை சம்பந்தமாக நாம் எந்தக் கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களாக இருந்தாலும் நமக்குள் அபிப்பிராயபேதம் இல்லாமல் நாம் எல்லோரும் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை ஆதரிக்கக் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறோம். எந்தக் கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்த அங்கத்தினருக்கும் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தைப்பற்றி எந்தக் கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்த அங்கத்தினருக்கும் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தைப்பற்றி அபிப்பிராய பேதம் இருக்கமுடியாது. நாம் எல்லோரும் தேர்தல் காலத் திலே ஜனங்களிடத்தில் சென்று வோட்டு கேட்கும்போது, விவசாயிகளுக்குப் திலே ஜனங்களிடத்தில் செய்யப்போகிறோம் என்று சொல்லி, அவர்களால் தேர்ந் பல நன்மைகளைச் செய்யப்போகிறோம் என்று சொல்லி, அவர்களால் தேர்ந் தெடுக்கப்பட்டு, அவர்களுடைய பிரதிநிதிகளாக இங்கு வந்திருக்கிறோம். எனவே, இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை யார் பிரேரேபித்திருக்கிறார் என்பதல்ல பிரச்சனை. யார் இதைப் பிரேரேபித்தாலும், இன்றைக்குத் தமிழகத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய விவசாயிகளுடைய நிலை உயரவேண்டுமானால், சீரழிவிலி இருக்கக்கூடிய விவசாயிகளுடைய நிலை உயரவேண்டுமானால், இந்தத் தீர்மானமானது ருந்து அவர்களைக் காப்பாற்றவேண்டுமானால், இதைத் தீர்மானமானது ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டு, நிறைவேற்றப்படவேண்டும். எனவே, கட்சிபேத ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டு, எதிர்க்கட்சியிலும், சர்க்கார் கட்சியிலும், மற்ற எல்லாக் கட்சியிலும் இருக்கக்கூடிய அங்கத்தினர்கள் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை ஆதரிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு, என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.”

* SRI P. G. KARUTHIRUMAN:—“ கனம் உபசபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது உத்தியோக பற்றற்ற முறையிலே கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும்படி யான இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை நான் எதிர்க்கிறேன். நான் இதை ஏன் எதிர்க்கிறேன் என்றால், எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்கள் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்ற காரணத்திற்காக அல்ல. அந்தத் தீர்மானத்தின்படி உண்மையாக விவசாயிகளுக்கு பரிபூர்ணமாக ஒரு பொருளாதார உயர்வு கிடைக்க முடியுமா என்று ஆலோசிக்கும்பொழுது அதனால் ஒரு விதமான நன்மை யாக ஏற்படாது என்பதற்காகத்தான் இதை நான் எதிர்க்கின்றேன். முதலா வதாக நிரந்தரமான குடிவார பாத்தியதை வேண்டுமென்று கோரப்படுகிறது. அதேபடியாக குடியானவர்களுக்கு வேள்ளாமை யிலிருந்து 75 சத விதீதம் கோரப்படுகிறது. குத்தகைதாரர்களுக்கு நிரந்தர மான ஒரு முறையில் குடிவார பாத்தியதை கொடுக்கவேண்டியது

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a.m.

[Sri P. G. Karuthiruman] [12th August 1954]

அவசியம்தான் என்றாலும் இதைச் சட்ட பூர்வமாகச் செய்வதால் உணவு உற்பத்திபாது எவ்வளவு தூரம் அதிகப்படும் அல்லது குறையும் என்பது பற்றி நாம் முதலில் ஆலோசனை செய்யவேண்டும். நான் ஏதாவது இதைப்பற்றி சொல்வேனானால் எதிர்க்கட்சியினர் சொல்வார்கள் 'இவர்கள் விவசாயிகளுக்கு தங்களை அறிமுகப்படுத்திக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள்' என்று. இந்த வாரமுறையை என்னுடைய பணையிலேயே 10, 15 வருஷங்களாக பரிசை செய்து பார்த்திருக்கிறேன். உழம் குடியானவர்களுக்கு விளையும் படியான தானியத்தில் இவ்வளவுதான் பங்கு என்று சொன்னால், அதில் அவர்களுக்கு அவ்வளவு அக்கரையிருப்பதில்லை என்பது நேரடியாக கண்ட ஒரு உண்மை. எவ்வளவு விளைந்தாலும் சரி அதில் இவ்வளவு என்ற உத்திவாதம் அளித்துவிட்டால் என்ன ஆகிறது? விவசாயிகள் நிலத்திற்குத் தேவையான உரம் வாங்கிப்போடுவது கிடையாது. ஆகவே வேலை செய்தாலும் செய்யாவிட்டாலும் உரம் வாங்கி போட்டாலும் போடாவிட்டாலும் அவனுக்கு ஒரு பங்கு நிச்சயம் என்ற முறையிலே உற்பத்தி குறைந்து கொண்டுவரும் அதற்காக விவசாயிகளைக் கஷ்டப்படுத்தி பூமியினுடைய குத்தகையை அதிகப்படுத்தி அவர்களுடைய உழைப்பை அனியாயமாக பெறவேண்டும் என்று கருதுகிறவன் நான் அல்ல. ஆனால் கிராமங்களில் மிகவும் தொன்மையான பெரிய மிராசுதாரர்கள் இந்தச் சட்டத்தைச் செய்வதற்கு முன்னாலேயே பரம்பரையாக அவர்கள் கீழ் வேலை செய்யும் குடியானவர்களுடைய குடும்பங்களை நடத்தவதற்கு வேண்டியதை கொடுத்துக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். நிலத்திற்குச் சொந்தக்காரர்கள் தங்களிடம் வேலை செய்யும்படியான விவசாயிகளுக்கே தங்கள் நிலத்தை குத்தகைக்கு விட்டு அவர்களை நல்ல நிலைமையில் வைத்திருப்பதை இன்னும் கிராமங்களில் பார்க்கலாம். பூமிக்கு சொந்தக்காரர்கள் சட்ட பூர்வமாக குத்தகைக்கு எழுதிவாங்கிக் கொள்வார்களேயாகில் நிச்சயமாக சொந்தக்காரர்களுக்கும் குடியானவர்களுக்கும் ஒரு விதமான நல்லுறவும் ஏற்படாது. பூமிகளை மொத்த குத்தகைக்காக எடுத்துக்கொண்ட விவசாயிகள் மேற்பார்வை என்று சொல்லி குடியானவர்களிடத்தில் தான் நிலங்களை ஒப்படைத்தவர்களாக. விவசாயத்தில் 30, 40 சத விசதம் என்று உயர்த்திக்கொண்டு போனால் லாபம் ஒன்றும் அதிகமாக கிடைப்பதில்லை. அதிகமான உற்பத்தி செய்யும்படியான முறையிலும் இல்லை.

“இரண்டாவது உலக மகாயுத்தம் வந்தபொழுது விவசாயத்திற்கு ஒரு மதிப்பு ஏற்பட்டது. அப்பொழுது உணவுப்பொருள் பற்றாக்குறை காரணத்தினால், ஜனங்கள் உணவிற்காக மிகவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். அந்த சமயத்தில் நிலத்தின்மீது எல்லோருக்கும் ஒரு அபிமானம் ஏற்பட்டது. மேலும் அந்த சமயத்தில் நெல் விலையும் அதிகரித்திருந்தது. இன்னும் ரேஷன் காலத்திலே இதன் மதிப்பு மிகவும் அதிகமாக உயர்ந்தது. அதனால் பூமியை அதிக விலை கொடுத்து வாங்கினார்கள். இதற்கு காரணம் பொருளாதாரம் அல்ல. உணவுப்பொருள் பற்றாக்குறை காரணத்தினால்தான் இந்த நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டது.

“வருமானத்தில் 75 சத விசதம் குடியானவர்களுக்கு கிடைக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அப்படியானால் நிலத்தில் இறங்கி சாகுபடி செய்யும் நிலமில்லாத உழவர்களின் பங்கிற்கு என்ன கொடுப்பீர்கள் என்று எதிர்க்கட்சியினரைக் கேட்கிறேன். குத்தகைச்சீட்டு இருக்கிறதென்பதைத் தவிர வாரக்காரர்களுக்கு வேரென்ன? சாதாரணமாக பயிர்களை பாதுகாப்பதற்காக ஆட்களை அமர்த்தவேண்டியவர்களாயிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு கூலி கொடுப்பார்கள் என்று விவசாயத் தொழிலாளர்கள் கேட்கிறார்கள். அப்படியிருக்கும் போது குத்தகைதாரர்கள் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு கொடுக்கவேண்டிய பங்கு என்ன? ஆண்களுக்குக் கூலி எவ்வளவு? பெண்களுக்குக் கூலி எவ்வளவு? 8 அணுவாக இருந்த கூலி இன்று 2 ரூபாயாக உயர்ந்திருக்கிறது. உணவுப் பொருள்களின் விலைகளின் உயர்வை அனுசரித்து விவசாயிகளின் கூலிகளெல்லாம் உயர்ந்திருக்கிறது. 75 சத விசதம் குடியானவர்களுக்கு வாரமும், 25 சத விசதம் நல்லச் சொந்தக்காரர்களுக்கும் இருந்தால், இப்பொழுது நீடித்துவரும் பரஸ்பர நல்லுறவு போய்விடுமென்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

12th August 1954] [Sri P. G. Karuthiruman]

“மற்றும் புறம்போக்காக இருக்கும் தரிசு நிலங்களை விநியோகம் செய்து 10-40 விடலாம் என்றும் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அவைகளை பட்டாவாகப் பிரித்து கொடுத்தாலும் தரிசாக கிடக்கும் பூமிகளைப் பிரித்துக்கொடுத்தாலும் இந்த உணவுப் பிரச்சனையைத் தீர்க்கமுடியாது. ஏனென்றால் அவற்றின் உணவுப்பொருள் விலை இன்னும் இறங்கிக்கொண்டேதான் இருக்கும். விவசாயத்தில் ஈடுபட்டவர்கள் இதை ஆதரிக்கமாட்டார்கள். அவ்விதம் பிரித்தல் கொடுத்தால் அது விவசாயத்திற்கு முட்டுக்கட்டையாக இருக்கும் என்று அவர்கள் இந்த கொள்கையை விரும்பமாட்டார்கள். ஆகவே இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் சூழ்நிலையில் புறம்போக்கு நிலங்களை எப்படி உபயோகப்படுத்திக்கொள்ளும் சூழ்நிலையில் புறம்போக்கு நிலங்களை எப்படி உபயோகப்படுத்திக்கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்பதைத் தெரிந்து கொள்ளவேண்டும். அந்த நிலங்கள் விவசாயத்திற்கு மட்டும் தான் உபயோகப்படும் என்பது இல்லை. விவசாயத்திற்கு முக்கியமாக வேண்டியது கால்நடைகள். மாடுகள் மேய்வதற்கு இடம் வேண்டும். அவைகள் ஓய்வு எடுத்துக்கொள்ள நிலங்கள் வேண்டும். அவை சாதாரணமாக காலி இடங்களைத்தான் அவைகளுக்கு மேய்வதற்கும் அவைகளின் உணவைப் பெறக்குவதற்கும் உபயோகிப்பார்கள். அவைகளை விவசாயத்திற்கு என்று பிரித்துக் கொடுத்துவிட்டால் கால்நடைகளுக்கு கஷ்டம் ஏற்படும். பிரித்துக்கொடுத்துவிடுவது என்பது பெரிய காரியம் அல்ல. அதனால் ஏற்படும் கஷ்டத்தைக் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். நூறுக்கு நாற்பது சத விசதம் வனமாக இருக்கிறது. 10, 15 சத விசதம் புறம்போக்கு நிலங்களாக இருக்கின்றன. இதை வைத்துக்கொண்டு உணவை நன்றாக உற்பத்தி செய்துவிட முடியாது. இப்பொழுது உணவு பிரச்சனை சீக்கிரத்தில் நீங்குவதற்கு இடம் இருக்கிறது. அதற்காக இந்த புறம்போக்கு நிலங்களைப் பிரித்துக்கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்பதில்லை. இப்பொழுது பருவ மழை சரியாக இருக்கிறது. அதனால் உணவு உற்பத்தியும் பெருகி விடும்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக உணவு பொருள்களின் விலைக்கு உத்தரவாதம் இருக்கவேண்டும். அதன்படி ஒரு தீர்மானமும் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஒரு ஏக்கருக்கு விவசாயச் செலவு என்ன? என்ன விலை வைத்தால் அவர்களுக்குக் கட்டுப்படியாகும் என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். பல நில சொந்தக்காரர்கள் நெடுநாளாக விவசாயத்தையே ஜீவனமாக நம்பிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு விலை வீழ்ச்சியால் பல சங்கடங்கள் ஏற்படலாம் ஆகையால் உணவுப்பொருளுக்கு உத்தரவாதமான விலை அவசியம்.”

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—“கனம் பழநிசாமி அவர்கள் ஒரு திருத்தம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள் அதை மனதில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு பேசுமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI P. G. KARUTHIRUMAN :—“திருத்தம் கொடுத்திருப்பதற்கு ஆட்சேபனை இல்லை. அதை நிறைவேற்றினாலும் அது எந்த அளவில் உத்தரவாதம் அளிக்கும் என்பதை ஆலோசனை செய்ய வேண்டும். திருத்தம் கொண்டு வரவேண்டும் என்று எல்லோருக்கும் தான் ஆசையாக இருக்கிறது. நாங்களும் பொது ஜன பிரதிநிதிகள் தான். மக்கள் நன்றாக இருக்க வேண்டும் என்றும் அவர்கள் சுபிட்சமாக இருக்க வேண்டும் என்ற ஆசை எங்களுக்கும் இருக்கிறது. விவசாயிகளுக்குச் சௌகர்யமான முறையில் திருத்தங்கள் கொண்டுவரவேண்டும் என்பது தான் எங்களுடைய கருத்து. ஆனால் உங்கள் திருத்தம் வேறு விஷயம். இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தில் அப்படி ஒன்றும் இல்லை.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“தீர்மானம் கொடுத்த பிறகு அது நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டும். அதை நிறைவேற்றிய பிறகு விவசாயப் பொருள்கள் கட்டுப்படியான விலையில் விற்க வேண்டும் என்று சர்க்கார் நிர்ணயிக்க வேண்டும். அது எப்படி நிர்ணயிக்கப்பட வேண்டும் என்பதை சர்க்கார் ரிட்சத்தில் விடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. சர்க்கார் கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்த உங்களுக்கும் அதில் பங்கு இருக்கிறது. இந்த திருத்தங்களைப்பற்றி உங்களுடைய அபிப்பிராயம் என்ன என்பதைத்தான் கேட்கிறேன்.”

[12th August 1954]

* SRI P. G. KARUTHIRUMAN :—“இது பின்னால் கவனிக்கப்பட வேண்டிய விஷயம் என்று எதிர்க்கட்சி அங்கத்தினர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். அவர்கள் இதுவரையில் கட்டுபடியான விலை என்று சொல்லுவதெல்லாம் என்ன? குழப்பம் விளைவிப்பதுதான் அவர்கள் வேலை. சாதாரணமாக டிராம் வண்டிகள் நின்றுவிட்டன, அவைகளை எடுத்து நடத்தவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதைப் பற்றி வாய் அளவில் பேசுகிறார்களே தவிர காரியத்தில் செய்ததைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். அதை எடுத்து நடத்த அவர்கள் ஏன் முன் வரவில்லை? அதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன வென்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக விவசாயிகளின் கடன் ஒத்திவைப்புச் சட்டம் இருக்கிறதே அதை மீண்டும் மூன்று வருஷங்களுக்கு நீடிக்க வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் நான் ஒன்றைச் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். கடன் ஒத்திவைப்புச் சட்டம் விவசாயிகள் விஷயத்தில் எப்படி அமுலாகிறது என்றால் சாதாரணமாக விவசாயிகள் கஷ்டப்பட்டு சிக்கனமாக வாழ்க்கையை நடத்திவிட்டு கொஞ்சம் பணத்தை சேமித்து வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படி வைத்திருக்கும் பணத்தை மற்றொரு விவசாயிக்கு அவன் கொடுத்து உதவி வருகிறான். பெரிய பணக்காரர்களும் பாங்குகளும் விவசாயிகளுக்கு அதிகமாகப் பணம் கொடுத்து உதவுவது இல்லை. இந்த நிலைமையில் இத்தக் கடன் ஒத்திவைப்புச் சட்டத்தினால் அவர்களுக்கு ஒரு வித நன்மையும் ஏற்பட்டிருப்பதாகச் சொல்லமுடியாது. சாதாரணமாக ஒரு விவசாயிதான் மற்றொருவிவசாயிக்கு கடன் கொடுத்து உதவுகிறான். கிராமங்களில் நூறுக்கு அறுபது பேர்கள் அப்படித்தான் கடன் வாங்கிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். இந்த விதமாகத்தான் கிராமங்களில் கடன் வாங்க வசதியாக இருக்கிறது. இந்தச் சட்டத்தை நான் ஓரளவு ஆதரித்தாலும்கூட விவசாயி சிக்கனமாகவும் தாராளமாகவும் வாழ வேண்டும் என்றால் இந்த மாதிரியான சட்டம் இருப்பது சரியல்ல. இந்த முறையில் தான் அதை நான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன். வேறு ஒன்றுமில்லை. சுமார் ஐந்தாறு ஏக்கர் நிலம் வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும் ஒரு விவசாயி சிக்கனமாக வாழ்ந்து இரண்டாயிரம் ரூபாய் வரையில் சேமித்து வைத்திருக்கலாம். மற்றும் ஒரு ஐந்தாறு ஏக்கர் நிலம் வைத்திருக்கும் விவசாயி ஆடம்பரச் செலவு செய்துவிட்டு தான் உற்பத்தி செய்யும் உணவுப் பொருள்களை அதிகப்படியாகச் செலவு செய்துவிட்டு இன்னொரு விவசாயி னிடம் கடன் வாங்கும் நிலை ஏற்படுகிறது. இந்த மாதிரியான கடன் ஒத்திவைப்புச் சட்டம் கொண்டுவருவதால் ஒரு விவசாயி சிக்கனமாக வாழ்வதற்கு இடம் கொடுக்க வில்லை. விவசாயி சிக்கனமாக வாழ்ந்து வருவதை தடுப்பதாக ஆகிறது. ஆகையினால் இதை மீண்டும் மூன்று வருஷங்களுக்கு நீடிக்கச் செய்யவேண்டும் என்று சொல்வதானது அந்த விவசாயி ஆடம்பரச் செலவில் இறங்குவதற்குத் தூண்டுவதாக இருக்கும். இந்தக் கடன் ஒத்திவைப்புச் சட்டத்தினால் ஒரு சிலருக்கு சாதகம் ஏற்பட்டாலும் பலர் பாதிக்கப் படலாம். அதனால் கிராமங்களில் விவசாயிகள் கடன் வாங்க வேண்டும் என்றால் அதற்கு சர்க்கார் வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். அந்த முறையில் சர்க்காரால் ஏற்பாடு செய்யவும் முடியும் ஆனால் இப்பொழுது விவசாயிகளுக்கு கடன் கொடுக்கும் வகையில் சர்க்காரிடம் நிதி இல்லை என்று நினைக்கிறேன். உதாரணமாக கூட்டுறவுக் க்ரெடிட் சொசைட்டி இருக்கிறது. அதிலிருந்து கிராம மக்கள் பணம் கடனாகப் பெறுவதற்கு கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதிலிருந்து ஓரளவுதான் கொடுக்க முடிகிறது. ஆகவே கடன் ஒத்திவைப்புச் சட்டத்தினால் கடன் வாங்குவதற்கு கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே உணவுப் பொருள்களின் விலையை நிர்ணயிக்கா விட்டால் விவசாயிகளுடைய கஷ்டத்தை நிரந்தரமாகத் தீர்க்க முடியாது. ஏனென்றால் விவசாயிதான் உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு செலவு செய்யப்படும் பணம் அவனுக்குக் கிடைப்பதற்கு உத்தரவாதம் இல்லை. ஆகையால் அவர்களுக்கு ஒரு உத்தரவாதம் அளிக்கும் பொருட்டு ஒரு பயிர் இன்ஷூரென்ஸ் திட்டத்தை ஏற்படுத்தினால்தான் அவர்களுக்கு ஒரு நிரந்தரமான நிவாரணம் கிடைக்கும். ஒரு விவசாயி சுமார் இரு நூறு ரூபாய் செலவு செய்துவிட்டு நூறு ரூபாய் கிடைத்தால் அவனுக்கு நஷ்டம் ஏற்படும். அந்த உற்பத்தி

12th August 1954] [Sri P. G. Karuthiruman]

செலவாவது அவனுக்குக் கிடைப்பதற்குக் கார்பஸ் இன்ஷூரென்ஸ் திட்டத்தை ஏற்படுத்தினால் அது மிகவும் நன்மையாக இருக்கும். அது மிகவும் அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. பாசன வசதியுள்ள பூமியில் இந்த இன்ஷூரென்ஸ் திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்தால் அதாவது இந்த வருஷம் எவ்வளவு உற்பத்தி செலவு செய்கிறானோ அந்த அளவு அவனுக்கு அடுத்த வருஷம் கிடைக்கும்படியான இன்ஷூயூரன்ஸ் முறையைக்கொண்டு வந்தால் விவசாயச் சீர்திருத்தம் செய்யதாகும். அப்பொழுது தான் விவசாயிகள் சிறப்பாக இருக்கமுடியும். பிறகு விவசாயிகளின் கடன் சுமையும் குறையும். உற்பத்தியில் அதிகப்படியான பங்கு விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கிடைப்பதாலும் விவசாய கடன் ஒத்திவைப்புச் சட்டத்தினாலும் அவர்களுக்கு எந்த விதத்திலும் பரிசாரம் கொடுக்காது. ஆகவே நமது தேசத்தில் மக்களுக்கு மனதில் உணவு உற்பத்தியில் ஒரு நிர்ணயம் இருந்தாலொழிய அவர்கள் முன்னேற்றமடைய முடியாது. மிராசதார் களுக்கும் விவசாயிகளுக்கும் உறவு இருந்தால்தான் இந்தப் பிரச்சனையைத் தீர்க்க முடியும். சட்டத்தைச் செய்தாலும் சரி, தீர்மானம் கொண்டுவந்து தீர்க்க முடியும். சட்டத்தைச் செய்தாலும் சரி, எந்தப் பிரயோசனமும் ஏற்படப்போவதை நிறைவேற்றினாலும் சரி, எந்தப் பிரயோசனமும் ஏற்படப்போவதில்லை. ஒன்றுக்கு ஒன்று சிக்கலாகத்தான் இருக்கும். அடிப்படையாக வுள்ள உணவு விலை சரியாக இல்லை. இன்ஷூரென்ஸ் திட்டம் கொண்டு வந்து ஒரு உத்தரவாதமான விலை கொடுத்தாலொழிய விவசாயிகள் முன்னேற்றமடைய முடியாது. அதனால் கிராமங்களில் குறைந்த வட்டிக்கு கடன் கொடுத்தால் எந்த விதமான பிரச்சனையும் தீர்க்கமுடியும் என்பதைச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு இங்கு கொண்டு வரப்பட்ட தீர்மானத்தை நான் எதிர்க்கிறேன்.”

* SRI P. CHOKKALINGAM :—“கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது கொண்டு வந்திருக்கக்கூடிய இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தைப் பூரணமாக நான் ஏற்றுக்கொள்கின்றேன். இரண்டு தரப்பிலும் சில விஷயங்கள் பேசப்பட்டன. நிலவெளிமேற்றம் எங்கும் சகஜமாக இருப்பதற்கு விவசாயிகள் தங்களுடைய உரிமைக் கோஷங்களை வழங்குவது ஒன்று. சர்க்கார் நிலச்சீர்திருத்தங்களைச் செய்வதாகக் கொடுத்திருக்கின்ற பல்விதமான வாக்குறுதிகள் இன்னொரு பக்கம் இருக்கின்றன. அதன் காரணமாக நிலச்சுவர்கள் விவசாயிகளை நிலங்களிலிருந்து வெளியேற்றுவதானது இந்த ராஜ்யம் பூராவிலும் பெருவாரியான ஜில்லாக்களில் நடைபெறுகிறது என்பதை யாரும் மறுக்கமுடியாது.

“1931-ம் வருஷத்திலும், 1937-ம் வருஷத்திலும் நடந்த காங்கிரசிலே விவசாயிகளுக்குப் பல வாக்குறுதிகளை கொடுத்தார்கள். பிரிட்டிஷ் ஏகாதிபத்தியம் இந்த தேசத்தை ஆண்டவந்தபோது, தேசத்திலுள்ள பெருவாரியாக இருக்கக்கூடிய 80 சதவிகிதமுள்ள கிராம மக்களான விவசாயிகளுடைய ஆதரவு தங்களுக்கு வேண்டிமென்ற அவசியத்தில் அன்றைக்கு செய்வது மிகவும் கண்டிக்கத்தக்கது என்பதை நான் அழுத்தந்திருத்தமாக சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். வாக்குறுதி கொடுத்த பிறகு இன்றைக்கு என்ன நடக்கிறது? விவசாயிகளுக்கு அதிகமான வாரம் கொடுக்கப்போகிறோம் என்று கூறுகிறார்கள். இன்னொரு பக்கத்தில் நிலத்தில் உழும் எல்லையை குறைந்த பட்சமாக நிர்ணயித்து விடுவதற்கு இருக்கிறோம் என்று அவர்கள் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் வர்ப்புறுத்துகிறார்கள். ராகவேந்திரரால் கமிட்டி, குமரப்பா கமிட்டி, சுப்ரமணியம் கமிட்டி ஆகிய இந்த மூன்று கமிட்டிகளும் குடிவார்க்காரர்களுக்கு அனுசூலமான பல சிபாரிசுகளைச் செய்து இருக்கின்றன. குறைந்தபட்ச கூலியும் அந்த கமிட்டியின் ரிப்போர்ட்டில் நிர்ணயிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. பல சந்தர்ப்பங்களில் இங்கிருக்கக்கூடிய எதிர்க்கட்சி அங்கத்தினர்களும், காங்கிரஸ் கட்சி அங்கத்தினர்களும் கூட, சீக்கிரமாக நிலச்சீர்திருத்தம் கொண்டுவரப்பட வேண்டும். கட்டாயமாக சுப்ரமணியம் கமிட்டியின் கொணுவரப்பட வேண்டும். என்ன முறையில் பேசி சிபாரிசை அமுலுக்குகொண்டுவரவேண்டும் என்ற முறையில் பேசியிருக்கிறார்கள். இல்லாவிட்டால் விவசாயிகளிடையே பெரிய கொந்தளிப்பு

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a.m.

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ஏற்படும் என்றும் எச்சரிக்கிறார்கள். இன்னொரு அங்கத்தினர் சொன்னார் : நிலச் சீர்திருத்தத்தைக் கொண்டுவர சர்க்கார் மறுக்குமானால் விவசாய மக்களிடையே ஒரு ரத்தப் புரட்சி அவசியம் ஏற்படும் என்று சொல்லி யிருப்பது சர்க்கார் தரப்பில் இருப்பவர்களுக்கும், சர்க்காருக்கும் ஞாபகப்படுத்த விரும்புகிறேன்.

“கிராமங்களிலுள்ள நிலைமையை இன்றைக்கு எதிர்க்கட்சியினர் பயன்படுத்திக்கொண்டு, கிராம மக்களிடையே குழப்பத்தை உண்டாக்கிவிடுகிறார்கள்; கிராம மக்களின் வறுமையைச் சர்க்காருக்கொண்டு, எங்கெங்கு சர்க்கார் கட்சி தவறுகிறார்களோ, அங்கெல்லாம் கம்யூனிஸ்டுகளும் அவர்களைப் போன்றவர்களும் புகுந்து கொண்டுவிடுகிறார்கள்; குழப்பம் விளைவிப்பதையே அவர்கள் தொழிலாகக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள்; குழப்பம் களால் எதுவும் நன்மை செய்யமுடியாது; சர்க்கார் கட்சியில் இருக்கும் நாங்கள் தான் விவசாயிகளுக்கு நன்மையான ஒரு நிலச் சீர்திருத்தத்தைக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டும்; எங்களுக்கு இருக்கிற அக்கறையைவிட எதிர்க்கட்சியினருக்கு அக்கறை இருக்க முடியாது என்றெல்லாம் சர்க்கார் தரப்பிலுள்ளவர்கள் பேசுகிறார்கள். புரட்சிகரமான ஒரு நிலச் சீர்திருத்தத்தை இன்றைக்கு யார் செய்தாலும் அதை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன். சர்க்கார் கட்சி கொண்டுவந்தாலும் சரி, பிரஜா-சோஷலிஸ்டுக் கட்சி கொண்டுவந்தாலும் சரி, முஸ்லிம் லீக்கினர் கொண்டுவந்தாலும் சரி, அவரவர்களுடைய ஆட்சி ஏற்பட்டு அவர்கள் சீர்திருத்தம் கொண்டுவந்தால் அதை நாங்கள் வரவேற்கிறோம். இப்பொழுது உடனடியாகச் செய்ய வேண்டியதென்ன வென்றால், கிராமப்புரங்களில் இருக்கக்கூடிய மக்களினுடைய ஏழ்மையைப் போக்கவேண்டியதவசியம். ஏழ்மையின் காரணமாக மக்கள் எப்படிப்பட்ட கஷ்டங்களையெல்லாம் அடைந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதையெல்லாம் நாம் பார்க்கவேண்டும்.

“என்னுடைய கிராமத்தில் கிட்டத்தட்ட சாதாரணமாக 500 விவசாயிகள் இருக்கிறார்கள். 800 ஏக்கர் வரையில் அவர்கள் பயிரிடுகிறார்கள். நாளாவட்டத்தில் அவர்களுக்கு 40 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் வரையில் கடன் சுமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்றால் அவர்கள் எப்படி வாழமுடியும்? பெண்கள் தெருக்களில் போகும்போது என் காதில் அவர்கள் பேசுவது விழவேண்டும் என்பதற்காகவே பேசிக்கொண்டு போகிறார்கள். நாங்கள் உழவர்கள் பாடுபடுகிறோம்; ஆனால் சட்டி, பாளை வாங்குவதற்குக் கூட முடியவில்லை; கஞ்சி குடிப்பதற்குக்கூட வழியில்லாமல் இருக்கிறது. என்று பெண்கள் பேசிக்கொண்டு போவதை நான் கேட்கிறேன். இதுதான் இன்றைக்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலை. இதைப் பரிகரிப்பதற்கு இன்றைக்கு சர்க்கார் கட்சியினர் என்ன வாக்குறுதியைக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்களோ, அதைக் கட்டாயமாகச் செய்யவேண்டிய நிலை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

“இன்னும் சர்க்கார் கட்சியிலே சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். பத்திரிகையில் வந்திருக்கிறது ‘கம்யூனிஸ்டுக் கட்சியினர் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கக் கூடிய இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை நாம் எதிர்க்கவேண்டும்’ என்று அவர்கள் சொல்லியிருப்பதாக செய்தி வந்திருக்கிறது. இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தில் சில அம்சங்கள் சரியாக இல்லை; ஆகவே, புரட்சிகரமான முறையில், யாதொரு குறைவும் இல்லாதபடி, இன்னொரு மசோதாவை சர்க்கார் தரப்பில் கொண்டுவரவேண்டும்; அதைச் சீக்கிரம் கொண்டு வருவோம் என்று சர்க்கார் தரப்பிலுள்ளவர்கள் சொல்லியிருப்பதைப் பத்திரிகையில் பார்க்கிறோம். நான் கேட்கிறேன், இன்றைக்கு காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் சொல்வது வாஸ்தவந்தானா? கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ. பி. ஜி. கருத்திருமன் கூறியதைப் பார்த்தால் இதை நம்புவதற்கே இடமில்லாமலிருக்கிறதே; அவர்களைப்போல் இன்னும் சிலர் அம்மாதிரியே பேசுகிறார்கள். விவசாயிகள் நிலத்தை விட்டு வெளியேற்றப்படவில்லை என்று காங்கிரஸ் தரப்பிலுள்ளவர்கள் கூறுகிறார்கள். ஒரு சில இடங்களில் நில வெளியேற்றம் இல்லாமல் இருக்கலாம், ஆனால் பெரும்பாலான இடங்களில் நிலத்திலிருந்து விவசாயிகள் வெளியேற்றப்படுவது சர்வசாதாரணமாக நடந்து வருகிறது. இது சம்பந்தமான புகார்கள் சர்க்காருக்கு ஏராளமாக வந்திருக்கின்றன. சட்டசபையிலும் அடிக்கடி இந்தப் பிரச்சனையானது எழுப்பப்பட்டு வருகின்றன.

12th August 1954] [Sri P. Chokkalingam]

ஆங்காங்கு நிலவெளியேற்றத்தை எதிர்த்துப் போராட்டங்களும் நடந்து சர்க்கார் அடக்குமுறையைக் கையாண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். எல்லா இடங்களிலும் நிலவெளியேற்றம் இருந்து வருகிறது என்பது சபையிலுள்ள எல்லாத் தரப்பு அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கும் தெரிந்த விஷயம். நிலவெளியேற்றமானது சர்வசாதாரணமாகி விட்டது. சர்க்கார் செய்யும் அடக்குமுறைகளைக் கண்டு விவசாயிகள் சோர்வு அடையவில்லை.

“நிலத்திலே உழைக்கும் விவசாயிகளுக்கு, நிலத்திலிருந்து கிடைக்கக் கூடிய வருமானத்தில் ஒரு பங்கு என்று நிர்ணயித்துவிட்டால், தங்களுக்கு எப்படியும் ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட பங்கு கிடைத்தாலும் என்ற எண்ணத்தில், விவசாயிகள் விவசாயத்தில் அக்கறை காட்டமாட்டார்கள்; விவசாயத்தில் ஊக்கம் குறைந்தாலும் என்ற மனப்பான்மையில் ஒரு சிலர் பேசினால், அது சரியா? நடைமுறைக்கு மாறாக இருக்கக்கூடிய வாதம் அல்லவா? இது விசித்திரமான போக்கல்லவா? யதார்த்த நிலைமைக்கு முரணாகதா? இந்த மாதிரியெல்லாம் யதார்த்த நிலைமைக்கு முரணாக, பொறுப்பற்ற முறையில், சர்க்கார் கட்சியில் இருக்கக்கூடிய அங்கத்தினர்கள் பேச முறையில், சர்க்கார் கட்சியில் இருக்கக்கூடிய அங்கத்தினர்கள் நிலச் சீர்திருத்த வர்களுையானால், சமீபத்தில் விவசாயிகளுக்குச் சாதகமாக நிலச் சீர்திருத்தம் வந்து விடும் என்று நம்புவதற்கே எங்களுக்கு இடமில்லாமல் இருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் இப்படியெல்லாம் பேசிக்கொண்டிருக்குப் போது நாங்கள் எப்படி நம்பமுடியும்? ஆகவே, கூடிய சீக்கிரம் விவசாயிகளுக்கு அனுசூலமான முறையில் நிலச்சீர்திருத்தத்தை இந்தச் சர்க்கார் கொண்டு வரும் என்று சொன்னால், அதை விவசாயிகள் நம்பிவிடமாட்டார்கள். ஏனென்றால் காங்கிரஸ் தரப்பிலுள்ளவர்கள் பேசுவதைப்பார்த்தால் அவர்கள் எப்படி நம்பமுடியும்? நம்ப முடியாது. சர்க்கார் இப்படிக் கால தாமதம் செய்வார்களேயானால், விவசாயிகளுடைய நியாயமான உரிமைகளைக் காப்பாற்றுவதற்கு மறுப்பார்களானால், நிலைமை படுமோசமாகப் போய்விடும் என்பதைச் சர்க்காருக்கு எச்சரிக்க விரும்புகிறேன். பல சந்தர்ப்பங்களில் நான் இதைக் கூறியிருக்கிறேன். நீங்கள் 1937-ல் ஜெயித்து, 1946-ல் ஜெயித்து, ஆனால் 1951-ல் நீங்கள் பெரும்பாலான ஸ்தானங்களை என் இழந்திருக்கிறீர்கள்? அதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன? விவசாயிகளை அடக்கியும் செய்ததுதான் அதற்குக் காரணம். விவசாயிகளுக்கு நிரந்தரமான குடிவார பாத்தியத்தை நீங்கள் கொடுத்திருந்தால், நில வரி வஜா செய்திருந்தாலும்கூட பெருவாரியான ஆதரவு கிடைத்திருக்கும். மந்திரிசபை அமைக்க கஷ்டப்பட்டிருக்க வேண்டியதில்லை. இவ்வளவு ஸ்தானங்களை காங்கிரஸ் இழந்திருப்பதற்குக் காரணம் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் ஜனங்களை உதாசினம் செய்து வந்ததுதான் என்பதை காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்கார் உணரவேண்டும். அவர்கள் இன்னும் இந்த நிலைமையை உணராமலிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைக் கண்டு பழைய இந்த நிலைமையை என்ற முறையிலே நான் வேதனைப்படுகிறேன். அந்தப் காங்கிரஸ்காரன் என்ற மூரையிலே நான் வேதனைப்படுகிறேன். அந்தப் பழைய ஒரு அபிமானத்திலே இன்றைக்குக் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களுக்கு அனுமதி கொடுக்கிறேன். நீங்கள் ஜெயிக்கவேண்டும்; நல்ல விதமாக ஏற்கெனவே கொடுத்த வாக்குறுதிகளைக் காப்பாற்றி, ஏழை மக்கள் சுபீட்சமாக வாழ வழி செய்யவேண்டும்; இந்த தேசத்தின் பொருளாதாரம் உச்ச நிலையை அடையவேண்டும். கட்சி சார்பாக நான் பேசவில்லை என்பதையும் சர்க்காருக்கு ஞாபகப்படுத்த விரும்புகிறேன். அதே நிலைமையில் இன்றைக்கு இரண்டொரு விஷயங்களைப்பற்றியும் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன்.

“சமீபத்தில் ஒரு போராட்டம் நடந்தது. மிராசதாரர்களின் கருமித் தனத்தினால் ஒரு போராட்டம் நடத்தவேண்டிய அவசியம் ஏற்பட்டது. இங்கே சர்க்கார் தரப்பு அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீமான சோமயாஜுலு அவர்கள் சமரசம் செய்துவைப்பதற்காக அழைக்கப்பட்டார். அங்கு அவர்கள் செய்தது என்ன? பாப்பாங்குளத்தின் நிலைமை என்ன? எப்பொழுதும் தண்ணீர்த்தட்டு வழக்கமாக அங்கே இருந்து வருகிறது. 100 வருஷங்களுக்கு மேலாக ஒரு போக நிலங்களாக இருந்ததில் கார் பயிர்செய்து, உழவுக்கூலி ரூ. 2 கொடுத்தது, நஷ்டப் பட்டு, கடனாளியாகியிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் அதிகமாக வேலைசெய்தா

[Sri P. Chokkalingam] [12th August 1954]

லும் இதை ஈடுபண்ணமுடியாது. இதுதான் அங்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமை. மழை இல்லாமல் பாப்பாங்களுத்தில் ஒரு பக்கம் பரிபூரணமாக பயிர் செய்யப்படவில்லை. மற்ற நிலங்கள் மோசமாகப் போய்விட்டது. ஏற்கெனவே இருக்கும் கடன் ஒரு புறமிருக்க, பூச்சி விழுந்து பயிர்கள் கெட்டுப்போயிருக்கின்றன. எந்தெந்த இடங்களில் பயிர்கள் கெட்டுப் போயிருக்கின்றன என்று தீர்மானிக்கவேண்டும். ஆள்வார்புரிச்சி, ஆம்பூர், போன்ற இடங்களில் தண்ணீர் தட்டு இல்லாமல் இருந்தது. அங்கு விளைந்ததைக் கணக்கில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு என்ன வேண்டுமானாலும் செய்யமுடியாது. விவசாய சீர்திருத்தம் கொண்டுவரப் போகிறோம் என்று காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியால் கூறப்படுகிறது. விவசாயிகளும் பிரசுதாரர்களும் 75 : 45 என்ற விகிதத்தில் விளைவை பிடித்து கொள்ள வேண்டுமென குடிவாரம் தீர்ணயிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. சுப்ரமணியம் கமிட்டி 55 : 45 என்று கிபரிசு செய்திருக்கிறது. தஞ்சாவூர் பண்ணையாள் பாதுகாப்பு சட்டப்படி 60 : 40 என்று வழங்கப் படுவது. இதையெல்லாம் தெரிந்தும் காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்த ஸ்ரீ சோமையாஜலு அவர்கள் இந்த அளவையும் குறைத்து ஒரு புது விதித் தீர்ணயித்திருக்கிறார் என்றால் இது நியாயமா? இது துர்மமான ஒரு ஏற்பாடு. காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்த எம். எல். ஏ. விவசாயிகளுக்குத் துரோகம் செய்யும்படியான ஒரு ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று எவ்வளவு நாளாக கங்கணம் கட்டிக் கொண்டிருந்தார் என்று தெரியவில்லை. விவசாயிகளுக்கு விளைவில் 25% கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்ற ஒப்பந்தம் ஏற்படுத்த போலீசாரவிட்டுப் பயமுறுத்தி, ஒன்பது தடவை சமரசத்திற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்தும், கடைசியாக அவர் முயற்சி தோற்றுவிட்டது. ரெவின்யூ போர்டு மெம்பர் ஸ்ரீ டி. என். எஸ். ரங்கவன் போயும் கூட 'இது நாட்டில் இல்லாத வழக்கம்' என்று சொல்லி, மிராசதார்களை ஒத்துக்கொள்ளும்படி சொல்லி விட்டுப்போனார். அதை மிராசதாரர்கள் நிராகரித்து விட்டார்கள். இதனால் 116 விவசாயத் தொழிலாளர்கள் ஜெயிலுக்குப் போகவேண்டிய நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டது. அங்கே மிராசதாரர்கள் நடந்துகொண்ட விஷயத்தைப் பற்றி பெருமையாகச் சொல்லிக் கொள்வதற்கில்லை.

11 a.m. "ரெவின்யூ இலாகாவின்மேல், போலீஸ் இலாகாவின்மேல் எங்களைப்பார்த்து பாராட்டினார்களேயொழிய எங்களை எந்த விதத்திலும் குறைகூறவில்லை. 'அமைதியாக 9 தடவை சமரசம் சம்பந்தமாக இணங்கிவந்ததும் கடைசியாக இன்றைக்கு சமரச ஒப்பந்தத்தை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டதும் அமைதியான நடத்தையும் பாராப் கூடியது' என்று அங்குள்ள அந்த இரண்டு இலாகாவின்மேல் எங்களைப் புகழ்ந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதுமட்டும் அல்ல இன்றைக்கு தமிழ்நாடு காங்கிரஸ் கமிட்டித் தலைவரான ஸ்ரீ. எல். எஸ். கையாளா, 'நான் பாப்பாங்களுத்திற்குப் போயிருந்தேன். அங்கே கம்யூனிஸ்ட் குடை சரிந்துவிட்டது' என்று ஒரு சமயம் அறிக்கைவிட்டார். வாஸ்தவத்தில் நான் கேட்கிறேன் 'பாப்பாங்களுத்திற்கு அவர் வந்திருந்தது வாஸ்தவமாகயிருந்தால் அவர் எந்த மார்க்கமாக அங்கு வந்தார்?' அவர் அங்கு வரவேயில்லை என்பது எனக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும்.

"திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவில் கிழக்கே திருச்செந்தூரிலிருந்து தென் காசி வரையிலும் இன்றைக்கு விவசாய இயக்கம் நடந்தாலும், சட்டம் கொண்டுவருவதற்கு தகுந்த அளவு இன்றைக்கு இயக்கம் வளரவில்லை என்று அறிக்கை விடுகிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது நீங்கள் என்ன கூறுகிறீர்கள்? ஜனங்களுக்குள்ள உரிமையைப் பெறவேண்டுமானால் நியாயமான முறையில் அது முடியாது. ஜில்லா முழுதும் ஒரு இயக்கம் நடத்தவேண்டுமென்று பொறுப்புள்ள காங்கிரஸ் கமிட்டித் தலைவர் இன்றைக்கு கூறுகிறார். வாஸ்தவம் நாங்கள் ஒரு இயக்கத்தை நடத்துகிறோம் ஆனால் அதேசமயத்தில் சர்க்கார் பல வாக்குறுதிகளைக் கொடுத்திருக்கின்றனர். அப்படி கொடுத்திருந்தும் காங்கிரஸ் கமிட்டித் தலைவர் இன்றைக்கு இந்தமாதிரி அறிக்கை விடுகிறார்கள். இன்றைக்கு உரிமைக்காக நாங்கள் அழுகிறோம், நியாயமான சலுகை செய்வதற்காக சர்க்கார் முன்வருகிறார்களா? இதை யெல்லாம் அடக்குமுறையினால் தடுக்கிறார்கள். இன்றைக்கு எழை விவசாயி

12th August 1954] [Sri P. Chokkalingam]

களின் குடிசைகளைப் பிரிக்கிறார்கள். சட்டப்பானைகளை எடுத்தெறிகிறார்கள். பெண்களை விட்டுக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் கொடுத்த வாக்குறுதிகளெல்லாம் என்னவாயிற்று? பெண்களை ஜெயிலுக்கு அனுப்பவேண்டிய அவசியமென்ன என்று ஜனங்கள் கேட்கிறார்கள்.

"விவசாயிகளுக்கு வேண்டிய உரிமைகளைப் பெறும் அந்த அளவுக்கு அவர்கள் போராடவேண்டும் என்று காங்கிரஸ் தலைவர் சொல்லுகிறார். ஆனால் அவர்கள் இயக்கம் நடத்தும்போது அவர்களை ஜெயிலுக்கு அனுப்பு வதில் என்ன அர்த்தம் இருக்கிறது? இதைச் சற்று யோசனைசெய்து பார்க்க வேண்டும். விவசாயிகள் பக்கத்தில் நியாயம் இருக்கிறதா என்று பார்க்காமல் அவர்களை அடக்குவதில் பிரயோஜனம் இல்லை. காங்கிரஸ் தலைவர்கள் இம்மாதிரி செய்வது சரிதான் என்று பழைய காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் என்ற உறவை வைத்துக்கொண்டு கேட்க உரிமை கொண்ட நான் கேட்கின்றேன். ஆகவே சர்க்கார் நிலச் சீர்திருத்தத்தை கொண்டுவருவதாயிருந்தால் அடுத்த டிசம்பர் அல்லது பிப்ரவரி மாத சட்டசபைக் கூட்டத்தில் கொண்டு எந்தவிதமான ஆட்சேபனையும் எனக்கில்லை. அப்படி ஒரு சீர்திருத்தத்தை காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் கொண்டுவருவார்களா? இந்தச் சர்க்கார் கொண்டுவருமா? கொண்டுவரக்கூடிய நல்லெண்ணம் படைத்திருக்கிறார்களா? அதற்கான அறிகுறி இன்றைக்குத் தெரிகிறதா? கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ கருத்திருமன் அவர்களுடைய பேச்சின் அர்த்தம் என்ன? ஒரு பாளை சோற்றுக்கு ஒரு சோறுதானே பதம். இதனால் இன்றைக்கு உணவு உற்பத்தி பெருக்கம் மக்களின் வாழ்க்கை நிலை உயர்வதற்கு வேறொரு முறையிருக்கிறதென்று சொல்வீர்களானால் விவசாயிகள் எதிர்பார்க்கும் அளவு நீங்கள் கொண்டுவரும் திட்டம் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

"இன்றைக்கு காந்தியின் பேரால் காங்கிரஸ் எந்த தியாகத்தினால் வளர்ந்ததோ, எந்தவிதமான வாக்குறுதிகளை அளித்ததோ, அதைபெல்லாம் ஒன்றும் நிறைவேற்றாமல் அவைகளை காற்றில் பறக்கவிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். மொத்த ஜனத்தொகையில் 80 சதவிகிதமாகவுள்ள விவசாயிகள் இன்றைக்கு பிற்போக்கான நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைத் தரத்தை உயர்த்தவும் அவர்களுடைய வாங்கும் சக்தியை அதிகரிக்கவும், பொருளாதார சீர்குலைவை தடுக்கவும் இந்தச் சர்க்கார் வேண்டிய முயற்சியை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். இவைகளையெல்லாம் செய்வதற்கு நிலச் சீர்திருத்தம் மிகமிக அவசியம். அதையொட்டித்தான் இன்றைக்கு நாங்கள் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறோம். கட்டிபேதம் பாராட்டாமல் இதைச் சர்க்கார் ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். சர்க்கார் கட்சியினர் ஏற்கனவே பலவிடங்களில் கொடுத்த வாக்குறுதிகளை மனதில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு, இன்றைக்கு இதை கம்யூனிஸ்ட் கட்சி கொண்டு வந்திருந்தாலும், அதை நல்ல மனதுடன் சர்க்கார் ஏற்றுக் கொண்டார்கள் என்று எண்ணப்போன்றவர்கள் பிரசாரம் செய்வோம். இந்த நாட்டின் பொருளாதார அடிப்படையை மனதில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை ஏற்றுக் கொள்வார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன்."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"I now fix a time-limit of ten minutes for each hon. Member."

* SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM :—"கனம் உபசபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, 11-05 இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை ஆதரித்து ஒரு சில விஷயங்களை சர்க்காரின் கவனத் திற்குக் கொண்டுவர ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். குறிப்பாக ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் பெருவாரியாக தரிசு நிலங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அதாவது புறம் போக்கு நிலங்கள். இந்த நிலங்கள் (ex-servicemen) மாஜி ராணுவத்தினருக்கு அளிக்கப்பட்டு பல ஆண்டுகள் சீர்திருத்தம் செய்யப்படாமலும், சாகுபடி செய்யப்படாமலும் முடங்கிக்கிடக்கின்றன. அதற்குக் காரணம் என்னவென்றால் தஞ்சாவூரில் உள்ள ஒரு மாஜி ராணுவ வீரருக்கு கோயம்பத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் நிலம் அளிக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் அவர்கள்

[Sri K. R. Sambandam] [12th August 1954]

நேரடியாக பார்வையிலே தற்கோ, சாகுபடி செய்வதற்கோ சந்தர்ப்பம் இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் இன்ஸ்டிரூமென்ட் குத்தகைக்கு விட்டுவிடுகிறார்கள். அது நேர்பார்வையற்ற நிலத்திற்கு முக்கியமான உரம் முதலியவைகள் இல்லாமல், சரியாக பண்படுத்தப்படாமல் பாழாய் போகிறது. ஆதலால் தாசு நிலங்களை தஞ்சையில் வாழ்பவர்களுக்கு, தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிலேயே தருப்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“கிராமங்களில் இருக்கும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும், பிற்பட்டயினத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களுக்கும், தாசு நிலங்கள் வழங்க படவேண்டும். அவர்களுக்கு நிலங்களைப் பண்படுத்துவதற்காகவும், ஏர், ஏரு, மாடுகள் வாங்குவதற்காகவும் பணம் முக்கியமாகத் தேவையாகயிருக்கிறது. ஆதலால் அவர்களுக்கு குறைந்த வட்டியில் நில அடமான பாங்கியிலே கடன் கொடுப்பதற்கு வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இன்னும் அவர்கள் தங்களுடைய கடன்களை குறைந்தபட்ச தவணையிலே அடைப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டும். மேலும் நிலம் இல்லாத விவசாயிகளுக்கும் கடன் வசதி செய்து கொடுத்தால் நலமாகயிருக்கும். அவர்கள் கொஞ்சம் கொஞ்சமாக கடனை அடைப்பதற்கும் வழிவகை செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். விவசாயிகளிடத்தில் நிலவரி கஞ்சல் செய்யும்பொழுது அவர்களுடைய கடன் தொகைகளையும் வசூலிக்கலாம். விவசாயிகள் கடன் ஒத்திவைப்புச் சட்டம் வந்தபிறகு, கொஞ்சநஞ்சு கடன் கொடுக்கிறவர்களுக்கூட அவர்களுக்கு கடன் கொடுப்பதில்லை. இந்தச் சட்டம் ஏற்படுத்தியதால் விவசாயிகளுக்குச் சாதகம் செய்வதற்கு பதில் நாம் பாதகமே இலாபத்திருக்கிறோம்.

11-10
a.m.

“அடுத்து கிராமங்களில் ஏழை விவசாயிகள் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அங்கு மாத்திரம் அல்ல, நகரங்களிலும் இருக்கிறார்கள். சேவலதானங்கள் புஞ்சை நிலங்கள் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் அதிகமாக இருக்கின்றன. ஏற்கெனவே அந்த நிலங்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கக் கூடியவர்கள் மாமூலமாக ஏதாவதும் பகுதி கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று திட்டம் இருந்தது. ஆனால் அக் விலை ஏரி இருப்பதால் ஐந்து அல்லது ஆறுமடங்கு அதிகமாக பகுதி கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று நெறுக்குகிறார்கள். அப்படி அவன் அதிகமான பகுதியைக் கொடுக்க மறுத்தால் நலத்தில் கட்டப்பட்ட கட்டித்தை இடிக்க முன்சீப் கோர்ட்டில் தாவா கொடுத்து அனுமதி வாங்கி விடுகிறார்கள். நகரங்களில் இரு பவாகளுக்கு குது கொடுக்கிறேன் என்று கூட புகளாண்டால்தான் அவன் நிலங்களை அனுபவிக்கலாம். அவன் நலத்தை விட்டு கோர்ட்டில் இருப்பதற்கு அவன் பகுதி கொடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்க வேண்டும். ஆனால் கிராமங்களில் பகுதிபணம் கொடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும்போதும் அவனை அப்பறப்படுத்துகிறார்கள். அதைத் தடுக்க எந்தவிதமான ஏற்பாடும் இதுவரையிலும் செய்யப்படவில்லை. ஆனால் நகரங்களில் அவ்விதம் செய்யாமல் இருப்பதற்கு ‘சிட். டெனெண்ட்ஸ் ப்ரோடெக்ஷன் ஆக்ட்’ என்ற ஒரு சட்டம் இருக்கிறது. அந்த சட்டத்தை கிராமங்களுக்கும் விஸ்தரித்தால் ஏழை விவசாயிகளுக்கும் சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும். பகுதி கொடுத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கக்கூடியவர்களை மலைக்கட்டுகளிலிருந்து அப்பறப்படுத்த முடியாத நிலைமை ஏற்படும். விவசாயிகளுக்கு பாதுகாப்பு சட்டம் வந்தும் அவர்களுக்கு விவசாயம் செய்வதற்கு பாதுகாப்பு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறதே தவிர குடியிருப்புக்கு பாதுகாப்பு ஏற்படவில்லை. நில சுவாந்தார்கள் சொல்லுகிறபடி விவசாயிகள் கேட்காவிட்டால் உடனே அவனை அவன்ருக்கும் குசைவிட்டு வெளியேற்ற முயற்சி செய்கிறார்கள். அதற்கு முன்கூட்டி கோர்ட்டில் தாவா செய்து அந்த விவசாயியை விலக்கிவிடுகிறார்கள். இதைத் தடுப்பதற்கு எந்தச் சட்டமும் இல்லை. ஆகவே இந்தச் சட்டத்தை கிராமங்களுக்கும் விஸ்தரிக்கவேண்டும். இதைப்பற்றி பன்முறை எடுத்துச் சொல்லியும்கூட அதை விஸ்தரிக்காமல் சர்க்கார் புறக்கணித்து வருவதைப் பார்க்க மீட்டும் ஆச்சரியமாக இருக்கிறது.

“இப்பொழுது எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் ஜப்பான் முறையை அனுஷ்டிக்க வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அவ்விதமே பன்முறைப்படுகிறது. ஜப்பான் முறையில்தான் நாம் தொன்றுதொட்டு சாகுபடி செய்துகொண்டு

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வருகிறோம். நாரற்காலுக்கு நல்ல உரம் கொடுத்து நல்ல விதைகளை எடுத்து அதை விதைத்து பயிரிட்டு வருவது என்பது நமது நாட்டில் தொன்றுதொட்டு நடந்து வரும் பழக்கம். அதற்கு இப்பொழுது ஜப்பான் முறை என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு அதிக உணவு உற்பத்திக்கு ஊக்கமளித்து வருவதாகச் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. எப்படி உரம் கொடுப்பது விதை விதைப்பது என்று சொல்லிக்கொடுக்க ஒரு விவசாய டிமாண்ட் ரீட்டா நியமித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் ஊர்களை சுற்றிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்களே தவிர ஏதாவது உருப்படியான காரியங்களைச் செய்கிறார்களா என்றால் ஒன்றும் செய்யவில்லை. ஆகவே உடனடியாகச் செய்யவேண்டியது என்னவென்றால் ஜப்பானில் உள்ளதைப் போல ஒன்றிரண்டு குதினை வேகமுள்ள பம்ப்மெஷின் களையும் இன்றி மூன்று கலப்பைகளையும் வைத்துக்கொண்டு சாகுபடி செய்யும் முறையில் மிஷின்னை வரவழைத்து விவசாயம் செய்வதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். அதை வைத்துக்கொண்டு ஒரே நாளில் கிட்டத்தட்ட ஒரு ஏக்கர் நிலத்தை உழுதுவிடலாம். அவைகளை சேற்றில் உழு வதற்கும் பயன்படியான கொள்ளலாம் மழை பெய்யும்போது கூட அவைகளை வைத்துக்கொண்டு புழுதி அடிக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யலாம். இப்பொழுது பர்கூசன் டிராக்டர்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகள் வரப்பு வரப்புகளாக பிரட்டித்தள்ளிவிடுகின்றன. அதை ஒத்தடி செய்வதற்கு அதிகப்படியான ஈபாய் செலவு செய்யவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் இந்த டிராக்டர்கள் புழுதி அடிக்க பயன் படுகிறதெயொழிய சேற்றில் உழுவதற்கு உபயோகிக்க முடியவில்லை. எப்பொழுது மழை பெய்தாலும் நிலத்தை புழுதியடிக்கவும் சேற்றில் உழுவதற்கும் எல்லோருக்கும் பயன்படக் கூடியதுமான ஜப்பானிலுள்ள சிறிய மெஷின்களைப்போல் இங்கும் வரவழைத்துக் கொடுத்தால் அதை வைத்துக்கொண்டு இங்கு நன்றாக விவசாயம் செய்யலாம். எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் மழை பெய்திருக்குபோது டிராக்டர்கள் தேவைப்படுகிறது. யாராகிலும் டிராக்டர்கள் வேண்டும் என்று அபிநேஷன் போட்டால் மன்னாடிபோட்ட ஓர் இருவருக்கு கிடைக்கிறது. இதை உழுவதற்குள் மற்ற நிலங்கள் காய்ந்துவிடுகிறது. மற்ற வர்களுக்குக் கிடைக்கவில்லை. அவைகளை ரொந்தமாக எல்லோராலும் வாங்க முடியவில்லை. ஏனென்றால் அவைகளின் விலை பத்தாயிரம் பதினந்தாயிரம் ரூபாய் என்று இருக்கிறது. ஜப்பானிலுள்ள சின்ன மெஷின்களோ விலை குறைவாக இருக்கிறது. இவைகளை வாங்கி நமது விவசாயப் பண்ணையில் வைத்து உபயோகிக்கும் முறையை எல்லோருக்கும் காட்டிக்கொடுக்க வேண்டும். பிறகு அவர்களை வாங்கி வைத்துக்கொள்ள ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். அப்படிக் கொடுத்தால்தான் விவசாயம் நல்ல முறையில் செய்ய முடியும். ஆகையால் தான் இதை நான் சர்க்காருடைய கவனத்திற்கு கொண்டு வருகிறேன்.

“அடுத்து விவசாயப் பண்ணையில் அதிகவது சர்க்கார் பண்ணையிலிருந்து விசைகள் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். அந்த விதைகளை பண்ணையிலேயே தயார் செய்து சுத்தம் செய்து கொண்டு வந்து கொடுத்தால் நல்ல பலன் கிடைக்கும். இன்று என்ன நடக்கிறது என்று கேட்டால் அந்த விதைகளை மிராசுதார் களிடமிருந்து வாங்கிக்கொண்டு வந்து கொடுக்கிறார்கள். மிராசுதார்களுக்கு அதிக விலை கிடைக்கிறது என்ற காரணத்தால் நெல்லை சரியாக சுத்தம் செய்யாமலும், சாயவைக்காமலும் விதைக்கக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதை வாங்கி விவசாயப் பண்ணை, விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கொடுப்பதால் அது நல்ல பலனைக் கொடுக்கவில்லை. இப்பொழுது தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் வாங்கிக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் விசையில் நூறுக்கு இருபத்தைந்து சதவிகிதம் தான் பலன் கொடுத்திருக்கிறது. அவ்விதம் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட விதையை சாப்பிடலாமெயொழிய விதைப்பதற்கு லாயக்கில்லாமல் இருக்கிறது. இந்த மாதிரியான விதைகளைக் கொடுத்து பொது மக்களை ஏன் ஏமாற்ற வேண்டும் என்று கேட்கிறேன். அசற்காக சர்க்காரே விவசாயப் பண்ணை வைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கும்போது 40 அல்லது 50 ஏக்கர் நிலத்தில் எவ்வளவு விதை வேண்டுமோ அதை நிர்ணயம் செய்துகொண்டு சர்க்காரே விதைகளை உற்பத்தி செய்து கொடுக்க முன்வரலாம். அப்படிச் செய்தால் விவசாயிகளுக்கு நல்ல பலன் கிடைக்கும். இது சின்ன விஷயமாக இருந்தாலும்கூட இதைப் புறக்கணிக்கக்கூடாது. விதை வாங்குவதை சர்க்கார் தெரிந்தோ

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தெரியாமலோ விட்டுக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். இனிமேல் இம்மாதிரி விவசாயப் பண்ணையில் சுத்தம் செய்து நல்ல முறையில் காயவைத்து விதை கொடுத்தால் உணவுப் பண்டத்திற்காக நாம் இனிமேல் வெளி நாட்டை எதிர்பார்க்க வேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை. உணவுப் பற்றுக்குறையை தீர்த்து விடலாம். இப்பொழுது விவசாயத்திற்கு வேண்டிய தண்ணீர் வந்து கொண்டிருப்பதால் பருவ காலத்தில் மழையும் பெய்து கொண்டிருப்பதால் நல்ல வெள்ளாலமைய எதிர்பார்க்கலாம்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக நெல் விலையை நிர்ணயம் செய்யலாம் என்று சொன்னார்கள். நெல் விலை இறங்குவதை நாங்கள் வரவேற்கிறோம். ஆனால் அது குறிப்பாக எந்த அளவில் இறங்க வேண்டும் என்பதை பார்க்கலாம். மற்ற பண்டங்களின் விலை அதிக நிலையில் இருக்கும்போது உணவுப் பண்டங்களின் விலை மட்டில் இறங்குவது என்பது சரியல்ல. உணவுப் பண்டங்களின் விலை அதிகமாக இறங்குவதால் அதை நம்பிக்கொண்டு வாழ்க்கையை நடத்தும் விவசாயிகளின் நிலை சீர்குலைந்துவிடும். அதிலிருந்து பல விவசாயிகள் வெளியேற முடியாது. அது எந்த நிலைமைக்கு கொண்டுவரும் விரும் என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். ஆகவே விலையை நிர்ணயிக்கவேண்டும் என்றால் அதற்கு ஒரு கமிட்டியை நியமிக்கவேண்டும். அந்தக் கமிட்டி எல்லாவற்றையும் பரிசீலனை செய்து உணவுப் பண்டங்களின் விலையை நிர்ணயிக்க வேண்டும்.

“அடுத்து கிராமங்களில் ஏற்கெனவே அதிகப்படியான மேய்ச்சல் நிலங்கள் இருந்தன. இப்பொழுது அவைகளையெல்லாம் வீடுகள் கட்டுவதற்கும் மற்றும் வேறு விஷயங்களுக்கும் எடுத்துக்கொண்டுவிட்டார்கள். அதனால் மாடுகள் மேய்வதற்கு கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது வீடுகளைச் சுற்றிலும் வயல்கள்தானிருக்கின்றன. அதில் மாடுகள் மேய முடியவில்லை. ஒரு இடத்தில் மொலிக் காளைகளை வைத்து மாடுகளை வளர்க்கவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிற சர்க்கார், அதற்காக செலவு செய்யும் சர்க்கார், மாடுகளுடைய, இரைக்கும் ஏற்பாடு செய்ய மனம் இடம் கொடுக்கவில்லை. அதனால் மாடுகள் பட்டினிபட்டு காய்ந்த வைக்கோலைத் தின்று துரும்பாக இதைத் துல்லும்பும் தோலுடாக இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளை சீர்திருத்துவது முக்கியமான விஷயமாக இருக்கிறது. விவசாயம் செய்வதற்கு அவைகள் முக்கியமாக வேண்டியிருக்கின்றன. அதற்குத் தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை ஆதரித்து என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை இந்த அளவில் நிறுத்திக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR:—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose this resolution; it is conservative in spirit and therefore it has to be opposed. Sir, I am surprised that it emerges from a quarter which is expected to be progressive. If we pass this resolution, an allegation will be levelled against us that we are ignorant of the conditions of agriculturists in the State or that behind this resolution there is the hand and brain of capitalists and big landlords. It is common knowledge and it has been fully explained on the floor of this House while the Malabar Tenancy Bill was being piloted that in Malabar there are large extents of land which are cultivated by tenants and for them only an amount which is assessed as assessment on the property is payable as rent. If the provision (b) in the resolution is passed, what will be the state of these tenants? It is contemplated in that section to give only 75 per cent of the waram for the enjoyment of the tenant. Now, instead of that, he has to pay only an amount fixed as assessment or an amount which is assessed to a similar site nearby. It is also common knowledge that in Wynaad, a taluk in the Malabar district, the present rate of rent for pucca

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double crop land is only 25 per cent of the net income, after deducting cultivation expenses, harvesting expenses and after paying other incidental expenses. After all this, the tenant has now to pay only 25 per cent to the landlord and the landlord has to pay the assessment.

“I would request the hon. the Mover of this resolution to 11-20 a.m. withdraw it. Otherwise, the accusation will be levelled against us that we are the agents of landlords. In the interests of the poor tenants, it is absolutely necessary that the resolution must be withdrawn. It is also known and it has been explained by several Members from the Opposition that in the case of *punjakole* and *kypod* cultivation, where the tenant is working very hard, fighting against various disabilities, he is paying a lesser rent than what is contemplated in this resolution. It will be a great hardship on the struggling sections of the tenantry so far as Malabar is concerned. It might be suitable for a deltaic area like the deltaic area of the Cauvery. But it is not suitable in respect of dry lands and less productive lands.

“Let us examine clause (c) of the resolution. It is stated that ‘free assignment of cultivable waste Government poramboke land’ should be made to the landless poor. There is a provision in the Malabar Tenancy Act—and this was elaborately discussed in this House—which says that all cultivable lands lying waste should be distributed among the landless poor, whether they belong to the Government or to private individuals. If we pass this resolution what will be its effect on the landless poor of Malabar? They will think that we have moved this resolution for saving the landlords from the effects of this provision in the Malabar Tenancy Act. The effect of section 52 of that Act will be completely nullified. This resolution will directly hit that provision and create hardship for the tenants of Malabar.

“Then, this resolution is confined only to Government porambokes. What about Government other lands? What about the acquisition of private lands? These questions will be put aside if the resolution is passed. Apart from all these, if we pass this resolution, we will not be able to make comprehensive law dealing with all sorts of tenures that obtain in the State. When we talk about giving absolute rights to the cultivating tenant, why should we recommend the payment of rent to a category of persons placed higher above? It must be our ultimate object to liquidate all interests above the actual cultivating tenant. Why should we perpetuate by this resolution an interest which derives much profit from the cultivation of the land by virtue of a mere investment of money on it and doing nothing else? This resolution will hit the struggling sections of the tenantry very hard.

“A point will be made that the Communist Party represents the struggling section of society. If we pass this resolution, that argument will at once fall to the ground. The struggling agriculturists will not accept it. The resolution will virtually ruin them.

[Sri K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nayar] [12th August 1954]

In this connexion, I would warn the House not to take the facts mentioned in the resolution as cent per cent correct. We must judge these facts from this viewpoint. Who are the people who mention these? Sir, yesterday, Mr. T. C. Narayanan Nambiar was saying that in the general elections, there was a combination of the Congress and the Muslim League. It is true and everybody coming from Malabar knows that in the general elections, there was an all-out fight between the Congress and the other parties all ranged together. The Congress did not contaminate itself by associating with communal organizations or undemocratic parties or unsocial organizations, as the Member put it. It was also presumed that there would be some kind of alliance again between these parties. As a Congress Member and as a responsible Congressman, I wish to point out that that is not true. I am not surprised at the wild allegations made by the Member. Sir, you might have seen that the events occurring in Travancore-Cochin created a little bit of heat between Dr. K. B. Menon and the Leader of the Opposition here."

* SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" On a point of order, Sir, may I know the relevancy of the present statement of the hon. Member to the resolution on hand? "

* SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I was going to say that their *bona fides* should be examined with reference to the statements they have made with regard to the resolution before us. I am sure my statement is relevant and more relevant than the usually relevant speeches made by Mr. Kurup.

" Sir, you may remember that the Deputy Leader of the Opposition was advising the Government some time ago. I was at once reminded of Milton's '*Paradise Lost*.' He was saying that the Ministers should not travel, should not participate in elections and so on. I would request the Hon. Members of the Cabinet to be careful and also to take a lesson from the story narrated in '*Paradise Lost*.' They will profit by it. I want the Government to scan this resolution carefully. If passed, it will hit beyond redemption the interests of the working class. When it is said on behalf of the Government that a State-wide legislation is contemplated in respect of land tenures, a resolution like this will only hinder the passing of such a comprehensive and permanent law. This resolution is not a progressive one. Therefore, I oppose this resolution and also the amendments that are proposed to it. With these words, I would request the House to reject the resolution in the name of the struggling peasants of this State."

11-28
a.m.

* SRI T. S. ARDHANARI :—" கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ கே. வி. ராமசாமி கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை நான் மனப்பூர்வமாக ஆதரிக்கிறேன். இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை எதிர்த்துப் பேசக்கூடியவர்களும் இரக்ச சட்ட சபையில் இருக்கிறார்களே என்று நினைக்கும்போது உண்மையிலேயே வருத்தப்படாமலிருக்க முடியவில்லை. பிரிட்டிஷ் ஏகாதிபத்தியம் இந்த நாட்டை ஆண்டு வந்த காலத்திலேயே ஏகாதிபத்தியத்திற்கு எதிர்ப்பாக இந்த நாட்டு மக்களைத் தட்டி

12th August 1954] [Sri T. S. Ardhanari]

எழுப்புவதற்கு காங்கிரஸ் மகாசபை நீண்ட நெடுங்காலமாக இந்தக் குத்தகை வார சம்பந்தமான பிரச்சனையைப் பற்றி பிரசாரம் செய்து வந்திருக்கிறது என்பது மறுக்க முடியாத உண்மையாகும். தேர்தல் காலத்தில் போட்டு கேட்கும்போது கூட இதைப்பற்றித்தான் ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலேயும் அதிகமாக வர்ப்புறுத்தி வந்திருக்கிறோம் என்பதும் நபமுடைய கவனத்திற்கு கொண்டுவர வேண்டிய விஷயமாகும்.

" நிலச் சீர்திருத்தம் செய்யப்படவேண்டும் என்று நாடு பூராவும் இப்பொழுது மக்களிடையே ஒரு எழுச்சி ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. எல்லாக் கட்சிக்காரர்களும் அதை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களும் வருங்காலத்தில் தாங்கள் ஏதோ நிலச் சீர்திருத்தத்தைக்கொண்டு வரப்போகிறோமென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், அதே சமயத்தில் இன்றைக்கு சபை முன் வந்திருக்கக்கூடிய தீர்மானத்தை அவர்கள் ஏன் எதிர்க்கவேண்டும்? சமீபத்தில் நிலச் சீர்திருத்தச் சட்டத்தை சர்க்கார் கொண்டு வரப்போவதாக பத்திரிகையில் படித்தேன். நிலச் சீர்திருத்தம் உடனடி யாகச் செய்யப்படவேண்டும் என்று நாம் ஏன் இவ்வளவு வற்புறுத்துகின்றோம்? நிலச் சீர்திருத்தம் என்று சொல்லும்போது தோழர் ராம ராமி அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் தீர்மானத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய சகல அம்சங்களும் அதில் சம்பந்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பது மறுக்க முடியாத உண்மை. இன்றைக்குக் கிராமத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய விவசாயிகள், தாங்கள் பாடுபடுவதற்கேற்ற வருமானம் கிடைக்கும் என்ற நம்பிக்கை தில்லாத காரணத்தினால், அவர்களுடைய ஊக்கம் குன்றிப்போய், உள்ளத்திலே மனச்சோர்வு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அவர்களுக்கு உற்சாகத்தையும், தென்பையும் ஊட்டவேண்டுமானால் அவர்களுக்கு உரிய பண கிடைக்கவேண்டும். அதைத்தான் நாட்டிலுள்ள அறிஞர்கள் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். ஆனால், இங்கே நாம் என்ன பார்க்கிறோம்?

" இன்றைய தினம் விவசாயிகளுக்கு அதிக வருமானம் வருகிறது என்று பேசுகிறார்கள். விவசாயிகளுக்கு வாரம் அதிகமாக கொடுத்தால், வேலை அதிகமாகச் செய்யமாட்டார்கள் என்று திரு. கருத்திருமன் அவர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். குத்தகைத் தொகை வருஷா வருஷம் ஏறிக்கொண்டே போகிறது. இந்த விவசாயிகள் நான்கு வருஷ காலமாக மிகவும் சண்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டு நிலச்சுவான்தாரர்களிடம் அழுதுகொண்டிருக்கவேண்டிய நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். நம் நாட்டில் விவசாயிகளின் தொகை இரண்டு மூன்று பங்காக பெருகிக்கொண்டே போகிறது. அவர்களுக்கு சரியானபடி கூலி கிடைப்பதில்லை. விவசாயிகள் உற்சாகத்தோடு வாழவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் விவசாயிகள் சீரழிந்துகொண்டுதான் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் சொல்வதற்கும் இப்பொழுது நாட்டில் நல்லவும் நிலைமைக்கும் முரண்பட்டதாக இருக்கின்றன. விவசாயிகளுக்கு ஆட்சியாளர் ஏதோ நன்மைச் செய்வதாகச் சொல்லிக் கொண்டு, விவசாயிகளின் கண்ணில் மண்ணைத்தான் போடுகிறார்கள்.

" விவசாயிகள் கடனால் மிகவும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டு தங்களுடைய சொந்த சொத்தையே இழந்துவருகிறார்கள். ஆதலால்தான் விவசாயக் கடன் ஒத்திவைப்புச் சட்டத்தை மேலும் மூன்று வருஷங்களுக்கு நீடிக்கவேண்டுமென்று தீர்மானத்தில் சொல்லியிருக்கிறோம். அப்படிச் செய்தால்தான் அவர்கள் ஓரளவு தங்களுடைய வாழ்க்கையைக் கொஞ்சம் கொஞ்சமாக உயர்த்திக்கொள்ள முடியும். ஒருவனுடைய வாழ்க்கையில் உயர்வும், மூன்றேற்றமும் அவனுடைய வருமானத்தைப் பொருத்துத்தானிருக்கிறது. விவசாயிகள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டு தத்தளித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் வேலை செய்வதற்குத் தயாராகயிருந்தும் மிகவும் சீரழிந்து வேலையில்லாத தண்டாடிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது கண்கூடு. இத்தொல்லாம நாம் பார்க்கும்போது நிலச் சீர்திருத்தம் கொண்டுவரவிட்டால் நாடு முன்னேறுகிறது. வரும்காலத்தில் நம் நாட்டில் நிலச் சீர்திருத்தம் கொண்டுவருவதாக ஆட்சியாளர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அதை நாம் வரவேற்கத் தயாராயிருக்கிறோம் என்று கூறிக்கொள்கிறேன்.

[Sri T. S. Ardhanari] [12th August 1954]

“மூன்றாவதாக புறம்போக்கு நிலங்களை நிலமில்லாதவர்களுக்கு கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று நினைக்காமலாக சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்களே தவிர இன்னும் கொடுப்பதாக இல்லை. நம் நாட்டில் ஏராளமான தரிசு நிலங்களிருந்தும், மக்கள் நிலான்றி வருந்தவேண்டிய நிலைமையிலிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆத்தூரில் 90,000 ஏக்கர் புறம்போக்கு நிலம் இருக்கிறது. இவைகளை விவசாயிகளுக்கு சர்க்கார் அடமானம் செய்யப்போவதாக நெடுநாளாகச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். சிலருக்கு நிலம் கிடைத்தது. ஆனால் அவர்களுடைய கவலையைப் போக்க முன்வரவில்லை. அதற்குப் பதிலாக அவர்கள் வெளியேற்றப்படுகிறார்கள். இந்த விவசாயிகளுக்கு இப்படிப்பட்ட நிலங்களைக் கொடுத்து அவைகளைப் பண்படுத்துவதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதியை அளித்தால் உற்சாகமாக இருப்பார்களேயொழிய, அவர்களை வெளியேற்றிக் கொண்டிருந்தால் எவ்விதம் அவர்கள் உளைத்தல் தெம்பு உண்டாகும். ஆதலால்தான் நாங்கள் புறம்போக்கு நிலங்கள் பூராவும் குறிப்பாக தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு விவசாயத்தில் ஈடுபட்டவர்களுக்கு டகிாநதுக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறோம். அப்படிச் செய்தால்தான் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களின் வாழ்க்கை ஒருவாறு உயரமுடியும். கிராமாந்திரங்களில் இருக்கக் கூடிய விவசாய மக்களின் நிலைமை நாளுக்கு நாள் மோசமாகிக்கொண்டு, பாப்பராமிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். இந்த நிலைமையில் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் நிலச் சீர்திருத்தம் கொண்டுவருவதாகச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அப்படி கொண்டுவராவிட்டால் நிச்சயமாக படுதொல்வி அடைவார்கள் என்பதில் சந்தேகமில்லை. உண்மையில் இந்த சர்க்கார் மக்களுக்கு நம்பிக்கை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமெய்யானால் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை ஆதரித்து ஏக மனதாக நிறைவேற்றவேண்டும். சர்க்கார் கட்சியில் நல்ல எண்ணம் படைத்தவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். உண்மையில் விவசாயிகளுடத்தில் அக்கரைக் காட்டவேண்டுமென்றால் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை ஆதரிக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு என் வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, this resolution embodies certain measures to be adopted by the Government to improve the existing bad condition in villages. The ideas contained therein, except perhaps the ideas contained in the last portion about which there may be some difference of opinion, ought to be acceptable to all whether they be Members on the Government side or on the Opposition side. Some of the Members who spoke before me entirely misunderstood the scope of this resolution. They spoke as though this was a blueprint of agrarian reform that was conceived by the Opposition or the framers of the resolution. They looked at this question of a general policy affecting the whole State from a narrow, parochial point of view and imported their own views into this resolution. That is not the way to look at this resolution.

“Sir, we know that the concept of property has changed from time to time. To-day it is accepted that property is a social conception which implies that every Government should impose restrictions upon the use or abuse of property wherever it is detrimental to the interests of society. Whether we should have peasant proprietorship, co-operative farming or collective farming is not the subject-matter of this resolution. The scope of the resolution is restricted to immediate application. One would be surprised to know about certain observations made in the Five-Year Plan. There it is said that the State Governments have been attending to agrarian reforms in their respective States, that zamindaris have been abolished in almost all the States and that

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in such States the tenants have been brought into direct relationship with the State. I do not know wherefrom data was obtained to make this observation. We all know that it is an incorrect exposition of the existing position. Except probably in very few isolated instances, there are many persons between the State and the tiller of the soil even to-day, especially in our State. It is high time that we recognize the rights of persons in possession and they must have their due share.

“I shall speak a few words with reference to each of the points mentioned in the resolution. Of course, permanency is the most important thing for the tenants. The tenants or the actual tillers of the soil in this State, except those in the areas to which the Malabar Tenancy Act applies, have absolutely no right of permanency in their holdings. I am aware of the provisions of the Madras Estates Land Act. But those provisions are not applicable to private lands. The actual tillers of the soil, or the tenants under the ryots, are tenants-at-will and they can be driven out at a moment's notice. For South Kanara there is absolutely no legislation, though a temporary legislation staying eviction has been adopted. Therefore, with respect to permanency, the condition of the tenants throughout the State is very bad and this matter should receive the first attention of the Government.

“About the quantum of income that is to be enjoyed by the tenant, it has been laid down in the Five-Year Plan that special reasons should be given whenever more than twenty-five per cent of the gross produce is enjoyed by the owner of the land. That principle has been accepted by the framers of this resolution. In the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyals Protection Act, the landowner's share is put at, I believe, 66-2/3 of the gross produce. That Act does not give any protection to the tenants of even the Tanjore district because of the exemption from the purview of the Act of land held by a landowner in any village if the extent of such land does not exceed one veli (6-2/3 acres) and the right conferred on the landowner to resume his lands from the tenant for personal cultivation irrespective of whether the tenant has or has not got a single cent of land apart from the land from which he is evicted.

“It has been the declared policy of the Government to give waste lands and poramboke lands to the landless people for cultivation. But in the implementation of it, they have not been very effective. The Malabar Tenancy Act of 1951 authorized the Government to lease out waste lands, but statements have been made on the floor of this House that no steps were taken till the early part of 1954 even to authorize the Collector to lease out such lands. From this one fact, we can imagine the interest that is evinced by Government in implementing their declared policy. They have been grossly and criminally negligent and they cannot say that they have done their best to give waste lands to the landless poor. We know that at least one-fourth of the lands

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in the State are cultivable waste lands. There is so much demand for land, and still we find that the Government have not been making any appreciable progress in this matter.

"It is an elementary right of everyone to have a residence to live in, to starve and probably to die of starvation. But we know that in many places in our State, the person who resides in a house can be driven out by the owner of the house at his sweet will and pleasure, and the tenants have no safety at all. In this respect, some progress has been made in the other parts of the State, but the progress made in Malabar is negligible. Therefore, this also is a matter which requires the urgent attention of the Government. The ruling party, Congress Party, has not been tackling this problem according to its policy as is evident from the various resolutions passed by the conference of Agriculture Ministers from time to time. In fact, they only echoed the resolutions of the All-India Congress Committee which were at every stage watered down. We were given to understand some time ago that agrarian reforms were imminent, that ceilings would be fixed for the holdings and that permanency would be granted. Even to-day the Government have not made up their mind as to what should be done. At a certain stage, it was said that ceiling would be fixed for future holdings and at another stage it was said that ceilings would be fixed for the present holdings as well as the future holdings. This only shows that the Government are not very serious about agrarian reforms. Otherwise, six long years would have been more than sufficient to show their *bona fides* in implementing their declared policy.

"I wish to say a few words on a matter which has not been specifically mentioned in the resolution. We are pleading that the tenants or tillers of the soil should get a greater share of the produce not with a view to see that the tenants enjoy all the produce by themselves. The tenants must give reasonable and decent wages to agricultural labourers. Tenancy and agricultural labour are so inter-connected that we cannot separate one from the other. With the fixation of fair rent, grant of fixity of tenure and the introduction of other agrarian reforms, we must see that agricultural labourers get a decent rate of wage and adopt measures which will improve their condition.

"With these words, I support the resolution. I believe that even the Government will accept, though not the resolution, the spirit of the resolution and implement the ideas contained in it."

11-48
a.m.

SRI R. S. ARUMUGAM :—"கனம் உப தலைவர் அவர்களே, சபையில் விவாதிக்கப்பட்டு வரும் தீர்மானம் சம்பந்தமாக சில வார்த்தைகளைச் சொல்லலாம் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். விவசாய சீர்திருத்தம் சம்பந்தமாக விரைவில் சர்க்கார் ஒரு சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வரப்போகிறார்கள் என்பதை முதலில் நான் ஞாபகப்படுத்த விரும்புகிறேன். அதற்கிடையில் இந்த மாதிரியான சர்ச்சைக்கு இடமே இல்லை. அதைப் பற்றி என்னுடைய பேச்சின் கடைசியில் சொல்லலாம் என்றிருக்கிறேன். கிராமங்களிலுள்ள விவசாயிகளுக்கு நன்மைகளைச் செய்யாமல் சர்க்கார் சுமமா இருக்க முடியாது என்பதை என்னால் சொல்லாமல் இருக்க முடியாது. இந்த நாடு மனித உருவத்தைப்போல் இருக்கிறது என்று ஒப்பிட்டுக்கொண்டு விவசாயி

12th August 1954] [Sri R. S. Arumugam]

அந்த உருவத்தின் கையாக இருக்கிறான் என்பதாக வைத்துக் கொள்ளலாம். மனிதனுடைய கை சும்மி இருந்தால் அந்த மனிதனால் எந்த வேலையும் செய்ய முடியாது, அவன் சுய ஜீவியாக வாழவும் முடியாது. அந்த நிலைமையில் தான் விவசாயி இந்நாட்டில் இருக்கிறான். அதனால் விவசாயிகளை கவனிக்காவிட்டால் நாட்டிற்கு தீமைதான் விளையும் என்பது யாரும் தெரிந்து கொள்ளக்கூடிய விஷயம். அது மாத்திரம் அல்ல. கிராமங்களிலுள்ள விவசாயி இப்பொழுது அல்லலும் தொல்லைபுடும் அனுபவிக்கிறான். இந்த சபையில் நான் மாத்திரம் அல்ல, பல சந்தர்ப்பங்களில் பலர் இதைப்பற்றி சொல்லிக் கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். ஆகவே அவர்களுடைய நிலைமை மிகவும் சங்கடமான நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறது என்பதை எல்லோரும் ஒப்புக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதை கவனிக்கவேண்டியது எல்லோருடைய கடமையாக இருக்கிறது. நமக்கு வேண்டிய உணவும் விவசாயியால் தான் உண்டாக்கப் படுகிறது. அப்படி நமக்கு உண்டாக்கிக் கொடுக்கப்படும் உணவு அவனுக்கே இல்லை என்றால் அது மிகவும் பரிதாபகரமான நிலைமையாக இருக்கிறது. இதைக்கண்டு எல்லோரும் வருத்தப்பட வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. இந்த நிலைமையைக் கூடிய சீக்கிரம் கவனிக்கவேண்டியது மிக மிக அவசியம் தான் என்பதை நான் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

"அது மாத்திரம் அல்ல, பயிர் செய்யும் விவசாயி நிம்மதியாக இருக்க வேண்டும். இந்த வருஷம் விவசாயம் செய்து விட்டு நிம்மதியாக அவனும் இருந்தால் தான் அடுத்த வருஷம் அவனுக்கு நன்மை கிடைக்கும்; அவனும் இருந்தால் தான் அடுத்த வருஷம் அவனுக்கு நன்மை கிடைக்கும்; நிம்மதியாக வாழலாம். இதுவரையில் நிம்மதியாக வாழ்ந்து வந்தார்கள். இப்பொழுது அந்த நிலைமை மாறிக்கொண்டு வருகிறது. இந்த வருஷம் வெள்ளாமையிட்ட நிலம் அடுத்த வருஷம் அவனுக்கு வருமோ அல்லது வராது என்ற சந்தேகம் அவனுக்கு இப்பொழுது ஏற்பட்டு வருகிறது. இந்த எண்ணமே அவனுடைய மனதில் ஊசலாடிக்கொண்டு வருகிறது. அதனால் இரவில் அவனுக்கு தூக்கம் வருவதில்லை. அது மாத்திரம் அல்ல. ஆறு மாதங்கள் அவன் வயலில் பாடுபட்டு விட்டு அறுவடை செய்து கொண்டு வருகிற காலத்தில் நெல்லை நிலச்சுவாந்தார்கள் தன் வீட்டுக்கு எடுத்துப் போய்விடுகிறார்கள். அநேகமாக விவசாயி தன்னுடைய வீட்டிற்கு வெறும் கையாகத்தான் போக வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. இதை யாரும் மறுக்க முடியாது. ஒருவரும் மறுக்கவும் மாட்டார்கள் என்று இந்த இடத்தில் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அதோடு இந்த நாட்டிலே அடிமைத்தனம் இருக்கிறதென்றால், 11-51
அதற்குக் காரணம் நிலச்சுவாந்தார்களுக்கு விவசாயிகள் பணிந்து போகா
விட்டால், அவர்கள் சொற்படி கேளாவிட்டால், அடுத்த வருஷம் நிலம்
குத்தகைக்கு கிடையாது என்று சொல்வதுதான். அதனால் தான் அடிமைத்
தனம் இந்த நாட்டில் நிலைத்து வருகிறதென்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்
கின்றேன். அதனைப் போக்க வேண்டுமென்றால், எப்படியாவது சட்டம்
கொண்டுவரவேண்டியதுதான். இதனை சர்க்கார் உணர்ந்திருக்கிறார்கள்
என்பதை நான் சொல்லாமலிருக்க முடியவில்லை.

"இது சம்பந்தமாக, இப்பொழுது சமீபத்தில் கூட பல இடங்களில் தொல்லைகள் ஏற்படுகின்றன. அனந்தகிருஷ்ணபுரத்திலுள்ள விவசாய மக்களை நிலச்சுவாந்தார்கள் படுத்திய கெட்டுமை இலேசானதல்ல. கோர்ட் டிலே கேஸ் போட்டு, கடைசியில் ஒரு சமாதானத்திற்கு வந்த போதிலும், அடுத்த வருஷம் எப்படியாவது நிலத்தை விட்டு அப்புறப்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்ற நோக்கத்துடன் அவர்கள் இருந்து வருகிறார்கள். இதை யெல்லாம் உத்தேசித்துத் தான் நானும் இந்த இடத்திலே பல சந்தர்ப்பங்களில் சொல்லி வந்திருக்கிறேன். எந்தக் கட்சி விரும்பினாலும் சரி, விரும்பா விட்டாலும் சரி, தனிப்பட்ட நபரோ, காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியோ, கம்யூனிஸ்டுக் கட்சியோ, அல்லது சுயேட்சையாக உள்ள யாராக இருந்தாலும் சரி, இந்தச் சட்டம் நாட்டுக்குத்தேவையல்ல. கொண்டு வரவேண்டாம் என்று சொன்னாலும் அது நிற்கப்போவதில்லை. இப்பொழுது இருக்கிற சர்க்காரே கூடிய சீக்கிரம் அதைக் கொண்டுவந்துவிடும் என்று தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கின்றேன்.

12th August 1954] [Sri K. Vinayakam]

I submit that it is not proper or parliamentary procedure that any member of the ruling party should take notes of the deliberations in this House. It is incumbent on the Cabinet to see that at least one Minister is present here. So shall we suspend the sitting and adjourn to suit the convenience of the Minister? "

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—“ Only a few minutes before, the Hon. Minister for Revenue left the Chamber, and he will be returning very soon. Sri R. Krishnan will now continue his speech.”

* SRI R. KRISHNAN :—“ സർ, ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെപ്പറ്റി കോൺഗ്രസ്സ് ബെഞ്ചുകുടി ക്കിന്നുണ്ടായ വിമർശനങ്ങൾ രണ്ടുതരത്തിലാണ് : കൺ, ഇത്തരം ഒരു പ്രമേയത്തിന്റെ ആവശ്യമേ ഇല്ല; ഇത് കൃഷിക്കാരന് ഭോധകരമാണ്, ഇതുകൊണ്ട് കൃഷിക്കാരന് ഇന്ന് കിട്ടുന്ന അനുക്രമങ്ങൾപോലും ഏകത്തുകയുകയാണ് എന്നു മറ്റും. രണ്ടാമത്, ശ്രീ കാമരാജ നാടാരുടെ നേതൃത്വത്തിലുള്ള ഇന്നത്തെ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് കൃഷിക്കാരന്റെ കാര്യത്തിൽ വളരെ താല്പര്യമുള്ളതായിട്ടാണ്, അതുകൊണ്ട് ഗവണ്മെന്റുടനേ ഈ കാര്യങ്ങളെല്ലാം സാമേധ്യം ചെയ്യാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്, ആ സ്ഥിതിക്ക് ഈ പ്രമേയം അവശ്യമില്ല എന്നും മറ്റുമാണ് ഈ വിമർശനങ്ങൾ എനിക്ക് മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ സാധിക്കും. ഈ രണ്ടു തരം വിമർശനങ്ങളും പാലപ്പട്ട കൃഷിക്കാരന്റെ അനുക്രമങ്ങളെ നിഷേധിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. കടിയാന്മാരുടെ പേരിലാണ് ഇവരീവാങ്ങൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ളത്. ശ്രീ കിട്ടിയ്യൻ നായർ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി, ഈ പ്രമേയം സ്വീകരിക്കുകയെന്ന പറഞ്ഞാൽ മലബാർ കടിയാന്മാരെയും 53 (b) വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം കൃഷിക്കാരന് അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള അനുക്രമങ്ങൾപോലും ഏകത്തുകയായിത്തീർന്നു. അതാണിത്. 53 (b) വകുപ്പനുസരിച്ചുള്ള അനുക്രമങ്ങൾക്ക് എതിരാണ് ഈ പ്രമേയം എന്നാണ് അദ്ദേഹം പറയുന്നത്. 53 (b) വകുപ്പിൽ എന്നാണ് പറയുന്നത്? സ്വന്തമായി കൃഷിചെയ്യാൻ ജന്മിക്കു സാധിക്കാത്ത സ്ത്രീകളിലാൽ കൃഷിചെയ്യാനാവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന കർക്കർ പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാൻ കലക്ടർക്കു അധികാരം നൽകുന്ന ഒരു വകുപ്പാണിത്. ജന്മി നേരിട്ട കൃഷിനടത്താരദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന ചെലവു പറഞ്ഞാൽ കൃഷിക്കാർക്കു അത് കൊടുക്കാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തതും. എന്നാൽ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തിൽ പറയുന്നതോ, ശ്രമിച്ചാൽ പാലപ്പട്ട കൃഷിക്കാർക്ക് കൃഷിചെയ്യാൻ തരിശുശ്രമികൾ ചിട്ടപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നാണ്. കടിയാന്മാരുടേയും കൃഷിക്കാരുടേയും താല്പര്യങ്ങളെ തട്ടിനിർത്തേണ്ടി ഇത്തരം വാദങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നത് ഇവരുടെ പരിവാണ്. ശ്രീ കുറുത്തിരുമൻ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ എതിർത്തു മറ്റുവൻ കടിയാന്മാരുടെ പേരിലാണ്. മൊറേറോറിയം ആക്ടനുസരിച്ച് കടങ്ങൾ വീശുന്നത് ഒരു കൊല്ലത്തേക്ക് നിറുത്തിവച്ചിരിക്കണമല്ലോ. കടിയാന്മാരാണ് കടിയാന്മാർക്കു കടം കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നും അതുകൊണ്ട് മൊറേറോറിയംകൊണ്ട് കടിയാന്മാർക്കുതന്നെയാണ് ഭോഷിക്കേണ്ടതെന്നും അദ്ദേഹം പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. മാനുഷം അതാണോ? ജന്മിക്കു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടവരും പാട്ടും ബാക്കികൾക്കു മൊറേറോറിയംകൊണ്ട് നിർത്തിവെച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇതിനെയും കടിയാന്മാർ കടിയാന്മാർക്കു കൊടുക്കേണ്ട കടമെന്നാണോ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ശ്രീ കുറുത്തിരുമൻ മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നത്? മൊറേറോറിയംതന്നെ വേണ്ടില്ലാതീരുമെന്നാണ് അദ്ദേഹം പറയുന്നത്. ജന്മിത്വശാലിത്തത്തിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം അതാണെന്ന് നമുക്കു നേരത്തെ അറിയാം. മലബാറിലാണെങ്കിൽ മലബാർ കടിയാന്മാരേക്കുറിച്ചു നമുക്കു നേരത്തെ അറിയാം. മലബാർ കടിയാന്മാർക്കു നൽകിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിനെ തുരക്കുവയ്ക്കാൻ അവിടത്തെ ജന്മിമാർ പരമാവധി ശ്രമിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. മദ്രാസ് മൈക്കോടതിയിൽ അടുത്തുതന്നെ ഒരു വിധിയുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. കാനഡയ്ക്കു പന്ത്രണ്ടു കൊല്ലത്തിനുള്ളിൽ വെച്ചെടുത്തതുകാരണം കടിയാന്റെ കൈവശമുള്ള ശ്രമിച്ചിട്ടു കിട്ടുന്നതൊന്നുവശപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ട് പുറമെ മനക്കാരടെ ഒരു കേസ്സും ഇപ്പോൾ ഹയർ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുകയാണ്. അ കേസ്സു കോടതിയിൽ വളരെ പ്രമാണമായിട്ടാണ് നടന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നത്. പോലീസിന്റെ ഇടവെടൻ കടിയാനെതിരായി എപ്പോഴുമുണ്ടാകുന്നുണ്ട്. C.T.P.C. 145-ാം വകുപ്പു പോലീസ് കടിയാനെതിരായി പ്രയോഗിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. ഉദാഹരണങ്ങൾ എത്രവേണമെങ്കിലും പറയാൻ സാധിക്കും. എന്റെ സ്വന്തം താല്പര്യം

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Sir, I rise on a point of order. May I know whether any Minister is attending to what is going on in this House? ”

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—“The Council meeting also is going on to-day, and the Ministers have to be there also.”

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ We are not concerned with what is happening outside. Who is taking notes of the points raised in the course of the discussion? ”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“ We are taking notes.”

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ May I say that Sri R. V. Swaminathan is not a Minister yet in spite of his manoeuvres?

[Sri R. Krishnan] [12th August 1954]

കോയ പാലക്കാട് ആയുഷാട എന്ന ചിലേജിൽ വഗ്ഗീസ് എന്ന ഒരു ഭ്രൂടടമസ്ഥൻ അപ്പായി എന്ന കുടിയായ ഒരു കൃഷിക്കാരിയെ വേണ്ടി പലതരത്തിൽ ശ്രമങ്ങൾ നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. ജന്മി കൃഷിക്കൊടുക്കുന്ന സാലത്ത് കടിയോടെ പലരായേറുന്നതാണ്. ജന്മിയുടെ വാദം, ഇതു സമ്പന്നിച്ച് സാധാരണക്കാർക്കു നൽകേണ്ടതാണ് എന്നാണ് പോലീസ് റിപ്പോർട്ട്. ജന്മി കോടതിയിൽ പോയി നിരോധന ഉത്തരവ് സമ്പാദിച്ചിരിക്കുകയാണ്. ദുർദ്ദഹമുള്ള നാമുത്തര എന്നൊരു കുടിയായൻ പേരിലും കേലി എന്നൊരു കുടിയായൻ പേരിലും ഇത്തരം കേസുകളുണ്ട്. കേലിയെ പോലീസ് സ്റ്റേഷനിൽ വരുത്തി നിർബന്ധിച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞു വാങ്ങിയതായി ആക്ഷേപമുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. ജന്മിയെ പോലീസ് അറസ്റ്റ് ചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടു പോകുന്നതെങ്കിലും അന്വേഷണവും കടിയായന്മാർക്കു മോഹകരമായ വിധത്തിലും ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊണ്ടു പോകുകയാണ്. പലവർ കടിയായ നിയമപ്രകാരം കടിയായ നൽകിയിരിക്കുന്ന ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾക്കു എതിരാണ് ഈ പ്രശ്നമെന്നു ശ്രീ കൃഷ്ണൻ നായർ പറയുന്നു. അതു ഏതുതരത്തിലാണെന്ന് എനിക്ക് മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നില്ല. എഴുപത്തഞ്ച് ശതമാനം വാരു കൃഷിക്കാർക്ക് കൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണ് പ്രദേശത്തിൽ പറയുന്നതും, 25 വർ കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ വിനിയോഗിച്ച കോടതിയുടെതിന്റെ 50 ശതമാനം എന്നാണ് മലബാർ കടിയായ നിയമത്തിലെ വ്യവസ്ഥ. ഇതിനുള്ള ഈ പ്രശ്നം, മലബാർ കടിയായ നിയമപ്രകാരമുള്ള ആനുകൂല്യത്തെ എടുത്തുകൊള്ളുകയാണെന്ന് വാദിക്കുന്നതിന്റെ അർത്ഥം എനിക്ക് മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നില്ല.

"പ്രമേയത്തിലടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്ന മറ്റു വ്യവസ്ഥകളും കൃഷിക്കാരന്റെ നന്മയ്ക്കു അനുബദ്ധമാണ്. പ്രമേയത്തിന്നു ചില ഭേദഗതികളും ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. തക്കാടി കടങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും മറ്റുമുള്ള ഭേദഗതികളുണ്ട്. പ്രമോദയാചാരുരൻ ഈ ഭേദഗതികൾ സ്വീകരിക്കുമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. രാജാവിനെ കടങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഇവിടെ ധാരാളം ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്റെ സ്മരണ അഭാവം ചെയ്തു പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ, ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടു കഴിയുമ്പോഴൊക്കെയും തക്കാടി കടങ്ങൾ കിട്ടിയിട്ടില്ല. നാകനൽ എക്സിസിറ്റന്റ് കൺസ്റ്റ്രക്ഷൻ കമ്മീഷണറിനോടു ചോദ്യം ചെയ്തപ്പോൾ പത്തുപത്തു പറയുന്നത്, മുപ്പതു മുപ്പിക പണമായിട്ടും തൊണ്ണൂറു മുപ്പിക വരുമായിട്ടും ഹർജി കൊടുക്കാനാണ് ഏല്പാടെന്നു പറയുന്നത്. ഈ പറയുന്ന സമുദായം ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടവർക്കും കൊടുത്തതായി എനിക്കറിവില്ല. പത്തുപത്തുനിന്ന് ലക്ഷക്കണക്കിനു മുപ്പികയും അമ്പലക്ഷികിട്ടു ആകാം കൊടുത്തിട്ടില്ല. ഏല്പാട് ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു പറയുന്നത് കാണുന്നതല്ലാതെ കടം ആകാം കിട്ടാറില്ല. ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച ശ്രീ C. M. K. നമ്പിശൻ കലക്ടറെ സമീപിച്ചു അന്വേഷിച്ചതിൽ പണമില്ലെന്നാണ് മറുപടി കിട്ടിയത്. എന്തിനാണ് നാട്ടുകാരെ കബളിപ്പിക്കാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഇങ്ങിനെ ചില പ്രസ്താവനകളാണെന്നതാണ് ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നത്. ഈ പ്രമേയത്തിൽ ചിലർ വാദിക്കുന്നതുപോലെ കൃഷിക്കാരന്റെ താല്പര്യങ്ങൾക്കെതിരായിട്ടുള്ള യാതൊന്നും അടങ്ങിയിട്ടില്ല. കൃഷിക്കാരന്റെയും കടിയന്മാരുടെയും താല്പര്യങ്ങളെ കരുതുന്ന ആരും ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ സമ്പൂർണ്ണം പിന്തുണയ്ക്കുമെന്നു എനിക്കുറപ്പുണ്ട്. ധാരാളമായി ഭൂമിക്കൈവം ചെയ്യുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ജന്മിമാരുണ്ട്. അതേ സമയം കടിപാക്കാൻ പോലും സ്ഥലമില്ലാത്ത പാവപ്പെട്ട ആളുകളും ധാരാളമുണ്ട്. ജന്മിമാരിൽ നിന്നു ആ ഭൂമികൾ എടുത്തു പാവപ്പെട്ട കൃഷിക്കാർക്ക് നൽകണം. ഈ രാജ്യത്തു തനിച്ചുള്ളവർക്കും ധാരാളം കിട്ടാറുണ്ട്. കുറെയല്ലാം ജന്മിമാരുടെ കൈയിലാണ്; ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ കൈയിലും കുറെയിരിപ്പുണ്ട്. അതല്ലാതെ മറ്റൊരാൾക്കും കൈ കൊടുക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ ദാരിദ്ര്യത്തിന്നും ദാരിദ്ര്യ ക്ഷീണത്തിലാക്കുകയും കൊടുക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ ദാരിദ്ര്യത്തിന്നും ദാരിദ്ര്യ ക്ഷീണത്തിലാക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന പരിഹാസമായിരിക്കും. എന്റെ അഭ്യർത്ഥനയെ പറ്റിയായിട്ടാണ് മുതൽ കുറവ് വരെ റോഡിന്നു ഇരുപതു ശതമാനം ജമീനുകളുടെ കൈയിൽ ധാരാളം ഭൂമികൾ കിട്ടാറുണ്ട്. അതല്ലാം എടുത്തു കൃഷിക്കാർക്ക് കൊടുക്കാൻ ഈ പ്രമേയം കൊണ്ടു സാധിക്കും. ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ ശക്തിയായി പിന്തുണയ്ക്കുന്നു."

* SRI A. RATNAM :— “ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இன்று தோழர்கள், கே. வி. ராமசாமி, மதனகோபால், ராமலிங்கம் கொண்டு வந்த இந்தப் பிரேரணையை முழுமனதுடன் ஆதரிக்கும் நோக்கத்துடன் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். முதன்முதலாக இந்த

12th August 1954] [Sri A. Ratnam]

நாட்டில் யார் நிலத்தைப்பண்படுத்தி, உரமிட்டு, உழுது பயிர்களை உருவாக்கி இந்த நாட்டிலுள்ள மக்களுக்கு உண்ண உணவளிக்கிறார்களோ அவர்கள் தான் இந்த நாட்டிலே பெரும் ஜனத்தொகையாக பரிணமித்து வருகிறார்கள். அவர்கள்தான் ஜனசமூகத்தில் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டு, ஜனசமூகத்தில் புறக்கணிக்கப்பட்டு, இந்த நாட்டு மக்களாலேயே தாழ்ந்த நிலையில் தள்ளப்பட்டு மிகவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டு விவசாயம் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். இன்று வாழ்க்கைக் கூலிகளாகவும், நிம்மில் இல்லாதது, குத்தக் குடிசையின்றி தங்கள் வாழ்க்கையை நடத்திவருகிறார்கள். இந்த மாந்திரியான சர்க்கேடான நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்களேயொழிய, அவர்களின் வாழ்க்கை உயர்வதற்கு இந்த அரசாங்கம் எவ்விதமான நடவடிக்கையும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை. இந்தப் பெருவாரியான மக்களைத்தான் அடிமைகளாகவும், கூலிகளாகவும் இங்குள்ள பெரும் நிலச்சுவாந்தார்களும், ஜமீன்தார்களும் மிகவும் நியாயமற்ற முறையில் பல தொல்லைக்குள்ளாக்குகிறார்கள். உழைத்து உழைத்து உருக்குலையும் இந்த மக்களை தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களாகவும், நீச்சர்களாகவும், பஞ்சமர்களாகவும், ஒதுக்கித் தள்ளி, மிகக் கேவலமான நிலையில் வைத்துள்ளார்கள்.

“ நம் நாட்டில் ஏராளமான நிலங்களிருந்தும், இவர்களுக்கு ஒரு செண்டு நிலம் கூட இல்லாமல் வெளியேற்றப்படுகிறார்கள். இந்த நாட்டில் சட்டத்தின் மூலமாக நிலச்சுவாந்தார்கள் ஏழைகளை அடக்கி ஒடுக்கப் பார்க்கிறார்கள். பரஸ்பர நம்பிக்கையுடன் தங்களுடைய ஆட்களை நடத்தக் கூடிய நிலைச்சுவாந்தார்கள் இல்லை. எனவேதான் நிமீவில்லாத ஏழைகளுக்கு சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக புறம்போக்கு நிலங்களை இலவசமாக ஜாரி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கூறுகின்றோம். ஆகையால்தான் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை ஆதரிக்கிறேன். தோழர் கருத்திருமன் போன்றவர்கள் பெரும் நிலச்சுவாந்தார்களுக்கு ஆதரவுகாட்டும் தன்மையிலே பேசியிருக்கிறார்களே தவிர என்போன்ற ஏழைக்குடும்பத்தில் பிறந்திருக்கும் விவசாயிகளைப்பற்றி புரிந்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை.”

SRI P. G. KARUTHIRUMAN:—"I rise on a point of order, sir, தோழர் ரத்தினம் என்னைத் தவறாக நினைக்கிறார். எல்லோருடைய நிலைமைகளையும் புரிந்துகொண்டுதான் பேசுகிறேன்."

*SRI A. RATNAM:—“ கனம் உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, நாடு சமீபச் சம் அடைவதற்கும் நாட்டில் உணவுப் பொருள் அதிகமாக உற்பத்தி ஆவதற்காகவும் சாதகமாக இந்த தீர்மானம் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதைப் பற்றி விளக்கம் தெரிவிக்கும்போது கனம் தோழர் அவர்களுடைய பெயரைக் குறிப்பிட்டேன். அவருடைய பெயரை பெயர்க்காகக் குறிப்பிட்டேனே யொழிய வேறு விதமாக இல்லை என்பதை சமாதானமாகச் சொல்லிக் கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

“இப்பொழுது கிராமங்களில் பார்த்தால் குத்தகைக்காரர்களும்கூட பெரும் நிலச் சொந்தக்காரர்களும் தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். கணக்கிட்டுப் பார்த்தால் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான ஏக்கர் நிலங்கள் அவர்கள் கையில் தானிருக்கின்றன. அப்படி ஒன்றிரண்டு பேர்கள் கிராமங்களில் இருந்தாலும் அவர்களிடம் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான ரூபெம்பங்கள் அடிமைகளாக இருக்கின்றார்கள். அத்தனைக் குடும்பங்களும் அவர்களிடம் விவசாயம் செய்து விவசாயக் கூலி வாங்கி ஜீவிக்க வேண்டிய நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படிப்பட்டவர்தான் பெரும் ஜனத்தொகை கொண்டவர்களாக இருக்கின்றார்கள். அவர்கள் தான் விவசாயம் செய்து நிலங்களை பண்படுத்துகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் தான் நிலத்தை உழுது பண்படுத்தி அரை வயிற்றுக்காவது உணவு கிடைக்காதா என்று பாடுபடுகிறார்கள். அந்தக் காலத்தில் அதாவது வெள்ளைக்காரன் காலத்தில் ஒரு படி அரிசி நாலணவாக இருந்தது. ஆனால் இன்று ஒரு படி அரிசி ஒரு ரூபாய்க்குக் கூட வாங்க முடியாமல் இருக்கிறது. அப்பொழுது கூலி நாலணைகிடைத்து வந்ததென்றால் இப்பொழுது இரண்டு ரூபாய்கள் இருந்தால் ஒழிய கூலியை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள முடியாது. இந்த நிலைமையில் விவசாயிகள் நன்றாக பயிர் செய்து கூலி கேட்டால் பெரும் நிலக்காரர்கள் விவசாயிகளுக்கு சரியான கூலி கொடுப்பதற்குக் கூட பின் வாங்கு

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[Sri A. Ratnam] [12th August 1954]

கிராமங்கள். அந்த நிலைமையில் ஒன்றிப்பட்டு ரூபாயாகிலும் வருமானம் வந்தாலும் அதை வாங்கி நல்லுடைய குடும்பங்களை காப்பாற்றலாம் என்ற நிலைமையில் விவசாயிகள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அதை வாங்கிக் கொண்டு கஞ்சி போன்ற ஆகாரத்தையாவது உட்கொள்ளலாம் என்று வாங்கிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். விவசாயிகள் பாடபோய் வேண்டும் என்று ஆசைப்படவில்லை. நிலங்கள் வாங்குவதற்குப் ஆசைப்படவில்லை. நிலச்சுவாந்தார்கள் போல் ஆகவேண்டும் என்றும் ஆசைப்படவில்லை என்பதை குறிப்பிட ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். அவர்களைப் பற்றி பேசுவதாக இருந்தால் மணிக்கணக்காக பேசலாம். ஆனால் நேரம் இல்லாததால் சிலவற்றை மட்டும் சொல்லலாம் என்றிருக்கிறேன். மணிக்கணக்காக பேசினாலும்கூட அவர்களுடைய குறைகளை நீக்கமுடியாது. கிராமங்களில் அவர்கள் நிரந்தரமாக வாழவேண்டும், நிரந்தரமாக அவர்கள் விவசாயம் செய்யவேண்டும், நிரந்தரமாக அவர்கள் கிராமங்களில் வாழக்கையை நடத்த வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அவர்கள் கூலி வாங்கி பிழைக்க வேண்டியதாகத்தானிருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் உயர்ந்த வாழ்வு வாழவேண்டும் என்று விரும்பவில்லை. எதோ பிறந்து விட்டோம், இருக்கும் வரையிலாவது அரை வயிற்றுக்கு உணவு சாப்பிட்டுவிட்டு இருக்கவேண்டும் என்று எண்ணம் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் அவர்கள். அதற்கு வேண்டித் தான் அவர்கள் பாடுபடுகிறார்கள், காபிக்கு சர்க்கரை வேண்டும் என்று அவர்கள் ஆசைப்படவில்லை. அவர்களுக்குக் கூழ் கிடைத்தாலும் போதும் என்று தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த நிலைமையில் தான் விவசாய மக்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் பிற்படுத்தப்பட்டவர்களாகவும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களாகவும் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் தான் நாட்டில் நூறுக்கு 95 பேர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் தான் பெரும் ஜனத்தொகையாக இருக்கிறார்கள். ஒரு சில மக்கள் தான் விவசாய மக்கள் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு ஆயிரம், இரண்டாயிரம், ஐந்தாயிரம் ஏக்கர் நிலங்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு உழுது பயிரிடாமல் நிலங்களை பார்வையிடுவதற்குக் கூட லாயக்கில்லாத நிலையில் இருந்து கொண்டு தொந்தரையை பெருக்க வைத்துக்கொண்டு பாடபோய் வாழ்க்கையை நடத்திக்கொண்டு ஆட்சியை கையில் பிடித்துக்கொண்டு விவசாயிகளுடைய கூலியைக் குறைக்க நினைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். உண்மையாகவே அந்த நிலச்சுவாந்தார்கள் ஜனத்தொகை அதிகமாக உள்ள மக்கள் வாழ்வதற்கு எதிராக இருக்கிறார்களே தவிர வேறு ஒன்றுமில்லை. அவர்கள்தான் நாட்டின் விரோதிகள், அவர்கள் தான் ஜனசமூகத்தின் விரோதிகள், அவர்கள் இந்த நாட்டை குட்டிக்கவராக ஆக்கிக்கொண்டிருக்கும் நாட்டின் விரோதிகள் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். அந்நிய ஆட்சி காலத்திலிருந்து சரியான கூலி வேண்டும் என்று போராடினோம். விவசாயம் செய்து நல்ல வாழ்க்கை நடத்த வேண்டும் என்று போராடினோம். அதன் பிறகு சுயராஜ்யம் பெற்றோம். அதற்குத்தான் நாம் போராடினோம். ஆனால் ஒரு சிலர் கிராமங்களில் இருந்து கொண்டு தாங்கள் தான் விவசாயி என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு செய்கிற காரியங்கள் மிக மிக மோசமாக இருக்கிறது. அதனால் விவசாயிகளுக்கு நிரந்தரமாக பயிர் செய்ய நிலங்களை அளிக்க வேண்டும். இந்த விவசாயிகள் தகுதியாக வாழ்வதற்கு அந்த நிலச்சுவாந்தார்களுக்கு மனது கிடையாது. அதனால் விவசாயிகளுக்கு நிரந்தரமான குத்தகை பாத்தியம் அளிப்பது மிகவும் அவசியமாகவும் அவசரமாகவும் இருக்கிறது. அதனால் இந்த தீர்மானத்தை வற்புறுத்தி அதை ஆதரிக்கிறேன். இரண்டாவதாக,

*SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே அடியேன் இந்தப் பிரச்சினையைப் பற்றி தமிழில் பேசுவதற்கு அனுமதி கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“இன்று இங்கு கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கும் தீர்மானத்தை முழு மனதுடன் ஆதரிக்கிறேன். பொதுவான கருத்துக்களை எடுத்துச் சொல்லுவதை விட குறிப்பிட்ட ஒரு விஷயத்தைப் பற்றி அதாவது செங்கற்பட்டு மாவட்டத்தில் நடந்த ஒரு நிகழ்ச்சியைப் பற்றி ஒன்றிப்பட்டு கருத்துக்களை விளக்குகிறேன்.

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DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“Let the hon. Member be brief. He has got only five minutes more.”

*SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“இன்னும் பத்து நிமிஷங்கள் கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஜமீந்தார்களை ஒழித்து விட்டோம் என்று சட்டத்தை இயற்றி அதை புஸ்தக ரூபமாக போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் செங்கற்பட்டு மாவட்டத்தில் இப்பொழுது குட்டி ஜமீந்தார்கள் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு நஷ்டஈடு கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் அரசாங்கத்தினிடமிருந்து நஷ்டஈடு வாங்கிக்கொண்டும் அவர்கள் அங்கு தர்பார் நடத்திக் கொண்டும் வருகிறார்கள். மொடையூர், வெள்ளான் பந்தல், வழதூர் முதலிய இடங்களில் பொதுவாக பெரியவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் ஜமீந்தார்கள் என்று நஷ்டஈடு கொடுக்கப்பட்டது. அவர்கள் நஷ்டஈடு வாங்கியதோடு அவர்களுடைய குடும்பத்திலுள்ள உறவினர்களுக்கும் தம்பிகளுக்கும் நிலங்களை பிரித்துக் கொடுத்துவிட்டு அவர்கள் பேரில் பட்டாக்களையும் மாற்றி விட்டார்கள். அப்படி ஜமீந்தார்களை ஒழித்தாலும் கூட இன்னும் அங்குள்ள விவசாயிகள் அவர்களுடைய பிடிப்பிலிருந்து அகலவில்லை. அங்கு ஒரு ஏக்கருக்கு பத்து ரூபாய் என்று அரசாங்கம் வசூலிக்கிறது. இது வரையில் பத்து ரூபாயாக வசூலித்து வருகிறார்கள். அதே ஏக்கருக்கு அவர்கள் குடியினிடமிருந்து சாகுபடி செய்வதற்கு என்று பத்து கலம் நெல் வாங்குகிறார்கள். ஒரு கலம் நெல் குறைந்தது பத்து ரூபாய்க்கு விற்பனையாகும் பத்து கலத்திற்கு நூறு ரூபாய் கிடைக்கிறது அந்த குட்டி ஜமீந்தார்களுக்கு. ஆனால் அவர்கள் அரசாங்கத்திற்குக் கொடுப்பது பத்து ரூபாய்தான்.

“அது மட்டும் அல்ல. அங்கு வெற்றிலைத் தோட்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அதை குத்தகைக்கு விட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதன் மூலம் அந்த ஜமீந்தார்கள் அரசாங்கத்திற்குக் கொடுப்பது பத்து ரூபாய் தான். ஆனால் அந்த வெற்றிலைத் தோட்டத்திலிருந்து ஒரு ஏக்கருக்கு வழதூரில் ரூ. 500-க்கு மேல் வசூலாகிறது. இப்படி பெருத்த தொகையை பெற்றுக் கொண்டு அந்த ஜமீந்தார்கள் அரசாங்கத்திற்குக் கொடுப்பது பத்து ரூபாய் தான். இப்படி ஒரு ஏக்கருக்கு வழதூரில் நூறு முதல் ஐந்து ரூபாய் வரையில் அவர்களுக்கு வருமானம் வருகிறது.

“அத்துடன் இந்த நிலச்சுவாந்தார்கள் குடியானவர்களிடமிருந்து ஏக போக பாகம் என்றும் மேல் வாரம் குடிவாரம் என்றும் வசூல் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். அதாவது நிலங்கள் அவர்களுக்குத் தான் சொந்தம் என்று அப்படி வசூல் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். இப்படி பல கிராமங்களில் நடந்து கொண்டு வருகிறது. ஆனால் குடியானவர்கள் நிலங்களுக்கு உரம் போடவேண்டும், மற்றும் பல காரியங்களைச் செய்ய வேண்டும். மற்ற பொருள்களை யெல்லாம் குடியானவர்கள் தான் வாங்கிப்போடவேண்டும். அதற்குப் பதிலாக குடியானவர்களுக்கு அமிஞ்சிக் கூலி என்று கொஞ்சம் ஊதியம் கொடுக்கிறார்களே தவிர மற்றவைகளை யெல்லாம் நிலச்சுவாந்தார்கள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். குடியானவன் தான் உழ வேண்டும். இவ்விதம் செங்கற்பட்டு மாவட்டத்தில் நடக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது ஜமீந்தார்களுக்கு பட்டா செய்யப்பட்டிருப்பது 35 ஏக்கர்கள் தான். ரினியூ ரிகார்டுகளைப் பார்த்தால் 35 ஏக்கர் என்று தான் இருக்கும். ஆனால் அவர்கள் அனுபவத்தில் இருப்பதைப் பார்த்தால் 500 ஏக்கர்கள் இருக்கும். அவைகள் எப்படி வந்தது என்றால் புரம்போக்கு நிலங்களை எடுத்து காடு கரம்பைகளை எடுத்து சீர்திருத்தம் செய்யச் சொல்லிவிட்டு ஏழை விவசாயி இரண்டு மூன்று வருஷங்கள் அனுபவித்த பிறகு அவைகளை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். இதற்குக் கணக்கு என்பது கிடையாது. முதலில் விவசாயிக்கு ஆசை வார்த்தைக் காட்டி விட்டு பின்னாடி அவைகளை எடுத்துக்கொள்வதாக இருக்கிறது. அவ்விதம் எடுத்துக் கொள்வதை விவசாயி மறுக்கவும் முடியாது. ஏனென்றால் ஏற்கெனவே அவனிடம் இருக்கும் நிலத்தை பிடுங்கிக் கொண்டு விடுவானோ என்ற பயம் விவசாயினிடம் இருக்கிறது. அதற்காகவே அவன் அந்த நிலங்களை

[Sri K. Vinayakam] [12th August 1954]

விட்டுக் கொடுக்கவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் அந்த நிலச்சுவான்தார்பேரில் சொந்தமாக இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலம் 35 ஏக்கர்கள் தான். ஆனால் அவன் அனுபவத்தில் இருப்பது 500 ஏக்கர்களாக இருக்கும். இவைகளை திருக்கழுஞ்ஞம், வழுவூர் கிராமங்களில் பார்க்கலாம். இவ்விதம் 500 ஏக்கர் நிலம் அவர் சொந்தத்தில் இருக்கிறது. அதற்கு ஒரு ரிகார்டும் கிடையாது. அவைகள் எப்படி வந்தது என்று கேட்டால் அவைகள் எப்படியோ வந்தது. யாரோ கொடுத்தார்கள் அவைகளுக்கு முச்சலிகா கிடையாது என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அதனால் பல குடியானவர்கள் அவர்களுக்கு அடிமைகளாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அதை மாற்றவே முடியாமல் இருக்கிறது. கனம் ரிவினியூ மந்திரி அவர்களை நேரில் கண்டு இதை எடுத்து விளக்கினேன். அவரையும் கிராமத்திற்கு வந்து பார்க்கும்படி மன்றாடிக் கேட்டுக் கொண்டேன். கலெக்டர் மூலமாக ஏதாவது ஒரு முடிவுக்கு வரவேண்டும் என்றும் சொன்னேன். ஆனால் அவைகளுக்கு தஸ்தாவேஜை கிடையாது. ஆனால் புரம்போக்கு நிலங்களை எடுத்து தன் சொந்தமாக்கிக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். 'It is a criminal action'. இவ்விதம் இந்நாட்டில் செய்ய அனுமதிக்கக் கூடாது. இவ்விதம் நிலச்சுவான்தாரர்கள் செய்வதை தடுக்க வேண்டும்.

12-20 p.m. "மதுராந்தகம் தாலுகாவிலுள்ள சித்தானூர் என்ற கிராமத்திலுள்ள குடிமக்கள் தமக்கு வேண்டிய குடிசைகள் போட்டுக்கொள்வதற்கு இடமில்லாமல் தவிக்கிறார்கள். புரம்போக்கு நிலத்தில் குடிசைகள் போட்டுக் கொள்ளும்போது, உயர்ந்த இனத்தவர்கள்—நாயுடுகள், ரெட்டியார்கள், முதலியார்கள் என்று சொல்லக்கூடிய பணக்காரர்கள்—அதை அனுமதிக்க மறுக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் குடிசை போட்டுக்கொள்வதைத் தடை செய்கிறார்கள். பணக்காரர்களுக்கு இருக்கும் மட்டும் மந்தைகள் தங்குவதற்கு இடம் வேண்டும், ஆகவே ஏழை மக்கள் குடிசைகள் போட்டுக் கொள்ளக் கூடாது என்று அவர்கள் சொல்கிறார்கள். மனிதர்கள் குடிசைகள் போட்டுக் கொண்டு தங்குவதற்கு இடமில்லாமல் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள்; அதற்கு இடம் வேண்டுமென்று கேட்கிறார்கள். அதற்காக அரசாங்கத்திற்குச் சொந்தமான நிலங்களில் குடிசை போட்டுக்கொள்வதற்கு அனுமதிக்கவேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கத்திற்கு மனு போட்டால், 'இந்தப் புரம்போக்கு நிலம் எங்களுக்கு மாடு தங்குவதற்கும் ஓய்வு எடுத்துக்கொள்வதற்கும் வேண்டியிருக்கிறது' என்று தடை செய்கிறார்கள். இவ்விதமாக சர்க்காருக்கு அங்குள்ள பணக்காரர்கள் objection petition போடுகிறார்கள். இதை ஆராய்ச்சி செய்து ஏழைகளுக்கு உதவி செய்வதற்கு வழியில்லை. ஆறு ஆண்டு காலமாக இது விஷயமாக கலெக்டர் ஒரு முடிவுக்கும் வராமலிருப்பதால் ஏழை மக்கள் மிகவும் அவதிப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

"மடலிளாக்கத்தில் இறைவனுக்குச் சொந்தமான நிலம் இருக்கிறது. யார் அந்த நிலத்தைப் பரிபாலிக்கிறார்கள் என்றால், அங்குள்ள பணக்காரர் தான். தர்மகர்த்தா என்ற முறையில் கோவிலுக்குச் சொந்தமான நிலங்களை சாகுபடி செய்வதற்காக விவசாயிகளுக்கு குத்தகைக்கு விட்டு, அதிகமான குத்தகைப்பணத்தை விவசாயிகளிடமிருந்து வாங்குகிறார்கள். அந்தப் பணத்தை கோவிலுக்கு அர்ப்பணம் செய்கிறார், அல்லது வேறு யாருக்காவது அர்ப்பணம் செய்கிறார் என்பது அந்த ஆண்டவனுக்குத்தான் தெரியும். அந்த அநீதியை அங்குள்ள மக்கள் ஏதாவது எதிர்த்துக்கேட்டால் நிலம் அவனிடமிருந்து வாங்கப்பட்டு வேறொருவனுக்கு கொடுக்கப்படுவதும் என்று பயமுறுத்தப்படுகிறார்கள். அங்குள்ள கோவிலின் தர்மகர்த்தாவுக்கு திருக்கழுஞ்ஞத்தில் ஒரு வைப்பாட்டி இருக்கிறார்."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"You should not refer to the private lives of individuals."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"It is nothing unconstitutional. What I say is quite parliamentary, Sir."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"Hon. Members should not talk about activities of persons in their private capacity."

12th August 1954]

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"அவர் செய்கிற ஒரு ஏகாதிபத்திய செய்கையைத்தான் எடுத்துக்காட்டுகிறேன். திருக்கழுஞ்ஞத்தில் உள்ள அவருடைய வைப்பாட்டிக்கு பூ எடுத்துக்கொண்டுபோக வேண்டுமென்று ஒரு சாதாரண விவசாயியைக் கட்டளை இட்டால் அவன் அப்படிச் செய்யவேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்துவந்தால்தான் அந்த விவசாயிக்கு கோவில் நிலம் குத்தகைக்குத் தரப்படும். இந்த அநீதியை எடுத்துச்சொல்வதற்குக்கூட உரிமையில்லாத நிலையில் இந்தச் சபையில் அங்கத்தினர்கள் இருப்பது தவறு என்று நினைக்கிறேன். ஏன் இந்த நிகழ்ச்சியை எடுத்துச் சொல்கிறேனென்றால், ஏழை மக்களுக்காகப் பாடுபடுகிறோம் என்று சொல்லக்கூடிய சர்க்கார் ஏழை மக்கள் தங்குவதற்குக்கூட வழிசெய்யாமல் இருக்கிறார்களே என்பதற்காகத் தான் சொல்கிறேன். எதையாவது குறிப்பிட்டுச் சொல்லும்போது, சர்க்கார்க் கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள், 'விரிவான ஒரு சட்டம் (Comprehensive Legislation) கொண்டுவரப்போகிறோம்' என்று பொருத்திருங்கள், வேதனையை இன்னும் கொஞ்ச நாள்கள் சகித்துக்கொண்டிருங்கள், விரிவான ஒரு மசோதா கொண்டுவருகிறோம், அதன் மூலமாக நாட்டிலுள்ள பிணி, தொல்லை, அவதி எல்லாம் மாறிவிடும்' என்ற ரீதியில் சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்களேயொழிய, ஏதாவது ஒரு concrete proposal-ஐக் கொண்டுவர பயப்படுகிறார்கள். இப்படிப்பட்ட பிற்போக்கான நிலைமை இருப்பதைக்கண்டுதான் நாங்கள் வருந்துகிறோம்."

"அரசாங்கம் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவருவதற்குமுன்னால், ஆங்காங்கு குறிப்பிட்ட நிகழ்ச்சிகளைக் கண்டறியும்படி அவர்கள் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களை விட்டு ஆராய்ந்துபார்த்து, அந்தத் தொல்லைகளைத் தீர்ப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய விரிந்த மனப்பான்மை அவர்களுக்கு இல்லையே என்று எடுத்துச்சொல்வ வேண்டியிருக்கிறது."

"இப்பொழுது குறிப்பிட்டதைப்போன்ற நிகழ்ச்சிகள் பல கிராமங்களில் நடக்கின்றன. நம்புவதற்கு சர்க்காருக்கு உள்ளம் இல்லையென்றால் நேரில் அங்கு போய்ப் பார்த்தால் உண்மை விளங்கும். நான் சொல்வதை மந்திரி கள் சந்தேகித்தால் அங்கு நேரில் என்னுடன் வந்து பார்த்தால் தெரியும். இந்தச் சபையில் இருக்கும் அங்கத்தினர்களின் அனுபவத்திலிருந்தே இவைகளைப் புரிந்துகொள்ளமுடியும். ஆகவே, இப்படிப்பட்ட அவல நிலைமையைப் போக்குவதற்கு அங்கத்தினர்களாகிய நாம் பாடுபடவேண்டும். வெளியில் நடக்கும் அட்டேழியங்களையும் அக்கிரமங்களையும் இந்த சட்ட சபையில் எழுப்பினால், அந்த அக்கிரமங்களைச் செய்பவர்கள் தங்களுடைய அக்கிரமமான காரியங்கள் சட்டசபையில் அம்பலப்படுத்தப்பட்டுவிடுமோ என்று அச்சப்பட்டு அப்படிப்பட்ட காரியங்களைச் செய்யாமலிருக்க முடியும். அதற்காகத்தான் இதை நான் எடுத்துச் சொல்கின்றேன்."

"இப்பொழுது கொண்டுவரப்பட்ட தீர்மானத்தில் ஐந்தாறு அம்சங்கள் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அதிலே எனக்குத் தோன்றுகிற கருத்து இது தான்: ஏழை மக்கள் வசிப்பதற்காக வீடு கட்டிக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று மனை கேட்டால், அந்த கிராமத்திலுள்ள மற்ற பணக்காரர்கள், அதற்குக் குந்தகம் விளைவிக்காமல், தடை மனுக்கள் சர்க்காருக்குப் போடாமல் இருக்கவேண்டும். அப்படி அவர்கள் தடை மனுக்கள் போட்டாலும், சர்க்கார் அவைகளைப் புறக்கணித்துவிட்டு, நியாயமான முறையில் இந்தப் பிரச்சினையைத் தீர்ப்பதற்கு நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டும். வீட்டு மனை வேண்டுமென்று கேட்போருக்கு நிலம் வழங்கப்படவேண்டும். இது மிகவும் முக்கியமாக கவனிக்கப்படவேண்டியது."

"விவசாயிகள் இன்றைக்கு அமைதியின்றி இருக்கின்றார்கள். கிராமங்களில் அவர்கள் பல கஷ்டங்களை அனுபவித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதாவது agrarian unrest ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் இன்று ஒருகட்டுக்கு அடங்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். எங்களைப்போன்ற சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்கள் சொல்வதைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு அவர்கள் அமைதியாக இருக்கிறார்கள். பெருத்த கொந்தளிப்பில் இருக்கக்கூடிய அவர்கள் கட்டுக்கு மீறிப் போகாமல் இருப்பதற்கு ஒரு விரிவான சட்டம் கொண்டுவரப்போகிறோம் என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். விரிவான சட்டம் கொண்டுவருவதற்கு முன்னால் உடனடியாகச் செய்வது

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என்னவென்றால், அப்போதைக்கப்போது மந்திரிகளுக்கு வரும் பிரச்சனைகளை யெல்லாம் ஆராய்ந்து பார்த்து அவைகளுக்கு நிவாரணம் தேடுவது தான் அரசாங்கத்தினுடைய நோக்கமாக இருக்கவேண்டும். அவைகளை எடுத்துச் சொல்வதற்கு சட்டசபையில்கூட அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு உரிமையிலில்லையென்றால், ஜனநாயகம் என்பது சந்தேகிக்கவேண்டிய விஷயமாக இருக்கிறது.

“இப்பொழுது சபை முன் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கும் தீர்மானமானது நிரந்தரமான குடிவார பாத்தியதையை வழங்கவும், நிலமில்லாத ஏழைகளுக்கு சர்க்கார் புறம்போக்கு நிலங்களை இலவசமாக வழங்கவும், இன்னும் பல முக்கியமான ஏழை மக்களுடைய பிரச்சனைகளைத் தீர்க்கக்கூடியனவாகவும் இருக்கின்றன. கிராமங்களில் விவசாயிகள் மிராசுதார்களிடத்தில் படும் அவஸ்தை சொல்லிமுடியாது. தங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய நியாயமான கோரிக்கைகளுக்கு கிளர்ச்சி செய்வதற்கு ஒரு கூட்டம் போட்டாலும் அவர்களுக்கு நிலம் குத்தகைக்கு அடுத்த வருஷம் கொடுக்க மறுக்கப்படுவதைத் தடுப்பதற்கும், மிராசுதார்களுக்கும், பணக்காரர்களுக்கும், கோவில் தர்மகர்த்தாக்களுடைய கொடுமைகளை நீக்கிக்கொள்வதற்கும், அடிமைத்தனத்திலிருந்து விடுபடுவதற்கும் தகுந்த பரிகாரமாக இந்தத் தீர்மானம் இருக்கிறபடியினால், நான் இதை மனப்பூர்வமாக ஆதரிக்கிறேன். வணக்கம்.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—“மிஸ்டர் டிபுடி ஸ்பீகர், ஸார் . . .”

12-27 P.M. SRI M. P. SUBRAMANYAM:—“On a point of order, Sir, சபையிலுள்ள அங்கத்தினர்களைப் பேச அனுமதிக்கும்போது ஒரு கட்சியில் இருப்பவர்களுக்குத் தகுந்த மாதிரி பேசுபவர்களைக் கூப்பிடுவது முறையா? அல்லது டிபுடி ஸ்பீகர் இஷ்டப்படி அங்கத்தினர்களைப் பேசக் கூப்பிடுவது சரியா?”

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—“ஸ்பீகர் இஷ்டப்படித்தான் அங்கத்தினர்கள் பேச அழைக்கப்படுவார்கள். கட்சியினுடைய இஷ்டத்திற்கு ஏற்ப கூப்பிடுவது அல்ல.”

SRI M. P. SUBRAMANYAM:—“நான் சொல்வது என்னவென்றால் . . .”

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—“It is not a point of order. The hon. Leader of the Opposition may now speak.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—“I am speaking in English on this important subject in view of the fact that certain members coming from Malabar have demanded me to speak in the English language so that they could follow my speech.

“The resolution that has been placed before the House is a very simple resolution. I should think it has served a very good purpose in that it has exposed totally the pretensions of the party in power, which goes on making promises to the people that they would do this thing or that thing in this land of ours. I value particularly the opposition that has come to this resolution from two of the members of the party in power, namely, Sri P. G. Karuthiruman and Mr. Kuttikrishnan Nayar. I must congratulate Sri Kuttikrishnan Nayar on the fact that I have never heard such a lucid expression in his speech when he was a member on the Ministerial Benches. A very lucid expression of the opposition that this resolution will encounter has been explained by him before this House. Therefore, it becomes necessary for us to

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examine what are the promises given to the people by the party in power, by the ruling party and what exactly does this opposition to this resolution boil down to.

“The resolution as I said in the beginning is a simple one. It does not ask for the moon. We do not to-day ask that the land must be distributed free of all cost. I would like to point out that the Communist Party, as whose representative I stand here as a member of this House, in its programme in 1951 has made it abundantly clear that the fundamental problem of India on the solution of which alone economic progress of this country depends is the agriculture and the peasant problem. I suppose there will be no opposition to that fact. What did we say in 1951? The Communist Party said in 1951:

‘We cannot develop agriculture to any considerable extent and provide material with food and raw materials because the impoverished peasantry deprived of land is unable to purchase the most elementary agricultural implements and thus to improve farming. We cannot develop our national interests and industrialize our country to any considerable extent because the impoverished peasantry constituting 80 per cent of our population is unable to buy even the minimum quantity of manufactured goods.’

That statement has been abundantly proved during the last five years of Congress rule. When production increases very slightly, it takes with it several other problems. It is now trotted out and paraded that our production of goods has increased by 140 per cent when compared to the figure of 1946. It is very significant that the Congress planners trot out figures and parade those figures and compare it with those of the year 1946 when the production of industrial goods was at its lowest. (Cheers.) Can't we compare those figures with those of the production figures for the year 1943? I am talking of official statistics. Take the production figures before the Congress came to power and compare official production of industrial goods of 1953 with those of 1943, before the Congress came to power. Then it will be seen that production has hardly increased by 103 per cent. Thus when it comes to 103 per cent we are faced with the problem of marketing of goods. When the production figures indicate a percentage of 103 per cent, this country is trying to provide an export market. Therefore, I say if such a policy is followed, we cannot at this rate develop our national industries and industrialize our country, because the impoverished peasantry who form 80 per cent of our population are unable to buy even the minimum quantity of manufactured goods. Therefore it is that that agrarian problem becomes the crux of the problem of India.

“I would like to draw particular attention to the problem of the working class. The working classes are faced with extreme difficulties. They are faced with wage-cuts. The talk of rationalization of industry is there. There is a terrible competition between the labour market in villages and industrial towns. In this competition between the rural and urban labour, the employer is in a most advantageous position in that he could dictate his conditions of work to the labourers. Therefore the Communist

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Party had made it clear that the solution of this problem, I mean the problem of the working class, is the most fundamental problem in India's economic progress. What I have stated is the crux of the problem. Even though Pandit Nehru might say that the Communist Party does not know the principles of Marxism or that Marxism is out-moded, the fact is there and I am sure any disinterested person, to whatever party he might belong, will, on a tour of India and with an observation of the conditions in which the working classes live, agree with our view.

"Mr. Karuthiruman if he is true to the principles of the Congress by which he swears and with whose ticket he has come as a member of this House, he cannot stand by the statement he has made. In terms of reality what does his opposition to the resolution boil down to? He has said that he was not opposed to the principle of the Bill but only with the wording of it and he was opposed to it on the ground that it sought to confer on the tenant fixity of tenure. That means that Mr. Karuthiruman was opposed to the very principle of it. Let me ask Mr. Karuthiruman whether he has read the Planning Commission's report. What does that report say, I mean, that report of the Planning Commission which every Congressman goes about with an air of superiority and parades that that is the only plan prepared for the Congress for the sake of the people and no other party could have prepared such a report? It says that the rent should not exceed 20 to 25 per cent. Mr. Karuthiruman's opposition to the resolution, now before the House, therefore clearly shows that the report of the Planning Commission is there only for propaganda purpose. It is not intended for the purpose of implementation. It is there intended to deceive the people."

* SRI P. G. KARUTHIRUMAN:—"I am very sorry that the Hon. Leader of the Opposition has entirely misunderstood my viewpoints. We are prepared for land reforms. We are quite prepared for the grant of tenancy rights. What we want to impress upon others is that this question of land reform is not a thing that could be effected at one stroke. It should be gradual. We have to collect the necessary statistics and all that. For example, we passed the Moratorium Bill, introduced by Rajaji, to provide relief to agriculturists. But the Communists went about saying that only because of them, the Moratorium Bill had come and that but for them, the Congress would not have brought in that Bill. They went about in open platform saying this. On the other hand the Congress are for land reforms. It is a gradual process. We do not want to do false propaganda." (Interruption by Sri Ramamurthi.)

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"I do not want that my time should be taken away by way of personal explanation and furnishing of information by Mr. Karuthiruman. It is not a piece of information."

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SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR:—"May I ask by way of clarification one thing? The Hon. Leader of the Opposition has said that the rent must range between 20 and 25 per cent. He can have it at the lowest, viz., 20 per cent and thus hold the landlords."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"We have taken that figure because it is the maximum prescribed by the Planning Commission, I mean the Planning Commission which the Congress holds very dear. We thought if we could take the minimum, viz., 20 per cent, at least to that extent we could expect support from the Congress benches. If by all means Mr. Kuttikrishnan Nair were to bring an amendment to the resolution altering it at 25 per cent, we on this side would be glad at it and wholeheartedly support it. The mover will readily accept such an amendment. (Laughter.)"

"I am glad that Mr. Karuthiruman has come out with a statement better late than never. He points out that they are opposed to this because the Communist Party has brought in this resolution. Is this the way in which we, responsible members of the House, elected by the people, should look at any problem? Whenever questions concerning the interests of the people are being discussed here on the floor of the House, are we to view the problem from the point of view of which party had initiated the discussion? Surely that is not the approach of the Communist Party to anything that is brought forward before the House for discussion. The other day when the Bill to levy an agricultural income-tax on plantations was brought forward before the House by the Congress Party, did we oppose it on the ground that the Congress had brought it? Did we withhold our support on that ground? No, on the other hand we supported it because the principle underlined in it was good, viz., to tax the rich and those who could afford to pay. We have to decide every question on the anvil whether that question is or is not in the interest of the common man. If it is for the sake of the common man, we should support it. That is the attitude that members of this House, elected by the people, should take whenever they have to decide any particular problem affecting the interests of the people. Judged by that standard, the opposition to this resolution by the Congress is a wrong approach. I will be told that I need not go on quoting what the Congress has already said on so many occasions. No doubt, the Congress has said this. I need not now go into the Fizapur resolution passed in 1937 which demanded that fixity of tenure should be immediately granted and that land rents should be reduced. Nearly seventeen years have elapsed since then, and we are being told again and again that the Congress Government are thinking of reforms. All this 'thinking of reforms' is being trotted out to us from time to time. But we do not take them by their words. The Congress Government have promised so many things to the people all these years, but they are only words and words. When it comes to a question of deeds, the promises are not fulfilled. It is exactly that thing that I would like to point out. For example, at the last meeting of the All-India Congress Committee,

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Shri Jagjivan Ram who was moving the resolution on land reforms pointed out, 'We have given enough thought to the land question in the past many decades, but by way of taking practical steps to solve it, not much has been done'. This is an admission from a source which, I am sure, the Congress Members sitting on the other side will not dare to dispute. Shri Jagjivan Ram, a Minister of the Central Government, moving that resolution on land reforms as a member of the All-India Congress Committee, confessed that in spite of their paying attention to this question of land reform, nothing had been done by way of practical reforms. Of course, the Congress Members have trotted out, 'After all, we have abolished the zamindari and jagirdari systems in certain places'. But what is that abolition? Let us be very clear about it. I shall give, if so desired, quotations from the speeches of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru himself on the question of the jagirdari system that is claimed to have been abolished. What do other authorities say about it? An authority like the 'Eastern Economist', conducted by Shri G. D. Birla, wrote in its editorial a few weeks back, 'After all, what is this land reform? What is this abolition of the zamindari and jagirdari systems? We have had to pay and we are paying Rs. 600 crores by way of compensation. On whom does that burden of compensation fall? It ultimately falls on the peasantry of the country who form the bulk of the population. Therefore, in fact, the peasantry have not got much relief, and unless the Congress Government do something, India will go the way of China'. This is the substance of what the 'Eastern Economist' has written a few weeks back. Then, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru in one of his speeches to the members of the Central Parliamentary Party has stated as follows: (The quotation is from the 'Economic Review', an official publication of the All-India Congress Committee)—

'I feel strongly that the land problem is and will continue to be one of our most important and vital problems. For the Congress it was the main problem twenty-five years ago and in this matter the Uttar Pradesh Congress Committee took a lead. Then, of course, abolition of the zamindari system and agrarian reforms gradually became an all-India programme.

Abolition of the zamindari system does not mean that we have solved the land problem. It is wrong to think so because many problems remain even after that.'

In fact, the way in which the abolition of the zamindari and jagirdari systems was carried out in this country has itself created more problems. Therefore, the question of agrarian reforms becomes of fundamental importance. In the same speech Mr. Nehru says:

'Chinese example is similar to ours in the sense that there are large number of people there too, as we have in India.'

Therefore, Mr. Nehru says that something will have to be done here following the Chinese example. He has also stated in that speech—

'The Central Government and the Planning Commission can undoubtedly advise, but ultimately you cannot force the States.'

That means, 'Wash off your hands. After all, the Planning Commission can only advise. It is for the State Governments to actually take necessary measures. What can we do if the State

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(Governments do not take those measures?' This is the way in which Mr. Nehru has tried to solve the problem. The Congress Party which claims to be a unified All-India Party has not got enough guts to force the States to take the necessary measures. Unity is not exhibited in this direction. But when it comes to a question of vested interests, there is unity.

The Congressmen in our State would say, 'We have introduced many reforms. Have we not enacted the Tanjore Tenants' and Pannaiyal Protection Act? Is it not a gift of Rajaji? Or as Rajaji would say: Has it not been a gift of God? God Himself has given you this law. God will give you more and more laws. Only go on praying for more and more laws.' This is what they will say. Before dealing with this, I would like to deal with one point made in the speech of the hon. Member Sri K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nayar. He stated that the measure proposed in this resolution was a retrograde one and not a progressive one. He called this a retrograde measure because in certain parts of Malabar or in the whole of Malabar there were certain pieces of land in respect of which the tenant, according to him, had got to pay a rent equal to the land revenue payable for that land. I am afraid his memory has failed him. He is not aware of the provisions of the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Act which he himself piloted on the floor of this House. It is provided in that enactment that in the case of poonam cultivation alone—it is not, what is called, fugitive cultivation—the rent shall be not equal to but twice the land revenue assessment. Then, the hon. Member also stated that there were certain parts like Wynaad where the amount of rent was 25 per cent of the net produce from the land, and that, therefore, this would be a retrograde measure, if the principle of fixing the rent at 25 per cent of the net produce were accepted. After all, Wynaad is not the whole of Madras or Malabar even. Why should the hon. Member catch hold of that one thing? Is he not aware that there are places in our own State where up to 80 per cent is charged by way of rent? To-day, we are seeking to reduce that rate of rent to 75 per cent. After all, the extent of that particular piece of land may not be even 1/100th of the extent of land in the entire country. Exemption can always be given to particular lands. Certainly, the Government can bring in a measure saying that where lower rents are prevalent, those rents will continue to prevail. This is generally the case in the case of legislation. By just showing that one instance, the hon. Member tries to camouflage the opposition that comes from vested interests. When he was piloting the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill in this House, what was the attitude adopted by him as the Minister in charge of that Bill? When we demanded then that for the cost of cultivation something more must be set apart, he was one of the gentlemen who opposed it. When we demanded that the rent payable by the tenant to the landlord must still further be reduced, the Government opposed it. In the Joint Select Committee opposition to it emanated from this very Government. To-day, we are told, when the gentleman has got out of the Ministry and is sitting there as an ordinary Member, that he stands for a

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greater share and not less share to the tenant. Well, I leave it to the Members to judge how much of truth there is behind that statement.

"Sir, I was referring to some other thing before this. The Congressmen may refer to the Tanjore Tenants' and Pannaiyal Protection Act and say that it is a wonderful thing that they have done and that it is a gift of God, as Rajaji would say. If I quote other authorities, the hon. Members sitting on the other side might say, 'These people are always quoting the Soviet Union or Russia.' I am not going to do that now. Some two years ago, the Government of India invited Professor Parson of the Wisconsin University and along with him two agricultural experts from the United States of America by which these people always swear, to tour the country, study the existing land tenures and make suitable recommendations for land reforms to the Planning Commission and the Government of India. I would just make a gift of that report to the Hon. Revenue Minister so that he may find out what those people whom the Government of India themselves invited to study the land problems in this country have said. Let the Hon. Minister see for himself what they have said about the wonderful Tanjore Tenants' and Pannaiyal Protection Act and the conditions obtaining in the State so far as land reforms are concerned. Mr. Ladejinsky says, while referring to the Tanjore Ordinance, in these terms—

'The Ordinance legalized what is supposedly a custom with no exceptions and indirectly it created a mood among landlords of not advancing credits any longer.'

With regard to the sharing of the cost of cultivation, it only legalizes what was supposed to be a custom. The effect of this is, to-day the landlords have a mood not to advance the cost of cultivation. The tenants need some money to buy seeds and other things. Now, the landlords refuse to advance this money. The refusal to advance credit does not stop here. As the tenant will not be in a position to meet the cost of cultivation, later on it will be said that the tenant was not able to cultivate the land. This will become a specific reason for evicting the tenant from the holding. It is only with this end and motive in view, I say that the landlords are to-day refusing to advance the cost of cultivation. As it is, there is no provision which stipulates that the landlord must advance the cost of cultivation. Taking advantage of this, the landlords refuse to advance credit so that they may evict the tenants later on on the ground that they were not able to cultivate the land. From this, it becomes abundantly clear what the attitude of the landlords is.

"It is said that the Tanjore Tenants' and Pannaiyal Protection Act is a wonderful piece of legislation which has conferred enormous benefits on the peasantry who should deem it a great boon. This is what the American expert says with regard to this matter—

'This is a severe limitation on security of tenure; the threat of eventual eviction is a weapon of coercion in the hands of unfriendly landlords, a category into which most of the landlords might fall.'

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This is not the opinion of the Communists or a Kisan Sabha or some other 'agitators'. This is the opinion of an American expert who had been invited by the Government to tour the country and study the land reforms here. This is what the expert has said about our land reforms and tenures about which the hon. Member, Mr. Karuthiruman, waxed eloquent. Mr. Karuthiruman said, 'After all, the tenants have to depend on the goodwill of the landlords. The landlords are a set of very good people and they will do things properly'. Does this statement of Mr. Karuthiruman reflect the real state of affairs? That it does not, is amply proved by what the American expert has said. The American expert goes on to say

'The rent reduction provision can be gravely compromised, because it cannot be enforced without real bargaining power, and the tenant does not get it under the ordinance.'

Unless there is bargaining power and unless there is an organized movement, there cannot be any real rent reduction. Mere legislation in this regard will not afford any relief to the suffering millions of poor tenants. This is what is stressed by the American expert also. Sir, let me quote something more from his observations. He further says,

'Roughly calculated, this means that approximately half of the proprietors escape the jurisdiction of the Ordinance. In view of the extreme mildness of the Ordinance, it is difficult to understand why it has allowed the small landlords who constitute the bulk, to continue the tenure practices; it is in the process of denying the bigger landlords. The reputation of the small landlord as a rack-renter is notoriously bad. Their exemption, therefore does not seem reasonable or justifiable.'

This very same point we wished to bring home to the Government when we moved several amendments on the floor of the House when that Bill was considered here. The reasonableness of those amendments and the unreasonable attitude which the Government took at that time by refusing to accept those amendments have been in unmistakably clear terms pointed out by an impartial observer. The Government of India themselves have accepted him as an impartial expert. This is the way in which the wonderful legislation which is said to be the gift of God, is being implemented. Let the Government take into account the opinion expressed by an impartial observer on this niggardly piece of legislation which they have introduced.

"Sir, hon. Member, Mr. Karuthiruman, said that production must improve. He said that if this resolution was accepted and a Bill on those lines was brought forward in this House and if it was passed into law, production will seriously suffer. Here again, I wish to quote an authority, not a Communist authority or a Marxist authority, but an American authority. With particular reference to Madras State, this is what he says:

'In Tanjore, Malabar and Chingleput, agricultural efficiency, the output of the land and the rural standard of living are all at a low ebb.'

'This is only partly explained by unfavourable climate conditions as in Chingleput, the pressure of population on the land and the indigenous methods of cultivation common to all areas.'

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As he says, seasonal conditions, rainfall and other similar factors only partially explain the reason for the fall in production. The American expert says

‘A good deal of the explanation lies in the rights and privileges of the different interest-holders in the land.’

So, unless we are able to change the different interests, i.e., the interests of the landlords, the interests of the tenants and the interests of agricultural labourers, there cannot be any real increase in production. Mr. Ladejinsky goes on to say

‘Absentee landlordship is rampant in Chingleput due to the very smallness of the holdings in Tanjore and Malabar due to the concentration of a large acreage in a few hands. In both cases, the cultivators and the land have suffered.’

‘Exceedingly high rents ranging from 50 to 80 per cent of the crops, cost of cultivation imposed upon the tenants, and lack of security of tenure are the main features of the landlord tenant relationship. The tenants have no incentive and no means to improve the land, while many landlords who do have the means are content with their returns and conditions of the land as they are.’

Now, let us see to whom this incentive is to be given. This incentive should be given only to the tiller of the soil who actually cultivates the land and raises the crop on the land. Should this incentive be given to the landlord? We know what it means to give incentive to the landlord. Now, Mr. Karuthiruman spoke on behalf of the landlords. He advanced arguments on their behalf. It was said that, as the prices were falling, the landlords were not interested in production. Under the system of capitalistic production, we cannot expect anything better. The fact of the matter is that the landlords are not very much interested in production as such. They are only interested in making profit and more and more profit. This is the truth. That being so, how can they agree to giving an incentive to the tiller of the soil who actually works on the land, cultivates it and raises crop on it? There must be a complete change. We are not asking that all the landlords should be dispossessed of their land immediately without being paid anything. I know, by demanding it, I will only be asking for the moon—though I may state in this connexion that it is in our programme—as those who are in power are incapable of doing it. I only wish to point out that the opposition to this resolution clearly shows the real intention of the party in power. Despite all their promises and camouflage, the debate on this resolution has exhibited that there is a tremendous opposition to the principle underlying land reforms. In this connexion, I wish to refer to another matter. The Government of India very recently sent a team of Engineers from our country to China to study how exactly it was possible for China to construct such a wonderful project as the Huaian Dam in about eighty days. These Engineers have returned and have submitted a report. I am not saying this, but those Engineers themselves have reported that that Project was completed in about eighty days. It has been possible for China to do this precisely because 12 lakhs of peasants were mobilized for this purpose. China did not go in for American machinery and anything of that kind. Labour was mobilized in that country

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itself and the result was the construction of such a wonderful Project in eighty days. Now, let us see how it was possible for China to mobilize 12 lakhs of people in this manner. Every one of those 12 lakhs of peasants sincerely felt. ‘Well, everything that is produced on the land by using the water stored in this Project will be mine. So, I must also help in the early completion of the Project.’ It was in this way incentive was given to labour with whose help such a wonderful and huge project was completed in China. This is the remark and opinion of the team of Engineers sent by the Government of India to China. It is time the Government understood things in their proper perspective and took action. Why should not our Government also take early steps to give proper incentive to the peasants? This is the simple question that I would like to ask. After all, the All-India Congress Committee at its last meeting waxed eloquent about Socialism. Pandit Nehru has also spoken about Socialism. After all, they say that we are pragmatists. A pragmatist is one who has no principle. They ask us whether we have any principle. May I ask the Congressmen in return whether they have any principle? They and their leader are all pragmatists. They say one thing and do another.

1 p.m.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair.)

‘And what was the thing that they stated ‘There was an acquisitive tendency in this country and it must be given up. In order to give it up, Socialism must be introduced.’ That is the specific resolution of the All-India Congress Committee. But when it comes to enforcing that resolution, what happens? It is said that articles 19 and 31 of the Constitution come in the way. Therefore, they cannot do anything. The Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, Mr. Agarwal, sends out communications to the various Governments and committees that articles 19 and 31 of the Constitution should not be allowed to come in the way of bringing in far-reaching land reforms. They say they are going to bring in land reforms, but when vested interests are involved they leave it at that. Thus, the All-India Congress Committee at Ajmer, shelved the whole question. This is the way they implement their words. Therefore, Sir, no amount of saying ‘we are going to implement it, we are going to implement it’ can fool the people all the time. That is why we are bringing in this resolution and binding the Congress Government by fixing a particular date by which time land reforms must be brought in and their promises implemented.’

‘Sir, the Hon. Sri Kamaraj Nadar, the Chief Minister of our State, the moment he came to power said—it was openly reported in the Press—that he would immediately bring in land reforms. Why should they bring in land reforms? Not because the peasants are suffering, not to relieve the distress of the peasants, but on the other hand they say, ‘if we do not bring in land legislation, the Communist Party might gain influence. Therefore, we are going to bring in land legislation’. This shows utter bankruptcy and degeneracy of thought. They do not think in terms of

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the interests of the people and of the world. I am not worried who gains influence. But I am glad that at least the Congress Government are thinking of the people when they think of us.

"Lastly, Sir, before concluding I would like to point out only one thing. We all know that the Government of India played a very important part in the recent Geneva Agreement. Hon. Members may be doubting the relevancy of that Agreement here. But I say it has a very great relevancy. We know that the national struggle of the Vietnam people was raging for seven long years. But the imperialists lost ground with the fall of Dien Bien Phu. So, the peasant army of Vietnam was superior to the imperialist arms and armies; Asian people are certainly superior to imperialist arms and armies however powerful they might be. How did it happen? In an article in the *Economic Review* of 1st May 1954, on the question of Vietnam, this is what they say in regard to the Bao Dai regime:

'It is obvious that the French-sponsored Bao Dai regime has no roots among the people.'

Coming to Ho Chi-minh's Government's land relations in the country, they point out that these land relations were similar to those obtaining in India:

'Peasants with little or no land were forced to rent landlords's lands on enslaving terms the rent being as high as 80 to 90 per cent of the harvest Ho Chi-minh's Government has confiscated and handed over to peasants more than 250 thousand hectares of land which belonged to French colonisers and "traitor-landlords". At the same time rents were considerably lowered. Waste lands were brought under cultivation and jungles were cleared. The Government issued a decree according to which every Vietnam citizen, after reaching the age of eighteen, got the right to receive from the State 3 hectares of land. In December 1953, the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam unanimously adopted a decree on agrarian reforms to fulfil the objective of "land to the tiller". . . . All debts owed by peasants to landlords are cancelled This has naturally brought new life in the villages. The Ho Chi-minh Government has besides undertaken on a big scale the work of rural development through providing State loans, supply of fertilizers and agricultural implements, encouragement of co-operation and mutual assistance and a large-scale development of irrigation No doubt, therefore, as the London Economist of January 16, 1954, remarked, "Ho Chi-minh has gained the support of a large part of the Vietnamese people as leader of a struggle for national independence."'

"Sir, this is what Ho Chi-minh's Government was able to do for the people and they have done all this in the midst of a terrible war which raged for seven long years. Why I am citing this particularly is for this reason: Our Congressmen are not tired of saying again and again, 'after all we came to power only in 1946; give us some more time; we are thinking of this problem, etc., etc.' This is what they are saying. But the Ho Chi-minh Government in the midst of the bitterest war, one of the most sanguinary wars that militarism imposes upon the people and the Government of the country, in the course of the very war and in the course of the very hostilities when villages were ravaged, when the country-side was ravaged, were able to introduce this kind of land reform. When then, Sir, it is that the Congress Government here instead of doing something concrete, are pleading shortness of time"

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MR. SPEAKER:—"The time of the hon. Leader of the Opposition is up."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"I shall finish in a minute, Sir. How is it that in spite of the fact that for seven long years there has been comparative tranquillity, the Congress Government cannot do a thing which under terrific conditions of war the Vietnam Government were able to do? Our Government refuses to think in terms of a proper legislation. Therefore it is that we say that any amount of their promises only betrays that the Congress Government is not serious about the legislation, is not really interested in bringing in this legislation. They cannot have any objection whatever to accept a time-limit, that is December 1954, by which time we say this legislation must be brought. I am laying special emphasis on this point particularly because when the All-India Congress Committee paraded the Resolution on Agrarian Reforms, one member—I believe from Bombay—moved an amendment to that resolution fixing a time-limit of two years by which time the State Governments should implement that land reform, but the official leadership of the Congress opposed that amendment and that amendment was rejected. So that is the attitude of the All-India Congress Committee's official leadership and that is their intention of bringing in legislation in this regard. They said, 'we cannot compel State Governments; we may leave it to State Governments.' What does it mean? Yes, leave it to the State Governments; they may bring in legislation within two years, they may bring in legislation within five years or they may bring in legislation within ten years or they may even bring in legislation on the Greek Calends! But by that time you are not going to be here"

MR. SPEAKER:—"I will be here, no doubt."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—" 'You' is an impersonal 'you', Sir."

"Lastly I would just point out one thing. Whatever might be the attitude of the Congress Government, I am absolutely certain that the peasants are not going to keep quiet, but they will march on; whatever be the tall claims that might have been put forth by members on the side of the governing party, the fact remains that the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyal Act was not a gift from the Congress Party; it was not a gift of God or any such thing. It was precisely due to the agitation and struggle that the peasants of Tanjore carried on for seven or eight years. This is what Prof. Ladejinsky has said in his findings on the Tanjore Act among others."

MR. SPEAKER:—"We are sitting from 9 a.m. It is now past 1 p.m. All Members are hungry"

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SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ I shall finish in a minute, Sir. This is what the Professor says finally :

‘ The ordinance whetted the unassuaged appetite of the tenants nearly in accord with their desires and needs and this must be counted among the welcome developments. ’

That is the truth. The same is the Tanjore peasants' feeling also. They think that they fought and won and got their demands. If nothing else has come about as a result of the Tanjore Ordinance, this has come about, namely, the peasants have now got the confidence in their capacity to impose their will on the Government whatever might be the wishes of the Government. I do not want to go into the details of the quotation. But that is the opinion of an impartial authority on the question of peasantry. Therefore I say whether the Congress Government and the Congress Party accepts this resolution or not, whether the Congress Government is immediately bringing in legislation in this regard or not or whether they procrastinate solutions to problems of the people, whatever they do, the peasants of this country will not keep idle, they will march on. They have the necessary organization. And they will take this measure whether the Congress Party wills it or not; any amount of repression cannot stop them; even militarizing the rule of the country will not prevent the peasants from realizing their demands which have been accepted as just on all hands and which the Congress leaders cannot say are unjust. Therefore, I would beg of the Government to understand the signs of the time, read the writing on the wall and bring in land reform legislation at once. Otherwise, woe unto the Congress Party and the Congress Government.”

* SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ On a point of personal explanation, Sir. When the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill was discussed and passed in this House some time ago, Mr. Ramamurthi will remember, I did not accept the suggestions of the members of the opposition as the recommendations made by Mr. E. M. Sankaran Nambudripad, Leader of the Communist Party, fell short of these suggestions.”

SRI C. H. KANARAN :—“ On a point of order, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ It is already 1-10 p.m. I cannot allow such interruptions.”

1-10 p.m. * SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ The Communist Party made certain demands and I tried to accommodate them. Now I want them to have it at 20 per cent so that, when the Minister for Land Revenue brings forward a comprehensive Bill later, he may not be under a handicap as I was handicapped. I pointed out certain instances. The Planning Commission is aware of all these instances. That is why the Planning Commission has put the minimum at 20 per cent. Instead of citing the report of the Planning Commission, I wish the Leader of the Opposition had followed it.”

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SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Sir, the hon. Member asks me to accept the lower figure and when he wants me to do so he says that he followed the recommendations of Mr. Nambudripad. His minute of dissent was written in the year 1939 and now Mr. Kuttikrishnan Nayar wants those recommendations to be followed in 1954, that is, after fifteen years have elapsed. I wish he had read the other books written by Mr. Nambudripad. We have taken 25 as the level and I would be glad if he accepts at least 25. We are grateful for small mercies on behalf of peasants.”

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry I am unable to command that lung power and excitement which the hon. the Leader of the Opposition brought to bear on this question. For my part, I wish to examine it quite calmly and dispassionately. The Government are determined to have land reforms and this intention of theirs is proved by the many reforms they have introduced so far. Let us take the Estates Abolition Act first. I think this State was one of the first few States that brought in such a legislation, if not the first State itself. At considerable expenditure to the Exchequer this reform was introduced. In implementing the provisions of that Act, we are spending a lot of money. The ryots have now got certain rights. The land has become ryoti land in the full sense of the term and the ryots are paying a far lesser rate of land revenue than they were previously paying. The Government did something by way of reform even earlier than this. Before the Estates Abolition Act, they passed the Rent Reduction Act and the rent payable by the tenants was thereby considerably reduced. I am narrating all this only to show that the Government are fully alive to the needs of the situation.

“ Coming to my own period of office, I think during the short time that the present Congress Ministry has been in office, the Government have introduced certain other reforms. Take for instance the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Act passed recently. That has gone a very long way in removing many of the difficulties which the peasantry of Malabar were experiencing. As was already pointed out by some Members, in some cases the rent to be paid by the tenant to the landlord is only about 25 per cent or even less. But in certain cases, for instance, in Palghat which is a rich wet area, it is about one-third but the landlord has to pay the full land assessment. So, in so many ways the Government are trying to introduce reforms in respect of land tenures. Next we come to the Tanjore Pannaiyals Protection Act. There also, there is fixity of tenure for a term conferred on the tenants and the share of the produce to the tenant is increased. I think it is in the ratio of 2 : 3. But the main difficulty in the matter of land reforms is that conditions of lease and warams vary not only from district to district but from taluk to taluk and firka to firka. Therefore, we cannot have a uniform yardstick for such purposes. The whole question has to be gone into very carefully. It is only with that view that the Government appointed a committee to

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go into the question. That Committee thoroughly examined the question and submitted a report. The Government have also considered the report. I am referring to the Subramaniam Committee Report. Not only this. The Congress Party has recently constituted a Land Reforms Committee which is now going about the State. It is gathering statistics in order to pave the way for a just and reasonable legislation being introduced in respect of land tenures. (An hon. Member: 'Are there progressive men on it?') There are members who are progressive also. (Laughter.) It has toured almost all the districts."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" May I know from the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue how many committees were constituted so far and how many more committees they are going to appoint before deciding finally that this question has to be tackled? Already, there were four committees. How many more committees are going to be constituted? "

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" This committee is not of that nature. (Laughter.) This committee is to study the district situation, the taluk situation and the like. It is finding out what the amount of waram is. Such information is not available in other reports. Other reports contain only general recommendations but the actual data are not available. In fact, I met the committee in one of the districts and found that it had gathered very valuable information which would be useful when we introduce a comprehensive Bill on the subject.

" Sir, just like the Malabar tenures, the South Kanara tenure also is peculiar. In the case of that district also, we passed a Bill seeking to prevent eviction of tenants. A comprehensive reform is under contemplation in respect of South Kanara also. Somehow in this country, just as there are so many communities and so many ways of dressing and eating, there are different kinds of tenures. We cannot have a uniform and common law for all these. We have to devise means by which the different warams are revised to accord with the conditions in the various districts. Of course, it is easy for hon. Members sitting on the opposite side to criticise and say anything they please. But for those who have to carry out these reforms in a reasonable and constructive way, there is difficulty and we are trying our very best to introduce reforms without unnecessarily causing hardship to the people.

" Sir, reference was made to the appalling debt situation in the countryside. The Government have taken steps to tackle that problem. It is not an easy problem to solve. It is a very big problem. The Government have started co-operative societies to find rural credit. They are adopting other means also of finding money for the villagers but still it is a very big problem. While the Government are taking steps to solve the problem, I think the community at large also should do something to mitigate

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rural indebtedness. I remember having read a report about conditions in the Punjab in the thirties. There, one reason given for rural indebtedness was that the community was observing certain customs which accounted for nearly 80 per cent of the debts among the rural people. Due to unwanted or unnecessary ceremonies the ryots borrow a good lot and ruin themselves. So, when the Government are doing what they can in this respect, the community at large must see that the rural people do not waste money on such things unnecessarily and get into debt, losing in the long run the land itself. I am saying all this because the problem is so big that it cannot be tackled by Governmental measures alone.

" With regard to house-sites I must state that Government have taken every step possible to give house-sites to the poor people; but it is a very difficult problem. For instance in Tanjore district almost all the lands are wet lands and it is very difficult to provide house-sites. But still Government have spent thousands of rupees and are trying to do everything possible in the matter. The question of assignment of waste lands to poor agriculturists is also being taken up. 1-20 p.m.

" I will now go into the different aspects of the resolution and point out how it is impracticable and cannot be carried out. Sub-clause (a) in the resolution refers to the permanent tenancy. There is a constitutional difficulty about this. Once we admit that it is a permanent tenancy, then the rights of the landlords are there. Because of Article 19 of the Constitution, we cannot take away the rights of the landlord without infringing the Constitution. Unless that article is changed we cannot effect permanent tenancy. But we do not wait for it. We do not sit quiet. We have done our utmost to lessen the difficulty. Though it cannot technically be a permanent tenancy, there are all the rights of a near-permanent tenancy in some cases. For instance in Malabar, under the recently passed Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Act, certain extra privileges have been conferred on the tenants. We have circumscribed the right of the landlord to resume the land for personal cultivation. For the first time we have given fixity of tenure to the tenant. What a reform we have brought forward has been done with a view to safeguarding the interests of the tenant. There is fixity of tenure for five years in Tanjore and there is no difficulty in having it for another five years and so on.

" Next is the demand for 75 per cent of the waram for the tenants. Well, it reads well and it will read all the more well for my friends in the opposite and the tenants also. But on the practical side of it, we should see how far it is possible to implement it? The Planning Commission has of course fixed the percentage between 20 and 25 to the landlord. In certain cases it may be possible as it has been found possible in certain parts of Malabar. But it may not be possible in other parts of the State. Therefore we cannot make it a uniform rate of 25 per cent. We want to scrutinise the exact position in each region and then fix the rate there.

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"Coming to the request for assignment of Government poramboke lands to the landless poor, if we adopt the wording in the resolution, it is impracticable of implementation. After all the extent of cultivable waste land is limited. If we are to distribute all the cultivable waste lands (the extent of which is relatively small) to all the landless poor, whose number is very large, then it will work out hardly to 5 cents or a mere fraction of an acre for each. Can we call that as an economic holding? Can we distribute lands in that arithmetical way? What could a poor man do with five cents of land? Can he buy a pair of bulls for that tiny bit alone? That is why I say we cannot accept the recommendation.

"There is the request for the extension of the Madras Indebted Agriculturists' Relief Act for three more years. Already the hon. Member, Mr. Sambandam, I believe, has come out saying that since the passing of the Moratorium Act, credit facilities have completely broken down in the rural parts and that the poor agriculturist is not able to command credit even for cultivation expenses. That is the situation after we have passed the Moratorium Act. If we extend the Act for three more years, I do not know what Mr. Sambandam will say. There are conflicting opinions. According to Mr. Sambandam, there is no rural credit after the passing of the Moratorium Act. The cultivator is finding it difficult to command the required credit to buy the necessary things for cultivation. On the other hand there are our friends opposite who clamour for extension of the Act for three more years, saying that the agriculturist is already indebted and that he should be given relief for three more years. I do think we will be doing more harm to the peasant if in our excitement and enthusiasm we extend the Act. Government must view all things. They cannot all of a sudden come to any conclusion. They have to view the situation from all aspects. Judging that way they must proceed cautiously but steadily. The Land Reforms Committee's recommendations have been fully examined by Government. We are trying to see how far they could be implemented.

"The resolution placed before us cannot be accepted because of its impracticability of implementation. This is an enlightened House containing very experienced men. Many of them come from rural parts. If we pass a resolution like this which is not capable of being implemented, what will the public say? That is why I would request the hon. Members sitting opposite to accept my stand that the Government have been already doing their best and will carry out the reforms in a reasonable and practical manner without extirpating any section of the people as was done in Georgia, in Russia, I believe. We want a contented peasantry, because it is they who constitute 80 per cent of our population. The only thing is we are not propagandists in the sense that we do not parade what we are going to do in the immediate future. Some section of the people are interested in saying that only on their initiative this or that thing has been done. For

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my part I am interested only in the thing being done, no matter who wants the name for it. Let them take the credit. But if the thing is done, I am satisfied. Coming to the question of land reforms let me say it will not take a long time. We are at it. The only thing is, it must be done correctly. I would therefore request the hon. Mover not to press this resolution because of its impracticability of implementation."

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—"Sir, I rise on a point of information. In the course of his reply to the debate, the Hon. Revenue Minister was pleased to say that a committee had been touring Tamilnad collecting agricultural statistics and studying the problem. May I know who appointed that committee? Was it not appointed by the Tamil Nad Congress Committee which has drafted members from its own organization who do not know the A.B.C. of agriculture?"

1-30
p.m.

SRI K. RAJARAM :—"This is an insult."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—"Whoever may have appointed the committee and whoever may be its members, I am interested only in getting information and details."

All the amendments were put and lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—"The question is—

'This Assembly recommends to the Government to take steps to bring in necessary legislation to give relief to the peasant population of our State in the following directions as a prevention against the deteriorating economic conditions in the rural parts :—

- (a) permanent tenancy;
- (b) payment of 75 per cent of waram to the tenants;
- (c) free assignment of cultivable waste Government poramboke land to the landless poor;
- (d) free assignment of house-sites to the peasants wherever they have already raised their huts or houses; and
- (e) extension of the Madras Indebted Agriculturists (Temporary Relief) Act, 1954, for three more years."

The motion was put and declared lost.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :

Ayes—40.

Sri S. Swaramprakasam.
" S. C. C. Anthony Pillai.
" K. Vinayakam.
" A. Rathnam.
" K. G. Palanisami Gounder.
" E. L. Raghava Mudaliar.
" N. Rathina Gounder.

Sri M. P. Subramanyam.
" P. Rameswami Reddiar.
" A. Govindasamy Nayagar.
" A. Senapathi Gounder.
" A. Ve'oo.
" M. P. Mangala Gounder.
Dr. K. B. Menon.

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Ayes—40—cont.

Sri M. Narayana Kurup.
„ K. T. Sree tharan.
„ M. Palaniyandi.
„ Dr. J. Chitrambalam.
„ M. Narayana Nambiar.
„ N. Par masiva Udayar.
„ O. Koran.
„ K. Moida.
„ P. Ramamurthi.
„ M. Kalyanasundram.
„ K. P. Gopalan.
„ T. C. Narayanan Nambiar.
„ C. Kandasamy.

Sri S. Vadivelu.
„ K. C. Gopalan Unni.
„ N. Sivaraj.
„ A. K. Subbiah.
„ K. V. Ramasamy.
„ T. S. Adhanai.
„ P. Venkatesha Sholagar.
„ N. K. Palanisami.
„ K. Madavan Nambiar.
„ E. T. Kunhan.
„ C. H. Kanaran.
„ R. Krishnan.
„ P. Chokkalingam.

Noes—75.

The Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker.
Sri K. Rajaram.
„ B. Bhikthavatsalu Naidu.
„ P. G. Karuthiru nan.
„ V. C. Palani ami Gounder.
„ B. K. Nalasingam.
„ S. C. Virupakshiah.
„ P. S. Nalla Gounder.
„ N. Mahalingam.
„ H. Kuppanwami.
„ S. R. Arumugam.
„ S. Lakshmana Gounder.
„ P. G. Manickam.
„ N. Ramakrishna Ayyar.
„ K. Venkataswami Naidu.
„ O. Venkatasubba Reddi.
„ V. K. Ramaswami Mudaliar.
„ S. Panthaksharam.
„ A. K. Masilamani Chettiar.
„ K. G. Munuswamy Gounder.
„ R. Thangavelu.
„ A. Ramachandra Reddier.
„ A. Ambaivam.
„ P. M. Munuswami Gounder.
„ O. A. N. Nijappa.
„ T. M. Kaliannan.
The Hon. Sri S. S. Ramasamy Padayachi.
Sri T. K. Rama.
„ V. S. Chinnasami Naidu.
„ V. S. Sivaprakasam.
„ V. Muthu.
„ S. Thirakarasi Thevar.
„ T. V. Sanna i.
„ Antony Peter.
„ N. Rajagopal.
„ R. M. Palanjapen.
„ A. Ramaswami Tevar.

Sri M. D. Thiagaraja Pillai.
„ S. Venkatrama Ayyar.
„ M. C. Muthukumaraswamy.
„ L. Anandan.
„ G. Vaheesam Pillai.
„ A. S. Sahajananda.
„ K. Parthasarathy.
„ M. Jagannathan.
„ P. S. Krishnasamy Ayyangar.
„ G. Govindan.
„ AR. A. RM. Chokkalingam Chettiar.
„ R. Krishnaswami Naidu.
„ P. Chellathurai.
„ R. V. Swaminathan.
„ A. Vaikuntan.
„ R. S. Arumugam.
„ P. Selvaraj.
„ K. Ramasamy Doss.
„ K. Venkateswami Gowda.
„ K. Ishwara.
„ N. N. Suvama.
„ M. S. Mogral.
„ B. Vaikunta Baliga.
„ K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nayar.
„ L. C. Pais.
„ T. Arata Pai.
„ K. H. Bomman.
„ N. C. Ramaswami Kander.
„ S. Somasundara Gounder.
„ V. K. Kannan.
„ W. J. Fernandez.
„ E. K. Sankara Varma Raja.
„ M. Venugopal Gounder.
„ A. Appu.
„ M. Munni Reddy.
„ T. Maravalan.
„ T. D. Muthukumaraswami Naidu.
„ S. Swamikannu.

Neutral—Nil.

Ayes—40; Noes—75; Neutral—Nil.

The motion was lost.

MR. SPEAKER:—“ It is already 1.45 p.m. Is it the desire of the House to have the half-hour debate now?

The consensus of opinion in the House was not for taking up the half-hour debate. The House will now adjourn and meet again at 10 a.m. to-morrow.”

The House then adjourned.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1291 asked by Sri K. P. Gopalan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 12th August 1954, page 514 supra.]

It was brought to the notice of the Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Kozhikode, by the local Police authorities that the feelings between members of the Hindu and Muslim communities of the municipal town of Kozhikode and its suburbs had become strained over the question of taking out of processions with music before mosques, that after the firing incident on 28th March 1954 at Naduvattam, some sections of the different communities and members of political parties were inciting and rousing religious feelings and sentiments thereby trying to create further trouble and breach of peace in the town and its suburbs, and that meetings and counter-meetings, assemblies and other kinds of demonstrations were likely to take place in the town which, if allowed, would lead to breaches of peace with serious consequences. The Muslim League had arranged to hold their conference in Kozhikode on 10th and 11th April 1954 and it was considered desirable to take precautions to avert any untoward incidents happening at the time this conference was being held. Taking all these factors into consideration the Stationary Sub-Magistrate issued an order under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting all public meetings, assemblies, open air conferences and other kinds of demonstrations from 9th to 12th April 1954, throughout the limits of the Kozhikode Municipality and its suburbs within a radius of 3 miles with a view to avert serious clash with grave consequences. The order was not, however, made applicable to the Malabar Muslim League Conference which was decided to be convened long before and scheduled to take place on 10th and 11th April 1954 at Kozhikode in the premises of the Beach Hotel as also to religious gatherings inside places of worship and marriage processions.

In view of the urgency of the matter, the Order was passed *ex parte* under section 144 (2), Criminal Procedure Code.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1294 asked by Sri V. R. Nagarajan (on behalf of Sri K. R. Viswanathan) at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 12th August 1954, page 517 supra.]

Road works included in the Five-year Plan in respect of Udaiyarpalayam taluk, Tiruchirappalli district.

- 1 Forming a road from Poondi village to mile 30/3 of Tiruchirappalli-Chidambaram road (V.R. 7).
- 2 Forming a road from Kadambur to join O.O.R. 30 (G.R. 54).
- 3 Forming a road from Kilakkavattanskaruchi-Kariavetti to O.O.R. 29 (V.R. 48).
- 4 Forming a road from Periathirukkonam road (V.R. 8).

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- 5 Forming Vethiyur road (V.R. 20).
- 6 Forming Vadugapalayam-Kilkurattur-Kallur road (V.R. 21).
- 7 Forming Perianagalur road (V.R. 27).
- 8 Forming Sulangudi road (V.R. 50).
- 9 Forming Alagiamanavalam-Kuruvadi-Tutnur road (V.R. 51).
- 10 Forming Oriyur Pungankuli-Andipattakadu-Sivanpattakadu road (V.R. 52).
- 11 Forming Uilikudi road (V.R. 56-A).
- 12 Forming Elayaperumanallur road (V.R. 4).
- 13 Forming Pitchanur-Vettiarvati road (V.R. 5).
- 14 Forming Kattagaram road (V.R. 6).
- 15 Forming Ulkottai road (V.R. 15).
- 16 Forming Irugayur-Karikuruchi road (V.R. 22).
- 17 Forming Periakurichi-Ponparappi road (V.R. 29).
- 18 Forming Alagapuram road (V.R. 32).
- 19 Forming Solamauvli-Karupur-Kodali road (V.R. 37).
- 20 Forming Eravangudi-Avaikuditham road (V.R. 44).
- 21 Forming Periakrishnapuram-Tinkappalu road (V.R. 46).
- 22 Forming Nayakkanipirial road (V.R. 61).
- 23 Forming Variankaval-Nayakuli-Veerakkam road (V.R. 28).
- 24 Forming Tandatore-Melur road.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1295 asked by Sri V. R. Nagarajan (on behalf of Sri K. R. Viswanathan) at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 12th August 1954, page 518 supra.]

Order—No. 336, Revenue, dated 15th February 1954.

Land which is specifically valuable is defined in Board's Standing Order No. 15, paragraph 22, and includes lands in the proximity of towns and dry land, the estimated value of which is Rs. 100 per acre or more.

2. Lands in the proximity of towns should be sold in public auction. Other valuable lands should be sold in public auction or at market rate, whichever is advantageous to Government.

3. Notwithstanding the orders in paragraph 2 above in case where the land is likely to be cultivated by the assignee and his family with or without any additional hired labour and not transferred to outsiders, the Collector may in his discretion assign lands not in the proximity of towns even though falling in the class of 'valuable' land, to landless and poor persons and arrange to collect the market value at once without auction or arrange to collect the market value in easy instalments in deserving cases.

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In such cases, title to the land will vest in the assignee only after *all* the instalments have been duly paid to the Government and until then, the assignee's position will be that of a licensee. In default of payment of any instalment, the Government will be entitled to terminate the licence; the licensee shall thereupon cease to have any manner of right to or interest in the land and the Government shall have absolute right to deal with the land, as they think fit and no compensation or refund can be claimed by the assignee or those claiming through or under him. Pattas should be issued only after the entire land value is collected.

If the assignee is a sivoijamadar who has spent a considerable amount of money and labour on the land, the market value should as far as possible be fixed at the value of the land prior to its improvement.

4. Notwithstanding the orders in paragraph 2 above, the Collector may also assign all types of valuable land free of cost to any landless and poor person likely to cultivate the land by his own and/or his family's labour, with or without additional hired labour on condition that possession of the land should not be transferred by the assignee to any outsider. The assignee's interest in the land, while it is heritable, is **not alienable and in the event of alienation whether for consideration or not, or in the event of the assignee dying without heirs, the land will revert to the Government without payment of any compensation.**

5. The maximum extent of wet land including valuable land falling under sub-paragraphs (1) (a), (b) and (c) of Board's Standing Order No. 15, paragraph 22, that can be assigned to a single person is $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres while the maximum extent of valuable land which is not wet that can be assigned is 5 acres.

Order—No. 296, Revenue, dated 10th February 1954.

Prior to 1943, land was assigned under the provisions of Board's Standing Order No. 15. In 1943, the Government banned the permanent assignment of land pending the formulation of a scheme for the grant of land to ex-servicemen. In 1947, the Government formulated a scheme for the assignment of land to political sufferers but the policy in regard to assignment of land to ex-servicemen and others had not been settled and so the general ban on permanent assignment of land was not lifted. In G.O. No. 1523, Revenue, dated 11th June 1949, the Government lifted the ban on assignment of land and directed the assignment of land, free of cost, to various categories of people, first preference being given to political sufferers. Immediately after the present Ministry assumed office, they re-examined the land assignment policy and gave first preference to landless poor persons. The various provisions of G.O. No. 1523, Revenue, dated 11th June 1949, have also been subsequently modified and amplified. It has therefore become necessary to incorporate these changes in a consolidated order. These changes and the orders now passed are enumerated in the annexure to this order.

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2. The rules in the annexure applies to the assignment of non-valuable land. Separate order will issue regarding the disposal of valuable land.

3. While these rules shall generally govern the assignment of land, they are not meant to supersede the special orders that are now current in regard to the assignment of land in the Nilgiris, assignment of land to land colonization societies and the reservation of lands for Harijans. Therefore, such of the previous orders of the Government and the provisions of the Board's Standing Order No. 15 as are not in conflict with this Government Order shall continue to apply. In case of real doubt regarding the applicability of the previous orders, the Collectors will address the Government for clarification.

4. The rules in the annexure do not affect the orders in G.O. No. 1508, Revenue, dated 29th May 1953, in respect of land granted to political sufferers and G.O. No. 1667, Revenue, dated 13th June 1953, relating to assignment of land to ex-servicemen.

ANNEXURE.

Rules regarding the assignment of non-valuable land.

1. The Collector shall be the authority competent to assign land.

2. Only land the assignment of which is unobjectionable shall be assigned. Lands required for communal purposes shall not be assigned. Grazing ground porambores shall not be assigned unless, without taking into account the land proposed to be assigned, sufficient grazing ground excluding panchayat and reserve forests is available to serve the needs of cattle at the rate of one acre of pasture per head of cattle. Tank-bed land should on no account be assigned without consulting the appropriate technical officer. Lands close to village sites which are likely to be required for communal purposes or for provision of house-sites should not be assigned.

3. Only landless and poor persons likely to engage themselves in direct cultivation shall be eligible for the assignment of land in isolated bits. Lands in compact blocks may be assigned to landless and poor persons likely to engage themselves in direct cultivation or to co-operative societies consisting entirely of such persons.

NOTE.—(i) "Compact blocks" shall mean blocks of land which are 50 acres or more in extent. Other lands shall be deemed to be "isolated bits".

(ii) A person shall be deemed to be "landless" when the total extent of land owned by him is equivalent to less than 5 acres of dry land.

(iii) One acre of wet land shall be deemed to be equal to two acres of dry land.

(iv) "Irrigable dry land" shall, for this purpose, be deemed to be wet land.

(v) The Collector shall use his judgment in deciding whether a person is poor or not.

(vi) "Direct cultivation" shall mean cultivation on one's own account by one's own labour, by the labour of any member of one's own family or by servants on wages payable in cash or kind (but not in crop share) or by hired labour under one's own supervision or the personal supervision of any member of one's family.

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4. The maximum extent of land that may be assigned to a person shall be that which together with all the land if any owned by him makes a total extent equivalent to 5 acres of dry land.

5. Where two or more persons eligible for the assignment of land apply for the assignment of the same plot of land, the Collector shall use his judgment in choosing the person to whom such land should be assigned. In this, he will be guided by the instructions contained in the Board's Standing Order No. 15 (10). Due regard shall also be paid to the special claims of ex-tappers thrown out of employment owing to the Prohibition policy of the Government.

6. Persons in the unauthorized occupation of land, to the assignment of which they are ineligible, are liable to be evicted at any time and shall be so evicted when the land is required for assignment to a person eligible for such assignment.

7. Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 6, where a person has been in continuous sivoijama occupation from 30th April 1948 or a date earlier thereto and where he has expended a material amount of money and labour in the reclamation or improvement of the land, he shall, if he has not recouped his investment and if the occupation is unobjectionable, be allowed to remain in occupation till such time as will be sufficient for him to recoupe his investment or till 30th June 1958 whichever is earlier. After the expiry of the time above mentioned or after 30th June 1958 as the case may be, he shall be liable to be evicted at any time and shall be so evicted if the land is required for assignment to a person eligible for the assignment of such land.

8. The land will be assigned free of cost, but the value of trees, wells, buildings, etc., standing on the land shall be collected from the proposed assignee. If the wells, buildings and other structures will not be useful for agricultural purposes and cannot in any way be profitably used without further investments, the cost paid for such structures shall not exceed 50 per cent of their market value. The sum calculated under this rule shall be paid by the person concerned before assignment is ordered in his favour.

9. If the whole or any portion of the land assigned had remained unoccupied for a continuous period of five faslis immediately preceding the fasli in which the land is assigned, no assessment shall be collected for the whole or such portion of the land assigned, as the case may be, for a period of three faslis commencing from and including the fasli in which the assignment is made. Assessment shall be collected thereafter as usual.

If, however, the land assigned or a portion thereof has been under occupation for a period of three faslis or more within the period of five faslis aforesaid, assessment shall be collected for the whole or portion, of the land assigned, as the case may be, for the fasli in which assignment is ordered, and thereafter as usual.

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Where the land assigned or a portion thereof has been under occupation for only two faslis during the period of five faslis aforesaid, assessment shall not be collected for the land or for such portions as the case may be, for the fasli in which the land is assigned, but shall be collected thereafter as usual.

Where the lands assigned or a portion thereof has been under occupation for only one fasli during the period of five faslis aforesaid, assessment shall not be collected for the land or for such portion, as the case may be, for the fasli in which the land is assigned and for the next succeeding fasli, but shall be collected thereafter as usual.

Water-rate shall, however, be charged and collected in accordance with the rules from the date of assignment.

10. The assignment of land to individuals will be subject to the following conditions in addition to the conditions usually imposed and such other conditions as the Collector may wish to impose:—

(1) The land assigned shall not be sold or alienated for a period of ten years but may be hypothecated to Government for purposes of security under the Land Improvement Loans Act, or the Agriculturists Loans Act, or to a co-operative society consisting entirely of landless and poor persons likely to engage themselves in direct cultivation.

(2) The land shall be brought under cultivation within a period of three years from the date of assignment:

Provided (i) the Collector may extend the aforesaid period by a period of two years if he considers it necessary. The Board may, if it considers it necessary, extend the period by a further period of one year.

(ii) Where an officer not below the rank of a Revenue Divisional Officer certifies that the land assigned or portion thereof is uncultivable such land or portion, as the case may be, shall not be governed, by this condition.

(3) The assignee and his heirs shall engage themselves in direct cultivation.

(4) If any of the conditions above mentioned or any other conditions that may be imposed are violated, the land shall be liable to be resumed without payment of compensation.

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APPENDIX IV.
[Vide answer to starred question No. 1321 asked by Sri M. Narayana Kurup at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 12th August 1954, page 532 supra.]

Serial number and name of the Government Department.	Principle governing the participation of the department in exhibitions organized by non-official agencies.	Number of exhibitions in which participated during 1953-54.	Expenditure incurred.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Public (Information and Publicity) Department.	It was considered that the exhibition would offer a good opportunity to educate the public on the policies, programme and progress of the State.	2	Rs. A. P. 1,450 0 0	
2 Agriculture Department	To popularise departmental activities and educate the public.	56	10,709 3 6	
3 Irrigation Department	It was considered that the exhibitions would help the department to come closer to the people and would also help the people to appreciate the department's activities.	2	20,000 0 0	
4 Electricity Department	Do.	1	20,000 0 0	
5 Department of Indigenous Medicine.	(a) Encouragement of welfare movements by giving moral support through participation in exhibitions.	1	1,800 0 0	
6 Medical Department	(b) Educating the public in matters relating to Education, Health and Medicine through such participation.	4	2,003 10 1	
7 B.C.G. and Mass X-ray units of the Medical Department.	(c) Enlisting the co-operation of the public for beneficial activities of the Government by using propaganda, e.g., obtaining donations of blood for blood bank, etc.	1	2,850 0 3	Receipt from Mass X-ray was Rs. 1,878.
8 Public Health Department.		1	2,500 0 0	
9 Notification Bureau of the Public Health Department.		4	200 0 0	

Serial number and name of the Government Department.	Principle governing the participation of the department in exhibitions organized by non-official agencies.	(1)	(2)	(3) Number of exhibitions in which participated during 1953-54.	Expenditure incurred.	Remarks.
10 Education Department	..	..	..	6	RS. A. P. 12,442 9 6	(5) Actual expenditure incurred for the All-India Khadi, Swadeshi and Industrial Exhibition held in Madras during 1953-54 and for the exhibition at Kalyani in January 1954 is not yet known. Column (4) represents estimated expenditure.
11 Lignite Investigation Department.	To popularise the activities of the Lignite Investigation Project at Neyveli.	..	..	1	100 0 0	
12 Industries Department	This department has been participating in important exhibitions which were expected to attract large number of visitors including businessmen in order to popularise and promote the sales of the various departmental products. At such exhibitions the various activities of the department were also explained to the public.	..	..	22	19,200 0 0	
13 Co-operative Department (Palm Gur Branch).	To give wide publicity to the principal measures undertaken by this department for ameliorating the condition of the tappers thrown out of employment as a result of the introduction of Prohibition. The improved	..	..	7	5,883 10 4	A sum of Rs. 2,505-0-3 has been realized from the sale-proceeds of neera and palm products sold in the All-India

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14 Certified Schools and Vigilance Service.	To educate the public about the activities of the departments.	1	852 4 0		Khadi, Swadeshi and Industrial Exhibition and the Handloom Cottage Industries Exhibition held at Madras.
15 Jail Department	Do.	1	..		
16 Unchona Department	To give publicity to quinine products	3	1,207 0 6		
17 Cottage Industries Department.	To popularise and sell cottage industry products.	7	1,560 0 0		
18 Rural Welfare Department.	To popularise and sell khadi	14	5,969 3 0		
19 Fisheries Department	To disseminate information on fish culture	15	1,497 0 0		
20 Animal Husbandry Department.	To ensure improvement of livestock	23	3,700 0 0		
21 Forest Department	To stress the importance of forests in National Welfare and to popularise forest products.	4	683 7 3		
22 Women's Welfare Department.	To carry on propaganda and give publicity for the Department and to dispose of the finished articles turned out at the centres.	17	593 6 0		

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APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1323 asked by Sri K. Aranganathan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 12th August 1954, page 533 supra.]

Some candidates possessing the Minor Irrigation and Road Construction diploma of the Annamalai University, which is not considered equivalent to the Lower Subordinate diploma of the College of Engineering, Guindy, were appointed as Overseers or Draughtsmen in the Public Works, Highways, and other departments. None of them except those entertained as Overseers in the Highways Department was discharged from service for the reason that the qualification was not recognized for service under the Government.

In the Highways department, during the years 1948-51, owing to the dearth of qualified hands, certain candidates possessing the Annamalai diploma were appointed as overseers against the sanctioned posts of supervisors purely as a stop-gap arrangement. These persons were relieved as and when qualified candidates became available for filling up the posts of supervisors. The holders of the Annamalai diploma were, however, offered posts of draughtsmen in the department. Those who accepted the offer have been appointed on a regular basis and are continuing in service.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1324 asked by Sri K. P. Gopalan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 12th August 1954, page 534 supra.]

List of Annual Reports, a copy of which is sent to the Consul for United States of America at Madras.

- 1 Administration Report relating to the Government Electricity Department.
- 2 Administration Report of the Police.
- 3 Administration Report on Jails.
- 4 Civil and Criminal Courts Statistics.
- 5 Administration Report on Excise and Prohibition.
- 6 Administration Reports on Certified Schools and Vigilance Service and Borstal Schools.
- 7 Administration Reports on the Habitual Offenders' Settlement in Aziznagar.
- 8 Public Instruction Report.
- 9 General Review on the working of local boards in Madras State.

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List of Annual Reports, a copy of which is sent to the Consul for United States of America at Madras—cont.

- 10 General Review on the administration of District Municipalities.
- 11 Administration Report of the Agriculture Department.
- 12 Administration Report of the Forest Department.
- 13 Administration Report of the Harijan Welfare Department.
- 14 Report on the review of the working of Mines Act.
- 15 Administration Report of the Department of Industries and Commerce.
- 16 Annual Reports on the working of the following Acts :—
 - (a) Workmen's Compensation Act.
 - (b) Trade Unions Act.
 - (c) Payment of Wages Act.
 - (d) Factories Act.
 - (e) Industrial Dispute Act.
- 17 Administration Report relating to Stamps.
- 18 Report on the working of the Estates Land Act.
- 19 Administration Reports relating to the Taxation Acts.
- 20 Report on the Settlement of Land Revenue (Jamabandi).
- 21 Administration Report of the Registration Department.
- 22 State Administration Report.
- 23 Annual Report of the Madras Public Service Commission.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Friday, 13th August 1954.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Short notice questions.

Retrenchment of workers in the Commonwealth Textile Factory, Kozhikode.

* 1326-A Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the management of the Commonwealth Textile Factory, Kozhikode, have decided to retrench 140 workers from the factory in violation of provisions of the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act and Factories Act;

(b) if so, whether the Government have made any efforts at conciliation in the matter and with what result?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“(a) The management of the Commonwealth Textile Factory, Kozhikode, propose to retrench certain number of workers, but there is no information whether they are proposing to do it in violation of the provisions of the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act and Factories Act.

“(b) The Labour Officer has already commenced conciliation in the matter and it is pending with him.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—“Are the Government aware that the management wanted to retrench the workers in order to cut their wages, refuse bonus to them and to treat them as casual workers so that they might not get any benefit according to the laws prevalent? If so, will the Government be pleased to take action and see that this kind of retrenchment is stopped?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“These complaints are before the Labour Officer who is trying conciliation. The Government will take suitable action on receipt of a report from him.”

Accident at the Vincent Industrials, Kozhikode.

* 1326-B Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that five workers of the St. Vincent Industrials, Kozhikode, received severe injuries and burns on 28th July 1954 while on duty;

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(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what measures the Factory Inspector has taken for preventing the recurrence of these incidents?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“(a) Yes, Sir.

“(b) While the workers were operating the tilting and pouring molten iron from the ladle into the feeder of the mould, they lost their balance and poured the metal over the casting. In their fright they left the ladle to tilt over, allowing the molten metal to run on the ground. The Assistant Manager, who was guiding the casting, immediately ordered the workers to run for safety and while doing so, they tripped over other mounds nearby and got their feet burnt by the molten metal.

“(c) The Regional Inspector of Factories, Kozhikode, who inspected the factory and made a detailed inquiry into the accident, has already issued detailed instructions to the management to avoid recurrence of such incidents.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“Are the Government aware that, according to the Factories Act, the management will have to supply protective gloves to workers? In this case, the management did not supply them to the workers. That was why they got severe injuries. Will the Government be pleased to note this and ask the management to supply protective gloves to the workers? Will they also take action against the management for this negligence?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“The Government are examining the report of the Factory Inspector. The Regional Inspector of Factories, Kozhikode, has already issued the following orders to the management :—

(a) to provide gear arrangement to ladles to give the operators better control over the pouring process;

(b) to have all unnecessary wooden and iron frames, rubbish, etc., removed from the vicinity of the moulds before starting casting work on casting days; and

(c) to have the chains of the overhead cranes and those by which ladles are supported, to be got examined once in twelve months.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“Will the Government be pleased to see that compensation is paid to the workers?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“The Government will see that the workers get whatever compensation they are entitled to.”

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—“Is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that the management of the St. Vincent Industrials, Kozhikode, are incessantly violating the rules and regulations under the Trade Union Act on the plea that it is a charitable institution? Have the Government received any representation with regard to the same from any of the M.L.As.?”

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“I would like to have notice.”

Issue of Civil Services (Safeguarding of National Security) Rules, 1954.

* 1326-C Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the circumstances leading to the issue of the new rules called the Civil Services (Safeguarding of National Security) Rules, 1954;

(b) what other rules are in force either under Article 309 or 313 of the Constitution governing the conditions of service of the State Government servants; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table of the House all these rules?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) The Madras Civil Services (Safeguarding of National Security) Rules, 1954, have been issued following the rules, issued by the Government of India, known as the Civil Services (Safeguarding of National Security) Rules, 1953. They are not a new set of rules but a revised edition of certain rules that were in force from 1949.

“(b) All rules governing the conditions of service of members of the State and the Subordinate Services were issued under Section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1935, and they have been continued in force by Article 313 of the Constitution. After coming into force of the Constitution, these rules are being re-issued under the proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution. So far 21 sets of rules have been re-issued.

“(c) In view of the labour and cost involved, it is not possible to place a copy of the rules so far re-issued, on the table of the House immediately.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொன்ன பதிலிலிருந்து இந்த விசிகள் 1949-ம் வருஷத்திலேயே இயற்றிப் படுமீண்டும் வெளியிடப்பட்டதாகச் சொன்னார்கள். இந்திய அரசியல் சட்டத்தில் 311-வது பிரிவின்படி இந்த மாகாணத்தில் சிப்பந்திகளை தண்டிப்பதற்கோ, வேலையிலிருந்து நீக்குவதற்கோ நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கும்போது அவர்களின் குற்றச்சாட்டுகள் ஒவ்வொன்றாக நிரூபிக்கப்படவேண்டும் என்பதை புறக்கணித்து வெளியிட்டிருப்பதன் அவசியம் என்ன?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“If it is repugnant to the provisions of the Constitution, no court will uphold it. But we are quite satisfied that this is in consonance with the provisions of the Constitution.”

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Revival of tramways.

10-10 a.m. * 1326-D Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have taken a final decision with regard to the revival of tramways;

(b) if so, what is the nature of the decision; and

(c) if no decision has been taken, how long it will take for the Government for arriving at a final decision?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASAMY PADAYACHI:—“(a) No, Sir.

“(b) Does not arise.

“(c) A decision will be taken shortly.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM:—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, டிராம்வேயை எடுத்து நடத்தவேண்டிய விஷயமாக ஒரு விதமான முடிவுக்கும் வரவில்லை என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். நேற்று நான் இதை சபையின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறேன். டிராம்வே சொத்துக்கள் விற்கப்பட்டு, அவைகள் அகற்றப்பட்டுக் கொண்டு இருக்கின்றன. இது சம்பந்தமாக சர்க்கார் என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் தெரிவிப்பாரா?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“That is a separate question with reference to the proceedings in the court and I have already answered it. I don't think the Hon. Minister in charge of Local Administration will be able to answer it.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“This question has come up before the House a number of times on previous occasions.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—“I will not ask any question pertaining to the case that is said to be pending before the court. Recently, did not the Corporation of Madras come to a decision that they will run the tram service and did they approach the Government for any aid? If so, what was the reaction of the Government of Madras?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“That is also under the consideration of the Government.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—“According to the statement of the Hon. Minister for Local Administration, are not the tramways dead beyond revival and redemption, Sir?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“He made a statement taking into account facts within his knowledge. It was his individual opinion and not the opinion of the Government as a whole.”

SRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN:—“ஸார், சமீபத்தில் டிராம்வே தொழிலாளர்கள் பிரதிநிதிகள் கனம் முதல் மந்திரி அவர்களைச் சந்தித்த பொது கூடுமானவரையில் குறைந்த சம்பளம் கொடுத்தாலும் வேலை செய்வதாக ஒத்துக்கொண்டது உண்மையா என்று கேட்கிறேன்.”

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

SRI N. K. PALANISAMI:—“ஸார், 28-ம் தேதி கனம் ராமசாமி படையாச்சி அவர்கள் பொதுக் கூட்டத்தில் பேசும்போது டிராம்வேயை தாங்கள் நடத்த முடியாது என்று சொல்லி இருக்கிறார். 29-ம் தேதி டிரேட் யூனியன் பிரதிநிதிகள் கனம் காமராஜ் அவர்களை சந்தித்தபோது அதைப்பற்றி ஒன்றும் முடிவு செய்யவில்லை என்று சொன்னதாக தெரிய வருகிறது. கனம் ராமசாமி படையாச்சி சொன்னதற்கும் அவர் சொன்னதற்கும் சம்பந்தம் இல்லை என்று சொன்னார். பிறகு குடியாத்தத்தில் லிருந்து வந்ததும் தம்மிடம் கனம் காமராஜர் வந்த தூதகோஷ்டியிடனும் ‘நாங்கள் சீக்கிரம் இந்த மாதத்திற்குள் ஒரு முடிவுசெய்கிறோம்’ என்று சொல்லி இருக்கிறார். அதனால் மந்திரிகளுக்குள் முரண்பாடுகள் இருக்கின்றன. ஏன் உண்மையை மறைக்கவேண்டும்? ஏன் எடுத்து நடத்த முடியாது என்று ஜனங்களுக்குத் தெரிவித்துவிடக்கூடாது என்று கேட்கிறேன்.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“The Hon. Minister was expressing his own individual opinion. Even Ministers are entitled to express their individual opinion in certain matters. As for the Government's decision, we have already stated that no final decision has yet been taken.”

SRI M. PALANIYANDI:—“ஸார், கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொல்லும்போது ஒரு முடிவிற்கு வரப்போகிறோம் என்று சொல்லப்பட்டது. ஆனால் தற்போது யந்திரங்கள் அகற்றப்படுகின்றன. அதனால் பொதுவாக டிராம்வேயை அரசாங்கம் எடுத்து ஓட்ட முடிவு செய்யப்போகிறதா அல்லது அதை நடத்தாமல் இருக்க முடிவு செய்யப்போகிறதா என்று கேட்க ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“This matter will also be taken into consideration while coming to a decision.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM:—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கூறும் பதிலிலிருந்து டிராம்வேயை எடுத்து நடத்தப்போவது இல்லை என்று சர்க்கார் முடிவு செய்துவிட்டதாகத் தெரியவருகிறது. அந்த முடிவை ஏன் தாராளமாக, தைரியமாக வெளியிடவில்லை? அப்படி வெளியிடுவதற்கு தைரியம் இல்லை என்று தெளிவாகத் தெரிய வருகிறது. அப்படி இருக்கும்போது தொழிலாளர்களுக்குக் கிடைக்க வேண்டிய நஷ்டசட்டை ஏன் வசூல் செய்து கொடுக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவில்லை? அப்படி வசூல் செய்துகொடுக்க சர்க்கார் என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுத்திருக்கிறது என்பதை அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“When we take a decision, we won't be afraid of giving effect to it. The matter is that we have not yet come to a decision. Regarding payment of compensation to the labourers, a separate question may be put.”

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY:—“Public opinion seems to be that the Government are anxious to retain the bus service, and that is why they are not interested in reviving the tram service. May I know whether this is a fact?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“I do not know to which public opinion the hon. Member is referring to. There is difference of opinion even among the public with regard to the running of the tram service.”

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SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“ In view of the difference in personal opinion, are we to understand that there is difference among the Ministers also about this proposal? ”

THE HON. C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Whatever opinion we may have individually, when it comes to the question of taking a final decision we will take it collectively.”

Dispute between the workers and the management of the Standard Vacuum Oil Company, Madras.

* 1326-E Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether representations have been received from the Trade Union of the workers of the Standard Vacuum Oil Company, Madras, that a number of workers were dismissed from service for availing of May Day Holiday after giving due notice;

(b) whether it is a fact that a dispute is pending between the management and the workers before the Tribunal under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1950; and

(c) the action taken by the Government on the representation made by the Trade Union?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ (a) No, Sir. The Government have, however, received a representation from the Union complaining about the suspension of six employees of the company during the pendency of an appeal before the Labour Appellate Tribunal. The company have also represented that the workers have committed an offence by engaging in a strike while an appeal was pending.

“(b) An appeal in regard to the question of bonus for 1952 is reported to be pending before the Labour Appellate Tribunal of India.

“(c) The Government propose to await the decision of the Labour Appellate Tribunal on the petitions filed by the management and the union under sections 22 and 23, respectively, of the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act, 1950.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, ஆறு தொழிலாளர்களை டிஸ்டன்ஸ் செய்யப்பட்டிருப்பதை ஒப்புக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். மே தினத்தை விடுமுறையாகக் கொண்டாடவேண்டும் என்று இளர்ச்சி செய்த குற்றத்தைக் காண்பித்து இந்த ஆறு தொழிலாளர்களும் டிஸ்டன்ஸ் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். சட்டப்படி இண்டஸ்ட்ரியல் கோர்ட் முன்பு விசாரணையில் இருக்கக்கூடிய சமயத்தில் மாணேஜ்மெண்டார் இண்டஸ்ட்ரியல் கோர்ட் அனு தியின்றி டிஸ்டன்ஸ் செய்யக்கூடாது என்று சட்டம் இருந்தும் அனுமதி இல்லாமல் டிஸ்டன்ஸ் செய்திருப்பதை தடுப்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுத்தது என்பதைக் கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன்.”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ It is contended that it is only suspension. I think the union also agrees that it is suspension of employees during the pendency of the appeal. Both the management and the union are before the Labour Appellate Tribunal. This issue has already been

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raised. We are advised by our legal advisers that there are decisions of Labour Appellate Tribunals that suspension of workers during the pendency of appeal will not amount to punishment and there are decisions to the contrary also. Since the question is coming up before the Labour Tribunal for decision in the present case itself, we shall await the decision of the Tribunal.”

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—“ சஸ்பென்ஷனில் இருப்பது பனிஷ்மெண்ட் ஆகாது என்று கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொன்னார். அப்பெல்லேட் ட்ரிபுனல் தீர்ப்புகள் அப்படி இருப்பதால் லீகல் அட்வைசர் மந்திரிக்குச் சொன்னதாகச் சொன்னார். நான் கேட்க விரும்புவது என்னவென்றால், அவர்களுக்கு சஸ்பென்ஷன் காலத்தில் சம்பளம் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறதா, அதுமட்டுமல்ல, அவர்களுடைய ஸ்டேடஸ் மாறாமல் இருக்கிறதா அந்த சஸ்பென்ஷன் காலத்தில், என்பதைக் கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன்.”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I am unable to answer the question put by the hon. Member. I have only pointed out that there are contrary decisions regarding the position about suspension of workers during the pendency of an appeal.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்தக் கம்பெனியானது, அதாவது ஸ்டாண்டர்ட் வாகுவம் ஆயில் கம்பெனி ஒரு அமெரிக்க அன்யை நாட்டுக் கம்பெனி. அது இந்த நாட்டின் மக்களுடைய நலனெண்ணத்தையும், மதப்பையும் பெறக்கூடியது. மத்திய சர்க்கார் மே தினத்தை விடுமுறையாகக் கருதவேண்டும் என்று ஒப்புக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதையே பிரதம மந்திரியும் அடிக்கடி சொல்லிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார். மே தினத்தை விடுமுறையாகக் கொண்டாடுவது குற்றம் என்று அந்தக் கம்பெனி கருதுகிறதா? அப்படி இருந்தால் அந்தக் கம்பெனி மீது என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க சர்க்கார் முடிவு செய்திருக்கிறது? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ That question does not at all arise before the Government. The Government have to see what action they can take under the existing law and we are advised that we must await the decision of the Appellate Tribunal.”

(Question No. 1326-F appears on page 76.)

Separation of Judiciary from the Executive in Malabar.

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

(a) whether details regarding the separation of the judiciary from the Executive in the district of Malabar have been finalised; and

(b) if so, what they are?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ (a) Certain decisions were reached in 1949 and they are being examined further.

“(b) The decisions reached in 1949 are as follows :—

On the revenue side one of the five existing revenue divisions, viz., Kozhikode, and four of the nine Deputy Tahsildars’

* Postponed from the list for 11th August 1954.

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charges, viz., Tirurangudi, Kunnamangalam, Kuttuparamba and Vayittiri will be abolished. The revenue divisions will be reconstituted as shown below :—

Divisions.		
Headquarters.	Taluks.	
Tellicherry ..	Chirakkal, Kottayam, Wynaad and Kurumbranad.	
Palghat ..	Ponnani and Palghat.	
Cochin ..	Cochin.	
Malappuram ..	Walluvanad, Ernad and Kozhikode.	

On the magisterial side.—The district will be divided into four magisterial subdivisions, viz., (1) Cannanore, (2) Kozhikode, (3) Malappuram and (4) Palghat. The statement below shows the jurisdiction of the District Magistrates, Subdivisional Magistrates and Sub-Magistrates :—

Magistrates.	Headquarters.	Jurisdiction (taluks).
1 District Magistrate.	Cannanore.	Chirakkal and Kottayam taluks excluding the limits of Police station at Panur.
2 Subdivisional Magistrate.	Kozhikode.	Kozhikode, Kurumbranad, Wynaad and limits of police station at Panur in Kottayam taluk.
3 Subdivisional Magistrate.	Malappuram.	Walluvanad and Ernad.
4 Do.	Palghat.	Palghat and Ponnani.

Second-class Magistrates.

1 Second-class Magistrate.	Cannanore	Chirakkal.
2 Do.	Badagara.	Kurumbranad.
3 Do.	Kuttuparamba.	Kottayam.
4 Do.	Vayittiri	Wynaad.
5 Do.	Kozhikode.	Kozhikode.
6 Do.	Manjeri.	Ernad (excluding Tirurangudi sub-taluk).
7 Do.	Perintalmanna.	Walluvanad (excluding Ottapalam sub-taluk).
8 Do.	Ponnani	Ponnani taluk (excluding Tirur sub-taluk).
9 Do.	Palghat I	Palghat taluk (excluding Alathur sub-taluk).

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Magistrate.	Headquarters.	Jurisdiction. (taluk).
Second class Magistrates—cont.		
10 Second-class Magistrate.	Palghat II.	Alathur sub-taluk and Ottapalam sub taluk.
11 Do.	Tirurangudi.	Tirurangudi sub-taluk and Tirur sub-taluk.

- (Existing arrangements in Cochin for transaction of civil and criminal judicial work will be continued under the new set up.)"

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“ With regard to the location of these courts and prescribing jurisdiction for them, may I know whether the Government will watch the working of the scheme and make necessary revisionary proposals as and when found necessary? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Since separation, Magistrates with only judicial functions have been appointed and, therefore, there has been a lessening in the number of courts. So jurisdiction of the court had to be re-arranged. In that, I am prepared to admit there might be some grievance here and there and some hardship might have been created. But, let us see for a while how this works and, if necessary, the whole matter will be gone into and necessary revisions and reorganizations may be made.”

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—“ Will the Hon. Minister be good enough to state whether he has received representations from the sub-taluk of Taliparamba in Chirakkal taluk that as the Second-class Magistrate's Court, Cannanore, is situated at about 20 to 25 miles' distance from certain areas of their place, they are put to great difficulty and that the Government may be pleased to locate it at Taliparamba, and if this is not possible, at least to hold the sitting of the court in that place for three days in a week? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I have received numerous representations from all centres. If every representation is to be looked into, we should have 10 to 15 courts more. Unfortunately, it is not possible to do it. That is why I said, ' Let us see how the present arrangement works and if necessary revision can be made later on '.”

Taxation Enquiry Commission.

* 1327 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have advised the Hon. Members of the Legislative Assembly and Council to give evidence before the Taxation Enquiry Commission which met at Madras in April 1954; and

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(b) the steps taken by the Government through their representatives to press their view-points on the question of taxation on various subjects and commodities?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) No, Sir. The Taxation Enquiry Commission itself selected the non-official witnesses heard by it.

“(b) The Taxation Enquiry Commission had discussions with the Ministers and Secretaries to Government, and adequate steps were taken to press the view-points of this Government through them.”

Recommendations of the Industrial Health Advisory Committee.

* 1328 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER :—“The hon. Member Sri N. Ramakrishna Ayyar is not in his place. The answer to the question will be printed in the proceedings.”

SRI N. RAMAKRISHNA AYYAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Union Government have made any recommendations to this Government to take steps to reduce the incidence of occupational diseases and health hazards in various industries; and

(b) if so, what the State Government have done to implement the recommendations?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“(a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India have forwarded to this Government the recommendations of the Industrial Health Advisory Committee of the Indian Council of Medical Research for the creation of an Industrial Health Council and an Industrial Health Organization in all Major States having large scale industries.

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

Construction of bridges over the rivers Udayavar, Mulki and Pavanje between Mangalore and Udipi.

* 1329 Q.—SRI L. C. PAIS (on behalf of Sri T. Ananta Pai) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representations during the visit of the Hon. Finance Minister to South Kanara that bridges over the rivers Udayavar, Mulki and Pavanje should be built between Mangalore and Udipi;

(b) whether there was an offer of Rs. 25 lakhs or the estimated cost as a loan to take up these works;

(c) whether there was a suggestion to collect tolls even after the construction of these bridges to make up a part of the cost; and

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(d) if so, the decisions taken by Government in respect of the above?

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

“(b) & (c) There was no formal offer, Sir, on that occasion.

“(d) Does not arise. I may, however, add that the Government of India were requested to give a special grant to enable the State Government to take up the three bridges and they have agreed to meet the full cost of the works subject to maxima of Rs. 11 lakhs for the Pavanji bridge, Rs. 11.70 lakhs for the Mulki bridge and Rs. 15.60 lakhs for the Udayavar bridge. They have also stipulated that the works should not be commenced without their technical approval and financial sanction of the detailed estimates. The Chief Engineer has been asked to send the detailed estimates and plans.”

Sithayancottai Water-supply Scheme for Dindigul.

* 1330 Q.—SRI C. KANDASAMY (on behalf of Sri V. Madanagopal) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Dindigul Municipal Council have sought financial help from the Government for the Sithayancottai Water-supply Scheme for Dindigul; and

(b) if so, what steps the Government have taken in the matter?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) Yes, Sir.

“(b) The plans and estimates for the scheme are now under preparation and after they are ready, the question of financing the scheme will be considered.”

Raising of State loans for financing development schemes.

* 1331 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether the Government recently sought information from the Government of India as to how the programme of the State for raising loans for its own development plans was to be fitted in with the National Loans?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“Yes. The position is that the National Plan Loan has been issued for financing the development schemes of India as a whole, and the Government of India have agreed to make available to this Government adequate sums for financing the capital expenditure included in the State Plan. There will, therefore, be no separate issue of the Madras Loan in this year.”

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Geological survey of Malabar.

* 1332 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have any scheme to conduct a geological survey to explore the mineral resources of Malabar district; and

(b) if so, the attempts so far made in that direction?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“(a) & (b) Yes, Sir, the Geological Survey of India Department of the Government of India have reported that the mineral survey of the Malabar district is now in progress. The occurrence of lignite and mica near Cannanore and amethyst in Kollengode has already been examined by the Geological Survey of India in 1944.”

Reduction of ferry charges in South Kanara.

* 1333 Q.—SRI L. C. PAIS (on behalf of Sri T. Ananta Pai): Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have considered the request made to Hon. the Finance Minister during his last visit to South Kanara to reduce the present ferry charges to the pre-war level; and

(b) if so, what decisions have been arrived at?

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI:—“(a) Representations were made to the Minister for Finance to reduce the present ferry charges to pre-war level.

“(b) On an examination of the question, it has been decided there are no grounds to reduce the ferry charges.”

Starting of a college in Mayuram.

* 1334 Q.—SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any application from the trustees of Ambanathapuram Charities to start a college in Mayuram; and

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

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—“(a) & (b) The Government have not received any application from the trustees of the charities. But it is understood that the trustees are considering the question of starting a college.”

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Increase in the bed strength of the Government Hospital, Ponneri.

* 1335 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of beds proposed to be increased in the Government Hospital at Ponneri and the details about the additional staff to be employed; and

(b) the extent of additions to the building of the hospital?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) & (b) There are no such proposals at present.”

SRI A. RATNAM:—“May I know, Sir, what the present strength of the beds and staff in Ponneri hospital is?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“It is not a hospital, Sir. It is only a dispensary.”

Number of Ministers residing at Government quarters.

* 1336 Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state how many Ministers are now residing in Government quarters and the names of those who are receiving house-rent allowance in cash?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“Three Ministers are now residing in Government quarters free of rent. The following Ministers including the Chief Minister are receiving the house-rent allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem:—

- (1) Sri K. Kamaraj Nadar,
- (2) Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam,
- (3) Sri C. Subramaniam,
- (4) Raja Sri Shanmuga Rajeswara Sethupathi, and
- (5) Sri B. Parameswaran.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM:—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, மந்திரிகள் உண்மையிலேயே வாடகை வீட்டில் குடியிருந்தால்தான் வீட்டு வாடகை அலவன்ஸ் பெறவேண்டுமென்ற விதி இருக்கிறதா? மற்ற சர்க்கார் சிப்பந்திகள் விஷயத்தில் இப்படிப்பட்ட விதி இருக்குமோ, இந்த விதி மந்திரிகள் விஷயத்தில் மட்டும் இல்லையா என்று கேட்கிறேன்.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“No, Sir. There is no such provision.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM:—“சொந்த வீடுகளில் இருக்கக் கூடிய மந்திரிகளும் இந்த அலவன்ஸை ஏன் பெறவேண்டும்?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“Because they are entitled to house-rent allowance under the Salaries Act.”

SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—“Sir, does it apply to Assembly Members also?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“No, Sir. The Assembly Members are not entitled to house-rent allowance.”

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Supply of power drills to ryots in Tiruchirappalli district.

* 1337 Q.—SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Government power drills in the State, which are in working condition and in actual use;

(b) the number of applications from ryots for the power drills pending before the District Collector, Tiruchirappalli, or before the Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Tiruchirappalli;

(c) the normal period of use of a drill by a ryot;

(d) whether any representation was received by the Government for the allotment of an additional power drill for Tiruchirappalli; and if so, whether any allotment was made; and

(e) how the order of allotment is fixed?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“(a) Twenty, Sir.

“(b) The number of applications from ryots for the power drills pending before the District Collector, Tiruchirappalli is 31.

“(c) The normal period of use of a drill by a ryot cannot be fixed as it depends usually upon the hardness of the stratum drilled through, the depth at which springs are met with and the strength of the springs.

“(d) Yes, Sir. Two additional power drills have been allotted to Tiruchirappalli district.

“(e) The order of allotment is fixed every year by the Collector in consultation with the District Planning Board.”

Number of steamers calling at the Nagapattinam Port in a month.

* 1338 Q.—SRI S. VADIVELU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state the number of steamers that were calling at the Nagapattinam Port in a fortnight or a month in the years 1939 to 1941 and in 1950 to 1953 April?

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“The average number of steamers that called at the Nagapattinam Port in a month and a fortnight in the years 1939 to 1941 and 1950 to 1953 April are:

1939 — 11 per month and 5 per fortnight.

1940 — 6 3 ”

1941 — 6 3 ”

1950 — 3 1 ”

1951 — 5 2 ”

1952 — 4 2 ”

1953 (up to April) 5 per month and 2 per fortnight.

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SRI N. SIVARAJ :—“ஸார், நாகப்பட்டினம் துறைமுகமானது சமீப காலத்தில் சர்க்காரால் உதாசீனப்படுத்தப்பட்டு வருகிறது. அங்கு அதிகமான கப்பல்கள் வந்து ஏற்றுமதியும் இறக்குமதியும் பெருகுவதற்கு நாகப்பட்டினம் துறைமுகத்தை அபிவிருத்தி செய்வதற்கு சர்க்கார் முன் வருவார்களா?”

MR. SPEAKER :—“இதற்கும் மூலக் கேள்விக்கும் சம்பந்தம் இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறதே! If the Hon. Minister wants to answer the question, I have no objection.”

(The Hon. Minister was heard to say, ‘A separate question may be put.’)

(Sri K. Vinayakam and another member stood up to put the next question No. 1339 on behalf of Sri Mookkiah Thevar.)

MR. SPEAKER :—“The hon. Member Sri Mookkiah Thevar is in his place. Why should another hon. Member put his question?”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“Sir, by way of abundant caution, he told me in the veranda to put his question on his behalf in case he should be late in coming to his seat.”

Erasure of the inscriptions of the names of the donors on the lights in the Meenakshiamman temple, Madurai.

* 1339 Q.—SRI K. MOOKKIAH THEVAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) the number of lights—tube and dome—donated to the Meenakshiamman temple in Madurai by individuals;

(b) whether the names of such donors have been inscribed on such lights;

(c) whether Hon. the Prime Minister of India during his recent visit to the temple suggested the erasure of these inscriptions; and

(d) if so, whether the Government have carried out the suggestions of Hon. the Prime Minister?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“(a) Six tube lights and thirteen dome lights have been donated to Sri Meenakshiamman Devasthanam.

“(b) Names of donors have been inscribed on all lights except two tube lights.

“(c) No. The Prime Minister objected generally to any form of advertisement in temples, and referred to a specific neon sign.

“(d) Does not arise.”

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SRI K. MOOKKIAH THEVAR :—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, அவ்வளவு பரமமாண்டமான மதுரைக் கோயிலைக் கட்டியவர்கள் கூட தங்களுடைய பெயரை அங்கு போட்டுக்கொள்ளாதபோது, ஐந்து ரூபாய் செலவில் விளக்காகப் போட்டுவிட்டு வியாபாரிகள் விளம்பரத்திற்காக தங்களுடைய பெயர்களைப் போட்டுக்கொள்வது நியாயமா?”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“Sir, as I said, we are removing the name of the person according to the instructions given by the Prime Minister.”

Relief measures taken in connection with the fire accident in Tiruchirappalli in 1953.

* 1340 Q.—**SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state the relief measures adopted by the Government in connexion with the fire accident that took place in the latter half of 1953 in the Municipal Wards Nos. 1 and 3 of Tiruchirappalli Municipality?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“A sum of Rs. 1,680 has been paid to 56 victims at the rate of Rs. 30 each towards the loss incurred in the fire accident which took place on 16th August 1953 at Pensioner's street, Sengulam village, in Ward No. I of Tiruchirappalli Municipality. There were no cases of fire accidents in Ward III during the period in question.”

Introduction of permit system for entry into French Indian territories.

* 1341 Q.—**SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government of India consulted this State Government regarding the permit system for those who wish to go to Pondicherry and other French Indian territories; and

(b) if so, what was the advice given by the State Government?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) & (b) The Government consider that it is not in the public interest to give the information asked for.”

Grant of special loan for the purchase of manure in South Arcot district.

* 1342 Q.—**SRI A. RATNAM :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the amount allotted for the grant of special loan for the purchase of manure in South Arcot district in the year 1953; and

(b) the amount actually sanctioned?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“(a) Rs. 4,50,000 during 1953-54.

“(b) Rs. 3,93,750 during 1953-54.”

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SRI A. RATNAM :—“எத்தனை விவசாயிகளுக்கு இந்தக் கடன் 10-30 கொடுக்கப்பட்டு, எவ்வளவு வட்டி சர்க்காருக்குக் கிடைத்திருக்கிறது?” a.m.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“I should not be expected to give all this information by way of answer to a supplementary question.”

Maintenance of the Kundichera dam, Kottayam taluk, Malabar, by the Public Works Department.

* 1343 Q.—**SRI K. P. GOPALAN** (on behalf of Sri V. R. Krishna Ayyar) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether the Government have received any representations from the ryots concerned to the effect that the annual bunding up work on the Kundichera dam (Kottayam taluk, Malabar district), should be carried out by the Public Works Department and that they should not be saddled with that burden and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHU. PATHI :—“It was brought to the notice of the Government that the hon. Member, in his capacity as Chairman of the Kundichera Dam Advisory Committee, suggested at the meeting of the Malabar District Food Production Committee held on 13th October 1952, that the customary labour relating to the operation of the shutters in respect of the Kundichera Dam might be got done by the Government every year. The Government examined the above suggestion and issued orders directing the Public Works Department to attend to the maintenance of the dam for an initial period of two years at the cost of the Government.”

Failure to take action against the ex-Manager of the Devasthanam at Ariyalur.

* 1344 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER :—“Since the hon Member, Sri K. R. Viswanathan, is not in his place, answer to the question will be printed in the proceedings.”

SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question No. 142 (820), dated 13th March 1954, the reasons for not taking action against the ex-Manager of the Devasthanam at Ariyalur for alleged misappropriation while he was in service?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“The misappropriation was brought to light only after the ex-Manager (Sri S. M. Balasubramaniam) was transferred to Sri Tirunendugulanathaswami temple, Tirunendungulam, Tiruchirappalli taluk. Sri Balasubramaniam did not join the new station but resigned and disappeared. His whereabouts could not be traced. Hence no action could be taken against him.”

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Import of rice in the State.

* 1345 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the quantity of rice required per year for the Residuary State;

(b) the quantity of rice procured in Tanjore district in the year 1953;

(c) the quantity of rice imported from Andhra State up to 30th March 1954 (for the year 1953-54); and

(d) the quantity of rice supplied by Burma during the years 1952-53 and 1954 to this State?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of Hon. the Minister for Finance):—"The information required is as follows:—

(a) 304,000 tons.

(b) 71,538 tons.

(c) (i) 73,555 tons (from 1st January 1953 up to 31st December 1953).

(ii) 27,380 tons (from 1st January up to 31st March 1954).

(d) Figures relating to the import from Burma alone are not available. The following figures represent the imports from overseas sources, Burma, Siam, etc.:—

(i) 103,290 tons (from 1st April 1952 to 31st March 1953).

(ii) 980 tons (from 1st April 1953 to 31st March 1954)."

SRI A. RAINAM:—"பர்மா அரிசியை சென்னை ராஜ்யத்திற்கு இறக்குமதி செய்ய எந்த வியாபாரிக்கு லைசென்ஸ் அளிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று சொல்ல முடியுமா?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Sir, this does not arise out of the main question."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM:—"The questions Nos. 1346 and 1347 may be answered together."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Yes."

Closure of the Poochi Vilas Cigar Factory, Thirumangalam, Madurai district.

* 1346 Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether any representations were received from the workers of the Poochi Vilas Cigar Factory, Thirumangalam, Madurai district, against the closure of the factory, and, if so, the action taken thereon?

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Yes, Sir. The dispute has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Madurai, for adjudication."

* 1347 Q.—SRI V. MADANAGOPAL: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representations from the Cigar Workers' Union of Thirumangalam regarding the threatened closure of Poochi Vilas Cigar Factory; and

(b) if so, what steps the Government have taken in the matter?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" (a) & (b) Attention is invited to my answer to Legislative Assembly starred question No. 1346 by Sri M. Kalyanasundaram, M.L.A."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM:—"தொழிற் சங்கத்தில் முறையில் இருக்கும் எல்லா கோரிக்கைகளும் அட்ஜூடிகேஷனுக்கு விடப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா, அப்படியானால் என்னென்ன கோரிக்கைகள்?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"I can give this information. Two issues were referred for adjudication, viz., whether the workers, who were on rolls on the date of closure of the factory, were entitled to compensation and if so, to what amount of compensation, and whether such workers were entitled to re-employment when the factory re-opened. I may tell the hon. Member that there has been an agreement between the management and the union. Of course, the Tribunal has given an award."

Construction of a bridge over a canal at Cuddalore O.T.

* 1348 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to construct a bridge over the canal at Cuddalore (Old Town) for the convenience of the fishermen living nearby?

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI:—"The answer is in the negative."

Contribution to the Cochin Physical Culture Association by the Fort Cochin Municipality.

1349 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR (on behalf of P. K. Gopalakrishnan): Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Bodies has refused to sanction the grant of Rs. 200 to the Cochin Physical Culture Association by the Fort Cochin Municipality and included in its budget for the year 1953-54; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASAMY PADAYACHI:—" (a) Yes, Sir."

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" (b) As the financial position of the municipal council according to its Budget Estimate for 1953-54 was not satisfactory sanction for the payment of the contribution was refused. The question whether the matter may be reconsidered is under consideration separately in view of the improvement of the financial position of the municipal council according to its Revised Estimate for 1953-54."

Party to the Members of the Taxation Enquiry Commission.

* 1350 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the State Government gave any party to the Members of the Taxation Enquiry Commission on 30th April 1954; and

(b) if so, the expenses incurred thereon?

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

“(b) An expenditure of Rs. 390-3-6 was incurred.”

Number of Harijans on the staff of the Fisheries Department in Malabar.

* 1351 Q.—SRI M. CHADAYAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state the number of Harijans in the categories of Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Petty Officers and Clerks in the Fisheries Department in Malabar district?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors—Nil.

Petty Yard Officers—3.

Clerks—2.”

Change in the rate of discount allowed to stamp vendors in municipal towns.

* 1352 Q.—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any change was made in the rate of discount allowed to stamp vendors in the municipal towns with a population of more than 40,000 or 50,000;

(b) if so, when the change was made;

(c) the loss sustained by the Government now on account of this change; and

(d) whether the change of rate was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and if so, when?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) Yes. The rates of discount were reduced from 6 pies to 4 pies per rupee in respect of non-judicial hundi stamps and

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impressed stamps not exceeding Rs. 50 in value each and from 6 pies to 2 pies per rupee in respect of copy stamp papers in towns with a population of over 50,000.

“(b) January 1937.

“(c) There is no question of loss to the Government as a result of this reduction in rates.

“(d) No.”

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY:—“What was the reason that induced the Government to decrease the rate of discount?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“The rate of discount was reduced in the case of municipalities having a population of more than 50,000. Probably it was because of the increase in sale in such places.”

Decision of the Government on the Modified Education Scheme.

* 1353 Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have examined the Modified Education Scheme as promised by the Hon. Minister for Finance on 26th March 1954; and

(b) if so, the final decision of the Government in the matter?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the detailed statements made by me on 18th May 1954 and during the subsequent debate on the subject.”

* 1354 Q.—SRI N. K. PALANISAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether the Modified Scheme of Elementary Education introduced by Sri C. Rajagopalachariar, an ex-Chief Minister of this State, will be continued in the next academic year with Parulekar Committee's recommendations?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the statement made by me during the last session of the Assembly regarding the policy of the present Government in respect of elementary education.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM:—“அந்த விவாதத்தின்போது கனம் மந்திரியார் அவர்கள் அளித்த வாக்குறுதியின் பிரகாரம் ஆரம்பக் கல்வி திட்டத்தை பரிசீலிக்க விசாரணைக் கமிட்டி நியமிக்கப்பட்டதா? அப்படி இல்லாமல் இருந்தால் எப்பொழுது நியமிக்கப்படும்?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“I hope to constitute the committee very soon.”

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Appointment of health visitors in the City.

* 1355 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of male and female health visitors appointed by the Government in the City of Madras and the total establishment charges in the year 1952;

(b) the activities of these health visitors and the authorities who are supervising their work and under whose control they are;

(c) the allowances paid to them for visiting several areas; and

(d) the machines and implements they are permitted to carry with them for first-aid and such other things?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) Six female health visitors have been appointed by Government in the City. The total establishment charges on them in 1952 amounted to Rs. 12,041-2-0. No male health visitor has been appointed.

“(b) A statement * is laid on the table of the House.

“(c) A conveyance allowance of Rs. 25 for those working in the Government Tuberculosis Institute, Egmore, and Rs. 15 for others is being paid.

“(d) The answer is in the negative, Sir.”

Utilization of the surplus funds of the Guruvayur temple for educational purposes and for the construction of a hospital.

* 1356 Q.—SRI N. GOPALA MENON: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) the income of the Guruvayur temple during the last three years;

(b) whether out of the income any amount has been set apart or utilized for educational purposes; and

(c) whether the Government have any proposal for the construction of a hospital at Guruvayur out of the surplus funds of the temple?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—“(a) The actual receipts of the Guruvayur temple for the last three fasli's is given below:—

	Fasli.	Amount.			Paddy.
		RS.	A.	P.	PARAS.
1360		3,69,546	13	6	15 620
1361		3 97,951	0	7	15,695
1362		4,21 355	7	11	14,244

* Printed as Appendix I on pages 730-731 infra.

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“(b) Yes. The information is furnished in the statement * placed on the table of the House.

“(c) No.”

SRI N. GOPALA MENON:—“Will the Government consider the desirability of diverting a portion of the income of the Guruvayur temple for the purpose of constructing a hospital? Has not a petition been given to the Hon. the Chief Minister already in this regard?”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—“There is a hospital at Chowghat which is just a mile from Guruvayur. There is a Civil Assistant Surgeon also there. I do not think the question need be considered.”

DR. K. B. MENON:—“Is it not necessary that the Government should consider the question of diverting a part of the savings for public purposes?”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—“I can answer the question only after the amending Bill is passed.”

SRI N. GOPALA MENON:—“The so-called hospital at Chowghat is only a dispensary with just half a dozen beds. So, there is a great demand for a hospital at Guruvayur. In view of this and in view of the large floating population in this place consisting largely of pilgrims, will the Government reconsider the question of diversion of funds from this temple for the construction of a hospital?”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—“It will be considered.”

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR:—“Sir, it is stated that a sum of Rs. 2,000 was spent on an orphanage. May I know from the Hon. the Minister to which orphanage this sum was given in Malabar?”

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

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—“May I know whether, under the existing law, it is permissible to divert the funds of a Hindu religious institution for the benefit of institutions which are used by the public including all religious communities?”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—“I do not want to answer the question now. I want some time to answer it. I do not want to do it now because I do not want the Government to commit themselves to anything.”

SRI E. T. KUNHAN:—“ഗുരുവായൂർ ക്ഷേത്രത്തിൽ മിച്ചമിരിപ്പുള്ള പണം ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസാവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കു വേണ്ടി വിനിയോഗിക്കുമോ?”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—“അതിനെപ്പറ്റി ആലോചിക്കാം.”

* Printed as Appendix II on pages 731-732 infra.

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Advertisement of vacancies of appointments in the local dailies.

10-40 a.m. * 1357 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the State Government are publishing the vacancies of appointments in this State in the daily newspapers with particulars of reservation to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if not, why?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) Appointments to almost all State services and all important subordinate services are made on the results of competitive examinations held by the Madras Public Service Commission and therefore vacancies of appointments are generally published in the local dailies by the Commission. Details about the number of vacancies in each of the categories reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are not announced in the short advertisements published in dailies. Only the total number of vacancies are announced and the candidates are required to apply to the Commission for application forms and detailed particulars relating to recruitment. The number of vacancies reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and the Backward Classes and those that will be filled by open competition are mentioned in the Commission's notification published in the *Fort. St. George Gazette*. They are also mentioned in the ‘Information for candidates’, copies of which are supplied to candidates free of cost.

“(b) The advertisements in the newspapers are necessarily brief as the expenditure on advertisement charges will otherwise be considerable.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“Is it a fact that vacancies occurring in the department of municipal administration under the control of the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards and vacancies occurring in the department of Religious Endowments are not at all advertised either in the newspapers or filled up by the Public Service Commission but these appointments are given to the relatives of the respective heads of departments?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“I want notice for that and the question may be addressed to the concerned Ministers.”

SRI A. RATNAM :—“சென்னை ராஜ்யத்தில் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோக விஷயமாக விளம்பரம் செய்யும்போது அவர்களுக்குக் குறிப்பிட்ட பர்சென்டேஜ், வயது, முதலியவைகளை அந்த விளம்பரத்தில் குறிப்பிடாமலிருப்பதால் அவர்கள் மனுச்செய்யாமல் இருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படியே மற்ற இடங்களிலும் அவர்கள் மனுச்செய்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை என்று கூறி வந்திருக்கிறார். இனிவா வது தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட சலுகைகளை விளம்பரத்தில் குறிப்பிட அரசாங்கம் முன்வருமா என்று கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன்.”

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“It is not because that it is not mentioned in the advertisement that sufficient number of Scheduled Caste candidates are not forthcoming. It is due to the paucity of Scheduled Caste candidates possessing the requisite qualifications.”

Implementation of the recommendations of the Tripartite Textile Enquiry Committee.

* 1358 Q.—SRI S. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculturists be pleased to state the steps taken by the Government to implement the recommendations of the Tripartite Textile Enquiry Committee?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“Neither the employers nor the employees are statutorily bound to implement the recommendations of the Tripartite Textile Enquiry Committee. The question of Government taking steps to implement the recommendations of the Committee does not, therefore, arise.”

SRI S. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI :—“When a representation was made by the Hind Mazdoor Sabha to the Hon. Chief Minister and the Hon. Minister for Labour, the Hon. Minister for Labour was pleased to state that the question of referring the matter to adjudication was under consideration. May I know when that matter has been referred for adjudication and the reasons for the delay in referring the matter for adjudication?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“I do not think I said that the question of referring it for adjudication would be considered. I told the representatives that we shall have the matter examined further.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“In view of the fact that Government have spent so much money for the Enquiry Committee and have examined the requests from more than eighty mills and there are unanimous recommendations by the mill-owners as well as representatives of the workers, will the Government be pleased to recommend the immediate implementation of the unanimous recommendations in the report?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“I have already stated that Government have been examining what further action they can take in the matter.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“ஸார், பஞ்சாலை விசாரணைக் கமிட்டி அறிக்கையிலிருந்து தொழிலாளர்களுடைய சம்பளம், பஞ்சப்படி போன்ற பிரச்சனை சம்பந்தப்பட்ட சிபாரிசுகளை தனியாக எடுத்து முதலாளிகளுக்கும் லேபர் கமிஷனர்களுக்கும் தொழிற் சங்கங்கள் கொடுத்து பதில் வந்தது. அவர்களுடைய அபிப்பிராயங்களைக்கூட கொடுத்திருந்தார்கள். மேற்கொண்டு என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது?”

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"I want notice, Sir."

SRI M. PALANIYANDI:—"முக்கூட்டு கமிட்டி இந்த மர்காணம் முழுவதும் சுரறுப்பிரயாணம் செய்து சபாரசு செய்தது; அதுவும் இரண்டு மூன்று வருஷங்களாக வேலை செய்து சபாரசு செய்திருக்கிறது. அந்த சபாரசும் ஐப்பொழுது அச்சடிக்கப்பட்டு ஒரு வருஷமாகிறது. இன்னும் அதைக் கொண்டுவருவதற்கு கால தாமதம் ஏற்படுவதால் அந்த முக்கூட்டு கமிட்டியின் போல நடப்பதை இல்லாமல் போகிறது. அதனால் அதை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவர அரசாங்கம் முன்வருமா?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"I have already stated that Government have been looking into this matter and taking steps in order to see that some of the unanimous recommendations at least are accepted."

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI:—"Is it a fact that an assurance was given to the I.N.T.U.C. leaders that regional committees will be set up as recommended by the Tripartite Committee?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Yes, Sir. A proposal was made that regional committees may be set up. Government have stated that they would look into the matter. Government are examining that also."

Supply of water to the Mel-Malayanoor and Seeya-Mangalam tanks from Sathanur Reservoir.

* 1359 Q.—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the water from the proposed Sathanur Reservoir will be available for supply to the Mel-Malayanoor tank in Gingee taluk and Seeya-Mangalam tank in Wandiwash taluk; and

(b) if not, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to supply water to these tanks from any other source?

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI:—" (a) No.

" (b) It is not possible to supply water to Seeyamangalam tank from any other source. The question whether it is possible to augment supply to Mel-Malayanoor tank from any other source is being examined by the Chief Engineer and necessary action will be taken in due course, if found feasible."

Issue of licences for tapping neera from coconut and palmyra trees.

* 1360 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state the licence fees levied for tapping neera from coconut trees and palmyra trees and the other terms on which licence for such tapping is granted?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—"The licences for tapping coconut and palmyra trees for sweet toddy are issued free of fee, subject to the rules and conditions prescribed

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under the Madras Sweet Toddy Rules. Besides, the licensees are required to produce two personal sureties from among the members of the concerned co-operative society as a safeguard against the possible misuse, and dispose of the jaggery manufactured to or through the co-operative society only. The tapping concession is permitted only in areas where it will not seriously affect the enforcement of the Prohibition Act."

Transfer of Judges under Article 222 of the Constitution.

* 1361 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN (on behalf of Sri V. R. Krishna Ayyar): Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government brought to the notice of the President the point raised in the debate on 18th March 1954 on the Budget Demand for Administration of Justice to the effect that the Judges of the High Court should be transferred under Article 222 of the Constitution Act; and

(b) whether the Government have sent any request to the President—

(i) for the transfer of Judges from the Madras High Court; and

(ii) to reduce the number of holidays now enjoyed by the Judges of the High Court?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" (a) & (b) (i) The scope and purpose of Article 222 of the Constitution do not admit of regular and frequent transfers of Judges being made from one High Court to another as contemplated in the question. The provisions of the article are intended to provide for occasional or short transfers for special reasons. This Government have not so far felt the need to address the President for the transfer of any of the Judges of the Madras High Court under the above article.

" (b) (ii) Such a proposal is already under the consideration of this Government and the Government of India have been addressed in the matter."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM:—"ஆந்திரா பிரிவினையின் காரணமாக மூன்று நீதிபதிகள் இந்த ஹைகோர்ட்டிலிருந்து ஆந்திரா ஹைகோர்ட்டுக்கு மாற்றப்பட்டார்கள் என்று சொல்லப்பட்டது. நம்முடைய ராஜ்யத்தின் தேவைக்கு அதிகமாக நீதிபதிகள் இருக்கிறார்களா? அப்படியானால் எவ்வளவு பேர்கள்?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"No, Sir. It is considered that twelve judges will be required for the disposal of arrears here."

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*Discharge of workers from the Malabar Tile Works,
Cheruvannoor, Malabar.*

* 1362 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has received representation to the effect that the proprietor of the Malabar Tile Works, Cheruvannoor, Malabar, has been dismissing workers from the factory recently when a labour dispute between the workers and the management is pending adjudication before the Appellate Tribunal;

(b) if so, how many workers have been so dismissed; and

(c) what steps the Government propose to take against the management for violating the Industrial Disputes Act?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“(a) Yes, Sir.

“(b) Seventy-six workers were discharged by the management in July 1953, 30 workers on 5th July 1953 and 46 workers on 23rd July 1953.

“(c) During the time of conciliation by the Labour Officer, the union did not tell him that they had filed an appeal before the Labour Appellate Tribunal. Only in November 1953, the management came to know that an appeal had been filed by the union before the Labour Appellate Tribunal. But since the discharge took place in July 1953, the management could not be said to have contravened the Industrial Disputes Act. Hence no action was taken.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—“During the period of conciliation, the labour representatives submitted that there was an appeal pending before the Labour Appellate Tribunal. That is no excuse for not taking action against the management. May I request the Hon. Minister for Labour that pending the decision of the Labour Appellate Tribunal, necessary instructions may be given to the Commissioner of Labour to take action against those managements who have purposely violated the Industrial Disputes Act?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“I have already stated that managements came to know of these appeals only in November 1953. About issuing necessary instructions to the Commissioner of Labour, let me say that Government have been issuing necessary instructions as and when necessary.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—“May I know from the Hon. Minister whether the workers were paid any compensation or wages during this period?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“It is the Industrial Tribunal or the Labour Appellate Tribunal that has to decide the question of payment of compensation and wages. Government will take all appropriate action in the matter.”

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*Construction of a masonry bridge across Sengal Odai near
Koovathur, Udaiyarpalayam taluk.*

* 1363 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member Sri K. R. Viswanathan is not in his place. The answer to the question will be printed in the proceedings.”

SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question No. 1299, dated 30th July 1953—

(a) whether the investigation of the scheme of constructing a masonry dam across Sengal Odai near Koovathur in Andimadam Firka, Udaiyarpalayam taluk, has been completed; and

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

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI:—“(a) & (b) No. The question whether lower riparian rights will be affected is being examined by the Collector and hence further action in the matter will be taken only after a decision is reached in this regard.”

* 1364 Q.—

SRI A. RATNAM:—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்தப் பிரச்சனையைப்பற்றி விவாதிப்பதற்கு அரை மணி நேரம் அனுமதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. எனவே, இன்று மாலை இதுவிஷயமாக விவாதிப்பதற்கு அரை மணி நேரம் அனுமதிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கின்றேன்.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Let the question be first answered.” 10-50 a.m.

Construction of platforms for the removal of untouchability.

SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) the number of plinths so far constructed in the State for the removal of untouchability;

(b) the approximate cost per plinth and the total amount spent in March 1954;

(c) the amount sanctioned for the construction of such plinths in 1954-55; and

(d) whether any social functions have taken place on the plinths and how the plinths have benefited the cause of removal of untouchability?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—“(a) 583 platforms.

“(b) Rs. 340 a platform.
Total cost—Rs. 1,88,075.

“(c) No amount has yet been sanctioned for 1954-55.

“(d) No social functions have so far been held on these platforms. Whether the platforms actually help the cause of removal of untouchability can be ascertained only after the platforms are put to use.”

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SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" May I know whether the construction of a platform contributes to the removal of untouchability among the masses? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" This is a communal platform where the so-called untouchables and others can meet and thus there may be fusion of all the communities which is necessary for the removal of untouchability."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" இந்த மேடைகளெல்லாம் அநேகமாக ஹரிஜனச் சேரிகளுக்கு முனைதாகத்தான் கட்டப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. எனக்குத் தெரிந்தவரையில் ஒரு ஜாதி இந்துகூட இந்த மேடைகளுக்குச் சென்று அதன்மீது நெல் காயவைத்ததுகூட கிடையாது. ஆகையால், இந்த மாதிரி மேடைகளை ஜாதி இந்துக்கள் வசிக்கக்கூடிய பெருக்களின் முன்னால் கட்டி, அவைகளை ஹரிஜனங்கள் உபயோகப்படுத்தும்படியாக ஏற்பாடு செய்வதற்கு மந்திரி அவர்கள் முயற்சிப்பார்களா? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Then the Harijans will not be allowed to go into that locality. At any rate, those of the platforms which have got a good roofing are used by them for celebrating marriages, etc."

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—" Are the Government aware that the platforms constructed in Malabar are not at all useful for the removal of untouchability or for any other purpose as far as humanity in that region is concerned? Malabar has incessant rains for four months in a year, and the platforms without roofs could not be used during those four months. Apart from this, the platforms are away from residential areas. Was not this fact brought to the notice of the Government during a meeting of the Provincial Advisory Committee for Harijan Uplift? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" We have to carry out these things in all the districts. Therefore, Malabar cannot be excluded."

SRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN :—" பிளாட்டாரம் சட்டுவதற்காக ஒவ்வொரு ஆண்டும் பணம் செலவு செய்யப்படுகிறதா? அந்தப் பிளாட்டாரங்களால் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு எந்த விதமான பிரயோஜனமும் ஏற்படாமலிருப்பதால், அப்படிச் செலவு செய்யும் பணத்தை ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு வேறு வகையில் உபயோகிக்க அரசாங்கம் முன்வருவார்களா என்று கேட்கிறேன்."

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" We have discontinued the construction of these platforms now."

SRI K. PARTHASARATHY :—" A printed copy of a reply to another question is placed on the table of the House and in it, it is said that the platform would serve as a community centre and will be provided with a radio set, library, etc. Is it the intention of the Government to merely stop with the construction of the platform or also to provide them with a radio set and other amenities so as to offer an attraction to the Harijans and other communities in the village to gather on the platform? "

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THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" The platform itself will serve as a community centre. As I said, in almost all the places platforms have been constructed and there is no need for constructing any more platforms."

SRI S. R. ARUMUGAM :—" தீண்டாமையை நீக்குவதற்காக கட்டப்பட்ட பிளாட்டாரங்கள் ஹரிஜனங்களால் உபயோகப்படுத்தப்படுவதில்லை என்பதற்குக் காரணம் என்னவென்றால் ஹரிஜன சேரிகள், ஜாதி இந்துக்கள் வசிக்கும் இடங்களிலிருந்து ரொம்ப தூரத்தில் இருப்பதுதான். அதிக தூரத்தில் இருப்பதால் அவைகளை உபயோகப்படுத்த முடியாத நிலைமை ஏற்படுகிறது. ஆகவே ஹரிஜனச் சேரிகளை ஜாதி இந்துக்கள் இருக்கக்கூடிய இடத்திற்கு சமீபத்தில் கட்டுவதற்கு சர்க்கார் ஏற்பாடு செய்வார்களா என்று கேட்கிறேன்."

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" No, Sir."

SRI S. THINAKARASAMY THEVAR :—" Is it a fact that both Harijans and Caste Hindus are frequently using these platforms? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Yes, Sir, in several places they are using them."

Appointment of Chief Professor in English in the Presidency College.

* 1365 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the vacancy of the post of the Chief Professor in English in the Presidency College, Madras, has been filled up and if not, why not; and

(b) whether there was a strike of the students in IV B.A. class of the above college in the second term of the academic year 1953-54, and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (a) Yes, Sir. The post of Chief Professor of English, Presidency College, has been filled up, with effect from 25th January 1954.

" (b) There was nothing which could at all be called a 'strike' of the students. A large number of men students of the IV B.A. class abstained from attending the Shakespeare classes taken by Srimathi G. Parthasarathy, the then Additional Professor of English, on the 16th, 19th and 23rd November 1953.

The reason for the students abstaining from attending the Shakespeare classes taken by the Additional Professor of English was that on the 12th November 1953 the Professor went to her class about 10 minutes late as she was held up in her room on account of a departmental meeting. The Class had in the meantime, become restless. Just as she entered the class, she heard the men students making cat-calls and otherwise creating noise. The girl students however were keeping quiet. Since the men-students were responsible for

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the disturbance created, the Additional Professor of English made them stand while she called their names for marking attendance. The women students however were allowed to answer sitting. The men students resented this action on the part of the Additional Professor and boycotted her classes on the 16th, 19th and 23rd November 1953. Later, on 24th November 1953, the Principal advised the students suitably with the result that all the men students also attended the subsequent classes of Srimathi Parthasarathy."

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—" Why was the filling up of the post of Chief Professor of English in the Presidency College delayed so long? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Because we did not want to spend money, we wanted to delay the filling up of the post as far as possible."

SRI M. S. MOGRAL :—" May I know the name of the gentleman who was appointed as the Chief Professor of English? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The person appointed is a lady. Srimathi G. Parthasarathy has been appointed."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" Was she directly recruited or was she already on the staff of the Presidency College at the time of her appointment as Chief Professor? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" She was Additional Professor of English in the same College before she was appointed as Chief Professor."

Construction of a bridge over the river Gowri at Ariadka-Nethicalcutla road in South Kanara.

* 1366 Q.—SRI K. VENKATRAMANA GOWDA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a bridge over the River Gowri in Belure, South Kanara district (at mile 11/2 of Ariadka-Nethicalcutla road) under the National Extension Service Scheme;

(b) if so, the estimated cost and the amount of public contribution required; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the amount of public contribution required has been deposited with the Government and its return is now being demanded on account of failure to finalise the proposal and execute the work?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" (a) Yes. There is a proposal to construct a submersible bridge over the River Gowri in mile 11/1 of Ariadka-Nethicalcutla road.

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" (b) The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 30,000. The minimum 25 per cent public contribution required for the work is Rs. 7,500.

" (c) No. Only a sum of Rs. 1,000 has so far been collected. There is no demand to return the amount already collected."

Constitution of Area Committees under the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act.

* 1367 Q.—SRI M. KATTIMUTHU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) the strength of the members of the Area Committees appointed under the Hindu Religious Endowments Act, district-war;

(b) how many Harijans are members in each Area Committee;

(c) whether there is any change in the membership of these Committees every year; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" (a) Area Committees are not constituted district-war. There are twelve Assistant Commissioners' divisions in the State and each division has an Area Committee. Under section 13 (1) of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951, the number of members of an Area Committee should not be less than three or more than five. The strength of each of the twelve Area Committees has been fixed as five members.

" (b) There are seven Harijan members one in each of the following Area Committees :—

- (1) Madras-Chingleput division.
- (2) South and North Arcot division.
- (3) Coimbatore-Salem-Nilgiris division.
- (4) West Tanjore division.
- (5) East Tanjore division.
- (6) Madurai division.
- (7) Tirunelveli division.

" (c) & (d) Under section 13 (2) of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, each member is ordinarily entitled to hold office for three years from the date on which his appointment has been notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette*."

SRI M. KATTIMUTHU :—" பிரதேசக் கமிட்டிகளின் அங்கத்தினர் களுடைய எண்ணிக்கையை அதிகப்படுத்தி, அதில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு மெஜாரிடி ஸ்தானங்களை ஒதுக்க அரசாங்கம் முன் வருமா? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Attempts will be made to give due representation to the members of the Harijan community."

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Passing of audit reports of the Producerscum-Consumers' Co-operative Society, Limited, South Malabar.

* 1368 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the general body of Kondotty Producers-cum-Consumers' Co-operative Society, Limited, South Malabar, has not met and passed accounts from its inception; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) & (b) No, Sir. The general body of the Kondotty Producers'-cum-Consumers' Co-operative Society, Limited, South Malabar, met thrice and passed the audit reports for the years 1946-47 and 1947-48. The general body could not meet and pass audit reports for subsequent years on account of the breakdown in the administration of the Society due to local faction. An attempt was made to reconstitute the Board of Directors by holding a fresh election by ballot. But the election could not be held as three members of the society whose nominations were rejected by the Returning Officer filed a suit in District Munsif's Court, Manjeri, and the District Munsif issued an injunction restraining the Returning Officer from holding the election and appointed a Receiver for the Society. Another three members have filed a writ petition in the High Court for a direction to hold the election. Both the cases are still pending.”

11 a.m. SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—“In view of the fact that the circumstances that existed when these Producers'-cum-Consumers' Societies were formed have changed after decontrol and that they are now facing fresh problems on account of the shortage in offtake, will the Government institute an inquiry into their present condition and take steps to reorganize them?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“That is a separate question. The matter is being considered.”

SRI A. APPU:—“May I know why this society was not superseded in view of the fact there was a lot of faction there and there were also reports of misappropriation of funds of the society while several other societies of a similar nature were superseded by the Government?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“A separate question may be given notice of.”

Construction of a bridge across the Upparahalla at mile 1/1 of Golihattu-Kokkada road, South Kanara.

* 1369 Q.—SRI K. VENKATRAMANA GOWDA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the construction of a bridge across the Upparahalla river on the Golihattu-Kokkada road, South Kanara, has been included in the Five-Year Plan;

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(b) whether the bridgework has been sanctioned by the Government;

(c) whether the South Kanara District Board has been applying for grant since 1947 for its construction;

(d) if so, whether the necessary grant has been sanctioned; and

(e) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASAMY PADAYACHI:—“(a) Yes, Sir. The correct nomenclature of the work is construction of a bridge across the Upparahalla at mile 1/1 of Kochila-Kokkada road.

“(b) to (e) The execution of the bridgework by the South Kanara District Board was sanctioned by the Government under the Post-War Road Development Scheme in 1947-48 and the sanction was renewed during the years from 1948-49 to 1950-51. But the district board did not take it up for execution in those years as technical sanction to the estimate for the work could be obtained only in December 1950. In the subsequent years, the grant sanctioned for Post-War Road Development works has been limited to works in progress and hence the district board could not take up this work under the Grants-in-Aid Scheme.”

Number of Harijans on the staff of the Police Department in Malabar district.

* 1370 Q.—SRI M. CHADAYAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the number of Harijans at present in the categories of Police Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables in Malabar district?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“The number of Harijans at present employed in the various categories in the Malabar district is as follows:—

Inspector of Police—1.

Sub-Inspectors—Nil.

Head constables—Nil.

Constables—10.”

SRI M. CHADAYAN:—“പോലീസിൽ ഹരിജൻ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടാൽ അംഗീകരിക്കുന്ന ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ പേരിൽ തന്നെ കേസ്സ് ചാർജ്ജ് ചെയ്യുകയാണു് പരിഹാരം ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്നു അറിയാമോ?”

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR (translation):—“Are the Government aware of the fact that some Harijans have complained to the Police with regard to the repression and that the Police are charging those very people who have made complaints?”

MR. SPEAKER:—“That does not arise out of this question.”

[13th August 1954]

*Acquisition of building site for Madapally High School,
North Malabar.*

* 1371 Q.—SRI C. KUNHIRAMA KURUP : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Government have under consideration any proposal to acquire a site for Madapally High School, North Malabar, for its building, and if so, when the school building will be completed?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ The Government propose to acquire 6.78 acres of private land for the construction of buildings and the provision of a playground for the Fisheries Technical High School at Madapally. The acquisition proceedings have not yet been completed. The construction of buildings will be taken up after the land has been acquired.”

*Acquisition of land for playground for Madapally Government
Fisheries School, North Malabar.*

* 1437 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) when the proposal for the acquisition of land for playground for Madapally Government Fisheries School, North Malabar, was sanctioned; and

(b) whether the acquisition proceedings have been completed?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ (a) The proposal was sanctioned in April 1950.

“ (b) The land acquisition proceedings have not yet been completed.”

SRI C. KUNHIRAMA KURUP :—“ Sanction was given five years ago and all the persons interested in the land and who were in possession of it gave it in writing that they had no objection to the acquisition of that land. Now, in view of the fact that this school has no playground, may I know why even in the last five years this Government could not acquire six acres of land? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ The Collector of Malabar has recently reported to the Government that the Revenue Divisional Officer has taken urgent steps to finalise the apportionment and pass the award. But no action had been taken so far under the emergency provisions. Therefore, all the normal processes had to be gone through. That is, perhaps the reason for the delay.”

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*Rules relating to rights and turns for water-supply for irrigation
under the various channels and tanks of the Tambaraparni
system.*

* 1372 Q.—SRI S. T. ADITYAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any rules about rights and turns for water-supply to irrigation under the various channels and tanks of the Tambaraparni system;

(b) if so, what they are;

(c) when such rules were framed;

(d) whether any changes have been made in these rules since the completion of the Papanasam Dam;

(e) if so, what they are; and

(f) if not, whether Government contemplate any changes in them consequent on the construction of the Papanasam Dam?

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“ (a) Yes.

“ (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the rules published in the *Tirunelveli District Gazette*, dated 2nd December 1907. If copies are required, they can be obtained from the Public Works Department Secretariat.

“ (c) In 1907.

“ (d) No.

“ (e) Does not arise.

“ (f) No.”

SRI P. SELVARAJ :—“ The ayacutdars have prior right to receive unfettered supply of water from the Tambaraparni river. But now, after the construction of the Papanasam Dam, the water is utilized for hydro-electric purposes and is not allowed to flow for irrigation purposes. So, in times of water scarcity, will the Government give priority of supply to the ayacutdars for irrigation purposes? ”

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“ The hon. Member is confusing the Papanasam Dam with the Tambaraparni Dam. The Papanasam Dam was constructed for hydro-electric purposes.”

SRI S. T. ADITYAN :—“ Has the Hon. Minister received any representations as to the necessity of a change in the existing rules relating to water-flow under the Papanasam Dam? ”

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“ The rules relating to water-flow under the Papanasam Dam are being examined.”

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Grant of loan to the Land Improvement Co-operative Societies.

* 1373 Q.—SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Land Improvement Co-operative Societies in the area irrigated by the Cauvery-Mettur canals;

(b) the total amount of loan granted by the Government to the said societies;

(c) the total acres of lands to be improved and the lands already improved;

(d) the total amount of loans to be collected annually; and

(e) the total cost of establishment, engaged in the collection of loans (such as Registrar, Sub-Registrar, Inspectors, Supervisors, etc.)?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) 35.

“(b) Rs. 1,67,665.

“(c) 6,884 acres.
4,795 acres.

“(d) Rs. 12,000.

“(e) Rs. 9,500 per annum.”

Prohibition offences committed by the Police and the Prohibition staff.

* 1374 Q.—SRI L. C. PAIS (on behalf of Sri T. Ananta Pai): Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Prohibition offences committed by the Police and Prohibition staff last year; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to deal with such offences?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“(a) 28, Sir.

“(b) The Government have issued orders to the effect that they take a very serious view of breaches of Prohibition law by Government servants and that in the case of any Government servant who is found guilty of a Prohibition offence by a Court of law the punishment, etc., awarded in respect of first conviction should be decided on its merit and that in respect of a second conviction the punishment should be dismissal from service.”

SRI M. S. MOGRAL :—“May I know whether the Government are aware of the saying in villages that households which have got only one bottle of illicit liquor need not be afraid of the Prohibition staff as it would be required for the consumption of the raiding staff and as nothing would be left therefore for the raiding staff to prosecute them?”

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THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“A separate question may be given notice of.”

Grant to the Victoria Memorial Orphanage and Victoria Memorial Scheduled Castes Hostels, Vriddhachalam taluk.

* 1375 Q.—SRI M. KATTIMUTHU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the amount of grant given to the Victoria Memorial Orphanage and Victoria Memorial Labour Hostels in Vriddhachalam taluk;

(b) how many boarders (boys and girls) are maintained by these two hostels from the grant given by the Government; and

(c) what are the names of the persons who get grant from the Government for the maintenance of these two hostels referred to above?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) The hon. Member apparently refers to Victory Memorial Orphanage aided by the Education Department and the Victory Memorial Scheduled Hostel aided by the Harijan Welfare Department. The former Orphanage received a grant of Rs. 1,509 from the Education Department during 1952-53 and the latter hostel received a grant of Rs. 12,900 during 1953-54 from the Harijan Welfare Department.

“(b) 29 and 94 boys respectively. There are no girl boarders in these hostels.

“(c) Sri P. Vedamanickam, the Manager of the two institutions, receives the grants paid to them.”

SRI M. KATTIMUTHU :—“மேற்படி தாலுகாவில் ஓரே ஹாஸ்டல் இருப்பதனால், இதை சர்க்கார் எடுத்து நடத்த முடியுமா?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“If there is any mismanagement in the affairs of this hostel, certainly the Government will consider the question of taking it over.”

Extent of lands brought under the Japanese method of rice cultivation.

* 1376 Q.—SRI L. C. PAIS (on behalf of Sri T. Ananta Pai): Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state— 11-10 a.m.

(a) the extent of lands brought under the Japanese method of cultivation of rice in 1953; and

(b) what has been the net total increase in the yield?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“(a) The extent of lands brought under the Japanese method of rice cultivation as modified to suit local conditions in this State during 1953-54 was 12,893 acres up to January 1954. The number of Demonstration Plots on cultivators' fields was 9,962 up to January 1954.

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“(b) The average increased yield per acre by the adoption of the modified method in the Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, South Kanara and Malabar districts as compared to no manure or local treatments ranged from 22 per cent to 58 per cent. Six farmers, who secured the highest yields under the modified method, secured yields ranging from 6,500 lb. per acre to 9,625 lb. per acre.”

SRI V. K. RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR:—“In view of the popularity of the Japanese method of cultivation, will the Government give more publicity and appoint more maistris to see that more ryots take to this method of cultivation?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“The Government have been taking all necessary steps. The Government of India are also interested in this. But it is for the ryots to get enthusiastic about this and take advantage of the facilities available.”

SRI L. C. PAIS:—“Are the Government aware that the persons who carry on the Japanese method of cultivation are severely handicapped at present for want of chemical manure? First they said that ammonium sulphate has to be taken along with some other thing as a mixture. Subsequently they said that this mixture was also not available. Cultivation according to this method cannot be carried on without proper chemical manures and this is my experience. May I know whether the Government will look into the matter?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“Sir, there is a general shortage of chemical manures and we have been trying to get whatever we can from the Central pool and we have been distributing the same among all the districts.”

SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM:—“ஜப்பான் நாட்டில் குறைந்த பவர் உள்ள மெஷின்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு சிறிய நிலங்களுக்கு உபயோகப்படுத்துவதுபோல், சென்னை சர்க்காரும் இதுமாதிரியான சாதனங்களைப் பயன்படுத்துவதற்கான நிலைமையை ஏற்படுத்துமா?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“I do not know what machinery the hon. Member refers to. The Government have been trying to get some of the implements made locally so that it may be available easily for the average ryots.”

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI:—“The Hon. Minister has given us figures relating to the area of land cultivated under this particular method of cultivation. Does it compare favourably with the amount of chemical manures imported into the State? If not, will the Government come to the conclusion that the chemical manures are not going to proper parties?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“The Government have no doubt that if this method is properly adopted, it would lead to better results for the ryots. I have had

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occasion to visit some of the private farms in the South Arcot district recently. Some of the ryots have explained to me how much they stand to gain by adopting this method.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—“Is it not a fact that the private ryots who have taken to the Japanese method of cultivation in the Chingleput district have come to the conclusion that it is a total failure and the expenditure incurred on it is not commensurate with the yield and have written to the Government to that effect?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“I am afraid that the hon. Member has very little contact with the ryots of the Chingleput district. I do not have any communication from them. On the other hand, I know that private ryots are even more enthusiastic about this method than the Agricultural department.”

SRI V. K. RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR:—“I respectfully differ from the hon. Member Sri Vinayakam. I am a practical agriculturist in Chingleput district and I know the advantages gained by this method.”

SRI M. R. RAMACHANDRAN:—“Is it not a fact that this method is unattractive for small cultivators in view of the huge cost involved?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“The increased cost of cultivation is compensated to a great extent by the increased yield.”

SRI S. RAMALINGAM:—“சாதாரணமுறை சாகுபடிக்கும் ஜப்பான் முறை சாகுபடிக்கும் என்னென்ன வித்தியாசங்கள் இருக்கின்றன? அந்த வித்தியாசங்களை நீக்குவதற்கு உதவி செய்ய சர்க்கார் முன்வருமா?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“The Government have been giving aid by way of loans for buying manures. This is all the aid that the Government can give.”

Acquisition of land for the extension of the cheri in Kachirayapalayam, South Arcot district.

* 1377 Q.—SRI L. ANANDAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have authorized the District Welfare Officer, South Arcot, to acquire the fields, R.S. No. 22/2 and others in Kachirayapalayam village in Kallakurichi taluk, for the extension of the cheri;

(b) whether the said officer has now recommended a different site; and

(c) the action taken towards the acquisition of the site mentioned in clause (a) above?

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THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“(a) Yes, Sir.

“(b) No, Sir.

“(c) Notification under section 4 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act has been published and the receipt of the draft declaration under section 6 of the Act from the Collector is awaited.”

SRI K. PARTHASARATHY :—“May I know whether any representation was received by the Government that interested parties are trying to change this site and whether the Hon. Minister will be pleased to give an assurance that the site will not be changed?”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“The question is reaching the final stage of acquisition. Therefore, that question does not arise.”

Revenue derived from tree-tax.

* 1378 Q.—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state the total amount of revenue derived from tree-tax for fasli 1362?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—
“Rs. 3,49,006.

Lack of encouragement to the course in Indigenous Medicine in the Government College of Indigenous Medicine.

* 1379 Q.—SRI N. GOPALA MENON: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether any prominence is given in the course in the Government College of Indigenous Medicine for allopathic as against Indigenous Medicine; and

(b) whether the staff of the college consists more of allopathic doctors than those of Indigenous Medicines?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) Yes, Sir. But this is not at the expense of Indigenous Medicine.

“(b) No, Sir.”

Compulsory retirement of certain employees of the Registration department.

* 1380 Q.—SRI S. RAMALINGAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state the number of employees who were compulsorily retired from service under the Madras Civil Services (Safeguarding of National Security) Rules, 1949, in the Registration department during the year 1951?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“One acting clerk.”

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Supply of meals to prisoners in the Madras Penitentiary according to the scale of diet prescribed in the rules.

* 1381 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the number of prisoners in the Madras Penitentiary and the number of ‘A’, ‘B’ and ‘C’ class prisoners;

(b) the expenses of the Penitentiary for the year 1952; and

(c) whether meals are served to the prisoners on the ration scale and if so, how much?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) 1,259 as on 28th April 1954. Of these the number placed in ‘A’, ‘B’ and ‘C’ classes was 1, 12, 1,246 respectively.

“(b) Rs. 5,61,464.

“(c) The prisoners are served meals according to the scale of diet prescribed in the rules. The hon. Member is referred to the statement * placed on the table of the House regarding the scales of diet.”

Construction of a bridge over Buckingham canal near Tiruvottiyur Railway Station.

* 1382 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the proposed date for the commencement of the construction of a bridge over Buckingham canal near Tiruvottiyur Railway Station; and

(b) the probable date of completion of the bridge?

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“(a) & (b) It is presumed that the hon. Member is referring to the construction of a bridge over the Buckingham canal at mile 0/3 of the Tiruvottiyur-Ponneri-Panjetty road. The work was completed in November 1953.”

Grant of loans and State aid to industrial concerns in the City.

* 1383 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the number of State aid and loans granted by the Government to industrial concerns in the City of Madras in 1952;

(b) the number of such loans still outstanding, and the year in which they were granted;

(c) whether the firms to which aids and loans were given in the City fulfilled the conditions under which such loans were given;

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(d) whether they paid the annual instalments on the due dates; and

(e) if not, what action has been taken?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“(a) No loans were granted to industrial concerns in the City of Madras in 1952.

“(b) to (e) A statement ^a is placed on the table of the House.”

Appointment of a Co-operative Deputy Registrar for the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society, Madras.

* 1384 Q.—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether the Government are considering any proposal to appoint a Co-operative Deputy Registrar to manage the affairs of the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society, Madras?

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

Particulars of the scheme started by the Government for the removal of untouchability.

* 1385 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) whether District Sevaks and Grama Sevaks have been appointed in all the districts for the removal of untouchability;

(b) whether any scheme for the removal of untouchability has been started; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“(a) No, Sir.

“(b) Yes, Sir.

“(c) A note ^b showing the particulars of the scheme started by the Government of Madras for the utilization of the Grant-in-aid given by the Government of India for the removal of untouchability is placed on the table of the House.”

Damages caused by floods in the ayacut of Tirumani channel in Vennar Division.

* 1386 Q.—SRI P. VENKATESHA SHOLAGAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether any Special Officer submitted any report about the flood havoc in the ayacut of Tirumani channel in Vennar Division during the fasli 1357; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

^a Printed as Appendix IV on pages 734-735 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix V on pages 736-737 infra.

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THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“(a) No, Sir.

“(b) Does not arise.”

Betting on American Cotton Market prices.

* 1387 Q.—SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) for how long the widespread gambling known as “New York Cotton Number Betting” has been going on in this State;

(b) whether the Government have received a bulletin in Tamil entitled “exposure of secrets of New York Cotton” gambling;

(c) whether the Police have investigated any cases of such gambling;

(d) if so, the number of prosecutions and convictions, if any; and

(e) what steps the Government have taken or propose to take to prevent this gambling? 11-20 a.m.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) A certain amount of betting on American Cotton Market prices is going on in this State since 1943.

“(b) Yes, Sir.

“(c) Yes, Sir.

“(d) The number of prosecutions and convictions during 1953 in Madras City is—

Number prosecuted—2,766.

Number convicted—2,389.

It is not possible to give figures for the districts.

“(e) The Police are taking adequate steps to check this form of gambling.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த சூதாட்டங்களையும், குறுக்கெழுத்துப்போட்டிகளையும் தடைசெய்வதற்காக சட்டமியற்றப்படும் என்று ஒரு முறை ஒரு கேள்விக்கு பதில் சொல்லப்பட்டது. அமைப்பற்றி மந்திரி அவர்கள் என்ன முடிவு எடுத்துக் கொண்டார்கள் என்று கேட்கிறேன்.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“Regarding crossword puzzles and other things, the matter is under the active consideration of the Government. We hope to take a decision in the matter very soon.”

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI :—“Sir, answering a similar question on a previous occasion the Hon. Minister stated that there was no need to amend the Act, but only there was need to take effective steps against the evil of betting on cotton. I have been reliably informed by the highest Police officials that the Act is defective

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and when any accused wants to defend himself, there is no possibility of getting a conviction. Will Government look into this matter?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, so far as that question is concerned, if any lacuna in the Act is pointed out by the Court, certainly we can take immediate action to rectify it."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"Sir, if it is the intention of the Government of Madras to take a firm action or decision in banning cross-word puzzles, may I know why some of the Ministers of the State of Madras are indirectly encouraging this kind of cross-word puzzles by presiding over prize distribution functions . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The main question is about cotton market."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"Yes, Sir. Arising from the answer given by the Hon. Minister regarding banning of cross-word puzzles, may I know why some of the Ministers are taking part in prize distribution functions? I have seen advertisements displayed on the buses plying in the City of Madras informing that some prominent members of the Cabinet and ex-Ministers are taking part in the celebrations got up for distributing prizes."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Because it has not yet been prohibited, Sir."

* 1388 Q.—SRI D. DASARATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the number of persons sentenced in the City of Madras for betting on New York Cotton prices; and

(b) whether any Government servant or official is involved in such a betting?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" (a) The number of persons sentenced in the City of Madras for betting on New York Cotton prices is as follows:—

1951—279.

1952—497.

1953—2,389.

" (b) No, Sir."

SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR:—"Sir, may I know whether any investigation was made by the Government into the Tamil Bulletin called 'Exposure of Secrets of New York Cotton', so far as the 'secrets' are concerned and whether the Police are encouraging these and are directly involved in these?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, I am unable to accept the allegations made by the hon. Member against the Police, namely, that they are colluding in this. As a matter of fact, in 1953 there were as many as 2,389 cases of conviction."

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SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN:—"Sir, may I know if betting on New York Cotton prizes is more remunerative than solving cross-word puzzles and if so, what is the comparative dividend paid in each?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"How does this arise out of the main question?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"I have no personal experience of either. If the hon. Member could communicate his experience, I am prepared to take it."

Handloom workers' strike in Chirakkal taluk, North Malabar.

* 1389 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state the steps taken by the Government to bring about a settlement between the handloom workers and factory-owners of Chirakkal taluk, North Malabar, in view of the strike situation?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"On receipt of reports regarding the closure of the handloom factories in Chirakkal taluk, etc., the Commissioner of Labour was asked to take up conciliation. The Commissioner of Labour who enquired into the matter advised the workers to resume work. The workers accordingly resumed work. It is since reported that all the factories that had to be closed due to strike have re-opened."

Restoration of the wage-cut to the handloom weavers of Chirakkal taluk, Malabar.

* 1390 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN (on behalf of Sri P. K. Gopalakrishnan): Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from the handloom weavers of Chirakkal taluk, Malabar district, regarding wage-cut; and

(b) the steps the Government have taken to restore the wage-cut?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" (a) Yes, Sir.

" (b) As it is open to the workers to seek redress by filing complaints for short payment under the Payment of Wages Act or under section 33-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, no interference on the part of the Government was considered necessary."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—"Sir, are Government aware of the fact that even now the factory-owners are taking forcible signatures from the workers consenting to reduction of wages of the workers?"

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I would suggest to the workers or their union to place the matter before the Labour Officer and Government will take necessary action in the matter.”

Tuberculosis centres in the City of Madras.

* 1391 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of tuberculosis centres in the City of Madras maintained by the Government;

(b) the amount of subsidy given to the Corporation of Madras for maintaining their tuberculosis centres in the year 1952 and what is the number of centres maintained by them; and

(c) the total number of patients treated outside and the in-patients admitted in the year 1952?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ (a) One, Sir.

“ (b) No subsidy was given to the Corporation by the Government for maintaining Tuberculosis clinics. But a subsidy of Rs. 12,500 is being paid to the Corporation of Madras for the maintenance of the Tuberculosis Hospital, Konnur High Road, maintained by the Corporation.

In the year 1952, the Corporation of Madras maintained one Tuberculosis hospital and five Tuberculosis clinics.

“ (c) In the year 1952, 981 patients received in-patient treatment and 30,022 patients received out-patient treatment in the Tuberculosis institutions in the City of Madras.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Sir, since the number of tuberculosis hospitals and clinics maintained is too meagre to meet the demands of the patients in Madras, is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that in many cases the cards for admission are sent to patients after they reach their graves? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ It is true we have a fairly long list of waiting patients. The Government have at Tambaram a big sanatorium which is admittedly the biggest in this country and we are maintaining a Tuberculosis institute at Egmore for out-patient treatment.”

Aid to Christian Backward Classes.

* 1392 Q.—SRI ANTONY PETER : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) whether all the economic and educational facilities enjoyed by the Hindu Backward Classes are extended to Christian Backward Classes; and

(b) if not, why not?

[13th August 1954]

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ (a) No, Sir.

“ (b) The Government are of the view that converts to Christianity from the Backward Classes are not so backward educationally, economically and socially as to require Government aid.”

SRI M. PALANIYANDI :—“ Sir, இந்த அரசாங்கம் மதசார்பற்ற அரசாங்கம் என்று சொல்லக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். கிருஸ்தவ பிற்பட்ட தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட வகுப்பினர் மதத்தின் காரணமாக அந்த மதத்திற்கு மாறினார்கள். அப்படி மாறியும் அவர்கள் சமூகத்தில் பொருளாதாரத்தில் முற்போக்கு அடையவில்லை. ஆகையால் அரசாங்கம் கிருஸ்தவ பிற்பட்ட, தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு அதே சலுகைகளைக் கொடுக்க முன்வருமா? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ Sir, so far as scholarships are concerned, they are getting them. I do not know in what other respects the hon. Member wants concession.”

SRI R. S. ARUMUGAM :—“ ஸார், கிருஸ்தவ மதத்திற்கு மாறிய தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு இந்த சலுகைகளை என் கொடுக்கவில்லை? அவர்களுக்கும் இந்த சலுகைகளைக் கொடுப்பதற்கு அதாவது ஸ்காலர்ஷிப், ப்ரீபோர்டிங் முதலியவைகளைக் கொடுப்பதற்கு, சர்க்கார் யோசனை செய்யுமா என்று கேட்கிறேன்.”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ Sir, the question relates to Backward Classes and the hon. Member is referring to converts to Christianity who are certainly getting all the concessions.”

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI :—“ Sir, is it the contention of the Hon. Minister that baptism performs a miracle socially on the Backward Classes and the moment a man is baptised, he becomes a socially advanced person? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ Sir, it is not my individual opinion. At the meeting of the Backward Classes Advisory Committee, this question was discussed and the members of that Committee came to the decision that it was not necessary to give them the concessions that are given to the non-converts, except educational concessions.”

SRI ANTONY PETER :—“ எந்தக் கணக்கைக்கொண்டு சர்க்கார் கிருஸ்தவ பின் தங்கிய வகுப்பினர் முன்னேற்றமடைந்த சமூகத்தினர் என்று கருதுகிறார்கள் என்பதை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொல்ல முடியுமா? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ Sir, I am telling the House that educational concessions are given to them.”

DR. K. B. MENON :—“ Sir, in a secular State when relief is given or when effort is made to bring up the backward sections of the community, no distinction of caste or of religion or of community should be made and will the Government bear that in mind? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ Sir, the whole question will be considered by the Backward Classes Commission that has started working.”

[13th August 1954]

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM:—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கிருஸ்தவ மதத்திற்கு மாறிப் பிற்போக்குகள்...”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The main question is about Backward classes and not Harijans.”

Training centre for Fire Service in the City.

* 1393 Q.—**SRI A. RATNAM:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the number of training centres for fire service in the City of Madras;

(b) the number of fire engines and the strength of the staff stationed in each centre; and

(c) the average cost of maintaining the fire engines and the staff?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“(a) One.

“(b) & (c) No fire engine has been sanctioned for the Training Centre. The fire appliances required for the training of candidates are drawn from the Fire Stations in the Madras City, as and when required, during the course of training.

There is only one Station Officer in the Training Centre. The average cost on account of the Station Officer is Rupees 2,166-12-0 per annum.”

Grievances of the workers of the East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Limited.

* 1394 Q.—**SRI K. V. RAMASWAMI:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any memoranda from the Labour Union of the East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Limited, regarding the reinstatement of workers and other grievances; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“(a) Yes, Sir.

“(b) The Government considered that there was no case for adjudication on any of the demands and informed the Labour Union accordingly.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM:—“ஸார், தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு சென்ற வருஷம் கொடுக்கவேண்டிய போனலில் ஒரு பகுதியை ரொக்கமாகக் கொடுக்க மறுத்து ரிடயர் னசமயத்தில் கொடுக்க முடியும் என்று நிர்வாகிகள் போட்டிருக்கக்கூடிய உத்தரவை ரத்து செய்யவேண்டும். அது சட்ட பூர்வமானது இல்லை. அதைத்தடுப்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுத்தது.”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“Sir, there was conciliation and after the report of the Conciliation Board was received, the Government examined every one of the demands put forth and came to the conclusion that there was no case for adjudication.”

[13th August 1954]

SRI M. PALANIYANDI:—“ஸார், சர்க்கரை உற்பத்தி செய்து 11-3 கொண்டிருக்கிற இந்த சிழக்கிந்தியா டிஸ்டிலரி கம்பெனியானது ௧௧.௩ அங்கிருக்கு ௨ தொழிலாளிகளைப் பழவாங்கவேண்டுமென்ற நோக்கத்தோடு தொழற்சாலையை அடிக்கடி மூடவும், திறப்பதற்காக இருந்துவருகிறது. இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் சர்க்கரை பற்றாக்குறை இருந்தம்கூட அந்தக் கம்பெனியார் தங்கள் ஷெட்யூலின்போல் தொழிற்சாலையை மூடிவிடுவதால், அதை சர்க்கார் கைக்கொள்வதற்கு முன்வருமா?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“The Government examined all aspects of the question and came to the conclusion I have just referred to.”

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI:—“The Government have repeatedly given the assurance that in disputes relating to grant of bonus, the issue would normally be referred to a Tribunal for adjudication. Why should the Government in this particular case refuse to refer the issue for adjudication?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“It has been reported that the management of the factory has treated the 10 per cent additional bonus declared for the workers for the year 1953 as their contribution to the Provident fund. The Government, therefore, think that there is no case for adjudication in this matter.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM:—“ஸார், தொழிலாளிகளுக்கு போனஸ் தொகை கொடுப்பதைப்பற்றி கன்விலியேஷன் அதிகாரியினுடைய சிபாரிசு என்ன? இதபோன்ற மற்ற பிரச்சினைகளில் அட்ஜூடிகேஷனுக்கு விடுவதில் தரிதமாக இப்பொழுது கொஞ்சம் முயற்சி எடுத்து வருகிறதை நான் உணர்கிறேன். ஆனால், பாரி உண்டு கம்பெனி தகராறு சம்பந்தமாக அதை அட்ஜூடிகேஷனுக்குவிட சர்க்கார் மறுப்பதன் காரணம் என்ன?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“The hon. Member need not imagine that there is a sense of partiality on the part of the Government towards Parry and Company. When the Government took a decision on the question of adjudication, they did take into account the interests of the workers.”

Extension of the railway border road at Kannammapet, Thyagarayanagar, Madras.

* 1395 Q.—**SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the residents of Kannammapet, Thyagarayanagar, Madras, have submitted a memorandum to the Government for the continuation of the railway border road to serve about 3,000 residents in the locality; and

(b) whether the formation and continuation of the road is dropped on account of the objections of the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, in spite of the recommendations of the concerned Engineer for the construction of the road?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) Yes, Sir.

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

[13th August 1954]

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Is it not a fact that even though the Corporation of Madras was prepared to construct this road running along the railway line, it was only the Government that stood against the decision of the Corporation Council in this regard? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ From the information at my disposal, it seems that the Corporation has resolved to drop the scheme for construction of the road south of the Madley road.”

SRI C. RAJAM RAMASAMY :—“ Is it not a fact that the matter was considered fully by the Corporation Council and that it was the Corporation Council that objected to the scheme and not the Government? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ That is what I said.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Sir, the decision to drop the scheme was first taken by the Corporation Council but on reconsideration the Council agreed to the lengthening of this road along the railway line.”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ The pros and cons of this matter are under examination.”

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—“ Whoever might have spoiled the scheme originally, now that the Government have decided to take up the scheme, may I request them to expedite the matter because the place in question has not been improved and remains as it was twenty-five years ago with six streets, each 30 feet broad, looking almost like blind alleys? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ The protests made against the dropping of the scheme are under consideration.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“ Is the Hon. Minister aware that the objections of the Corporation are chiefly and mainly due to a desire on its part to placate one individual, powerful and having pull with the Corporation and the Government against the primary and rudimentary needs of the humblest folk of the City and if so, will he, in company with Mr. Nagarajan and me, inspect the site to satisfy himself as to the reasonableness of the demands of the contending parties including the Corporation of Madras? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ I have already stated that the matter is under consideration.”

SRI M. R. RAMACHANDRAN :—“ What induced the Corporation to go back on their original resolution? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Who can answer the question? ”

13th August 1954]

Number of persons convicted for Prohibition offences.

* 1396 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state how many persons were convicted in the State during 1952-53 for offences concerned with Prohibition?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ 65,751, Sir.”

Watering of the roads by the Panur Panchayat Board, North Malabar, within its limits.

* 1397 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN (on behalf of Sri V. R. Krishna Ayyar) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state whether the Government have received any complaint from the Panur Panchayat Board in North Malabar regarding the refusal of the Government to sanction the watering of the roads by the Board within its limits?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASAMY PADAYACHI :—“ Yes, Sir. The Regional Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards has since permitted the Panur Panchayat in Malabar district to incur expenditure on watering the Bazaar road in the panchayat area.”

Expenditure incurred on the rehabilitation of refugees.

* 1398 Q.—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the amount spent towards the rehabilitation of refugees during 1951-52 and 1952-53; and

(b) the number of refugees who enjoyed the above help?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ (a)

1951-52	1952-53.
RS.	RS.
1,21,940	2,49,266
“ (b) 631 adults	659 adults.
204 children.	204 children.”

Coconut Nursery at Pattambi, South Malabar.

* 1399 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to shift the Coconut Nursery from Pattambi, South Malabar, to some other place;

(b) whether the Government have received any representation in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

[13th August 1954]

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“(a) There was a proposal not to shift but to close down the coconut nursery at Pattambi mainly on account of poor water-supply facilities.

“(b) The answer is in the affirmative.

“(c) It is proposed to continue the nursery at Pattambi in order to raise about 5,000 seedlings for distribution to the small growers in the neighbourhood.”

Fixation of minimum bus fare in the mufassal.

* 1400 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state whether the Government have under consideration any proposal to fix the minimum bus fare in the mufassal at a rate lower than five annas?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“The answer is in the negative.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“In view of the fact that the Hon. Minister himself promised to look into the matter on a previous occasion, in view of the fact that the rate of five annas fixed as the minimum is very excessive and in view of the present economic depression will the Government consider the question immediately of reducing the fare?”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“We will examine the suggestion with reference to the rules.”

Supply of electricity to Tyagadurgam, Kallakurichi and Chinnasalem, South Arcot district.

* 1401 Q.—SRI K. PARTHASARATHY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether any scheme for the supply of electricity from Vettavalam to Tyagadurgam, Kallakurichi and Chinnasalem has been sanctioned; and

(b) if so, when it was sanctioned and when it is proposed to be implemented?

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“(a) & (b) Yes. A scheme for extension of supply of electricity to Kallakurichi, Tyagadurgam and Chinnasalem in South Arcot district. Mettur Electricity System, was sanctioned in December 1952 and it will be taken up for execution in the current year.”

[13th August 1954]

Amendment of certain bye-laws of the Urban Bank, Limited, Alanallur, South Malabar.

* 1402 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received through the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, a memorandum, dated 2nd April 1954, from the President, Alanallur Urban Bank, Limited, South Malabar, and also a copy of the resolutions passed by the general body of the said Bank on 1st April 1954, amending bye-laws Nos. 2, 16, 17 and 24 so as to permit borrowing from outsiders; and

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

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) No, Sir. But a petition has been received direct by Government from the President of the Alanallur Urban Bank, Limited.

“(b) The requests are being examined in consultation with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.”

Cutting off of the crop raised by Harijans on the Willingdon Reservoir poramboke lands.

* 1403 Q.—SRI M. KATTIMUTHU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Tahsildar, Vriddhachalalm taluk, has cut off the crops raised on the Willingdon Reservoir poramboke lands by 250 landless Harijans and auctioned the same under the orders of the Collector of South Arcot district; and

(b) if so, the compensation, if any, given to the Harijans by the Government?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“(a) Yes, Sir, but only three occupations relate to Harijans.”

“(b) No compensation was paid to any person.”

Appointment of Harijans as trustees in the temples.

* 1404 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN (on behalf of Sri V. R. Krishna Ayyar): Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state how many Harijan trustees have been appointed in the temples under the administrative control of the Commissioner for Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“Fifteen.”

[13th August 1954]

Eviction of Harijans from certain cheris of Tiruchirappalli town.

* 1405 Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that large-scale evictions of Harijans from the cheris of Kallumandai, Jailpettai, Pillayarkottai and Woriyur cheri in the town of Tiruchirappalli have been ordered by the Revenue and Municipal authorities; and

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

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASAMY PADAYACHI :—“(a) The Revenue Department of Government have not ordered eviction of Harijans from the places occupied by them in Kallumandai, Jailpettai, Pillayarkottai and Woriyur localities of Tiruchirappalli town. But the Tiruchirappalli Municipal authorities had ordered eviction in certain cases for unauthorized encroachments on municipal sites.

“(b) The Government do not propose to interfere in the matter. They will, however, be prepared, subject to availability of funds, to consider on merits, applications from local bodies for loans and subsidies for undertaking schemes for the construction of houses for their labourers.”

Community Project Scheme for the Ponneri taluk.

* 1406 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the amount spent for Community Project works in Ponneri taluk on establishment, i.e., by way of salaries, allowances and for Community Project schemes in the year 1953-54; and

(b) the places where the schemes were carried out in the year 1953-54 and the progress made so far?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“(a) The Community Project Scheme has not been introduced in the Ponneri taluk so far.

“(b) Does not arise.”

Construction of a dam at Valiyakandy in Mavilayi village, Chirakkal taluk, Malabar.

* 1407 Q.—SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has recently received any letter from any Member of the House regarding grant of money and permission to Peralasseri devaswam for the construction of a vented dam at Valiyakandy in Mavilayi village in Chirakkal taluk in Malabar; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken with regard to the matter?

13th August 1954]

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“(a) Yes.

“(b) It is being examined by the Government.”

Number of members belonging to Backward Classes in the staff of the Co-operative department.

* 1408 Q.—SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state the total number of Backward classes employees in all the posts in the Co-operative department from the rank of Junior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies upwards in the Residuary State?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“Three hundred and forty-six members belonging to Backward classes are working in the Co-operative department from the rank of Junior Inspectors upwards.”

Grievances of the elementary school teachers.

* 1409 Q.—SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a copy of the resolutions passed by the Elementary School Teachers' Conference held at Perambalur on 14th February 1954;

(b) whether resolutions were passed by teachers in the said conference requesting the Government not to retrench the existing number of elementary school teachers as a result of the working of the Modified Scheme of Elementary Education and also not to impose the responsibility of increasing the strength of the pupils in the elementary schools, upon the teachers;

(c) whether the Government have examined the several resolutions passed in the said Conference; and

(d) if so, with what result?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) to (d) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to starred question No. 1091 (1689) answered on 19th May 1954.”

Regulation of private irrigation sources in Malabar.

* 1410 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have under consideration any proposal to regulate and control private irrigation sources of Malabar?

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

[13th August 1954]

Number of "Neera" tapping co-operative societies in Salem district.

* 1411 Q.—SRI T. S. ARDHANARI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state the number of "Neera" tapping co-operative societies in Salem district?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" 153, Sir."

Appointment of Harijans as members in the Taluk Government Civil Hospital Committees in Malabar.

* 1412 Q.—SRI KUNHI MOHAMAD SHAFEE (on behalf of Sri M. Chadayan): Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether any Harijans have been appointed as members in any of the Taluk Government Civil Hospital Committees in Malabar and, if so, in which?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" None, Sir."

Delay in the payment of salary to the District Board Elementary School teachers, Malabar.

11 40 a.m. * 1413 Q.—SRI N. GOPALA MENON: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representations were received by the Government from the Malabar District Board Elementary School Teachers' Union that salaries of teachers are not being regularly paid; and

(b) if so, what steps the Government propose to take to ensure their prompt payment?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (a) & (b) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given to Legislative Assembly starred question No. 965 (1879) put by the hon. Sri M. Narayana Kurup answered on 19th May 1954."

Eviction of Harijans in Panjetti village, Ponneri taluk.

* 1414 Q.—SRI S. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tahsildar of Ponneri issued orders recently for the eviction of 47 Harijan families in Panjetti village, Ponneri taluk, from 40 acres of land of which they had been in possession for the past six years; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to assign the said lands to the said Harijans?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (a) The occupations in 26.70 acres in Panjetti Thangal were ordered to be evicted because they were objectionable.

" (b) No, Sir."

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SRI S. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI :—" May I know whether these Harijan ryots waited in deputation on the Hon. Chief Minister and the Hon. Minister for Land Revenue? I do not know what has become of the petition that was submitted to the Hon. Minister for Land Revenue. I would like to know what action has been taken on the petition of these Harijan ryots."

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The petition was thoroughly examined. It was found baseless. I also thought at first that there would be some truth. But on examination, I found that there was no foundation for the complaint referred to in the petition."

Construction of West Coast road.

* 1415 Q.—SRI T. ANANTA PAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any communication from the Central Government regarding the construction of a West Coast Road; and

(b) if so, when the Government will start this work?

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—" (a) Yes, Sir.

" (b) Some of the works on the road are under execution and the remaining works will be taken up shortly in batches."

Starting of a bus route from Ponnani to Chalissery via Changaramkulam.

* 1416 Q.—SRI E. T. KUNHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state whether the Government have any proposal to start a bus route from Ponnani to Chalissery via Changaramkulam?

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

Special rules for the Madras State Higher Judicial Service.

* 1417 Q.—SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether in 1951, the Government issued orders constituting the Madras State Higher Judicial Service and integrating the posts of District Munsifs, Subdivisional Magistrates, Presidency Magistrates and Sub-Judges;

(b) how many persons in the Madras Subordinate Judicial Service lost their seniority or were affected otherwise, as a consequence of the abovesaid order;

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(c) the services of how many persons in the post of Presidency Magistrates appointed temporarily under emergency provisions from the cadre of Deputy Collectors and Madras Civil Service (Executive Branch) were regularized as members of the Madras State Judicial Service;

(d) whether the Madras Public Service Commission were consulted in the matter;

(e) if not, whether the Commission pointed out that the decision of the Government was *ultra vires* in so far it related to the Madras State Judicial Service; and

(f) whether the Government subsequently made consultation with the Public Service Commission and made any revision of the orders; and, if not, why not?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) Separate rules called the special rules for the Madras State Higher Judicial Service were issued in 1951 in respect of posts of District Judges and certain isolated posts.

Other posts in the subordinate judiciary, namely, Sub-Judges, District Munsifs, Judicial Subdivisional Magistrates and Presidency Magistrates were constituted into one cadre consequent on the implementation of the Scheme of Separation of the Judiciary. In regard to these posts certain tentative decisions were taken in 1951 which were embodied in the special rules for the State Judicial Service in October 1953 after consulting the Services Commission and the High Court.

“(b) & (c) Presumably the hon. Member is referring to the decision taken tentatively in 1951 in regard to six persons who had been appointed as Presidency Magistrates temporarily. These persons were previously members of the Bar with experience on the criminal side. The question of absorbing them regularly is still under consideration of the Government and no final decision has been taken. No question of loss of seniority of other officers has yet arisen.

“(d) to (f) The tentative decisions were reached without consulting the Commission. The Commission raised an objection on the assumption that the decisions were final but the position was explained to the Commission subsequently. The Government have now accented a course suggested by the Commission on the question of regularizing the services of the six persons who were appointed temporarily and the matter is pending with the Commission.”

SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR :—“May I know whether any complaint was received by Government from members of the Judicial Service affected by seniority, regarding these rules?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“Yes, Sir. I remember certain complaints were received.”

[13th August 1954]

Dispute between the workers and the management of the Deccan Sugar and Abkari Company, Limited, Pugalur, Tiruchirappalli district.

* 1418 Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the Government have received any representations from the Sugar Factory Mill Workers' Union of the Pugalur Sugar Factory, Tiruchirappalli district, alleging large-scale retrenchment of workers and conversion of a large number of workers as casual labourers; and

(b) what steps the Government have taken to settle the dispute between the workers and management in this regard?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“(a) The Government have received a representation from the Deccan Sugar and Abkari Company, Limited, Workers' Union, Pugalur, alleging cut in wages and non-employment of about fifty workers on the re-opening of the factory on 1st March 1954.

“(b) The Government, after considering the conciliation report of the Labour Officer, have decided that there is no case for intervention on any of the disputes raised by the union. The union has been informed accordingly.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த கம்பெனிபன் மாஜேஜ்மென்டை பாரி கம்பெனியே பார்ப்பதாக எனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொன்ன உதிலில் இருந்து தெரியா நுகிறது. பாரி கம்பெனியும் பார்ட்டிக்ஷ் கம்பெனியாக இரு பதனில் இந்த மாதிரி அடஜூடி கேஷன் விஷயத்தில் என்ன கொள்கை கையாளப்படுகிறது?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“I need not seriously refute the insinuation made by the hon. Member. Each case is examined on its merits. Only after close examination of all aspects, we decided not to refer this matter for adjudication. I shall give the reasons :

(1) *Re-employment of fifty permanent workers.*—It has been reported that the management and the union have come to an understanding as a result of the intervention of the growers of Pugalur. No action is therefore considered necessary regarding their re-employment.

(2) The workers were discharged at the time of the closure of the concern and they would have no further claim on the company. They were recruited afresh purely on a temporary basis when the factory was opened for a short duration at the request of the cane growers on new terms of contract. The terms about an all inclusive wage were clearly indicated in the notice put up by the management and the workers accepted to work under the new conditions. The workers could therefore have no grievance that they were not paid wages at the old rates.

It was on these considerations that Government could not refer this matter to adjudication.”

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SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—“மானேஜ்மெண்டு தொழில் சட்டங்களுக்கு, அதாவது தொழிலாளர்களை வேலையில்லிருந்து நீக்குவது, பிறகு அவர்களை அமர்த்துவது, வேலையாட்களின் சம்பளத்தைக் குறைப்பது, வேலை நிறுத்தம், மில்களை மூடுவது முதலியன பற்றியும், மறைமுகமாக கையாளும் முறை சர்க்காருக்கு தெரியுமா? இவையென்றவைகளுக்கு சர்க்கார் என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்போகிறார்கள்?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“Where it has been brought to the notice of Government that any particular management have purposely disallowed the just claims of workers, necessary action is being taken by Government against the concerned management. So far as this matter is concerned, the factory has to be closed down because the sugarcane growers struck work and refused to supply cane to the factory.”

SRI M. PALANIYANDI :—“புதுவார் தொழிற்சாலையில் தொழிலாளர்களின் கூலியை ஒரு பாயிண்டுக்கு 2½ அணவிலிருந்து 2 அணவாக குறைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த மாதிரியாக தொழிற்சாலைகளில் தொழிலாளர்களின் கூலியைக் குறைப்பதன் காரணத்தினால் தொழிலாளிகள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். இந்த விதமான கஷ்டங்களை நீக்கி சர்க்கார் சீக்கிரமாக நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க முன்வருமா?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“I have already answered that Government could not do anything in the matter.”

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI :—“What is the harm in referring this particular dispute to adjudication? Surely the Industrial Tribunal can judge for itself whether the Pugalur factory's closure was *bona fide* or not and whether there had been any reduction in wages? Why should the Government judge things for themselves? If this is the attitude that Government take with regard to every industrial dispute, then why have any Industrial Tribunal?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“It cannot be expected that Government should invariably refer each and every industrial dispute for adjudication. Just as some good lawyers refuse to accept a brief, Government have got to refuse to refer a matter for adjudication in cases where they have valid reasons to believe that it is not a fit case. If they think that it is a fit case for the workers, they refer the case for adjudication. Wherein they are convinced that it is not a fit case for workers, Government just as some good lawyers refuse to accept a brief, do not refer the matter for adjudication so as to save the workers from litigation.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் நான் சொல்லக்கூடிய குற்றச்சாட்டுகளை விருப்பவெறுப்பு இன்றி பார்க்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். பாரி கம்பெனி இன்றைய கரும்பு நிலச்சுவாந்தாக்களடன் கூடிப்போகி தொழிலாளர்களிடமிருந்து நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க உதவி செய்வதற்கு ஒப்பந்தம் செய்துக்கொண்டு கரும்பு தின்னக்கவிலை என்று தொழிலாளர்களை வேலையில்லையென்று சொல்லி நீக்கி விட்டார்கள். உண்மையாகப்பார்த்தால் கரும்புக் குறைவு ஒன்றும் இல்லை. ஆதலால் இதை மீண்டும் பரிசீலனை செய்வதற்கு சர்க்கார் முன்வருமா?”

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“I may say again I need not answer that insinuation. The information I have with me goes to show that the cane-growers refused to supply cane to the factory because they thought that they could earn better by converting it into jaggery.”

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI :—“Is it the contention of Government that even a demand for the restoration of a cut in daily wages is an unjust demand and that the same should not be referred to a tribunal for adjudication?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“We have been referring so many disputes for adjudication. Government examine every case on its merits.”

Reconstruction of the bridge at Beltangadi on the Mangalore-Mysore Road.

* 1419 Q.—**SRI K. VENKATRAMANA GOWDA** : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have sanctioned under the Development Scheme the reconstruction of the bridge at Beltangadi, on the Mangalore-Mysore road;

(b) if so, why no provision has been made in the Budget for 1954-55;

(c) whether the Government propose to take up the work; and

(d) if so, when?

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“(a) Yes, Sir.

“(b) The estimate was technically sanctioned only recently. Hence no provision could be made for it in the budget for 1954-55.

“(c) & (d) Tenders have been called for and the work is expected to be taken up for execution during this year.”

Removal of silt from the Kalnad stream in Kasargode taluk, South Kanara district.

* 1420 Q.—**SRI M. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR** : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have any information regarding the silting of the Kalnad stream in Kasargode taluk, South Kanara district; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to remove the silt?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“(a) The Kalnad stream in Kasargode taluk has silted up for about 5,280 feet.

“(b) The Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, has been asked to investigate the matter and his report is awaited.”

[13th August 1954]

Opening of a Research section in Unani medicine in the Government College of Indigenous Medicine, Madras.

* 1421 Q.—SRI C. RAJAM RAMASAMY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a Research section in Unani medicine in the Government College of Indigenous Medicine, Madras;

(b) whether any researches have been carried out in the Ayurveda section and if so, with what result; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken for improving the Unani department?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) No, Sir.

“(b) Researches in Ayurveda have been carried out in the College of Indigenous Medicine. No preparations of ayurvedic medicine were analysed chemically, but single raw drugs like Rasna, Nimba and Kantakari were analysed with a view to find out the active principles. The analysis has yielded satisfactory result.

“(c) No measures for the improvement of the Unani department is under consideration of the Government at present.”

SRI C. RAJAM RAMASAMY :—“Is the Hon. Minister for Health aware of the fact that because of the apathy shown by this Government towards the indigenous system of medicine, many valuable Indian herbs are being taken away to America and they come back here as good and costly medicines?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“The Central Government are taking interest in the matter. They have started a research centre (for indigenous medicines) at Jamnagar.”

Missing of National Savings Certificate in the office of the South Arcot District Board.

* 1422 Q.—SRI K. VINAYAKAM (on behalf of Sri K. Aranganathan): Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Local Fund Auditor raised any audit objection regarding the missing of National Savings Certificate in the office of the South Arcot District Board during the years 1949 to 1952; and

(b) if so, what it was?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASAMY PADAYACHI :—

“(a) & (b) Yes, Sir. The objection referred to the non-production of 12 National Savings Certificates to the value of Rs. 52,000 for physical verification.”

[13th August 1954]

“Transferred officers” in the Andhra Government offices located in Madras City.

* 1423 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the number of staff belonging to the Residuary State employed as transferees in the Andhra Government offices functioning in the Madras City such as the Board of Revenue and other offices;

(b) how many of them are permanent and how many are temporary officials of this State; and

(c) whether they will be absorbed in the Residuary State services at the time of the shifting of these offices from the Madras City?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) Seventeen Gazetted officers have been taken as ‘transferred officers’ for service in the Andhra Government offices located in Madras City. They are liable to transfer to other appropriate posts in the Andhra State so long as they are in the service of that State.

“(b) Thirteen Gazetted Officers are permanent and the remaining four are temporary. Of the Non-gazetted officers 52 are permanent while 63 are temporary.

“(c) Under Section 63 (5) of the Andhra State Act, 1953, a transferred officer is required to serve the Andhra State for two years but under the proviso to the above section the Government of Andhra may return any such officer to this State at any time before the expiration of the period of two years after giving three months’ notice to him and to the Government of Madras. In the case of the permanent staff mentioned in clause (b) of the question, the staff will be absorbed in this State when they are reverted to this State by the Government of Andhra after giving due notice as prescribed in the Act. In the case of the temporary staff the question of absorption will depend not only on their reversion to this State but also on the availability of vacancies for their absorption.”

Satyagraha by the workers of the Aaron Spinning and Weaving Mills, Pappinisseri.

* 1424 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the workers of the Aaron Spinning and Weaving Mills, Pappinisseri, have started Satyagraha before the mills to get the arrears of wages due to them; and

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

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“(a) Yes, Sir.

“(b) The workers have been advised to file applications with the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation under the Payment of Wages Act for recovery of arrears of salary due to them.”

* 1425 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any report or representation from the local officers regarding the mass Satyagraha resorted to by the workers of Pappinisseri Aaron Mills with effect from 18th February 1954; and

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made into the reasons for the same?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“(a) & (b) Yes, Sir.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“When a question on this subject came up before this Assembly last time, the Hon. Minister said that he would take action against the management for violating so many Labour Acts. May I inform the Hon. Minister that the management has violated the Industrial Disputes Act and the Payment of Wages Act? The management did not give notice to the workers before the closure of the factory. Have the Government taken any action against the management and what is the concrete proposal before the Government to give unemployment relief to the workers?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“The information that the Government have is that the factory has been closed because there was a lot of stock which could not be disposed of and that the concern is in a very bad condition financially. Government have been taking steps to get the arrears of wages paid.”

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—“Are the Government aware of the fact that the machinery and other property belonging to the Aaron Mills, Limited, Pappinisseri, have been fixed up for sale by auction by the various creditors and the debenture trustees? As the Hon. Minister has replied that the workers have been advised to file individual applications for recovery of arrears of salary, may I submit that by the time action is taken on the applications the property may be removed and put to auction?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“Government have been looking into the legal position.”

[13th August 1954]

Recommendations of the Tiruchirappalli District Irrigation Conferences.

* 1426 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER :—“As the hon. Member who gave notice of the question is not in his place, the answer will be printed in the proceedings.”

SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the number and nature of the recommendations made by the Tiruchirappalli District Irrigation Conferences held in April and October 1953; and

(b) the number and names of works sanctioned by the Government in response to their recommendations?

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“(a) Twenty-three items in April and 24 items in October 1953 relating to repairs and improvements to existing irrigation sources and adequate supply of water to the channels, and taking up of new schemes.

“(b) No proposal for any new scheme as such suggested at the conferences have been received by Government. Such proposals, if feasible, will be forwarded to Government by the Public Works Department in due course. Regarding repairs to channels and improvement in supply of water, action has been taken by the local officers, where necessary.”

Fire accident in the slum known as “Lalagunta” in Washermanpet, Madras.

* 1427 Q.—SRI S. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether a slum known as “Lalagunta” in Washermanpet, Madras, was destroyed by a fire accident recently; and

(b) the action taken to afford relief to the victims of this fire accident in getting their huts reconstructed?

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

“(b) A sum of Rs. 6,390 was sanctioned by the Government towards purchase and supply of building materials for the victims.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“What is the estimated loss that was incurred by the residents of the locality by this fire accident?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“I can say it will be about double this amount.”

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI :—“How much was paid to each slum-dweller because of this fire accident?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“Off-hand I may say that it is Rs. 30.”

[13th August 1954]

Deepening of drinking water wells in Dindigul taluk.

* 1428 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER :—“ As the hon. Member who gave notice of the question is not in his place, the answer will be printed in the proceedings.”

SRI V. MADANAGOPAL : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) how much money was allotted and spent for deepening of drinking water wells in Dindigul taluk in 1953-54; and

(b) how many wells were deepened?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ (a) Separate figures showing the expenditure incurred on the ‘deepening’ of drinking water wells only in Dindigul taluk in 1953-54 are not available. The total allotment made and the amount actually spent in that year in that taluk on sinking of new wells and deepening of existing wells were Rs. 34,468 and Rs. 25,717 respectively.

“ (b) Fourteen.”

Withholding of the maintenance grant to the Pattayam Aided Elementary School, Chirakkal taluk, North Malabar.

* 1429 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) why the maintenance grant for Pattayam Aided Elementary School in Chirakkal taluk, North Malabar, was withheld from 1948 to 1950; and

(b) what action has been taken on the representations to the Government by the Manager concerned?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ (a) The school was without a Registered Manager during the period from 19th June 1948 to 18th August 1950 as Sri K. M. Chandu Nair, the Teacher-Manager, had been declared unfit to be a Manager and as his T.S.L.C. certificate had been suspended. Hence the maintenance grant was withheld for the period.

“ (b) The Teacher-Manager's petition for proportionate grant for the period from 1st January to 18th June 1948 was received after over three years and could not be considered.”

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—“ As even during the period when the Registered Manager was declared unfit to be the Manager, the institution was conducted properly as is evident from the fact that teaching grant was allowed to the institution. Without building and furniture, etc., no school could be conducted and in this case since the school has been conducted maintenance of the school was necessary and hence maintenance grant due is to be paid. Will the Hon. Minister reconsider the matter, so that the technical difficulties are removed and the grant that has been withheld is given? ”

[13th August 1954]

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ As far as this particular Teacher-Manager is concerned, I am afraid we cannot consider the question of paying the grant for the period for which he was declared to be ineligible to be the Manager. If any representation is received with regard to the period prior to that, I am prepared to consider.”

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—“ Subsequently, on the representation made by the Teacher, the Teachers' Union and some Members of the Legislative Assembly, the Government were pleased to remove the disqualification. But the grant was not paid.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ The disqualification was removed subsequently, but no retrospective effect was given to it. During the period of his disqualification, he could not have been the Manager legally. With reference to the period when he was the Manager legally, I shall consider if any representation is made.”

Implementation of the Plantations Labour Act of 1951.

* 1430 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Plantations Labour Act of 1951 has come into force in Madras State since 1st April 1954; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to implement the provisions of the Act?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ (a) Yes, Sir.

“ (b) The provisions of the Act can be implemented fully only after rules are framed under the Plantations Labour Act, 1951. The Government of India are framing model rules in consultation with the State Governments and the employers' and employees' organizations.

The question of appointing special staff for enforcement of the Act is under the consideration of this Government.”

Offences under the Madras Temple Entry Authorization Act of 1947.

* 1431 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) how many cases of offences committed under the provisions of the Madras Temple Entry Authorization Act of 1947 were brought to the notice of the Government and tried in the State during the years 1952, 1953 and 1954—up to date; and

(b) how many ended in conviction so far and how many are still pending?

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THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“(a) & (b) Reports furnished by the Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department, in consultation with the Collectors show that out of three cases which were filed in Malabar in 1952, two ended in acquittal and one in conviction, and that one case which was filed in Ramathapuram in 1953 is still pending. No cases were filed in the remaining districts other than Madurai. Particulars for Madurai are not available.”

Execution of certain road works in Gingee taluk, South Arcot district.

* 1432 Q.—SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Special Officer for the District Board, South Arcot, has submitted proposals for sanction for the execution of the following road works in Gingee taluk, South Arcot district:—

- (1) Formation of Damanoor Road;
- (2) Formation of Ammakulam to Echur Road;
- (3) Formation of Naganur to Kalavai Road;
- (4) Formation of Aviyur to Sethuvesayanaller Road;
- (5) Formation of Veeranamoore to Aviyur Road;
- (6) Road from Tindivanam-Gingee Road to Pallikulam village;
- (7) Road from Gingee-Tiruvannamalai Road to Solanthangal village, Gingee taluk; and
- (8) Road from Perianolambai village to Gingee-Chetput Road; and

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

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASAMY PADAYACHI :—“The works relating to formation of (1) Damanoor road, (2) Naganur to Kalavai road and (3) road from Perianolambai village to Gingee-Chetput road are included in the Five-Year Plan of road development. The Special Officer, South Arcot District Board, has sent through the Chief Engineer (Highways) proposals for their execution. The proposals will be considered on receipt of the remarks from the Chief Engineer (Highways). The remaining works are not included in any of the approved programmes of road development. Proposals for their inclusion in the programmes are under consideration by the district board.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“I shall take five minutes more and finish the rest of the questions.”

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Transfer of certain lands to the control of the Forest Department in Namakkal taluk.

* 1433 Q.—SRI K. V. RAMASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the river padugai lands in Namakkal taluk belonging to the Public Works Department have been handed over to the Forest Department; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“(a) Yes. A list of lands taken over by the Forest department and their extent is given below :—

	ACS.
(1) Vadagarai Attur	102.9
(2) Vengarai	56.43
(3) Devarajasamudram	16.75
(4) Velur	28.60
(5) Pandamangalam	43.09
(6) Komarapalayam	6.22
(7) S. Manapalli	93.31
(8) Nohanur	13.26
Total	360.64

Oravandiyur and Island Padugai lands about 71.24 acres will be taken over by the Forest department shortly.

“(b) With a view to develop these areas it was considered desirable from a silvicultural point of view to transfer the areas to the control of the Forest department.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த நிலத்தை பாரஸ்ட் டிபார்ட்மெண்ட்டில் எடுத்துக்கொண்டதைப்பற்றி ஆட்சேபணை இல்லை. அங்கு 40 ஏக்கரில் சுமார் 800 குடும்பங்கள் வாழ்ந்து வந்தன. அந்தக் குடும்பங்களெல்லாம் அப்புறப்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அப்படி செய்யாமல், பாரஸ்ட் டிபார்ட்மெண்டிற்கு ஒரு உத்தரவு போட்டு நிலத்திலிருந்து அவர்களை அப்புறப்படுத்தாமல் இருப்பதற்கு நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பதற்கு முடியுமா என்பதை அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“Subject to the requirements for carrying out the regeneration programme, we shall permit *kumri* cultivation in the area.”

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Road Construction and Minor Irrigation Overseer Course of the Annamalai University.

* 1434 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER :—“ As the hon. Member Sri K. Aranganathan, who gave notice of the question, is not in his place, the answer will be printed in the proceedings.”

SRI K. ARANGANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether the certificates issued for completing the “ Road Construction and Minor Irrigation Overseer Course ” by the Annamalai University during the academic years 1945-46 and 1946-47 have been recognized to be equivalent to the certificates issued for completing similar courses under the Madras Government?

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“ The temporary course of minor irrigation and road construction run by the Annamalai University for a short time and later abolished, has not been specifically recognized to be equivalent to similar courses under the Madras Government. It has, however, been recognized as a prescribed qualification under the Madras Minor Irrigation Subordinate Service Rules for appointment to posts of overseers in that service. In regard to the candidates possessing the Minor Irrigation and Road Construction diploma appointed as overseers or draftsmen in the Public Works Department and as draftsmen in the Highways Department, the relevant rules have been relaxed to regularize their appointments.”

Payment of a grant to the Madhava Memorial Ayurvedic College and Hospital, Cannanore.

12 noon * 1435 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government received a memorandum, dated 12th January 1953, from the Principal, Madhava Memorial Ayurvedic College, Cannanore, requesting the Government for grant-in-aid for the college; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ (a) Yes, Sir.

“ (b) The Government examined the proposal for the payment of a grant to the Ayurvedic College and Hospital, Cannanore, and the Principal of the institution was informed in Government Memorandum No. 37062-I/53-1, Health, dated 20th July 1953, that in view of the financial difficulties of the Government, the proposal should be deferred.”

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* 1436 Q.—SRI K. T. SREEDHARAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have deferred the request of the Kerala Ayurvedic Society, Cannanore, Malabar, for ‘ Grant-in-aid ’ to the Madhava Memorial Ayurvedic College and Hospital, Cannanore; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ (a) Yes, Sir.

“ (b) The Government had to defer the request, because of the financial stringency of the State.”

[Starred question No. 1437 answered along with starred question No. 1371.]

Expenditure on the elections to panchayats.

* 1438 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) the expenditure incurred in connexion with panchayat elections in the State; and

(b) the total number of panchayat boards in the State?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASAMY PADAYACHI :—“ (a) The total expenditure incurred in connexion with the recent elections to panchayats up to 31st January 1954 was Rs. 3,52,747-9-5.

“ (b) The total number of panchayats in the State is 4,596.”

Reversion of Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars after the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive.

* 1439 Q.—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to his answer to starred question No. 41, dated 4th March 1954, the number of Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in this State who stand reverted on or before 4th March 1954 and who have satisfactorily completed their probation in the Revenue Department after separation of the Judiciary from the Executive?

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

“ Tahsildars—11.

Deputy Tahsildars—66.”

Abolition of the Panchakarma Ward in the hospital attached to the Government College of Indigenous Medicine.

* 1440 Q.—SRI N. GOPALA MENON : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have abolished the Panchakarma Ward in the hospital attached to the Government College of Indigenous Medicine; and

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(b) if so, the total number of patients whose names were registered in the waiting list at the time?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) The Panchakarma Ward in the Hospital of Indigenous Medicine has not been abolished, but the name of the ward has been changed into Ayurveda Ward II.

(b) The question does not arise.”

Harijan students in the Veterinary College of Madras.

* 1441 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the number of students studying in the Veterinary College, Madras; and

(b) the number of Harijans among them?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“(a) & (b) During 1953-54, 314 students were studying in the Madras Veterinary College for the B.V.Sc. course of which one was a Harijan, and 41 students were studying for the Veterinary and Livestock Inspector's course of which none was a Harijan.”

Assignment of darkhast lands to Harijans in Kasaragod taluk.

* 1442 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of darkhast petitions received by Government from the Harijans of Kasaragod taluk since 1948 up to 31st December 1953;

(b) in how many cases assignments have been made so far; and

(c) in how many cases petitions have been rejected?

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

“(a) 1,154.

“(b) 168.

“(c) 671.”

Closure of handloom co-operative societies in 1953.

* 1443 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state how many handloom co-operative societies were closed due to loss in the year 1953?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“Only one Handloom Weavers' Society was closed in 1953 due to loss. Six societies were closed due to reasons other than loss in transactions.”

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Formation of a road from Tyagadurgam to Sankarapuram in South Arcot district.

* 1444 Q.—SRI K. PARTHASARATHY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) when the work relating to the formation of the road from Tyagadurgam to Sankarapuram in South Arcot district was sanctioned and started;

(b) whether the work is still incomplete; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASAMY PADAYACHI :—“(a) to (c) The formation of a road from Tyagadurgam up to Sulankurichi was sanctioned for execution in 1943. The work is nearing completion. The question of sanctioning the remaining portion of the road from Sulankurichi to Sankarapuram will be considered in due course.”

Harijan employees under the National Extension Service in Payyanur and Tellicherry blocks in Malabar district.

* 1445 Q.—SRI KUNHI MOHAMAD SHAFEE (on behalf of Sri M. Chadayan): Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state the number of Harijans under the Development Scheme in Payyanur and Tellicherry in Malabar district?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“No Harijan is employed under the National Extension Service in the Payyanur and Tellicherry blocks in Malabar district. The prime consideration in filling up the posts was to pick out the best men suitable for the job and men who have aptitude for social work. Further, this is not direct recruitment in which communal consideration can be taken into account, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, as provided in the Constitution. Selection was therefore, made from among the various services.”

Representation regarding the service conditions of graduates of Ayurvedic Colleges.

* 1446 Q.—SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government received any appeal on 25th July 1953 from Sri K. Madhavan Nambiar, M.L.A., and Sri K. C. Gopalan Unni, M.L.A., against the Memorandum No. 6642/1/52-I, Health, dated 27th February 1952, in regard to the service conditions of graduates of recognized Ayurvedic Colleges; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) & (b) The Government received the appeal on 19th February 1954 and orders were passed in letter No. 13677-2-H-5, Health, dated 26th April 1954, that the Government did not see sufficient grounds to comply with the request.”

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*Short notice questions.**Supply of reports of Labour Officers to Police Department.*

* 1326-F Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have instructed the conciliation officers in labour disputes to send copies of conciliation reports to the Police Department also; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“(a) & (b) Where a strike, breach of peace or violence actually exists or is apprehended, the conciliation officers have been instructed to send copies of their final reports at the end of the conciliation proceedings to the Collectors and District Superintendents of Police concerned for their information.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—“When conciliation proceedings are held, the question of violence or similar questions do not arise; only the matters in dispute arise. In such circumstances, what is the necessity for sending copies of these reports to the Police Department?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“A copy of the report is to be sent to the Collector and the District Superintendent of Police only when the conciliation is over and only if a strike, breach of peace or violence actually exists or is apprehended.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—“May I know whether the conciliation officers are not expected to exercise any Police functions where there is violence, breach of peace or things of the type mentioned by the Hon. Minister?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“The Conciliation Officers are not expected to exercise any Police functions. But the district authorities also would like to have certain data in order that they might take action to meet any acts of violence. Therefore, the conciliation officers have been instructed to send copies of their reports to the Police department.”

Constitution of a Separate Special Bench of the Labour Appellate Tribunal in Madras.

* 1326-G Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the State Government have recommended to the Central Government to take steps for constituting a Separate Special Bench of the Labour Appellate Tribunal in Madras for Madras State?

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“Yes, Sir. The Government have requested the Government of India to constitute a Separate Bench of the Labour Appellate Tribunal at Madras with jurisdiction over the neighbouring States of Andhra, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin. I may also add that the Government of India are considering the question.”

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.*Supply of electricity for irrigation purposes in Tiruvallur taluk.*

217 Q.—SRI M. DHARMALINGAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether any provision has been made under Rural Welfare Scheme or under National Extension Service during the years 1946-53 for the supply of electricity to agriculturists to help lift irrigation;

(b) if so, the number of villages and the number of persons benefited by the supply of electricity in Tiruvallur taluk and the amount spent during the years 1946 to 1953 (yearwar) under the Rural Welfare Scheme; and

(c) how many Harijans have been provided with such facilities in Tiruvallur taluk under this scheme during the said period?

A.—(a) No separate provision for the extension of supply of electricity to Firka Development areas or National Extension Service areas is made.

(b) The number of pumpsets supplied with electricity and the expenditure incurred on the extension of supply of electricity to Ikkadu and Salai villages, selected for intensive rural reconstruction in Tiruvallur taluk are as shown below:—

Year.	Number of pumpsets supplied with electricity.			Expenditure incurred.		
	Ikkadu.	Salai.	Total.	Ikkadu.	Salai.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				RS.	RS.	RS.
1946-47	..	..	..	..	..	..
1947-48	..	..	..	17,661	..	17,661
1948-49	16	..	16	46,752	..	46,752
1949-50	14	..	14	78,836	741	79,577
1950-51	35	14	49	3,192	26,564	29,756
1951-52	10	4	14	8,227	441	8,668
1952-53	7	..	7	13,658	..	13,658
Total during the seven years.	82	18	100	1,68,326	27,746	1,96,072

No part of the expenditure was met from the Village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift Fund.

(c) The information is not available. Power connexions are not given on a communal basis.

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Assignment of house-sites to Harijans in certain villages in South Arcot district.

218 Q.—SRI M. KATTIMUTHU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the steps taken by the Government for providing necessary funds for digging wells for drinking purposes and for assigning house-sites to the Harijans in the following villages in South Arcot district:—

- (1) Sembalamkurichi,
- (2) Kandiankuppam,
- (3) Kuppanatham circle,
- (4) Katcharayanatham circle,
- (5) villages which are in the north of the road (highways) leading from Vriddhachalam to Cuddalore in Oomangalam firka.
- (6) villages which are in the east of the trunk road leading from Vriddhachalam to Mangalampet, and
- (7) Kadambuliur firka; and

(b) the names of villages, if any, talukwar in South Arcot district which are included for improvement under the Five-Year Plan?

A.—(a) The Government have recently sanctioned the acquisition of an extent of 7.63 acres of land in Seppakam village of Vriddhachalam taluk for the extension of the cheri and for provision of house-sites to 95 families with a view to relieve congestion. There are no other proposals for assignment of house-sites in the villages mentioned. Regarding construction of wells, Sembalamkurichi village, and the villages noted below, of Oomangalam firka have been included in the three-year programme of the Rural Water-supply Scheme (commencing from 1953-54) which is part of the Five-Year Plan of the National Planning Commission:—

- (1) Vadakkuvelur (Harijan quarters).
- (2) Gopurapuram (Harijan quarters).
- (3) Mudanai (Harijan quarters).
- (4) Kotteritherku.
- (5) Ammeri.

The well works in all these six villages except Ammeri are proposed to be taken up for execution in 1954-55. The work in Ammeri village is proposed to be taken up in 1955-56. Necessary funds for the execution of these works have been provided for in the Budget Estimate for 1954-55. The villages Kandiankuppam, Kuppanatham and Katcharayanatham circle have not been taken up under the Rural Water-supply Scheme. No village of Kadambuliur firka has been included

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in the Rural Water-supply Programme as provision of drinking water wells in this firka is being attended to under the National Extension Service Scheme. However, it has been ascertained from the Block Development Officer, Panruti, that sixteen wells have been dug so far in Kadambuliur firka.

There are only very few cheris in the interior part to the east of the trunk road from Vriddhachalam to Mangalampet. The water table in this part of the district is more than 120 feet deep and many of the villages are not provided with protected water-supply. The Harijans of these places are now taking water for drinking purposes from ponds along with the caste-Hindus. The Board of Revenue has sanctioned an allotment of Rs. 2,00,000 for the Rural Water-supply Works for expenditure in 1954-55. Estimates have not yet been sanctioned for any of these works. The works will be taken up for execution from the above funds as soon as the estimates are sanctioned.

(b) The Five-Year Plan of this State was drawn up taking into consideration the needs of the State as a whole and not with reference to any particular taluk or constituency in the State. The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the answer already given to starred question No. 1389.

Higher elementary schools run by the Harijan Welfare department.

219 Q.—SRI M. KATTIMUTHU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) the names of the Harijan Welfare Higher Elementary schools, districtwar; and

(b) whether any Harijan welfare schools having more than 100 students were converted into higher elementary Harijan Welfare schools and if so how many were so converted in the year 1953-54?

A.—(a) Districtwar list of higher elementary schools run by the Harijan Welfare Department—

Tiruchirapalli district.

Harijan Welfare Higher Elementary School, Thiruthaliyur, Musiri taluk.

South Kanara district.

1 Harijan Welfare Higher Elementary School, Cheruvathur, Kasargod taluk.

2 Harijan Welfare Higher Elementary School, Paduperan, Mangalore taluk.

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Chingleput district.

Harijan Welfare Higher Elementary School, Vadagarai, Saidapet taluk.

North Arcot district.

Harijan Welfare Higher Elementary School, Perumugai, Vellore taluk.

Malabar district.

Harijan Welfare Higher Elementary School, Vengara, Chirakkal taluk.

Madras City.

H.P.B. Higher Elementary School, Kodambakkam.

- (b) Only one school in South Kanara district was converted into higher elementary school during 1953-54.

Formation of Harijan Welfare and Backward Classes Committees.

220 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) how many times the State Harijan Welfare and Backward Classes Committees were formed from the year 1948 to February 1954;

(b) how many times the Committees met and discussed problems regarding the welfare of Harijans and Backward Classes; and

(c) whether the Budget on 'Harijan Welfare' and 'Backward Classes' is scrutinized by the Committees' members?

A.—(a) State Harijan Welfare Committee: Four times. Backward Classes Advisory Committee: Four times.

(b) (i) State Harijan Welfare Committee: 22 times.
(ii) Backward Classes Advisory Committee: 6 times.

(c) *Harijan Welfare Budget.*—Yes. The Budget on Harijan Welfare for the years 1951-52 and 1952-53 was scrutinized by the State Harijan Welfare Committee on 6th October 1950 and September 1951 respectively. The Budget proposals for 1953-54 and 1954-55 were however not placed before the Committee in view of the urgency and as the reconstitution of the Committee was then under the consideration of Government.

Backward Classes Budget.—The Budget on Backward Classes is not placed before the Advisory Committee for scrutiny.

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Repairs to the minor irrigation tanks in Pudukkottai Division, Tiruchirappalli district.

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

(a) the total number of minor irrigation tanks talukwar in Pudukkottai Division, Tiruchirappalli district;

(b) the number repaired in each taluk during the last five years with the cost of repairs to each tank;

(c) whether the Tank Restoration Scheme is in vogue in Pudukkottai Division; and

(d) if not, why?

A.—

(a) Alangudi taluk—710.
Kolathur taluk—877.
Tirumayam taluk—1,227.

(b) The number repaired in each taluk during the last five years with the total cost of repairs talukwar is as follows:—

Name of the taluk.	Number.	Total costs.		
		RS.	A.	P.
Alangudi	195	3,51,117	0	0
Kolathur	210	2,21,002	12	0
Tirumayam	404	4,28,028	0	0

The Member is informed that the Government do not consider it worthwhile to furnish the particulars of repairs to each tank, for five years as it will not be commensurate with the benefit to be derived thereby.

(c) & (d) The Tank Restoration Scheme is not in vogue in Pudukkottai Division because the Tank Restoration Party is not working in Tiruchirappalli district.

Grant of loan to the villagers in North Arcot district for digging wells and constructing roads.

222 Q.—SRI D. DASARATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state whether any loan or aid was given by the Government in 1952 to villagers in North Arcot district for the purpose of building roads and digging wells; and if so, how much for each item?

A.—No loan was granted to villagers in rural areas in North Arcot district for constructing roads. A sum of Rs. 1,44,550 was advanced to villagers for sinking wells during the year 1952.

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Payment of travelling allowance to officials and non-officials of the District Prohibition Committees.

223 Q.—SRI D. KRISHNAMURTHY GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state the total amount paid as travelling allowance to officials and non-officials for attending the meetings of the District Prohibition Committee during 1952-53, month-war and district-war in this State?

A.—The information is furnished in the Annexures * 'A' and 'B'.

Community Project works in Palghat.

224 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased—

(a) to give an account of the achievements of Palghat Community Project works, so far; and

(b) to state the variations, if any, made in the original budget proposals with special reference to schemes of electricity, minor irrigation works and housing for Harijans?

A.—(a) A brief account of the achievements made in the Palghat Community Project area is given below:—

Agriculture.—Facilities for the grant of short-term loans to ryots have been provided and loans to a tune of Rs. 1,17,870 have been disbursed so far. Eight hundred tons of green manure were made available by dibbling 5,850 acres with sesbania. Forty-two thousand eight hundred seedlings of Glyricidia have been planted. Six thousand three hundred and eighty-five tons of compost were produced and 1,800 tons of fertilisers and 101 bags of Kolingi were distributed. One hundred and eleven tons of improved seeds were sold. In addition 2,200 coconut seedlings were sold at 75 per cent of cost price. Green manures and sesbania, hexidole, etc., worth about Rs. 5,000 were distributed to ryots at 50 per cent cost. Vegetable seeds worth about Rs. 625 were distributed at half the cost price and seeds worth about Rs. 750 was distributed free amongst elementary schools. The use of insecticides and pesticides was popularised. Japanese method of rice cultivation was adopted on 35 acres of lands and crop competitions were conducted on a large scale. Four hundred and sixty-eight ryots have been enlisted for crop competition. Sixteen thousand four hundred and ninety-one fruit-bearing trees and 52,900 miscellaneous trees were planted. Five hundred and fifty demonstration farms were laid.

* Printed as Appendix VI on pages 738-739 infra.

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Animal husbandry.—Four first-aid centres and two dispensaries have been opened. Preventive inoculation was conducted on a mass scale. The Veterinary staff working in the project attended to the treatment of sick animals and to livestock improvement in general.

Health.—An additional block to the Primary Health Centre, Coyalmanam, was constructed at a cost to Government of Rs. 9,565 and with a public contribution of Rs. 9,567. This provides the public with a new maternity ward, an operation theatre and an out-patient block. A sum of Rs. 50,000 has been ear-marked from the Community Projects Funds for providing an X-Ray plant and ante-natal ward to the Government Hospital, Palghat. The public have so far collected about Rs. 38,000 towards their contribution. The estimates are under preparation. Eight maternity centres have been started, serving a population of not less than 105,000 people. The public have provided in each case, a rent-free building and maternity kit worth Rs. 150. Milk is being distributed at all centres to expectant mothers and infants. The question of opening four more maternity centres is separately under consideration. The maternity staff attended to labour cases also besides attending to their regular duties.

Rural water-supply.—So far 97 new wells and repairs to two existing wells at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,41,938 have been sanctioned which includes a public contribution of Rs. 62,938. Thirty-eight wells have been completed and the rest are in progress.

Rural sanitation.—Sanction has been accorded to effecting repairs to 14 bathing tanks at an estimated cost of Rs. 18,400 including a public contribution of Rs. 11,400. Two hundred water seal slabs were sold to the villagers, at concessional rates, for the construction of septic tank latrines. Two hundred and fifty-six rural latrines and eight latrines of Wardha type have also been constructed.

Communications.—Kutchra roads to a length of 66 miles and 5 furlongs and pucca roads to a length of 4 miles 4 furlongs were constructed benefiting about 35,000 people. One hundred and six culverts and four bridges were constructed whilst work was in progress in respect of

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26 culverts and 7 bridges. The total estimated cost of the culverts and bridges constructed and in progress is Rs. 1,56,200.

Social education.—Sixty adult Literacy Centres were opened. Eleven Recreation Centres at a cost of Rs. 13,420 were sanctioned. Six Women's Club at a cost of about Rs. 5,000 were opened and three more at a cost of about Rs. 5,000 will be opened shortly. Three students' camps were conducted for 15 days each in which nearly 500 students participated. Four hundred and ten cultural programmes were organized, 110 Charkas were distributed and 17 Youth Leagues, 5 Children's Clubs, 60 Social Service Leagues and 1 Kalari Sangam were organized. Fifty-nine Social Service Days were celebrated. Thirty-six Libraries were revived.

Rural arts and crafts.—Nine Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies were formed and a sum of about Rs. 15,000 was granted as loans to these societies. Fifty Charkas were distributed at half the cost price to the Elapully Self-Sufficient Centre.

Electricity.—The following three schemes are under execution at a total cost of Rs. 9.5 lakhs:—

- (i) Extension of supply of power to Kollengode;
- (ii) Extension of supply of power to Polpully; and
- (iii) Extension of supply of power to Alathur and adjoining villages.

(b) No.

Grant of exemption to candidates selected for appointments as Second-class Magistrates.

225 Q.—SRI KUNHI MOHAMAD SHAFEE: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the office held, the age and the length of service of each of the candidates recently selected from the Ministerial Service of the High Court for whom exemptions were granted by the Government for appointment as Second-class Magistrates; and

(b) the reasons for granting such exemptions?

A.—(a) The information is given below:—

Name of candidate.	Office held.	Age.	Length of service.
1 Sri K. Parthasarathi.	Upper Division Clerk, High Court.	About 26 years.	3 years.

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Name of candidate.	Office held.	Age.	Length of service.
2 Sri S. Kuppuswami.	Special Clerk, Administrative Department, High Court.	About 32 years.	11 years.
3 Sri V. Srinivasa Rao.	Upper Division Clerk, High Court.	33 years.	More than 10 years.
4 Sri M. Basappa	Assistant Court Fee Examiner, High Court.	33 years.	Nearly 10 years.

(b) The High Court which makes the selections and appointments to these posts reported that it took particular care to select only such candidates as possessed very good record even if in the case of some of them they did not satisfy the strict requirements of the rules such as over-age, deficiency of service, etc. There was also a need to minimise hardship to the High Court staff entailed by the partition which was met partly by absorbing some of them as Sub-Magistrates. The Government considered the High Court's request as reasonable and granted the exemption.

Applications for loan under the Madras Cottage Industries Loan and Subsidy Rules, 1948, received from Tanjore district.

226 Q.—SRI S. RAMALINGAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) how many applications for loan were received under the Madras Cottage Industries Loan and Subsidy Rules, 1948, during the year 1953 from Tanjore district; and

(b) how many of them were rejected and the reasons therefor?

A.—(a) Four applications.

(b) Three applications were rejected for want of proper security.

Prosecutions in Pudukottai Division of Tiruchirappalli district for violation of Timber Transport Rules.

227 Q.—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state the number of prosecutions in Pudukottai Division of Tiruchirappalli district for violation of Timber Transport Rules each year since the enforcement of such rules in Pudukottai Division?

A.—There has been no case of prosecution in Pudukottai Division under the Timber Transport Rules which came into force from November 1953.

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

II.—ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS *RE*

(1) PREVALENCE OF CHOLERA AND SMALLPOX IN CHIRAKKAL TALUK, NORTH MALABAR.

MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member Sri T. C. Narayanan Nambiar has given notice of an adjournment motion which reads as follows:—

‘That this House be adjourned to discuss a matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of the Government to tackle the problem of public health which has resulted in a serious threat to the lives of the population of Chirakkal taluk, North Malabar, due to spread of cholera and smallpox in an epidemic form.’

“I think this matter has been brought before the House a number of times.”

12-10 P.M. * SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR:—“This is the first time that the Chirakkal taluk, as a whole, has been affected by cholera. Hence, this is the first time that I have the necessity to bring an adjournment motion to discuss this particular matter. This is the most fitting subject-matter for an adjournment motion inasmuch as it affects the lives of so many people in the whole of the taluk. Reports have appeared in the local dailies of Malabar, copies of which I have with me and I have also received letters to the effect that deaths are taking place due to attack of cholera in various places in Chirakkal taluk. There were some stray reports in the press even previously and representations were made to the Health Department by the people of Andur, Thaliyil and other places that there was smallpox prevailing in those places and that medical aid might be given. But no officer of the Health Department went to those places, nor was any medical aid given. No preventive measures were taken to check further spread of the disease. Now, the situation has become so serious that even the Collector of Malabar had to declare the whole of the taluk except the Cannanore Municipality as a cholera-affected area. We know that the Health Department never admit the fact that there is starvation of people or that there is any epidemic. The very fact that even the Collector of Malabar had to declare the whole of the Chirakkal taluk a cholera-affected area shows how virulent the epidemic is in that place. But mere recognition of the fact that there is prevalence of cholera will not in any way help the public. The whole of the taluk is on the verge of collapse. I am not exaggerating when I say this. One thousand three hundred workers of Pappinisseri have no job and thousands of textile workers of the Chirakkal taluk were thrown out of employment. As a result of this, a number of workers have to starve. Due to the criminal negligence of the Government in not acceding to our request to open gruel centres, thousands of workers have to starve. Without taking cognizance of the fact that thousands of people are starving, the Government have not come forward to give the necessary medical aid. The Government have failed to take adequate preventive measures. They

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ought to have rushed relief to the thousands of suffering people. This they have not done. Therefore I maintain that Government has got full responsibility in creating the present undesirable and calamitous situation there. So I request that the motion may be allowed.”

* THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“Sir, when I came to know about this adjournment motion—adjournment motions have become usual with this hon. Member—I got information from the Director of Public Health. He says that Malabar district has been free from cholera from February 1954 to the third week of July 1954. There were two suspected cases after that and necessary measures have been taken to prevent the spread of infection. One thousand one hundred and sixty-two inoculations have been done. If the area has been declared as cholera-infected area, I think, it must have been done by way of abundant caution. That itself clearly shows how prompt the Government have been in this matter. I don't think there is any difficulty there which needs to be discussed under an adjournment motion. Everything is quiet in Malabar and it seems that there is some amount of disturbance only in the mind of the gentleman sitting opposite.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—“Sir, we are discussing a matter of fact. The hon. Member has made it clear that the Collector of Malabar has declared a particular taluk as cholera-infected area. Even according to the information given by the Hon. Minister just now, there was no cholera there only up to the third week of July. But I must point out that we are not in the third week of July now. We are in the second week of August. Therefore, the answer given by the Hon. Minister cannot be accepted. This is a very serious matter. The Hon. Minister is not in a position to say what measures the Government have taken. Obviously, the Director of Public Health, to whom the adjournment motion would have been referred, is also not in a position to say what exactly the measures were that the Government have taken. The fact is that they have not taken any steps to help the poor people in that place. This only shows the negligence of the Government and the wonderful way in which the Government machinery moves. The Government should tackle this matter very quickly especially because the lives of thousands of people are involved in this matter. That is why this subject has to be considered immediately. Unfortunately, the position in the country seems to be that we have become immune to suffering. So many people are suffering under various circumstances. Their suffering is only taken for granted and no relief is given to them. Even in cases where the Government can give some effective help, it is not given. It is precisely for the purpose of drawing the attention of the House and the Government to a serious and urgent matter, this adjournment motion has been brought forward. It is quite in order and it may be allowed, Sir.”

* SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR:—“Sir, the Hon. the Health Minister was stating just now that there is some disturbance only in my mind and everything is quite all right in Malabar. May I most respectfully submit that it is due to the negligence,

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I should say criminal negligence, on the part of the Health Department which is under the Hon. Minister, that the poor people of our place are attacked by cholera? The Hon. Minister in his answer said that Malabar was free from cholera up to the third week of July 1954. As the Hon. Leader of the Opposition correctly said, we are now in the second week of August. Even yesterday, I received four letters reporting three deaths in Andur village in Taliparamba and Karivellore in Payyanur firkas due to smallpox and cholera. This week two more deaths have taken place. In a daily paper of Malabar, editorial has been written on this matter. The Collector has notified the whole of that taluk—except the Cannanore Municipality—which has 76 villages as a cholera-infected area. This is not a small matter. The mere declaration of the area as a cholera-infected area will not suffice. We want that effective, suitable medical aid and other assistance must be immediately given. Suitable preventive measures must also be taken to prevent further attacks of cholera. We have repeatedly made these requests on a number of previous occasions. The Government have ignored our suggestions to open gruel centres and to afford medical aid, and as a result of this, the present situation has arisen."

* THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Sir, beyond stating that the Collector of Malabar had notified that area as a cholera-infected area, no facts and figures have been given by the hon. Member. As far as we know, only two deaths took place which were suspected to be due to cholera. Prompt measures have been taken. Three Health Inspectors, one Overseer, one Sanitary Inspector and also Mazdoors are all there doing preventive work. As I have already stated 1,162 inoculations have been done. So, I don't think anything extraordinary has taken place in Malabar. The hon. Member is fond of always using superlatives. I don't think there in any case in favour of this adjournment motion."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, it is obvious that the Hon. Minister has no information on this subject. We are living in an age in which we have telephonic communication. Before taking a decision on this matter, I request the Hon. Minister to phone up the Collector of Malabar and get the necessary information so that he may post himself with up-to-date information on the subject. After that, we can take up this matter for further consideration if necessary."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have now heard both sides. I do not think that this subject comes under rule 41 of the Madras Assembly Rules. So, I rule the motion out of order."

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(2) SUDDEN DISMISSAL OF SIX WORKERS FROM KULAPPURAM AARON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, PALAYANGADI, NORTH MALABAR.

MR. SPEAKER :—" Mr. K. P. Gopalan has given notice of an adjournment motion. He gave it to me just two minutes before I started for the Chamber. So I had no time to give notice of the motion to the Hon. Minister. The motion reads as follows :—

'This Assembly stands adjourned to discuss an urgent matter of public importance, namely, the sudden dismissal of six workers from Kulappuram Aaron Spinning and Weaving Mills, Palayangadi, North Malabar, on August 5th 1954, as a result of the failure of the Government to intervene in the notice put up by the management of the Mills for the wholesale retrenchment of half of the workers working in the Mills.'

I would like to know from the hon. Member how it is a matter of urgent public importance."

* SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Sir, the management of the mill put up a notice that they would be retrenching half of the workers within a period of one month. As soon as this notice was put up, the Union sent telegraphic information to the Government as well as the Labour authorities about this fact. The Labour Officer at Kozhikode never took any action to refer this case for conciliation. So, the management have all on a sudden dismissed the workers. 12-20 P.M.
Sir, this is in violation of the Factories Act. So I want to state that dismissals of workers by the factory-owners has become the order of the day in Malabar. Therefore, I think this is a very important matter. It is owing to the failure of the Government and the failure of the Labour Department that the management have dismissed these six workers. That is why I have brought this adjournment motion before the House and thus this is a fit matter to be discussed in this Assembly."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I want to know what the Hon. Minister has got to say. I have not given him notice as the motion was given to me just when I was starting for the Chamber. Let me hear the Hon. Minister."

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Sir, I do not think it is worthwhile to discuss this matter in this House to-day. I do not have any information with me, and so I may not be able to make any statement on the matter to be discussed. I would suggest to the hon. Member this. If he could kindly meet me in my Chamber at 5-15 p.m. to-day, I shall also invite the Commissioner of Labour and we can discuss the matter. There is no use condemning the Government or the Officers that they have failed to do this or that."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Sir, I accept the suggestion of the Hon. Minister and in view of that I withdraw the adjournment motion."

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III.—ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE HON. SPEAKER *RE*

(1) MESSAGE FROM THE COUNCIL.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I have to announce to the House that I have received the following message from the Chairman, Madras Legislative Council, dated the 12th August 1954 :—

“ In accordance with rule 99 of the Madras Council Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras Installation of Oil Engines (Temporary Permission, Bill, 1954 (L.C. Bill No. 9 of 1954, as passed by the Council on the 12th August 1954) and signed by me for the concurrence of the Assembly.”

(2) ELECTION OF ONE MEMBER TO THE BOARD OF INDUSTRIES.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I have to announce to the House that the following candidates were nominated for election to the Board of Industries :—

(1) Sri V. R. Nagarajan.

(2) Sri A. Ratnam.

“ Of the above two candidates, Sri A. Ratnam has since withdrawn his candidature. As the remaining number of candidates validly nominated is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled in, namely, one, I hereby declare Sri V. R. Nagarajan to have been duly elected to the Board of Industries.”

IV.—INFORMATION *RE* INCIDENTS IN TRAVANCORE-COCHIN STATE *RE* MERGER OF TAMIL AREAS WITH MADRAS.

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, திருவாங்கூர் தமிழகத்திலிருக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமையைப்பற்றி சில விவரங்களை சர்க்காரிடமிருந்து அறிவதற்கு நான் எழுந்து நிற்கின்றேன். திருவாங்கூர் தமிழ்ப் பிரதேசத்தில் துப்பாக்கிப் பிரயோகங்கள், கைதுசெய்வது முதலியவைகள் நடந்திருப்பது குறித்து தமிழ்நாடு மக்களிடத்திலே ஆழ்ந்த கவலை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்களிடத்திலேயும் இப்படிப்பட்ட கவலை இருக்கும். அங்கு நடந்த நிகழ்ச்சிகள் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட மட்டில் அது அந்த சர்க்காருடைய சொந்த விஷயம் என்றாலும்கூட, நம்முடைய தேசத்தின் அரசியல் சட்டத்திற்குப்பட்டு, நம்முடைய குடியரசுக்குள் இருக்கக்கூடிய ஒரு ராஜ்யத்திலுள்ள மக்கள் தங்களுடைய தமிழ்த் தாயகத்தோடு சேரவேண்டுமென்று சட்டபூர்வமாக கிளர்ச்சி செய்தால், இந்தமாதிரியான துப்பாக்கிப் பிரயோகம் நடப்பது மிகவும் வருந்தத் தக்கதாக இருக்கிறது.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Let us not say anything here of what has taken place in Travancore-Cochin State and what that State has done.”

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, with reference to the persons involved in the agitation or the arrests or persons being victims in the shooting incident, I have absolutely no information (interruption) and even if persons belonging to this State go to another State and commit offences or do any such thing, we cannot send representations to the other State. But still we will be interested to know whether actually any person belonging to our

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State has got himself involved in this matter. I have no information and if any information is given, I will be glad to receive the information from the Deputy Leader of the Opposition or the Leader of the Opposition. As far as the present position is concerned, I have no information.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“ அந்தக் கிளர்ச்சியின் காரணமாக கைது செய்யப்பட்டிருப்பவர்களில் நம்முடைய ராஜ்யத்தைச் சேர்ந்த பிரஜைகள் எத்தனை பேர் என்று சர்க்காருக்குத் தெரியுமா? அதுசம்பந்தமாக நம்முடைய ராஜ்ய சர்க்கார் ஏதாவதும் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க உத்தேசித்திருக்கிறதா? மத்திய சர்க்காருக்கு எழுதி, திருவாங்கூரிலிருக்கும் தமிழ்ப் பகுதிகளை சென்னை ராஜ்யத்தாடு இணைக்கவேண்டுமென்ற ஒரு உறுதி மொழியை மத்திய சர்க்கார் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று அவர்களுக்கு யே.சுனை சொல்வார்களா என்று அறியவிரும்புகிறேன்.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, with regard to the attitude of this Government on those territories in Travancore-Cochin State, I have already mentioned that. I do not think any further representation is necessary to the Government of India.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“ இந்த அவசர நிலைமையைப்பற்றி நம்முடைய ராஜ்ய சர்க்கார் மத்திய சர்க்காருக்குத் தெரியப்படுத்தி, மத்திய சர்க்கார் இதுசம்பந்தமாக அறிக்கைவிடும்படி அவர்களுக்கு யோசனை சொல்ல வேண்டுமென்று சர்க்கார் கட்சித்தலைவரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். அதைப்பற்றி சர்க்கார் ஏதாவது நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டும்.”

III.—ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE HON. SPEAKER *RE*—*cont.*

(3) NIGHT SITTING.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I wish to know from the Leader of the House what he has to say on the proposal to have a night sitting today.”

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, two amendments have been passed to the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Bill in the Council and the consideration of the Bill will be finished by this afternoon. It will be necessary for the Bill to go to this House for considering and passing the amendments passed in the Council. Further, the Bill should be passed during this sitting, since we will be meeting again only in November or December next. It was specifically for getting that legislation passed that this session was called. I would, therefore, suggest to hon. Members to agree to have a night sitting to night and get through that work, namely, considering the amendments passed by the Council. Hon. Members of the Opposition have kindly agreed to that. The Hon. Speaker may fix the time with reference to his own convenience.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Shall we have it at 10 o'clock? ”

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM :—“ Sir, the work on hand may last for about one hour and therefore we can sit at 10 o'clock and finish the work. We will be also having an afternoon sitting

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" It may not be necessary to have an afternoon sitting today . . . "

MR. SPEAKER :—" It all depends on the House itself. But Government should know that today is Friday and we will be rising up at 1 o'clock. So far as the night sitting is concerned, we will sit from 10 o'clock."

V.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

(1) THE MADRAS ESTATES LAND (REDUCTION OF RENT) AMENDMENT BILL, 1954—cont.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Sir, this is the second reading of the Bill. I move—

' That Clause 2 of the Bill may be taken up. '

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

' That Clause 2 stands part of the Bill. '

* SRI P. S. KRISHNASWAMY AYYANGAR :—" Sir, I move—

(1) *In line 8, after the words " the State Government shall ", insert the words " in respect of the fasli year in question ".*

(2) *In lines 8 and 9, for the words " at the end of ", substitute the words " not later than the first quarter of the fasli year next succeeding the one in question. "*

(3) *In clause 2, line 9, omit the words " of the fasli year in question ".*

" I have moved three amendments. Now the existing section 5, sub-section (1) deals with the method of making good the loss that might be sustained by religious institutions or charitable institutions or an educational institution . . . "

MR. SPEAKER :—" What the hon. Member is saying is not audible."

SRI P. S. KRISHNASWAMY AYYANGAR :—" My throat is bad, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member might press the button and after getting the connection, he may speak. If he speaks through the mike, it will be audible."

* SRI P. S. KRISHNASWAMY AYYANGAR :—" However, my throat is also bad and, therefore, I am not able to shout as I was doing before.

" Now, to make good any loss that might be sustained by an educational or charitable or religious institution on account of the provisions in the Rent Reduction Act, a certain method is specified in the existing sub-section. That method is to find out the difference between the net income of a particular fasli derived by the

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institution and the average net income already found out and the difference will be paid to the institution to make good the loss that it might sustain. Now with regard to the amounts to be taken into consideration, the Government proposes a change, namely, that the two amounts to be taken into consideration are the net income derived during the fasli year by the institution and the net income that it would have derived but for the provisions of the Act. With regard to this I have no quarrel.

" I have no quarrel about it. Then they fix a particular point of time within which the amount should be paid. I want an amendment to be made here as otherwise the very purpose of the Bill will be defeated by this provision. We should not frame a law with the certainty that we can do nothing but violating it. It is stated that the amount shall be paid to the institution at the end of the fasli year in question. At the end of the fasli year, we cannot ascertain the amounts that are mentioned in this clause. The income to be derived by the institution for the fasli year can be ascertained only some time after the expiry of the fasli year and the amounts it could have derived but for the provisions of the Act could be ascertained only after the figures are worked out long after the expiry of the fasli year in question. For the direction contained in this provision to be complied with, I say that the amount should be paid not later than three months after the close of the fasli year in question. If my amendment is not accepted and if the present provision is allowed to stand, it would only indicate that the provision is never to be complied with."

The amendments were duly seconded.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Sir, confining myself to the amendment alone, let me point out that the Government do not want to fetter themselves in this matter. The amount is to be paid within a particular time and the present provision is all right. It has to be paid at the end of the financial year."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Does Mr. Krishnaswamy Ayyangar withdraw his amendment? "

SRI P. S. KRISHNASWAMY AYYANGAR :—" What else can I do than to withdraw it? " (Laughter.)

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Clause 2 was put and carried.

Clause 3 was put and carried.

Clause 1 and the Preamble were each separately put and carried.

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

' That the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill be passed into law. '

[13th August 1954]

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

‘ That the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill be passed into law.’ ”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

VI.—GOVERNMENT MOTIONS.

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

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Sir, I move—
‘ That under Rule 22 (3) of the Assembly Rules the order of business be changed and that the Societies Registration (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1954, be taken up now.’ ”

MR. SPEAKER :—" I hope there is no objection. The question is—

‘ That under Rule 22 (3) of the Assembly Rules the order of business be changed and that the Societies Registration (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1954, be taken up now.’ ”

The motion was put and carried.

V.—GOVERNMENT BILLS—cont.

(2) THE SOCIETIES REGISTRATION (MADRAS AMENDMENT) BILL, 1954.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Sir, I beg to introduce the Societies Registration (Madras Amendment) Bill 1954, and move—

‘ That the Bill be taken into consideration at once.’

This is a very simple amendment proposed to the present law on the subject. Under the existing arrangement, the Inspector-General of Registration is also the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and he is in charge of the Societies Registration Act. Now, Sir, the registration of joint stock companies has become the responsibility of the Government of India and there is a separate officer for the job. The Societies Registration Act is administered by this State and, therefore, it is proposed that the Inspector-General of Registration may take over this work. The amending Bill seeks to give effect to this decision.”

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

‘ That the Societies Registration (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1954, be taken into consideration at once.’ ”

The motion was put and carried.

Clause 2.

MR. SPEAKER :—" There is an amendment to this clause given notice of by Mr. A. Ratnam. I think it is out of order.”

* Published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 31st July 1954.

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SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—" How is it out of order? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—" He wants that the rate of fees should be changed. It is out of order. Anyway, he may move his amendment and speak formally on it.”

SRI A. RATNAM :—" Sir, I move—

‘ After item (iii), insert the following as item (iv) and renumber the existing item (iv) as item (v):—

‘ (iv) in Section 3, after the words ‘ a fee of fifty rupees ’ the words ‘ or a fee of five rupees in the case of Societies formed by the members of Schedule Castes ’ be inserted.’ ”

“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது நான் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் திருத்தமானது பதிவு செய்வதற்கான சட்டணம் ரூ. 50 என்றிருப்பதை தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்கள் நிருவும் சங்கத்திற்கு பதிவு கட்டணம் ரூ. 5-ஆகச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டிருக்கிறேன். இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் நான் சொல்ல விரும்புவது என்னவென்றால் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களின் குறைகளை வெகுவாகச் சொல்வதற்கு முடியாதவாறு சில நிமிஷங்கள்தான் எனக்கு அளிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.”

MR. SPEAKER :—" கனம் அங்கத்தினர் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் திருத்தம் Scheme of the Bill-ல் வராததினால் நான் இதை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள முடியாது. மேலும் இந்தச் சட்டசபையில் எந்த இடத்தில் எதைச் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று இருக்கிறது. ஆதலால் எதையும் ஒரு ஒழுங்கு முறையோடு செய்யவேண்டும்.”

“ I rule it out of order.”

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—" Sir, I move—

‘ Insert the following as item (iv) and renumber item (iv) as item (v):—

‘ (iv) in Section 3, for the word ‘ fifty ’ wherever it occurs, the word ‘ twenty-five ’ shall be substituted.’ ”

Sri M. Kalyanasundram seconded the amendment.

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Sir, I move—

‘ In item (ii), add at the end of the proposed Explanation the words “ or any of the district authorities, subordinate to the Inspector-General of Registration not below the rank of the District Registrar to whom powers shall be delegated in respect of this Act ”.’ ”

Sri T. C. Narayanan Nambiar seconded the amendment.

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்தத் திருத்தத்தின் நோக்கம் என்னவென்றால் இப்பொழுது இன்ஸ் பெக்டர் ஜெனரல் ஆப் ரிஜிஸ்ட்ரேஷன் பதிவு செய்யலாம் என்று இருக்கிறது. அவருடைய தலைமைக் காரியாலயம் சென்னையில் இருக்கிறது. அவரிடம் மலபார், திருநெல்வேலி, கோயமுத்தூர் முதலிய தூர் ஜில்லாக்களிலிருந்து இங்கு வந்து பதிவு செய்யவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அப்படிப்பட்ட நிர்ப்பந்தம் இதில் இருக்கிறது. அதனால் ஜில்லாக்களிலுள்ள அதிகாரிகளுக்கும் இதே அதிகாரத்தைக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று இந்தத் திருத்தத்தை பிரேரேபிக்கிறேன்.”

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12-40 Mr. SPEAKER :—“ Even if the Hon. Minister is prepared to reply, I cannot allow it because the amendment in question is clearly out of order.”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ It is beyond the scope of the Bill, Sir.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“ கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் இதை ஒத்துக்கொள்ள தயாராக இருக்கிறார். ஆகவே இந்தத் திருத்தத்தை ஒத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I have no objection to accept the amendment moved by Sri K. P. Gopalan provided the word ‘shall’ occurring in the fourth line is changed into ‘may’.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Then I will put the amendment moved by Mr. K. P. Gopalan changing the word ‘shall’ into ‘may’ The question is—

‘ In item (ii), add at the end of the proposed Explanation the words “or any of the district authorities subordinate to the Inspector-General of Registration not below the rank of the District Registrar to whom powers may be delegated in respect of this Act”.’ ”

The amendment was put and carried.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The amendment given notice of by Sri T. C. Narayanan Nambiar is out of order. I will now put Clause 2 as amended to the vote of the House.”

Clause 2, as amended, was put and carried.

Clause 3 was put and carried.

Clause 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Sir, I move—
‘ That the Societies Registration (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1954, be passed into law.’ ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Motion moved—

‘ That the Societies Registration (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1954, be passed into law.’ ”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, நான் அதிக நேரம் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்போவதில்லை. ஏற்கெனவே குறிப்பிட்ட மாதிரி 2-வது ஸெக்ஷன்படி பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் ஐம்பது ரூபாய் என்று இருக்கக்கூடிய ரிஜிஸ்ட்ரேஷன் கட்டணம் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது அதைக் குறைக்கவேண்டும் என்று அபிப்பிராயப்படுகிறார்கள். அதுசம்பந்தமாக சர்க்கார் ஆலோசனை செய்து அந்தக் கட்டணத்தைக் குறைக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இந்த சட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு எங்களுக்கு ஆட்சேபம் இல்லை என்பதை தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Yes, Sir, I shall examine that proposal.”

[13th August 1954]

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ That the Societies Registration (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1954, be passed into law.’ ”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

(3) THE MADRAS COMMERCIAL CROPS MARKETS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1954.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Sir, I beg to introduce the Madras Commercial Crops Market (Amendment) Bill^a 1954, and move—

‘ That the Bill be taken into consideration at once.’ ”

“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to give very briefly the amount of work done by the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act, 1933. I would also add that this amendment does not seek to introduce any big changes in the existing law. It seeks only to rectify certain defects that has been pointed by the Court of Madras and the District Court of South Kanara.

“ The Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act, 1933, has now been on the statute book for over two decades. This Act was passed as a result of the recommendation made in the Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in 1928.

“ The main object of this marketing legislation is to create conditions of better marketing for the cultivator with a view to getting him a better and fair price for his produce. The average ryot is ignorant of the several malpractices obtaining in trade and as a consequence, he is duped of his legitimate profits which usually go to the middleman. For example, weights and measures are manipulated, prices are raised or lowered at the will of brokers or trade agents, who being well trained in their professions, are more efficient and skilful. Illegal exactions are also made in the name of charity or trade allowances. These evils deprive the producers of a fair price for their produce.

“ The Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act is being administered under the direct supervision of the marketing section of the Agriculture department, subject to the overall control of the State Government. Rules have been framed under the Act and Market Committees constituted under the Act are also empowered to frame by-laws with a view to regulating its day-to-day activities.

“ Under the Act, seven districts of this State have been notified for regulation of better marketing in specified commercial crops. These districts are—

(i) South Arcot district (in respect of groundnut, cotton and gingelly);

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- (ii) Coimbatore (in respect of cotton, groundnut and tobacco);
- (iii) & (iv) Malabar and South Kanara (in respect of coconuts and arecanuts and their by-products);
- (v) Ramanathapuram (in respect of groundnut and cotton);
- (vi) Tirunelveli (in respect of cotton); and
- (vii) North Arcot (in respect of groundnut).

"About two years ago, certain merchants, mainly from the Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts, filed writ-petitions in the Madras High Court, generally contending that the Act was *ultra vires* of the Constitution and that in any case, it put unnecessary restrictions on trade by asking it to take out licences under the Act and to pay fees on commercial crops bought and sold in the notified area. The High Court generally pronounced the Act as a valid piece of marketing legislation under the Constitution; but at the same time, it held Section 5 (4) (a) of the Act and part of rule 37 of the rules issued thereunder as void. Under Section 5 (4) (a), the Collector has got absolute discretion to grant or refuse to grant a licence to any trader. Rule 37 prohibits persons who have not registered themselves as buyers and sellers from carrying on business in the notified area. It was considered by the High Court that the discretionary powers conferred on the Collector in the matter of issue of licences were in excess. At the same time, the Court held that this decision did not entail the entire licensing regulation becoming void because its only result was that all applicants were entitled to obtain licences provided they paid the prescribed fee and complied with the other conditions. The system of licensing itself has been considered as inevitable, once regulation of business is contemplated.

"The High Court held that rule 37 of the rules issued under the Act was not in conformity with the intention of the Act as it has obviously been provided in consequence of Section 18 (2) (v-a) which provides for the registration of buyers, sellers, etc., and prohibits buying and selling of commercial crops in the notified area by persons not so registered. It was held by the High Court that apart from licensing, under section 5 of the Act, the maintenance of electoral rolls was only contemplated which meant that registration which was merely voluntary for purposes of election should not be taken to mean that the Act sanctions compulsory registration for trading purposes also; it was stated that this restriction is an infringement on the inherent right of a person to do his lawful avocation and as such should be construed as void. The Government are advised that though the High Court did not specifically pronounce Section 18 (2) (v-a) to be void, the last portion of this section which permits the rule being made prohibiting persons from carrying on business in a notified area should be construed to be void.

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"Another question that has arisen is in regard to rule 3 of the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Rules, 1948. The rule prescribed certain modes of publication of a notification under Sections 3 or 4 of the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act, with a view to making it known to all persons affected thereby. It is sometimes not possible to adhere strictly to the letter of this rule and publish a notification according to the various modes prescribed, on account of which any notification not so published becomes invalid. Sometime back, in respect of certain prosecutions launched by the South Kanara Market Committee, it was held by the District Court, Mangalore, that the Committee was not validly constituted on the ground that it was not able to prove to the satisfaction of the Court that the notifications in respect of the constitution of the Committee had been published in the various modes prescribed in rule 3 of the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Rules. With a view to validate the constitution of the South Kanara Market Committee as also to provide for cases in which notifications under Section 4 have already been published, it is proposed to give retrospective effect to the amendment to Section 4 of the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act.

"It will be thus seen that the amending Bill before the House seeks to bring the provisions of the Act aforesaid in consonance with the Constitution and the judgments of the Madras High Court and the South Kanara District Court. The amending Bill will also be conducive to the smooth working of the Act.

"With these words, I commend this Bill for the acceptance of the House."

MR. SPEAKER :—"Motion moved—

'That the Madras Commercial Crops Markets (Amendment) Bill, 1954, be taken into consideration.'

"Let Mr. Ratnam move his amendment and then let Mr. Kalyanasundram move his amendment."

SRI A. RATNAM :—"Sir, I move—

'That the Madras Commercial Crops Markets (Amendment) Bill, 1954, be referred to a Select Committee.'

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—"Sir, I move—

'That the Madras Commercial Crops Markets (Amendment) Bill, 1954, be referred to a Select Committee for the purpose of making suitable amendments so as to bring the Act in conformity with the spirit of the present Constitution.'

The amendment was duly seconded.

MR. SPEAKER :—"The main motion as well as the amendments are now before the House for discussion."

[13th August 1954]

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்தத் திருத்த மசோதாவை செலக் கமிட்டிக்கு விடவேண்டும் என்று நான் திருத்தம் கொடுப்பதன் நோக்கம் இந்தத் திருத்த மசோதாவை எதிர்க்கவேண்டும் என்ற காரணத்தால் அல்ல அல்லது இதை நிறைவேற்றுவதை ஒத்திப்போ. வேண்டும் என்ற காரணத்தால் அல்ல. 1933-ம் வருஷ சட்டம் இருக்கிறதே அதனுடைய அடிப்படை யான தத்துவத்தை அறியவேண்டிய அவசியம் இப்பொழுது ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று நான் கருதுகிறேன். இந்தத் திருத்த மசோதாவினால் 1933-ம் வருஷத்திய சட்டத்தில் எந்த விதமான அடிப் படையான மாறுதலும் செய்யவில்லை. அந்த சட்டத்திலுள்ள சில குறைபாடுகளை நீக்குவதற்குத்தான் இந்த மசோதாவைக் கொண்டு வந்திருப்பதன் நோக்கம் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். இந்தத் திருத்த மசோதாவை நிறைவேற்றுவதனால் எந்த விதமான ஹானியும் அதற்கு வரப்போவ தில்லை. ஆனால் 1933-ம் வருஷத்திய சட்டத்தில் அடிப்படையான சில மாறுதல்கள் செய்யவேண்டியது அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. அதனுடைய கொள்கைகளையும் மாற்றவேண்டியது அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. அந்த அவசியம் இப்பொழுது ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதை அறியவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அந்நிய கம்பெனிகள் அதாவது இப்பொழுது ராலி பிரதர்ஸ், வால்க்கார்ட் பிரதர்ஸ் முதலிய சில அந்நிய கம்பெனிகள் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகள் விவசாயப் பொருள்களுக்கு கங்கள் ஒஷ்டப்படி விலை வைத்துக் கொள்வதற்கு வசதி அந்தக் காலத்திலிருந்து இன்றும் அப்படிப் நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. சுதந்தரம் நம் நாட்டிற்கு வந்த பிறகும் அது மாறவில்லை. அதனால் நம் நாட்டு வியாபாரிகள் சுதந்தரமாக நம் நாட்டில் வியாபாரம் செய்வதற்கு முடியாமல் இருக்கிறது. நம் நாட்டிலுக்கும் வியாபாரிகளுக்கு சொல்கர்யமாக இருக்கச் சட்டத்தை மாற்றியமைக்க வேண்டும். இதை சர்க்கார் ஆலோசனை செய்யவேண்டும். சர்க்கார் இப்பொழுது அதைச் செய்யாவிட்டாலும் இந்த சட்டத்தை புனராலோசனை செய்து அந்த சட்டத்தின் அடிப்படையில் மாறுதல் செய்யவேண்டும் என்றும் அதற்கு வேண்டிய யோசனைகளைச் செய்யவேண்டும் என்றும் இந்தத் திருத்தத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறேன்.

“வேர்க்கடலையின் விலையானது திடீரென்று வீழ்ந்திருக்கிற விஷயம் நம்முடைய விவசாய மந்திரி அவர்களுக்குத் தெரியும் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். இதனால் நம்முடைய ராஜ்யத்திலுள்ள பெரும்பாலான விவசாயிகள் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். வேர்க்கடலையானது அவசியம் இல்லாமலோ தேவை இல்லாமலோ இருக்கக்கூடிய காலத்தைப்பார்த்து, அந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தைப் பயன்படுத்திக்கொண்டு, அன்னிய வியாபாரிகள் விலையைக் குறைத்து வாங்குகிறார்கள். விலைபைக் குறைத்து வாங்கலாம் என்பதற்காக அது நன்றாக விளைந்திருக்கக்கூடிய காலத்தில் வாங்குவதற்குச் செல்வ தில்லை. அவர்களுக்கு ஏகபோக லைசன்சு இருக்கக்கூடிய காரணத்தால் இந்த நிலைமை நீடிக்கிறது. இப்படிப்பட்ட நிலைமை ஏற்படாமல் தடுப்பதற்கு இந்த சட்டத்தை மாற்றவேண்டும் என்பதற்காகத்தான் இந்தத் திருத்தத்தைப் பிரேரேபித்திருக்கிறேன். அதைப்பற்றி மந்திரி அவர்கள் ஆலோசனை செய்யவேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக் கொள்கின்றேன்.”

*** SRI A. RATNAM :**—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்தத் திருத்தத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்ததன் நோக்கத்தை சிறிது விளக்க விரும்புகிறேன். இந்தச் சபையில் நிறைவேற்றப்படும் சட்டங்களெல்லாம் மக்களுக்கு நன்மை பயக்கவேண்டும் என்பதற்காகச் செய்கின்றோம். அதற்காகத்தான் பல திருத்தங்களைக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இன்று இரவுடன் இந்தச் சட்டமானது முடிவடையபோவதால், இந்த மசோதாவிற்குக் கொடுத்திருக்கும் திருத்தங்களை சரியாக அலசிப் பார்த்து நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பமும் நேரமும் இருக்காது என்று நான் கருதுகிறேன். ஆகவே, இதை செலக் கமிட்டியின் பரிசீலனைக்கு விடவேண்டுமென்ற திருத்தத்தைக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன். மற்றும் பல மசோதாக்கள் நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டியிருப்பதால் இந்த மசோதாவை ஒத்திவைக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.”

[13th August 1954]

*** SRI N. GOPALA MENON :**—“Sir, I find from the speech of the Hon. Minister that coconut is one of the products which he desires to include as a crop coming within the purview of the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act. (Sri M. Kalyanasundram : ‘It is already included.’) If it has already been included, it will lead to difficulties. In Malabar particularly, there are very small growers of coconuts. Some coconut-growers have got small parambas and they have got only a few coconuts to sell. If this Act and the rules framed under it are applied to them, they will be very considerably affected. There will be sales tax on the sale of coconuts and the growers will have to sell only to those who have been licensed for the purpose of buying coconuts. The licensees may impose their own fees and restrictions and the growers will be at their mercy. I understand that during the term of the previous Assembly, there was a proposal to declare coconut as a crop coming within the purview of the Commercial Crops Markets Act and that it was dropped because there was a lot of opposition to it. I submit that the circumstances have not changed since then. I request the Hon. Minister to consider the great difficulties to which the small growers of coconut will be put to if coconut is declared as a commercial crop, and see that coconut is kept out of the purview of the Commercial Crops Markets Act.”

*** SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :**—“Sir, I rise not to oppose the Bill but to invite the attention of the Hon. Minister to certain representations made to the Government for bringing some more crops within the purview of the Commercial Crops Markets Act. The Tobacco Growers Association in South Kanara has requested the inclusion of the Kasargad taluk within the purview of the Act for the purpose of tobacco marketing. I understand that the area is not permanently include, but that it is declared as a notified area under the Act now and then.

“Pepper also does not come under the purview of the Commercial Crops Markets Act. Wholesale dealers or monopoly dealers in pepper are exploiting too much the poor persons who grow pepper. Pepper-growers are at the mercy of the wholesale dealers. Pepper, which was selling at about Rs. 3,000 per candy last year, is now selling at about Rs. 1,000 and the peasantry has been pauperised too much. So I request the Hon. Minister to declare pepper also as a crop coming within the purview of the Act.

“I oppose the suggestion made by Sri N. Gopala Menon. I perhaps he thought that he was advancing the interests of coconut-growers by making the suggestion. But he is not advancing the interests of the coconut growers. It is only the wholesale dealers who oppose the inclusion of coconut among the commercial crops. That is my experience. I wonder why the hon. Member Sri N. Gopala Menon is advocating the cause of the wholesale dealers.”

SRI K. PARTHASARATHY :—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, 12-55
சர்க்கார் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் இந்த மசோதாவையும், இந்தப் p.m.

[Sri K. Parthasarathy] [13th August 1954]

பிரேரணையையும் நான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன். அப்படி ஆதரிக்கும்போது, இந்த சட்டத்தைக் கிறித்து சில விஷயங்களையும் இந்தச் சபை முன்பு தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

“வியாபார விளைபொருள்களின் விற்பனையைக் குறித்த சட்டத்தைப்பற்றி நம்முடைய எதிர்க்கட்சி உப தலைவர் சொல்லியபோது, ‘இந்த மார்க்கெட் கமிட்டி வெளிநாட்டு மூலகமான போட்டிக்கும் அன்னிய கம்பெனிகளுக்கு சாதகமான முறையிலே நடந்துவருகிறது’ என்று சொன்னார்கள். அது எப்படி என்று எனக்குப் புரியவில்லை. ஏனென்றால், இந்தச் சட்டம் ஏற்பட்டதிலிருந்து தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் மார்க்கெட் கமிட்டி ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டு, முக்கியமாக வேர்க்கடலையானது அங்கே வியாபாரம் செய்யப்பட்டு வருகிறதை நான் பார்த்து வருகிறேன். இந்த மார்க்கெட் கமிட்டிகள் ஏற்பட்டதிலிருந்து இத்தகைய விளைபொருள்களை, குறிப்பாக வேர்க்கடலையை, விவசாயிகள் நேரடியாக மார்க்கெட்டுக்குக் கொண்டுபோனால் அன்றைய மார்க்கெட் நிலவரப்படி, என்ன விலை கிடைக்குமோ அதே விலைக்கு தாராளமாக, மோசடியில்லாமல், விற்பனை செய்து தங்களுடைய பணத்தை கையில் கொண்டுபோவதற்கு வசதியாக இருக்கிறது. இவ்வளவு காலமாக தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் மார்க்கெட்டிங் கமிட்டி திருப்திகரமாக நடந்துவந்திருக்கிறது. இந்தக் கமிட்டி ஏற்படுவதற்கு முன்பு வியாபாரத்தில் பலவித மோசடிகள் நடந்திருக்கின்றன. ஆனால், மார்க்கெட்டிங் கமிட்டி ஏற்பட்டபிறகு வேர்க்கடலைக்கு கிடைக்கக்கூடிய விலையானது மார்க்கெட் நிலவரத்திற்குத் தகுந்தபடி இருக்கிறது. வெளிநாட்டுக்கு ஏற்றுமதி செய்யும்போது கிடைக்கக்கூடிய விலைக்கும், கிராமத்தில் கொள்முதல் செய்யும்போது கிடைக்கக்கூடிய விலைக்கும் அதிகமாக வித்தியாசம் கிடையாது. அந்தக் கமிட்டி ஏற்படுவதற்கு முன்னால் நடுத்தரக்கர்கள் இருந்துகொண்டு அதிகமான லாபத்தை அடைந்துகொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அந்தமாதிரி நடுத்தரக்கர்கள் கொள்ளைலாபம் அடித்துக்கொண்டு போகாமல், உற்பத்தியையும் பொருள்களை விவசாயிகள் நேரடியாக சரியான விலைக்கு விற்பனை செய்வதற்கு இந்த மார்க்கெட்டிங் கமிட்டியார் உதவிசெய்யக்கூடிய முறையில் இருந்துவந்திருக்கிறார்கள்.

“ஆனால், எதிர்க்கட்சி உபதலைவர் சொன்ன முறையிலே வெளிநாட்டுக் கம்பெனிகள் தங்களுடைய இஷ்டப்படி விலையை இந்த விளைபொருள்கள் மீது விதிப்பதற்கு அவர்களுக்கு ஒரு சக்தி இருந்திருக்கலாம். நம்முடைய நாட்டு விளைபொருள்களை வாங்க அவர்களுக்கு ஏகபோக உரிமை உடன் படிக்கையின்படி இருக்கலாம். அதன்காரணமாக அவர்கள் அந்த மாதிரி செய்ய முடிந்திருக்கலாமேயொழிய, இந்த மார்க்கெட் கமிட்டி ஏற்படுத்தினதன்மூலம் இந்த விளைபொருள்களுக்கு உரிய விலை கிடைக்காமல் போய்விட்டது என்று சொல்லமுடியாது.

“மார்க்கெட்டிங் கமிட்டிகள் மிகவும் திருப்திகரமாக வேலை செய்து வந்திருக்கின்றன. மேலும், மக்கள் இந்த சேவையை மற்ற எல்லா விவசாயப் பொருள்களுக்குமே விஸ்தரிக்க முடியுமா என்று எதிர்பார்த்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள என்னுடைய தொகுதியிலே இந்த சட்டத்தை வெல்லத்திற்கும் விஸ்தரிக்கவேண்டுமா என்று நான் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறேன். இதற்காக சமீபத்தில் ஒரு அதிகாரி அங்கு வந்து விசாரணை நடத்தியபோது அதன் அவசியம் தெளிவாகத் தெரிந்தது. 190 ராத்தல் கொண்ட ஒரு மூட்டையில் 20 ராத்தல் நடுத்தரக்கர்கள் திருடியிருக்கிறார்கள், என்பதை சில வியாபாரிகளே ஒத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இம்மாதிரி மோசடியான காரியங்கள் நடைபெறுமலிருப்பதற்கு விவசாயிகள் தங்களுடைய பொருள்களை நடுத்தரக்கர்களுடைய இடையூறில்லாமல் மார்க்கெட்டிங் கமிட்டியின் மூலமாக விற்பனை செய்தால் ஒழுங்காக இருக்கும் என்பதை நான் அனுபவத்திலே கண்டிருக்கிறேன்.

“சமீபத்தில் வடாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் ஒரு மார்க்கெட்டிங் கமிட்டி ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டது. இன்னும் சில இடங்களில் மார்க்கெட்டிங் யார்க்களை அந்த ஜில்லாவில் ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். மேலும் அனேக யார்க்களை

13th August 1954] [Sri K. Parthasarathy]

ஏற்படுத்துவார்கள் என்று பொதுமக்களும் விவசாயிகளும் ஆவலாக இருக்கிறார்கள். எந்தக் காரணத்தினாலோ அந்த வேலை இப்பொழுது தடைப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

“இம்மாதிரி இந்த சட்டத்தின்கீழ் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்ட மார்க்கெட் கமிட்டிகளிலே விவசாயிகள் நல்ல பலனை எய்தியிருப்பதினாலும், சில சிலகாலங்களிலும், நடுத்தரக்கர்களிடமிருந்து தப்பித்துக்கொள்வதற்கு வழி வியாபாரிகள், இந்த ஒரு சேவையை எல்லா விவசாய விளைபொருள்களுக்கும் விஸ்தரிக்க வேண்டும். மார்க்கெட்டிங் கமிட்டிகளை எல்லா இடங்களிலும் ஏற்படுத்தி இந்த வசதியைச் செய்து கொடுக்கக்கூடிய முறையில் இந்த சட்டத்தை உடனடியாக திருத்துவதற்கு சர்க்கார் நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பார்கள் என்ற நம்பிக்கையோடு சர்க்காருடைய பிரேரணையை நான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“I wish to make a suggestion. I know that several Members want to speak. Besides the Bill under discussion, there is a Bill to be moved by the Hon. Minister for Health, a motion for considering the amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Bill to be moved by the Hon. Minister for Religious Endowments and a motion relating to the amendment of a rule in Schedule IV of the City Municipal Act to be moved by the Hon. Minister for Local Administration. I suggest that instead of meeting again at 3 p.m. to-day, we may meet at 10 p.m.

“I adjourn the House to meet again at 10 p.m. to-day”

The House then adjourned.

[NIGHT SITTING—10 P.M.]

III.—ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE HON. SPEAKER

(1) MESSAGE FROM THE COUNCIL.

MR. SPEAKER:—“I have to announce to the House that I have received the following message, dated the 13th August 1954, from the Hon. the Chairman, Madras Legislative Council:—

“In accordance with rule 112 of the Madras Council Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 1954 (L.A. Bill No. 27 of 1954) as passed by the Council on the 13th August 1954 with the amendments set out in the annexure and signed by me for the concurrence of the Assembly.

ANNEXURE.

Add the following as new sub-clause (4) to clause 3:—

“(4) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorise any person, who is not a Hindu to enter the premises or place referred to in sub-section (1) or any part thereof.”

Clause 10.

In sub-clause (f) of Section 52, before the word “waste”, add the words “persistent and wilful”.

“Now, let us take up the Madras Commercial Crops Markets (Amendment) Bill, 1954.”

[13th August 1954

V.—GOVERNMENT BILLS—*cont.*

(3) THE MADRAS COMMERCIAL CROPS MARKETS (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 1954—*cont.*

SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI:—“മിടർ സ്റ്റീക്കർ, സർ, ഈ ബിൽ ഒരു സെലക്ട് കമ്മിറ്റിയെ പ്രവേശിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന്റെ ഡയറക്ടിവിൽ ശ്രീ. കല്യാണ സുന്ദരം അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഭേദഗതിയെ ആൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. മലബാറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണ് എനിക്ക് പ്രത്യേക ചിലത് മുണ്ടികൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നത്. കാക്കി കോപ്പറേഷന്റെ വില്പനയിൽ ഇന്ന് ഒരു വലിയ പ്രശ്നമായിത്തീർന്നിരിക്കുകയാണ്. നെൽകൃഷി കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ മലബാറിലെ ഏറ്റവും പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട കൃഷിയാണ് പൂജക്കുമ്പണം തൃപ്പി. ഒരു ലക്ഷത്തിലധികം ഏക്കർ ഭൂമിയാണ് പൂജക്കുമ്പണം തൃപ്പി നടക്കുന്നത്. കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലത്തിൽ ഒരു ലോറ്റ് പൂജക്കുമ്പണി 1,600 ക. വില്പനയായിരുന്നത് ഇന്ന് വെറും 350 ക. മാത്രമായി കുറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുകയാണ്. അതിൽ ലോറിവാടക 200 ക. കുമ്പളം തൃപ്പിക്കാരന് കിട്ടുന്ന വില 150 ക. മാത്രമാണ്. ആയിരക്കണക്കിനുളള തൃപ്പിക്കാർ പ്രഭാതകാലം മുമ്പ് നാൾക്കു നാൾ മാസങ്ങളിൽ ഉപജീവനമാർഗ്ഗമായിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു കൃഷിയാണ് ഇത്. അത് അങ്ങേ അററം അധഃപതിച്ചിരിക്കുകയാണ്. അതു പോലെതന്നെയാണ് പറങ്കിപ്പണി കൃഷിയുടെ കാര്യവും. ഈ ഉപേക്ഷയെയും കൂടി ഈ ബില്ലിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. ഇനിയും ഏതെല്ലാമൊരു ഇനം ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നായിട്ടുള്ളതെന്ന ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഈ ബില്ല് ഒരു സെലക്ട് കമ്മിറ്റിയെ പ്രവേശിപ്പിക്കുകയും അതിനുള്ള സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ ഒരുക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതാണ് ഈ ബില്ല് ഒരു സെലക്ട് കമ്മിറ്റിയെ പ്രവേശിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന് അനുകൂലമായ ഒപ്പുവെക്കുന്നു.”

SRI N. K. PALANISAMI:—“ May I know whether the Hindu Non-conforming Marriages (Registration) Bill has been sheived or whether it will be introduced during the next session of the Assembly? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I think the Hon. Minister has already announced that it will not be introduced.”

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Mr. Speaker, I oppose the motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee. As I have already explained, this is only a simple amending Bill which seeks to rectify certain defects pointed out by the courts. If tapioca is to be included in the notification that can be done. If coconuts are to be excluded as required by another hon. Member, I have explained the possibility of that being done under a notification under the Act and no specific provision need be included in the Act. Further, I have also explained the urgency of the matter. In view of the judgment of the District Court of South Kanara, it is not possible to form a Committee in the South Kanara district and that is the urgency. As the hon. Deputy Leader of the Opposition imagined, there is no question of discrimination or securing certain advantages for certain trading interests as against other trading interests. This Act is sought to be administered by the Government exclusively in the interests of the producers and the opposition is from certain trading interests. Therefore I request this Hon. House to accept the motion to take this Bill into consideration.”

MR. SPEAKER:—"I wish to know whether hon. Member Sri A. Ratnam is withdrawing his amendment."

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SRI A. RATNAM :—“ Yes, Sir. I am withdrawing my amendment.”

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM:—"I also withdraw my amendment, Sir."

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—
‘ That the Madras Commercial Crops Markets (Amendment) Bill, 1954, be taken into consideration at once.’ ”

The motion was put and carried.

Clause 2 was put and carried.

Clause 3.

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM:—“ Sir, I move the following amendments:—

'In the proposed clause (a) to Section 5, after the words "whose licence was cancelled", insert the words "as punishment".

Add at the end of Clause 3, the following provisos :—

“ Provided that in all cases before a final order is passed refusing a licence, reasonable opportunity should be given to the applicant to know the grounds of rejection and also to offer explanation :

Provided further that in all cases of refusal the applicant is free to take the matter on appeal to the Revenue Board and the Government in the prescribed manner " " "

SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI:—“ I second the amendment, Sir.”

SRI K. C. C. Sir."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“கணம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, என்னுடைய திருத்தங்களின் நோக்கம் என்னவென்றால், எந்த என்னுடைய திருத்தங்களுக்கும் அநீதி ஏற்படக்கூடாது என்பதுதான். இதைக் வேசென்ஸ்தாரர்களுக்கும் அநீதி ஏற்படக்கூடாது என்பதுதான். இதைக் கொஞ்சம் சிந்தனை செய்துபார்த்தால் மந்திரி அவர்களே இதை ஏற்றுக் கொண்டுவிடலாமென்று நினைக்கிறேன். ஒரு கலெக்டர் கையிலே எதேச் சாதிகாரம் இருக்கக்கூடாது என்பதுதான் நம்முடைய சர்க்காரும் இதிலிருந்து அர்த்தம். அதை உத்தேசித்த உத்தரவுகள் அப்படியிருக்கும்போது, கலெக்டர் தத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அளவுக்கு குறைக்க முடியுமோ அந்த ரூபாய் அதிகாரத்தை எந்த சமயத்தில் உரிமையை எந்த அளவுக்கு அளவுக்கு குறைத்து அதே சமயத்தில் பாதுகாக்கவேண்டியது அவசிய பாதுகாக்க முடியுமோ அந்த அளவுக்கு வேசென்ஸ் காண்ட்ரெஸ்ட் செய்யப்பட்டு மூலம் ஆகையால்தான் ‘அந்த வேறு காரணத்திற்கு மூன்று வருஷம் ஆகாமல்’ என்று இருப்பதை ‘வேறு காரணத்திற்கு

[Sri M. Kalyanasundram] [13th August 1954]

கான்செல் செய்யப்பட்டிருந்தால் அவர்கள் பாதிக்கப்படக்கூடாது. தண்டனைக்காக கான்செல் செய்யப்பட்டிருந்தால் அவர்களுக்கு மூன்று வருஷம் வரைக்கும் லைசென்ஸ் கொடுக்கக்கூடாது என்று திருத்துவது நியாயமாகயிருக்கும். அதே ஒரு மனிதருக்கு லைசென்ஸ் கொடுக்கமாட்டேன் என்று கலெக்டர் சொல்வாரானால் அவர் அப்பிராயப்படி ஏதோ மனதில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு 'இந்த மனுவை நிராகரிக்கிறேன்,' என்று உத்தரவு போடுவது சரியல்ல. இந்தக் காரணமாகத்தான் மனுவை காரணங்களைக் காட்டி அந்த காரணங்கள் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள முடியாவிட்டால் ஆட்சேபணை இருந்தால், மனுதாரர்கள் மேலே அப்பீலில் எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் நியாயமாக கொடுத்து பிறகு முடிவு எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் நியாயமாக இருக்கும். அதற்குமேல் அப்பீலுக்கு உரிமை இருந்தால்தான் யாருக்கும் அநீதி ஏற்படாது என்ற நோக்கத்துடன் இந்தத் திருத்தங்களைப் பிரேரேபித் திருக்கிறேன். இதற்கு நண்டவாவாதம் தேவையில்லையென்று நினைக்கிறேன். ஆகையால் சுருக்கமாக முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்."

10-10 p.m. SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, தோழர் கல்யாணசுந்திரம் அவர்கள் கொடுத்திருக்கும் திருத்தத்தை ஆதரித்துப் பேசுவிரும்புகிறேன்.

"In the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill, it is said: 'The section and rule referred to above have recently been held to be void by the Madras High Court. The last portion of section 18 (2) (v-2) which permits a rule being made prohibiting persons from carrying on business in a notified area if they are not registered should for the same reason be deemed to be void.'

"ஹை கோர்ட் உத்தரவின்படி கலெக்டருக்கு arbitrary powers கொடுக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. அது சட்டப் பிரகாரம் செல்லாது. கலெக்டர் அவர்கள் 'இனி வியாபாரம் செய்யக்கூடாதென்று' உத்தரவிட்டால் அதன் மீது அப்பீல் செய்வதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் இருக்கவேண்டும். என்ன காரணத்திற்காக தடை செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று தெரிந்தால்தான் அப்பீல் செய்துகொள்வதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் ஏற்படும். இதை சர்க்கார் ஒத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—"Sir, I can accept one part of one of the amendments moved by the Deputy Leader of the Opposition . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—"Which amendment?"

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—"Regarding the second proviso, namely, 'provided further that in all cases of refusal the applicant is free to take the matter on appeal to the Revenue Board and the Government in the prescribed manner', I would like to make some change in the wording.

"Regarding the first amendment which seeks to add the words 'as punishment' after the words 'whose licence was cancelled' it is not right to accept the amendment. I would rather not accept it. I will not like this to go as part of the Act.

"Regarding the first part of the second amendment, namely, the first proviso, the draft amendment in the Bill refers to enquiry and enquiry means a full enquiry. Therefore this proviso is unnecessary. I therefore request the hon. Deputy Leader of the Opposition to move only the second proviso . . ."

13th August 1954]

MR. SPEAKER :—"He has already moved all the amendments. He may withdraw the other amendments. I will now put the amendments to the vote of the House. The question is—

'In the proposed clause (a) to section 5, after the words "whose licence was cancelled", insert the words "as punishment".'

I want to know whether the hon. Member is withdrawing it."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—"I am prepared to modify it, Sir, as suggested by the Hon. Minister."

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—"I have not suggested any modification."

MR. SPEAKER :—"Is the hon. Member withdrawing the amendment?"

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—"Yes, Sir, I am prepared to withdraw my amendment."

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER :—"I shall put the second amendment in parts. The first proviso is—

'Add at the end of clause 3, the following proviso :—

'Provided that in all cases before a final order is passed refusing a licence, reasonable opportunity should be given to the applicant to know the grounds of rejection and also to offer explanation.'"

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER :—"The second proviso of the second amendment is—

'Provided further that in all cases of refusal the applicant is free to take the matter on appeal to the Revenue Board and the Government in the prescribed manner.'

I think the Government are accepting this amendment."

SRI K. PARTHASARATHY :—"Now, Sir, the word 'further' is unnecessary."

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—"I should like to amend the proviso. I move that—

'In the amending proviso, omit the word "further" in line 1 and for the words "is free to take the matter on", substitute the words "shall be entitled to" in line 2.'"

[13th August 1954]

MR. SPEAKER :—" I will put the Government amendment to the vote of the House. The question is that—

'In the amending proviso, omit the word "further" in line 1 and for the words "is free to take the matter on", substitute the words "shall be entitled to" in line 2.' "

The motion was put and carried.

Clause 3, as amended, was put and carried.

Clause 4.

MR. SPEAKER :—" There are no amendments to Clause 4."

Clause 4 was put and carried.

Clause 1 and Preamble were put and carried.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

'That the Madras Commercial Crops Markets (Amendment) Bill, 1954, as amended, be passed into law.' "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

'That the Madras Commercial Crops Markets (Amendment) Bill, 1954, as amended, be passed into law.' "

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

(4) THE MADRAS INSTALLATION OF OIL ENGINES (TEMPORARY
PERMISSION) BILL, 1954.

* THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move—

'That the Madras Installation of Oil Engines (Temporary Permission) Bill, 1954, as passed by the Council, be taken into consideration at once.'

The Statement of Objects and Reasons explains the need for this Bill. The Bill makes statutory provision for the installation in any premises, whether in a residential area or not, of machinery or other manufacturing plant driven by steam or other power. It also validates the temporary permissions already granted in pursuance of the orders issued by the Government."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

'That the Madras Installation of Oil Engines (Temporary Permission) Bill, 1954, as passed by the Council, be taken into consideration at once.' "

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* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Sir, the Bill which is before the House for consideration is the most welcome one, for I have had some experience of practical difficulties in the matter. It is a pitiable experience that due to shortage of electric power, small people who wanted to install flour mills or condiment mills have been put to the necessity of going about hunting after offices for getting electric energy sanctioned for their mills. It was a painful experience to go to the door of the Health Minister asking him to interfere with the orders passed by municipal councils and panchayat boards which prohibited the installation of oil engines in residential areas like Villivakkam. Sir, ordinary men who invest their entire fortune to make a little profit for eking out a living, have spent large sums in purchasing machinery and then they are very much disappointed when they are refused supply of electric energy for their units. If it is installed in a residential area, there will always be complaints from the people belonging to the upper strata of society who live in favoured circumstances about the nuisance that might be created by the installation of oil engine. As a result of these objections, I have known an instance where an applicant who staked his all in the purchase of machinery in Villivakkam could not install the machinery. Now this Bill has come in an opportune moment and will help many such people. I would suggest that instead of giving temporary sanction for a period of one year, the Government should consider the desirability of extending it for a period of three years. With these remarks, I commend this Bill to the unanimous acceptance of the House."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த மசோதாவின் நோக்கத்திற்கு நான் எதிராக இல்லை. இந்த மசோதாவின் நோக்கங்களை வரலேற்ற போதிலும்கூட அதில் சில விஷயங்களை சர்க்காரின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறபடியால் நான் பேச எழுந்துள்ளேன். சிறு சிறு நகரங்களையும் முனிசிபாலிட்டிகளையும் ரெசிடென்ஷியல் ஏரியா, இண்டஸ்ட்ரியல் ஏரியா அல்லது நான்-ரெசிடென்ஷியல் ஏரியா என்று பாகுபாடுசெய்வதில் பல அநீதிகள் ஏற்படுகின்றன. அவைகளை சர்க்காரிடம் எடுத்துக்காட்டியும்கூட அவற்றை திருத்துவதில் சர்க்கார் கவனம் செலுத்தத் தவறி விட்டார்கள் என்பதை எடுத்துக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். உதாரணமாக விருதுநகரில் ரெசிடென்ஷியல் ஏரியா அதாவது ஜனங்கள் வசிக்கக்கூடிய எல்லை என்று பிரகடனம் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கக்கூடிய பிரதேசத்தில் ஒரு மில் வைக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. அந்த மில்லில் அரிசி, மாவு போன்ற காரம் இல்லாத வஸ்துக்களை அறைக்கலாம் என்று லைசென்ஸ் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தாலும் மினகாய், சீயக்காய் போன்ற காரமான வஸ்துக்கள் அறைக்கப்படுகின்றன என்றும் அந்த பிரதேசத்திலுள்ள மக்களுக்கு அது மிகவும் இடையூராக இருக்கிறது என்றும் அவர்கள் எடுத்துக்காட்டியிருக்கிறார்கள். அதைப்பற்றி முனிசிபாலிட்டியிலும் ஒரு தீர்மானம் கொண்டுவந்து அந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை மெஜாரிட்டி வோட்டுகள் மூலமாக நிறைவேற்றி அந்த மில்லிற்கு லைசென்ஸ் கொடுக்கக்கூடாது என்று ஒரு உத்தரவு போட்டிருந்தார்கள். அதன்படி சர்க்காரும் ஒரு உத்தரவு போட்டிருந்தார்கள். அதாவது கார சாமான்கள் அறைக்கக்கூடாது என்று ஒரு உத்தரவு போட்டிருந்தார்கள். பின்னால் என்ன நடந்தது? அந்த உத்தரவு ரத்து செய்யப்பட்டு அதே இடத்தில் அதே மில் அதனுடைய குதிரை வேகத்தை அதிகப்படுத்தி நடத்தலாம் என்று அனுமதி கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. மற்றும் கார சாமான்களையும் அறைத்துக்கொள்ளலாம் என்று அனுமதி கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதைப்பற்றி கனம் சபாநாயகர் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கு கடிதம் எழுதியும்

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அதற்கு பதில் அவர் என்ன கொடுத்திருக்கிறார் என்றால் அந்த உத்தரவை மாற்றுவதற்கு அவசியம் இல்லை என்று பதில் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார். பொது மக்கள் அங்கே அதை எதிர்க்கிறார்கள். முனிசிபாலிட்டி அதை எதிர்க்கிறது. அப்படி இருந்தும் போர்ட் செயின்ட் ஜார்ஜ் கோட்டையிலிருக்கும் அந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்ட்டின் செக்ரடரி அதை ஆதரித்து உத்தரவு அனுப்பி இருக்கிறார். இப்படிப்பட்ட ஆட்சேபணைகள் இருக்கும்போது இந்த மாதிரியான உத்தரவு போடவேண்டிய அவசியம் என்ன என்பதை என்னால் புரிந்துகொள்ள முடியவில்லை.

“லேசென்ஸ்கள் வழங்குவதில் கூட அரசியல் காரணங்கள் புருந்து கொள்ளுகின்றன என்று தெரியவருகிறது. இதைப் பார்க்கவும் ஆச்சரியமாக இருக்கிறது. இதன் மூலமாக மற்ற கட்சிகளை அடக்கி மாற்றிவிட முடியாது. உதாரணமாக மற்றொரு விஷயம் என்னவென்றால் ‘ஜனசக்தி’ என்ற கம்யூனிஸ்ட் பத்திரிகை ஒன்று இருக்கிறது. அந்தப் ப்ரஸ் இருக்கும் பிரதேசத்தில் மற்றும் எவ்வளவோ அச்சங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. இந்த ‘ஜனசக்தி’ என்ற அச்சத்துக்கு மின்சாரம் வேண்டும் என்று பல தடவைகள் கேட்கப்பட்டது. அந்தப் பிரதேசம் ரெசிடென்ஷியல் ஏரியா; ஆகையால் லேசென்ஸ் கொடுக்கமுடியாது என்று திரும்பத் திரும்ப பதில் வந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. என்னுடைய தோழர் ஸ்ரீ பி. ராமமூர்த்தி இதைப்பற்றி சர்க்காருக்குத் தெரிவித்ததற்கு அந்த அச்சத்துக்குச் சாதகமாக ஒரு விதமான பதிலும் கிடைக்கவில்லை. ஆகவே லேசென்ஸ் கொடுக்கும் விஷயத்தில் கட்சி மனப்பான்மை இருக்கக்கூடாது என்பதையும் இதனால் ஒரு கட்சியை அடக்கவிட முடியாது என்பதையும் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

“விருதுநகர் சம்பந்தமாகப் பேசும்போது நம்முடைய முதன் மந்திரி அவர்கள் வரக்கூடிய பிரதேசம் அது. அது அவருடைய சொந்த ஊர். அங்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் முறையிட்டதன் காரணமாக இந்த மாதிரி உத்தரவு மாறிவிட்டதோ என்று நினைக்கவேண்டிய நிலைமை ஏற்படுகிறது. நிர்வாகத்தில் அரசியல் விவகாரங்களைக்கொண்டுவந்த அதில் ஈடுபடுத்துவதும் அதிகாரத்தை அதில் ஈடுபடுத்துவதும் அநீதியானது, ஜனநாயகத்திற்கும் விரோதமானது. பலமுறைகளில் இதை எடுத்துக் காட்டியும் இன்னும் அது மாறவில்லை. ஒரு பெர்மிஷன் கொடுக்கும் விஷயத்தில்கூட நிர்வாகம் தலையிடுவது என்பது அநீதி இழைப்பதாகும் என்பதை கனம் சுகாதார மந்திரி அவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். இதற்கு ஒரு நிவர்த்தி காண. ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும் என்று அவரை நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதோடு மின்சார வெட்டு காலத்தில் மின்சாரம் போதாமல் இருந்து மின்சாரத்தை உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு, அந்த ஆடம் ரெசிடென்ஷியல் ஏரியாவாக இருந்தாலும் சரி நான்-ரெசிடென்ஷியல் ஏரியாவாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, ஒரு ஆயில் எஞ்சின் வைத்துக்கொள்வதற்கு அனுமதிக்கவேண்டும் என்று இந்தச் சட்டத் திருத்தம் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் அங்குள்ள மெஷின் களின் குதிரை வேகத்தை அதிகப்படுத்திக்கொள்வதற்கு இந்த திருத்த மசோதாவில் வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. மின்சார சக்தி வெட்டு ஏற்பட்டகாலத்தில் அதை உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்குவேண்டிய குதிரை வேகமுள்ள யந்திரங்களை வைப்பதற்குவேண்டிய வசதியைக் கொடுப்பது நியாயம். அதற்கு ஒரு திருத்தம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் ஏற்றுக்கொள்வார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன்.”

* THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Sir, owing to drought conditions, there was drastic cut in electric power supply. There is no provision in any of the Local Bodies' Acts, either the City Municipal Act, or the District Municipalities Act, or the District Boards Act or the Village Panchayats Act to give temporary permission for the installation of oil engines. So just to tide over the power shortage owing to the temporary cut in power supply, there was need to give temporary permission for the installation of

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oil engines and that too more in residential areas because in non-residential areas, many mills and factories are run by oil engines. In 1950 and 1951, the requests for such permissions were negatived but in 1952 permission for installing oil engines in non-residential areas was given. But these were not enough to meet the needs of the situation. So in 1953, this matter was further examined and it was thought that it was not right for the Government to refuse permission for the installation of oil engines when they are not able to supply electric power. The industrial units could not run and the people employed in those mills and factories had to go out of work at a very difficult time. (Interruption.) I expected, Sir, the Communist party Members would perhaps be the first to give their assent to this Bill. I am rather surprised why they should object to the Bill.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“ We are not objecting to the Bill.”

* THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ The Government permitted local bodies to give temporary permission for the installation of oil engines. This Bill makes statutory provision for the grant of such permission because such temporary permission cannot be given under any of the Local Bodies Acts. This Bill also validates temporary permissions already granted in pursuance of the orders of Government issued already.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—
‘ That the Madras Installation of Oil Engines (Temporary Permission) Bill, 1954, as passed by the Council, be taken into consideration at once.’ ”

The motion was put and carried.

Clause 2.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Motion moved—
‘ That Clause 2 do stand part of the Bill.’ ”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely :—

‘ Add at the end of sub-clause (2) the following provisos :—
“ Provided that in the case of residential areas, before granting of any such permission the competent authority should give fifteen days' notice to the people of the area for the purpose of raising any objection and after considering the objection or objections, granting the permit or otherwise will be confirmed;
Provided further that the temporary permit should not be granted for the purpose of making any addition to the existing machinery or manufacturing plant.” ’

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—“ I second the amendment, Sir.”

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SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, நான் கொடுத்திருக்கும் திருத்தங்களுடைய நோக்கமானது திருத்தங்களிலிருந்தே தெளிவாகிறது. மக்கள் வசிக்கும் பிரதேசத்தில் இயந்திரத்தை அதிகமாக வைக்கக்கூடிய சமயத்தில் அந்தப் பிரதேசத்தில் வசிக்கக்கூடிய மக்கள் தங்களுடைய பிரதேசத்தில் புதிய இயந்திரம் வருவதைத் தெரிந்து அவர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைக்கு இடையூறு இருக்குமானால், அவர்களே ஆட்சேபணையைத் தெரிவித்து பரிகாரம் தேடிக்கொள்வதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதற்காகத்தான் முதல் திருத்தம் கொடுக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது.

“என்னுடைய இரண்டாவது திருத்தத்தின் நோக்கமென்னவென்றால், மின்சாரத் தட்டு ஏற்படக்கூடிய நெருக்கடியைப் பயன்படுத்திக்கொண்டு, ஜனங்கள் வசிக்கக்கூடிய பிரதேசத்தில் மேலும் மேலும் இயந்திரத்தைப் பெருக்கிக்கொண்டுபோய் மக்களுக்கு இடையூறு கொடுக்கக்கூடாது என்பதற்காகத்தான். இதற்கு நீண்டதொரு விவாதம் தேவையில்லை என்று கருதுகிறேன். ஆகவே, மந்திரி அவர்கள் இதை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.”

10-30 P.M. * THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“The local authority knows the needs and difficulties of the situation. It is expected to consider the wishes of the people before granting permission. The second paragraph of the amendment shows that the hon. Member has not read the Bill fully. (Laughter.) Permission is given only for installing oil engines in the place of electric motors already existing. It is not a question of adding oil engines to the existing machinery. So, there is no necessity for this amendment.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“I am sorry, the Hon. the Minister could not read my amendment properly and understand it properly. It is a very clear amendment. The purpose of it is to prohibit any addition or improvement to the machinery and plant which are sought to be driven by power. They may use the oil engine which produces electrical energy for driving additional plants. I want to prohibit this. That is the purpose of my amendment. I sympathize with the difficulty of the Hon. the Minister for Health who is neither an industrialist nor a health specialist.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“Does the hon. Member withdraw his amendment?”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“No, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“The question is—

‘Add at the end of sub-clause (2) the following provisos :—

“Provided that in the case of residential areas, before granting of any such permission the competent authority should give fifteen days’ notice to the people of the area for the purpose of raising any objection and after considering the objection or objections, granting the permit or otherwise will be confirmed :

Provided further that the temporary permit should not be granted for the purpose of making any addition to the existing machinery or manufacturing plant.”

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The amendment was put and lost.

Clauses 2, 1 and the Preamble were each separately put and carried.

* THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“Sir, I move—
‘That the Madras Installation of Oil Engines (Temporary Permission) Bill, 1954, be passed into law.’”

MR. SPEAKER :—“The question is—
‘That the Madras Installation of Oil Engines (Temporary Permission) Bill, 1954, be passed into law.’”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

(5) THE MADRAS HINDU RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1954.

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

‘That the amendments specified in the annexure, being the amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 1954 (L.A. Bill No. 27 of 1954), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration :—

ANNEXURE.

(i) In Clause 3, after sub-section (3) of new Section 21, insert the following as sub-section (4) :—

“ (4) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize any person, who is not a Hindu to enter the premises or place referred to in sub-section (1) or any part thereof.”

(ii) In clause 10, for the brackets, letter and word

“(f) waste”, substitute the following :—

“(f) persistent and wilful waste.”

Sir, there is already a provision in Section 9 of the Act in this regard. There is also Section 21 (3) which says that only Hindus can enter temples. Therefore, there is no need for these amendments at all.”

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM :—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, for the first time in the life of this Assembly, the Upper House has passed two amendments to a Bill passed by this House. That means they have bestowed so much thought on this Bill. The first amendment deals with the power of entry into temples by officials. When we consider the amendment that has been passed by the Council, it is our duty to see whether that amendment is necessary at all to advance the purposes of the Act. We must also consider whether it will not nullify the effects of the provisions of the Bill which the

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Assembly has passed. When the House of Elders has suggested these amendments, it is proper on our part to consider all aspects of the question. As regards the first amendment, the Hon. the Minister has said that the spirit of the amendment is embodied already in the Act itself. Section 21 (3) clearly states that the officer who enters the temple shall have due regard to the customs, usages and practices of the institution. The amendment accepted by the other House makes a difference. It says that the person who enters the temple shall be a Hindu whereas the original Act does not say so. What we want in a secular State is that the person who enters the temple should have regard for the usages and practices of the temple. Otherwise, there will be a practical difficulty in carrying out the purposes of the Act. I shall illustrate this point. There may arise an occasion when entry into a temple would be very essential. If the amendment is to be endorsed by this House, this job cannot be carried out if the official happens to be a non-Hindu. The purposes of the Act in such a case cannot be carried out effectively. So, it is enough if the official has due regard for the usages and practices obtaining in the temple. This spirit is embodied in the Act itself and so this amendment is unnecessary. If we accept it, it would only nullify the effects of the provision which is already there."

* SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—"In my opinion, Sir, this amendment does not introduce any new principle. In fact, this is redundant. The existing provision says that the officer shall observe the customs and manners of the temple. If it is the custom in a particular temple that Hindus alone can enter it, then it means no other officer can enter it. Therefore, I think that it is only to show that the Upper House can also return a Bill to this House that this amendment was passed by the other House."

10-40 p.m. * SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"While supporting the arguments advanced by the previous speakers in opposition to the present amendment, I would like to point out to the Upper House . . .

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let there be no criticism of the Upper House."

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"I am a Member of this House. I shall try to explain how the amendment is an absurd one. The Act is named the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1954. That very title clearly shows that it is a piece of legislation concerned with Hindu temples. Clause 3 of the present Bill which seeks to substitute a new section for Section 21 of the principal Act says in sub-section (3) of Section 21 of the principal Act that in entering the premises of a religious institution or place of worship, the person authorized by or under sub-section (1) or the police officer referred to in sub-section (2) shall, if practicable, give notice to the trustee and shall have *due regard to the practices and usages of the institution*. That shows clearly beyond any doubt that the practices and usages that are in vogue

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in any Hindu institution shall be respected. Beyond any reasonable doubt it is therefore clear that only Hindus shall enter a temple and not non-Hindus. Why then the present amendment? I am surprised at the Hon. Minister moving the amendment as passed by the Council."

MR. SPEAKER:—"He has only brought it to the notice of the House. He has not moved it."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"No, Sir, if his speech were to be perused, what I say would be clear. Inasmuch as this amendment is an absurd one, let the Opposition be given an opportunity to oppose the amendment by moving a counter amendment. Let us take that credit."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member can oppose it straightway."

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"The present amendment is incorrect. It is unreal in its spirit. Therefore, it should be thrown out forthwith."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM:—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்தத் திருத்தம் நம் முன்னால் வந்திருப்பது இந்த மசோதா நிறைவேற்றுவதைத் தடை செய்வதாகும் என்று நான் கருதுகிறேன். இந்தத் திருத்தத்திற்கு அவசியமே இல்லை. இதை நாம் வன்மையாக எதிர்க்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. எப்பொழுதும் நாங்கள் சொல்லிவந்திருக்கிறோம் மேல் சபை என்று ஒன்று இருப்பதே . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"ஒரு தீர்மானத்தை வேண்டுமானால் கொண்டு வந்துவிடுங்கள். ஆனால், அந்த சபையினுடைய நடவடிக்கையைப்பற்றி நீங்கள் ஒன்றும் குறைகூறவேண்டாம்."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM:—"அந்த சபையினுடைய விவாதத்தை நான் குறைகூறவில்லை. மேல்சபையைப்பற்றி நான் எதற்காகச் சொல்ல வேண்டியிருக்கிறதென்றால் . . ."

* SRI N. GOPALA MENON:—"On a point of order, Sir. I find that the Legislative Council is very often spoken of as the Council of Elders and as the Upper House. I think that these two expressions are wrong. The Legislative Council is to be called neither as an Upper House nor as the Council of Elders. It should be merely called the 'Legislative Council', as no other expression is warranted by the Constitution."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is merely a practice. It is not stated in the Constitution as an Upper House or as a House of Elders."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM:—"நம்முடைய அற நிலைய மந்திரி அவர்களையும், அவர்கள் கட்சியையும், நான் குறை கூறவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இந்தமாதிரி நிலைமைக்குக் காரணம் என்ன? மேல் சபை வேண்டாம் என்று நாங்கள் அன்று தீர்மானம் கொண்டுவந்தபோது, அவர்களும் சேர்ந்து சாதகமாக வோட்டுச் செய்திருந்தால், இந்த மசோதாவானது ஏற்கெனவே சட்டமாக்கப்பட்டு இன்றைக்கு அமுலுக்கு வந்திருக்கும். நாங்கள் கொண்டுவந்த தீர்மானத்தை அன்றைக்கு காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியினர் எதிர்த்து வோட்டளித்ததன் பலனை இன்றைக்கு அவர்கள் அனுபவிக்கின்றார்கள். இந்த மசோதாவை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் அங்கு விளக்கக்

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கூடிய சமயத்தில் அங்குள்ள அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு சரியாக, விளக்கமாக எடுத்துச் சொல்லாத காரணத்தினால் இந்த மசோதாவானது அங்கிருந்து திருப்பி வந்திருக்கிறதோ என்னவோ எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை.

“இந்தத் திருத்தமானது, நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ நாராயண குருப் அவர்கள் எடுத்துக் காட்டிய மாதிரி ரொம்ப அர்த்தமற்றது. அவர்கள் மேலான யோசனையை இந்தத் திருத்தத்தின் மூலமாக கொடுக்கவில்லை. ஆகவே, இந்தத் திருத்தங்களை நான் எதிர்க்கிறேன். இந்த மசோதாவைச் சீக்கிரத்தில் நிறைவேற்றிவிட்டு நாம் செல்லலாம் என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம்.”

* SRI S. T. ADITYAN :—“ I rise to oppose the amendment, I mean the amendment passed by the Legislative Council and which is now before us. The amendment reads thus :

‘ (i) Clause 3, after sub-section (3) of new section 21, insert the following as sub-section (4) :—

“(4) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize any person who is not a Hindu to enter the premises or place referred to in sub-section (1) or any part thereof ”

I would like to bring to the notice of this hon. House that the relevant words are in the previous Section 21 of the old Act itself. But in the present Section 21 which has been proposed as a new section by the present Bill, it is said in sub-section (3) that in entering the premises of a religious institution or place of worship, the person authorized by or under sub-section (1) of the police officer referred to in sub-section (2) shall, if practicable, give notice to the trustee and shall have due regard to the practices and usages of the institution. In the light of this, let us see what follows from the amendment now proposed by the Legislative Council.

“ Let us take for argument's sake a temple wherein Christians and Muslims are permitted to enter. The amendment of the Legislative Council says that even supposing there is such a practice, viz., of allowing Christians and Muslims, the authorized officer, if he were to be a Christian or Muslim—should not enter the temple. That is what the amendment of the Legislative Council says. Take for instance, the temple at Palni. Muslims are allowed to enter up to certain portion of that temple. According to sub-section (3) of Section 21 as passed by this hon. House the practices and usages of the institution, which allow a Muslim to enter the temple at Palni, would be preserved. But according to the amendment made by the Legislative Council, no inspecting officer can enter the temple if he is a Muslim even though by custom, Muslims are allowed to enter a certain portion of the Palni temple. So it looks very unreasonable indeed.

“ So far as the Hindu religion is concerned, it is one of the oldest religions of the world and it is famous throughout the world because of its catholicity of outlook. That is why it is respected throughout the world. I may submit, in this connection, that the time is not far off when Muslims, Christians, Jains, Buddhists and one and all would be free to enter our Hindu temples without any obstruction. That time is not far off. The

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time is, therefore, not far off when we may have to amend the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act so that any individual be he a Muslim, Christian, Jain or Buddhist would be allowed free entry into our temples.

“ Let me conclude by saying that this amendment is, therefore retrograde. That is why I say that this amendment need not and should not be accepted by this House.”

SRI A. GOVINDASWAMY NAYAGAR :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, மேல் சபையால் நிறைவேற்றி இங்கு கொண்டுவரப்பட்ட திருத்தத்தை நான் எதிர்க்கிறேன். மத அடிப்படையில்தான் இந்த திருத்தம் அங்கு நிறைவேற்றியிருக்கிறது. ஆளும் கட்சியினர் எவ்வித எதிர்ப்பு மின்றி, விவாதம் இல்லாமலேயே நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டுமென்ற நோக்கத்தின் மீது மசோதாவைக் கொண்டுவந்தார்கள். ஆனால் இந்த அர்த்த ராத்திரி துடன் மசோதாவைக் கொண்டுவந்தார்கள். சந்தர்ப்பம் அளிப்பது மதத்தின் அடிப்படையில் நாம் கூடிப் பேசுவதற்கு ஏற்பட்ட விளைவின் காரணமாகத்தான். அதனால்தான் நான் பேசவேண்டியிருக்கிறது.

“ இப்போது மதச் சார்பற்ற சர்க்காரிலே இருக்கிறோம் என்பது தெரிந்திருந்தும், ஏதோ இந்து மதத்தைச் சேராத மற்றவர்கள் இந்துக்களுடைய கோயில்களில் வரக்கூடாது என்று சட்டம் இயற்றி இருப்பது அநியாயமாகும். துரிஞ்சில், நாய், பூனை எல்லாம் கோயில்களில் வரலாம் என்று இருக்கும் போது, மனிதர்கள் மத மாற்றம் காரணமாக வரக்கூடாது? இந்துக்களில் ஒரு சிலர் மற்ற மதத்தில் சேரும்படியான நிலைமை ஏன் ஏற்பட்டது என்பதற்கு மதத்தை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டிருக்கிற ஒரு சிலருடைய அந்த மத வெறிதான் காரணம். இந்துக்கள் தவிர மற்ற மதத்தினர்கள் வரக் கூடாது என்று மந்திரி அவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். இந்துக்கள் என்று கருதப்படுகிற ஆதி திராவிட மக்களை ஏன் கோவிலுக்குள் வரக்கூடாது என்று சம்பிரதாயப்படி தடுத்து வந்தார்கள் என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். ஆலயப் பிரவேச சட்டம் வந்தம்கூட ஏன் இந்த விதமான நிலைமை நீடிக்கிறது என்று சிந்தித்துப்பார்க்கவேண்டும். ஆண்டவன் சன்னதியிலே எல்லோரும் சமம். ஜாதி, மத பாகுபாடு கூடாது என்று ஆண்டவனுக்கு இலக்கணம் சொல்லுபவர்கள், இந்துக்கள் தவிர மற்ற மதத்தினர் வரக்கூடாது என்ற திருத்தத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆதலால் இதை வாபஸ் வாங்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லக்கொண்டு நான் இதை எதிர்க்கிறேன்.”

SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I oppose the amendment. I for one feel that even the sub-clause (3) of the proposed clause 21 is not necessary.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ We cannot change it now.”

SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER :—“ Though we cannot change it now, I feel that that sub-clause itself is not necessary, because much mischief can be done under cover of the words ‘practices and usages of the institution.’ The proposed amendment is not at all necessary. I feel that there is some mischievous move behind the whole thing.”

* THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ Sir, I understood Mr. Kalyanasundram to say in the course of his speech that I did not explain in the Council the implications of this amendment. I did explain them. At one stage, the Mover of the amendment was inclined to withdraw it. But at a later stage he thought he

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should press it and pressed it. After moving the motion, I said that the amendment was unnecessary and I did not want to dwell upon it at length because I thought that it was not necessary."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'In Clause 3, after sub-section (3) of new section 21, insert the following as sub-section (4):—

"(4) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize any person, who is not a Hindu, to enter the premises or place referred to in sub-section (1) or any part thereof." "

The amendment was put to vote and rejected unanimously.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The second amendment is now before the House for discussion."

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM:—"Sir, so far as this amendment is concerned, I must say that this is a wilful and mischievous amendment conceived by legal brains. Clause (f) provides for action to be taken when there is 'waste of the funds of properties of the institution of the application of such funds or properties for purposes unconnected with the institution.' What waste means is very clear. The amendment proposes that action can be taken only in the case of 'persistent and wilful' waste. The waste should be both persistent *and* wilful, and action cannot be taken if it is persistent *or* wilful. Persistent is objective whereas wilful is subjective. I think, in some judgments, the Judges of the Madras High Court have used these words. I think Mr. Justice Mack has used these words. A lawyer is responsible for taking those words and putting them here. To prove that a waste has been persistent and wilful is very difficult and even impossible on the face of the earth. Persistent waste means that the waste should be a continuous one, that is a person should go on wasting the funds. It is also difficult to prove that a waste is wilful, because we cannot know what is in the mind of the person who wastes the funds. The intention of the amendment is to encourage certain people to go on wasting the funds of religious institutions. So I strongly oppose the amendment."

* SRI S. T. ADITYAN:—"The learned and hon. Friend who preceded me said that the words 'persistent' and 'wilful' were taken from the judgment of the High Court. I think they have not been taken from the judgment of the High Court but that they have been taken from Section 52 (1) (f) of the parent Act which provides for taking action in the case of 'persistent and wilful default.' If a trustee is persistent and wilful in the disobedience of lawful orders, provision is made for taking certain action against him. The words 'persistent' and 'wilful' read well in that context. Those words are taken out of that context and put as an appellation or adjective to 'waste'. The result is that action can be taken when the waste is committed not once or twice but persistently. Secondly the waste should also be wilful. The

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waste may be to the tune of several lakhs of rupees, but even then the waste should have been wilfully and not negligently committed by the trustee. Action could be taken only when the waste is persistent *and* wilful and not even when it is persistent *or* wilful. For taking action, one has to wait till the waste becomes persistent and one has to go into the psychology of the person to see whether the waste is wilful. These conditions are impossible of performance. The imposition of these conditions is as good as saying that no action could be taken against a trustee who wastes the funds of the institution of which he is a trustee. I say that the Legislative Council has approved the amendment without going into the full implication of it. That is the most charitable construction that I can put upon it. Therefore my submission is that we should reject the amendment."

* SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—"Sir, I too feel that this amendment is unwarranted. We are dealing with the position of trustees. A trustee should be more careful about the trust property than about his private property. It is said that for taking action the waste should be wilful. Even through negligence, not a pie of the public funds should be wasted. To import such legal terms such as 'persistent' and 'wilful' in a legislation dealing with trustees, about which we are already in difficulties, will, I submit, create more complications. Without meaning any disrespect, I may say that the interpretation of law by Judge's very often runs counter to the intentions of the progressive mind. For instance, if in an Act we provide for the payment of compensation, courts will import into it the meaning that the compensation should be just and sufficient. Therefore, even if we reject the amendment here, I do not know whether the courts will construe that the waste should be persistent, wilful and so on. However, the amendment is not at all necessary. To prove waste itself is very difficult; to make it persistent *and* also wilful will, I think, render the intentions nugatory. Therefore, I oppose the amendment."

* SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR:—"Sir, I rise to oppose the amendment made by the Legislative Council. To tell you the truth, I anticipated some such amendments. I wish to respectfully submit that the Legislative Council, or I should say at least some of its Members, are keen in watering down the provisions of a measure that this Assembly passes so that certain vested interests could be protected. As far as my experience goes . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Whatever may be their intentions, motives should not be attributed to them. The hon. Member may speak on the amendment."

* SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR:—"While speaking on the amendment, I have to express the experience that we have gained outside the Legislature also. Almost 99 per cent of the hereditary trustees of the temples are Rajas, Zamindars and reactionary big landlords who loot the properties of the temples and utilize the funds of temples for their own personal interests."

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If this amendment is accepted, we will only be helping those vested interests. This will merely amount to showing the green flag to such looters to loot more and more money. They will go on utilizing temple funds for their own personal interests. Therefore, Sir, I strongly oppose the amendment."

SRI C. H. KANARAN :—“ മിഷർ, ബ്രീക്കർ, സാർ, തുടങ്ങിയതും കരുതി കൂട്ടിയും കേരളം സ്വത്തുകൾ ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റിയാണ് ഇവിടെ പറയുന്നത്. ഈ ഭേദഗതികളുടെ വരുന്നത് തുടങ്ങിയതും കരുതികൂട്ടിയതും കർഷാർക്കും, അതു തെളിയുന്നതുവരെ കാത്തിരുനിട്ടേ നടപടി എടുക്കാവൂ എന്നാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഈ ഭേദഗതി തള്ളേണ്ടതാണെന്ന് ഓൺ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നു. ”

SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I submit that the amendment is not at all necessary. By our adding the words ‘ persistent and wilful ’, we will only be helping clever trustees to escape the clutches of the law with the assistance of good lawyers. The amendment, if carried, will only give some food to the lawyers and will not help temples in getting full benefit from the property which belongs to them. I, therefore, oppose the amendment, Sir.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“ Mr. Speaker, when the Members of the Congress party and also many public workers wanted to introduce a legislation like this, it was for the purpose of controlling the administration of these maths by street laws and regulations. As the funds entrusted with the trustees were wasted and not properly used, we wanted to stop such wastage of public funds and control the administration of such religious institutions. Sir, some people, speaking on behalf of these trustees and matadhipatis say, ‘ Oh, you are mistaken. These matadhipatis and trustees will never waste a single pie. They are very good people. They are above all these things like the Buddhist monks.’ Sir, the Buddhist monks in Burma will never touch money. It seems they should not touch it. That is why those people use to take small boys with them when they go on travel. These boys will have the money-purse. Whenever they want money for some purpose, they use to call these boys and ask them to pay for the ticket and other expenses. Thus, these boys spend money for the monks. Some of the monks do not even trust these boys. So, they will take the boys with them but will not leave the money-purse with the boys. They will keep the money-purse with them somewhere in their waist. Whenever they want to spend money, they call these boys, ask them to take the purse from their waist and pay for the expenditure. They, however, take back the purse from the boy and keep the same with them as before.

“ Sir, I am very glad that the mover of the amendment in the other House has openly come out with this amendment. He has not said that the matadhipatis and trustees are not wasting money. He has in a way admitted that they are wasting money. He only says, ‘ Don’t take any action against those people if they waste money once or twice. If they persistently and wilfully waste;

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money, then you can take action against them.' Sir, though he has admitted the fact that the matadhipatis and trustees are wasting public funds, it is not possible to accept his argument. Therefore, I oppose the amendment. Sir, I am very glad that the Opposition Members have very vehemently supported the Government in this matter."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“ கணம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, 11-05 p.m.
 இந்தத் திருத்தங்கள் நம்முடைய சபையிலுள்ள எல்லாக் கட்சிகளையும் ஒன்று
 பித்தி இருப்பதைக் குறித்து நான் பொய்யும் சந்தோஷப்படுகிறேன்.
 கட்சி வித்யாசம் இல்லாமல் எல்லோரும் உத்சாகத்துடனும், சந்தோஷத்
 துடனும் இந்த அகாலத்தில், அதுவும் குளிர்ந்த நேரத்தில் எல்லோரும்
 இந்தத் திருத்தங்களை ஆதரிப்பது ஒரு வரவேற்கத்தகுந்த அம்சமாக இருக்
 கிறது. இந்தத் திருத்தங்களை வன்மையாக எதிர்க்கும்போது ஒரு சந்தேகமும்,
 ஆச்சர்யமும் ஏற்படுகிறது. நம்முடைய மந்திரி அவர்கள் எந்தக் கட்சியைச்
 சேர்ந்தவராக இருக்கிறாரோ அந்தக் கட்சிதான் அங்கே மெஜாரிட்டியாக இருக்
 கிறது. அப்படி இருந்தும் ஏன் இந்தத் திருத்தங்கள் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளப்படன
 என்பதுதான் தெரியவில்லை. கணம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் இதைப்பற்றி மிக
 வன்மையாக எடுத்துச் சொல்லியும் இது ஏன் தோற்கடிக்கப்படவில்லை
 என்பதுதான் தெரியவில்லை. அதனால்தான் மீண்டும் கணம் மந்திரி அவர்
 கள் நம்முடைய ஆதரவை நாடுகிறார். இவ்விதம் கட்சி மெஜாரிட்டியாக
 இருந்தம்கூட அவர் கட்சி ஏன் தோற்றுது என்பதைக் ரேட்க் எங்களுக்கு
 உரிமை உண்டு. இவ்விதம் தோற்றதற்கு அவர்களுடைய கட்சி அங்கத்தினர்
 களுக்கு வேண்டளிக்க சதந்திரம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டதா அல்லது அவர்கள் தங்க
 ளுடைய கட்சிக் கட்டுப்பாட்டை மீறி வேண்டளித்தார்கள் என்பது விளங்க
 வில்லை. ஏன் சர்க்கார் தோற்றது? அதன் விளைவு என்ன என்பதைக் கேட்க
 எங்களுக்கு உரிமை உண்டு.

எங்களுக்கு உரிமை உண்டு.

“அடுத்தபடியாக திருத்தங்களைப்பற்றி பேச விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த திருத்தங்களைப்பற்றி பல மெம்பர்கள் வன்மையாகக் கண்டித்திருக்கிறார்கள். தர்ம ஸ்தாபன சொத்துக்களையும், பொது சொத்துக்களையும் விரயம் செய்யாமல் இருக்க ஒரு கட்டுப்பாடு வேண்டும் என்று இந்த திருத்தம் சொல்ல வேண்டுமே தவிர வேறு இல்லை. பொது சொத்துக்களும், தர்ம சொல்ல வேண்டுமே தவிர வேறு இல்லை. அதைக் கட்டுப்படுத்த சொத்துக்களும் கொள்ளையடிக்கப்படுகின்றன. அதைக் கட்டுப்படுத்த வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறபோது அப்படிக்கட்டுப்படுத்தக்கூடாது என்று திருத்தம் கொண்டுவருவது கொள்ளையடிப்பதை . . .”

MR. SPEAKER :—“கனம் அங்கத்தினர் திருத்தத்தைப்பற்றித்தான் பேசவேண்டுமே தவிர திருத்தம் கொண்டுவந்தவர்களைப்பற்றி பேசக்கூடாது. திருத்தங்களைப்பற்றியே நாம் ஆராய்வோம்.”

சரி M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“ நான் சொல்லி முடிப்பதற்குள் நீங்கள் சொல்லிவிட்டீர்களே. நான் இன்னும் என்னுடைய வாக்கியத்தையே முடிக்கவில்லையே. திருத்தம் கொண்டுவந்தவர்களைப்பற்றி எனக்குத் தெரியாது. இப்பொழுது நிறைவேற்றப்பட்ட திருத்தம் ஒப்புக் கொள்ளப்பட்டால் என்னவாகும் என்றால் பொது சொத்துக்கள் எப்படி யாகிலும் போகட்டும்; யார் வேண்டுமென்றாலும் துர்வினியோகம் செய்யட்டும்; அதைப்பற்றி கேட்பதற்கு ஒருவரும் இருக்கக்கூடாது என்ற நிலைமை ஏற்படும் என்று சொல்லுகிறேன். இந்தத் திருத்தங்களை என்ற நிலைமை ஏற்படும் என்று சொல்கதைப்பற்றி நான் சந்தேகிக்கவே இல்லை. டிரேபரீத்தவர்களுடைய ஏற்றுக்கொண்டால் தர்ம ஸ்தாபன சொத்துக்களும், இந்தத் திருத்தங்களை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டால் தர்ம ஸ்தாபன சொத்துக்களும் பொது சொத்துக்களும் கொள்ளையடிக்கப்பட்டன. கொள்ளையடிப்பதற்கு சாதகம் ஏற்படும், அதற்கு வசதியும் ஏற்படும். அதற்காக நம்மிது குற்றம் சாட்டப்படும். ஆகையால் இந்த சபை இந்தத் திருத்தங்களை எதிர்க்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

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11-10 P.m. * THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, though it may not be proper on my part to explain the circumstances under which this amendment was defeated in the other House, I only wish to say that nobody on the Congress side expected that an amendment of this sort would be passed. Further we expected the Member who moved the amendment to withdraw it. Subsequently, he pressed it.

"Anyhow, that is not the point for our consideration here. Let us not go into the causes which were responsible for bringing this amendment again to this House. All that I wish to say now is that I consider the words 'persistent and wilful' as unnecessary. I do not want to add anything to what has already been said by the hon. Members who have spoken before me."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

"In clause 10, for the brackets, letter and word
(f) waste", substitute the following :—

"(f) persistent and wilful waste." "

The amendment was put and rejected unanimously.

VI.—GOVERNMENT MOTIONS—cont.

(2) AMENDMENT TO SCHEDULE IV TO THE MADRAS CITY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1919.

* THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASAMY PADAYACHI :—" Sir, I beg to move that—

The following draft of a rule proposed to be made by the Governor of Madras in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 347 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919 (Madras Act IV of 1919), altering Schedule IV to that Act be approved :—

DRAFT RULE.

In the said schedule, in rule 14, for the words "within fifteen days", the words "within thirty days" shall be substituted."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The motion is that—

The following draft of a rule proposed to be made by the Governor of Madras in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 347 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919 (Madras Act IV of 1919), altering Schedule IV to that Act be approved :—

DRAFT RULE.

In the said schedule, in rule 14, for the words "within fifteen days", the words "within thirty days" shall be substituted."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்தத் திருத்தமானது வரவேற்கக்கூடியதாயிருந்தாலுங்கூட, இதைக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கக்கூடிய முறையை என்னால் வரவேற்க முடியவில்லை. இந்த நேரத்தில் சபை நடக்கும் என்று யாரும் எதிர்பார்க்கவில்லை. அப்படி

[13th August 1954] [Sri M. Kalyanasundram]

நடப்பது என்று இன்று காலை யில் திடீரென்று தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது அப்படி யிருந்தும் சபைக்கு வரக்கூடிய சமயத்தில்தான் இந்த நோட்டீசைப் பார்க்க ினோம். நம்முடைய புதிய மந்திரி ரொம்ப வாலிபமாக இருக்கக்கூடியவர். அவர்கள் கூட இந்த மாதிரி சபையை நடத்தலாமா என்று கேட்கிறேன்? நம் முடைய சுகாதார மந்திரியைப்போல் வயோதிகமாக இருந்தாலும் போகட்டும் என்று விட்டுக் கொடுக்கலாம். வாலிபமாக இருப்பதால் இன்னும் அதிகமாக வேலையை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். அப்படியிருக்கும்போது திடீரென்று எங்கள் கையிலே இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தைக் கொடுத்து, உங்களுடைய ஆதர வைக் கொடுங்கள் என்று சொன்னால் நாங்கள் என்ன செய்வது? எங்க ளைப் கொடுக்கிறோம்? ஏற்கெனவேயுள்ள சட்டத்தின் விதி என்ன? லிடம் லைபரரி இருக்கிறதா? ஏற்கெனவேயுள்ள சட்டத்தின் விதி என்ன? இப்பொழுது திருத்தம் செய்யப்படுவது என்ன என்பதற்கெல்லாம் எங்க ளுக்கு விளக்கம் செய்யப்பட்டிருந்தால், அவர் திறமையாக அவருடைய வேலையைச் செய்ததாக ஒப்புக்கொள்வேன். இந்த மாதிரி கொடுத்து, அது என்னவென்று தெரியாமல், அதற்கு வோட்டு கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று என்னவென்று சொன்னால், அதற்கு வோட்டு கொடுக்கவேண்டிய நிர்ப்பந்தத்தில் சொன்னபடி ஏற்றுக்கொண்டு ஆதரவு கொடுக்கவேண்டிய நிர்ப்பந்தத்தில் இருக்கிறோம். நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொன்ன வார்த்தை என்ன வென்றால், வரி விதிப்பதை மாற்றுவதற்கு செய்யக்கூடிய அப்டீலுக்கு 15 நாள் அவகாசம் இருப்பதற்குப் பதிலாக ஒரு மாத அவகாசம் கொடுக்க றோம். வாக்காளர்களுக்கு வசதியளிப்பதற்காக, இதற்கு ஆதரவு அளிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டதற்கேற்ப நாங்கள் இதற்கு ஆதரவு கொடுக்கிறோம். ஆனால், இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்த முறையை வன்மையாகக் கண்டிக்கிறேன்."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, I may point out that the Hon. Minister for Local Administration is new and that is why he perhaps mistakenly thought that hon. Members knew everything about every subject. Hereafter, he will be careful in such things."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—" But, Sir, even the Finance Minister for his explanation had to refer to the concerned record only just now."

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Sir, I welcome this amendment to Schedule IV of the Madras City Municipal Act. Sir, the hon. Member Sri Kalyanasundram is perfectly right when he complains 'why an amendment of this type should be rushed through at this late hour'. But I claim to have a little knowledge of the City Municipal Act and it is our experience that the time limit allowed for appeal to an applicant who applied for approval to building plans or for issue of licence to have some shops conducted under the Municipal Act, is only fifteen days. Even in taxation appeals referred to the Taxation Committees the time allowed is only fifteen days. Further, the communication which carries the refusal of the Commissioner of the Corporation also takes some considerable time before it reaches actually the applicant whose application is rejected and the postal authorities also in their turn take plenty of time. It has been the painful experience of the people of Madras that when they get to know that their applica- tions have been rejected, already some days would have elapsed out of the fifteen days allowed; in the remaining short period they

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have to rush to their legal advisers or technical experts, revise their plans and their estimates and prefer an appeal. All this involves a great amount of delay and the present amendment which seeks to give thirty days' time before which an appeal could be preferred, is a welcome measure, and the people of Madras will wholeheartedly welcome this kind of amendment and congratulate the Hon. the Health Minister for bringing such a measure. This amendment will go a long way in benefitting the people of Madras."

11-16
p.m.

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, வீட்டு வரியில் உயர்வு இருந்தால் அதை ஆட்சேபித்து அப்பீல் கமிட்டிக்கு அப்பீல் செய்துகொள்வதற்கு 15 நாள் அவகாசம் இருப்பதை 30 நாளாக உயர்த்த வேண்டுமென்ற திருத்தத்தை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன். அதேபோல், ஜில்லாக்களிலிருக்கக்கூடிய முனிசிபாலிட்டிகளிலும் இந்தமாதிரி ஒரு பெரிய சிரமம் இருக்கிறது. அதையும் இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் சர்க்காருடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். ஆகவே முனிசிபாலிட்டி, பஞ்சாயத்து போன்ற இடங்களுக்கும் அப்பீல் செய்துகொள்வதற்குள்ள அவகாசம் அதிகரிக்கப்பட்டு, அதற்கான திருத்தங்கள் செய்யப்படவேண்டும்."

"மேலும், கமிஷனர் அல்லது நிர்வாக அதிகாரியானவர் ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட தொகையை வரியாகக் கட்டவேண்டுமென்று உத்தரவிட்டிருந்தால் பூராப் பணத்தையும் கட்டிவிட்டு, பிறகுதான் அப்பீல் செய்துகொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று முனிசிபல் சட்டத்தில் ஒரு விதி இருக்கிறது. அதையும் கவனித்து உடனடியாகத் திருத்தவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்."

* **SRI S. T. ADITYAN** :—"Sir, all that I wanted to say, my hon. Friend Sri Ramalingam has just now expressed. That is, so far as the City is concerned, the fifteen days' time limit is enhanced to thirty days. That is only in conformity with the time allowed for appeals in other cases, such as Revenue matters and also Civil matters where the appeal time allowed is generally thirty days. Under the City Municipal Act, it has been revised now. It is a welcome measure and a useful innovation. Certainly a similar provision must be inserted in the District Municipalities Act and Panchayats Act. That was the thing I wanted to mention."

"Another thing which I want to mention in passing is this. In explaining the short notice given to the House in this matter, and why the motion was circulated so late, the Hon. the Finance Minister explained it by saying that the present incumbent to the portfolio was rather young and new and that if he were older enough he would have known that this House might not be acquainted with these things. I submit, Sir, this is adding insult to the injury. I am here reminded of an explanation of a certain senior advocate in a certain case. It appears, a junior member of the Bar, after the judgment was pronounced in a certain case, said that he was surprised at the judgment and then the Judge hauled him up for contempt of Court. Soon the senior came rushing in and began to explain : 'My Lord, if my learned junior had been in the Bar for half the time that I have been here, he would not be surprised at anything that happens in this Court'. Similar is the

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explanation of our Hon. Finance Minister, that is to say, if the Hon. Minister for Local Administration had been older enough, then he would have known that this House does not know anything about this matter. This explanation is only adding insult to the injury."

* **SRI N. GOPALA MENON** :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, this motion relates to taxation assessments and appeals against taxation assessments. I do not feel so happy over this measure as my hon. Friend Sri Vinayakam is. Further, I expected him to say that even this amendment was not quite satisfactory."

"It is true that by the present amendment, the fifteen days' time is enhanced to thirty days. The real effect of the rule is merely to extend the time but not to ensure service of notice on the party. However, half a loaf is better than none."

"The rule says 'fifteen days from the date when the notice is posted' and not fifteen days from the time when the person actually receives the notice. I remember, Sir, when I was in the Corporation, we had endless cases of people coming up and saying that they have not received any notice at all. Whenever they went to the Revenue Officer or the Commissioner and told them that the taxes had been enhanced without their knowledge, the officers would turn round and say : 'Here is the rule which says 'fifteen days from the date of despatch of the notice; we are not concerned whether you received that notice or not; we have sent it'. So, making this period thirty days does not help much. Whatever the period be, I want that it should commence from the date on which the person actually receives the notice. I know when notices were sent to certain persons from the Corporation, the men unfortunately happened to be away from the City. Either the man happened to be, for instance, at Madanapalle for treatment or on a visit to North India on pilgrimage. In this way, the man does not get the notice which is sent to his address in Madras. The result is when he comes back after the treatment or pilgrimage, the notice period lapses because it is more than fifteen days from the date of despatch of notice. I remember, when I was Chairman of the Taxation and Finance Committee, we pointed out to the Commissioner that the rule ought to be amended as 'fifteen days from the date of receipt of notice by the person concerned'. Now after a spell of nearly six or seven years we find the same old thing continuing. And the present Councillors, one of whom is here, are supporting that rule. There is no use of saying 'thirty days from the date of despatch of the notice' because in the cases which I know the persons concerned did not receive the notices at all. I do not want to oppose the amendment suggesting 'thirty days' but what I would ask the Councillors of the Corporation, the Commissioner of the Corporation and the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration to do is to bring in a further amendment to say that the time fixed for action commences

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only after thirty days or fifteen days of the actual receipt of the communication. If any party refuses to receive the notice, of course, the ordinary provisions of law will come into operation."

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" On a point of personal explanation, Sir. I admit, Sir, Mr. Gopala Menon was the seniormost Councillor of the Corporation at the time he was there. He was there even before I could get in and I admit that he has plenty of experience as Councillor which is richer than mine. But, Sir, the Act is absolutely silent as far as notices are concerned. I would request him to refer to the Act. It does not specify anything, whether it should be the date on which the person receives the notice or the date on which it is despatched. But there is a convention observed in the Corporation to the effect that it is 'from the date when it is received by the person under reference' and not from the date on which the notice is signed and issued. I am perfectly aware of this convention. But the Act is silent on this matter. Of course, I agree with Mr. Gopala Menon that the matter should be made clear. It is all a matter of sentiment."

* SRI N. GOPALA MENON :—" The rule that is placed before us itself says that appeals in respect of taxes should be preferred to the Taxation Appeals Committee within fifteen days from the date on which the orders were sent by post. Let me assure my friend that the convention is 'from the date when it is posted by the man concerned in the Corporation'."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" It is never posted. It is despatched through peons."

* THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASAMY PADAYACHI :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த சென்னை சிட்டி முனிசிபல் ஆக்ட்டில் 4-வது ஷெட்யூலில் 14-வது ரூலின்படி 15 நாளைக்குள் அப்பீல் செய்து கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்பதை 30 நாளாகச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று திருத்தம் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இது கார்ப்பொரேஷன் கவுன்சிலரால் தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டு அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டதின் காரணமாக இச்சபையின் முன் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டது. எதிர்க்கட்சி உப தலைவர் ஸ்ரீ கல்யாணசுந்திரம் அவர்கள் பேசும்பொழுது நான் இதை அவசரமாக சபைமுன் கொண்டு வந்திருப்பதாகவும் இதுபற்றிய விவரத்தை ஒன்றும் குறிப்பிடவில்லை யென்றும் தெரிவித்தார். இதை எதற்காக கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறோம் என்பதன் அவசியமும் மெமோராண்டத்தில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதனால்தான் குறிப்பாக சில விஷயங்களைக் கூறிவிட்டு நிறுத்திவிட்டேன். இதன் நோக்கம் அவர்கள் புரிந்துக்கொண்டிருந்தும் நான் ஏதோ இதைப் பற்றி விளக்கவில்லை என்று சொல்லி இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தை அவர் சாதகமாக உபயோகித்துக்கொண்டார் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். அப்பீல் செய்து கொள்வதற்கு 15 நாள் அவகாசம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்றிருப்பதை, 30 நாள் ஆக மாற்றவேண்டுமென்று கார்ப்பொரேஷன் கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருப்பதை அனுசரித்து அரசாங்கம் இந்தத் திருத்தத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறார்களே யொழிய இதில் வேறு எந்தவிதமான எண்ணமும் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு இடையாது. இந்த பிரேரேபணையை ஏற்றுக்கொள்வதுபற்றி மிகவும் சந்தோஷமடைகிறேன்."

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MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

'That the following draft of a rule proposed to be made by the Governor of Madras in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 347 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919 (Madras Act IV of 1919) altering Schedule IV to that Act be approved :—

DRAFT RULE.

In the said Schedule, in rule 14, for the words "within fifteen days", the words "within thirty days", shall be substituted."

The motion was put and carried.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I now adjourn the House *sine die*."The House then adjourned *sine die*.

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

1. Printed statement containing some further particulars—*vide Answer to Legislative Assembly starred question No. 224 (630) by Sri S. Ramalingam, M.L.A., given on the 17th March 1954.*
2. The Madras Installation of Oil Engines (Temporary Permission) Bill, 1954 (L.C. Bill No. 9 of 1954).

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to clause (b) of starred question No. 1355 asked by Sri A. Ratnam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 13th August 1954, page 624 supra.]

Activities of Health Visitors employed in—

(1) *Kasturba-Gandhi Hospital for Women and Children, Madras.*—The Health Visitors are under the direct supervision of the Nursing Superintendent and under the administrative control of the Superintendent.

Duties of Health Visitor in Children Hospital.—

Sunday, Monday and Thursday—

7 a.m. to 10 a.m.—Children, out-patient.

10 a.m. to 12 noon—Children ward to supervising diet.

Monday and Thursday—

Evening—Home visit—2 p.m. to 5 p.m.—To follow up discharged patients.

Tuesday and Friday—

7 a.m. to 10 a.m.—Children, out-patient.

10 a.m. to 12 noon—Ward.

Evening—4 p.m. to 6 p.m.—To contact visitors in Children Hospital.

Wednesday and Saturday—

7 a.m. to 10 a.m.—Children, out-patient.

10 a.m. to 12 noon—Ward.

Evening—2 p.m. to 4 p.m.—Games.

Duties of Health Visitor working in ante-natal side.—

Daily 7 a.m. to 12 noon—Ante-natal out-patient for routine examination of expectant mothers, registering cases and keeping records.

Monday, Wednesday and Friday—

2 p.m. to 5 p.m.—House visits to follow up ante-natal cases.

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—

4 p.m. to 6 p.m.—Supervision of milking.

(2) *Government Hospital for Women and Children.*—The Health Visitors work in the out-patient department of this hospital in the mornings and visit the slum areas in the afternoons. They work under the control of the Superintendent supervised by the medical officer-in-charge of the out-patient department.

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(3) *Government Tuberculosis Institute, Madras.*—The Health Visitors attached to the Government Tuberculosis Institute, first contact the patients who are diagnosed to be suffering from tuberculosis. Later their houses are visited by these Health Visitors. Cards containing all details about the entire family of the patient including his socio-economic condition as well as living conditions are filled up. The patients are advised regarding the need for isolation in the home, the proper disposal of sputum as well as the necessity for the examination of the immediate contact as well as the neighbours. It is the duty of Health Visitors to check by frequent revisits whether the advice tendered to them is being followed. These Health Visitors are being supervised by two doctors who are on contact work and all are controlled by the Director.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to clause (b) of starred question No. 1356 asked by Sri N. Gopala Menon at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 13th August 1954, pages 624–625 supra.]

Statement showing the amounts set apart or utilized for educational purposes out of the income of the Guruvayur temple.

Fasli. (1)	Amount. (2)	
	RS.	A. P.
(1) Oriental Sanskrit High School—		
1360	9,276	3 7
1361	8,733	13 3
1362	7,686	3 6
1363 up to 2nd April 1954 ..	4,083	10 6
(2) Zamorin's College or Guruvayurappan College—		
1360	1,00,000	0 0
1361	5,00,000	0 0
1362	Nil.	
1363	Nil.	
(3) Pattambi Sanskrit College—		
1360	4,000	0 0
1361	2,000	0 0
1362	Nil.	
1363	Nil.	
(4) Shoranur Keraleeya Ayurveda Samajam—		
1360	1,000	0 0
1361	Nil.	
1362	Nil.	
1363	Nil.	

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Fasli.					Amount.		
(1)					(2)		
					RS.	A.	P.
(5) Religious conference at Guruvayur—							
1360	..	..	..	..	1,716	6	0
1361	..	..	..	..	3,336	11	3
1362	..	..	..	..	4,194	4	9
1363	..	..	..	..	Nil.		
(6) Library—							
1360	..	..	..	..	1,087	4	3
1361	..	..	..	..	1,218	7	9
1362	..	..	..	..	1,253	0	6
1363	..	..	..	..	1,089	5	0

Apart from these amounts, a sum of Rs. 2,000 was spent for an orphanage in fasli 1363.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to clause (c) of starred question No. 1381 asked by Sri A. Ratnam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 13th August 1954, page 645 supra.]

Statement showing the present scale of diet allowed to 'A', 'B' and 'C' class prisoners.

The present scale of diet allowed to 'A', 'B' and 'C' class prisoners per day is as follows:—

'A' & 'B' Class Prisoners.										Remarks.			
Vegetarian diet.													
Non-vegetarian diet.													
A & B Class.					A & B Class.								
Name of articles.													
Labouring.			Non-labouring.			Labouring.			Non-labouring.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)								
	LB.	OZ.	DRS.	LB.	OZ.	DRS.	LB.	OZ.	DRS.	LC.	OZ.	DRS.	
Rice	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	Per day.
Millets	0	8	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	Do.
Salt	0	1	4	0	1	4	0	1	4	0	1	4	Do.
Tamarind	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	Do.
Curry powder	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	8	Do.
Onion	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	Do.
Vegetables	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	4 days a week.
							0	6	0	0	6	0	3 days a week.
Gingelly oil	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	Per day.
Ghee	0	1	0	0	1	0	..			..			..
Dhall	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	4 days a week.
							0	2	0	0	2	0	3 days a week.
Groundnut	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	Per day.
Jaggery	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	Do.

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'A' & 'B' Class Prisoners—cont.													
Name of articles.	Vegetarian diet.						Non-vegetarian diet.		Remarks.				
	A & B Class.						A & B Class.						
	Labouring.			Non-labouring.			Labouring.			Non-labouring.			
	(2)			(3)			(4)			(5)			
	LB.	OZ.	DRS.	LB.	OZ.	DRS.	LB.	OZ.		DRS.	LB.	OZ.	DRS.
Potatoes	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	4 days a week.
							0	1	0				3 days a week.
Pepper	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	Per day.
Mustard	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	Do.
Cummin seeds	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	Do.
Garlic	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	Do.
Firewood	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	Do.
White sugar	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	8	0	1	8	Do.
Milk	0	15	0	0	15	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	Do.
Coffee	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	Do.
Coconuts	1/4	No.		1/4	No.		1/4	No.		1/4	No.		Do.
Mutton							0	6	0	0	4	0	3 days in a week.
Suji							0	2	0	0	2	0	4 days in a week.

'C' Class Prisoners.

Diet articles. (1)	Prisoners of			
	Rice diet.		Mixed diet.	
	Labouring prisoners.	Non-labouring prisoners.	Labouring prisoners.	Non-labouring prisoners.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	1 lb.	1 lb.	1 lb.	1 lb.
Firewood	1 lb.	8 oz.	3 oz.	3 oz.
Rice	8 oz.	6 "	13 "	11 "
Wheat or millet	8 "	4 "	5 "	4 "
Dhall	5 "	4 "	5 "	4 "
Tamarind	1/2 "	1/2 "	1/2 "	1/2 "
Curry powder	1/2 "	1/2 "	1/2 "	1/2 "
Salt	1-1/16 "	1-1/16 "	1-1/16 "	1-1/16 "
Onions	1/2 "	1-1/16 "	1-1/16 "	1/2 "
Vegetables	8 "	8 "	8 "	8 "
Potatoes	2 "	2 "	2 "	2 "
Oil	1/2 "	1/2 oz.	1/2 "	1/2 "
Groundnut kernels	2 "	2 "	2 "	2 "
Jaggery	2 1/2 "	2 1/2 "	2 1/2 "	2 1/2 "
Milk for conversion into butter-milk.				

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1383 asked by Sri A. Ratnam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 13th August 1954, page 646 supra.]

Serial number and name of the concern to which aid has been granted.	Year in which granted.	Whether the firm fulfilled the conditions.	Whether repaid annual instalments on due dates.	If not, what action has been taken.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 The Industrial and Commercial Syndicate, Madras-7.	1948	The purposes for which the loan was given were fulfilled.	Has repaid the first three instalments of loan. But has defaulted in the repayment of the fourth and fifth instalments of loan.	The company has applied for extension of time for repayment of the fourth and fifth instalments of loan. It is under the consideration of the Government.
2 Sri K. S. Ananthanarayanan, No. 27/28, Nachiappa Chetty Street, Mylapore, Madras.	1949	Do.	Yes	
3 Sri M. Ratnam, Proprietor, Ratnam Industrial Works, Vepery, Madras.	1950	Do.	Yes	
4 Messrs. Iris Manufacturers, Limited, Armenian Street, Madras-1.	1950	As the accounts of the firm were not available for verification, it is not possible to say whether the purposes for which the loan was given have been fulfilled or not.	Has repaid the first instalment of loan but has defaulted in the repayment of the second and third instalments of loan.	The Director of Industries and Commerce has been asked to take necessary action to recover the loan.
5 Madras Rubber Factory, Madras..	1951	The purposes for which the loan was given were fulfilled.	Yes	
6 The South India Carbonic Gas Industries, Limited, Tiruvottiyur High Road, Madras.	1951	Do.	No. Has not repaid the first and second instalments of loan.	The Director of Industries and Commerce is taking necessary action for the recovery of dues due to Government.
7 Messrs. Vummidiar (Manufactures), Limited, Madras.	1951	The purposes for which the loan was given were fulfilled.	Yes	
8 Sri G. Ghaganlal, Proprietor, Demodhar Envelope Factory, Madras.	1951	Do.	Yes	
9 Sri C. Velachalam, Proprietor, Fine Hosiery Manufacturers Syndicate, Georgetown, Madras.	1953	As the loan was disbursed only recently, the accounts of the firm have not yet been verified.	Does not arise as repayment of first annual instalment falls due on 1st January 1955.	Does not arise.
10 Sri C. Subbiah, Proprietor, Sree Radhakrishna Hosiery Factory, Mannady, Madras.	1954	Do.	Does not arise as repayment of first annual instalment falls due on 1st April 1955.	Do.

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[13th August 1954]

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1385 asked by Sri A. Ratnam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 13th August 1954, page 646 supra.]

Note showing the particulars of the scheme started by the Government of Madras for the utilization of the Grant-in-aid for the removal of untouchability.

Provision of multi-purpose cement platforms for Harijan families.—A community centre to provide enlightenment and entertainment regularly and as a place for social celebrations like weddings is likely to create a collective consciousness, as well to serve a strongly felt need. In every village where there are more than 20 Harijan families a community centre will be organized. A decently sized cement floor will be built in all the villages covered by the scheme. The floor would not be more than one foot above the ground level and the spot selected would be such as to be useful for variety purposes. When a pandal roof is put up over it during festival or other occasions it would serve as a convenient pavilion. This will be near the Harijan houses but will also be accessible to caste-Hindus and others. This will serve as a play platform for children and as a drying yard for grains, etc. For this, the cost, if labour is provided free, is estimated at Rs. 500.

2. *Equipment.*—Every centre will have—

- (1) standard equipment;
- (2) a standard programme of activities;
- (3) a standard organization which will be of a committee of five, of which three will be Harijans and two non-Harijans interested in Harijan Welfare. The village headman will be the secretary of the committee everywhere. The equipment may consist of

- (a) a radio set,
- (b) a library; in any case, some periodicals may be available for reading, and
- (c) an adult literacy centre.

3. *Programme.*—The standard programme will be of functions on every Saturday of the month in which all the Harijans and their sympathizers will participate.

The programme will be—

First Saturday—Bhajans.

Second Saturday—Reading from religious books.

Third Saturday—Reading on general subjects and dramas, other entertainments, games and sports.

[13th August 1954]

30th of the month—Which is already celebrated as 'Harijan Day' will replace the fourth Saturday and will be devoted to the existing programme of worship in the temple, sharing of common services and facilities like wells, public choultries, hostels, hair-cutting saloons, etc.

4. *Organization.*—Village headmen will be responsible for organizing these community centres within a time fixed.

They will also help in constituting the village committees. They will maintain a log-book for each centre in which activities including the attendance at the various weekly functions will be recorded. A sum of Rs. 500 will be allocated to each district for distribution as rewards to village headmen who have rendered meritorious service.

5. The next unit in the organization is the taluk which will have a taluk committee consisting of the nominees of the Harijan Sevak Sangh and presided over by the Tahsildar. At district level, the existing Harijan Welfare Committee will be the controlling body, being augmented by one representative of the Harijan Sevak Sangh. He will be designated as District Harijan Sevak in charge of community centres on an honorarium of Rs. 150 per mensem. He will be assisted by Deputy Sevaks of the grade of Revenue Inspectors at the rate of one for organizing hundred community centres. The Deputy Sevaks will be attached to taluk committees.

6. *Miscellaneous.*—To create the proper psychology among non-Harijans, the following will be done:—

(1) To interest the youth and thinking section of the public, annual competitions will be held for the best short stories, plays and other writings on the theme 'Harijans are of our own flesh, as gentle, as good and as great'. Separate competitions will be held for adults, children and students. An amount of Rs. 3,000 will be set apart for this purpose.

(2) A monthly periodical in Tamil devoted to advancing Harijan interests and giving Harijan news will be started. If independent issue will be too expensive it will be a supplement to some well-known paper of wide circulation which will undertake to publicise the news and views of special importance to Harijans.

(3) Posters will be printed but it will be of advantage to have the posters printed by the Government of India for the whole country with captions in different languages.

APPENDIX VI.
[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 223 asked by Sri D. Krishnamurthy Gounder at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 13th August 1954, page 684 supra.]

ANNEXURE A.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE PAID TO OFFICIALS.

Districts.	Months and amount paid in each.												Total.
	April 1952.	May 1952.	June 1952.	July 1952.	August 1952.	September 1952.	October 1952.	November 1952.	December 1952.	January 1953.	February 1953.	March 1953.	
Madras ..	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
Chingleput ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot ..	18 0	18 0	18 0	..	..	NIL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	18 0	18 9	9 3	9 3	16 14	8 7	16 14	16 14	166 0
Tiruchirappalli ..	..	..	..	..	NIL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.	..
Madurai ..	..	..	..	..	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.	..
Ramanathapuram ..	..	120 0	..	..	106 8	..	..	..	97 6	..	..	..	323 14
Tirunelveli ..	..	..	..	..	NIL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NIL
Salem ..	63 9	7 14	19 9	..	..	70 11	18 0	28 14	71 4	53 10	42 1	26 4	401 12
The Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30 11	..	..	20 11
Coimbatore ..	..	..	30 12	..	..	..	27 11	..	..	..	..	..	56 7
South Kanara ..	46 9	5 4	5 4	..	33 13	21 12	..	29 11	5 4	49 9	..	..	197 2
Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NIL
Total of each month.	128 2	151 2	73 9	..	158 5	111 0	54 14	67 12	190 12	142 5	58 15	43 2	1,179 14

[13th August 1954]

19th August 1954]

ANNEXURE B.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE PAID TO NON-OFFICIALS.

Months and amount paid in each.

Districts.	Months and amount paid in each.												Total.
	April 1952.	May 1952.	June 1952.	July 1952.	August 1952.	September 1952.	October 1952.	November 1952.	December 1952.	January 1953.	February 1953.	March 1953.	
Madras ..	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
Chingleput ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot ..	91 4	82 4	44 10	87 10	112 2	94 6	64 10	82 8	52 4	82 12	53 8	47 4	895 2
North Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	69 0	..	143 2	70 0	149 8	..	159 5	250 8	841 7
Tiruchirappalli ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore ..	..	..	104 10	..	..	..	95 0	134 13	..	..	..	41 8	375 15
Madurai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ramanathapuram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tirunelveli ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	175 8	348 6	..	103 2	..	69 6	..	..	58 14	..	..	59 12	188 0
The Nilgiris ..	37 14	124 8	109 2	..	98 4	75 6	94 2	73 8	287 10	41 4	50 10	..	1,249 2
Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	22 0	..	..	73 8	62 4	31 14	45 0	825 6
South Kanara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 0	19 8	..	52 8
Malabar ..	75 12	..	328 0	..	277 0	..	66 14	..	57 0	60 0	4 8	95 4	582 12
Total of each month.	230 6	555 2	584 6	420 4	692 14	503 12	463 12	360 13	763 13	357 4	600 7	539 14	6,121 14

[13th August 1954]

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide item V (4) at page 710 supra.]

L.C. BILL No. 9 OF 1954.

(As passed by the Council on the 12th August 1954.)

A Bill to provide for and validate the grant of temporary permissions for the installation of oil engines in areas within the jurisdiction of local authorities in the State of Madras.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for and validate the grant of temporary permissions for the installation of oil engines in areas within the jurisdiction of local authorities in the State of Madras :

BE it enacted in the Fifth Year of Our Republic as follows :—

1. *Short title, extent and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Madras Installation of Oil Engines (Temporary Permission) Act, 1954.

(2) It extends to the whole of the State of Madras.

(3) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st May 1953.

2. *Grant of temporary permission for installation of oil engines.*—(1) Where a person who has lawfully installed in any premises, whether in a residential area or not, any machinery or manufacturing plant driven by electric power, applies for permission to install an oil engine to generate power for working such machinery or plant, the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, the Municipal Council, the District Board or the Panchayat, as the case may be, may grant permission to such person to install such an oil engine.

(2) Permission granted under sub-section (1) shall be valid for a period of one year from the date of the grant and, subject to that condition, shall be deemed to be permission granted by the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, the Municipal Council, the District Board or the Panchayat, as the case may be, under the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919 (Madras Act IV of 1919), the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Madras Act V of 1920), the Madras District Boards Act, 1920 (Madras Act XIV of 1920), or the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950 (Madras Act X of 1950).

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