

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATES

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

2nd to 6th, 8th, 9th, 22nd to 27th August 1955.

Volume XI (Nos. 1 to 13).

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PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS

SHRI SRI PRAKASA

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

- 1 SRI K. KAMARAJ NADAR, *Chief Minister.*
- 2 SRI A. B. SHETTY, *Minister in-charge of Medical and Public Health, Co-operation, Housing and Ex-Servicemen.*
- 3 SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM, *Minister in-charge of Agriculture, Forests, Fisheries, Cinchona, Rural Welfare, Community Projects, National Extension Scheme, Women's Welfare, Industries and Labour, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary.*
- 4 SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM, *Minister in-charge of Finance, Food, Education, Elections, Information and Publicity and Law (Courts and Prisons).*
- 5 SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU, *Minister in-charge of Land Revenue and Commercial Taxes and Rural Development.*
- 6 SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI, *Minister in-charge of Public Works, Accommodation Control, Engineering Colleges, Stationery and Printing including Establishment questions of the Stationery Department and the Government Press.*
- 7 SRI B. PARAMESWARAN, *Minister in-charge of Transport, Harijan Uplift, Hindu Religious Endowments, Registration and Prohibition.*
- 8 SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI, *Minister in-charge of Local Administration.*

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Chairman.

THE HON. DR. P. V. CHERIAN.

Deputy Chairman.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ.

Panel of Vice-Chairmen.

- 1 DR. V. K. JOHN.
- 2 SRI P. P. UMMER KOYA.
- 3 SRI S. NARSAPAYA.
- 4 MRS. MARY C. CLUBWALA JADHAV.

MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Serial number and name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
1 Abdul Salam, M. K. M.	South Arcot-cum-Tanjore-cum-Tiruchirappalli Local Authorities.
2 Allapichai, A. M., B.A., B.L. (Deputy Chairman.)	State Legislative Assembly.
3 Annamalai Pillai, N.	Do.
4 Balasubramanya Ayyar, K., B.A., B.L.	Madras Graduates.
5 Bashyam Ayyangar, V., B.A., B.L.	Nominated.
6 Bhashyam, K., B.A., B.L.	Madras Graduates.
7 Bhaktavatsalam, M., B.A., B.L. (Minister).	State Legislative Assembly.
8 Chakkarai Chetty, V., B.A., B.L.	Do.
9 Cherian, THE HON. DR. P. V. M.B., B.S., F.R.F.P.S. (Glas.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), D.L.O., R.C.S. (Lond.) (Chairman).	Madras Graduates.
10 Chidambara Mudaliar, A.	Madurai-cum-Ramanathapuram-cum-Tirunelveli Local Authorities.
11 Clubwala Jadhav, Mary C.	Nominated.
12 Daivasikhamani Achariar, T. M., F.B.S.A. (Lond.)	Do.
13 Devaraja Mudaliar, T. V.	Madras-cum-Chingleput-cum-North-Arcot Local Authorities.
14 Ethirajulu, M.	State Legislative Assembly.
15 Gajapathy Nayagar, A., B.A., B.L.	Do.
16 Gnanamuttu Alexander, M.A.	Madras Teachers.
17 Gopalan, K., B.A.	West Coast Local Authorities.
18 Govinda Menon, M. P., B.A.	State Legislative Assembly.
19 Gurunandan Row, V., Bar.-at-Law.	Do.
20 John, Dr. V. K., Bar.-at-Law.	Madras Graduates.
21 Jothi Vencatachellum	State Legislative Assembly.
22 Krishnamoorthi, G.	Madras Teachers.
23 Krishnamoorthi, T. G., B.A.	State Legislative Assembly.
24 Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar, Dr. A., M.D., LL.D., D.S.C., D.C.L.	Madras Graduates.
25 Mahomed Usman, B.A.	Nominated.
26 Manjubhashini, S.	Do.

Serial number and name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
27 Maruthavanam Pillai, C. ..	South Arcot-cum-Tanjore-cum-Tiruchirappalli Local Authorities.
28 Mohamed Raza Khan	State Legislative Assembly.
29 Narayanaswamy Pillai, T. M., M.A., B.L.	Do.
30 Nallasenapathi Sarkarai Manradar, N.	Do.
31 Narsapaya, S, B.A., B.L. ..	Do.
32 Palaniswami Gounder, K. N. ..	Salem-cum-Coimbatore-cum-Nilgiris Local Authorities.
33 Parameswaran, E. H., M.A., L.T. ..	Madras Teachers.
34 Perumalswami Reddi, C. ..	Madras-cum-Chingleput-cum-North Arcot Local Authorities.
35 Purushotham, T., B.A.	Do.
36 Rajagopalachari, C., B.A., B.L. ..	Nominated.
37 Ramaswami, V. V.	State Legislative Assembly.
38 Ramaswami Reddiar, O. P. ..	Nominated.
39 Ranganathan, V. R. M.A., D. LITT.	Madras Teachers.
40 Vacant.	
41 Sankaranarayana Pillai, T. S., B.A., B.L.	Madurai-cum-Ramanathapuram-cum-Tirunelveli Local Authorities.
42 Sivasubramanya Nadar, S. P., B.A., B.L.	Do.
43 Somasundara Reddiar, A. ..	South Arcot-cum-Tanjore-cum-Tiruchirappalli Local Authorities.
44 Sreenivasan, Dr. A., M.R.C.P. (Lond.)	Madras Graduates.
45 Srinivasa Rao, S., B.A.	State Legislative Assembly
46 Subramanyam, A.	Do.
47 Subrahmanyam, B. V., B.A., B.L.	Do.
48 Subbalakshmi, R. S., B.A., L.T.	Nominated.
49 Thiagaraja Reddiar, P. B. K. ..	Salem-cum-Coimbatore-cum-Nilgiris Local Authorities.
50 Ummer Koya, P. P., M.A. ..	West Coast Local Authorities.
51 Venkatachalam, G. ..	Nominated.

Designation.	Name and address.
Secretary	-- Sri T. Hanumanthappa, B.A. (Hons.), B.L., Stewards' Quarters, Government Estate, Madras-2.
Deputy Secretary ..	-- Sri A. J. Sabesa Ayyar, M.A., No. 40, South Mada Street, Mylapore, Madras-4.
Assistant Secretary ..	-- Sri K. Amirthalingam, B.A., No. 41, Gangayamman Street, Royapettah, Madras-14.
"	.. Sri A. Manickavelu, B.A., No. 2, North Mada Church Square lane, Rayapuram, Madras.
"	.. Sri G. M. Alagaraswamy, B.A., B.L., No. 9, Sir Md. Usman Road, T. Nagar, Madras-17.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

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

Tuesday, the 2nd August 1955.

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

I.—CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION ON THE DEATH OF SRI V. RANGASWAMI NAIDU, MEMBER OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, AND SIR D. DEVADOSS, SRI M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR, AND SRI N. VENKATACHALAMAJI, FORMER MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The Hon. the Leader of the House will move the Condolence Resolution on the death of Sri V. Rangaswami Naidu, Sir D. Devadoss, Sri M. B. Rangaswami Reddiar and Sri N. Venkatachalamaji.”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

‘ That this House places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the demise of Sri V. Rangaswami Naidu, a Member of this House, and also at the demise of Sir D. Devadoss, Sri M. B. Rangaswami Reddiar, and Sri N. Venkatachalamaji, former Members of the Legislative Council, and conveys its sympathy to the members of their bereaved families.’

“ Sir, at the commencement of this session, it is my melancholy duty to move this resolution. Sri V. Rangaswami Naidu, as hon. Members should be remembering, was sitting in this House during the last session. He was a keen co-operator. He was closely connected, since 1937, with his own panchayat administration. He was also a keen agriculturist. He died of cancer when he was in Bombay.

“ The late Mr. Justice Devadoss lived a full age. He was a very amiable gentleman. He was in the old Legislative Council in the years 1919–21. He was then elevated to the Bench of the High Court. He was a popular lawyer and a popular judge. Even after his retirement, he was taking interest in various institutions.

“ Sri Rangaswami Reddiar of Tiruvannamalai was a Member of the old Legislative Council. He was connected with local bodies. He was the President of the District Board for some time, and he was taking active interest in several public activities.

“ Sri Venkatachalamaji was a Member of the Legislative Council representing a constituency in Visakhapatnam district. He was in the old Council for a period of 15 years since 1937. In 1937

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CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION ON THE DEATH OF
SRI V. RANGASWAMI NAIDU, MEMBER OF THE MADRAS
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND SIR D. DEVADOSS,
SRI M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR AND SRI N. VENKATACHALA-
MAJI, FORMER MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam] [2nd August 1955]

he was elected from the Visakhapatnam general constituency, and he was taking keen interest in public affairs, particularly of his own district.

“ I do hope, Sir, that this resolution will be passed unanimously.”

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ Sir, I associate myself fully with the sentiments expressed by the Leader of the House. It is very unfortunate that the first-named gentleman, who was a Member of this House, could not be present on many occasions owing to serious illness. But when he was present, he took an active interest. He was amiable and friendly with all the Members. He comes of a very respectable family.

“ Sir Devadoss, I need hardly say, was one of the great figures of South India. Many of the present generation may not have known about him and the work that he did both in the Legislature and on the High Court.

“ Sri Rangaswami Reddiar was a very notable figure, and I knew him well as a person who took lot of interest in local self-government.

“ Sri Venkatachalamaji also was keenly interested in civic affairs.

“ I associate myself fully with the sentiments expressed by the Leader of the House and support the resolution.”

* **SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI :—**“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, காலம் சென்ற ஸ்ரீமான் ரங்கசாமி ரெட்டியார் பிரிட்டிஷ் ஆட்சி காலத்தில் நடந்த சட்ட சபையில் வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவின் ஒரு பகுதியின் பிரதிநிதியாக இருந்து சரியானபடி கடமையைச் செய்து வந்திருக்கிறார். அவர் ஒரு உயர்ந்த குடும்பத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர். தாலுகா போர்டு பிரசிடெண்டாக பலவருஷங்கள் இருந்து, திருவண்ணாமலை, செங்கம், போளூர் முதலிய தாலுக்காக்களிலுள்ள மலைப்பிரதேசங்களில் அவர் அன்று செய்து வைத்த வேலை இன்றும் பொது மக்களை பிரமிக்கச் செய்து கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. அம்மலைப்பிரதேசங்களிலெல்லாம் பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் வைப்பதற்கு மிகவும் பிரயத்தனப்பட்டு பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை வைத்தார். ரோடுகளை அமைத்தார். அது மாத்திரமல்ல. ஜில்லா போர்டு பிரசிடெண்டாக இருந்து கடமையைச் செய்தார். கல்விக் கமிட்டியின் தலைவராக பல வருஷங்கள் வேலை செய்தார். தனது ஜில்லாவிலே சர்க்கரை ஆலை ஒன்று ஏற்படுத்துவதற்காக ஒரு கமிட்டியை நியமித்து எல்லா ஏற்பாடுகளையும் செய்தார். ஆனால் துரதிர்ஷ்டவசமாக கால நிலை சரியாக இல்லாததாலும் யுத்தம் குறுக்கிட்டதினாலும் அந்தவேலை தடைபட்டு நின்று போய்விட்டது. பிரிட்டிஷ் ஆட்சி நடந்தபோது மந்திரியாக இருந்த ஸ்ரீ பொப்பிலி ராஜா மூலம் சர்க்கரை ஆலை ஏற்படுத்துவதற்கு பிரயத்தனம் செய்தார். அவர் அதற்காக சென்னை வந்திருந்தபோதுதான் அவருடைய உடல் நிலை பாதிக்கப்பட்டு நோய்வாய்ப்பட்டார். இருந்தும் எப்படியும் சர்க்கரை ஆலை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும் என்ற ஆசையினால் பலமுறை சென்னைக்கு வந்தார். அதனால் அவர் உடல் நிலை கெட்டு சென்னையிலேயே இறந்து போனார். சென்னையிலிருந்து அவருடைய சவம் திருவண்ணாமலைக்குக் கொண்டு

3
CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION ON THE DEATH OF
SRI V. RANGASWAMI NAIDU, MEMBER OF THE MADRAS
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND SIR D. DEVADOSS,
SRI M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR AND SRI N. VENKATACHALA-
MAJI, FORMER MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL

2nd August 1955] [Sri N. Annamalai Pillai]

போகப்பட்டு அங்கே அவருடைய ஈமக்கடன்கள் நடத்தப்பட்டன. ஆனால் அவர் எண்ணிய எண்ணம் பூர்த்தியாகவில்லை. சர்க்கரை ஆலை ஏற்படவில்லை. நமது சர்க்கார் இப்போது வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் ஒரு சர்க்கரை ஆலையை ஏற்படுத்துவதற்கு திட்டம் வகுத்துள்ளார்கள். அந்தத் திட்டம் நிறைவேறினால் ஸ்ரீ ரங்கசாமி ரெட்டியாரின் சர்க்கரை ஆலை ஆர்வம் பூர்த்தி அடையும் என்று நம்புகிறேன். அவருடைய நண்பர்கள் சர்க்கரை ஆலை நடத்துவதற்கு முயற்சி செய்கிறார்கள். அதற்கு ஆண்டவன் அருள் புரியவேண்டுமென்று பிரார்த்திக்கிறேன்.

“ ஸ்ரீரங்கசாமி ரெட்டியார் உயர்ந்த குணமுடையவர். தன் விரோதிகளை நண்பர்களாகக் கருதி நன்மை செய்து கடமையாற்றிருக்கிறார். நாட்டுக்கு சேவை செய்வதையே பிரதானமாகக் கருதியவர். ஆனால் பல பேர்கள் மாற்றுக் கட்சியிலிருந்தவர் என்ற காரணத்துக்காக அவரைப்பற்றி குறை கூறுவார்கள். அவர் மாற்றுக்கட்சியிலிருந்தாலும் நாட்டுப்பற்றுடன் கடமையைச் செய்தார் என்பதை நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். எனது நண்பர் ஸ்ரீமான் புருஷோத்தம முதலியார் நான் தேர்தலில் அவருக்கு எதிராக நின்று அவரை தோற்கடித்துவிட்டதாகச் சொல்லுகிறார். காலக்கிரமத்தில் அரசியல் துறையில் முன்னேறியவர்கள் பின் தங்குவார்கள். பின்னுக்கு வந்தவர்கள் முன்னேறுவார்கள். அன்றாடம் சேவைதான் பிரதானம். அவர் செய்த சேவையைப் பாராட்ட நான் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன். அவர் வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவுக்குச் செய்த சேவை மிகவும் பாராட்டத்தக்கது. அவர் இந்தச் சபையின் மூலமாகவும் வெளியேயும் செய்த சேவையைப் பாராட்டுகிறேன். ஸ்ரீமான் ரங்கசாமி ரெட்டியாரின் ஆத்மா சாந்தி அடையவேண்டுமென்று ஆண்டவனை பிரார்த்தித்துக் கொண்டு அவருடைய குடும்பத்துக்கு என்னுடைய அனுதாபத்தைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ மற்றவர்களுடைய ஆத்மாக்களும் சாந்தி அடைய கடவுளைப் பிரார்த்திக்கிறேன். அவர்களுடைய மறைவுக்கும் என்னுடைய அனுதாபத்தைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ Hon. Members, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the three Members who spoke before me. Mr. Rangaswami Naidu was a sitting Member of this House. Though he did not take any very active part in the proceedings of the House, I still remember the one speech he made here, which was very effective and which made a material contribution to the discussion of the subject then before the House.

“ Sir David Devadoss was very well known to me for very many years. He was a very great lawyer and High Court Judge. He was one of the greatest Free Masons in this City.

“ About the other two gentlemen, Mr. Rangaswami Reddiar and Mr. Venkatachalamaji, I have not had the honour of knowing them personally. I associate myself with the sentiments expressed in this House and would request hon. Members to stand in silence for a minute by way of passing this resolution.”

The resolution was carried *nem. con.* all the Members standing.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ I shall communicate the resolution to the members of the bereaved families.”

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II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Consultation with the Public Services Commission in regard to appointments and disciplinary cases.

* 291 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether, in the matter of temporary appointments made by the appointing authorities in all the departments of the Government, only qualified persons are required to be appointed, and if so, the action taken by the Government in cases reported by the Madras Public Service Commission where this has not been done;

(b) the action taken by the Government to bring under the purview of the Madras Public Service Commission all posts in Government services which are still outside its purview; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table of the House a list of disciplinary cases against Government servants in which the Madras Public Service Commission was not consulted under Article 320 (c) of the Constitution during 1952–53, with reasons for not so doing?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) :—“(a) The Government have laid down that temporary appointments should not ordinarily be made of a person who does not possess the qualifications prescribed for the post to which he is appointed but in cases where for want of qualified hands, appointment of an unqualified person cannot be avoided, specific orders of Government should be obtained for making the appointment to a non-technical post and if the post is technical, the appointments made should be reported to Government every three months.

“The Madras Public Service Commission reported three cases of appointments of unqualified candidates in the co-operative departments and also some cases of appointment as clerks in the Highways and the Electricity departments. In the cases in the Co-operative department, the orders of Government ratifying the appointments were obtained by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. In one case in the Highways department, the Madras Public Service Commission has given the concurrence to the appointment and in another the candidate was reverted. In four cases in the Electricity department, the temporary appointments are being continued with the concurrence of the Commission, till regular candidates are allotted by the Commission.

“(b) The Madras Public Service Commission Regulations have been revised in consultation with the Commission bringing as many posts as possible within its purview. A copy of the revised regulations was placed on the table of the House on 12th August 1954.

“(c) It is presumed that the disciplinary cases referred to are cases enquired into by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings. Such cases have been excluded from the Commission's purview by a regulation issued by the Governor under the proviso to Article 320 (c) of the Constitution of India. The reason for excluding such cases is that as practically all the safeguards obtaining in a court of justice would be secured to the accused officers, it is unnecessary to consult the Commission in those cases. This exclusion was ordered on the recommendation of the Corruption Enquiry Committee which was appointed by Government to enquire into the question of corruption in the Public Services and to suggest ways and means for dealing with it. A list^a of such cases is placed on the table of the House.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“With reference to the answer to clause (a) of the question, may I know whether the rule of rotational representation of Scheduled and Backward classes is observed in the case of temporary appointments also, and if not, will the Government issue a directive to the heads of departments to follow this rule even in the matter of temporary appointments?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“I would like to have notice.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“With reference to clause (a), Sir, may I know whether the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings is a court of law, and if not, why on completion of its enquiry, the advice of the Public Service Commission is not taken as laid down in Article 320 (c) of the Constitution before the Government pass final orders? Will the Government kindly re-examine the question in the light of the objections raised by the Madras Public Service Commission in their successive reports and also the procedure adopted by the Hyderabad Public Services Commission?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“The Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings is considered a quasi-judicial body and Government do not think it necessary invariably to consult the Public Service Commission regarding the recommendations made by the Tribunal. I may tell the hon. Member that the Government do consult the Commission when they differ from the Tribunal.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“In view of the specific provision made in the Constitution and in view of the fact that in some other States the procedure adopted is to consult the Public Service Commission even in cases dealt with by the Tribunal, will the State Government refer the matter to the Central Government so that a uniform procedure may be followed in this matter in all the States?”

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ We have our own interpretation of the proviso to Article 320 of the Constitution of India. We do not know what exactly is the kind of Tribunal functioning in other States. I do not think it is necessary to have a uniform pattern in this matter.”

4-20 p.m. SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“ From the papers placed on the table of the House we find there have been more dismissals and less acquittals. If these cases had been considered by the Public Service Commission, is there not the possibility of the reverse being the order? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I do not agree with the hon. Member that the Public Service Commission should take definitely a lenient view of these disciplinary matters.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“ Have there not been cases wherein Government have enhanced the punishment over and above of what has been awarded by the quasi-judicial tribunal and the Public Service Commission? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I do not know whether the hon. Member refers to any specific cases, where Government have enhanced the punishment as against the recommendations of the Public Service Commission and the Tribunal. If there are sufficient grounds and the Government feel that the punishment should be more deterrent, they might enhance the punishment just as an Appellate Court sometimes, when it thinks it fit, does enhance the sentence given by the trial Court.”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—“ Does not the enquiry by a Tribunal into disciplinary matters affecting a person, serving the Government of a State, constitute sufficient reason for not complying with the provisions of Article 320 (3) (c) of the Constitution? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ As regards the Tribunal, it is constituted as a judicial body and therefore it is considered by Government that it is not necessary to refer the recommendations of the Tribunal to the Public Service Commission invariably.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ May I enquire whether before reversing the decision of the Tribunal, the Government appoint another Tribunal or Judge or some other Judicial Body to find out whether the Tribunal is right or wrong or if need be, to revise the opinion of the judicial body? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I have already stated that whenever Government do not feel like accepting the recommendations of the Tribunal, they may make a reference to the Public Service Commission and take their advice.”

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DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ I find a large number of Gazetted Officers in the statement furnished. Quite a large number have been dealt with in one year, i.e., 1952-53. The number is as much as 83. During my 33 years of service under the Government, there was only one case of an Assistant Surgeon who was dismissed from service. Will the Government throw some light on the reasons why there has been such a large number of dismissals? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I am sorry I am not in a position to explain the reasons for there being such a large number of dismissals. Unless and until I enquire into each and every case, I cannot explain the reasons. Where the officers have been proved to have committed the offences, necessary action has been taken by Government. Anyhow Government would certainly look into the matter.”

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ In view of the fact that the number is large, is it not desirable that the Public Service Commission also should be consulted in the matter? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I have already stated that whenever Government feel like differing from the Tribunal, they do consult the Public Service Commission.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ May I enquire whether whenever the Government consult the Public Service Commission, they follow the Commission's opinions or differ from them also? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ As far as I know Government usually accept the opinions of the Public Service Commission.”

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ May I take it that because these cases relate to the year 1952-53, none of the members of the Treasury Benches know anything about these cases? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Unless we look into each case, we shall not be in a position to say what exactly is the case.”

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY :—“ As these are matters connected with discipline, may I ask why there should be two authorities, the Government and the Commission to deal with such matters? The Commission is an impartial body not connected with any political organisation and commands the confidence of the people. Why not the Government uphold what the Commission says? Otherwise, it will create a big agitation in the minds of the people. I would like to know whether it is necessary for the Government to deal with these cases.”

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I may tell the hon. Member that there is no question of the Government overruling what the Commission says in such matters. Matters are being referred to the Commission for its remarks in appropriate cases."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" With reference to the answer just now given, may I know whether the recommendations of the Public Service Commission in regard to disciplinary matters are accepted by the Government as they are and whether there are not instances in which the Government have rejected the recommendations of the Commission? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I would like to have notice."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" May I know what is the percentage of cases in which the Government differ from the decisions of the Tribunal? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I am sorry I do not have the statistics with me."

Improvement of slums under the Madras Slum Improvement (Acquisition of Land) Act, 1954.

* 292 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement showing the number of slums improved or taken up for improvement so far under the Madras Slum Improvement (Acquisition of Land) Act, 1954, with details of cost of each scheme?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The Government have decided to draw up a programme of slum improvement and to acquire and improve slums under the provisions of the Madras Slum Improvement (Acquisition of Land) Act. Proposals for drawing up the programme have been received from the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras. They are under the consideration of the Government."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" Have the Government considered the extension of this Act to mufassal municipal towns in view of the fact that slum clearance is given an important place in the Second Five-Year Plan for municipal areas? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" That may be done in due course. Not now."

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY :—" It is a long time, quite a long time, since this subject of slum improvement was taken up by the Corporation of Madras. When I was a member of the Corporation Council, this subject went on and on but for want of finance nothing could be done to improve the slums. Has any real improvement been made to the slums in the past? Has any

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improvement worth mentioning been made for improving the slums either by the Corporation of Madras with or without the assistance of the Government of Madras? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The Madras Corporation raised a loan of Rs. 30 lakhs in 1951-52 and they have improved 50 slumps standing on Government lands and on Corporation lands. The Corporation has now submitted a scheme of slum improvement to the Government of India asking for about Rs. 5 crores, 50 per cent of it as a subsidy and the other 50 per cent as a loan. The Government of India have said that they cannot give a subsidy but they can give an interest-bearing loan."

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY :—" Are the Government satisfied with the progress made by the Corporation of Madras in the matter of slum improvement? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" I have already stated what the Corporation has so far done."

Maintenance of stock register in the Barnard Institute of Radiology, Madras.

* 293 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will the Hon the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether any stock register in regard to furniture, equipments, etc., is maintained in the Barnard Institute of Radiology, Madras;

(b) if so, who is the officer expected to maintain this stock register;

(c) how condemned articles are disposed of; and

(d) if the disposal is by auction, who are the auctioneers?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (a) & (b) A stock register of the Radiological equipment and stores is maintained by the Store-keeper attached to the Barnard Institute of Radiology. The furniture Steward of the Government General Hospital is maintaining a stock register of furniture and fittings of the hospital including those in the Barnard Institute.

" (c) The condemned articles are effectively destroyed or auctioned according to the recommendation of the Condemnation Board.

" (d) Messrs. Wright & Co., Madras, are the auctioneers for the hospital for 1955-56."

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—" May I know who are the members of the Condemnation Board? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The Condemnation Board of the Barnard Institute of Radiology consists of the Director, the Seniormost Radiologist in the Diagnostic and Therapeutic sections and the Officer in charge of the stores, viz., the First Physician."

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DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—“ Are not the members of this Board subordinates to the Chairman? When such is the case are they expected to express their opinions fearlessly whenever articles are condemned? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Articles which are considered unserviceable are either destroyed or auctioned. The Director of the Institute is the Chairman of the Board. Other members are people in the Institute.”

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—“ What I want to suggest is when the other members of the Board are subordinates to the Director, do the Government expect them to express their opinions fearlessly? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ I do not think there is any difficulty to express their opinions.”

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—“ Is it not a fact that some of the so-called condemned article have been purchased by agents of people who knew the value of those articles? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ I have no information, Sir.”

SRI K. BHASHYAM :—“ May I know whether there could be any objection for the Government to associate a member who is not an official in this Board to avoid this kind of objection? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ That suggestion will be considered, Sir.”

Working of the Madras State Indian Medical Practitioners Co-operative Stores, Limited, Adyar.

4-30 P.M. * 294 Q.—SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Madras State Indian Medical Practitioners Co-operative Stores, Limited, Adyar, Madras, serves the needs of both the Andhra State and Madras State in regard to indigenous medicines;

(b) whether the Co-operative Stores, Madras, gets permits for the export of prohibited indigenous medicines such as Asavas and Arishtams for catering to the needs of the Andhra State; and

(c) on what basis the sale price of the exported medicines is fixed?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ (a) Yes, Sir. It serves the needs of its members in both the States.

“ (b) It was not getting permits for the export of prohibited indigenous medicines out of the Madras State although the conditions of licence issued to the Stores require taking out such permits. Necessary instructions have since been issued to ensure that such transactions do not take place in future.

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“ (c) The sale price of exported medicines is fixed on the basis of the cost of raw materials used, labour and supervision charges involved for the preparation and a margin of 20 per cent over the cost of the production. Postage and sales tax are charged separately.”

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—“ Sir, are the preparations of medicines up to the standard? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ I suppose they are up to the standard, for they are widely used by L.I.Ms., G.C.I.Ms., municipalities and local bodies.”

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—“ Are the persons who make the preparations qualified? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Yes, Sir.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ Who is to decide that they are up to the standard? May I know whether there is any body constituted by Government to judge their standard? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ There is no separate body for the purpose, Sir.”

Delay in getting permits for bringing firewood from non-forest areas.

* 295 Q.—SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a delay of two months in getting permits from the District Forest Officers for bringing firewood from non-forest areas; and

(b) whether the Government propose to authorise the Revenue Inspectors or Tahsildars concerned to issue permits in this regard?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ (a) No, Sir. The permits are generally issued expeditiously on application.

“ (b) No, Sir.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“ Are the Government aware of the fact that while prices of other commodities have fallen down, the price of firewood has increased in the City of Madras? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I have no idea about the increase in price of firewood. If the hon. Member would give me any particulars, I shall look into the matter.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“ Sir, the fact is that the price of firewood is very high, much more than what it was during the war period. Will the Government see that adequate supply is made to the City of Madras through private agencies, so that the price may come to its proper level? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Yes, Sir. I shall look into it.”

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B.T. scales of pay for Tamil and Sanskrit Pandits with Secondary Grade Training qualifications.

* 296 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether Tamil and Sanskrit Pandits with Secondary Grade Training qualifications are eligible for B.T. scales of pay if they handle the higher forms;

(b) whether Hindi Pandits possessing similar qualifications are eligible for B.T. scales of pay under similar circumstances; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education):—“(a) & (b) Yes, provided they have full work for not less than 17 hours per week.

“(c) Does not arise.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY:—“Sir, are the Government aware of the fact that Hindi Pandits who are Secondary Grade trained are again forced to undergo Pracharak training?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“Perhaps because they do not hold the Pracharak Diploma, they are required to undergo that training.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY:—“Is it not a fact that there is an order of the Director of Public Instruction to the effect that any training would do for a Pandit, and will Government see that Hindi Pandits are not forced to undergo a second training, but are allowed to teach classes according to the present regulations on a par with Tamil and Sanskrit Pandits?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“I would suggest to the hon. Member to give notice of a separate question.”

Jurisdiction of Divisional Inspectors of Schools in this State.

* 297 Q.—SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state the areas within the jurisdiction of each Divisional Inspector of Schools in this State?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education):—“The jurisdiction of the Divisional Inspector of Schools, Madurai, extends over the educational districts of Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore West, Tanjore East, Madurai, Ramnathapuram, Tirunelveli East, and Tirunelveli West. The Divisional Inspector, Coimbatore, is in charge of the educational districts of North Arcot, Salem, Tiruchirappalli (including Pudukkottai), Coimbatore, The Nilgiris, Central and South and North Malabar and South Kanara.”

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SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI:—“இந்த வேலையில் அமர்ந்திருப்பவர்களில் யாராவது ரிடையர் ஆனவரது பதவி காலம் நீடிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“Notice, Sir.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY:—“Is it correct that Madras comes in the jurisdiction of Madurai Division?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“Yes, Sir.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY:—“May I know the reasons why when the intervening districts belong to Coimbatore Division, Madras should come under Madurai, which is far in the South?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“Why; there are also Chingleput, South Arcot and Tirunelveli.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM:—“Will the Hon. the Minister enlighten the original purpose for which these posts of Divisional Inspectors were created.”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“The purpose behind the creation of these posts was to supervise the work of the District Educational Officers and others.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM:—“Will Government re-examine whether there is need for these intermediary Divisional Inspectors and whether these posts could not be abolished and more District Educational Officers appointed instead to cope with the opening of more elementary and secondary schools every year?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“Appointing more District Educational Officers is a different matter. Government have examined this question and they do consider it worthwhile and useful to have these Divisional Inspectors who can have more effective supervision over the work which is very necessary.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY:—“Is it a fact that they have no powers to inspect High Schools?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“I should like to have notice, Sir.”

Action taken on resolution from the Salavayalar Conference, Cuddalore taluk.

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

(a) whether the Government have received any resolution from the Salavayalar Conference, Cuddalore taluk, South Arcot district, which was held in 1949 or 1950, regarding the grant of house-sites for houseless washermen; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU :—“(a) & (b) No information is available regarding the receipt of any such resolution in 1949 as the concerned registers showing the receipt of papers have been destroyed due to efflux of time. No such resolution was received in 1950.”

SRI M. ETHIRAJULU :—“பெரும்பாலான சலைவத் தொழிலாளர் களுக்கு குடியிருப்பு வசதி கிடையாது என்பது தெரியும். அவர்கள் பொது மக்களுக்கு செய்யும் சேவையோ மிகவும் பொறுப்பு வாய்ந்தது. அப்படி அனுதினமும் உழைக்கும் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு வீடுகள் கட்டிக்கொள்ள இனிமேலாவது சர்க்கார் புறம்போக்கு நிலங்களை ஒதுக்கித்தர முன்வருவார்களா என்று கேட்கிறேன்.”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU :—“Sir, as regards cities, it is the primary duty of the Municipalities to provide for housing. If the hon. Member would induce the Salavayalars just to come a few furlongs outside Municipal limits, steps would be taken to acquire lands for their house sites.”

Improvements to the Mamandur tank in the North Arcot district.

* 299 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether there is any scheme or proposal to make the Mamandur tank in the North Arcot district more useful to the agriculturists of that area?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“The answer is in the affirmative.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“Sir, will arrangements be made to supply this tank with freshes from Cheyyar river?”

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“Sir, the scheme costs Rs. 50,000, for works or Rs. 64,760 inclusive of direct and indirect charges. The additional yield benefits to the tune of 33 tons of rice per annum and the cost per ton of additional yield works out to Rs. 1,962.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“May I know whether the proposed supply to this tank is to be from Cheyyar or from the Padapady dam from the Pañar freshes?”

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“No, Sir. The proposal is to shift the head sluice of the Rajakkal supply channel to the point just below the Cheyyar spring channel entry and excavating a separate channel from that point below the present head sluice and connecting it to the old channel.”

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Appointment of Inspector-General of Registration.

* 300 Q.—SRI ALEXANDER GNANAMUTTU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state with reference to the last appointment of the Inspector-General of Registration—

(a) whether it was the practice till now to appoint a senior District Registrar as the Inspector-General of Registration; and

(b) why it was not done so in this case?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“(a) No, Sir. The appointment to the post is made with reference to the provisions in rule 2 of the special rules for the Madras Registration Service.

“(b) Does not arise.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“For what period the present incumbent has been appointed Inspector-General?”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“For a period of two years.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“Was the Public Service Commission consulted under Article 220 of the Constitution?”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“No, Sir.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“Why was not the Service Commission consulted in the matter?”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“I just now explained that under rule 2 of the special rules, appointment to the post of Inspector-General of Registration is made by promotion from District Registrars or by recruitment by transfer from Deputy Collectors and Assistant Secretaries to Government. The appointment was made in accordance with recruitment by transfer from Assistant Secretaries to Government. Therefore the appointment was made without consultation with the Service Commission.”

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—“May I know when the regulation was issued excluding the post from the Commission's purview. Was it before the appointment or after the Commission brought the irregularity to the notice of the Government?”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“Notice, Sir.”

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—“Who was the Inspector-General from 1942-53?”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“Mr. Krishnamoorthi, I think.”

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—“Previously, it was a selection from District Registrars and others. In 1931-42, when Mr. Naidu was appointed, he belonged to the Deputy Collectors’

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Grade. The question is whether it was not from these Deputy Collectors, District Registrars and Under Secretaries to Government that these appointments were made, and whether the present appointment is according to those rules? "

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

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" May I know whether the Government appoint any person whom they like and is that the best person in the opinion of the Government for the post? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Government take into consideration several factors before they make the appointment."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

List of Government officers in all departments of the State under suspension.

29 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to lay on the table of the House a list of Government officers in all departments of the State who are under suspension pending enquiry into the charges against them, showing the dates from which they have been under suspension and the reasons for delay, if any, in the disposal of each case?

A.—A list ^a is placed on the table of the House.

Expenditure for the development of rural water-supplies.

30 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement showing—

(a) the amount of money expended year by year for the development of rural water-supplies from 1953-54 up-to-date;

(b) the nature of improvements done to rural water-supplies;

(c) the number of new wells sunk, the number of old wells improved, the number of wells in which fresh water was struck, the number of wells in which water was not struck and the number of wells actually put in use and that are now in use from 1952 onwards;

(d) the number of wells sunk or dug in private properties; and

(e) the technical and administrative authorities who are responsible for the expenditure of money on the improvement of rural water-supplies?

A.—(a) to (e) A statement ^b is placed on the table of the House.

^a Printed as Appendix II on pages 51-72 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix III on page 73 infra.

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Collection of revenue under different heads from each district in the State.

31 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement showing the amount of revenue under different heads received each year from 1949-50 to 1954-55 from each district in the State?

A.—Separate figures of revenue collected in each district are not available with the Government. The Accountant-General furnishes the accounts figures to the Government only by each head of account for all the districts together.

Compilation of districtwar figures of revenue for the years 1949-50 to 1954-55 cannot be done without employing a special staff in the Accountant-General's office to be paid for by this Government and even after such compilation, it is not possible to say that the districtwar figures will be correct, because the transactions of the Forest and Public Works and the transactions carried out in the State headquarters and in the Reserve Bank cannot be so allocated among the districts. Moreover, some of the transactions recorded in the treasury accounts of a particular district may relate to other districts.

Non-availability of good calves of Ongole and Nellore breed for production of vaccine lymph in the King Institute, Guindy.

32 Q.—SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that after the separation of the Andhra State, good calves of Ongole and Nellore breed are not available for obtaining vaccine-serum in the King Institute, Guindy;

(b) how many calves were used for the above purpose therein during the year 1953-54;

(c) what was the total quantity of vaccine-serum obtained during the year 1953-54;

(d) for how long the vaccine-serum could normally be preserved without deterioration or loss of efficacy; and

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement showing districtwar the quantity and value of serum supplied to Government hospitals, municipalities and local boards during the year 1953-54?

A.—(a) Ongole and Nellore breed calves are unsuitable, as they are too big for the mechanical devices used during the vaccination of calves. So they were never used so far.

(b) The number of cow-calves used for the production of vaccine lymph during the year 1953-54 was 1,208.

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- (c) The total quantity of vaccine lymph manufactured during the year 1953-54 was 6,313,860 doses.
- (d) About two years if kept in cold storage at 10° C.
- (e) A statement* showing the districtwar supplies during the calendar year 1953 and 1954 is placed on the table of the House.

List of Municipal Electrical Undertakings acquired by Government.

33 Q.—SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to lay on the table of the House—

(i) a list of the Municipal Electrical Undertakings acquired by the Government under the Madras Act XLIII of 1949;

(ii) the total number of service connections (domestic, agricultural and industrial) in each undertaking at the time of acquisition;

(iii) total number of such service connections granted subsequent to the acquisition till 1954 year-war;

(iv) the total expenditure incurred by each undertaking under 'Non-technical establishment' each year during the three years before the acquisition;

(v) the total expenditure incurred in such units under 'Non-technical establishment' for each year after the acquisition till 1954;

(vi) the net profit or loss incurred by each undertaking each year during the three years before the acquisition; and

(vii) the net profit or loss incurred in each such units from the year of the acquisition till the end of 1954?

A.—(i) List of Municipal Electrical Undertakings acquired by Government under the Madras Act XLIII of 1949—

Madras System.

1 Kancheepuram.

2 Tiruvallur.

Mettur System.

Tiruvannamalai.

Pykara System.

1 Coonoor.

6 Palni.

2 Dharapuram.

7 Periyakulam.

3 Dindigul.

8 Tiruppur.

4 Kodaikanal.

9 Udumalpet.

5 Ootacamund.

Papanasam System.

1 Sivakasi.

2 Virudhunagar.

* Printed as Appendix IV on page 74 infra.

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- (ii) Total number of domestic, agricultural and industrial service connections in each undertaking at the time of acquisition was as follows:—

Serial number and name of undertaking.		Number of domestic connections.	Number of agricultural connections	Number of industrial connections.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Kancheepuram	..	3,276	59	99
2 Tiruvallur	..	580	51	15
3 Tiruvannamalai	..	982	25	36
4 Coonoor	..	1,347	..	36
5 Dharapuram	..	968	16	22
6 Dindigul	..	2,201	7	87
7 Kodaikanal	..	660	..	8
8 Ootacamund	..	2,425	2	..
9 Palni	..	978	8	31
10 Periyakulam	..	1,013	13	18
11 Tiruppur	..	2,076	42	109
12 Udumalpet	..	799	26	3
13 Sivakasi	..	1,312	18	27
14 Virudhunagar	..	2,711	15	71

- (iii) The following statement shows the total number of service connections granted yearwar subsequent to the acquisition till 1954:—

Serial number, name of undertaking and period.		Number of domestic connections.	Number of agricultural connections.	Number of industrial connections.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Kancheepuram	..	1951-52 1952-53 1953-54 4/54-12/54	253 169 63 212	12 11 1 3
2 Tiruvallur	..	1951-52 1952-53 1953-54 4/54-12/54	69 38 28 69	16 6 5 9
3 Tiruvannamalai	..	1951 1952 1953 1954	55 75 7 93	.. 1
4 Coonoor	..	1951 1952 1953 1954	55 60 20 49	 1
5 Dharapuram	..	1951 1952 1953 1954	59 68 41 86	1 .. 6 1
6 Dindigul	..	1951 1952 1953 1954	240 225 112 202	2 3
7 Kodaikanal	..	1951 1952 1953 1954	19 45 29 38	

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Serial number, name of undertaking and period.		Number of domestic connections.	Number of agricultural connections.	Number of industrial connections.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
8 Ootacamund ..	1951	73	2	4
	1952	145	..	2
	1953	45	51	2
	1954	114	..	4
9 Palni ..	1951	61	..	..
	1952	75	..	..
	1953	22	..	2
	1954	61	..	..
10 Periyakulam ..	1951	..	..	..
	1952	74	3	1
	1953	29	1	1
	1954	253	..	..
11 Tiruppur ..	1951	50	1	4
	1952	108	2	3
	1953	60	3	1
	1954	116	..	4
12 Udumalpet ..	1951	106	..	3
	1952	93	3	1
	1953	50	2	1
	1954	70	..	2
13 Sivakasi ..	1951-52	59	..	1
	1952-53	149	1	1
	1953-54	47	..	1
	4/54-12/54	128	..	4
14 Virudhunagar ..	1951-52	357	5	4
	1952-53	252	1	2
	1953-54	183	..	9
	4/54-12/54	252	1	1

(iv) Total expenditure incurred by each undertaking under 'Non-technical establishment' each year during the three years before acquisition is indicated below :—

Serial number and name of undertaking.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1 Kancheepuram ..	2,557	2,405	3,376
2 Tiruvallur ..	3,181	3,103	3,341
3 Tiruvannamalai ..	2,446	2,725	3,232
4 Coonoor ..	6,392	5,742	6,912
5 Dharapuram ..	1,639	2,728	2,942
6 Dindigul ..	6,321	6,580	7,173
7 Kodaikanal ..	1,058	1,021	1,026
8 Ootacamund ..	9,034	10,312	12,475
9 Palni ..	2,920	3,347	4,104
10 Periyakulam ..	3,228	3,448	3,557
11 Tiruppur ..	5,310	6,280	7,041
12 Udumalpet ..	3,383	4,208	5,179
13 Sivakasi ..	4,132	5,326	4,956
14 Virudhunagar ..	8,983	9,794	11,110

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(v) Total expenditure incurred in each undertaking under 'Non-technical establishment' for each year after acquisition till 1954 :—

Serial number and name of undertaking.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	4/54-12/54.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1 Kancheepuram ..	16,343	24,349	*	*
2 Tiruvallur ..	4,571	6,492	*	*
3 Tiruvannamalai ..	5,851	8,752	*	*
4 Coonoor ..	7,078	10,273	11,853	6,957
5 Dharapuram ..	4,183	4,859	8,087	4,833
6 Dindigul ..	11,233	12,810	17,047	9,846
7 Kodaikanal ..	3,847	4,980	7,123	7,146
8 Ootacamund ..	12,829	15,933	19,744	12,861
9 Palni ..	5,089	6,488	8,529	6,705
10 Periyakulam ..	3,533	6,633	9,382	5,274
11 Tiruppur ..	9,179	13,648	15,747	8,811
12 Udumalpet ..	5,360	6,836	7,024	3,924
13 Sivakasi ..	3,049	8,918	9,389	*
14 Virudhunagar ..	11,400	14,976	15,311	*

* Accounts have been integrated with the system accounts and no separate figures are therefore available.

(vi) Net profit or loss incurred by each undertaking each year during the three years before acquisition—

Serial number and name of undertaking.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1 Kancheepuram ..	36,842	10,319	— 4,610
2 Tiruvallur ..	1,255	569	2,816
3 Tiruvannamalai ..	10,978	11,448	2,217
4 Coonoor ..	— 11,162	— 6,406	— 22,782
5 Dharapuram ..	1,133	8,578	7,293
6 Dindigul ..	31,837	31,623	— 96,482
7 Kodaikanal ..	19,526	— 2,649	— 31,258
8 Ootacamund ..	24,672	9,400	391
9 Palni ..	20,577	15,827	— 4,493
10 Periyakulam ..	8,372	3,099	586
11 Tiruppur ..	— 1,258	— 10,571	— 5,331
12 Udumalpet ..	6,730	372	— 372
13 Sivakasi ..	1,866	— 1,871	21
14 Virudhunagar ..	390	26,167	29,571

(vii) Net profit or loss incurred in each undertaking from the year of the acquisition till the end of 1954—

Serial number and name of undertaking.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	4/54 to 12-54.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1 Kancheepuram ..	45,424	35,893	*	*
2 Tiruvallur ..	17,573	19,424	*	*
3 Tiruvannamalai ..	49,193	63,497	*	*
4 Coonoor ..	78,235	54,995	55,065	54,924
5 Dharapuram ..	— 294	688	22,361	11,383
6 Dindigul ..	58,467	58,759	1,83,200	1,59,319
7 Kodaikanal ..	4,468	— 2,059	9,941	7,187
8 Ootacamund ..	79,110	99,566	68,331	95,556
9 Palni ..	28,609	25,136	46,864	45,255
10 Periyakulam ..	— 73	2,836	28,859	22,468
11 Tiruppur ..	45,110	95,568	1,41,394	1,51,630
12 Udumalpet ..	9,823	14,006	37,477	36,102
13 Sivakasi ..	17,273	40,311	53,383	*
14 Virudhunagar ..	1,00,024	1,13,257	1,44,970	*

* Separate figures not available as accounts have been integrated with the System accounts.

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

III.—FELICITATIONS TO THE HON. MEMBER SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI ON HIS APPOINTMENT AS VICE-CHANCELLOR OF THE ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY.

4-40
p.m.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, the other day it was my rare privilege to offer you my felicitations and the felicitations of this House on your temporary appointment as Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University. Sir, now I have great pleasure in offering to a senior colleague of ours in this House who is sitting on the opposite side our felicitations on his appointment as the Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University. There can be no two opinions, Sir, about the qualifications that this eminent Member of this House possesses and we have no doubt that in addition to his onerous duties as a Member of this House, he will be making a very great contribution to this great University. I would request you, Sir, to convey on behalf of this House our sincere felicitations to Sri T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai on his appointment as Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University.”

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, may I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Hon. the Leader of the House. It has been my privilege to have known Sri T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai for many years and I think few would possess the qualifications that he has had. He was a distinguished lawyer. He was associated with the civic life of Tiruchirappalli for many years. Then he became a member and later President of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board and then a Member and President of the Public Service Commission and later still a Member of this Council and in those capacities he has already shown his interest. I think it is very rare to find a Vice-Chancellor, who combines in himself all these qualifications, religious qualifications, public service qualifications and political qualifications and I must confess I am staggered over his qualifications. (Cheers.) I have no doubt that in the sacred place of Chidambaram he is the fittest person to adorn. I have had the privilege of knowing him as a Member of the Syndicate and I know the great interest he is evincing in the University affairs and the knowledge that he possesses of Universities. I am sure he will not be wanting in giving a clear and very convincing lead in all matters pertaining to University education. At the present stage I feel that we, Vice-Chancellors, are rather at a low ebb of popularity and there are many criticisms that are made against us. Still it is good for me to know that there is a valuable colleague, not far away, to whom I can look for assistance. Even from that selfish point of view, I congratulate him on having accepted the appointment and I am aware that the House is exceedingly glad about his appointment as the Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University.”

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, may I associate myself with the views expressed here and congratulate Sri T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai on his appointment as Vice-Chancellor of

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[Dr. V. K. John]

the Annamalai University and wish him the best of success. If the authorities could look forward to the appointment of a person as a Vice-Chancellor, I suggest that they can look to this House and particularly to the Opposition.” (Laughter.)

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I associate myself gladly and enthusiastically in the congratulations that have been offered to Sri T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai. I am not qualified to speak about his academic qualifications and above all about his religious qualifications. This House is not the place where we can discuss about religious qualifications, but one thing that struck me was that Sri T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai is a gentleman with the courage of his convictions. The other day he spoke out his mind when he said that Hindi should not be compulsorily introduced or rather imposed upon the people of Tamil Nad and other places in defiance of the unanimous wishes of the people. Therefore, it is gratifying that a gentleman with the courage of his convictions is the head of a University in Tamil Nad. I offer him my hearty congratulations.”

SRI M. ETHIRAJULU :—“ இந்தச் சபையில் நமது மத்தியில் இருக்கக்கூடிய ஸ்ரீ டி. எம். நாராயணசுவாமிப் பிள்ளை அவர்கள் தென் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவிலிருக்கும் அண்ணாமலைப் பல்கலைக் கழகத்தின் உப அதிபதிகராக நியமிக்கப்பட்ட பிறகு, இந்த ஜில்லாவில், பெருவாரியாக வாழும் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களின் குறைகளை அறிந்து இந்த வருஷத்தில் சென்ற வருஷத்தை விட அவர்களுக்கு கல்லூரியில் அபரிமிதமாக இடம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்ற செய்தியை மக்கள் வாயிலாக அறிந்து மகிழ்ச்சி அடைகிறேன். இந்தச் சபையிலிருந்து திறம்பட பணியாற்றி பவர்களை உப அதிபதிகர்களாக பொறுக்கி எடுத்திருப்பது இந்த மாகாணத்துக்கே ஒரு பெருமை தருகிறது. அவர்கள் இன்னும் இதைவிட உயர்ந்த பதவிக்குச் சென்று பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினர்களுக்கு மேலும் மேலும் சலுகைகள் கிடைக்கும்படி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய ஆழ்ந்த மகிழ்ச்சியைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—“ மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, எனது நண்பர் திருவாளர் டி. எம். நாராயணசுவாமிப் பிள்ளையை அண்ணாமலை பல்கலைக் கழகத் துணை வேந்தராக அமர்த்துவதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்த மக்களுக்கெல்லாம் எனது நன்றியறிதலைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அடியேன், தமிழ் மொழி ஆட்சி மொழியாக வேண்டுமென்று சட்டம் கொண்டுவந்த பொழுது அவர் என் பக்கத்திலிருந்து என்னை ஆதரித்தார். அதை நான் குறிப்பிடாவிட்டால் நன்றி மறந்தவனாவேன். அவர் நிகழ்த்திய பேச்சிலே கல்லூரிகளில் பாடங்களை தமிழிலேயே புகுத்துவதற்கு ஆவன செய்வதாக தெரிவித்திருக்கிறார். அவர் பல துறைகளிலும் அலுவல் ஆற்றியவர். எந்த வேலையையும் எப்படி முடிக்கவேண்டுமென்று நிதானத்துடன் ஆராய்ந்து அதை நன்றாகச் செய்து முடிப்பார். மேலும் அவருக்கு நல்ல வன்மையையும் தேக ஆரோக்கியத்தையும் கொடுக்குமாறு கடவுளைப் பிரார்த்தித்துக்கொண்டு நான் அமர்கிறேன்.”

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I shall be failing in my duty if I do not express the feelings of joy in me in this respect. Sri T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai comes from

[Sri G. Krishnamoorthi] [2nd August 1955]

my district of Tiruchirappalli and it is indeed a great pride for Tiruchirappallians that he should have accepted this job. Another feature that adds to my joy is that he comes to the field of education in which I have been doing my own little part. Men of experience are wanted in the field of education to shape the future citizens and the Vice-Chancellors of Universities can play a very leading part. Sri T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai is an experienced gentleman as I have known him from my infancy and I am sure that he will have the energy, strength, wisdom and enthusiasm to bear this tremendous task and that he will surely lead us all from progress to progress in the field of education. I pray to God that he be blessed with good health, and long life to serve the cause of education and educationists."

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p.m.

* SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR :—" Sir, I believe I am too small a man to congratulate a great man like Sri Narayanaswami Pillai. I have got a special claim to congratulate him because he has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of a University with which I am connected from its very inception. I believe that he is the fittest person to occupy that position. Not only that. It has been said in this House that he is a very religious person. He is a religious man no doubt. He is religious in this respect. He is true to his conscience. Nothing is more valuable to one than to be true to his own conscience. Nobody has said or shown that he was partial to anybody or partial to any subject. He was impartial in all matters. I know him for a long time. I congratulate him on his appointment as the Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University. He is the fittest person for that post. There is one matter which I wish to impress upon him. That is, he should bestow his attention on industrial education. Agriculture has taken a prominent part in the curriculum of this University. Fine arts find a place in the curriculum. The University has appointed an Academic Council for the propagation of arts and other things. Sri Narayanaswami Pillai should not be satisfied with these. He must take up the question of putting atomic energy to peace time useful purposes. This University is taking a prominent part in including in the curriculum the study of useful peace time purposes to which atomic energy can be put. Sir, if Universities are not going to take up this question, who else can take it up? Therefore, it is my humble request to him that, instead of proceeding in the beaten track, he will just make a departure and open up new avenues in that University and earn everlasting fame and reputation as the leading Vice-Chancellor of a Tamilian University.

" With these words, Sir, I again congratulate Sri Narayanaswami Pillai on his appointment as Vice-Chancellor of a premier University."

* SRI V. BASHYAM AYYANGAR :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, as one who has known Mr. Narayanaswami Pillai for more than the last twelve years, I feel it my duty to join in the congratulations

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which have been offered him. As pointed out by hon. Members, he is eminently qualified to hold the post of the Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University on account of his experience in many departments of administration. I moved with him closely when he was the Chairman of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board, and I know that he is a man with great sympathy, great ability, and great capacity. Above all he has got a sense of values and judgment on all questions. I think he is specially qualified to hold the position of Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University on account of his scholarship and on account of his great administrative experience. I have no doubt that during his term of office he would raise the prestige and the position of the University to a higher state than it has been occupying hitherto. I wish to join others in heartily congratulating him on his well-deserved appointment."

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAI :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, very big men have spoken about Sri Narayanaswami Pillai and have been praising him. They know much more about him because of their personal attachment to him and personal regard for him. But I cannot claim that privilege because I know him only for some months past. Even though my acquaintance with him is only for a short period, he has impressed me very greatly. I am positively sure that he will make himself an ideal Vice-Chancellor because he will make his students become what he is. I am not exaggerating here. My impression is that he is the very embodiment of all that is good in Hindu culture. I have no need to exaggerate because I expect nothing from anybody in this world. He is the embodiment of all that is good in Hindu culture, which is a very grand culture. It is a very great and tolerant culture, and is one of the best in the world. Sri Narayanaswami Pillai is a great lover, rather he is the great son of Tamil language. He is very much interested in its progress. At the same time I am so very happy to say that he is not a Tamil purist. I am always afraid that if there is any danger to Tamil language, it is not from non-Tamilians, but the danger will be only from those Tamils who, in the name of helping Tamil, are not practically helping Tamil. Purists can never help any language in the world. Take for example the beautiful English language in which we can express our ideas in any way we like. That language is great to-day because of the great tolerance which the English people have shown to other languages of the world. They adopted all words possible. Whichever words they could correctly pronounce, they adopted. Even those words which they could not correctly pronounce, they adopted as their own words. I think there is lot of scope in Tamil language to adopt words like the English language. Therefore, a man like him, who is the Vice-Chancellor of a University, should take into his head the idea of trying to save the Tamil language from the hands of the purists, because, the Annamalai University is a very big University whose chief object is to help the Tamil language. My one request to Sri Narayanaswami Pillai will be that he should devote his energy, attention and affection in this direction to save

[Sri A. M. Allapichai] [2nd August 1955]

the Tamil language from the purists and make it a very big language—as big as the English language. Our literature is as big as the English literature. Our works compare very favourably with the best works in the world. But we must go higher and higher. I think Tamil language in the Annamalai University is safe in the hands of our friend here who is not a purist, but is a great lover, a great friend and a great champion of the Tamil language."

5 P.M. * SRI MAHOMED USMAN :—" Sir, on this occasion I do not want to give my silent vote. I know Sri Narayanaswami Pillai for the last 30 years or so. When I was a Member of the Executive Council sitting on the Treasury Bench, I know Sri Narayanaswami Pillai used to take a very active part in the debates and was a very useful member. As a non-official Member, he was always very reasonable. He is a gentleman. He would never abuse anybody. However angry he might be, he would never use a harsh word against anybody. I know he made a very great contribution to the debates that took place in those days. If my memory is not wrong, I think I was responsible for getting him nominated to the University of Madras to represent the Tamil language. Whatever that may be, I have a great admiration for him because whatever post he took up, he was an ornament. I think that the Annamalai University should be congratulated on having made him the Vice-Chancellor. I take this opportunity of wishing him every good luck."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I have the greatest and most sincere pleasure in associating myself with the large number of speeches made this evening to felicitate my great friend, Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. I do not remember when exactly I first met him but our association has been a very longstanding one and recently, during the last four or five years, we have been thrown in together in this Council and in the councils of the Madras and Annamalai Universities. Mr. Narayanaswami Pillai has got an excellent character. He is a man of great integrity and he made a reputation for himself in every post he occupied in the past so that when he took up this job of Vice-Chancellor, it was a matter of great satisfaction to all his friends. We, who know him, sincerely appreciate the good work he has done and I am sure the conferment of this honour on him is a creditable act on the part of the Annamalai University itself. I still remember the year 1942 in which he made one of the finest speeches I have ever heard while we were felicitating a great man on his first appointment as Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University. I am referring to the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition, Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar. I did not know him well in those days but he made such a fine speech on that occasion that one of the gentlemen who heard him asked me who he was. He has made a name for himself and I am sure the Annamalai University will progress well under his fostering care and guidance. It has just finished twenty-five years of its very useful

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existence. Mr. Narayanaswami Pillai has the great advantage of having served the Madras University under a very great Vice-Chancellor and I am sure this experience of his will help him greatly in the discharge of his duties in his new assignment."

* SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, believe me, this resolution has sprung a surprise upon me. I never expected that the Members of this House—the Hon. the Leader of the House, the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition and other Members—would conspire to shower these praises upon this poor man. When the Chancellor did me the honour of inviting me to occupy this post, it was not without hesitation that I decided to accept it. On the one side, there was the desire in me to serve; the Vice-Chancellor's post throws open to one who wants to serve, unrivalled opportunities of service. No doubt, as one who occupied certain posts in Government Service, I have served the people and I have always considered myself as a servant of the people. But the opportunity for service in the real sense of the word was not as great as the one which the position of Vice-Chancellor offers to me. It affords a priceless opportunity to do at least a little bit of service by way of training young men, especially at a time like this, when there are many conflicting ideals held out before them and when it is necessary that we must produce properly trained young men with broad vision, patriotism and ideals of service in our new India. Otherwise our Constitution and our institutions cannot serve the purposes for which they are intended. Thus, on the one side I was attracted by the opportunity which presented itself to me and on the other, I was not unaware of my own limitations and my own shortcomings. May be, friends here, the Hon. the Leader of the House, the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition and several other esteemed friends for whom I have the greatest respect, feel that my experience in the posts which I have held in the past, may be of use to me. But I thought that this post required some other qualities, some more virtues, which I felt I did not possess. Nevertheless, I reminded myself of the motto of the University 'With courage and faith' and after some hesitation accepted the offer of the Chancellor with courage and faith. I was fully alive to the difficulties the acceptance of the job might present. I was aware that it was not a bed of roses. But the only consideration which weighed with me was the immense kindness I have been enjoying all along on all sides in the course of my long career. I do not know, Sir, whether anybody else could have enjoyed the same privilege. As a member of the Taluk Board, as a member of the District Board, Municipality and of this Council, I have enjoyed this. Providence has been so kind to me, to provide a large circle of friends who have identified their interests with mine, who have sacrificed their interests to help me in pushing forward and I am confident that this Unseen Power will continue to help me. I have got proof of this when I see friends who shower praises on me. I know I do not deserve them but they will be a source of encouragement in the arduous task I have taken up.

28 FELICITATIONS TO THE HON. MEMBER SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY
PILLAI ON HIS APPOINTMENT AS VICE-CHANCELLOR OF THE
ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY

[Sri T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai] [2nd August 1955]

"Sir, my special thanks are due to you because you were my immediate predecessor and the light which has been lit by you will guide me in the discharge of my duties. And as you said, Sir, I rely very much upon the support and guidance and the lead which the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition will give me as Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University here. I value the special training I have had under him. Then, I should acknowledge with gratitude the honour Mr. Usman did me in 1942 by nominating me to the Board of Studies as a representative of the Tamil Language. I continue to this day as the Chairman of the Board of Studies in Tamil in spite of my lack of knowledge of Tamil, in the correct sense of the term. I shall really benefit by what my distinguished predecessors in this office have done. I am particularly grateful to the Hon. the Leader of the House and other hon. Members for the blessings they have showered upon me.

"Let me say this in conclusion. If at the end of my term of office my friends will have a good word to say about me, nothing will please me more than that. Thank you, Sir."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"I will have the proceedings communicated to the hon. Member."

IV.—ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE HON. CHAIRMAN.

(1) PANEL OF VICE-CHAIRMEN.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"I have to announce to the House that under rule 14 of the Madras Council Rules, I have nominated the following four Members of the Council to be the panel of Vice-Chairmen for the eighth session of the Legislative Council under the Constitution.

- (1) Dr. V. K. John.
- (2) Sri P. P. Ummer Koya.
- (3) Sri S. Narsapaya.
- (4) Mrs. Mary C. Clubwala Jadhav."

(2) BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"I have to report to the House that a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee was held at 3-30 p.m. to-day. It was decided to have the discussion on the Governor's Address for four days, viz., 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th August and meet from 4 to 6-30 p.m. on 2nd and 3rd August and from 3 to 6 p.m. on 4th and 5th August. The discussion on the Demands for Grants for excess expenditure and other official business of which notice has been received or might be received is to be taken up on the 6th afternoon, non-official business on the 8th and the consideration of the Appropriation Bill on the 9th. The Council is to meet again from 22nd to 27th August, 1955."

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V.—STATEMENT OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR EXCESS
EXPENDITURE IN 1950-51.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—"Sir, in the 5-10 p.m. unavoidable absence of the Hon. the Finance Minister, who is at present engaged in the other House I present the statement of Demands for grants for excess expenditure in 1950-51. The appropriations originally provided for in the Budget Estimates can never be expected to tally entirely with the actuals, and excesses under some grants are inevitable. The explanatory note appended to the statement gives the reasons for the excesses in each case. The Public Accounts Committee at its meetings held in November and December 1954 examined the reasons for the excesses and recommended that demands for grants to cover the excess expenditure over the final sanctioned appropriation under each grant might be presented to the Legislative Assembly. The recommendation of the Committee for the presentation of demands for grants for excess expenditure in 1950-51 was made only towards the close of the calendar year 1954 and action for moving the demands for excess grants could not be taken till now, owing to pressure of other legislative business."

VI.—DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS^a.

SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move—

'That an humble address be presented to the Governor that the Members of the Madras Legislative Council thank him for the Address delivered to the Members of the Legislature on the 1st August 1955.'

"It is gratifying to find, Sir, that the Government have done something substantial for the welfare of the people in this State, particularly in the field of irrigation and we are glad that the Governor's address reveals the anxiety of the Government to speed up the progress of our march towards a socialistic pattern of society. In this context, we should hail the assurance given by the Governor that the schemes formulated by the Government for inclusion in the Second Five-Year Plan will be finalised only after Hon. Members of this House have had an opportunity of discussing them. This is certainly in keeping with the democratic principles and traditions and we should be grateful for this gesture of goodwill on the part of the Government. Let us hope that, with the launching of these new schemes under the Second Plan, our State will usher in a new era—an era of developmental activities calculated to bring prosperity and happiness to the people of this State.

"Sir, even though I do not intend to expatiate on the several policies and programmes outlined in the Governor's Address, I would like to touch upon a few matters which are relevant to the

[Srimathi Jothi Vencatachellum] [2nd August 1955]

many important problems confronting our country. The first and the foremost problem is the one concerning 'land'. We should, of course, welcome the proposed legislation to forbid the eviction of tenants and to restore their tenancies to the persons evicted in the recent past. But what I would say is that it does not take us far enough to solve this vital and burning problem of the day. We will have to take much bolder steps and find a lasting solution for this grave problem. It is our expressed goal that land should go to the tiller. And, we shall not have reached this goal until we make our peasants the actual owners of the lands they cultivate. I am of course aware of certain limitations in this respect, particularly of the constitutional difficulties; but I only wish to indicate that, on this score, we should not postpone for long the assured comprehensive land reforms.

"There is an important omission in the Governor's Address in that there is no reference to the problem of 'Unemployment'. Sir, the sphere of this problem has assumed great dimensions in the recent past and it is causing great concern in our minds. It is no doubt true that the Central Government have a greater responsibility to solve this All-India problem but so far as this State is concerned it is very necessary that the State Government does something about it and that very urgently. Unemployment is very acute among the educated classes. Thousands of our boys and girls come out of schools and colleges every year and the limited number of clerical jobs in Government offices and elsewhere can accommodate only a fraction of them. We should in all earnestness strive to establish new industries all over the country and settle these young men and women in the numerous jobs which such industries can offer. We should also open more schools and colleges and absorb into them some of our educated young men. The Government should also take full advantage of the 'Unemployment Insurance Scheme' which is reported to be under the consideration of the Government of India and see that the scheme benefits, in a large measure, the majority of the unemployed persons in the State.

"Sir, on the side of irrigation, no doubt the Government have done much. We have been given a good account of the several major irrigation projects under execution and which are proposed to be executed in the near future. Nevertheless, there is still a hiatus in this field and I think that the leeway in irrigation development should be made up by a number of minor irrigation works. The Government will do well to undertake such minor irrigation works in those places where cultivation is dependent on the vagaries of monsoons.

"In the field of education, Sir, much remains to be done yet. This is especially so with regard to professional education. There is still a dearth of professional colleges such as Medical and Engineering colleges. We are in urgent need of more doctors and Engineers to cope with the increased demand for them. Doctors are needed for medical aid in rural areas and Engineers are in great demand for our projects. The need to open more medical and

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engineering colleges cannot therefore be over-emphasised. The Government have had under consideration proposals to open two new medical colleges, one in Coimbatore and another in Tanjore or Tiruchirappalli. Sir, it is needless for me to emphasise here the disappointment and frustration caused to so many of our brilliant boys and girls on account of their failure to secure admission into our professional colleges. It is no doubt true that the new colleges to be started require enormous money and they have to conform to certain standards. We have often been told that the required equipment for these teaching institutions are very difficult to procure and that there is dearth of teaching personnel. Sir, considering the hardship caused to so many of our young boys and girls and considering the urgent necessity for producing more doctors and engineers, the Government should not fight shy to go ahead surmounting all these difficulties and see that more professional institutions are established before the next academic year and thus enable so many of our youngsters to realise their aspirations in life to become doctors or engineers.

"As regards the development of the co-operative movement, we note with pleasure the recommendations of the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee and hope that Government will take immediate steps to implement them in full. In this connection, I would like to suggest that the Government should start without further loss of time a few co-operative farming societies in the State so that the agriculturists can reap the full benefits of their endeavours.

"Lastly, Sir, I should refer to the steps taken by Government to ameliorate the socio-economic conditions of the Harijans. Even though the measures taken so far are not adequate and, in certain respects, they even fall short of the minimum requirements, yet, they are designed to improve the lot of the Harijans. The Housing Schemes for Harijans which is said to be under the consideration of Government is certainly a right step in the right direction and I hope that the Government will put the scheme into operation with the least possible delay. The Harijans should avail themselves of the facilities and concessions afforded to them by Government instead of indulging in any hasty action against Government. The Government should extend the Harijan Housing Scheme sanctioned in the Madurai district to the other districts of the State, lease out the waste and poramboke lands to Harijans and provide them all facilities for cultivation.

"I commend the motion for the unanimous acceptance of the House."

* SRI P. P. UMMER KOYA :—"Mr. Chairman, I second the motion. We are meeting at a time when there is more goodwill and cordiality in the international sphere owing to the great and ceaseless efforts of our Prime Minister. He has been able to turn world opinion against the Armament Race and Atomic War; he has greatly influenced negotiations and discussions between great powers. To-day we see with pride and joy the picture of many nations declaring their faith in the principles of co-existence; they

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look to him for leadership and guidance. Let us take this opportunity to pledge our wholehearted support to our great Prime Minister in his endeavours for establishing international peace. Let us pray for his long life and continued leadership; not only this country, but the whole world needs his leadership and statesmanship. I am very glad that His Excellency has made mention about the heroic attempts of our Prime Minister for the establishment of peace.

"Now, in our country we have taken a very great decision, that is to say, we have made the establishment of a socialistic pattern of society our objective. That decision affects the lives and destinies of 360 millions and for establishing the socialistic pattern of society we have to implement ambitious plans; we have to bring in land reforms; we have to solve agrarian problems; we have to increase industrial and agricultural output; we have to develop our villages and create more comforts and amenities to the teeming millions; above all, we have to instil in the minds of our people hope and enthusiasm. Gandhiji once said that he wished to wipe the tears from every one's eyes. Accordingly we are to-day trying to serve the people and bring them comfort and security. Our socialistic pattern is not our Utopia. It is going to be an undisputed reality. And we are going to achieve this through peaceful means with the help and co-operation of the people and not by violent means as has been done in other countries.

"His Excellency has made mention in his speech about the developmental schemes that are being worked in this State—about some programmes that are being carried on and some schemes that are going to be initiated in future. Now, as far as our State is concerned, today we are passing through a time when we are more confident of the future, because we have passed through several years of distress and difficulty, but now we are confident that we can surmount those difficulties and above all pave the way for establishing a state of security. That is why this Government is concentrating on developmental schemes. It is also good that nature has been kind to us and seasonal rains have relieved us of famine and drought conditions. The efforts and hard toil of our people have produced more foodgrains and there is more incentive for the people to turn their efforts to nation-building activities, such as Community Projects, National Extension Service and Five-Year Plan works. In our State, the Five-Year Plan has been working steadily and it has registered very good results. In the field of nation-building activities we are not behind any other State in India and in some aspects we lead the rest of India, such as electricity and the rest. In the matter of electricity, our development has been great and in the matter of rural electrification our State leads the rest of India. We have the largest number of villages enjoying the benefits of electricity. As for Community Projects and Development Blocks, we have been doing great things and our people have been enjoying the results. The National Extension Scheme has been further extended. It is envisaged in the Five-Year Plan to cover one-fourth of the population by development

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schemes by the end of March 1956. But as has been stated in His Excellency's address, it is already accomplished in our State. In the matter of industry also our Government have taken steps to establish newer and better industries. We have some very heavy industries already and our Government is planning to start more heavy industries. So also in the matter of cottage and minor industries, our Government is doing everything possible.

"Therefore, Sir, we can take pride that our Government is doing its best in industrializing the State and thus is paving the way for solving the unemployment problem. In the matter of irrigation also our big schemes are nearing completion and newer schemes are being taken up. Therefore, the agricultural problem and the irrigation problem will be solved within a few years and thus we can step up agricultural production to a great extent.

"Sir, in this session we are going to discuss a legislative measure empowering the Government to acquire the private forests in Malabar and South Kanara, and it is a welcome measure. For the development and conservation of forest wealth, nationalization is the only way. There has been unrestricted cutting of trees for years and the process of deforestation has been going on. Unless and until this is checked, the forest wealth cannot be preserved. Therefore, the Government's decision to acquire the private forests in Malabar and South Kanara is a welcome measure.

"Then, Sir, another important matter about which I want to say a few words is the linguistic problem. It is very unfortunate that ill-feelings are aroused in the name of language. There has been a demand for the reorganization of States on the basis of language and a High Power Commission has been appointed by the Government of India to go into the matter. They have gone into the matter. We have made our claims and representations before them and we are awaiting their verdict. At this time, we must not do anything to prejudice or influence the decision of the Commission. Let us not do anything to jeopardise the interests of any region or area simply because it is going to be part of another State. We must not do anything that will affect the interests of any area simply because the people of that area speak a different language. I understand that in one particular area the voters' list, which has been printed for years in the regional language, is now being printed in a different language. I do not know what was the motive that made the Government to do it and I am not able to understand that."

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—"Does the hon. Member refer to the voters' list concerning Gudalur taluk?"

* SRI P. P. UMMER KOYA :—"Yes, Sir, I refer to the voters' list relating to the Gudalur taluk in the district of Nilgiris. There, formerly, the voters' list was being printed in Malayalam because the majority of the population are Malayalees and they do not know any other language than Malayalam. Now, we are all

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awaiting the verdict of the High Power Commission. When we are thinking of separating on a linguistic basis, I do not know why this sudden change has been made by the Government."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" May I know, Sir, in what language the voters' list has now been printed? "

* SRI P. P. UMMER KOYA :—" In Tamil, Sir. When we are thinking of a socialistic pattern of society and when we are all working for that end, I do not think there will be any place for linguistic fanaticism in such a society. Let us be fairminded in our outlook, sympathetic in our approach, just and generous in our dealings. When the verdict comes, the Government of India and the State Government will act according to that verdict. We have to await the verdict and till then we should not do anything which will harm the interests of any region.

" Another important matter to which I want to draw the attention of the Hon. Chief Minister is the resolution recently adopted by the Executive Committee of the Malayala Pradesh Congress Committee requesting the Chief Minister to include a Malayalee in the Cabinet. There have been resolutions, demands, memoranda and requests from the people, political parties and public men of Malabar, to this effect but so far nothing has been done. The Hon. the Chief Minister was kind enough to visit our district. He was there for about ten days, but at that time the people of Malabar did not think it proper to make a request to him. There is a feeling, Sir, that this Government are doing an injustice to the people of Malabar by not including a Malayalee in the Cabinet as was the custom and convention till recently. At this time, when we are marching towards our goal, we must all feel that we are one with the Government in all their endeavours to establish a socialistic pattern of society in this country, and this State can be proud of the fact that they have played their part and made their contribution to the great endeavour that is being carried on in India.

" I request the Government to devote more attention to those backward and undeveloped areas in our State and do everything possible to develop such areas. I am sure, Sir, that this Government will safeguard the interests of the downtrodden and backward people and that they will do everything possible for the uplift of the Harijans and other backward communities. Coming as I do from a backward community, I know that this Government are helping the educationally backward communities in the State and the backward communities are really grateful to them. Once again I appeal to the Government to do everything possible for the development of the district of Malabar, before we part company.

" With these words, Sir, I support the motion."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Motion moved—

' That an humble address be presented to the Governor that the Members of the Madras Legislative Council thank him for the Address delivered to the Members of the Legislature on the 1st August 1955.'

[2nd August 1955] [Mr. Chairman]

" The hon. Member Sri Mohamed Raza Khan has given notice of an amendment and he will now move it."

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—" Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely,—

• 'Add the following at the end :—

" but regret to note that there is no indication in the Address of steps to be taken to solve the pressing problems of the State." ' ' "

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—" I second it, Sir."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Amendment moved—

' Add the following at the end :—

" but regret to note that there is no indication in the Address of steps to be taken to solve the pressing problems of the State." ' ' "

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—" மனந்த தலைவர் அவர்களே, மாகாணத் தலைவர் நிகழ்த்திய பேருரையை திருமதி அம்மையார் ஆங்கிலத்தில் அழகாக பாராட்டிவிட்டார்கள். தமிழிலேயே அதற்கு பதில் சொல்லவேண்டுமென்ற ஆர்வத்திலே தமிழிலேயே பேசுகிறேன். இப்பேருரை பல கட்டங்களாக பிரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நானும் அவ்வழியாகவே தக்க பாராட்டுதலையும் அதோடு சொல்லவேண்டிய சில விஷயங்களையும் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

" முதலாவதாக நம் நாட்டு நற்புகழ் அறிஞர் பிரதமர் நேரு பல வெளி நாடுகளில் சுற்றுப் பிரயாணம் செய்தார். அவர் வகுத்திருக்கும் பஞ்ச சில என்னும் ஐம்பெருந் திட்டங்களை உலக மக்களிடையே பரப்பினார். அவர்களது அன்பைப் பெற்று திரும்பி வந்திருக்கிறார். நிலவரை நீன்புகழ் ஆற்றினார். இதுபற்றி நாம் மிகவும் பெருமையடையவேண்டும். நமது தென்னிந்தியாவில் பெருங்குடி மக்களிடையே பிறந்து நல்லதோர் அறிவாற்றலுடைய நமது சிவசண்முகனார் அவர்கள் ஒரு பெரிய அலுவலுக்கு நியமனம் செய்யப்பட்டிருப்பது நம் மனதுக்கு பெருமையும் மகிழ்ச்சியும் தருகிறது. அவர் இந்தப் பெரிய பணியில் அமருவது ஒரு தமிழரின் வெற்றியென்றே நான் கருதுகிறேன்.

" பெருங்குடி மக்கள் வாழ்வதென்றால் அதற்கு ஒரு நாடு வேண்டும். தமிழர்கள் இருக்கிறார்களே ஒழிய, அவர்கள் நாடற்ற தமிழர்களாகவே இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆந்திரர்களுக்கு ஒரு நாடு ஏற்பட்டுவிட்டது. தமிழ் நாடு என்று சொல்லுவதற்கில்லாமல் இன்னும் கூட்டுறவு சென்னை மாகாணம் என்று சொல்லும்படியாக இருப்பது ஒரு பெரிய குறை. அந்தக் குறையை அரசியலாளர்கள் உடனே தீர்த்து வைப்பார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன். நாடுகள் அமைப்புபற்றி எல்லாவற்றையும் ஒரு பெரிய குழு இப்பொழுது கவனித்து வருகிறது. நமக்கு ஏற்பட்ட பிரச்சனை ஒன்று. அதாவது, தமிழ் நாட்டு வடக்கு எல்லையை நமக்கும் ஆந்திர மக்களுக்கும் ஒருமன வேறு பாடு இல்லாமலும், வெறுப்பு இல்லாமலும் வகுப்பதுதான். நமது அரசாங்கத்தில் இப்பொழுது உயர் திரு பக்தவத்சலம், சுப்பிரமணியம் முதலியோர் அமைச்சர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். நம்மோடு கூடிப்பழகி நமது மனக்கருத்தை அறிந்தவர்களும் ஆந்திராவில் அமைச்சர்களாக அமைந்திருக்கிறார்கள். இவர்களெல்லாம் ஒன்று சேர்ந்து தமிழ் நாட்டு வட எல்லையை நியாயமான முறையில் சுமுகமாக நிர்ணயித்துவிட்டால் நன்றாக இருக்கும்.

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இருப்பதால் எல்லா இடங்களுக்கும் சென்று எல்லாவற்றையும் கவனிக்க முடியாது. அமைச்சர்கள் அடிக்கடி சிறிய இடங்களையும் போய்ப்பார்த்து காரியங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடி கல்வியை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுவோம். நான் அறிந்த கல்வி ஒரு கல்விதான். அது தமிழ்க் கல்வி. நான் தமிழ்த்தாய்க்குப் பிறந்தவன். தமிழ்க் கல்வி பெற்றவன். ஒரு நாட்டிலே மக்கள் நன்றாக வாழ வேண்டும் அரசியலில் பங்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும், கல்வி கற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டும், அறிவுடன் திகழவேண்டும், நல்ல உதவி செய்யவேண்டும், என்றால் அவர்கள் தாய்மொழியே அரசியல் மொழியாக இருக்கவேண்டும். ஒரு ஆபீசர் மற்றொரு ஆபீசரோடு ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசிக்கொண்டால் அது மக்களுக்குப் புரியவில்லை. மக்களிடையே விழிப்பு ஏற்படவேண்டுமென்றால் பிறமொழி அரசியல்மொழியாக இருப்பது ஒழியவேண்டும். சமுதாய சீர்திருத்தம் என்பது மொழிவழியாக எல்லா நலனையும் அளிக்கவேண்டும். கல்லூரிகளில் தமிழ் மொழியை போதனா மொழியாக்க அரசியலார் ஒரு நிபுணர் குழுவை நியமித்திருப்பதைப்பற்றி நான் மிகவும் பாராட்டுகிறேன். ஆனால், இதில் எவ்வளவோ இடையூறுகள் நேரிடும். இது எந்த நிலையில் நம்மைக் கொண்டுபோய்விடும் என்றும் ஆலோசிக்கிறேன். நான் தமிழ் மொழியை ஆட்சி மொழியாக்க வேண்டுமென்று சட்டம் கொண்டுவந்த பொழுது எதை நண்பர் திருவாளர் நாராயணசுவாமிப் பிள்ளை அதை ஆதரித்தார். அவர் அண்ணாமலைப் பல்கலைக் கழகத்தின் துணைவேந்தரான வுடன் தமிழ் மொழியை கல்லூரியில் போதனா மொழியாகப் புகுத்துவதாக மார்தட்டிச் சொன்னார். அவர் இருக்கிற சூழ்நிலை என்ன? தமிழை வளர்க்க வேண்டுமென்ற ஆவல் கொண்டு திரு அண்ணாமலை செட்டியார் அவர்கள் ஏற்படுத்திய பல்கலைக் கழகத்தில் அவர் துணை வேந்தராக அமர்ந்திருக்கிறார். மற்ற இடங்களில் அப்படிப்பட்ட சூழ்நிலை இல்லை. கல்லூரிகளில் தமிழைப் போதனா மொழியாக வைத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்றால், அங்கே மக்கள் படிக்கவருவார்களா என்ற ஐயம் ஒரு பக்கம். மாணவர்களின் தாய் தகப்பன்மார்கள் இதை ஒத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை யென்று சொல்லுவார்கள். எந்த சட்ட அதிகாரத்தைக்கொண்டு கல்லூரிகளில் தமிழைப் போதனா மொழியாக்குவீர்கள் என்று கேட்பார்கள். அதற்கு சர்க்காருக்கு என்ன அதிகாரம் இருக்கிறது என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். எதைப்பேசினாலும் செய்தாலும், சட்டப்படியே செய்யவேண்டும். ஏன் இந்தத் தொந்தரவுல்லாம். அடிப்படையில் தமிழ்மொழியை ஆட்சிமொழியாக்கிவிட்டால் ஒரு தொந்தரவும் உண்டாகாது. இதையே நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். இதைத் தவிர வேறுபேச்சு எனக்குத் தெரியாது. பன்னிப்பன்னிச் சொல்லுகிறேன். தமிழ்நாட்டிலே தமிழ்மொழியை ஆட்சிமொழியாகச் செய்து விட்டால் நம்மைப் பிடித்த பிணிகளெல்லாம் விட்டுப்போய்விடும். இதைச் செய்தால் நாம் நல்பாதையில் செல்வோம். இதைச் சர்க்கார் உடனடியாகச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“நமது கவர்னர் பேருரையில் 12-வது பிரிவில் நாட்டிலே நல்ல சுகாதார நிலை நிலவி வந்திருப்பதாகச் சொல்லுகிறார். நாட்டுப்பக்கத்தில் சுகாதார நிலை எப்படி யிருக்கிறது என்று போய்ப்பார்த்தால் தெரியும். மக்களின் உடம்பு எலும்பும் தோலுமாக ஒடுங்கிக்கிடக்கிறது. ஏதோ முன்பு கொஞ்சம் கள்ளைச் சாப்பாட்டில் சேர்த்து சாப்பிட்டுக் கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். புளி, உப்பு முதலியவைகளைப் பற்றி கவலையில்லை. இப்பொழுது கள் ஒழிப்பு வந்த பிறகு அவர்கள் என்ன செய்வார்கள்? எனக்குத்தெரியும், முன்பு ஒரு தொழிலாளி 3½ ரூபாய் சம்பாதித்தால், களுக்குடி போக மீதி அவன் மக்களுக்குப் பயன்படும்.”

*SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI :—“ கள்ளை சாப்பாட்டில் சேர்த்துக் கொள்வது கூட உண்டா ? ”

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—“ கள்ளை சாப்பாட்டில் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளுவதை நான் பார்த்திருக்கிறேன். நான் தெரியாமல் சொல்லவில்லை. கனம் அங்கத்தினருக்கு அதுபற்றி தெரியவில்லை யென்றால், அந்தப் பழக்கம் கிடையாது என்று சொல்ல முடியாது. லீனாக மக்கள் French polish போன்ற கள்ளச்சாரயத்தைப் பருகு

[2nd August 1955] [Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar]

வதால் அவர்கள் உடல்நலம் கெட்டு ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் நோய்வாய்ப்பட்டு தவிக்கின்றனர். குலை நோயினால் கஷ்டப்படுகின்றனர். கள்ளச்சாரயம் குடிப்பதைத் தடுக்க எந்தவிதமான ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன என்பதைப்பற்றி கவர்னர்பேருமான் பேருரையில் குறிப்பிடவில்லை. நான் கள் ஒழிப்பு வேண்டாமென்று சொல்லவில்லை. ஆனால் ஒரு வேலை செய்தால் அதை நன்றாகச் செய்யவேண்டும். ஆனால் செய்கிற வேலையோ சரியாக இல்லை. கோர்ட்டுகளில் எத்தனை prohibition case-கள் வருகின்றன? கள் ஒழிப்பை நல்லமுறையில் செய்ய வேண்டும். தடுப்புமுறையைப்பற்றி கவர்னர் பேருரையில் ஒன்றுமே சொல்லாமலிருப்பது நல்ல தல்ல. ஏதாவது அதைப்பற்றி சொல்லியிருக்கவேண்டும்.

“இப்பொழுது நம் நாட்டிலே வாழும் மக்களை மூன்று பகுதிகளாகப் பிரிக்கலாம். மேன்மக்கள் (privileged classes), தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்கள், பிற்போக்கான மக்கள் என்று பிரிக்கலாம். தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு நல்ல சலுகைகள் கொடுப்பது கடமைதான். அப்படிச் செய்தால்தான் தலைமுறை தலைமுறையாக அவர்களுக்கு இழைத்த பாவம் நம்மைவிட்டு அகலும். இப்படிச் சலுகைகள் வழங்கும்போது மற்றவர்களையும் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். பிற்பட்ட மக்களை நாட்டுபுறங்களில் நமது மந்திரிகள் வந்து பார்த்தால் தெரியும். அவன் 58 சில்லுகளுடன் கோவணம் கட்டிக்கொண்டிருப்பதைப் பார்த்து என்னென்று கேட்டால், அதைவிட்டால் வேறுகதி என்ன வென்று கேட்கிறான். அவ்வளவு எழ்மை நிலையில் பிற்பட்ட மக்களான வன்னியகுல மக்கள் வாழ்கிறார்கள். இவர்களுக்கு முதலில் கல்விச் சலுகை கொடுக்கப்படுமென்று சொன்னார்கள். பின்னிட்டு குற்றப்பரம்பரையில் சேர்ந்தவர்களாக இருந்தால்தான் கல்விச்சலுகை கொடுக்கப்படுமென்று சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள். ஏதோ ஒரு நூறுபேர்கள் குற்றப் பரம்பரையைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களென்று அவசரச்சட்டம்போட்டு பதியவைத்தார்கள். அதுதான் இப்பொழுது போய்விட்டதே. பிற்பட்ட மக்களான வன்னியர்களுக்கு எந்த வித வித்தியாசமும் இல்லாமல் எல்லோருக்கும் கல்விச்சலுகை உண்டு என்று சொல்லிவிட்டு பிற்பாடு குற்றப்பரம்பரையில் வந்தவர்களுக்குத்தான் உண்டு என்று ஒரு வியாக்கியானம் கொடுத்தார்கள். அவர்களை இப்படி பங்கப்படுத்துவது, துன்பப்படுத்துவது நியாயமா? வன்னிய மக்கள் ஐந்து ஜில்லாக்களில் பெருவாரியாக வாழ்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் எழ்மை நிலையிலிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்குக் கல்விச்சலுகை அளிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“நாட்டில் எல்லா மக்களும் சேர்ந்து வாழவேண்டும். அவர்களைத் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்கள் ஹரிஜனங்கள் என்றெல்லாம் பிரிக்கக்கூடாது. அவர்கள் எல்லோரையும் தமிழர்கள் என்றே சொல்லவேண்டும். தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களைத் தனிப்பட்ட மாதிரியாக பிரிக்கக்கூடாது. கவர்னர் அவர்கள் மற்ற மக்கள் ஹரிஜனங்களோடு சேர்ந்து வாழ சம்மதித்தால் அவர்களுக்கு சேரியில் வீடுகள் ஒதுக்கப்படுமென்றும், ஹரிஜனப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் சேர்ந்துபடித்தால் பகல் உணவு கொடுக்கப்படுமென்றும் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். ‘With a view to induce children of all communities to join Harijan schools and thereby help in the free mixing of Harijans with other communities . . .’ என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். தமிழ் நாட்டில் வாழும் மக்கள் தமிழர்தான். ஒருவரை ஒருவர் பிரிக்காமல் எல்லோரும் பொதுவாக வாழவேண்டும். எல்லா மக்களும் தமிழர்கள் என்று நினைத்து ஒத்து வாழவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“கடைசியாக, கவர்னர் பேருரையில் ‘L என்ற பிரிவில்’ ‘A Resolution under Article 252 of the Constitution empowering Parliament to legislate imposing restrictions on the use of cross-word puzzles in gambling’ என்று கூறப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. Cross-word puzzle-ஐ ஒழிப்பதற்கு ஒரு நாடு சட்டம் செய்துவிட்டது. இரண்டாவதாக நம்நாடும் செய்துவிட்டால், இரண்டு நாடுகளில் செய்துவிட்டார்கள் என்று அதை அப்படியே பாரலிமெண்டிலும் சட்டமாக்கி விடுவார்கள். பாரலிமெண்டிற்கு எவ்வளவோ அலுவல்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அந்த நிலையில் அது இந்த வேலையை எப்படி எடுத்துக்கொள்ள முடியும். இப்படிச் செய்வது நாள் கடத்தும் வேலையாக இருக்கிறதே ஒழிய நன்மை தரக்கூடிய வேலையாக இல்லை.

[Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar] [2nd August 1955]

நம்நாட்டில் மக்கள் Cross-word puzzle-ல் எவ்வளவு பணத்தை விரயம் செய்துவிட்டு கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். இந்த விஷயம் State list-ல் இருப்பதால் நாமே ஒரு சட்டம் செய்துவிட்டால் அதை அப்படியே பார்லிமெண்டும் சட்டமாக இயற்றிவிடும்.

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p.m.

“கடுமையான வட்டி கொடுத்து கேவலமான நிலைமையை அடைந்தவர்கள் பலர் நம்நாட்டில் இருக்கிறார்கள். 15 நாட்களுக்குமுன்பு பிராட்வேயில் பகலில் ஒரு நபரிடமிருந்து 110 ரூபாய் கொள்ளையிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. மக்கள் கொள்ளையாபோப்பிடிக்க முன் வரவில்லை. நான்கு குண்டர்கள் பேசுக்கத்தியைக் காட்டி பயமுறுத்தியதால் பக்கத்திலிருந்த யாரும் உதவிக்கு முன்வரவில்லை. இதைப்பற்றி நமது சர்க்கார் ரெவின்யூ காரியதரிசி அவர்கள் தனிப்பட்டமுறையிலே ஒரு கட்டுரை எழுதியிருக்கிறார். கடன்கொடுத்து வட்டிவாங்கியே நமது நாட்டில் பல மார்வாடிகள் வீடுவாங்கிவிட்டார்கள். இப்பொழுது சில காபுலிகள் இந்த வியாபாரம் செய்கிறார்கள். இந்தமாதிரி அநியாய வட்டிக்கு கடன் கொடுப்பதை அறவே ஒழிக்கச் சட்டம் கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு, இதுகாறும் நான் பேசுவதற்கு அவகாசம் அளித்த குணைத்தலைவர் அவர்களுக்கு என் நன்றியை தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு நான் அமர்கிறேன்.”

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, just now an amendment was moved to the Motion of Thanks to the effect that certain urgent problems of public importance had been left untouched in His Excellency the Governor's address. There are, of course, many problems connected with education which demand immediate solution. There is no indication in His Excellency's address of any attempts being made to solve these problems. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, there is a little reference in His Excellency's address to the expansion of education by way of opening of more elementary schools and establishment of more training colleges and training institutions. But may I ask the Government how it is proper in the circumstances to just expand education which has been found unfit for our country after the attainment of independence? I had occasion already to point out on the sacred floor of this House about the need to close down single-teacher schools. But I find in the address that schools are to be established in each village with a population of over 500. Naturally this means starting of more single-teacher schools. On the occasion when I pointed out about these schools, I mentioned and it is a known fact; that these schools were to be in charge of persons with no training to work as teachers. This naturally goes to show that the Government think that education is stuffing in of knowledge and can therefore be given by any persons with some general qualification. Education, as its very name implies, and as the Latin word of which it is a derivation implies, is the manifestation of the potentiality already in the children. To manifest the potentiality in the children, it is but necessary on the part of the teacher to know what the child possesses as potentiality from its birth. A knowledge of psychology is essentially needed for this purpose. I cannot understand how Government think that persons with some general qualification and with no knowledge of psychology whatsoever can draw out this potentiality in the name of education and how they are fitted to be in charge of these schools. It would be better for the Government to advise

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even the Central Government, if they insist on opening these schools further, just to stop the opening of further schools of single-teacher pattern.

“Our Government say that the policy in respect of primary and elementary education is the basic pattern of education. Now I had occasion to go through the report published in 1952 by the Committee on Basic Education appointed by this Government. The report was supplied to all legislators. I find in that report a remark that there is lack of co-ordination and there is wastage of funds and energy on account of lack of co-ordination on the part of the Government in implementing the basic pattern of education. We find in the papers statements by responsible persons who are in charge of planning that 50 per cent of the new elementary schools that are going to be started are to be of the old type and the other 50 per cent are to be of the basic type. The Committee on Basic Education and the *ad hoc* committee have time and again pointed out that there is no use of running two patterns of schools side by side. Now we will be ultimately creating two castes of children. Somehow or other, at the Avadi Congress a resolution was framed aiming at the introduction of basic, universal, free education throughout our country within a period of ten years. What is to happen to the children who go to two patterns of schools during these ten years? Are we not creating two castes of children even at the initial stage? If really the Government think that the basic pattern ought to be the pattern with regard to elementary education, I cannot understand what stands in their way of implementing it immediately.

“Perhaps, the Government are faced with these three questions, namely, the question of trained personnel, the question of accommodation and the question of finance. Now, this morning, I think, I read in the papers a statement from the Basic Assessment Committee that with regard to the introduction of basic education in the State of Travancore-Cochin, they find difficulty in adapting the basic pattern to the shift system that had come to stay in that particular State. Unless and until that shift system and 2½-hour school are linked with the basic pattern and brought into force in our State as well as other States, we cannot have basic education immediately. A scheme was introduced by this Government on the shift system basis and on the 2½ hours' basis, but somehow or other, unfortunately it has been withdrawn. Unless and until we bring together that scheme and the basic pattern, we cannot have the required education to bring economic Swaraj.

“Basic education aims at the training of the hand and the eye of the children. If our children are not trained like that, we cannot have industrialisation in our State and we cannot have economic Swaraj. The more we delay the conversion of these primary and basic schools, the more we will be working against the economic interests of the nation.

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" Now, the question of personnel can be very easily tackled, if the present teachers are allowed to work two shifts with a leisure of one hour a day; then only 25 per cent of additional staff will be required from training schools and this 25 per cent may be quite sufficient for our purpose allowing for normal retirement, death, etc. The question of personnel is solved that way to a great extent. The question of accommodation cannot at all arise, as with the recasting or re-allocation of the situation of present schools, accommodation must be forthcoming. And in these days when the public are expected to co-operate in the implementation of the Second Plan and when we have propagandists to draw in public co-operation, then the question of finance alone stands. If we are not able to solve the question of finance in respect of introduction of this basic pattern of education within one year by re-training all the existing elementary school teachers, especially in these days when we are spending thousands of crores of rupees on national development, when else would it be possible for the Government to take such a step? So, it is the urgent duty of the Government in the interests of the nation and in the interests of economic freedom to see that all these primary schools are converted into basic schools within the next school year. Sir, the Second Five-Year Plan is supposed to be based on the physical needs. That was the understanding arrived at at the Avadi Session of the Indian National Congress. It is to be based on the physical needs of each taluk, municipality and district. Even individual Committees are actively working about the physical needs (dams, bridges, culverts, etc.) and other facilities, but requirements in respect of education have not been given due consideration. It was interesting to read somewhere in a paper laid on the table of this House that the Deputy Inspector of Schools is to be co-opted for purposes of consultation. The village teacher does not find a place. The Government do not want to give him the halo of that significance. If the village teacher does not find a place there and if only a deputy inspector, a petty Government official is to be there, can we expect any improvement in the field of education?

" Now, apart from these physical needs, there is, what is called, the intellectual need in planning. It must be considered on an all-India basis and not on a district-war and State-wise basis. Where are we to find that in the Five-Year Plan? Even in the original suggestions given by the framers of the Plan, we do not find that sufficient emphasis has been laid on educational planning. Unless and until we develop the intellect of our citizens side by side with the great plans that we have for constructing dams and projects, we cannot be sure of the benefit of these plans and projects reaching the poorest in the land. Now, we have begun to develop the nation. We are studying the physical needs and we are going to provide for irrigation, electricity and everything for the benefit of the remotest village in the remotest corner of our country. But, what about the intellectual domain? Unless we train persons of integrity, honesty and character and unless we begin that training side by side with the construction of these

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projects we cannot get suitable men to be in charge at the helm of affairs of these projects and make them useful to the people at large. Therefore, character training is the thing that is most needed. Where is this character training to be had? That character training has to be had in the elementary schools. The elementary school teachers who are in charge of these schools have to devote their undivided attention to this task, but they have not been able to do that. They are not given a living wage. No human being without a living wage can devote his undivided attention to the task before him. Is it too much on the part of a teacher to ask for a living wage in these days of planning when the Government are prepared to spend thousands of crores of rupees on various projects? Is it too much on the part of a teacher to expect a living wage when the members of the other professions are getting more than a living wage? Is it too much on the part of a teacher to ask for a living wage from a Government which is run by the Congress which stands for creating a socialistic pattern of society and which has passed a tremendous resolution to that effect at the Avadi Session of the Indian National Congress? What does the Second Five-year Plan say about education? The original provision under education has been cut to a large extent, I must say by about 50 per cent, but it may be argued that proportionately the provision under various other heads had also been cut. Is it proper to cut the original provision for education under the Second Five-Year Plan by 50 per cent when Government are aware that it aims at the moulding of character which will stand the nation in good stead? I earnestly appeal to the representatives of this Government who are going to meet at Delhi on the 12th and 13th of this month to fight for this point, namely, that no cut should be made in the original provision made for education under the Second Five-Year Plan. Now, the First Five-Year Plan is to be completed within a year, and hon. Members may be surprised to know that the teacher has not been benefited even to the extent of a pie from that Plan. Naturally, the teacher is diffident about the provision in the Second Plan. We may be spending Rs. 40 or Rs. 45 crores out of a total of Rs. 350 crores or so on education under the Plan? But what guarantee is there that this sum of Rs. 45 crores would be spent in the interests of teachers? Of course, there are schemes for expansion of education like the introduction of compulsory Universal Education, building of more colleges, etc. I appeal to the Government to have faith more in human beings than in brick and mortar. Education occupies only an insignificant place and provision for teachers is not thought of. But some figures have been given by the framers of the Plan suggesting decent scales of pay for the teachers. The implementation of that suggestion may cost us about Rs. 3½ crores in a year, but I wonder whether the Government would go to the extent of accepting the whole thing. They may not be able to bring in this Rs. 3½ crores in their normal expenditure. That is why I suggest to the Government that the parents of children who are benefited by education should be taxed. I understand the difficulties of the Government and ultimately the responsibility for providing this

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additional sum of Rs. 3½ crores over the Rs. 9 crores which the Government are spending for education would fall upon the taxpayer. That is why I say that those who are benefited by education must pay for it as those benefited by new irrigation projects and dams are liable to pay a betterment levy. If the intention of the Government is to see that all our children go to schools and have education free then why should not the parent pay some *Gurudakshina* to the teacher? If this is accepted, a sum of about Rs. 1½ crores may be collected from the parents and deducting this sum, it is enough that the Government incur a recurring expenditure of Rs. 2 crores every year, in addition to the Rs. 9 crores which they are spending now. Then, they will be able to pay the decent scales of pay recommended by the framers of the Second Five-Year Plan.

"I must thank the Government for giving pension to elementary school teachers, but, as I have pointed out on the floor of this House, discrimination is made here also. Pension has been granted only to elementary school teachers. As already pointed out by me, the pension has been given in recognition of the fact that the teacher has been discharging the main function of the Government, namely, educating the children of the future generation, and has been doing some national work. If that is admitted by the Government, is it not a fact that the teachers in the higher categories are also doing national service? How can pension be denied to them? Is not old age common to all and is not distress in old age common to all? Teachers in this State have observed the 29th of last month as Pension Day and it behoves the Government to see that no discrimination is made in the matter of granting pension to all teachers.

"As regards the House Rent allowance, there has been a lot of agitation. Teachers in aided institutions alone have been denied this. The Government have again and again said that it will cost only about Rs. 10 lakhs. Is it a great thing for the Government, who are getting an income of about Rs. 49 crores, to spend Rs. 10 lakhs for providing accommodation to the teachers? Teachers in cities are not living in houses, but are living in hovels. It is only the disparity that is causing great discontent among the teachers. It does not require a Second Five Year Plan for providing this. There is disparity in security of service. All teachers in aided institutions do not have security of service whereas all others enjoy security of service. Teachers in aided institutions do not have medical concessions whereas teachers in all other agencies have medical concessions. While teachers in aided institutions are doled out certain grants, teachers in all other agencies have got definite scales of pay. Does it cost the Government very much to give them security of service? Is it too much on the part of the teachers to ask the Government of Madras to give them security of service when it is their normal duty to give them security of service?

(At this stage Mr. Chairman resumed the chair.)

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"Finally I conclude by saying that the Government would do well to adopt the basic system of education with the shift system in elementary schools and introduce the basic system of education within the next school-year so that we may just have a number of multi-purpose schools and industrial colleges to achieve the economic freedom of our country.

"Lastly I have to add only two sentences in the matter of the health and the safety of our children. With regard to the health of our children, I would say that the Health Minister, as I have already requested him in this House, should ban the use of cups and plates in hotels and substitute them with paper cups and leaves. With regard to the physical training classes that are conducted in the various schools, I have to point out that in all schools classes are conducted between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. for want of playground or for want of sufficient number of periods for physical training. The Director of Public Instruction should immediately issue a circular to all schools saying that physical training classes between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. would be detrimental to the health of the nation which ought to train men to become soldiers for preserving the hard won freedom.

"Lastly I want to say a word about traffic in Tiruchirappalli. We had some very nasty incidents from lorries and buses. Children have been affected. I would implore the Government to see that buses and lorries are not allowed to ply on roads which have no pavements for pedestrians, that traffic islands are suitably created, and that boards marked 'Halt' are put up at important places so that these fast moving vehicles will be forced to stop irrespective of the presence or absence of the policeman there.

"With these words, Sir, I conclude. I thank you for the opportunity so kindly given to me."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"I now adjourn the House till 4 p.m. tomorrow."

The House then adjourned.

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

1. *Amendments to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.*
[Laid on the table of the House with reference to sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (Central Act IV of 1939)] —

(a) Issued in G.O. Ms. No. 742, Home, dated 23rd March 1955.

(b) Issued in G.O. Ms. No. 786, Home, dated 28th March 1955.

(c) Issued in G.O. Ms. No. 1072, Home, dated 21st April 1955.

(d) Issued in G.O. Ms. No. 1073, Home, dated 21st April 1955.

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2. Notification issued with G.O. No. 1058, Public (Services), dated the 29th March 1955, regarding amendments to the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1954. [Laid on the table of the House with reference to Article 320 (5) of the Constitution of India.]

^a 3. The Madras General Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955 (Madras Ordinance No. I of 1955).

^b 4. Press Release No. 164, Public (Information and Publicity) Department, dated 5th April 1955 and Press Release No. 197, Public (Information and Publicity) Department, dated 21st April 1955, relating to the Second Five-Year Plan.

^c 5. Notification issued with G.O. No. 535, L.A., dated 19th April 1955, postponing the date of the reconstitution of the Coonoor Municipal Council till the noon of 1st November 1955.

6. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1821, Public (Services), dated the 7th June 1955, regarding amendments to the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1954. [Laid on the table under Article 320 (5) of the Constitution of India.]

^d 7. The Madras City Tenants Protection (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955 (Madras Ordinance No. II of 1955).

8. Amendments to the Madras Commercial Crops Market Rules, 1948. [Laid on the table of the House under section 18 (4) (c) of the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act, 1933]—

(a) Notification issued with G.O. No. 590, Agriculture, dated 1st March 1955.

(b) Notification issued with G.O. No. 911, Agriculture, dated 31st March 1955.

(c) Notification issued with G.O. No. 1385, Agriculture, dated 23rd May 1955.

9. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1860, Public (Services), dated 10th June 1955, regarding amendment to the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1954. [Laid on the table under Article 320 (5) of the Constitution of India].

^e 10. Governor's Address delivered to both the Houses of the Legislature on 1st August 1955.

^a Sent by post on 6th June 1955.

^b Sent by post on 17th June 1955.

^c Sent by post on 11th June 1955.

^d Sent by post on 6th July 1955.

^e Circulated on 1st August 1955.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 291 asked by Sri T. Purushotham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 2nd August 1955, page 5 supra.]

List of disciplinary cases against Government servants in which the Madras Public Service Commission was not consulted under Article 320 (c) of the Constitution during 1952-53.

Designation. (1)		Nature of punishment. (2)
1 Steno-typist, Medical College.	Madras	Increment postponed for one year without cumulative effect.
2 Assistant Surgeon	..	Removed from service.
3 Do.	..	Do.
4 Man Nursing Orderly	..	Censure.
5 Assistant Surgeon	.. ..	Dismissed from service.
6 Do.	.. ..	Acquitted as recommended by Tribunal.
7 Do.	.. ..	Dismissed from service.
8 Do.	.. ..	Removed from service.
9 Do.	.. ..	Increment stopped for a period of one year without cumulative effect.
10 Deputy Overseer, Govern- ment Mental Hospital, Kozhikode.	.. ..	Increment postponed for four months spent on duty without cumulative effect.
11 Do.	.. ..	Do.
12 Assistant Surgeon	.. ..	Acquitted.
13 Head Clerk, Office of the District Medical Office, Kurnool.	.. ..	Do.
14 Retd. Assistant Surgeon	.. ..	Previous order reducing his pension by 10 per cent was modified in consultation with the Tribunal and he was allowed the full pension admissible to him.
15 Assitant Surgeon	.. ..	Increment stopped for one year and without cumulative effect.
16 Do.	.. ..	Increment stopped for six months without cumulative effect.
17 Do.	.. ..	Acquitted.
18 Headmaster, Government Training School, Madras.		Removed from service.

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Designation. (1)	Nature of punishment. (2)
19 Drawing Master, Government Training School for Muslims, Madras	Removed from service.
20 Senior Entomologist, World Health Organisation, Indian Parallel Team, Nilambur and Clerk under the Team.	Acquitted.
21 District Prohibition Officer.	Stoppage of increment for 2 years without cumulative effect.
22 Deputy Prohibition Officer.	Compulsorily retired from service.
23 Inspector of Police	Acquitted—not honourably.
24 Sub-Inspector of Police ..	Compulsorily retired.
25 Head Constable	Do.
26 Deputy Superintendent of Police.	Dismissed.
27 Inspector of Police	Compulsorily retired.
28 District Superintendent of Police.	Warned.
29 Inspector of Police	Increment postponed for a period of six months.
30 Do.	Acquitted.
31 Sub-Inspector of Police ..	Do.
32 Inspector of Police	Increment postponed for a period of six months.
33 Deputy Superintendent of Police.	Increment withheld for a period of one year with cumulative effect.
34 Do.	Transferred.
35 Inspector of Police	Allegations not substantiated.
36 Sub-Inspector of Police ..	Do.
37 Store-keeper, Central Jail, Vellore.	Compulsorily retired from service.
38 Co-operative Sub-Registrar.	Acquitted.
39 One Officer of Civil Supplies Department.	Do.
40 Taluk Supply Officer, Bhavani.	Do.
41 Firka Supply Officer, Guntur.	Do.
42 Assistant Rationing Officer, Trivellore.	Do.

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Designation. (1)	Nature of punishment. (2)
43 Assistant Rationing Officer, Guntakal.	Proceedings dropped as the Officer was discharged from service.
44 Checking Inspector, Rationing Office, Trivellore.	Do.
45 Clerk, Rationing Office, Trivellore.	Do.
46 Taluk Supply Officer, Tenali.	Acquitted.
47 Deputy Tahsildar, Ration Sub-Treasury, Madras.	Promotion was barred for one year and the loss to Government ordered to be recovered from him.
48 District Agricultural Officer, Kurnool.	Increment stopped till retirement.
49 Agricultural Demonstrator, Avanigadda.	Pension was reduced by 25 per cent in all.
50 Veterinary Assistant Surgeon.	Action was dropped finally.
51 Do.	Increment was ordered to be reduced for two stages without cumulative effect.
52 Do.	Proceedings against the Officer was dropped as the Officer has relinquished his post.
53 Assistant Conservator of Forests.	Acquitted of the charges.
54 Do.	Do.
55 Assistant Engineer (Highways)	Compulsorily retired.
56 Do.	Dismissed from service.
57 Divisional Engineer (Highways).	Compulsorily retired.
58 Assistant Engineer (Highways).	Dismissed from service.
59 Assistant Engineer (Electrical).	Reduced to lower post as Junior Engineer.
60 Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department.	Increment stopped for two years without cumulative effect.
61 Do.	Compulsorily retired. (Later reinstated in service on appeal.)
62 One Officer of the Public Works Department.	Compulsorily retired.

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Designation- (1)	Nature of punishment. (2)
63 Supervisor, Public Works Department.	Censured.
64 Maistry, Tirunellikaval Section.	Dismissed from service.
65 Wharf Superintendent, Madras Wharf.	Compulsorily retired.
66 Revenue Divisional Officer, Usilampatti.	Increment stopped for one year without cumulative effect.
67 Taluk Supply Officer, Nagapattinam.	Reverted as Upper Division Clerk.
68 Special Revenue Inspector for Loans, West Godavari.	Not reported.
69 One Officer of Revenue Department.	Dismissed from service.
70 Grain Purchase Tahsildar, West Godavari.	Do.
71 Tahsildar, Tirupattur ..	Do.
72 Tahsildar, Proddatur ..	Departmental enquiry. Orders passed.
73 Special Tahsildar for Wells, Aruppukottai.	Dismissed from service.
74 Tahsildar, Koilkuntla ..	Compulsorily retired.
75 Tahsildar, Melur ..	Departmental enquiry. Orders passed.
76 Tahsildar, Anantapur ..	Do.
77 Special Tahsildar for Loans, Narasapur.	Compulsorily retired.
78 Deputy Tahsildar, Kovur ..	Departmental enquiry. Orders passed.
79 Taluk Supply Officer, Lalgudi.	Do.
80 Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Chintalapudi.	Do.
81 Head Clerk, Taluk Office, Hadagalli.	Do.
82 Tahsildar, Udipi ..	Do.
83 Taluk Supply Officer, Tiruchengode.	Do.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 29 asked by Sri T. Purushotham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 2nd August 1955, page 16 supra]

List of officers who are under suspension pending enquiry into charges against them showing the dates from which they have been under suspension and the reasons for delay in the disposal of each case.

Serial number and designation.	Date from which placed under suspension.	Reasons for delay, if any.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Temporary Forest Guard, Vellore East Division.	1st September 1954.	Explanation of the Forest Guard since received and will be disposed of by the District Forest Officer.
2 Reserve Watcher, Vellore East Division.	22nd September 1954.	Do.
3 Acting Forest Guard, Vellore West Division.	16th April 1954.	Explanation received on 20th October 1954 and final orders will be passed soon by the District Forest Officer.
4 Reserve Watcher, Vellore West Division.	10th April 1954.	Do.
5 Permanent Forest Guard, Vellore West Division.	15th April 1954.	Do.
6 Reserve Watcher, Vellore West Division.	9th April 1954.	Do.
7 Acting Forest Guard, Vellore West Division.	23rd April 1954.	Explanations are awaited.
8 Reserve Watcher, Vellore West Division.	25th April 1954.	Do.
9 Forest Guard (acting), Vellore West Division.	14th April 1954.	Do.
10 Reserve Watcher, Vellore West Division.	9th April 1954.	Do.
11 Acting Forest Guard, Vellore West Division.	14th April 1954.	Explanations were received on 30th October 1954 and orders will be passed.
12 Reserve Watcher, Vellore West Division.	Do.	Do.
13 Acting Clerk, Range Office, Chengam, Vellore West Division.	10th August 1954.	Explanation is awaited.
14 Acting Forest Guard, Salem South Division.	5th October 1953.	Pending issue of memorandum of findings by the District Forest Officer.
15 Reserve Watcher, Salem South Division.	Do.	Pending issue of proceedings by the District Forest Officer.
16 Acting Forest Guard, Salem South Division.	22nd February 1954.	Charge sheet to be issued by the District Forest Officer.
17 Permanent Forest Guard, Salem South Division.	6th September 1954.	Explanation is awaited.
18 Reserve Watcher, Salem South Division.	Do.	Do.
19 Permanent Forest Guard, Salem South Division.	7th May 1954.	Pending inspection of felling by the District Forest Officer.
20 Acting Forest Guard, Salem South Division.	7th October 1954.	Explanation is awaited.
21 Acting Forest Guard, Salem South Division.	30th October 1954.	Do.
22 Reserve Watcher, Salem South Division.	7th October 1954.	Do.
23 Reserve Watcher, Salem South Division.	7th September 1954.	Pending enquiry by the District Forest Officer.
24 Acting Forester, Chingleput.	16th August 1954.	The Forester has requested for an enquiry and this is under correspondence, between the District Forest Officer and the Forester.

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Serial number and designation.	Date from which placed under suspension.	Reasons for delay, if any.
(1)	(2)	(3)
25 Temporary Forest Guard, Chingleput.	9th August 1954.	Preliminary enquiry is over and a charge sheet has to be served.
26 Reserve Watcher, Chingleput.	Do.	Do.
27 Forest Guard, Chingleput.	20th September 1954.	Explanation of the Forest Guard is awaited.
28 Reserve Watcher, Chingleput.	Do.	Explanation of the Reserve Watcher is awaited.
29 Forest acting Guard, Tiruchirappalli.	18th May 1953.	The file has been submitted to the Conservator of Forests and orders will be passed on receipt of the file.
30 Reserve Watcher, Tiruchirappalli.	10th June 1953.	The explanation of the Watcher is under scrutiny and the charge sheet will be disposed of soon.
31 Reserve Watcher, Tiruchirappalli.	18th September 1953.	The file has been submitted to the Conservator of Forests and orders will be passed on receipt of the file.
32 Permanent Forester, Tiruchirappalli.	2nd November 1953.	This is pending orders of the Conservator.
33 Reserve Watcher, Tiruchirappalli.	31st December 1954.	The file has been submitted to the Conservator of Forests and orders will be passed on receipt of the file.
34 Acting Forest Guard, Tiruchirappalli.	20th February 1954.	Do.
35 Temporary Forest Guard, Tiruchirappalli.	19th February 1954.	Do.
36 Forester (Officiating), Madurai East Division.	1st April 1954.	Pending disposal of the case in Sub divisional Magistrate's Court.
37 Permanent Forest Guard, Madurai East Division.	1st July 1954.	Pending receipt of further report from the Range Officer, Natham.
38 Watcher, Work-charged Establishment, Madurai East Division.	Do.	Do.
39 Temporary Forester, Usilampatti Range.	5th August 1954.	Pending examination of the witnesses.
40 Forester, Sholavandan Range.	29th September 1954.	Pending perusal of records applied for.
41 Forest Guard, Permanent, Sholavandan Range.	7th October 1954.	Pending receipt of explanation.
42 Watcher, Work-charged Establishment, Sholavandan Range.	Do.	Do.
43 Officiating Forester, Sivaganga Range.	20th May 1954.	Do.
44 Officiating Ranger, Palni Range.	6th July 1954.	Pending orders of the Chief Conservator of Forests, on the explanation submitted to the Memorandum of findings.
45 Officiating Ranger, Puna-chi Range.	18th June 1954.	An enquiry asked for by the Ranger posted for 23rd November 1954.
46 Officiating Ranger, Coimbatore South Division.	17th May 1954.	Ranger was to retire on 11th November 1954, there are other charge sheets pending against him. The explanations have not yet been received. He has perused the required records.
47 Permanent Forest Guard, Kollegal Range.	9th May 1954.	Pending enquiry asked for by the Forest Guard.
48 Permanent Forest Guard, Kollegal Range.	1st June 1954.	Do.
49 Permanent Forest Guard, Ramapuram Range.	8th July 1954.	Action is being taken to reinstate him.
50 Acting Special Duty Forest Guard, Sargur Range.	29th May 1954.	Pending holding of the enquiry asked for by the Forest Guard.

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Serial number and designation.	Date from which placed under suspension.	Reasons for delay, if any.
(1)	(2)	(3)
51 Permanent Forest Guard, Sargur Range.	30th July 1954.	Pending receipt of explanation.
52 Permanent Forest Guard, Kollegal Range.	..	Charge sheet to be issued.
53 Watcher, Kollegal Range.	..	Do.
54 Reserve Watcher, Ambasamudram Range.	22nd May 1954.	Enquiry completed, records are being scrutinised for passing orders.
55 Acting Forest Guard, Coimbatore North Division.	17th October 1953.	Delay is due to the procedural formalities of enquiry, etc.
56 Acting Forest Guard, Coimbatore North.	25th April 1954.	Pending receipt of judgment of the Judicial Sub-Magistrate, Gobichettipalayam.
57 Permanent Forest Guard, Coimbatore North.	15th April 1954.	Pending investigation.
58 Permanent Forest Guard, Coimbatore North.	28th July 1954.	Pending enquiry fixed for 24th November 1954.
59 Acting Forest Guard, Coimbatore North.	14th August 1954.	The charge is being enquired into. The explanations have been received.
60 Reserve Watcher, Coimbatore North.	Do.	Do.
61 Permanent Ranger, South Kanara Division.	1st January 1954.	Orders of the Chief Conservator of Forests are awaited. The findings of the Chief Conservator of Forests that the Range Officer should be compulsorily retired from service were communicated to the Ranger.
62 Officiating Forester, Mangalore Range.	2nd October 1954.	Explanation has been called for and will be disposed of soon by the District Forest Officer, South Kanara.
63 Permanent Forester, Wynaad Division.	25th January 1954.	Final explanation has been received by the District Forest Officer, Wynaad and it is under scrutiny by the District Forest Officer.
64 Permanent Forester, Ootacamund North Range.	30th June 1954.	Forester's final explanation is awaited.
65 Permanent Forest Guard, Ootacamund North Range, South Kanara Division.	11th September 1950.	The charges are being disposed of by the District Forest Officer as the papers connected were with the Tribunal.
66 Permanent Forest Guard, South Kanara Division.	20th June 1954.	The explanation has been received and it is being attended to by the District Forest Officer, South Kanara.
67 Permanent Forest Guard, Coondapur Range, South Kanara Division.	22nd May 1954.	The Forest Guard is involved in Revenue cases and these cases are pending with Subdivisional Magistrate, Coondapur.
68 Permanent Forest Guard, Amarampalem Range, Neelambur Division.	26th March 1954.	Pending issue of revised charge sheet by the District Forest Officer.
69 Permanent Forest Guard, Amarampalem Range, Neelambur Division.	26th September 1953.	Orders are being passed and the papers are under scrutiny.
70 Officiating Forest Guard, Amarampalem Range, Neelambur Division.	Do.	Do.
71 Reserve Watcher, Amarampalem Range, Neelambur Division.	Do.	Do.
72 Officiating Ranger, Nilambur Working Plan Division.	17th October 1954.	Explanation of the Ranger for the charge sheet framed against him by the Working Plan Officer, Nilambur, is awaited for taking further action.

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Serial number and designation.	Date from which placed under suspension.	Reasons for delay if any.
(1)	(2)	(3)
73 Second Grade Assistant, Olapalayam Sub-Centre, Government Intensive Khadi Scheme.	21st September 1953.	The Assistants were arrested by the police on charge of theft; but the Stationary Sub-Magistrate has discharged the case. Departmental enquiry was conducted by the Khadi Special Assistant and a report was received from him on 8th September 1954.
74 Second Grade Assistant, Vellakoil Centre, Government Intensive Khadi Scheme.	Do.	On this, charges have been framed against the Assistants and they have been called on to show cause against removal from service. The explanation of the delinquents have not yet been received.
75 I Grade Assistant, Payyanur Centre, Government Intensive Khadi Scheme.	17th March 1954.	Charges were framed against the Assistant and his explanation has been received. He has been asked to show cause against the provisional decision of removing him from service and he has submitted his reply. This is under examination.
76 I Grade Assistant, Nileshtar Sub-Centre, Payyanur Centre, Government Intensive Khadi Scheme.	18th June 1954.	A charge for misappropriation of Government money was framed against the Sub-Centre Manager and the explanation of the delinquent has been received. He has been asked to show cause against the provisional decision of reversion as I Grade Assistant. His reply has not yet been received.
77 Centre Khadi Officer, Chinnaasalem.	14th June 1954.	Charges were framed against the Centre Khadi Officer for inefficiency in administration and deterioration of working of the Centre. The explanation of the Centre Khadi Officer has been received with the remarks of the Khadi Special Assistant, Tirupur, on 9th October 1954. The matter is under examination.
78 Lower division clerk, Madras Public Service Commission.	4th October 1952.	He was placed under suspension on a report received from the police and he was arrested by the police on the same day. He was charged with having committed offences under sections 461 and 468 Indian Penal Code. He was tried by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras, and convicted the clerk under section 468 Indian Penal Code and sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three months and acquitted him of the offence under section 461, Indian Penal Code. On appeal to the High Court the clerk was acquitted of the offence under section 461, Indian Penal Code also. But the High Court while acquitting him observed that the appropriate course in this case was to take departmental disciplinary action against him. Disciplinary action has therefore been instituted against him and he has been given till 18th November 1954 to submit a written statement of his defence.
79 Officiating District Superintendent of Police.	8th May 1953.	Pending with the Government.
80 Assistant Superintendent of Police.	22nd May 1953.	Do.

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Serial number and designation.	Date from which placed under suspension.	Reasons for delay, if any.
(1)	(2)	(3)
81 Police Constable, Chingleput.	2nd March 1954.	The explanation of the police constable was received on 1st November 1954 and the oral enquiry is pending.
82 Do.	25th June 1954.	Case is pending trial in Court and the charge is <i>sub judice</i> .
83 Do.	28th October 1954.	Enquiry pending.
84 Police Constable, North Arcot.	10th October 1953.	Pending disposal of appeal against acquittal in High Court, Madras.
85 Do.	15th October 1953.	Do.
86 Do.	1st February 1954.	Pending disposal of the prohibition case in Court.
87 Do.	7th February 1954.	The Police constable was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 75. Oral enquiry for dismissal is proceeding.
88 Do.	28th March 1954.	Pending disposal of the case in Court.
89 Do.	25th May 1954.	Do.
90 Do.	29th May 1954.	Further representation of Police Constable has been received. Final orders have to be passed on the Punishment Roll.
91 Do.	12th June 1954.	The Punishment Roll is under consideration for passing final orders.
92 Do.	9th October 1954.	Pending disposal of the case in Court.
93 Do.	13th October 1954.	Enquiry is being held by the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Tiruvannamalai.
94 Do.	14th October 1954.	Do.
95 Do.	3rd November 1954.	Pending disposal of the case in Court.
96 Do.	7th November 1954.	Pending enquiry.
97 Head Constable, North Arcot.	7th September 1954.	Explanation of the delinquent has been received. Oral enquiry has to be held.
98 Do.	Do.	Do.
99 Do.	8th September 1954.	The Punishment Roll is under consideration for passing final orders.
100 Sub-Inspector, North Arcot.	19th September 1954.	Enquiry is being held by the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras.
101 Officiating Inspector, South Arcot.	6th January 1954.	Pending before the Tribunal.
102 Sub-Inspector, South Arcot.	17th May 1954.	He was originally dismissed from service by Inspector-General of Police, Madras, on his appeal petition. He was since reinstated and placed under suspension to set right the procedural irregularity pointed out by Government. His further representation has been submitted to the Chief office on 9th October 1954. The Punishment Roll is being disposed of.
103 Head Constable, South Arcot.	19th June 1954.	Charge is for dismissal. Prosecution is over and the oral enquiry is at the defence stage. The delinquent has put in a petition to the Deputy Inspector-General, Southern Range, for transfer of oral enquiry to a different officer and wanted orders on it before he proceeded with oral enquiry. The enquiring officer has been directed to proceed with the oral enquiry without waiting for orders on his petition cited, as the delinquent has put in the petition merely to protract matters.

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Serial number and designation.	Date from which placed under suspension.	Reasons for delay, if any.
(1)	(2)	(3)
104 Police Constable, South Arcot.	28th March 1954.	The delinquent adopted dilatory tactics and evaded the oral enquiry. After the original charge is held to have been proved, a supplemental charge was given in this case to take his past bad record into consideration in assessing the punishment on this Punishment Roll on 22nd October 1954 from the delinquent police constable. There was also change of officers who held oral enquiry.
105 Police Constable, South Arcot.	Do.	The charge is for dismissal. There was change of officials who conducted the oral enquiry and the delinquent was also evading oral enquiry. Since original charge is held to have been proved, a supplemental charge has been framed and sent on 4th November 1954 for service, to take into account his previous bad record into consideration in assessing the punishment on this Punishment Roll.
106 Do.	12th June 1954.	Charge is for dismissal. There was change of officers in the subdivision. The Punishment Roll is pending oral enquiry.
107 Police Constable, Tanjore.	3rd June 1954.	This is being disposed of.
108 Do.	17th June 1954.	Pending disposal of criminal case in the Court of Sub-Magistrate, Tiruchirappalli.
109 Do.	18th August 1954.	Further representation for dismissal charge called for.
110 Head Constable, Madurai North.	15th April 1954.	The Joint Magistrate, Dindigul, has not yet filed the complaint against the Police officers in the Court of Additional First-Class Magistrate, Dindigul.
111 Police Constable, Madurai North.	Do.	Do.
112 Do.	14th July 1954.	Pending disposal of Trichy Cantonment C. No. 101/54, under sections 419 and 224, Indian Penal Code.
113 Do.	Do.	Do.
114 Police Constable, Madurai Urban.	30th April 1954.	Case pending trial in Court.
115 Do.	2nd June 1954.	Case ended in acquittal in Court. Departmental action is pending.
116 Do.	15th August 1954.	Oral enquiry is over. Further representation called for is awaited.
117 Do.	3rd October 1954.	Oral enquiry is in progress.
118 Sub-Inspector, Madurai Urban.	14th August 1954.	Case pending in Court. Hence the delay.
119 Sub-Inspector, Ramanathapuram.	24th April 1954.	Oral enquiry was conducted by the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sivaganga. A large number of prosecution witnesses and defence witnesses had to be examined. The oral enquiry has just been completed. The minute has since been received and final orders will be passed shortly.
120 Police Constable, Ramanathapuram.	31st August 1954.	The case is pending trial in Court.
121 (a) Do.	13th September 1954.	Charges were framed on 15th March 1954 and the oral enquiry is in progress with the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sivaganga.
121 Do.	13th October 1954.	Charges have been framed on 28th October 1954 by the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ramanathapuram; oral enquiry will be finished soon.

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Serial number and designation.	Date from which placed under suspension.	Reasons for delay, if any.
(1)	(2)	(3)
122 Head Constable, Tirunelveli.	11th April 1954.	The case is pending trial in the Sub-Magistrate's Court, Tiruchendur.
123 Do.	19th April 1954.	The enquiry has since been completed and minute is awaited from the Enquiring Officer.
124 Do.	15th February 1954.	The case against the delinquent was pending trial in Court till October 1954. He has been convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10. The copy of the judgment in the case has since been received and further departmental action is being taken against the constable.
125 Do.	30th March 1954.	The case is under investigation.
126 Do.	2nd June 1954.	The departmental enquiry against this delinquent has since been completed and the minute has been received from the Enquiring Officer. The Punishment Roll file is under scrutiny.
127 Police Constable, Tirunelveli.	Do.	The departmental enquiry was completed and the delinquent's further representation against dismissal called for by the Deputy Superintendent of Police has been received. Final orders will be passed soon.
128 Do.	8th August 1954.	The enquiry has been completed and the minute received. The Punishment Roll file is under scrutiny and orders will be passed soon.
129 Do.	20th September 1954.	Oral enquiry on a charge for dismissal is being conducted by the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Tuticorin, and is in progress.
130 Do.	25th September 1954.	Oral enquiry has been completed and minute has been received and the same is under scrutiny. Orders will be passed soon.
131 Head Constable, Tiruchirappalli.	18th March 1954.	Since acquitted by Subdivisional Magistrate, Musiri, and the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Musiri, has been directed to find out whether he could be dealt with departmentally.
132 Police Constable, Tiruchirappalli.	24th April 1954.	Pending trial before the Assistant Sessions Judge, Tiruchirappalli.
133 Do.	Do.	Do.
134 Do.	22nd May 1954.	Acquitted by the Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Perambalur, in C.C. No. 440/54. Action to release him from suspension will be taken up on receipt of the judgment copy from the Inspector.
135 Sergeant, Tiruchirappalli.	10th July 1954.	Placed under suspension by Deputy Inspector-General, Western Range, Coimbatore.
136 Camp clerk to Deputy Superintendent of Police, Musiri.	27th July 1954.	Oral enquiry is in the finishing stage.
137 Police Constable, Tiruchirappalli.	11th August 1954.	Convicted and sentenced to imprisonment till the rising of the court and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 by Town Sub-Magistrate, Pudukkottai. Action is being taken to dismiss him.
138 Do.	Do.	Oral enquiry completed and the Punishment Roll will be disposed of.
139 Do.	Do.	Do.
140 Do.	12th August 1954.	Do.

[2nd August 1955]

<i>Serial number and designation.</i>	<i>Date from which placed under suspension.</i>	<i>Reasons for delay, if any.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
141 Police Constable, Tiruchirappalli.	14th August 1954.	His further representation against dismissal has been called for. On receipt of the same the Punishment Roll will be disposed off.
142 Do.	18th October 1954.	Oral enquiry is being proceeded by Deputy Superintendent of Police, Musiri.
143 Do.	15th October 1954.	A charge for dismissal has been framed and oral enquiry will be proceeded with.
144 Do.	Do.	Do.
145 Do.	Do.	Do.
146 Do.	Do.	Do.
147 Sub-Inspector, Salem ..	19th July 1954.	The delinquent is reported to be sick and he is evading the oral enquiry and hence the Punishment Roll is held up with the Subdivisional Officer, Hosur.
148 Do. ..	2nd July 1954.	The Subdivisional Officer has been reminded to push through the enquiry and submit a minute.
149 Head Constable, Salem ..	19th March 1954.	The oral enquiry has been completed by the Subdivisional Officer, Mettur, and the minute is awaited from the Subdivisional Officer.
150 Police Constable, Salem.	Do.	Do.
151 Do.	Do.	Do.
152 Do.	Do.	Do.
153 Do.	16th August 1954.	Minute has been received and further representation has been called for before passing final orders on the Punishment Roll.
154 Police Constable, Coimbatore.	6th March 1954.	Judgment was pronounced recently acquitting the three Police Constables. A copy of the judgment has been called for taking further action.
155 Do.	11th March 1954.	Do.
156 Do.	10th March 1954.	Do.
157 Head Constable, Coimbatore.	10th April 1954.	Further representations were received only recently though they were called for on 24th August 1954.
158 Police Constable, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.
159 Do.	20th July 1954.	Case still under trial in the Court of the District Magistrate (Judicial), Salem.
160 Circle Inspector, Coimbatore.	15th June 1954.	Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings.
161 Police Constable, Coimbatore.	28th August 1954.	Minute received from the Enquiry Officer and further representations will be called for.
162 Do.	2nd September 1954.	Under oral enquiry.
163 Do.	13th September 1954.	Do.
164 Do.	6th October 1954.	Do.
165 Do.	20th October 1954.	Do.
166 Police Constable, the Nilgiris.	5th June 1954.	The case against the Constable is <i>sub judice</i> .
167 Do.	4th October 1954.	Oral enquiry stands posted to 12th November 1954.
168 Do.	Do.	Do.

2nd August 1955]

<i>Serial number and designation.</i>	<i>Date from which placed under suspension.</i>	<i>Reasons for delay, if any.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
169 Police Constable, Malabar.	16th December 1954.	The case was pending trial in court till 30th September 1954 when the Police Constable was convicted to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three months by the District Magistrate (Judicial), Kozhikode. Action being taken to dismiss the Police Constable after the expiry of the appeal time.
170 Do.	6th October 1954.	Pending disposal of case in court.
171 Do.	22nd October 1954.	Departmental enquiry is in progress.
172 Officiating Lower Division Clerk, District Police Office, South Kanara.	29th July 1954.	The criminal case against him is under investigation.
173 Police Constable, Hosdrug Station.	31st August 1954.	The oral enquiry against him has been completed and the minute has been received.
174 Do.	Do.	The oral enquiry against him has not yet been completed.
175 Do.	Do.	The case is under investigation.
176 Railway Police Constable, Tiruchirappalli.	6th June 1954.	The case disposed of. Pending receipt of judgment copy.
177 Do.	2nd October 1954.	Pending enquiry.
178 Do.	11th October 1954.	Do.
179 Do.	20th October 1954.	Do.
180 Sub-Inspector, Tiruchirappalli.	4th March 1954.	The enquiry will be completed soon. The delinquent was evading giving his explanation which he gave only towards the latter part of September 1954.
181 Malabar Special Police Constable.	6th December 1953.	The criminal case is still pending in the court of the II Class Magistrate, Vaikam. The question of departmental action will be taken up after the criminal case is disposed of. The District Superintendent of Police, Kottayam, was addressed in this regard on 2nd November 1954 and his report is awaited.
182 Do.	19th May 1954.	This constable has been convicted and released by the Sub-Magistrate, Kozhikode, under section 4 (1) of Madras Prohibition Act. Copy of the judgment was received only on 27th October 1954. Departmental action for dismissal from service against this Police Constable is being taken.
183 Special Armed Police Constable.	8th May 1954.	In respect of the 2nd item of the charge he was tried in a criminal court, found guilty under section 353, Indian Penal Code, and dealt with under section 4 (1) of Madras Prohibition Act. He was released on executing a bond for Rs. 100 with a surety for a like sum. This order was passed on 30th June 1954. After obtaining a copy of the judgment the present charges were framed on 5th August 1954. For some time the Police Constable evaded summons and finally appeared for the enquiry on 15th September 1954 when he prayed for the transfer of the enquiry on valid grounds. The enquiry was transferred to another officer who took up the enquiry on 22nd October 1954. The enquiry is in progress.

[2nd August 1955]

<i>Serial number and designation.</i>	<i>Date from which placed under suspension.</i>	<i>Reasons for delay, if any.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
184 Special Armed Police Constable.	26th May 1954.	The departmental enquiry has been completed and the papers have just been received. The delinquent is found guilty of the charges and his further representation is being called for.
185 Do.	8th July 1954.	The departmental enquiry has been completed. But as there are some procedural defects the papers are being sent back to the enquiring officer for further enquiry.
186 Do.	15th July 1954.	The enquiry has been completed and the delinquent found guilty. His further representation has been called for on 28th October 1954 and is awaited.
187 Do.	28th August 1954.	Criminal case in Tiruvannainallur local police station Crime No. 23/54, sections 463-471 and 511, Indian Penal Code, pending trial in Court.
188 Do.	20th October 1954.	Departmental enquiry is in progress.
189 Sub-Inspector, Madras City.	4th May 1953.	This Sub-Inspector who was convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate was acquitted by the High Court with certain observations, based on which the departmental action was ordered to be taken. Witnesses numbering more than 20 had to be examined in the departmental enquiry which was recently closed and the enquiring officer's report is awaited.
190 Sergeant, Madras City ..	31st October 1954.	....
191 Head Constable, Madras City.	21st September 1954.	The case is pending trial.
192 Police Constable, Madras City.	21st April 1954.	Date of judgment, 11th August 1954. Enquiry is being held.
193 Do.	25th July 1954.	The case is pending trial.
194 Do.	29th July 1954.	The oral enquiry was recently over and the enquiring officer's report is awaited.
195 Do.	3rd August 1954.	The oral enquiry is being conducted by the Assistant Commissioner of Police, South Range. In this case, a case was first registered in E-3 Crime No. 390/54, under section 332, Indian Penal Code. After completion of the investigation, it was decided to deal with the P.C. departmentally and charges were framed on 1st October 1954. The explanation of the charges was received on 13th October 1954 and oral enquiry is pending completion.
196 Do.	26th July 1954.	Pending trial.
197 Do.	25th August 1954.	Departmental enquiry is complete and orders will be passed presently.
198 Do.	28th August 1954.	The case is pending completion of investigation.
199 Do.	21st August 1954.	The enquiry is being conducted by Assistant Commissioner of Police, Traffic and Licensing, and it is expected to conclude shortly.

2nd August 1955]

<i>Serial number and designation.</i>	<i>Date from which placed under suspension.</i>	<i>Reasons for delay, if any.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
200 Police constable, Madras City.	23rd September 1954.	Further representations are awaited, and on receipt the P.R. will be disposed of.
201 Do. ..	Do.	Do.
202 Sowar, Madras City ..	Do.	Further representations are awaited.
203 Do. ..	Do.	Do.
204 Police Constable, Madras City.	28th September 1954.	The enquiry is being held by Assistant Commissioner of Police, Transport, and is expected to conclude shortly.
205 Do.	14th October 1954.	The enquiry is in progress and is expected to conclude shortly.
206 Do.	31st October 1954.	....
207 Fireman, Malabar district.	17th December 1953.	The case has not yet been disposed of by the court. It is now adjourned to 10th November 1954 for examination of certain prosecution witnesses.
208 Fireman, South Arcot ..	10th November 1953.	The case has been committed to Sessions after trial in the Court of Sub-Magistrate, Chidambaram, which ended on 27th October 1954.
209 Fireman, Tiruchirappalli.	28th September 1954.	Charges for dismissal pending. Oral enquiry is being pushed through.
210 Fireman, Madras City ..	13th September 1954.	Further representation has been called for and is awaited from the accused.
211 Mechanic Driver, Madras City.	15th October 1954.	....
212 Fireman, Tirunelveli ..	3rd August 1954.	The fireman was discharged in the criminal case as it was proved that he was not living in his house for two months prior to the seizure of the contraband articles. However, a charge for dismissal has been framed on 2nd November 1954 for permitting the house for which the fireman was drawing house rent from the Government to be used for nefarious purposes.
213 Fireman Driver, The Nilgiris.	15th September 1954.	Final orders will be passed shortly.
214 Permanent Upper Division Clerk, Deputy Commissioner's office, Coimbatore.	3rd April 1954.	Permanent Upper Division Clerk who was working as Upper Division Clerk in the Deputy Commissioner's office, Coimbatore, was transferred from that office to the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Tiruchirappalli, as his presence in the Deputy Commissioner's office, Coimbatore, was not in the interest of administration, in view of corruption enquiry pending before the Tribunal. He evaded going to Tiruchirappalli and applied for leave on medical certificate. He also evaded appearing before the District Medical Officer, Kozhikode. With reference to the charges framed against him for unauthorized absence from 3rd April 1954, he has tendered his resignation. His resignation cannot be accepted, as the corruption enquiry is now pending before the Tribunal. He has therefore been kept under suspension from 3rd April 1954 and the order of suspension was passed on 27th October 1954. The enquiry relating to his unauthorized absence will be conducted, as soon as a decision is arrived at by the Tribunal.

[2nd August 1955]

Serial number and designation.	Date from which placed under suspension.	Reasons for delay, if any.
(1)	(2)	(3)
215 Sub-Registrar	4th June 1951.	He has been placed under suspension with effect from 4th June 1951 for charges of criminal offences. He was convicted by the Assistant Sessions Judge, Tiruchirappalli, and on appeal, the Sessions Judge, Tiruchirappalli, acquitted the Sub-Registrar. Against the order of acquittal by the Sessions Judge, an appeal has been filed in the High Court.
216 Do.	12th November 1953, afternoon.	He was placed under suspension with effect from 12th November 1953 afternoon pending enquiry into charges of corruption. The enquiry has been completed and the report of findings of the enquiring officer is being examined.
217 Do.	2nd February 1954.	He has been placed under suspension with effect from 2nd February 1954 for charges of misappropriation of Government money. A regular enquiry is being conducted against him and the enquiry stands posted to 18th to 23rd December, 1954 for hearing.
218 Do.	21st November 1953, afternoon.	He has been placed under suspension with effect from the afternoon, of 21st November 1953 for criminal misconduct, such as misappropriation of Government money, etc. The cases have been ordered to be reported to the Police for investigation and necessary action.
219 Clerk	6th November 1954.	He has been placed under suspension with effect from 6th November 1954 pending criminal case in the District Magistrate's Court, Vellore, for misappropriation of the Society's money as Secretary of the North Arcot District Registration Department Public Servants Co-operative Society.
220 Do.	20th October 1954 afternoon.	These clerks have been placed under suspension with effect from the afternoon of 20th October 1954 pending Police investigation for assaulting the Sub-Registrar of Tirukkazhukundram in the Public office. The result of the Police investigation is awaited.
221 Do.		
222 Do.	1st June 1954.	He has been placed under suspension with effect from 1st June 1954 for absence from duty without leave. The clerk has submitted his explanation to the charges only on 5th November 1954. His case will be disposed of in due course.
223 Temporary copyist ..	20th October 1954, forenoon.	He has been placed under suspension with effect from the forenoon of 20th October 1954, for the same reasons as against 'A' above under clerks.
224 Clerk, Deputy Commercial Tax Officer's Office, Park Town.	15th September 1951.	The criminal prosecution launched against them is pending disposal before the Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Madras.
225 Attender, Deputy Commercial Tax Officer's Office, Park Town.	1st October 1951.	
226 Formerly Deputy Commercial Tax Officer, Park Town.	12th November 1951.	The cases of these two Deputy Commercial Tax Officers have to be referred to the Tribunal for enquiry after the criminal case against Nos. 1 and 2 above is disposed of.
227 Do.	15th November 1951.	

2nd August 1955]

Serial number and designation.	Date from which placed under suspension.	Reasons for delay, if any.
(1)	(2)	(3)
228 Assistant Commercial Tax Officer, Coimbatore.	11th July 1952.	There were two prosecutions against him—One before the Additional First-class Magistrate, Coimbatore, and the other before the District Magistrate, Coimbatore. The case before Additional First-class Magistrate ended in acquittal. The Government have decided that no appeal against acquittal could be filed in this case. The case under section 409, Indian Penal Code, pending before the District Magistrate, Coimbatore, also ended in acquittal. The question of filing an appeal against the acquittal has been examined by the Board and a report is being submitted to Government to the effect that no appeal need be filed in this case also.
229 Clerk, Deputy Commercial Tax Officer's Office, Salem.	6th July 1954.	Enquiry being conducted by the Commercial Tax Officer, Salem. His petition requesting to transfer the enquiry now being conducted by the Commercial Tax Officer to some other Officer has been rejected by the Board on 24th November 1954.
230 Peon, Deputy Commercial Tax Officer's Office, Tirupur (Rural).	18th October 1954.	The report of preliminary enquiry made by the Deputy Commercial Tax Officer was incomplete. The Commercial Tax Officer, Coimbatore (South), has asked the Deputy Commercial Tax Officer to examine the other witness and submit the records for orders in a week.
231 Peon, Deputy Commercial Tax Officer's Office, Perundurai.	17th May 1954.	Since removed from service by the Commercial Tax Officer, Coimbatore (South) in his reference 3/54, dated 31st January 1955.
232 Surveyor, Section I, Arantangi, V Survey Party, Pattukottai.	5th November 1954.	In view of the arrest warrant issued against him by the District Munsif, Pattukottai. This will be disposed of as soon as the Surveyor gets a clearance certificate from the District Munsif.
233 Officiating peon, Central Survey Office, Madras.	2nd September 1954.	For removing certain records from Central Survey Office on 1st September 1954 without permission. The case is under enquiry and an oral enquiry is fixed for 2nd December 1954.
234 Formerly Special Fund Clerk, Taluk Office, Hosur.	15th August 1953.	A criminal case for falsification of accounts and embezzlement is pending against the clerk in the Sub divisional Magistrate's Court, Dharmapuri. The Revenue Divisional Officer, Hosur, with whom the reference is pending, has reported that he will submit his report regarding the departmental action against the clerk soon after the disposal of the criminal case.
235 (1) Acting U.D.A., Collector's Office, Mangalore.	8th April 1953.	Nos. (1) to (3) were arrested by the Police in the South Kanara District Treasury Embezzlement case and they were kept under suspension from the date of their
236 (2) Acting Huzur Treasurer, Mangalore.	9th April 1953.	

[2nd August 1955]

Serial number and designation.	Date from which placed under suspension.	Reasons for delay, if any.
(1)	(2)	(3)
237 (3) L.D.A., Collector's Office, Mangalore.	8th April 1953.	arrest. No. (1) was subsequently released on bail and he was cited as a witness by the Police in the case. Nos. (2) and (3) were accused in the case. No. (2) was acquitted and No. (3) was convicted and sentenced to undergo imprisonment for an aggregate period of seven years. Departmental disciplinary action has been taken against Nos. (1) and (2). It will take some time to pass final orders in the matter as the connected records are in the court now.
238 Formerly Tahsildar, Naga-pattinam.	6th March 1954 (forenoon).	Suspended from service with effect from the forenoon of 6th March 1954 pending enquiry into grave charges of corruption and misconduct. The X branch conducted the investigation in the matter. The case is now with the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings.
239 Two Tahsildars of South Arcot district.	2nd May 1953, 21st May 1954.	Both of them were transferred to Tirunelveli on public grounds and are in receipt of subsistence allowance with effect from the date of suspension. The stage of the enquiry in both the cases is not known to the Collector of Tirunelveli.
240 Lower Division Clerk, Collector's Office, South Arcot.	5th July 1953.	The criminal case instituted against him in the Court of the Additional First-class Magistrate, Cuddalore, ended in his acquittal. But the Government have accorded sanction for preferring an appeal to the High Court, against the order of acquittal passed by the lower court, and further proceedings are awaited.
241 Lower Division Clerk, Collector's Office, South Arcot.	14th May 1954 (afternoon).	He was placed under suspension with effect from 14th May 1954 afternoon on certain allegations of corruption pending enquiry with the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings, Madras. The orders of the Government are awaited as to the result of the enquiry into the allegations against him.
242 Permanent Shroff, Taluk Office, Tiruchirappalli, and now officiating Shroff, Taluk Office, Kulittalai.	31st January 1954 (forenoon).	Charges have been framed against him for dismissal from service. The enquiry in this case was conducted by the Collector of Tiruchirappalli on 15th November 1954. The delinquent has since submitted his written representation. The matter is under consideration. Findings will be recorded and communicated to the delinquent soon.
243 Formerly acting as Head Clerk, Bench Court, Madras.	1st July 1953.	He is under suspension from 1st July 1953 pending trial of the misappropriation cases pending against him in the court of the Assistant Sessions Judge, Madurai. Copies of judgment in the cases in which he has since been convicted and decision in other cases are awaited.

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Serial number and designation.	Date from which placed under suspension.	Reasons for delay, if any.
(1)	(2)	(3)
244 Temporary lower division clerk, Office of the Superintendent, Rice Scheme, Madras.	6th September 1954.	The clerk was found guilty of misappropriation of a sum of Rs. 347-9-7. Charges were framed against him on 30th October 1954 directing him to show cause against dismissal from service. The Charge Memorandum could not be served on him as his whereabouts are not known. Further action is being taken in the matter.
245 One Gazetted Officer in the Agriculture Department.	3rd August 1949.	The criminal case against him is still pending in the Court of Special Magistrate, Naggur.
246 Do.	1st December 1952.	Final show cause notice has been issued to the Officer and his explanation is awaited.
Do.	25th February 1954.	In connection with the irregularities committed by the Officer, as Assistant Entomologist (Civil Supplies), Coimbatore, he was placed under suspension by the Board of Revenue. His case was reported to the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings. Government have arrived at a provisional conclusion in the imposition of punishment on the officer. The matter is pending with Government.
247 Agricultural Engineering Supervisor.	13th May 1953.	Charges have been framed against Agricultural Engineering Supervisor for wilful absence from duty directing him to show cause against termination of his services. Provisional conclusion has been communicated to him and his further explanation is awaited.
248 Loading Inspector ..	7th May 1954.	Police investigation is going on.
249 Store-keeper ..	20th August 1954.	Do.
250 Agricultural Demonstrator, Kancheepuram.	1st April 1953.	The matter is under Police investigation. Government orders are awaited for prosecution.
251 Lower division clerk, Kancheepuram Depot.	9th March 1953.	Do.
252 Clerk, Kancheepuram Depot.	Do.	Do.
253 Fieldman, Kancheepuram.	1st September 1954.	Enquiry conducted and Deputy Director of Agriculture, Vellore addressed (by the District Agricultural Officer, Guindy) for reinstating the fieldman and maistries. Deputy Director of Agriculture's orders are awaited.
254 Demonstration Maistry, Kancheepuram.	Do.	
255 Demonstration Maistry, Ponnéri.	Do.	
256 Tractor Cleaner ..	7th March 1954.	Case pending in the District Magistrate's Court, Cuddalore—Not yet disposed.
257 Do.	25th May 1954.	District Agricultural Officer has been addressed to furnish particulars.
258 Depot Clerk, Pervurani	9th April 1954 (afternoon)	Enquiry was conducted by the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Tanjore. Pending with the Deputy Director of Agriculture.
259 Lower Division Clerk, Perambalur.	1st July 1954 (forenoon)	Charges have been framed. Enquiry to be conducted as per the request of the clerk and then final orders would be passed.
260 Jeep Driver ..	5th July 1952.	Further show cause notice issued on the provisional conclusion arrived at, viz., termination of service. His explanation has been obtained. The matter is under consideration.

[2nd August 1955]

Serial number and designation.	Date from which placed under suspension.	Reasons for delay, if any.
(1)	(2)	(3)
261 Agricultural Demonstrator, Madurai.	22nd December 1953.	Under investigation by the Police.
262 Fieldman, Madurai	16th November 1953 (after-noon.)	Do.
263 Depot Clerk, Madurai	8th December 1953.	Do.
264 Do	27th December 1953.	Do.
265 Lorry Driver	13th October 1952 (after-noon).	Final papers submitted to Deputy Director of Agriculture for orders by the District Agricultural Officer, Sattur. The Deputy Director of Agriculture, Madurai has since passed orders, stopping the increment of the driver for 2 years temporarily.
266 Junior Tractor Driver	19th January 1954 (after-noon).	Enquiry conducted on 7th April 1954 and a memorandum of charges issued. Explanation received and submitted to Deputy Director of Agriculture, Vellore, for final orders. Pending with Deputy Director of Agriculture.
267 Fieldman, Wallajah	20th September 1954.	Explanation to the charges framed awaited by the District Agricultural Officer.
268 Demonstration Maistry, Katpadi.	18th September 1954.	Explanation to the charges framed received and pending action in the District Agricultural Officer's office.
269 Demonstration Maistry, Tirupattur.	20th September 1954.	Explanation to the charges framed received and the matter is being pursued.
270 Oil Engine Driver	21st June 1954	Report pending from the Police authorities
271 Agricultural Demonstrator, Kollegal.	1st May 1950.	Criminal case disposed. Departmental action taken, charges framed and explanation obtained. Final orders have since been passed. The Agricultural Demonstrator has since been reinstated in service.
272 Tractor Cleaner	8th January 1953.	The matter is under examination for passing final orders.
273 Depot Clerk, Mananthody.	10th August 1952.	The clerk is reported to be absconding.
274 Depot Clerk, Badagara	12th August 1954.	Enquiry has been conducted and final orders are awaited.
275 Inspector of Fisheries, Nagapattinam.	19th July 1954.	The Assistant Director, Tanjore, under whom the individual was working, framed charges against the Inspector of Fisheries on 27th July 1954. The Inspector of Fisheries wanted time till 15th August 1954 to submit his explanation. He then submitted his explanation to the Assistant Director, Tanjore and the Assistant Director has reported that the Inspector of Fisheries has requested for an oral enquiry citing several witnesses for defence and cross-examinations. Meanwhile one of the witnesses who has since been transferred to Madras (a driver of land rover) had to be enquired. This has been done and the records of the case with Assistant Director's remarks are awaited.

2nd August 1955]

Serial number and designation.	Date from which placed under suspension.	Reasons for delay, if any.
(1)	(2)	(3)
276 Sub-Inspector, Kozhikode	14th March 1954.	Charges were framed against him on 10th March 1954. In his explanation, dated 17th March 1954 he wanted an enquiry to be conducted. The enquiry was conducted by the Deputy Director (Marine) from 12th to 15th April 1954. The enquiry officer's report was received on 3rd May 1954. His findings were communicated to him and he was asked to show cause why he should not be dismissed from service. On this the Sub-Inspector requested for a further enquiry. This further enquiry was conducted at Kozhikode on 23rd and 24th September 1954. Again copies of the deposition were furnished to him and his defence statement has been received on 22nd October 1954. This is under examination.
277 Laboratory Attendant, Bhavanisagar (Rs. 25—40).	11th May 1954.	Charges were framed against him in April 1954. He then wanted an enquiry by any officer other than the Assistant Director, Fresh Water Biology who framed charges against him or an enquiry by 'X' Branch of Police. Thereupon the Assistant Director, Fresh Water Biology requested the Deputy Director (Inland) to conduct the enquiry and sent his office file on 3rd September 1954. As it was seen from the file that he had not furnished list of witnesses, etc., he was asked to do so. He has now sent an evasive reply and further action is being taken on it.
278 Boat Overseer, Porto Novo (Rs. 45—85).	17th August 1954.	The Assistant Director, Tanjore, has stated that the enquiry is over and that orders would be issued by him in a week.
279 Petty Yard Officer, Mukkur, under Assistant Director, Madurai (25th January 1935).	30th August 1954.	The Assistant Director, Madurai, states that the question of proper punishment is under consideration.
280 District Veterinary Officer.	1st September 1944.	The case is subjudice as it is pending in the Supreme Court.
281 Officiating Fieldman, Government Cinchona Plantations, Nilgiris.	9th December 1953.	The fieldman under suspension has not so far submitted his written explanation to the charges framed against him on grounds of illness. He was asked to appear before the nearest District Medical Officer, but he failed to appear before him. Further action to be taken has been engaging the attention of the Superintendent, Nilgiris.
282 Acting Lower Division Clerk, Office of the Inspector of Local Boards, Madras.	18th September 1953 after-noon.	The matter was investigated by the Crime Branch and case filed before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate.
283 Peon, Office of the Inspector of Local Boards, Madras.	1st July 1954.	The result of the case referred to in item (1) is awaited.
284 Lower Division Clerk, Office of the Additional District Panchayat Officer, Coimbatore.	Do.	

[2nd August 1955]

Serial number and designation.	Date from which placed under suspension.	Reasons for delay, if any.
(1)	(2)	(3)
285 Deputy Panchayat Officer, Gingee.	18th October 1954, afternoon.	Explanation to the charges framed against him is awaited.
286 Peon, Office of the Deputy Panchayat Officer, Saidapet.	3rd November 1954.	The case against him is under Police investigation.
287 Lower Division Clerk, Office of the Regional Nutrition Health Officer, Madurai.	18th October 1954.	The charges against him are being prepared by the officer concerned.
288 Principal, Government Brennen College, Telli-cherry.	19th June 1954 afternoon.	The enquiry is proposed to be conducted by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings Madras. Necessary action is being taken to expedite the enquiry.
289 Ex-Headmaster, Government School for Deaf Mutes, Chunangad.	29th April 1954 afternoon.	The case is pending in the criminal court.
290 Attender, Grade II, Presidency College, Madras.	3rd November 1954.	Some grave charges against him are being enquired into.
291 Secondary Grade Teacher, Presidency High School for Girls, Egmore, Madras.	9th February 1954.	Charges have been framed and an oral enquiry is proposed to be conducted shortly.
292 Physical Training Instructress, Presidency High School for Girls, Egmore, Madras.	Do.	Do.
293 Drawing Master, Government Training School, Villupuram.	1st October 1954.	The case is pending in the Court of the Subdivisional Magistrate, Tanjore.
294 Clerk, Government Basic Training School, Avanaashi.	9th March 1954.	The case was under trial in a court. Departmental Proceedings against him are now pursued.
295 Lower Division Clerk, Government Tuberculosis Institute, Egmore, Madras.	21st July 1954.	The case has been taken up by the Police. Departmental action has to be taken after the case is over.
296 Acting peon, King Institute, Guindy.	16th August 1954.	Explanation for show cause notice about proposed impositions of punishment is awaited.
297 Fitter coole, King Institute, Guindy.	19th August 1954, forenoon.	Do.
298 Veterinary College, Vepery	15th October 1954, forenoon.	Case is under investigation.
299 Upper Division Clerk, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras.	4th January 1954.	The Police conducted the enquiry and he was tried and convicted in the Magistrate's Court. The relevant documents were returned by Court only recently.
300 Linen attendant, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras.	12th July 1954 afternoon.	Some of the papers sent to the Commissioner of Police were received back on 30th November 1954. Further action has to be taken by Police. A separate explanation is being called for from Sri Somasundaram.
301 Weighman, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras.	Do.	Final orders are under issue.

2nd August 1955]

Serial number and designation.	Date from which placed under suspension.	Reasons for delay, if any.
(1)	(2)	(3)
302 Peon, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras.	14th September 1954, afternoon.	Final orders are under issue.
303 Male nursing orderly, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras.	23rd September 1954, afternoon.	In the stage of show cause notice for imposing punishment.
304 Lower Division Clerk, Government Hospital, Dharapuram, Coimbatore district.	13th December 1953.	Convicted by the Court. Proceedings ordering his dismissal are being made.
305 Sweeper, Government Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore.	1st November 1954.	Reply to the charges framed against him are awaited.
306 Officiating Upper Division Clerk, Office of the Director of Medical Services, Madras.	28th January 1954.	The main complainant who was requested to be present at the time of enquiry has not attended so far. The matter is under consideration.
307 Prohibition Guard	6th September 1954.	Enquiry is being conducted by the Deputy Prohibition Officer, Chingleput. The Prohibition Guard is playing dilatory tactics to prolong the enquiry.
308 Do.	25th September 1953.	The driver was found guilty of theft of Government jeep by Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Chingleput, and the judgment copy was received only on 1st November 1954.
309 Petty Officer	23rd September 1954.	Enquiry pending with the Deputy Prohibition Officer, Poonamallee.
310 Prohibition Sub-Inspector.	7th May 1954.	The charges are still pending enquiry with Deputy Prohibition Officer, Cuddalore, and Special. The Sub-Inspector tries to prolong the enquiry under some pretext or other.
311 Do.	31st August 1954.	The Sub-Inspector was to have retired on 1st September 1954, forenoon. He was placed under suspension under orders of the Government—vide their Memorandum No. 85990 (Pro.) 52-20, Home, dated 30th August 1954. Orders of the Government are awaited.
312 Petty Officer	4th January 1954.	The charges of corruption are pending enquiry with Deputy Prohibition Officer, Special. The delinquent officer is trying to procrastinate the enquiry, adopting dilatory tactics.
313 Prohibition Guard	2nd January 1954.	The records of enquiry has since been received by the District Prohibition Officer, South Arcot. Orders will be passed soon by the District Prohibition Officer.
314 Do.	20th January 1954.	Found smuggling liquor bottles from the French territory on 17th September 1953. He stands charged before the Court. Further action will be taken after the case is disposed of in the Court.
315 Do.	2nd November 1954.	Enquiry has just been started.
316 Do.	17th September 1954.	The Prohibition Guard's written statement of defence is awaited.

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Serial number and designation.	Date from which placed under suspension.	Reasons for delay, if any.
(1)	(2)	(3)
317 District Prohibition Officer.	14th November 1952.	Enquiry by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings has been completed. The Tribunal's report is being examined.
318 Do.	13th August 1954.	The enquiry by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings has been completed. The Officer has been asked to show cause why he should not be dismissed from service. His written representation is awaited.
319 First Grade Warder, Central Jail, Cuddalore.	3rd September 1954.	He is involved in a prohibition case. Departmental action will be taken against him when the case against this warder is finally disposed of in the Court.
320 Lower Division Clerk, Central Jail, Salem.	18th September 1954.	The case is pending before the Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Salem.
321 Special First Grade Petty Officer, Borstal School, Palamcottah.	12th October 1954.	The suspension is on account of criminal case against him and not for any departmental enquiry.
322 Stores Keeper, Central Jail, Cannanore.	11th December 1954.	Suspended for serious irregularities noticed in respect of Stores in Central Jail, Cannanore. Matter referred for investigation.
323 Peon, Regional Transport office, Tirunelveli.	30th September 1954.	For alleged attempt to assault another peon within the office.
324 Prohibition Guard	10th August 1954.	The Prohibition Guard has been asked to show cause why he should not be dismissed from service by the City Prohibition Officer in his memorandum, dated 22nd November 1954. The Prohibition Guard's explanation is awaited.
325 Prohibition Guard	27th April 1954.	They were originally removed from service on the charges that they were responsible for the escape of two accused. Certain procedural irregularity were pointed out by the Deputy Commissioner subsequently and fresh charges were framed. The explanation of the Prohibition Guards was received on 17th November 1954.
326 Do.		
327 Do.		
328 Do.	4th November 1954.	Convicted under section 4 (i) (a), 4 (i) (j) of the Madras Prohibition Act and under section 75 of the City Police Act on 5th November 1954. The judgment copy is awaited to take further action.
329 Do.	3rd September 1954.	The final representation of the Prohibition Guard has since been received only on 18th November 1954.
330 Prohibition Sub-Inspector.	31st May 1954.	Their statements for defence, for the charges framed have been received recently. Further enquiry is proceeding.
331 Prohibition Guard	30th May 1954.	
332 Do.	31st May 1954.	
333 Do.	Do.	
334 Do.	1st June 1954.	
335 Do.	31st May 1954.	
336 Do.	Do.	
337 Do.	30th May 1954.	Do.
338 Do.	Do.	
339 Lower Division Clerk, District Munsif's Court, Tenkasi, Tirunelveli.	27th October 1954.	There is no delay in the disposal of the case.

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Serial number and designation.	Date from which placed under suspension.	Reasons for delay, if any.
(1)	(2)	(3)
340 Sarishtadar, Sub-Court, Sivaganga, Ramanthapuram.	1st October 1953.	The matter was reported for investigation on 28th September 1954. Charge-sheet was filled on 28th March 1954 and the cases was registered on the file of the District Magistrate (Judicial), Devakottai. Charges framed on 7th September 1954 and the case is still pending.
341 Officiating Clerk (Lower Division Clerk), Sub-Magistrate's Court, Tiruchendur, Tirunelveli district.	15th July 1954.	Posted for enquiry to 25th November 1954 on receipt of the reply to the charges on 4th November 1954.
342 Irrigation Conservancy, Subordinate, Grade II.	7th April 1953.	This subordinate was placed under suspension for alleged misappropriation of Cement belonging to Government. He is absconding. The case is now pending in the Additional First-class Magistrate's Court, Tanjore, as a long-standing case pending the apprehension and arrest of the party by Police to whom a report was made in the matter.
343 Supervisor (Electrical), Grade II.	27th January 1953.	A criminal case filed against him for criminal breach of trust failed. Departmental action is being taken. The delay is due to action against him in a Court of law.
344 Acting Lower Division Clerk and temporary Upper Division Clerk, Stationery office.	1st September 1951.	The clerk was placed under suspension. The matter was enquired into by the Tribunal. Explanation of the clerk has been received. Explanation called for from the former Assistant Superintendent of Stationery is also involved in the case submitted through the Board of Revenue is awaited.
345 Acting lorry driver, Stationery Stores.	24th April 1954.	The driver was placed under suspension as he had colluded with the lorry workers in the pilferage of packing materials from the Government Press premises through the lorry in charge of the driver. The lorry driver has been asked to show cause against his removal from service. His explanation has been received. It is under examination.
346 Senior Proof-reader, Government Press.	18th June 1954.	The Senior proof-reader was placed under suspension for violation of rule 13 of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules. The departmental enquiry against the individual has not yet been commenced. The records required for taking departmental action against the individual have been called for.
347 Permanent Lower Division Clerk, Collector's office, Madras.	30th September 1954.	Placed under suspension. The clerk has been asked to show cause against his removal from service. His explanation has been received. It is under examination.

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Serial number and designation. (1)	Date from which placed under suspension. (2)	Reasons for delay if any. (3)
348 Senior Inspector, Madurai Circle in the Kallar Reclamation Department.	21st October 1949.	When the Senior Inspector was working under the Special Deputy Collector for Kallar Reclamation, he was placed under suspension by the District Magistrate, Madurai. Though he was first convicted and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year by the Additional First-class Magistrate, Madurai, he was acquitted by the Sessions Judge, Madurai, on appeal. Departmental action is being pursued by the Special Deputy Collector, Kallar Reclamation. The Collector of Madurai has been requested to expedite departmental action against the Senior Inspector.
349 Senior Inspector, Dindigul Circle.	30th June 1952.	Charges framed against the Inspector and it was tentatively decided to dismiss him from service. He has been directed to show cause against the dismissal from the service and has been granted time till 30th November 1954 to submit his reply.
350 Senior Inspector, Chingleput Circle.	21st August 1953.	The criminal complaint filed against the Senior Inspector is still under investigation.
351 Senior Inspector, Tuticorin Circle.	20th December 1953.	Prosecution of this Senior Inspector was dropped and departmental action was taken against him and charges were framed against him. Certain additional particulars called for from the Deputy Registrar, Tuticorin, for substantiating the charges have been received on 1st November 1954.
352 Senior Inspector, Vellore Circle.	2nd March 1954.	The Senior Inspector was ordered to be restored to service on 23rd October 1954 but has not yet re-joined duty.
353 Junior Inspector, Salem Circle.	30th August 1954.	The charges against this Junior Inspector are pending disposal by the Deputy Registrar, Salem. He has been instructed on 19th October 1954 to expedite the disposal of the charges.
354 Routine clerk, Cuddalore.	1st September 1954.	Charges against the clerk have been framed.

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 30 asked by Dr. A. Sreenivasan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 2nd August 1955, page 16 supra.]

	RS.	
(a) The amount of money expended year by year for the development of rural water supplies from 1953-54 upto date;	(a) (i) 1953-54	28,14,701
	(ii) 1944-55	39,81,800
(b) the nature of improvements done to rural water supplies;	(b) Mainly sinking of new wells and improvements and repairs to the existing public wells, and also provision of overhead tanks and pipes in panchayat areas in stray cases.	
		1953-54. 1954-55.
(c) the number of new wells sunk, the number of old wells improved, the number of wells in which fresh water was struck, the number of wells in which water was not struck and the number of wells actually put in use and that are now in use;	(c) Number of new wells sunk.	1,382 422
	Number of old wells improved.	325 39
	Number of wells in which fresh water was struck.	1,617 401
	Number of wells in which fresh water was not struck.	90 60
	Number of wells actually put in use and	1,617 401
	that are now in use.	1,617 401
(d) the number of wells sunk or dug in private properties; and	(d) Number of wells sunk or dug on private properties.	48 58
(e) the technical and administrative authorities who are responsible for the expenditure of money on the improvement of rural water supplies.	(e) The works are sanctioned by Collectors, after getting technical approval of the site plan by the District Health Officer and after obtaining expert opinion from the Industries Department where trial boring is necessary. The execution of works is supervised by the Revenue Divisional Officer assisted by the Tahsildars and the Minor Irrigation staff. The Minor Irrigation Overseers record measurements on execution and Minor Irrigation Supervisors checkmeasure these works. In some cases the works are checkmeasured by Tahsildars and also by Revenue Divisional Officers. Major works will in future be checkmeasured by the Assistant Engineer (Public Health) recently appointed. The bills are passed by the Revenue Divisional Officers.	

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 32 asked by Sri T. M. Daivasikhamani Achariar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 2nd August 1955, page 18 supra.]

Districts.	1954.		1953.	
	Doses.	Value. RS.	Doses.	Value. RS.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Arcot, South	266,170	16,636	230,700	14,419
Arcot, North	184,490	11,543	227,430	14,214
Chingleput	97,585	6,099	93,090	5,817
Coimbatore	256,735	16,046	267,845	16,740
Kanara, South	152,540	9,534	145,010	9,063
Madurai	343,680	21,480	321,920	20,120
Malabar, North	173,420	10,839	339,010	21,188
Malabar, South	210,985	13,187		
Nilgiris, the	21,185	1,324	17,690	1,106
Ramanathapuram	139,740	8,734	119,180	7,449
Salem	221,430	13,839	221,040	13,815
Tanjore	207,510	12,969	192,080	12,005
Tiruchirappalli	224,450	14,028	210,910	13,182
Tirunelveli	168,690	10,543	148,560	9,285
Anantapur	150,400	9,400	147,770	9,236
Chittoor	102,875	6,430	107,110	6,694
Cuddapah	113,240	7,078	117,190	7,324
Godavari, East	170,780	10,674	171,480	10,718
Godavari, West	114,160	7,135	114,145	7,135
Guntur	175,175	10,948	156,640	9,790
Krishna	150,550	9,409	145,530	9,096
Kurnool	189,760	11,860	114,020	7,126
Nellore	119,050	7,441	122,530	7,658
Srikakulam	160,430	10,027	316,190	19,762
Visakhapatnam	139,960	8,748		
Madras Corporation	221,750	13,859	220,120	13,758
Municipalities (Madras State).	512,875	32,055	631,030	39,439
Municipalities (Andhra State).	280,600	17,538		
Total ..	5,270,415	3,29,401	4,898,220	3,06,139

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APPENDIX V.

(Vide item No. VI on page 29 supra.)

Address by Shri Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, to the Members of the Madras Legislative Assembly and Council assembled together at the Assembly Chamber, Government Estate, Mount Road, at 12 noon on Monday, the 1st August 1955.

Hon'ble Members of the Legislature,

Allow me to extend my welcome and greetings to you when you have assembled once again after only a short recess, for a busy legislative session, and wish you success in your arduous labours. Before proceeding further and announcing the work that awaits you, I should like to offer on your behalf and on mine, our tribute of gratitude and admiration to our Prime Minister, for his sustained and valiant efforts in the cause of international peace and goodwill. He, as you know, toured through many countries during the last few weeks, and has now come back to us, having won great laurels for himself on behalf of us all, and having spread the message of our ancient land far and wide. The principles embodied in *Pancha Shila*—the five cardinal principles of co-existence—are being recognized and accepted by many peoples on many continents, as the result of his devoted labours. We should like to record our deep appreciation of the services that he has rendered in raising the stature of our country, and enabling our voice to be heard effectively in the counsels of the nations of the world.

2. Hon'ble Members will doubtless have learnt that the President has appointed the Hon'ble Speaker of our Legislative Assembly, Shri J. Sivashanmugam Pillai, to be a Member of the Union Public Service Commission. He has an impressive record of public service to his credit; and for the last nine years, he has acted as the Speaker of our Assembly. During this long period, he has firmly maintained the dignity of the House, and jealously guarded its rights and privileges. He has endeared himself to all Members by his sympathetic understanding of their difficulties, and his ever-ready willingness to help them in every possible way. He has always guided the proceedings of the House to the admiration and satisfaction of everyone, and unstintingly placed his great knowledge of constitutional law, custom and procedure at our disposal. He will be joining his duties at Delhi in about a fortnight's time. We shall very greatly miss his familiar figure in the familiar place in the Chair; and I should like to assure him on your behalf and on mine, that we shall always remember him,

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and trust he too will not forget us. He carries with him our warmest good wishes in his new sphere of useful public activity, and we have every confidence that he will distinguish himself there by his love of justice and fairplay, as he has done so amply here.

3. We note with considerable satisfaction that our friends in Andhra have re-established stable parliamentary Government. This is of special significance to us, because we have yet to settle certain common problems, more particularly the one relating to the adjustment of a mutually acceptable boundary; and this is negotiated best with a Government which commands the full confidence of Andhra public opinion. A direct approach has been made suggesting that the border question may be taken up immediately on the basis of the population of the disputed villages as reported in the 1951 census. The response has been encouraging, and with goodwill and mutual understanding, we may hope to resolve this issue to the satisfaction of the largest number of the people affected on either side.

4. Seasonal conditions have been fair so far. The South-West Monsoon has commenced in time, and our irrigation reservoirs have received an initial replenishment. Let us hope and trust that the present favourable turn will continue, and that we would be blessed with another good agricultural year. We are also greatly relieved to find that agricultural prices are again looking up, and that the earlier apprehensions of an imminent slump, have luckily not proved true.

5. We are indeed happy that commendable harmony prevails amongst the different classes and shades of political opinion in the State; and this is reflected satisfactorily in the Law and Order situation. The agrarian problem takes an acute form, from time to time, in isolated pockets, and the Government are proposing measures for a lasting solution of the same. A Bill to ban the eviction of cultivating tenants and to restore their tenancies to persons evicted in the recent past, is coming up for your consideration immediately. This will be followed by another measure to fix fair rents for tenants in all the districts. In implementing the intentions of the Government on the fixation of a ceiling on the possession of land and other connected matters, certain constitutional difficulties have been pointed out, and these are under examination. The Government are well aware that a satisfactory settlement of these problems, is an essential part of a welfare State which we are all anxious to establish; and with your co-operation, all impediments in the way will, it is hoped, be speedily removed.

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6. Land reforms alone, however, will not take us far in helping us to shed the inherited poverty of ages and ensure a socialistic pattern of society. The most urgent task before us is to implement a second and more ambitious Five-Year Plan based on the economy built up with anxious care, during the period of the current Plan. In preparing this second Plan, it is the intention of the Government to give an opportunity to the people of every village to frame their own plan for the village. Special staff has been appointed in the districts of Malabar, Coimbatore, Salem, Chingleput, Ramnad and the Nilgiris for assisting District Collectors to prepare village, municipal and district plans in consultation with the people of every village. With the experience gained in these districts, similar arrangements may be organized in the other districts as well. In the meanwhile, the Heads of Departments have drafted their respective departmental plans, wherein they have made provision for the anticipated recommendations of district planning bodies. The Government have made a preliminary scrutiny of the departmental estimates; and as was to be expected, this rough plan is somewhat oversized on the available resources. Representatives of the Government will be discussing the nature and extent of the Central assistance, with the Planning Commission, on the 12th and 13th of this month. After this discussion, a white paper embodying the proposals, will be placed for the consideration of this Legislature towards the end of the month. The Plan will be finalized only after Hon'ble Members have had an opportunity of discussing details and proposing modifications, consistent with our financial resources.

7. Meanwhile, satisfactory progress is being made on all works covered by the first Plan. The budget for the year had anticipated an outlay of Rs. 26 crores on works in the State Plan, towards which a public loan of about Rs. 7 crores has just been advertised, and subscriptions to the same will commence on the 16th of this month. The target we have set is indeed high compared with similar issues by other States, but let us hope that with the enthusiastic co-operation of the public, we would reach it. It will have to be realized that the size of the second Plan will depend largely on the extent we can mobilize the peoples' savings towards the national effort. I appeal to you and to the people of this State whom you represent, to assist wholeheartedly in the drive, and make the venture a great success.

8. The major irrigation projects included in the Plan are all making encouraging progress. The Bhavani reservoir has been completed, and water will be available to a whole ayacut of 2 lakhs

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of acres in the current season. The Malampuzha, Mapimuthar and the Mettur Canal Schemes are expected to be completed during this financial year extending assured irrigation over another lakh of acres. Execution has also commenced on the Amaravathi, Vaigai, Sathanur and Krishnagiri projects, which will be carried forward into the new Plan. The progress of the minor irrigation programme is equally satisfactory. The storage in tanks had been improved hitherto by strengthening the bunds and raising the full-tank level wherever practicable. The Chief Engineer is now preparing a pilot scheme for the removal of the accumulated silt in tank-beds to neighbouring dry lands on the foreshore, so that the capacity of each tank may be increased and the soil of dry lands, enriched. If this experiment proves economic, the scheme may be extended generally. We can, however, hope to expand irrigation appreciably, only by diverting to our side, some of the surplus waters of the Western Ghats, now running to waste into the Arabian Sea. Let me hasten to reassure our friends across the Ghats, that it is not the intention of this Government to suggest the diversion of any waters which can be used for irrigation in the Travancore-Cochin State. This Government can also give them the necessary facilities to exploit the power potential of those waters or take up joint power-projects with them. Preliminary survey has disclosed that such diversion is possible in a few places in the high ranges, without any injury whatsoever to the people of Travancore-Cochin, and with considerable benefit to the economy of the country as a whole. The Government intend to pursue this issue and convince them of the reasonableness and usefulness of our request, so that some of these works may be taken up during the period of the second Plan.

9. On the side of electricity, the Madras Thermal Station has been further strengthened by one more 15,000 kilo-watt generator. With this addition, we have reached the target of 1,11,000 K.Ws. of new generation for the period of the current Plan. Execution has commenced on the Periyar Hydro-Electric project, and we hope to make a start with the Kundah project within this year. The rural electrification programme is also making encouraging progress.

10. Now that we have stabilised our food economy, the emphasis of the new Plan should rightly be on industrial development. The investigations we conducted at considerable cost, on the lignite deposits of Neiveli, may come in very useful in this connection. The main difficulty in the extraction of this mineral,

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is the presence of artesian waters under high pressure beneath the lignite layer. To cope with this problem, high-power pumps have been ordered from overseas, and are expected to be in position in the quarry by the middle of September. The erection of a new power station to operate these pumps, will also be completed by then. Our experts are confident that the new pumps can keep the artesian springs well under control; and this gives us hope that lignite can be extracted at economic cost. In the meanwhile the Government of India have assumed financial responsibility for the venture; and a multi-purpose project, costing about Rs. 60 crores for the development of power and several industries based on that power, is being drawn up. On the results of the pumping test we may hope to start the project at the very commencement of the new Plan. Other major industries actively considered for inclusion in the Plan, are the extraction of aluminium from the bauxite deposits in Salem, and a steel foundry for the fabrication of heavy machinery. We have also pressed on the Government of India our case for the location of their heavy electrical plant in this State. The Industries Department has drawn up an ambitious programme for the development of many medium, small scale and cottage industries, and this will come up for your consideration along with the new Plan.

11. The Community Development Projects and the National Extension Services now cover about a fourth of the rural population of the State. It is the intention of the Government to extend these beneficent measures over the whole State within the new Plan period. The setting up of an elaborate field organisation for this purpose, raises the issue whether we can afford two parallel organisations in the districts: one for development and the other for administration. Some measure of integration seems called for; and as an immediate start, it is proposed to make the Revenue Divisional Officer function as the Block Development Officer, and to limit the area of his jurisdiction. The Local Development Programme is becoming increasingly popular. The peoples' contribution has been substantial; and the demand for additional allotment is coming in from all the districts. The Government have recently enhanced this grant by about Rs. 1 crore so that the enthusiasm of the people towards improving their living conditions, might be sustained.

12. Public health is being maintained satisfactorily, and the State has been free from epidemics of any grave magnitude. The rural water-supply programme is being accelerated, and a new scheme of protected water-supply to groups of villages in the

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Cauvery, Periyar, Vaigai and Tambraparani deltas has been recently sanctioned at a cost of about Rs. 120 lakhs. Urban water-supply schemes for the City of Madras and many of the major municipalities at a cost of about Rs. 2½ crores during this year, are also making appreciable progress.

13. The recommendations of the Committee on Rural Credit Survey for the reorganisation of co-operative credit and marketing are being examined by the Government. The Registrar has formulated comprehensive proposals for this State, and it is the intention of the Government to implement them as soon as the necessary Central financing organisations are set up so that our agriculturists may gain their release from the professional money-lender and learn to be self-reliant. A pilot scheme to serve two taluks in each of the districts of Malabar, South Kanara, Chingleput, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore and Ramnad, will be put into operation in the current year itself to gain practical experience of the working of the proposals.

14. In the field of elementary education, new schools are now being opened in every village with a population of 500 and more. Our further aim is to increase enrolment by about 40 per cent of the existing strength in the age group of 6 to 11; by 25 per cent in the age group of 11 to 14, and by about 25 per cent in the age group of 14 to 17. This programme will be spread over the period of the second Plan, but it is necessary to train immediately a large number of teachers for employment from the beginning of the next academic year. Twenty new training schools and 5 new training colleges are being opened in the current year itself to meet the new demand. The "Bhoodan Movement" in aid of schools, inaugurated by the Chief Minister recently, is gaining momentum; and a Committee with Sri O. P. Ramaswamy Reddiar, M.L.C., as Chairman, is being constituted to advise the Government on how this movement should be organised for the support of village schools. The diversified course of education is being newly introduced in 40 secondary schools from this academic year. An expert Committee is being constituted to take steps for the adoption of the regional language as the medium of instruction in colleges. On the side of medical education, the strength of the Madurai Medical College has been increased from 50 to 65 and that of the College of Indigenous Medicine, from 100 to 125, from this academic year.

15. The removal of the disabilities of Harijans and Backward communities continues to receive the attention of the Government. With the opening of elementary schools in all big villages, the

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necessity for special schools for Harijans has diminished. They will be encouraged to join common schools where they will receive all the existing concessions. With a view to induce children of all communities to join Harijan schools and thereby help in the free mixing of Harijans with other communities, it is proposed to supply mid-day meals to non-Harijan pupils attending Harijan Welfare Schools as an experimental measure in the North Arcot district. A new Harijan housing scheme has been sanctioned in the Madurai district with Government subsidy whereby 90 tiled houses each costing about Rs. 1,350 will be constructed in one colony, of which a few will be allotted to non-Harijans who volunteer to live side by side with Harijans. The Government are also considering other housing schemes for Harijans as a part of the general housing schemes for poorer classes. With a view to provide opportunities for employment to Harijans in industry and trade, it is proposed to appoint Welfare Officers in all districts, and a start has just been made in the industrial districts of Madurai and Coimbatore.

16. Besides Land legislation already referred to, the other legislative measures for consideration in this session are the following :—

(a) A Bill to replace Ordinance I of 1955 by which the Madras Tobacco Taxation Act, 1955, was amended to remove certain defects.

(b) A Bill to replace Ordinance II of 1955 which enabled the extension of the City Tenants Protection Act, 1921, to other municipal towns.

(c) A measure to levy a surcharge of 2 annas in the rupee on all land revenue, including water rates.

(d) A measure to consolidate the laws relating to money-lending in the State.

(e) Comprehensive amendments to the Madras General Sales Tax Act to remedy defects noticed in the working of the Act.

(f) Enabling legislation to acquire private forests in Malabar and South Kanara for the better conservation of these.

(g) A measure to regulate the cutting of trees and the cultivation of lands in hill stations.

(h) Amendments to the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, to provide for a regular Government cadre for Municipal Commissioners.

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(i) Extension of the life of the Madras Building (Lease and Rent Control) Act of 1949.

(j) Amendments to the City Police Act and the Gaming Act, to prevent gambling in public streets on prices of New York Cotton and bullion markets, etc.

(k) A Bill to regulate the transfer and distribution of land donated as part of the Bhoodan Yagna Movement.

(l) A Resolution under Article 252 of the Constitution empowering Parliament to legislate imposing restrictions on the use of cross-word puzzles in gambling."

17. I should like, before I close, to offer my grateful thanks to you for the uniform courtesy you have kindly always extended to me personally. I have every confidence that your deliberations carried on in a spirit of cordiality and tolerance, will result in decisions being taken that will prove to be of lasting benefit to the State and its People.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, the 3rd August 1955.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Gazetted officers belonging to the Backward Classes in the Madras State.

* 301 Q.—SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of gazetted officers belonging to the Backward Classes in the Madras State; and

(b) how many of them belong to the Viswakarma industrialists class?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister):—" (a) 329.

" (b) 2."

SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR:—" Will the Government be pleased to make an experiment of appointing one or two deserving industrialist class men as gazetted officers?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" There cannot be any experiment in making appointment to gazetted posts."

SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM:—" வன்னியர், கள்ளர், மறவர், அகமுடையர், குறவர், ஆசாரியர் என்றெல்லாம் பல ஜாதிகளைக் குறிப்பிட்டு உத்தியோகத்தில் ஈடுபட இடம் கேட்பதைவிட முற்பட்டவர்கள், பிற்பட்டவர்கள் ஹரிஜனங்கள் எல்லாம் மூன்று பிரிவாக பிரித்து ஜாதிகளைக் குறிப்பிட்டால் ஜனத்தொகை விகிதாசாரப்படி உத்தியோகங்கள் வழங்குவதற்கு அரசாங்கம் முற்படுமா? அவர்களுடைய எண்ணம் யாது?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" கனம் அங்கத்தினர் என்ன எண்ணுகிறாரோ அது மாதிரிதான் அரசாங்கத்தின் எண்ணம் இருந்துகொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறது. கேள்வியை கேட்ட அங்கத்தினர் ஒரு வகுப்பை குறிப்பிட்டு கேட்டதால் அரசாங்கம் அவர் கேட்ட கேள்விக்கு பதில் அளிப்பதற்காக சிரமப்பட்டு தகவலைச் சேர்த்தார்கள்."

SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM:—" கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் ஜாதிகளைக் குறிப்பிடக்கூடாது என்பதுதான் இப்போது அரசாங்கத்தின் எண்ணமாக இருந்துவருகிறது என்று கூறினார். மூன்று பிரிவாகப் பிரிக்கும் நான் கூறிய, இந்த முறையைக் கையாண்டால் ஜாதிகளை அதிக விரைவில் ஒழித்து பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினருக்கு மேலும் மேலும் நல்ல முறையிலே சலுகைகள் அளிக்க முடியும் என்பதுதான் என்னுடைய எண்ணம் என்பதை தெரிவித்து கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" இந்த எண்ணம் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு புதிது ஒன்றுமில்லை, முன்னமேயே இருக்கிற தென்று சற்று முன்புதான் கூறினேன்."

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SRI ALEXANDER GNANAMUTTU :—" May I know the number of members of the Mudaliar community who are gazetted officers in the State of Madras? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I am afraid, no hon. Member has been good or bad enough to raise this question and Government have not thought it fit to analyse all these."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" May I know whether there is such a community as Mudaliar community? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I do not know the respective names and connotations of the various communities and sub-communities."

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI :—" முற்பட்டவர், பிற்பட்டவர், என்ற பேதம் அமைவது ஜாதியின் அடிப்படையிலா அல்லது அது பொருளாதார அடிப்படையில் அமைய வேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கம் கருதுகிறதா? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" முதலாவதாக பிற்பட்டவர்கள் என்று நிர்ணயிப்பது பொருளாதார அடிப்படையில் தான். அதுதான் முக்கியமானது. படிப்பு விஷயம் இரண்டாவதாக அமையும். படிப்பைக் கொண்டு உத்தியோக விஷயம் அமையும். ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட இனத்தவர்களில் பெரும்பாலோர் பிற்போக்கான நிலைமையில் இருந்தால் ஜாதியின் அடிப்படையிலும் அதை நிர்ணயிக்க வேண்டி இருக்கிறது."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" On a point of order, Sir. Is it in order that all the questions are answered by the sole Minister in the House, the Hon. Mr. Bhaktavatsalam? "

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" If the Hon. the Leader of the House takes the responsibility, he can answer."

(Question No. 302 is postponed to tomorrow.)

Number of Block Development Officers in the State.

* 303 Q.—SRI ALEXANDER GNANAMUTTU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the post of Block Development Officer is a gazetted one;

(b) the total number of Block Development Officers in the State who are now functioning;

(c) how many of them have been recruited direct and how many by transfer; and

(d) from which departments the transferees have been selected?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" (a) Thirty-two posts of Block Development Officers are gazetted and ten posts are non-gazetted.

" (b) 42.

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" (c) No one was recruited direct. Twenty-nine were recruited by transfer, ten by absorption of the Rural Welfare Officers employed under the Rural Welfare Scheme which was merged with the National Extension Service Scheme, and three by promotion of Social Education Organizers.

" (d) Transferees have been taken from the Revenue, Agriculture, Co-operation, Statistics, Registration, Local Administration, Education and Civil Supplies departments."

SRI ALEXANDER GNANAMUTTU :—" May I know the special qualifications of these Block Development Officers? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Officers serving in the various departments of the Government have been selected. They were tried and those who were found to possess the necessary aptitude for this kind of job, which is of a new type, have been continued. Those who were not found fit were reverted to their parent departments. When officers are found fit for such appointment, they are given further short training and are appointed."

SRI ALEXANDER GNANAMUTTU :—" May I know whether these Block Development Officers are transferred from one block to another? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Yes, Sir. Sometimes they are transferred."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" May I know whether the scheme of ordering Revenue Divisional Officers to be in charge of the duties of Block Development Officers has not been given effect to, and if it has been given effect to, whether it is proposed to be extended throughout the State? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" The Government have under consideration the scheme of making Revenue Divisional Officers responsible for Block Development work. In fact, in the Tanjore district—a National Extension area—in the four taluks of Sirkali, Mayuram, Papanasam and Kumbakonam, Revenue Divisional Officers have been put in charge of this work."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" May I enquire whether in these appointments there is not great scope for patronage and whether the Government do not take full advantage of it? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" The hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition may imagine all kinds of things. But I may tell him that there is no question of patronage here. In the case of several of these officers, they were already gazetted officers and drawing higher pay. On their transfer to these posts, they are getting some allowance."

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" Have not *ad hoc* rules been framed for these posts? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Rules have not been framed because we have not yet finalised the framework of the scheme. I may also add that sometimes when we post officers from various departments for this work, they are very unwilling to go and join these posts. They are not so attractive as their normal charge."

SRI ALEXANDER GNANAMUTTU :—" Has any retired Government servant been appointed as Block Development Officer? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I do not think any retired Government servant has been appointed."

Number of handloom exporters in South Arcot district.

* 304 Q.—SRI M. ETHIRAJULU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the number of handloom exporters in South Arcot district;

(b) the quota fixed for each of these exporters; and

(c) the basis on which the quota is fixed?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" (a) Statistics relating to the number of handloom exporters in the South Arcot district are not available with the Government.

" (b) & (c) Any person can export handloom goods to permissible destinations without an export licence. Hence, the question of fixing quotas for export does not arise."

Imparting of instruction in the Government colleges in Tamil or the regional language.

* 305 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have addressed the University of Madras to permit the Government colleges in the State to impart instruction in Tamil or in the regional language;

(b) if so whether the University authorities have agreed to their suggestion; and

(c) what steps, if any, the Government have taken to impart such instruction in Tamil or in the regional language in all the Government colleges from the ensuing academic year and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education) :—" (a) No, Sir.

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" (b) Does not arise.

" (c) No steps have been taken by the Government in the matter. The matter is primarily one for the University to consider."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" May I know whether Tamil as medium of instruction has been introduced in any of the Government or other colleges till now? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I do not think Tamil has been introduced in any of the colleges as medium of instruction."

SRI ALEXANDER GNANAMUTTU :—" May I just inform the House that six years ago, in the Government College, Coimbatore, Logic and History were taught in Tamil and also in the Salem College and lastly in the National College in Tiruchirappalli? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I am quite well aware of it. Certain subjects used to be taught in Tamil. What I meant was Tamil as medium of instruction was not introduced in any college as a scheme."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" Have Government taken any steps to remove the disabilities in the introduction of Tamil as medium of instruction in colleges, e.g., lack of suitable text books, necessary personnel with proper grounding in the languages, etc.? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" The Government have recently appointed a committee of experts with Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar as Chairman to determine suitable equivalents for the various international scientific and other terms in use now. This is the first step taken by the Government towards implementing the idea of introducing Tamil language as medium of instruction in colleges."

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—" Since the Expert Committee has been appointed to go into the question of introducing the regional language as the medium of instruction in the colleges, may I know why Government have omitted to include in that committee any member from non-Tamil areas and why they have confined the membership only to Tamilians. If the question of language medium is to be considered, then Malayalam and Kanarese also are regional languages. May I know why members from these areas are not included in the Expert Committee? "

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p.m.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" As I said previously the appointment of this committee was the first step towards implementing the idea of making Tamil as the medium of instruction. This committee consisting of Tamilians has been constituted as a first step. When we see the progress of this committee, we can constitute experts among Malayalam and Kanarese speaking people."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" Will the problem of training the necessary personnel for this purpose also be considered by the Committee."

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ There is no question of going into this matter until we prepare the required text-books.”

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ :—“ Are there non-experts in this Committee who will put forward the other view? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ The hon. Member may have his own individual opinion about the composition of this Committee and as to who are experts and non-experts.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“ May I point out that apart from Tamil, Kanarese and Malayalam, quite a large number of Muslims are there in this State and their mother-tongue being Urdu, is it not necessary that those Muslim boys should be taught with Urdu as the medium of instruction in the colleges and therefore will the Government think of including experts in Urdu also in the committee? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ After Malayalam and Kanarese have been taken up, perhaps Urdu will be taken up.” (Laughter.)

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY :—“ Sir, a simple question is puzzling me. Is it a fact that English language is not being taught at all in any of these schools or colleges? If it is not the case, may I know in what language is the English language being taught? Is it being taught by Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam or Kanarese? ” (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ The hon. Member who is a past Master of Arts knows too well that a language cannot be taught by another language.”

Extra payment to teachers in aided elementary schools in the State.

* 306 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether any orders have been issued to managements of aided elementary schools in the State to pay an extra sum of Rs. 3 to every teacher from 1st April 1954; and

(b) if so, the instructions issued to departmental officers to ensure such payment to all teachers?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education) :—“ (a) No, Sir.

“ (b) Does not arise.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“ May I know whether Government have issued orders stating that this sum should reach the pockets of teachers? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ If the hon. Member is interested in the money reaching the pockets of

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teachers, then I may tell him that necessary steps have already been taken by Government. This increase of Rs. 3 has been included in the scale of pay of teachers by a Government order that the teachers' pay may be raised from Rs. 27 to Rs. 30 and from Rs. 30 to Rs. 33 and therefore these teachers do get the increased sum of Rs. 3.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“ Are the Government aware that out of Rs. 19 lakhs provided by Government, for payment of Rs. 3 per month to each teacher, those schools which had already been paying this Rs. 3 do not pay the Rs. 3 to the teachers though the Government allotment of Rs. 19 lakhs to the management of schools was to give effect to an increase of Rs. 3 in the pay of teachers? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ There is no question of the teachers getting Rs. 3. In fact that Rs. 3 has been included in their scale and they ought to get it. The scales have been revised. For elementary grade teacher from Rs. 27— $\frac{1}{2}$ —30 the scale has been revised to Rs. 30— $\frac{1}{2}$ —33 and for secondary grade teacher the scale has been revised from Rs. 37—1—45 to Rs. 40—1—48.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“ May I say that these scales were raised as early as 1947 and because certain managements have been paying that scale and certain others were not paying, Government allotted Rs. 19 lakhs in March 1954 to enable such of those managements who were not paying, to pay that additional Rs. 3? If really Government had intended that this sum of Rs. 3 should reach the pockets of these teachers, have the Government issued instructions to all the managements that this Rs. 3 should be given in addition to (viz., over and above) what the teacher was getting at that time? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ No further instructions are necessary. This increment can be drawn by the managements from Government. The increment has been included in the scale of pay. There could be no difficulty hereafter.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“ May I request the Hon. Chairman to allow a half-hour debate on this question which is very important and about which I had the privilege of moving an adjournment motion on 13th August 1954? ”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The hon. Member can move an adjournment motion if he wants. But this not an important subject for which a half-hour debate could be allowed.”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ The managements have been relieved of the burden of paying an extra sum of Rs. 3. Government had provided for Rs. 19 lakhs. That increment of Rs. 3 has been included in the scale of pay of the teachers by a Government Order. I am not able to

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understand the difficulty of the hon. Member, and as to why he wants a half-hour debate, unless it be that he wants to raise a discussion."

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY:—"Since there is no control over the surplus funds of the institutions, is it not proper that Government should see to it that those managements who had already been paying Rs. 30 should pay an extra sum of Rs. 3 for which the Government allotted funds amounting to Rs. 19 lakhs?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"If any management has got surplus funds, that is a different question. The hon. Member may put a separate question. Government agreed to provide financial help for the managements in raising the salary of the teachers by Rs. 3. I do not think there could be any difficulty hereafter."

Remuneration for tabulation work.

* 307 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) the remuneration paid per day to a graduate and a non-graduate posted at the S.S.L.C. and T.S.L.C. tabulation work; and

(b) the remuneration paid per day to a graduate and a non-graduate sectional head posted at such work?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education):—

"(a) Tabulation work—

PER DAY.

RS. A. P.

(1) Graduates 4 8 0

(2) Under-Graduates including S.S.L.C. holders 3 8 0

"(b) Section Head, whether graduate or under-graduate 5 0 0."

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY:—"May I know whether there is any difference in the duration of hours of work and in the nature of work between a non-graduate and a graduate?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"There is no difference about the duration of hours of work. But it is found that graduates do turn out more volume of work than non-graduates."

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY:—"Is there not a possibility of a non-graduate turning out more volume of work? Does it not depend on the individuals concerned?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"It may depend on individuals. But it is true that graduates do turn out more and better work than non-graduates."

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SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY:—"Will the Government see to it that because only Government servants are entrusted with this work, they do not discriminate as between Government servants so long as the nature of work and the duration of work remain the same?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Discrimination cannot be avoided when the qualifications vary."

Progress of the Araniar Scheme in Chingleput district.

* 308 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing the progress made in the Araniar Scheme in Chingleput district and the expenditure incurred on it till 31st January 1955?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Public Works):—"A paper * is placed on the table of the House."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM:—"May I presume that necessary arrangements will be made for rehabilitating all displaced persons whose lands would be submerged by this project?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Yes, Sir, that is being done as is being done in other projects."

* 309 Q.—

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"This question is postponed to to-morrow."

Deputation of teachers for B.T. training by the South Arcot District Board.

* 310 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of teachers deputed for B.T. training by the South Arcot District Board in June-July 1954;

(b) their period of service under the district board prior to their deputation for training;

(c) whether such teachers have been paid the vacation salary in respect of the school year 1953-54; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education):—" (a) Ten teachers were deputed for B.T. training."

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" (b) Of the 10 teachers, 6 have put in more than one year's service but less than two years' service, and 4 have put in more than six months' service but less than one year's service under the district board.

" (c) The reply is in the negative.

" (d) Vacation salary can be paid only if the teachers in question have served at least for a month on the re-opening of the school after summer recess. This they could not do on account of their deputation for the B.T. training."

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY:—"The Government Order saying that the teacher is eligible for vacation salary only if he puts in one month's service after re-opening of the school is not applicable here. These teachers were deputed only by the district board after they had worked for three weeks after the re-opening of the school. In view of the fact that in the same Government Order it is said that in the case of probationary teachers the rules applicable to permanent servants shall apply and that they would be entitled to vacation salary provided they rejoined duty on the day of re-opening of the school and also in view of the fact that these probationary teachers did do vacation work, viz., correction of examination papers, and now have rejoined service after, is it not just that they should be paid vacation salary?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Government are unable to agree with the views expressed by the hon. Member."

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY:—"In view of the fact that they had already done vacation work, viz., that of correcting the answer papers, is it not reasonable that the teachers should be paid vacation salary?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"No, Sir."

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY:—"Will the Government enquire into the matter whether it is not a fact that one of the teachers has been discriminated favourably and vacation salary paid to him though he had worked only for 15 days after the reopening of the school?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"I would request the hon. Member to put a separate question."

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN:—"May I submit that whenever Ministers give a lengthy reply, we are supplied with a copy of it. So also when Members put long supplementaries, we could be provided with a copy of it?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"I may submit that even though the supplementaries put by hon. Members may be lengthy, the Ministers' answers will not be so."
(Laughter.)

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

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

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise 4-20 p.m. to support the motion of thanks so eloquently moved by my hon. Friend Srimathi Jothi Venkatachellum. I take this opportunity to congratulate the Government on their notable achievements referred to in the Governor's Address. Hon. Members, I am sure, will be glad that a direct approach has been made to settle the Madras-Andhra border dispute and that our Finance Minister had been able to go to Kurnool on a goodwill mission in this connexion so that there may be a settlement of all the outstanding questions. I am also sure that the visit of the Hon. Chief Minister of Andhra State to this State has been equally welcome. I trust that among other problems a satisfactory solution will be arrived at with regard to the Krishna-Pennar Project which has been given up on account of the formation of the new State. After all, 80 per cent of the Krishna waters go to waste into the Bay of Bengal and it is devoutly to be hoped that fresh attempts will be made to revive that Scheme as well and that this matter will also be pursued in the negotiations between the two States.

"Sir, we are indeed happy to learn that the Second Five-Year Plan will be finalized only after both the Houses of Legislature here have had an opportunity to discuss the details of the Plan. I wish to state in this connexion that the district plans have been drawn up by the people themselves on the sample pattern suggested by the Planning Commission and high hopes have been raised in the minds of the rural folk that the schemes suggested by them will all be implemented. I would therefore like to urge upon the Government that every attempt should be made in the ensuing discussions at New Delhi with the Planning Commission to see that there is no cutting down of the plans drawn up by the district planning bodies. As stated in the Governor's Address, the plans are ready for the Chingleput district and some other districts like Malabar, Coimbatore, Salem, Ramanathapuram and Nilgiris. I would request the Government that these plans should be implemented and started even now when the people's interest and enthusiasm are warm. We need not wait till next April to start these schemes. As soon as they are finalized at Delhi, they could be implemented. Because, as I said, these plans have been finalized by the district planning bodies and they are ready for execution.

"Sir, the Governor has referred in his Address to the State Loan. Considering the laudable purpose for which the loan amount would be utilized, I am sure it would be oversubscribed. I should take this opportunity to assure the Government that nothing shall be wanting on the part of the elected representatives to popularize the loan and make it a success. (Interruption.) I am talking this because I represent the public and I know the heart of the people. The rural public are really enthusiastic and I know and predict that this loan will be a success.

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"Sir, I am glad that the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, is now preparing a Pilot Scheme for the removal of accumulated silt in tank-beds to neighbouring dry lands on the foreshore. I would plead with the Government that the silt should be supplied free to the neighbouring ryots. Some attempt has been made, I am told, in certain localities to auction the silt cleared from tank-beds. The Government should issue strict instructions for the free supply of silt to the agriculturists. I trust a special scheme would be drawn up to clear the silt in the Kaveripakkam tank in North Arcot district. The anicut had been built 100 years ago and the accumulated silt at the anicut should be cleared. As it is, the water flow in the supply channels below in North Arcot and Chingleput districts is blocked as a result of this accumulation of silt in the Kaveripakkam tank. The out-moded sluices should be replaced by up-to-date equipment. I trust the Government would attend to all these to mark the centenary celebration of this old irrigation system. We are glad to note from the Address that the Government propose to pursue the question of diversion of water from Travancore-Cochin side. Hon. Members would, I am sure, like to know what has become of the Palar issue. There has been much talk about it in both Houses of the Legislature of this State. But, in a recent Press Communique issued by the Central Government, it was stated categorically that the Central Government have not heard from the Madras Government though the Mysore State has agreed to investigate into the matter of the utilization of the Palar waters between Madras and Mysore States. I hope that the investigation by experts on both sides helped by an expert of the Central Government would solve the question. I should be very glad if the Government would clarify the issue and tell us what exactly is the present position about this.

"As regards Community Projects Administration, I am glad the scheme of integrated arrangement to which reference has just now been made during the question-hour by the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture that the Revenue Divisional Officers would function as Block Development Officers also and I hope similar integrated scheme for the execution of works through the Highways and other connected departments, even if necessary with enhanced staff would lead to having one single agency for the execution of these works instead of there being different agencies for the purpose. I trust the Government would consider this aspect of the matter as well. The maintenance of these works carried out under the National Extension Service Scheme and Local Development Programme needs careful consideration. Reference has also been made to this matter even during the last session. But, the local bodies are not able to maintain them. I request the Government to devote urgent attention to this problem and issue definite orders as to how these large schemes of development works that are being carried out at the villages will be maintained. Some arrangement must be made with the local bodies for the efficient maintenance of those works.

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"It is indeed pleasing to note that urban water-supply schemes in major municipalities will be provided for in the Second Five-Year Plan. The case of pilgrimage centres should receive special consideration in that respect because large numbers of people gather in such places and in the interest of public health, special steps should be taken to give larger grants to needy municipalities. For example, there is Tiruvallur in the Chingleput district and I suggest that such places of pilgrimage should receive top priority in the programme of urban water-supply schemes.

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"We are happy to note that a large number of schools are being opened but proper supervision of these schools is a necessity and as I suggested yesterday during question-hour, the Government should take up the question of appointment of at least two District Educational Officers for each district and more Deputy Inspectors of Schools to supervise the large number of schools that are being opened.

"Speaking on Co-operation, we are glad that the recommendations of the Committee on Rural Credit Survey are being examined by the Government. In this connexion, I wish to point out that multi-purpose co-operative societies should be started on a limited liability basis and not on the basis of unlimited liability. I am sure, this aspect of the matter is being examined by the Government and I trust the Committee on Co-operation, of which Dewan Bahadur Sri T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai is the Chairman, would also go into it because influential people in the villages are not prepared to join co-operative societies formed on the basis of unlimited liability. I trust the Government would consider deeply the question of revision of their present policy and permit multi-purpose co-operative societies to be started and worked on a limited liability basis.

"As regards medical education, I should like to state one point. The Medical College Selection Committee held all their sittings in Madras and the candidates had to come to the Madras City from all over the State. Some of the students, I know, Sir, found it a problem to go to Madras on account of poverty and I would recommend for the consideration of the Government that from next year the Committee should arrange to meet in different places in two or three centres like Madurai, Coimbatore, etc., and select candidates on a suitable regional arrangement.

"As regards the legislative programme referred to in the Address, as I had mentioned more than once, almost all the legislature measures are piece-meal legislations except the one relating to the comprehensive amendments to the Madras General Sales Tax Act to remedy defects noticed in the working of the Act. I find that there is an amending legislation in respect of the Madras District Municipalities Act to provide for a regular Government cadre for Municipal Commissioners. The Government have been promising to introduce a comprehensive legislation to amend the District Municipalities Act and the City Municipalities Act to suit the modern progressive systems of local administration in other

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countries. I wish the Government would bestow their earnest attention and see that a comprehensive amendment to cover all the points that have been suggested now and then are brought forward to amend the Local Boards and Municipalities Acts.

"In item (j) in the paragraph relating to legislative measures, it is stated that the City Police Act and the Gaming Act are going to be amended. Hon. Members would remember that some time back we passed a legislation here to do away with betting at the races. Nothing has been done to enforce the provisions of that enactment. The House should be glad to know what has happened to it and when effect will be given to that measure. One other Act that was passed in great haste was the one relating to the repeal of section 64-A of the Motor Vehicles Act. It has not been given effect to. The Hon. the Minister for Finance, hon. Members would remember, has assured us that the Act will be a Pongal gift of the Madras Legislature and the Government of Madras. I do not know whether we have to wait for another Pongal. We certainly have a right to know why this has not been implemented so far and when it would come into force."

DR. V. K. JOHN:—"May I know whether it is for this reason that the hon. Member is opposing the Motion of Thanks to the Governor for his Address?"

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM:—"I will presently explain the position. These are all administrative matters and it is up to us to bring them to the notice of the Government and when doing so, we expect the Government to explain to us the circumstances in which there has been delay in giving effect to this or that measure."

"Sir, you will remember that the dual control of the Legislature Secretariat was one of the thorny subjects—a subject of controversy—and it was assured on behalf of the Government in this House and in the other House that necessary legislation would be introduced to regulate the recruitment of personnel to the Legislature Secretariat as laid down in the Constitution. I trust that the Government would introduce ere long a legislative measure to give effect to this."

"Before I resume my seat, I wish to refer to one important matter. We adopted an enabling rule in our Madras Legislative Council Rules to associate ourselves with the Estimates Committee of the Legislative Assembly. May I appeal to the Hon. the Leader of the House to pursue the matter, failing which may I suggest that we have an Estimates Committee of our own."

* SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I join my hon. Friend, Sri Purushotham, in congratulating the Lady Member sitting opposite on the excellent, eloquent and able way in which she piloted the Motion. I also congratulate the promising hon. Member, Sri Ummer Koya, on the very able

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way in which he seconded it and on the full picture he presented to us with regard to the address and also on the criticisms he made in the course of his speech.

"Of course, all of us in this House, whether we sit on this side or that side, are unanimous in paying a tribute of praise and admiration to our beloved Prime Minister. It is very difficult to find another of his stature. Of course, if we go back to the forties and survey up to the present we have only three persons and they are Roosevelt, Churchill and Nehru. All the three of them have in a way altered the course of history. All the three of them have raised the prestige of their countries. In 1940, when there was war, America was not willing to participate in it. Roosevelt was a dominant personality; Mr. Roosevelt so managed the situation that slowly and surely America entered the war, and it was America in those days that made the world safe for democracy and for the four freedoms and for the establishment of the United Nations. Perhaps the same work in a way was carried on by Churchill also but in a more heroic way. His country was in imminent danger of being attacked, but alone and undaunted he faced and fought the enemy. He also altered the course of world's history. Now coming to our Prime Minister, he stands pre-eminent. I can say that he is the foremost man of the present times, and he has not only altered our history and remade it, but he has also paved the way for the establishment of the unification of the world which the other two statesmen have done. Definitely tension in the East has eased, and we are having promising signs of peace. Of course all these cover our Prime Minister with glory. He is at the top of his prestige. It is not the time to ask the Prime Minister to think of some problems belonging to South Indians. I come from Tiruchirappalli district wherefrom many of our citizens have gone and settled in Ceylon. They are having a bad time in spite of the best representations. Perhaps, their case, I think, has not been handled quite as well as it deserves. Therefore, our Government must take steps to press upon the Union Government the case of our citizens in Ceylon and ask them to handle the question as sympathetically as possible and see that this tangled question between the two countries, between which there has been friendship for many centuries past, is settled satisfactorily, peaceably, and to the advantage of the citizens in the two countries."

"Sir, let me join in the tribute paid to Sri J. Sivashanmugam Pillai who has been appointed a Member of the Union Public Service Commission. He is a good man, a pious man, a talented man, and a man who has earned the approbation and the admiration of all in the Assembly. Though the Assembly will lose a very . . . (Interruption by Sri V. Chakkarai Chetty.) My friend says he does not believe in pious men. Very well—people may have objection to sanctimonious humbugs; I do not think there may be any objection to pious men. Some of the greatest of

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our men have been pious men. But I am not very much concerned with the observation of Mr. Chakkarai Chetty. If there are impious men, anybody will take objection to impious men. To continue, pious men as well as impious men have to get on, each in his own way. (Interruptions.) Peaceful and co-operative co-existence, if I may improve upon that term. My esteemed friend Sri Chakkarai Chetty need not object to the word 'pious'. I was saying, Sir, what the Assembly was losing, the Union Commission will be gaining. This House will be glad to give Sri Sivashanmugam its best wishes.

"Reference has been made to land reforms in the Governor's Address. Of course the full picture of the land reforms has not been placed before us. We have been told only about the Bills which will be brought before this House as well as the other House. There is no more difficult question than this question of land reforms. For one thing, this question concerns as many as 75 per cent or 80 per cent of our population. Therefore if what the Government say is good, and if what they do is going to be good, certainly it must be all right. Suppose for some reason or other, what the Government propose to do is not good. Then the Government will be releasing some anti-social forces. They will be letting out forces which will be to our disadvantage. Therefore the utmost caution should be exercised in handling this question. People can understand the need for fixing fair rent. Of course all landlords are not good people. Sometimes they are exacting. Of course laws will be made in order to prevent unfair exactions. But one cannot imagine that all landlords are really harsh and are oppressing their tenants. In their case what the Government do will only result in upsetting the good relations that are existing between them and their tenants. Similarly unjust evictions should be protected against. As a matter of fact, there should be no loopholes to give quarter to people who continue to squat on lands without paying rent. With regard to land reforms, there is a tendency now to apply doctrinaire and *a priori* considerations. People say that three acres of dry land are equal to one acre of wet land. Wet land in one part of the district is not the same as wet land in another part of the same district. The yielding capacity of the land in one part of the district is not the same as that of the land in another part of the same district. Dry land in one part of the district is more valuable than even wet land in the same district. After all the Government may try to distribute the land. But if in the process of distributing land, forces of disruption and disorder are allowed to prevail, that will perhaps be something disastrous to our country. Therefore, all those who are in favour of distributing lands and those who are in a position to plan out the distribution, should adopt better means of trying to equalize the wealth of the country. There are other ways of effecting land reforms. As in the case of income-tax, if a man is really in possession of an inordinately large number of acres, his income may be taxed. After all there are several other methods. I do not like to go into them in detail and take up the time of the House except to say that this question must be considered with sympathy

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to the tenants and justice at the same time to the landlords taking care that forces of disorder are not let out in the process of effecting land reforms. This question concerns 70 per cent or 80 per cent of our population.

"I am glad that the Government have committed themselves in the Second Five-Year Plan to the development of industries. It is a just complaint that the South has been neglected so far as industries are concerned. I am glad to note that the Hon. the Education Minister is reported to have pressed on the Union Government the need for allocating industries to our State on the basis of the population of our State. That is a very good thing to do. Our Government should try and get a good allocation of the industries to our State, bearing in mind that all along this State had been neglected and that it is entitled to its due share. After all agriculture is not going to help us very much. Therefore it is very necessary that we should have industries also. In this connection we are very glad to note that the Governor has referred to the Neiveli project. We are glad that the Union Government has taken the financial responsibility for this project. Surely the industrial map of South India is going to be altered. I should request the Government to do one thing. This Neiveli project is in South Arcot district. It concerns mining. The Annamalai University has got a separate department of Engineering. The Annamalai University would be very glad to expand and open a new branch of mining and metallurgy. After all what is the use of opening up these projects if we do not at the same time train men properly for manning, and for being of use, when that project is fully developed?

"Therefore, I plead, I urge and I appeal to the Government that the University should be helped with sufficient grants to start a separate Department of Mining and Metallurgy in the first instance and to establish other useful technological courses later on, so that they may be of help when we start other allied industries like fertilizer industry, etc. I do not want to take up the time of the House by giving details. All that I wish to say is this. When we start new industries in South Arcot and Tiruchirappalli, we should be able to get men ready to man them and use them properly. Therefore, it is time that we started departments of the kind I have mentioned. 4-50 P.m.

"I am glad that my friend, Mr. Purushotham, referred to the need for sufficient grants to develop pilgrim centres. I am reminded of one of the most important pilgrim centres is the South in this connexion. Mr. Purushotham referred to Tiruvallur. May I in all humility refer to Chidambaram?"

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—"I would make a similar plea for Chidambaram also."

* SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI :—"I am glad I have the support of friends opposite. Chidambaram is a holy place with a hoary antiquity but there is no town worse than that in

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South Arcot. It is affected by the worst type of filariasis. Out of every ten, one or two are suffering from this foul disease. The Government should make it their imperative duty to see that this foul disease is rooted out. It is not beyond the knowledge of medical science to root out this disease. What is wanted is sustained effort. Of course, we want money. But the Government should not distribute all the available money among the various urban areas without determining the priority. When they draw up a list of priorities, I am sure Chidambaram will get the first place and I press the claims of Chidambaram in the matter of public health.

"Then, Sir, I may refer to that portion of the Governor's address in which he touches upon the development of the regional language. Perhaps this is a very controversial question. He has referred to the efforts of the Government in this direction and one of them is the constitution of an expert committee, with our esteemed Leader of the Opposition as Chairman. I do not propose to say anything on this. But I must point out one thing. It is time, we calmly and dispassionately considered along with this question, the question of Hindi. In a way, both the questions go together. I would like the Government to take a firm stand with reference to the proposal of the Union Government and the Union Public Service Commission to make Hindi the medium of examinations. After I took up the office of Vice-Chancellor, I happened to see a circular from the Inter-University Board transmitting a circular of the Union Government; it has three subdivisions. In that circular, the opinion of the University has been invited on three questions, viz., (1) use of Hindi as an optional medium of written examinations for five years from 1950-55; (2) introduction of Hindi as medium of examination for the *viva voce* from 1955-60; and (3) use of Hindi as a compulsory medium of both the written examinations and at the *viva voce* from 1960-65. I want to understand the implications of these three questions. We have now the States Reorganisation Commission to report on the linguistic division of the country and I take it that the Commission is in favour of it. In that case, this will give further strength to the move for the development of the regional language. A week back, I saw a news item that the Union Government proposed to spend some five crores of rupees for the development of regional languages. I take it that they on their side are anxious to develop the regional languages. On our side, we see that the State Government want to make the regional language the medium of instruction in colleges. Then I ask, what is the connexion between this ideal regarding the development of the regional language and the ideal that is implied in the three questions I have just now referred to. It is no use saying that the Union Government and the Union Public Service Commission do not really want to impose Hindi on us. I cannot conceive of a subtler way of imposing Hindi on us than this. I think this is unconstitutional. What is said in the Constitution is that English shall continue to be the official language until 1965, i.e., for fifteen years from the date on which the Constitution came into force. Now by asking us to introduce Hindi in an optional way, they are trying to displace English before it is due to be displaced. It is not

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right to do it. What will be the effect of this step on our men in the South? I would say it would be something disastrous for the students of the Madras and the Annamalai Universities. Suppose one of these students wants to appear for the Indian Administrative Service examination and suppose the examination is held in Hindi. What is to become of such a candidate? They are practically trying to shut out people from the South from the Central Services. What is after all democracy worth if the best of us are not given opportunities to serve the country effectively? This is a serious matter and let us not be taken in by the idea that they do not propose to impose Hindi on us! My own fear is that they are doing it in a subtle way and smothering and blasting the prospects of our young men. Take our Prime Minister. What is his international status? His position is partly due to the fact that he is a master of English and his unique personality is revealed in his writings in English. That is an important factor that goes to enhance his prestige all over the world. Should we not try to train and develop more Nehrus? Should not every opportunity be taken to train more and more youngmen for service to the country so that they may become leaders to-morrow? As one connected with a University, let me make it plain that Hindi should not be made the medium of examinations. I am not an anti-Hindi man, as somebody suggested. I have no objection to Hindi being made an optional subject for study. I have no objection even to our people being compelled to study Hindi for one or two years in order that they may acquire sufficient knowledge of Hindi and be able to read and write and decipher some of the manuscripts. But to make it the medium of examinations for public service is something which I cannot contemplate with equanimity.

"The other question I wish to refer to is Co-operation. 5 p.m. Co-operation has been referred to in the Governor's Address. I think the committee that had been recently appointed was asked to examine the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee. As a matter of fact that committee is holding its deliberations and going from district to district. But it seems as though that without waiting for the conclusions of that committee, plans with respect to the head 'Co-operation' have been finalized for the Second Five-Year Plan. If it were so, it would have been better to have wound up the proceedings of that committee. But I think the omission of any reference to the committee is only accidental. I do hope Government will consider the recommendations of that committee before they arrive at their conclusions with regard to the Second Five-Year Plan.

"These are all the points I wish to refer to."

* SRI ALEXANDER GNANAMUTTU :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Governor in his address to the members of the Legislature has at the very outset paid a well-merited tribute to the greatest of world's statesmen, the great apostle of peace and goodwill, viz., our beloved Prime Minister, Sri Jawaharlal Nehru. It was said of Mahatma Gandhi that he showed the way of freedom to India and to the Asian countries. It may be said of his heir and

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successor that he has paved the way for world peace by his Panchasila, which is the triumph of the basic principle of co-existence over massive retaliation or what I may even call total annihilation. Tribute has also been paid by the Governor to Sri Sivashanmugam Pillai, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly on his elevation to the membership of the Union Public Service Commission. Well-merited words of praise they are. But I should have felt happy if in the same breath the Governor had also referred to the appointment of a member of this House to the Vice-Chancellorship of the Annamalai University. Speaking freely and frankly I feel that the Vice-Chancellorship of a growing University like the Annamalai University is just as important as the membership of the Union Service Commission. Richly has Sri Narayanaswami Pillai deserved the post of Vice-Chancellor and richly may he adorn the office for many years to come.

"The Governor had made a reference or might I say references, to the fair seasonal conditions and to the agricultural prices which he said were looking up but which I am sorry to say are now looking down. Reference has been made to a Bill in prospect for putting a ban on the eviction of cultivating tenants and to the Second Five-Year Plan on the anvil which would be placed before this House before they got a final shape. Reference has been made again to the era of progress of all works covered by the First Five-Year Plan, to the encouraging progress of major irrigation projects and rural electrification schemes and the stabilization of food economy, the growing popularity of community development and national extension schemes. Reference has lastly been made to the progress made in the field of education.

"This Address taken as a whole impresses me in no way. There is nothing very invigorating, nothing vitalizing, nothing spectacular about this Address, which I have in my hands. Taken as a whole this Address appears to me more a pat on the back of routine work satisfactorily done. This is tame reading from beginning to end. I would now like to pause and turn the spotlight on a particular paragraph, namely, paragraph 14 which deals with 'Education,' to which the Governor has referred. Our attention has been drawn to several interesting points. First there is reference to elementary education; to the starting of a school in every village with a population of 500 and more. Then we are led to the establishment of training schools and training colleges, to the Bhoodan movement in aid of schools, to the diversified culture of education being introduced in secondary schools, to the steps being taken for making the regional language as the medium of instruction in colleges and lastly to the increase in strength in medical colleges.

"May I crave the indulgence of this House if I take a few minutes to discuss the 7 points raised in this one little paragraph. First let me take up elementary education. It is exactly a year ago (and this House may very well remember it) the Government appointed an Elementary Education Committee to go into all aspects of elementary education in the State of Madras. That Committee

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from what I know and from what I have read in the papers has been going from place to place, from town to town, from capital to capital and from State to State. More than 12 months had gone. Yet we are to see the report of that committee. May I hope that at least before the next session of the Council a copy of the report of that committee will be placed before this House. It is gratifying to note that one elementary school is going to be started in every village with a population of 500 and more. In the last address of the Governor we were told that as many as 1,500 elementary schools had already been started. I thought that there should have been some indication or other in this Address about the progress made by those schools, how they were functioning and how they were being supervised, etc. But there is nothing about them in this Address. I should like to know how single-teacher schools are functioning in various parts of the State. I should like to know how the untrained graduates who had been appointed to man these single-teacher schools are carrying out the work entrusted to them. Credit has been taken for the establishment of 20 training schools and 5 training colleges in the present address. Thanks to the Education Minister, who is unfortunately not present here to-day, for the great pains he is taking to create a new battalion of trained teachers. But (and there is a But) may I ask in a forthright manner whether Government have secured proper buildings for these training institutions? May I ask whether they have secured the requisite personnel to man these institutions? May I again ask whether you have secured the necessary equipment, the furniture, library and things of that type to run these institutions? May I ask whether all these institutions mentioned in the Address have started functioning? May I again ask whether the Principals who have been appointed have actually joined or whether they are still in Madras? For aught I know, there is absolutely nothing by way of furniture in most of the institutions that the Government have started recently. For instance, I can state that in the Arts College started just a month ago in the Nilgiris, there is no furniture worth mentioning.

"Sir, reference has been made to diversified courses of education being introduced in as many as 40 secondary schools in the State of Madras. May I ask on what principle these schools were selected for the introduction of the diversified courses of education? May I know why some of the oldest and well-established schools in some of the districts have been cold-shouldered and left in the lurch? Again, speaking on the same theme, I would like to refer to the Anglo-Indian Schools in the State of Madras. Many of them are doing very useful work in our State. I would like to know whether even a single Anglo-Indian School has been selected for the introduction of the diversified courses of education. Again, talking of Anglo-Indian schools, may I know what is at the back of the Government when they fixed a particular quota of strength? The Government have stated that not more than 50 per cent of the total strength of the Anglo-Indian schools should be Indian. In other words, the Government say 'You shall not admit a single Indian student more than the 50 per cent quota'. Why should not

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discretion be given to headmasters of Anglo-Indian schools to admit more Indian students if the requisite percentage of Anglo-Indian pupils are not forthcoming?

“ Sir, I venture to state with all humility that I am up against some of the serious inroads made into the autonomy of aided institutions by the Government. Very recently, a tall order was issued by the Government to all Principals of Colleges and all Headmasters of schools that we ought to admit not less than 16 per cent of students belonging to the Backward and Scheduled Castes. It is practically a command from Mount Sinai, ‘Thou shall do it or thou shall perish’. In effect it means that if we do not admit not less than 16 per cent of those communities, we will not get any grant from the Government. May I inform the House that there are many schools and colleges which admit a much greater percentage of members belonging to Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes, even without this order. Many of the managements are greatly hurt by this order. I am only up against the method of approach by the Government.

“ Sir, yesterday, the hon. Lady Member sitting opposite Srimathi Jothi Vencatachellum referred in her opening speech, to the paucity of professional colleges, viz., engineering and medical colleges, in the State of Madras. She pleaded and rightly too, for the establishment of a larger number of professional colleges in our State. In the Governor's Address, reference has been made to the increase in strength of the Medical College at Madurai started only last year, from 50 to 65. ‘Fifteen’ is a niggardly number as against the thousands of students who are very anxious to join these medical and engineering institutions and who do not get a chance at all. A year ago, one of the greatest philanthropists of South India, the Prince of princely givers—I refer to Dr. Alagappa Chettiar—volunteered to start a medical college of his own. Immediately, the Government constituted a Committee with two of the distinguished Members of this House, viz., the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition and the Chairman of this Honourable House in it. That Committee visited a number of places and has submitted its report to the Government. Why is that report not placed before us and why has it not seen the light of day?

“ Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of the House the inordinate delay on the part of the Government in selecting students to the professional colleges. I refer to the selection to medical and engineering colleges. The University takes particular care to whip up the examiners into action to work day and night during the summer and finish their valuation of the answer papers so that the results may be published right in time. This year, the results were published by the end of May. Should the Selection Committee take full two months—60 days, each day of 24 hours—for the selection of candidates to the various professional colleges? As a result of this, the professional colleges began to function as late as the 1st of August when all the Arts Colleges began to function by the 1st of July. Should the students be put to such a lot

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of trouble? My friend Sri Purushotham was telling us how all the students who were seeking admission into the medical college had to come to Madras and how much money they had to waste here. I would like hon. Members of this House just to think of the hundreds of students who have been forced to leave Madras when the names of selected candidates are put up on the notice board of the colleges. Just think of the tragic disappointment, bitterness and frustration experienced by most of these youths when they get back to their home towns only to find that the doors of the Arts Colleges are also closed against them. The Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University will bear me out when I say that a rule has been framed that no Arts College should ever admit any student after 31st July. What is going to happen to these hundreds of students who have been refused admission into the professional colleges of the State? Sir, reference has been made in the Address to the number of training institutions that are being started and which have already been started. I would like to know why no mention has been made of the Arts Colleges which have been started by private philanthropists. Three such colleges have been started by private philanthropists, in the Tanjore district, one Training college in Tuticorin and another training college in Tiruchirappalli. About none of these mention has been made in the Governor's Address.

“ One word more and I have done. Two days ago when I happened to be in the Legislative Assembly, I came across a man who had a little pamphlet in his hand and I had to pop out a four-anna bit to buy that pamphlet, a little booklet containing 27 pages entitled ‘B.C.G. vaccination, why I oppose it’. It was written by a one-time popular Chief Minister of the State of Madras. Sir, I spent an hour in going through this booklet and after finishing it, I felt that I had not wasted my four annas. Though this may give me an one-sided picture yet it has been an eye-opener to me and this is going to be also an eye-opener to a larger number of parents who may be anxious to get their children inoculated against tuberculosis, a very dangerous disease. If, as the author of the booklet says, this Government-sponsored mass campaign of B.C.G. vaccination is sheer quackery, then it is time to abandon it. If, on the other hand, it is a real blessing and it is really harmless and is going to protect thousands of people in the State, then, Sir, I should expect a very authoritative statement from the Government that the B.C.G. vaccination is really a blessing and not a blame.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ Now, the hon. Member, Sri Parameswaran, will speak. After his speech, 15 minutes will be allotted to each hon. Member.”

SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting the Motion of Thanks to the Governor for the Address that he delivered to the Joint Session of the Legislature on the 1st of August. Of course, there is nothing spectacular in the Address of the Governor and generally these Addresses from

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the Governor and the President do not contain anything very spectacular although I feel with my hon. Friend Sri Gnanamuttu that the Governor's Address would have given us more information about several matters. I do not want to waste the time of the House over the opening paragraphs in the Governor's Address."

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

"In those paragraphs he referred to the European tour of our beloved Prime Minister and the appointment of the Hon. Speaker of the Assembly as a Member of the Union Public Service Commission.

"Then the Governor in his Address goes on to speak about the law and order situation. He says that there is every reason to feel satisfied that the law and order situation has been maintained; there has been no breach of the peace and on the whole the condition of the State has been satisfactory. I feel that any impartial student who reviews the administration of the State during the last one year is bound to have a sense of satisfaction at the progress that our State has been making in different directions. Of course, the Government cannot take credit for all the good things that are happening. Seasonal conditions have been encouraging. The south-west monsoon this year has also been fairly satisfactory. There has been no famine and there is no prospect of famine and we are likely to have another good agricultural year. We ought to be thankful to Providence that we are having another very good agricultural year. I do not know why some hon. friends are expressing alarm over the fall in agricultural prices. When the price of paddy was high, member after member wanted the Government to control it. I wonder if a situation has arisen now for the Government to interfere and check any fall in prices. Of course, in the Pollachi and two or three markets, there is a slight fall in prices. Let us compare the price of paddy in 1955 with the price in 1938-39. We have not reached a situation when anybody ought to take an alarming view of the situation. Now the prices on the whole are steady. Everybody is able to get agricultural commodities at a fair price and there is no black-market in respect of them and the poorest people in the land are able to get them.

"We are also very glad that the major irrigation projects have made satisfactory progress. The Lower Bhavani Project has been completed and several other important projects like the Malam-puzha Project, Manimuttar Project and the Mettur Canals are expected to be completed by the end of the year and I feel that we have every reason to congratulate the Government, several officers and engineers on the expeditious manner in which these great schemes were conceived and executed. I have nothing but praise for the engineers who have been in charge of these major irrigation schemes. They have done wonderful work and satisfactory progress is being made.

"With regard to electricity also, we are told in the Governor's Address that there is satisfactory progress. We do hope that the

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Government will do everything possible to carry electricity to the rural areas. We do not ask for electrification of urban areas. The time has come to shift the emphasis from the urban areas to the rural areas. We want hundreds and thousands of villages to be electrified. There are several villages that have not seen the benefits of electricity. I hope that before the year is out, it will be possible for the Government to electrify many of the villages in several districts.

"The Governor in the course of the Address has also referred to the agrarian situation. He has referred to the Bill banning the eviction of tenants and also to protect those tenants who have been evicted. We are very glad that something is being done by the Government. But I always feel that it is better not to make promises several times that land reforms are on the anvil and they will be introduced in June or July. If they are not introduced by that time, people will suffer from a sense of disappointment and frustration.

"Then the Governor has also stated that there is a proposal to fix fair rents for tenants. We are very glad to find that the Government propose to do something in this direction. But coming from Malabar I shall be failing in my duty if I do not acquaint the Government with the views of several people with regard to rent courts in Malabar that have been appointed to fix rents. I am not speaking for any particular party, but I have heard reports from eminent lawyers, tenants, and landlords, that the judgments of these courts are very often arbitrary. These courts are not presided over by an officer who has been trained judicially. It is the Revenue Officer—a Tahsildar—who is presiding over the rent courts. The Tahsildar is guided by the opinion of the Revenue Inspector. The Revenue Inspector is not able to give an expert opinion. There is a question in the printed questionnaire, 'Examine and report whether the fertility of the soil has gone down after the Settlement of 1900'. The Revenue Inspector without any knowledge of the geology of the soil is unable to give an expert opinion whether the fertility of the soil has gone up or has gone down. Having the report of the Revenue Inspector as the basis, the Tahsildar gives arbitrary judgments. 'What was the rent previously? Nine hundred paras of paddy? All right put it at 400 or 500 paras of paddy' says the judgment. We want that these courts should be presided over by judicial officers. I do not know what the hon. Member Sri M. P. Govinda Menon is going to say. He is more competent to give an opinion about these courts and judgments. But as a layman who has heard the opinion of people about the arbitrary judgments issued by these presiding officers, I request the Government to go into the question and see if everything is all right or it is necessary to make a change anywhere.

"I do not want to go over the subjects dealt with by the hon. Member Sri Alexander Gnanamuthu. But let me say something about the question of education to which he has referred. We are told in the Governor's Address that so many training colleges have

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been opened, that 20 more training schools are to be opened, and so on. As he put the question, I ask whether the staff for these colleges have been appointed. Have the principals been appointed? Is there necessary accommodation? Is there furniture? Why did not the Government do all these things in the months of May and June, and why should they wait till the 1st of August for appointing principals and the staff for these training colleges? The same is the case in regard to training schools. The Governor's Address says that in every village where there is a population of more than 500, an elementary school will be opened. I want emphatically to express my opinion that these single teacher schools which have been established in the several districts are doing no good. I might even say that instead of helping the progress of education, these schools have actually retarded progress. (Sri G. Krishnamoorthi: 'Hear, hear.') Simply because we are getting grants from the Government of India should we do things uneducational? We have always been insisting that there should be trained teachers to man these schools and colleges. Some one who has passed the S.S.L.C. examination or the Intermediate examination or the B.A. degree examination, without training, is asked to go and man these schools. Very often these people with the best of intentions are doing harm to the progress of the children entrusted to their care. According to the Governor's Address, it is the aim of the Government 'to increase enrolment by about 40 per cent of the existing strength in the age group of 6 to 11; by cent per cent in the age group of 11 to 14'. Let me point out that this is no achievement of which we can be proud. If the Government have got only this limited ambition, I for one cannot congratulate the Government. We have to-day in the age group of 6 to 11, 48 lakhs of children. Out of this 48 lakhs, only 26 lakhs have been provided with education. In the age group of 11 to 14 we have got 25 lakhs of children. Out of this 25 lakhs, only 7 lakhs have been provided with education. The ambition of the Government during the Second Five-Year Plan period is to increase the enrolment in this age group of 6 to 11 by forty per cent, that is making 26 lakhs into 36 lakhs and then making 7 lakhs into 14 lakhs in the age group 7 to 14. I feel that we are far away from the great ideal contemplated by Article 45 of the Constitution that within ten years of the coming into force of the Constitution we should achieve free, compulsory and universal elementary education. Even at the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, that is, 1961, we shall be having only 50 per cent of our children in the age group 11 to 16 studying in the schools.

"In the last year's budget, the Government announced two very great concessions. The first concession is that education to all children would be free up to third form. That was a very wise step and a right step in the direction of implementing Article 45 of the Constitution. With regard to this concession, I have to make two representations. Poor parents find it very difficult to get poverty certificates. This matter was brought to the notice of the Chief Minister. Orders were then issued saying that members of the Legislative Council and Assembly, Members of the District

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Board, etc., were entitled to issue these poverty certificates. I may tell you, Sir, that poor parents who could not afford to pay fees, had to spend Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 for getting these poverty certificates. (Interruption by Sri V. Chakkarai Chetty.) The poor parents had to go to the karnam and then to the Tahsildar to get these certificates, because they were living in inaccessible villages. The karnam in many a place says, 'I have to sign a large number of certificates, and I have to look into the revenue position. You will have to pay some fee'. Even now the position is not very satisfactory. I wish to bring to the notice of the Government that headmasters of management schools are very reluctant to grant these concessions on some pretext or other. I have seen the signatures of district board members. I have myself signed some of these poverty certificates saying that I have personal knowledge of the correctness of the facts. You will be surprised to hear that headmasters of schools returned those certificates asking 'Where is the seal of Mr. E. H. Parameswaran on the certificate?' Sir, legislators and district board members have no seal. If the Government and the managements of schools should insist upon the seal of the members of the Legislature or the District Board, we want to be provided with seals. On flimsy grounds the managements of schools are returning these poverty certificates. I therefore request the Leader of the House to take necessary action in the matter of issuing necessary instructions to managements and to headmasters and to see that the intentions of the Government are not defeated. The Government have magnanimously come forward with this concession, but the intention of the Government is being defeated, because poor parents have come to me many times saying that there is not my seal on the certificates and there is no karnam's certificate. I say to them 'If I am signing a certificate, there is no need for the karnam's certificate or the seal. Go and tell this to the headmaster'. But the parents tell me that the headmaster wants me to come and tell him all this. I do not think I am expected to go to the managements, etc. Therefore, Sir, I request the Government to see that what is given with one hand is not taken away by the other by the machinations of some officer or other who does not know the rules and who does not want to part with Rs. 4 which will be the fee payable by the pupil. I want the Government to consider if these poverty certificates are absolutely necessary. There is the principal of a college or the headmaster of a school. Would it not be better to insist on the production of the poverty certificates only in cases in which the heads of institutions have doubts about the poverty of the parents? Ninety-nine per cent of the parents are very poor, and if the headmasters have got doubts about the poverty of any pupil, then he can get a certificate from the Tahsildar, etc. It is for the Government to intervene. So many difficulties have been experienced by the poor people.

"On the occasion of the discussion in the Legislative Assembly concerning the last budget, the Hon. the Education Minister made a very grand announcement regarding pension for teachers. He said that any teacher of elementary school who retired after 1944 would be given a pension. Teachers all over the State felt very

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happy when the Education Minister made that announcement. He announced on the first day in the Assembly that other categories of teachers like drawing masters, craft instructors, music instructors, second-grade pandits, secondary grade teachers working in high schools, would also be entitled to the benefit of pension. In making a clarification the next day, he omitted the secondary grade teachers from the scheme. These teachers are the pivot of the whole educational machinery. They have been getting their pay in the scale Rs. 45—3—60—2—90. In local body and private schools, they are paid in the scale Rs. 45—75. It is not even a subsistence allowance. Therefore, when the rules are framed, they should be framed very liberally in consonance with the generous intentions of the Government. On behalf of the teaching fraternity in the whole State, I would make an earnest appeal to the Hon. the Leader of the House to make this pension available to every category of teachers. The elementary school teacher, the secondary school teacher and the teacher in the college, all render national service of the highest importance. I cannot think of any other category of people rendering greater and nobler service to the country than the poor-paid teacher. According to the Government scheme, he is to get only one-fourth of the salary he drew in the last year of his service by way of pension provided he has put in 25 years' service. I have received a number of appeals from teachers in Tanjore, Tirunelveli and Tiruchirappalli requesting me to urge on the Government as the representative of teachers in the Council the necessity of extending the pension scheme to all categories of teachers without making any distinction whatsoever. Even the graduate-teachers get only seventy-five rupees. If the Government want to fix a ceiling to this pension, I am quite agreeable to it. For example, let the maximum be fixed at fifty rupees in the case of a teacher getting Rs. 200 as pay. If the Government extend this scheme to all categories of teachers, there will be universal satisfaction and they will feel that the Government is their own. With these words, Sir, I support the motion of thanks before the House."

* SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI:—"துணைத்தலைவர் அவர்களே, கவர்னர் அவர்களின் உரையைப்பற்றி விவாதம் நடக்கும் இச் சமயத்தில் அதைப்படித்த என்னைப்போன்றவர்கள் மனதிலே தோன்றுவது என்னவென்றால் அந்த உரைக்குத் தேவையே இல்லை என்பதுதான். ஆனபோதிலும் நாட்டிலுள்ள மக்களின் ஆதரவையும் நம்பிக்கையையும் கவர்ச்சி செய்வதற்காக அரசாங்கத்தார் தாங்கள் என்ன காரியங்கள் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள், திட்டங்கள் வகுத்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைப்பற்றி வாய்ப்புவந்தபோது கவர்னர் அவர்கள் உரைமூலமாக மக்களுக்கு எடுத்துக் சொல்லுவது வழக்கமாக இருந்துவருகிறது. அந்த உரையில் மக்களை கவர்ச்சி செய்யக்கூடிய முக்கியமான விஷயங்கள் இல்லாதபோதிலும் ஏதோ கவர்னர் அவர்கள் தெரிவித்து இருக்கின்ற விஷயங்களை ஆராய்ந்து பார்ப்பது நமது கடமையும், உரிமையும் ஆகும்."

"சென்ற வாரத்திலே குற்றாலத்தில் அருமையான நீர்விழ்ச்சியின்கண் அங்கு வீசுகின்ற குளிர்ச்சியான தென்றலை அனுபவித்து வந்த கவர்னர் பெருமான அவர்கள், தென்மேற்குப்பருவநிலை நன்றாக ஆரம்பித்து இருக்கிறது என்று கூறியிருக்கிறார்கள். அதே சமயத்திலே எரிகளில் போதுமான தண்ணீர் இன்னும் பெருகவில்லையென்றும் ஒப்புக்கொண்டு இருக்கிறார்கள். என்னுடைய ராமனாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவிலே போதுமான மழை இல்லை. குடி தண்ணீருக்கு மக்கள் இன்னும் சங்கடப்பட்டுக்கொண்டுதான் இருக்கிறார்கள். குடி தண்ணீரைப்பொருத்தமட்டிலும் முக்கிய நகரங்களிலே அதைப்பற்றி விசேஷ கவனம் செலுத்தப்போவதாக கூறியிருக்கிறார். ஆனால் அதற்காக போதுமான நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்படவில்லை. அதை தனி இலாகாவாக பிரித்தபோதிலும்கூட அதை ஆராய்ந்து பார்த்து திட்டம் வகுப்பதற்கு ஒரு இலாகாவும், நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு ஒரு தனி இலாகாவும் இருப்பதால், திட்டங்கள் சரிவர சீக்கிரம் நிறைவேற்றப்படவில்லை. ஆகவே குறுகிய காலத்தில் சீக்கிரமாக துரிதமாக இந்தத் திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு சர்க்கார் ஆவன செய்வார்களென்று நினைக்கிறேன்."

[Sri V. V. Ramaswami] 3rd August 1955]

"அடுத்தப்படியாக நம் நாட்டின் முக்கிய பிரச்சனை நிலப்பிரச்சனையாகும். இந்த பிரச்சனையைத் தீர்ப்பதற்காக இதை மூன்று கட்டமாக அரசினர் பிரித்து இருக்கிறார்கள். நிலத்திலே பாடுபட்டு உழுது வேலை செய்துகொண்டு இருந்தவர்களை திடீரென்று விலக்குவது மிகவும் அநியாயம் என்பது உண்மை. அந்த மாதிரி விலக்குவதைத் தடுக்க சட்டம் கொண்டு வருவது அவசியம்தான். நிலங்களின் குத்தகை விகிதத்தை மாநிலம் பூராவும் ஒரே மாதிரியாக நிர்ணயிக்க முடிவு செய்து இருப்பது வரவேற்கத்தக்கதுதான். ஆனால் நிலத்தின் வளத்தைப்பொருத்தும் பரம்பரையாக நிலம் வைத்துக்கொண்டு இருக்கும் மக்களின் பொருளாதார நிலைமையைப் பொருத்தும் இதை நிர்ணயம் செய்வார்கள் என்று எதிர் பார்க்கிறேன். ஒருவர் எவ்வளவு நிலம் வைத்துக்கொள்ளலாம் என்ற உச்ச அளவை நிர்ணயிக்கப்போவதை மகிழ்ச்சியுடன் வரவேற்கிறேன். சில கிராமங்களிலே சிலரிடம் ஏராளமாக நிலம் குவிந்து கிடக்கிறது. இந்த நிலைமையை ஆராய்ந்து பார்த்தால் ஏழை குடியானவர்கள் தாங்கள் பூர்வீகமாக வைத்திருந்து உழுது பயிரிட்ட நிலங்களை நாலாவட்டத்தில் சுடப்பட்டு வட்டியைக்கூட திருப்பித்தர முடியாத நிலைமையில் பெரிய நிலச்சவான்தார்களுக்கு நிர்ப்பந்தம் தாங்கமுடியாமல் விற்றுவிட்டார்கள் என்று புலப்படும். ஆகவே நிலத்தை உழுவவர்களுக்கு பயன்படும் நல்ல முறையிலே இந்த நிலச்சீர்திருத்தம் அமையவேண்டும். அத்துடன் கூட ஏழைக்குடியானவர்களுக்குத் தேவையான பணத்தை குறுகிய காலத்திலே சீக்கிரம் வேண்டியபோது கிடைக்கும்படி தக்க சட்டமும் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

"கைத்தொழில் விஷயம்பற்றி ஆராய்ந்து பார்க்கும்பொழுது மக்கள் நெய்வேலி சரங்கத்திட்டத்தில் மிகவும் நம்பிக்கை வைத்து எதிர்பார்த்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த சபைத்தலைவர் ஸ்ரீ பக்தவத்சலம் நெய்வேலித்திட்டத்தினால் நிலக்கரிமட்டும் கிடைப்பது அல்லாமல் பலநோக்கங்கள்கொண்ட பெரிய திட்டம் அமுலுக்குக்கொண்டுவரப்படுமென்று அடிக்கடி கூறியிருக்கிறார்கள். சீக்கிரம் அதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்யும்படி கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன், அதோடு சேலம் மாவட்டத்தில் அலுமினியம் உற்பத்தி செய்யவும் பெரும் இயந்தரங்கள் உருவாக்க உருக்குப்பட்டரை அமைக்கவும் ஏற்பாடுசெய்ய இருப்பது வரவேற்கத்தக்கது. அநேக தொழிற்சாலைகள் நம் நாட்டில் ஏற்படுமென்றும் அதன் மூலம் வேலை இல்லாத்திண்டாட்டம் ஒழியுமென்றும் ஒரு பெரிய நம்பிக்கை கொண்டு இருக்கிறார்கள் நம் மக்கள். எந்தக் காரணம்பற்றியோ மத்திய சர்க்கார் தென்னாற்காடு விஷயத்தில் அஜாக்கிரதையாக இருக்கிறார்கள். தென்னாற்காடு மக்களிடையே இந்த நம்பிக்கை தோல்வியடைந்தால் அவர்கள் மனம் புண்படும். தென்னாற்காடு மூலப்பொருள் இல்லை, முதலீடு இல்லை என்று ஒரு மத்திய சர்க்கார் அமைச்சர் கூறுவதற்கு இடம் வைத்துக்கொண்டால் தென்னகம் அப்படியே இருக்கவேண்டுமா? தென்னகத்தை புறக்கணிக்கக்கூடாது என்று மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தை வலியுறுத்துவது இந்த சர்க்காரின் கடமை. அப்பொழுதுதான் தென்னாற்காடு மக்களுக்கு நம்பிக்கை விற்கும். தென்னாற்காடு அக்கரைகொண்டால்தான், கவனம்கொண்டால்

DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

[Sri V. V. Ramaswami] [3rd August 1955]

தான் தென்னகம் தன்னுடைய அவநம்பிக்கையை கைவிடும் என்பதை எனக்கு இந்தியா என்று சொல்லும் நம் சர்க்கார் மத்திய சர்க்காருக்கு வற்புறுத்தி கூறவேண்டும்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக மேற்குத் தொடர்ச்சி மலையிலிருந்து உற்பத்தியாகும் நதிகளின் தண்ணீரை அரபிக்கடலில் விழுந்து விணுகாமல் நமது நாட்டுக்குத்திரப்பி நீர்ப்பாசனத்துக்கு பயன்படுத்திக்கொள்ள நம்பிக்கைகொண்டிருப்பதாகக் கூறியிருப்பதை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன். குறிப்பாக ராமனாதுபுரம் ஜில்லா பயனடையுமென்று எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன். பம்பையாறு அப்பர் பெரியாறு இந்த நதிகளின் தண்ணீர் விணுகாமல் நம்பக்கம் திருப்பிக்கொண்டுவந்தால், நீர்ப்பாசனத்துக்கு நல்ல வசதி கிடைக்கும். இது விஷயத்தில் நமது முதல் அமைச்சர் திருவாங்கூர் முதலமைச்சரோடு கலந்து பேசி ஒரு சமூகமான முடிவுக்கு வந்தால், ராமனாதுபுரம், திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாக்களுக்கு நீர்ப்பாசன வசதி பெருகும். இராமனாதுபுரம் மாவட்டத்தில்தான் எந்தவிதமான பெரிய நீர்ப்பாசன வசதியுமில்லை மற்ற எல்லா மாவட்டங்களிலும் இருக்கத்தான் செய்கின்றது. இதை முக்கியமாக சர்க்கார் கவனிக்கக்கூடாது இருக்கிறார்கள்.

“விற்பனைவரி விஷயமாக ஒரு முக்கியமான திருத்தச்சட்டம் வருவதாக கூறப்பட்டிருப்பது குறித்து நான் மகிழ்ச்சி அடைகிறேன். அதில் பல தொல்லைகளுக்கின்றன. ஒரு முனைவரி விதிப்பதா, பலகட்டங்களில் விதிப்பதா, எந்தக் கட்டத்தில் விதிப்பது, அதை நடைமுறையிலே அமுலுக்குக்கொண்டுவருவது எப்படி, சம்பந்தப்பட்ட வியாபாரிகள் எவ்வளவு தொல்லைப்படுகிறார்கள் என்பதையெல்லாம் பற்றி நான் அடிக்கடி சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன். அவற்றையெல்லாம் ஒருவாறு ஆராய்ந்து அப்பிரச்சனைகளில் வியாபாரிகளைக் கலந்து ஆலோசித்து முடிவு செய்யவேண்டும். காலம் தாழ்த்தாமல் கட்டாயம் அதன்படி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் சொல்லிக் கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

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“இறுதியாக இந்தப் பிரச்சனையைப்பற்றி சிலவார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். சென்ற கூட்டத்திலே இந்தியை தேசிய மொழியாக்குவதற்காக Union Public Service Commission கேள்வித்தாள் களை கொடுத்ததுபற்றி கேட்டபோது கனம் பக்கவதலலம் இது விஷயத்தில் தவணையை நீடிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்கப்போவதாகக் கூறினார்கள். இப்போது மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திலே கல்வி இலாகா அமைச்சர் ஒரு அறிக்கை வெளியிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அடுத்த ஆண்டிலே எல்லா செகண்டரி பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலும் இந்தியைக் கட்டாய பாடமாகச் செய்வதற்கு ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்யப்படுமென்று பத்திரிகை வாயிலாக நாம் அறிகிறோம். இனிமேல் நமது நாட்டு மொழிக்கு பங்கம் ஏற்படாது, ஏற்படவும்கூடாது என்ற நம்பிக்கை மக்களிடையே பிறக்கவேண்டுமானால் அரசாங்கத்தார் தமிழை உடனடியாக அரசியல் நிர்வாக மொழியாக்குவதற்கு தீர்மானம் செய்துவிடவேண்டும். அதற்கான சட்டத்தையும் இயற்றவேண்டும். மலையாளம், தென்கன்னடம் இவைகளையும் சேர்த்துக்கொண்டு மூன்று மொழிகளையும் அரசாங்க மொழியாக்கவேண்டும். நாளாவட்டத்திலே மொழிவாரி மாகாணம் பிரிக்கப்படும்போது மலையாளமும், கன்னடமும் பிரிந்து போய்விடும். பிறகு தமிழ் நாட்டிற்குத் தமிழ் மொழியே ஆட்சி மொழியாக விளங்கும். கல்லூரிகளில் பிரதேச மொழியை போதனா மொழியாக்க வழிவகை செய்ய டாக்டர் லக்ஷ்மணசாமி முதலியாரின் தலைமையில் ஒரு நிபுணர் கமிட்டி நியமிக்கப்பட்டிருப்பது வரவேற்கத்தக்கது. தமிழ்ச் சொற்களை பொறுக்கி எடுக்கும்போது வடமொழிக் கல்ப்பில்கர்மல் சுத்த தமிழ் சொற்களாகப் பொறுக்கி எடுக்கவேண்டும். அதற்குத் தகுந்தவர்களைக் கமிட்டியில் நியமித்துக்கொண்டும் அவர்களைக் கலந்து ஆலோசித்துக்கொண்டும் தமிழ்ச் சொற்களைப் பொறுக்கி எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். ‘தர்மாயுட்குப்’ பதிலாக உஷ்ணமானி என்று சொல்லுவதுபோல் மக்களுக்கு புரியாமல் இருக்கக்கூடாது. அதேபோல் நிர்வாகத்திற்குவேண்டிய தமிழ்ச் சொற்களைப்பொறுக்கி

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எடுத்துத் தருவதற்காக ஒரு ‘கமிட்டி’ யும் அவசியம். அதை சீக்கிரம் எந்த விதமான காலதாமதமில்லாமல் செய்யவேண்டும். தமிழ் மொழி ஆட்சி மொழியாக்கப்படவேண்டும். எந்த விதத்திலும் இந்தியை கட்டாயமாக திணிக்கக்கூடாது. நிதானமே உறுவாக உள்ள திருவாளர் நாராயணசுவாமி பிள்ளை அவர்களுக்கே, இந்தியை புகுத்துவதனால் தமிழ்மொழிக்கு பாதகம் ஏற்படுமென்று அச்சம் தோன்றியிருக்கும்பொழுது மற்றபடி இந்தியை வெறுக்கிறவர்களைப்பற்றி சொல்லுவானேன். இந்தியைப் புகுத்துவதன் மூலம் தமிழ் மொழிக்கு ஏதாவது பாதகம் ஏற்பட்டால் மக்கள் அவர்களை மன்னிக்கவேமாட்டார்கள் என்பதை மனதில் வைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரை நான் எச்சரிக்கிறேன். எதற்காகத் தமிழே ஆட்சிமொழியாகவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறேன்? 150 ஆண்டுகளாக ஆங்கிலம் ஆட்சி மொழியாக இருந்து வந்ததால் ஆங்கில நாகரீகத்தின் மோகமும் நம்மைப் பற்றிக்கொண்டு விட்டது. பத்து ஆண்டுகளாகத்தான் மக்களுக்குத் தமிழின் பால் ஒரு ஆர்வம் எழுந்து இருக்கிறது. இந்தி தேசிய மொழி என்ற காரணத்திற்காக அதற்கு இடம் கொடுத்தால் இப்போதுதான் விழித்தெழுந்த தமிழர்கள் பண்டைய பண்பாட்டினை இழந்து பழையபடி கேவல நிலமை அடைவதற்கு இடம் கொடுத்தவர்களாக ஆகிவிடுவார்கள் என்று எச்சரித்துக் கொண்டு என் வார்த்தைகளை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.”

* SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—“ Mr. Deputy Chairman, 5-50 p.m. it is surprising to think that the motion of thanks regarding this absolutely prosaic address should have been entrusted to the hon. Lady Member (Srimathi Jothi Venkatachellum) to make it more musical. I congratulate her on the very excellent speech she delivered, while moving the motion of thanks to the Governor for his Address. I am glad the role of seconding that motion of thanks fell to the lot of my friend hailing from my district, viz., Sri Ummer Koya. He had been appointed as the Chief Whip of the Party in power and he is allowed to sit not only on the Treasury Bench but behind it also and is allowed to extend his hand to the back of Treasury Bench. Of course whenever I was raising my views on behalf of Malabar, my young friend had been protesting against the way in which I was expressing my views but even he was compelled yesterday to refer to important grievances of the people of Malabar, and the most important of all, viz., the non-inclusion of a person from that district on the Treasury Bench. Ever since 1919 when the Montague-Chelmsford reforms were introduced in the country, there was not a single occasion in Madras when there was a Cabinet without representation to the district of Malabar. We do not claim any special representation but because our district is situated on the other side of the Western ghats and it has got its own peculiar problems and its own customs and manners, the problems of the people in that district could be best appreciated by the Cabinet only if there was a representative of that district in the same. The Hon. the Chief Minister, Sri Kamaraj, gave an assurance that there would be a representative of Malabar in the Cabinet. Whatever differences I might have with that great personage who rules over the Madras State to-day, it has been reported in the papers that he is a man of few words but a man of deeds. I thought that when he had given a word, he would stick to it. Sri Kamaraj Nadar made a promise in a Press Conference that Malabar would be represented in the Cabinet, but he has not yet fulfilled that promise. He undertook an extensive

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tour in our district. I should say that he was the first Chief Minister who had gone to the interior villages of Malabar district. It is not a happy thing to travel like that and reach the interior villages of that district. He had that courtesy to do it and we the people of Malabar, irrespective of party affiliations gave him a grand reception. Malabar showed its great hospitality. There was not even a murmur of our complaints in his presence. On the other hand, a grand reception was given to him.

(At this stage Mr. Chairman resumed the chair.)

"Sri Kamaraj Nadar came to our district. During his tour, he inaugurated one of the biggest political conferences of one of the greatest political party, viz., the Congress at Manjeri. That conference passed a resolution requesting a seat for Malabar in the Cabinet. I ask in all seriousness, why no seat for Malabar was given on the Treasury Benches in spite of the unanimous demand made by the Congressmen of Malabar for inclusion of their representative in the Cabinet? Sir, even Mr. Koya referred to the fact that the Malabar Pradesh Congress Committee had passed a resolution protesting against the non-inclusion of a representative from Malabar in the Cabinet. Of course, we, belonging to other parties have no voice in the selection of members to the Cabinet and we have also no right even to suggest the name of any. But, I must point out that the great nationalist paper, Mathruboomi had written editorials after editorials touching on the subject of non-inclusion of a representative from Malabar."

DR. V. K. JOHN:—"Were the editorials written in Tamil or Malayalam?"

* SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON:—"Being a Malayalam paper, they were written in Malayalam only. I can very well understand the joke of the distinguished Deputy Leader of the Opposition, Dr. John. At least a translation of the same would have reached the Government. In one of its editorials, the Mathruboomi said that the legislators belonging to other parties, also have a duty in this matter. I may tell this House, the Cabinet and also the Hon. Chief Minister that as far as the members of other political parties of Malabar are concerned, we have no quarrel with regard to the choice of the representative from Malabar. Whomsoever you appoint as a member in the Cabinet, we do not mind. We have no concern in that. That is a matter for you to decide. But along with others, we do assert our claim that our district must be represented in the Cabinet. This is a time when that representation is all the more necessary. There is a talk of the reorganization of States. There is a rumour that most probably some parts of this major State will go to another State. There is the possibility of some reorganization. When there is this possibility and likelihood of our district going away from this State, is it not fair—I shall use very moderate language to-day as I am rather misunderstood sometimes—is it not just that at this critical juncture when important

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questions relating to that district are to be decided that a representative from that district should be in the Cabinet? Let us take the Second Five-Year Plan. A big book giving the proposals of the Madras Government in this regard was handed over to me. In the midst of the speeches of the distinguished Members of this House, I was having a cursory glance at it. From that cursory glance, I was able to find—I am speaking only subject to correction—that except perhaps the Kanhirampuzha Scheme and one other Scheme, there is no other Scheme for the Malabar district. No scheme which involves considerable expenditure has been included for the district of Malabar. Sir, in these days of Five-Year Plans and reorganisation of States, is it not fair and just that a representative of that district should also sit with Mr. Bhaktavatsalam and Mr. Subramaniam so that the Cabinet may know the conditions of Malabar and the grievances and problems of that district? On that humble basis and on that natural basis alone I place these facts before this House and before the Government. Of course, as one belonging to another party, I have no right to demand representation in the Cabinet for the Malabar district. That is a matter for the party in power. But when Mr. Koya was indicating the feeling of Congressmen of Malabar, I thought that I could add to the grievances of Malabar and place these facts before the Government.

"Coming to land reforms, I am afraid that the mountain in labour did not produce even the proverbial mouse. It has been trumpeted all along by all the Ministers and even by the Chief Minister that big comprehensive land reforms will be introduced in this State. It was even suggested and reported in the papers also that the Chief Minister had threatened to resign his office if those reforms were not implemented. Of course this was contradicted subsequently. Sir, a series of Committees have gone into this question. There was the Subramanyam Committee, there was the Tamilnad Congress Committee's Sub-Committee and there was a Cabinet Sub-Committee also which have all discussed this question. After all these, what we have to-day is, two Bills have been promised, one Bill preventing eviction and another fixing fair rent. So far so good. Except the Malabar district, there is no fixity of tenure and there is no fair rent in other parts of the State. Hence, I should really thank the Government for showing these small mercies. But, I must point out that there is no use of introducing piecemeal legislation so far as land reforms are concerned. People are sitting on the fence and they do not have a definite idea of the situation. It is very necessary that people must have a clear idea of the land reforms. Of course, it is a very big problem. I concede that it is not so easy. The question of constitutional difficulties is also raised. But, may I say with all respect that when some other States, which also had to face constitutional difficulties, were able to undertake land reforms it should be possible for us also to undertake them. Let the Government bring forward comprehensive agrarian reforms.

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"The hon. Member Sri Parameswaran referred to the working of Rent Courts in the district of Malabar. I was one of those who took some big and important part in the introduction of the Malabar Tenancy Bill. When we wanted to fix fair rent, we considered various suggestions one of them being that so many times the revenue was fair rent. It was not considered fair and correct. So that idea was given up. Now, we find that fair rent is being decided on the basis of the settlement. The authorities in charge of this do not take into consideration any other factor with the result that there is some amount of complaint and murmur in the district of Malabar. I place these facts before the Government so that they may take into consideration all these aspects and examine the question and do the needful in the matter.

"Sir, the hon. Lady Member who moved the motion of thanks yesterday, referred to the question of unemployment. It is a serious thing which we have to face. Of course, she referred to the unemployment among the educated classes. There is real unemployment among the non-educated classes in the villages. There is acute unemployment among peasants. I am more anxious about their unemployment. The Second Five-Year Plan has taken into consideration the difficulties of these people. In the Second Five-Year Plan, the Central Government have made certain changes. Our complaint regarding the First Plan was that the people's difficulties were not taken into consideration. Luckily, in the Second Plan, certain changes for good have been made.

1-10
m. "Now there is a stir in the villages and the people have hopes with regard to the Second Five-Year Plan. The Government have succeeded in making it a People's Plan. I concede that. But more emphasis should be laid on small scale and cottage industries. Of course, recently one of the gentlemen who are in charge of framing the Second Five-Year Plan while addressing a meeting in Madras presided over by no less a person than the distinguished Hon. Leader of the Opposition here, stressed this point and stated that production by factories would not solve the problem of unemployment in this country and that more and more cottage industries and small-scale industries should be started to meet the present situation and to tackle the big question of unemployment. I am glad that this aspect of the matter has also been emphasised by the framers of the Second Five-Year Plan. I am also thankful to the Government for including the district of Malabar among the other five districts where a special staff has been appointed to go into the question. Of course, the staff is working very hard at it and on the 11th of August they are going to finalize our district plan in Kozhikode. There was a proposal to appoint an Industrial Adviser to advise the Government on matters relating to cottage and small-scale industries in Malabar which will benefit the rural population of that district. That has been given up and, I understand, the Government have proposed to constitute a board of four or five industrialists to advise the Collector in regard to these matters. May I submit with all the respect that

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I can possibly command that it is a retrograde measure. After all, these industrialists will not have any interest in the promotion of cottage and small-scale industries and their hearts will not be there. I have nothing to say about them personally. I have great respect for them. They are good and honourable people. They are great in their own way. But their advice in these matters will not serve any useful purpose and, therefore, I would request the Government to appoint an expert Industrial Adviser with experience in the working of cottage industries.

"Among the legislative proposals, I am glad that there is a proposal to nationalize the private forests of Malabar and South Kanara. It is only in the private forests that large-scale cutting and removing of trees are going on which are responsible for the destruction of forests. This will really help not only those two districts but also the whole State. We claim that we have more forest resources and it is absolutely necessary to nationalize forests. I welcome that legislation. Along with it, there is also another measure to regulate the cutting of trees and the cultivation of lands in hill stations. These two legislations will be necessary for the good of the country and I heartily welcome them.

"But, Mr. Chairman, among the proposed legislative measures, there is also a measure to levy a surcharge of 2 annas in the rupee on all land revenue including water-rates. We have already had a revenue surcharge from which, of course, are exempted small owners and tenants. But this measure does not give any exemption to any class of people. Is it the new conception of the socialistic pattern of society envisaged at Avadi that we are introducing here, so that all classes of people may suffer? I can understand more and more taxes being levied on persons who can pay them. But here it is a uniform levy of two annas in the rupee on all land revenue including water-rates. If this is the kind of Socialism which has been promised, I say, 'Save us from that kind of Socialism.' I hope the Government will consider this measure before they introduce it in the Legislature.

"Sir, His Excellency the Governor has rightly referred to the appointment of the distinguished Speaker of the other House as a Member of the Union Public Service Commission. I was one of those who had been fortunate enough to be a Member of that House when that distinguished gentleman was the Speaker of the House. It is a great loss when he goes from our State but there is one satisfaction that he is going to take up a higher post. Sir, some of us were afraid that we would be losing your services also when you were appointed as the temporary Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University. But we are glad that you have been spared to us. I hope that the Hon. the Speaker of the other House will be more useful to the country in the new sphere and let us wish him all god-speed.

"His Excellency has also referred to the magnificent, great and spectacular tour undertaken by our great Prime Minister. All of us take pride for the way in which he has played his part in

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the international politics. We are glad that his merit is being recognized by other countries of the world. Sir, Sri Jawaharlal Nehru may be able to achieve all these things because of his great personality but I want the future Prime Minister of India also to have the same status and position in international politics. That can be done only if we have real progress in the internal sphere. Our position in the international field will depend upon the position that we hold in this country, and the way in which the ordinary man rises up in the estimation of the world. I am afraid that though we may claim credit in the international field—I do claim it along with the others and I am sure Malayalees can be proud of the fact that their talent is recognized at the international level, at the All-India level and not at the State-level—unless we do something really good for the country, the present position will not last long. The world politics is in a peculiar position and on account of the geographical position of our country, our great Prime Minister is recognized as a world figure. Let us carry out the Five-Year Plan. I hope there will be more Five-Year Plans. Our attention must be directed towards the well-being of the villagers, the people who live in the rural parts. For instance, take electricity. It always gives me delight to come to this side of the Western Ghats because I see electricity here. Now and then we get a pamphlet saying that electricity has been extended to a large number of villages but still it is not extended to a major portion of my district. So, we must see that the whole State and not some part of it only is supplied with electricity. There must be progress in every part of the State. With these words, I support the amendment to the Motion of Thanks to the Governor for his Address.”

6-20
p.m.

*SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM:—“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, கவர்னர் அவர்களின் சொற்பொழிவின் பேரில் ஸ்ரீமதி ஜோதி அம்மாள் அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்த பிரேரணையை ஆதரிக்கும் முறையில் சில வார்த்தைகள் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். குறிப்பாக பல விஷயங்கள் குறித்து அவர் பேசினார் என்றாலுங்கூட மாகாணத்தில் பெரும்பான்மையாக இருக்கும் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களின் விஷயத்தில் அதிகமான கவனம் செலுத்தப்படாததற்கு நான் மிகவும் வருந்துகிறேன். இம்மாகாணத்தின் ஜனத் தொகை சற்றேறக்குறைய மூன்று கோடியாக இருக்கிறது. அதில் சுமார் இரண்டு கோடி ஜனங்கள் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். கல்வி சம்பந்தமாக சிற்சில விஷயங்களில் அவர்களுடைய முன்னேற்றம்பற்றி கவர்னர் அவர்களின் சொற்பொழிவில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருந்த போதிலும் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுடைய உத்தியோக விஷயத்தில் சரியான முறையில் எந்த விதமான திட்டத்தையும்பற்றி கூறப்படவில்லை. ஸ்ரீமதி ஜோதி அம்மையார் அவர்கள்கூட இந்நாட்டிலே தற்பொழுது வேலையில்லாத இண்டாட்ம் அதிகரித்திருப்பதாகக் கூறினார்கள். ஒரு இலாகாவில் நார்ப்பது ஸ்தானங்கள் காலியிருப்பதாக அறிவிக்கப்பட்டால் அதற்கு 4,000 விண்ணப்பங்கள் வந்து குவிக்கின்றன. இம்முறையிலே எல்லோரையும் சேர்த்துக் கொண்டு உத்தியோகங்கள் வழங்கப்படுவதாயிருந்தால் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோகம் கிடைப்பது குதிரைக் கொம்பாகத்தான் இருக்கும். ஏதோ ஒரு சில பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு மட்டும் உத்தியோகம் கொடுத்துவிட்டால் போதாது. நான் இந்தச் சபையையில் மீண்டும் மீண்டும் குறிப்பிடுவது இதுதான். முற்பட்டவர்கள், பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள், ஹரி ஜனங்கள் என்று மக்களை மூன்று பிரிவுகளாகப் பிரியுங்கள். அவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோகம் கொடுப்பதற்கு ஒரு தவணை ஏற்படுத்துங்கள். முற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களின் தொகை சொற்பமாக இருக்கிறது. பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள்

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கள் பெரும்பான்மையினர்களாய் இருக்கிறார்கள். மற்றும், ஷெட்யூல் வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள், ஹரிஜனங்கள் ஆகியவர்களும் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கும் சில உத்தியோகங்கள் வழங்குவதுபற்றி நமக்கு ஆட்சேபணையில்லை. பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் 80 சத விசிதம் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆதலால், 80 சத விசித உத்தியோகங்கள் அவர்களுக்கு வழங்கும்படிச் செய்ய வேண்டும். பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களில் பலர் இப்பொழுது படித்து double degree, treble degree பெற்று முன்னேறிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு கைகொடுத்து, தூக்கி ஆதரவு கொடுப்பது அரசாங்கத்தின் கடமை. அதைச் செய்வதற்கு அரசாங்கம் தவறிவிட்டது.

“சென்ற மார்ச் மாதத்தில் பட்ஜெட் விவாதத்தின்போது நான் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு அதிகமான உத்தியோகங்கள் வழங்கவேண்டுமென்று குறிப்பிட்டேன். அதை அனுசரித்து பிறகு அரசாங்கத்தார் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு 25 சத விசித உத்தியோகங்கள் வழங்கப்படவேண்டுமென்று ஒரு உத்தரவு பிறப்பித்தார்கள். அதிலே முதலில் எல்லா இனத்தவர்களும் போட்டி போடுவது, இரண்டாவதாக ஹரிஜனங்கள், ஷெட்யூல் வகுப்பினர்கள் போட்டி போடுவது, மூன்றாவதாக பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் போட்டி போடுவது, மறுபடியும் பொதுவாக எல்லோரும் போட்டி போடுவது என்ற மாதிரி ஒரு திட்டத்தை ஏற்படுத்தினார்கள். இந்த முறையில் உத்தியோகங்கள் வழங்கப்பட்டால் எந்தக் காலத்தில் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோகம் கிடைக்கும்? பிராமணர்கள், முதலியார், நாயுடு, முகம்மதியர்; கிறிஸ்தவர் இவர்களை யெல்லாம் முற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களில் சேர்த்துவிடலாம். நூற்றைம்பது வகுப்பினர் கொண்ட ஒரு ஜாபிதாவை அரசாங்கம் தயாரித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுடையெல்லாம் ஒன்று சேர்த்து பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் என்று குறிப்பிடலாம். ஹரிஜனங்கள், ஷெட்யூல் வகுப்பினர்களை ஒரு பிரிவாக குறிப்பிடலாம். ஆக மேற்கொண்ட மூன்று பிரிவாக மக்களைப் பிரித்துவிட்டால் அரசாங்கத்துக்கு எந்த விதமான கஷ்டமும் இருக்காது. ஜாதியையும் குறிப்பிடவேண்டியதில்லை. பத்து வருஷ காலத்துக்கு பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு அதிகமான உத்தியோகங்கள் வழங்கவேண்டும். முற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு அதிகமாகவும் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு குறைவாகவும் உத்தியோகங்களை வழங்கினால் பிரயோஜனமில்லை. முற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு வழங்கும் உத்தியோகங்களை நிறுத்திக்கொண்டு முற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு சரி சமானமாக பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் வரும் வரையில் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோகங்கள் வழங்கி வரவேண்டும். ஸ்ரீ தெய்வசிகாமணி ஆசாரியார் விசுவகர்ம இனத்தவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோகம் வழங்கப்பட வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுவார்கள். நமது நண்பர் அண்ணாமலைப் பிள்ளை அவர்கள் ஜோகிகள் குறவர்களுக்கும் உத்தியோக விஷயத்தில் சலுகை காட்டவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுவார்கள். அப்படி பிற்போக்காக இருப்பவர்களுக்கு ஓரிரண்டு உத்தியோகங்கள் கொடுப்பதுபற்றி ஆகேஷனை யில்லை. கண்டிப்பாக கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று நானும் கூறுகின்றேன். ஆனால், 60, 70, 80 லக்ஷமென்று கணக்கிலடங்காத ஜனத்தொகை கொண்ட பிற்பட்டவர்களுக்கு ஏதாவது ஒரு இலாகாவில் ஓரிரண்டு உத்தியோகங்கள் கொடுத்தால் போதுமா? பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோக உயர்வும் அதிகமாகக் கொடுப்பது கிடையாது. பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறோம் என்று அரசாங்கம் சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருந்தால் மட்டும் போதாது. பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் நாட்டில் இரண்டு கோடி மக்களுக்கு மேல் இருக்கிறார்கள். சமீபத்தில் தேர்தல் வருகிறது. அவர்கள் நலனை கவனிக்காவிட்டால் அடுத்த தேர்தலில் என்ன ஆகும்? பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் இரண்டு கோடி மக்களும் தனித்து தேர்தலில் போட்டியிட்டால், மந்திரி சபையையே கைப்பற்றி விடுவார்களல்லவா? அந்த நிலைமையை கங்கிரஸ் சர்க்கார் உண்புண்ணைக்கூடாது என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். நமது சர்க்கார் காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்கார். காங்கிரஸின் திட்டம் கீழானவர்களை உயர்த்தவேண்டுமென்பதுதான். மகாத்மா காந்தி அடிகளும் அதேயே தான் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். சர்க்கரை என்று தானில் எழுதி ருசி பார்த்தால்மட்டும் போதுமா? உண்மையாகவே சர்க்கரையை கொடுக்க வேண்டும். பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு அதிகமான உத்தியோகங்கள்

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வழங்க வேண்டும். ஜனத்தொகை விசுதாசார அடிப்படையில் உத்தியோகங்கள் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இதற்கு உடனே தகுந்த முறையிலே ஆவன செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஹரிஜனங்களும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட நிலைமையில்தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு சில உத்தியோகங்கள் கொடுப்பதை யாரும் ஆசைப்பிக்க முடியாது. ஆனால் ஹரிஜனங்களைவிட பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் பல இடங்களில் மிகவும் தாழ்மையான நிலைமையில் இருந்துவருகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் விஷயத்தை உடனடியாகக் கவனிக்க வேண்டுமல்லவா? ஜாதியைப்பற்றி இனி பேச வேண்டாம். தாழ்ந்தவர் உயர்ந்தவர் என்ற பேச்சும் நமக்கு வேண்டியதில்லை. இந்தியாவில் பிறந்தவர்கள் இந்தியர்கள். இந்தப் பரந்த தேசத்திலுள்ளவர்கள் எல்லோரும் இந்தியர்கள் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ளலாம். அதற்கு சட்டம் இடம் கொடுக்கிறது.

“காங்கிரஸ் ஆட்சி உண்மையான ஆட்சி என்று ஒத்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அவர்கள் ஆட்சியில்தான் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் முன்னேற்றமடைய முடியும் என்று நம்புகிறேன். மற்ற கட்சியில் எங்களுக்கு நம்பிக்கையில்லை. அதில் கடுகு அளவுகூட சந்தேகமில்லை. மற்ற கட்சியினர்களால் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய நன்மை செய்ய முடியாது என்பது உண்மைதான். ஆகவே, பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் விஷயத்தில் உத்தியோகம் வழங்குவதற்கு நான் அறிவித்தப் பிரகாரம் சரியானபடி ஒரு திட்டம் போட்டு அதை அதிவிரைவில் அமல் நடத்துவதற்கு ஆவன செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரை கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இதைப்பற்றி கவர்னர் பெருமான் அவர் உரையில் ஒரு வரிசூட குறிப்பிடாதது எனக்கு மிகவும் வருத்தத்தைத் தருகிறது என்று மறுமுறையும் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“நான் இரண்டு கோடி மக்களின் பிரதிநிதியாக இங்கு நிற்கிறேன் என்பதை சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். அவர்கள் சார்பாக நான் எந்தவிதமான கிளர்ச்சியும் சாத்வீக முறையில் செய்யத் தயாராக இருக்கிறேன் என்பதை இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். கனம் முதல் மந்திரி ஸ்ரீ காமராஜ் நாடார் அவர்கள் ஆட்சியில் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு நன்மை கிடைக்குமென்று நம்புகின்றேன். அவரும் உறுதி கூறியிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர் கண்டிப்பாக எங்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்வார் என்ற நம்பிக்கை உண்டு. அவர் எங்கள் விஷயத்தில் அக்கரை காட்டிவருகிறார். இம்முறையிலே மேலும் மேலும் அக்கரை காட்ட வேண்டுமென்றும் நான் அவரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதற்குத் தகுந்த வகையில் மற்ற மந்திரிமார்களும் அவருக்கு உதவியாக இருந்துவர வேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக ஹிந்தி விஷயத்தை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளலாம். ஹிந்தி விஷயத்திலே பலர் பலவிதமாகக் கூறுவார்கள். இது தமிழ் நாடு. மூவேந்தர்கள் ஆண்ட நாடு. இந்த தேசத்திலே அந்நியர்களும் இருந்தார்கள். அவர்களும் போய்விட்டார்கள். ஆந்திர நாடும் பிரிந்துவிட்டது. இப்பொழுது இருப்பது தமிழ்நாடு. மலையாளிகளும் கன்னடியர்களும் சேர்ந்திருக்கிறார்கள் அவர்கள் சொற்ப ஜனத்தொகை கொண்டவர்களாக இருந்து வருகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டியதை எந்த முறையில் செய்யவேண்டுமோ அதைச் சர்க்கார் வகுத்து தொகுத்து செய்யட்டும். ஆனால் தமிழ் ஆட்சி இங்கே நடைபெற வேண்டும். இது தமிழ் நாடு என்று சொல்லுவதற்கு உரிமை உண்டு. இந்திய அரசியல் சட்டத்தில் தமிழ் மாகாணத்தில் மக்களுக்கு உகந்த பாஷையை அரசாங்க மொழியாக தேர்ந்தெடுத்துக் கொள்ளலாமென்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதை என் நம்முடைய அரசாங்கம் உடனடியாகச் செய்யக்கூடாது? அதில் என்ன கஷ்டம் இருக்கிறது? வடமொழிச் சொற்களெல்லாம் தமிழில் புருந்து வருவதாக ஒருவர் இச்சபையில் சொன்னார்கள். தமிழ் சொற்களை பொருக்கி எடுக்க ஸ்ரீ லக்ஷ்மணசுவாமி முதலியார் தலைமையில் ஒரு கமிட்டி ஏற்படுத்தப் பட்டிருப்பது குறித்து நானும் மகிழ்ச்சி அடைகிறேன். நீண்ட காலமாக வழக்கத்தில் இருக்கும் சொற்களை என் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளக்கூடாது? தாசீல் தார், சிரஸ்தார், ஓசூர் சிரஸ்தார், கஜானா, பசலி என்ற சொற்களை என்

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அங்கீகரிக்கக்கூடாது? அதில் என்ன கஷ்டமிருக்கிறது? அப் பதங்கள் வாயில் நுழையவில்லையா? அந்தச் சொற்கள் நீண்ட காலமாக பழக்கத்திலிருப்பதால் அவைகளை சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளுவதில் பாதகமில்லை. அதில் என்ன கெட்டுப்போய்விடும்? சைகிள், ரயில் வண்டி, ரயில்வே ஸ்டேஷன் போன்ற ஆங்கில சொற்களையும் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளலாம். அதை விட்டு விட்டு, ஈருருளை வண்டி, புகை வண்டி, புகைவண்டி நிலயம் என்ற அதிக நீளமுள்ள தமிழ் சொற்களை உபயோகப்படுத்த வேண்டுமா? இதை யெல்லாம் யோசித்துப்பார்த்து சலபமான சொற்களை அறிஞர்கள் தேர்ந்தெடுக்க வேண்டும். எந்த மொழிச் சொற்களாக இருந்தாலும் நீண்ட காலமாக பழக்கத்திலிருந்து வரும் சலபமான சொற்களைச் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளலாம். எது எப்படி யிருந்தபோதிலும் தமிழ் ஆட்சி அதிவிரைவில் நடைபெறவேண்டும். அதற்கு வேண்டியதை சர்க்கார் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ஒரு மாகாணத்துக்கு ஒரு பாஷை இருந்தாலும் இந்தியாவுக்கு ஒரு பொது பாஷை வேண்டும். இங்கிலாந்து, அமெரிக்கா, சீனா, ஜெர்மனி இந்த தேசங்களுக்கெல்லாம் ஒவ்வொன்றுக்கும் தனியாக ஒரு பொது பாஷை இருக்கிறது. அதேபோல் இந்தியா பூராவையும் எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் மாகாணத்துக்கு மாகாணம் வேறு பாஷை இருந்தாலும்கூட பெரும் பான்மையாகவுள்ள மாகாணங்களில் இருக்கக்கூடிய மக்கள் பேசும்படியான பாஷை ஹிந்தி என்றே ஏற்படுகிறது. சீனப் பிரதமர் இந்தியாவுக்கு வந்தபொழுது சீன மொழியில்தான் பேசினார். அது அவருக்கு இருக்கும் தாய்மொழியின் ஆர்வத்தைக் காட்டுகிறது. அவருக்குச் சனத்தவரா? நமது பிரதமர் நேரு ரஷ்யாவுக்குச் சென்றிருந்தபொழுது கனம் பிரதமர் நேரு ஹிந்தியில்தான் பேசினார். அது இந்தியாவுக்கு ஒரு பெருமை அளிக்கிறது. ஆனால் தமிழர் இருக்கக்கூடிய இந்த நாட்டில் ஹிந்தி வாசனையே இல்லை. தெலுங்கு வாசனை கொஞ்சம் இருக்கிறது. ஹிந்தி வாசனை நமக்கு அறவே இல்லை. ஆகையால் நம் நாட்டில் ஹிந்தியை தாமதமாகவே புகுத்த வேண்டும். கட்டாயம் கூடாது. டில்லியில் உத்தியோகத்திலுள்ள தமிழர்களுக்குக் கூட அவர்கள் வேலை நேரத்திலேயே சில நிமிஷ நேரங்கள் ஒதுக்கி படிப்படியாக ஹிந்தியை கற்றுக்கொள்ளும் படிசெய்யவேண்டும். அவர்களுக்கு ஹிந்தியில் மார்க்குகளை நிர்ணயிக்கும் திட்டம் கூடாது. தமிழ் நாட்டிலும் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் ஹிந்தியில் இவ்வளவு மார்க்குகள் பெற்றுல்தான் தேர்வு உண்டென்பதும் இருக்கக் கூடாது.

“ஸ்ரீ ராமசாமி நாயக்கர் தேசியக் கொடியை எரிக்கப்போவதாகச் சொல்லுவது மிகவும் பயித்தியக்காரத்தனம். அவரையும் சிலபேர் ஆதரிக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லலாம். ஆனால், பயித்தியக்காரனைச் சுற்றியும் பத்துபேர்கள், படித்தவர்களைச் சுற்றிலும் பத்து பேர்கள் என்று சொல்வதுபோல் அவரையும் சுற்றி பத்து பேர்களிருக்கிறார்கள். எப்படி எனக்கு என்னுடைய உயிர் பிரதானமோ அம்மாதிரி இந்நாட்டின் உயிராகிய கொடியை அவர் எரிப்பதாகச் சொல்லுவதற்கு என் அரசாங்கம் இடம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும்? அதைத் தடுக்க என் அரசாங்கம் கடுமையான நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவில்லை யென்று கேட்கிறேன். ‘இப்பொழுது இல்லாவிட்டாலும் நான் இரப்பதற்குள் தேசியக் கொடியை கொளுத்திவிட்டு சாவேன்’ என்று அவர் சொல்லுவதை என் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு அரசாங்கம் சும்மா இருக்கவேண்டும். இவ்வளவு பொறுப்பற்ற வகையில் அவர் கூறிவருவதை இனி அரசாங்கம் பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருக்கலாமா? தேசியக் கொடியை எரிப்பேன் என்று கூறின உடனே அரசாங்கம் அவரை சுட்டுத்தள்ளி இருக்க வேண்டாமா? இனி இம்மாதிரியான கிளர்ச்சிக்கு ஒருபோதும் இடம் கொடுக்கக்கூடாது. மேலும் துட்டுக்களில் ஹிந்திமொழி எழுதப்பட்டால் அதையும் எதிர்க்கப் போவதாகச் சொல்லுகிறார். இது என்ன கூத்து? துட்டுக்கள் இந்தியா பூராவும் செலாவணியாக இருந்துவருமாதலால் ஹிந்தியில் எழுதப்படுவதும் அவசியம் தான். இந்த மாதிரி சிலலரை விஷயங்களுக்காக கிளர்ச்சி செய்வதைத் தடுக்கவேண்டும். இது நியாயமல்ல. இதை மக்கள் விரும்ப மாட்டார்கள். இதைப் பார்த்து மற்ற தேசங்கள் நம்மை ஏளனம் செய்யும். இதற்கு அரசாங்கம் இடம் கொடுக்கக்கூடாது. ராமாயணத்தை மோயணம்

[Sri A. Subramanyam] [3rd August 1955]

என்று இகழ்வதும், இதிகாச புராணங்களை அவமதிப்பதும் விரும்பத்தக்கதல்ல. முகம்மதியர்களின் குரானியோ அல்லது சிறிந்தவர்களின் பைபிளியோ அவமதித்தால் அவர்கள் சும்மா இருப்பார்களா? ஹிந்து மதத்தை இப்படி என்னம் செய்வதற்கு அரசாங்கம் கொஞ்சம்கூட இடம் கொடுக்கக்கூடாது. சீதா தேவியை வேசி என்று தூஷிப்பது நியாயமா? இது அக்கிரமமல்லவையா? இதைப் பார்த்துக்கொண்டு அரசாங்கம் பேசாமல் இருக்கலாமா? இந்த மாதிரி சின்னஞ்சிறு விஷயங்களில் தாறுமாறாக தவறான முறையில் கிளர்ச்சி செய்வதை உடனடியாக தடுக்க அரசாங்கம் தக்க சட்டம் கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய வார்த்தைகளை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"The House will now adjourn and meet again tomorrow at 3 p.m."

The House then adjourned.

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

- * 1. Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the accounts of the State of Madras for the year 1950-51.
- * 2. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1538, Home, dated 3rd June 1955, regarding amendments to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.
- * 3. Statement I showing action taken on assurances, promises and undertakings given during the Seventh Session, 1955, of the Madras Legislative Council.

3rd August 1955]

APPENDIX.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 308 asked by Sri T. Purushotham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 3rd August 1955, page 91 supra.]

Progress made in the execution of the Araniar Reservoir Project.—The Suratpalli anicut work has been completed in all respects in August 1954. The flood banks of the anicuts have also been completed. The first reach of the anicut channel is nearing completion.

Reservoir.—About 3,000 feet out of the total length of 11,800 feet of the reservoir bund has been formed and work on the balance is in progress. In the river portion, the cut-off wall for foundation is nearing completion.

Earth dam.—Two thousand three hundred and ninety-one units out of 45,300 units or 5.3 per cent have been done.

Land acquisition.—Necessary notifications have been published for all lands required for the project including works, diversion road and submersible areas in both Madras and Andhra States. The acquisition and payment of awards for the lands in the Madras State are in varying stages. As regards the lands in Andhra State, the Andhra Government who were addressed in the matter have stated that further steps are being taken by them.

General progress.—The work is in full swing and is expected to be completed in 1956.

Expenditure incurred.—The expenditure incurred up to 31st January 1955 on the execution of the project is Rs. 21.12 lakhs.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, the 4th August 1955.

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

I.—SWEARING-IN OF NEW MEMBER.

Sri S. R. P. Ponnuswami Chettiar was sworn in.

II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ We will take up first the two questions that were left over yesterday, viz., 302 and 309.”

Number of Co-operative Deputy Registrars in each district.

* 302 Q.—SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Co-operative Deputy Registrars in each district;

(b) how many of them have been deputed for service in other institutions;

(c) whether Ramanathapuram is the only district which has not yet been bifurcated into two circles; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—

“(a) Chingleput	.. 2	North Arcot	.. 3
South Arcot	.. 2	Coimbatore	.. 4
South Kanara	.. 4	Madras	.. 13
Madurai	.. 3	Malabar	.. 4
Nilgiris	.. 4	Ramanathapuram	.. 4
Salem	.. 5	Tiruchirappalli	.. 2
Tanjore	.. 4	Tirunelveli	.. 3

“(b) Twenty three.

“(c) No, Sir. Ramanathapuram district has been bifurcated since April 1955 with headquarters one at Sivaganga and the other at Madurai.

“(d) Does not arise.”

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI :—“ What is the length of period of duty for which the Co-operative Registrars are lent to other societies on foreign service? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ They may vary.”

[4th August 1955]

Holding of monthly meetings of Prohibition Committee in the Collectorates

* 309 Q.—SRI M. ETHIRAJULU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) the object of holding monthly meetings of Prohibition Committee in the Collectorates; and

(b) the expenditure incurred by the State in holding such meetings during the year 1953-54?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—“(a) Under the existing orders the District Prohibition Advisory Councils are required to meet once a month or at least once in three months. The object of such periodical meetings is to review the work of the enforcement and amelioration staff during the previous month or quarter, as the case may be, and suggest measures for better work for the future. It also serves as a forum where the members representing different areas of the district and different spheres of life may freely discuss about the effectiveness or otherwise of the Act in their areas. When resolutions are passed for taking any action on the enforcement or amelioration side, recommendations contained in such resolutions are implemented wherever possible.

“(b) Rs. 7,636-10-0.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM:—“Will these meetings be held quarterly rather than monthly? In certain quarters they are held quarterly while in some they are held monthly.”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—“There is also demand from some quarters that the meeting should be held monthly instead of quarterly.”

Areas coming under Community Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development works in the Sivakasi Division

* 311 Q.—SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement showing the areas coming under Community Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works in the Sivakasi Division in Ramanathapuram district and to state—

(a) what amount has been collected locally for each work; and

(b) what amount has been sanctioned by Union and State Governments separately so far?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“(a) & (b) A statement* is placed on the table of the House.”

* Printed as Appendix I on pages 168-169 infra.

[4th August 1955]

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI:—“தேசிய விஸ்தரிப்பு திட்டத்தின் கீழ் உள்ள வேலைகளை சாத்தூர் தாலுகாவில் எஞ்சிய பிரக்காக்களுக்கும் விஸ்தரிப்பதற்கு உத்தேசம் உண்டா?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“மேற்கொண்டு எந்தெந்த பிராந்தியங்களுக்கு எடுத்துக் கொள்வது என்பதைப்பற்றி இப்பொழுது யோசிக்கப்பட்டுவருகிறது.”

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI:—“ரிவினியூ டிவிஷனல் ஆபீசர்கள் பளாக் டெவலப்மெண்ட் வேலைகளையும் கவனிக்கப்போவதாக சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதனால் அவர்களுடைய எல்லை வரம்பை வரையறுக்கப் படுமா?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“ரிவினியூ டிவிஷனல் ஆபீசர்களுக்கு இந்த வேலையைக் கொடுப்பதால் அவர்களுடைய எல்லையையும் குறைக்க வேண்டியதாக இருக்கும்.”

Grazing of goats without permit in the North Arcot district

* 312 Q.—SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN (on behalf of Sri N. Annamalai Pillai): Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that goats are allowed to graze in the forests in the North Arcot district without permits and that the Forest officers are not taking notice of it;

(b) whether any representations have been made to the Government by the public in this regard; and

(c) whether the Government have enquired in the matter and with what result?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“(a) No, Sir. Goat browsing is prohibited inside Reserved Forest and stern and timely action is taken to check goat browsing whenever such cases are noticed.

“(b) In July 1954 a representation from some villagers of Pallikonda in Vellore East Division was received by the Minister for Revenue.

“(c) The petition was forwarded to the District Forest Officer concerned and it is reported that on enquiries the allegation was found to be baseless.”

Scales of pay for Physical Education Teachers

* 313 Q.—SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) the present scales of pay fixed by the Government for Physical Education Teachers under the following categories:—

(i) Diploma-holders in Physical Education;

(ii) holders of Higher Grade Certificates in Physical Education;

(iii) holders of Lower Grade Certificates in Physical Education; and

(iv) others; and

[4th August 1955]

(b) whether any representations have been received from Physical Education Associations requesting the revision of salaries of Physical Education Teachers and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) A statement ^a is placed on the table of the House.

“(b) Yes, Sir. A representation was received from the Physical Education Association, South Arcot district, for increase in scale of pay, etc. Orders have since been issued negating the request.”

SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN :—“May I know whether any fresh orders have been passed regarding the special pay of Rs. 10 granted by a Government order in 1952 to Physical Education teachers possessing secondary grade qualification? We understand many of the Physical Education teachers have not got that special pay. Has any fresh order been passed subsequent to that Government Order issued in 1952?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“I would like to have notice, Sir.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“Are the Government aware that recently the Auditors have disallowed this allowance of Rs. 10 in many cases stating that Physical Training Instructors placed on secondary grade scales alone are eligible for this allowance and not Physical Training Instructors placed on Physical Training Instructors' scales even though they possess the secondary grade qualification?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“With reference to the grant of Rs. 10 I would like to have notice.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“In view of the fact that old Gymnasium Teacher certificate-holders who are paid Rs. 40—1—60 according to the answer placed on the table of the House are handling higher forms and are doing the same as Young Men's Christian Association Higher trained teachers, will the Government grant them the scale allowed to the Young Men's Christian Association Higher trained teachers?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“The entire question of revising the scales of pay of teachers is under the consideration of Government. I cannot single out any category and take up the case of these teachers alone.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“Will the Hon. the Minister consider the question of giving these teachers a kit allowance of Rs. 10 irrespective of grade because since they have got to put on that special dress while handling physical education classes or at least order a supply of four sets of uniform to each teacher per year?”

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“After all everybody has to wear some uniform or other. There is no special reason for giving any special kit allowance to these teachers simply because they have to wear a particular kind of dress.”

Number of Judicial Magistrates' Courts in Chingleput district

* 314 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state— 3-10 p.m.

(a) the number of Judicial Magistrates' Courts in Chingleput district and the jurisdiction of each of them;

(b) the place where each of those Courts is located; and

(c) whether the office of any of the Presidency Magistrates is located in Saidapet?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“The answer ^a is laid on the table of the House.”

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—“What are the reasons for retaining two Sub-Magistrates' Courts in Saidapet itself which is now within the Municipal limits of Madras?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“Because it is easily accessible to the area covering the jurisdiction of these Courts.”

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—“Sir, is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that the judicial district of Saidapet consists of areas of the extreme south-west and north-west of Madras.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“The areas are given here. The location of a Court anywhere else will not be easily accessible to the residents of this place.”

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—“Is it not a fact, Sir, that this arrangement leads to a considerably avoidable inconvenience to the litigant public and the legal practitioners who have to come from various parts of the taluk to attend the Court at Saidapet according to the information placed on the table of the House?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“As far as legal practitioners are concerned, they would like to have the Courts located at a particular place, not only one or two but perhaps all the Courts. But as far as the litigants are concerned, I have not received any complaint so far.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“Will the Government be pleased to consider this question and see that these Courts are located within the Chingleput district, in view of the possible difficulties of the clients as well as the lawyers?”

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ The hon. Member may be aware that a High Court Judge was appointed to go into all these matters and taking into consideration the convenience of the litigant public and the legal practitioners, they were asked to recommend the locations of the Courts. We have simply adopted these recommendations. If there is any particular difficulty caused by the location of the Courts, certainly representation can be made and I shall certainly look into it.”

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—“ Was there any proposal before the Government some time ago to locate one of the Courts in Tiruvottiyur and the other at Tambaram? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I am not aware of any such proposal.”

Financial aid to the Madras and Annamalai Universities for specialized courses

* 315 Q.—SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the State Government are granting financial aid or subsidy to (i) the Madras University and (ii) the Annamalai University for specialized courses in (1) architecture, (2) sculpture, (3) fine arts including music and (4) dance; and

(b) if so, the aid or subsidy given to the above Universities during the years 1953-54 and 1954-55 for the above purposes?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ (a) No, Sir.

“ (b) Does not arise.”

Pendency of cases on the file of the High Court

* 316 Q.—SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN (on behalf of Sri T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of

- (i) first appeals,
- (ii) second appeals,
- (iii) civil miscellaneous appeals,
- (iv) civil revision petitions,
- (v) original side appeals,
- (vi) city civil court appeals,
- (vii) writ petitions,
- (viii) writ appeals, and
- (ix) original suits,

pending on 1st March 1955 on the file of the High Court, Madras:

(b) of these how many in each category were instituted during the years 1954, 1953, 1952, 1951 and earlier years;

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(c) the number of

- (i) first appeals,
- (ii) second appeals,
- (iii) civil miscellaneous appeals,
- (iv) civil revision petitions,
- (v) original side appeals,
- (vi) city civil court appeals,
- (vii) writ petitions,
- (viii) writ appeals, and
- (ix) original suits,

instituted after 1st July 1954 and before 1st March 1955;

(d) how many of the cases referred to in clause (c) above in each category have been disposed of between 1st July 1954 and 1st March 1955; and

(e) the annual income and expenditure relating to the High Court, Madras, from 1953-54 up to date?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ (a) to (e) A statement* containing the particulars asked for has been printed and placed on the table of the House.”

Teaching of Sanskrit in Middle and High Schools

* 317 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of Middle and High Schools (for boys and girls) in the State that had provision for the teaching of Sanskrit in the school-years 1952-53 and 1953-54; and

(b) the total number of Sanskrit Pandits employed in such schools in each of these years?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ (a) Two hundred and sixty-four High Schools during 1952-53 and two hundred and seventy-four High Schools during 1953-54, had provision for teaching of Sanskrit. Separate information in respect of middle schools is not available.

“ (b) Two hundred and ninety-eight Sanskrit Pandits during 1952-53 and 296 Pandits during 1953-54, were employed.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“ Are the Government aware of the fact that as Sanskrit has been abolished in many of the District Board Schools in this State and especially in the middle schools, there has been a great fall in the strength and consequently there has been termination of service of these Pandits? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ From the figures available here there has been an increase from 1952-53 in 1953-54 from 264 to 274. I do not have the figures with reference to 1954-55 and 1955-56. But I am not aware of Sanskrit being abolished in any particular school.”

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SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“ As Sanskrit is begun in the middle schools and as it has been represented to me and as I know from my personal knowledge that a number of Sanskrit Pandits have to go out of these schools, will the Government kindly consider prescribing the appointment of at least one Sanskrit Pandit in each high school and each middle school? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ It depends upon the demand by the students to learn Sanskrit. We cannot simply appoint pandits when there is no demand for it.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“ The policy just adumbrated by the Government is discouraging Sanskrit to a little extent. May I point out to the Government that on account of the scientific knowledge and other treasures that we have to derive from Sanskrit, it is but the duty of the Government to sanction at least one Sanskrit Pandit as in the case of Hindi? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ We have not discouraged the learning of Sanskrit. It all depends upon the students themselves and the parents themselves to a certain extent, and if there is no demand, we cannot create a demand for that.”

Announcement by Government regarding shortened B.T. course

* 318 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Government when inviting applications to the first shortened B.T. course conducted at Saidapet in 1949 announced through a press note that candidates undergoing that course would be eligible to be Headmasters of High Schools;

(b) whether at any time subsequently such announcement was modified and orders issued with regard to the subsequent shortened courses that shortened B.Ts. could not be Headmasters of High Schools; and

(c) if so, whether the candidates who underwent training as per the Government's first announcement have been exempted from the operation of the subsequent rule?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ (a) Yes, Sir.

“ (b) No modified orders were issued. The Principal, Teachers' College, Saidapet, seems to have published in the December 1953 issue of the 'New Education' that the holders of the Collegiate Teacher's Certificate were not considered eligible to hold the post of Headmasters of High Schools. What the Principal appears to have published in the 'New Education' is not correct and he is being asked to issue a correction.

“ (c) No management has applied for exemption on behalf of any candidate.”

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SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“ Is the journal 'New Education' published under the authority of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ My friend may know it better. I do not have the information here.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“ Sir, am I to understand from this statement that the original undertaking of the Government holds good and that teachers with Collegiate Trained Teachers' Certificates are eligible to become Headmasters of High schools even now? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I think the hon. Member can follow the answer which I had already given.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“ Will the Government kindly see that a clarification is issued in the journal cancelling the original statement that was issued by them? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ That is what I had stated in the answer. The Principal has been asked to issue a correction.”

Panchayat boards in Tanjore district

* 319 Q.—SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether all the villages in Tanjore district having a population of 500 to 1,000 are administered by panchayat boards; and

(b) how many of them are provided with electricity and drinking water facilities?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI :—“ (a) No, Sir.

“ (b) Forty-three of them have been provided with electricity and 388 have been provided with drinking water facilities.”

Grant of daily allowance to teachers in aided institutions who were posted for election duty at the recent District Board elections in the State.

* 320 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) the rates of daily allowance granted to teachers in aided institutions (elementary and secondary schools) who were posted for election duty at the recent District Board elections in the State;

(b) whether different rates of daily allowance have been granted to Government servants drawing the same salary; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI :—“(a) The rates of daily allowance are as follows :—

(i) *For attending instruction classes.*—Subsistence allowance of 12 annas per meal and 8 annas for tiffin according to the period of absence, and actual conveyance charges.

(ii) *For polling duty.*—

Teachers in aided elementary schools.—A daily allowance of Rs. 2 besides actual conveyance charges by bus or rail.

Teachers in secondary schools.—Travelling allowance appropriate to their status in life plus a daily allowance of Rs. 1-8-0 for every day of absence from the place of residence.

Where the polling station was within five miles radius from the person's residence, only the actual conveyance charge by the fastest vehicle available locally plus the subsistence allowance was allowed.

“(b) No Government servants drawing the same salary were allowed to draw daily allowance at the rate admissible to their respective grades under the Madras Travelling Allowance Rules.

“(c) Does not arise.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“May I know whether the Government have issued any circular to the sanctioning authorities on the lines just read out?”

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI :—“Yes, Sir.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“May I know, Sir, whether the Government would be prepared to entertain appeals from teachers if they have been paid contrary to these rules?”

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI :—“Yes, I shall examine them.”

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

III.—POINT OF ORDER *RE* CHANGE IN THE ORDER OF BUSINESS.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“May I raise a point of order, Sir? In the original letter sent to hon. Members, it was stated that discussion on the Demands for Grants for excess expenditure in 1950-51 would take place on 8th August forenoon. But in the programme which was circulated yesterday, it is stated that the discussion would be on Saturday, the 6th August afternoon. Is it in order to alter the calendar of dates fixed for transaction of financial business? Hon. Members, I am sure, would like to be enlightened, if there are any special circumstances justifying the change in the date.”

8-20 P.M. * THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“Sir, I may submit that according to the existing rules it is not the Governor but the Chairman that fixes the dates for this discussion. As hon.

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Members are aware, the Assembly sits in the forenoon and this House sits in the afternoon. If the discussion is to take place on the 8th afternoon, the Assembly would have voted on the Demands. So it was thought more appropriate to have the discussion earlier here. That is why the date was changed to 6th.”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—“May I know, Sir, whether the dates 8th and 9th were fixed by the Governor for this purpose?”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“The Governor fixes the day for the presentation of the Demands, and it is the Chairman who fixes the dates for discussion of the Demands.”

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“As you are aware, Sir, the Committee for regulating business was consulted in this matter. I accept the position that the discussion of the Demands should take place in this House before voting on the Demands takes place in the other House.”

IV.—DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS—*cont.*

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY :—“Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity for saying a few words on the Governor's Address. I must begin by stating that it is very difficult for any hon. Member to fasten his speech on any substantial thing in the Governor's Address. I cannot put my teeth upon any flesh in the Governor's Address. It is all based on pious hopes and aspirations consisting of airy nothing. It is impossible for any man to criticize merely hopes and aspirations. Unless there is any substance in it, every one is at liberty, including the Government of Madras, to entertain great hopes and aspirations, which we cannot dispute on the floor of the House. All the same I should like to say this. Last year I referred to a particular incident. I would now also repeat the incident that took place in the life of the father of Winston Churchill of Great Britain, Mr. Randolph Churchill, when he (Randolph Churchill) was leading a small party of rebels against the Tory administration headed by Lord Salisbury. On one occasion, Randolph Churchill came out after listening to the speech of the King from the Throne. It is on that analogy that we are fashioning this Governor's Address. Well, he came out and asked the Tory Member what did he think of the King's speech. The hon. Member said that there was nothing in that speech. Then Lord Randolph Churchill smiled and said ‘I am very glad to hear that, because I was afraid that the Cabinet might commit itself to some embarrassing statements which might not be redeemed afterwards.’ Now there is nothing in the Governor's Address. It is all airy nothing. Many problems ought to have been touched upon in the Address. But the Ministers have scrupulously abstained from expressing any opinion.

“Upon the achievements of the Prime Minister of India, there can be no difference of opinion. Wherever he went, he has won the admiration of the people. In the People's Republic of China, in

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Soviet Russia, and in the Eastern Democracies, he has been acclaimed as the harbinger of peace and goodwill among the nations of the world. We wish our Prime Minister success in his attempts to deal with our domestic problems, that is, the liberation of Goa. He has been handling this problem with great care, tact and patience. But I hope sooner or later the Portuguese authorities will realize that India is not going to allow this last relic of colonialism to remain in our country. Rightly or wrongly, four or five centuries ago, Portugal, which was then a powerful nation in the Western world, managed to establish itself on the West Coast of India. But the time has now come for Portugal to realize that along with Great Britain and France she must also vacate these pockets so as to give India complete sovereignty over every inch of her territory. Pandit Nehru is dealing with this problem with great care and caution. We all wish him success in his efforts and support him in all the measures that he may take to achieve the purpose that he has in view.

"One or two things I wish to say about the language question. This is now the burning question in our State consisting of peoples speaking what are called the Dravidian tongues, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kanarese. No opinion has been expressed by the Government, although many responsible leaders have given expression to their opinion against the compulsory introduction of Hindi. I hope, Sir, sooner or later, the Government will come forward and record their emphatic opinion. Of course, one leader has protested against the compulsory introduction of Hindi by threatening to burn the Constitution. That shows his disapproval of the compulsory introduction of Hindi. That also shows the resentment of the people. I hope the Government will take appropriate steps to find out public opinion in this matter.

"Sir, I am not a doctor nor am I well versed in scientific matters to pronounce an opinion upon the efficacy or otherwise of B.C.G. vaccination. Our Rajaji has proclaimed war against it. I suppose he is right. He is a sober, cautious gentleman, and he has declared war against this vaccination. I think common people like me would like to know exactly what the opinion of the Government and the Government experts is. Their opinion seems to differ. When doctors differ what can poor people do? They can do nothing except to bow their heads in submission to the inscrutable ways of science and scientific gentlemen. I wish that Government take the earliest opportunity to come forward and tell the public what their attitude is.

"I should have liked the Government to have given us some assurance about raising the standards of living in our State and the solution of the unemployment problem. These are the burning questions of to-day. So many people are suffering from unemployment. The standards of life of people who are employed are far below the living standards. These can only be remedied by the establishment of cottage and small-scale industries giving

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employment to the lower middle class people, as they are called, so that they may supplement their present scanty earnings in various other ways. I hope the Government will soon consider these matters and come forward with their proposals.

"I am glad that the agrarian question is engaging the attention of the Government. I believe that the agrarian problem cannot be solved by fixing the maximum extent of land that people can possess and by preventing eviction of tenants from their holdings. What can be done and ought to be done is to have a contented peasantry who will produce the maximum amount of crops on their lands. That can only be done by Government encouraging the agriculture industry in ever so many ways. The State itself should enter the field of agriculture and establish co-operative farms and State farms not only to increase production but also to set an example to the ordinary peasant as to how to improve the land at his disposal. Many schemes for the increase in food production are adumbrated. The results of these cannot be ascertained so soon. They will take many years before the buds blossom into flowers and later on into fruit. Till then we have to be satisfied with the beginnings that are being made in regard to irrigation, major and minor, and other projects, the execution of which we would not live to see. Our grandchildren will be able to see the execution of those projects, and they will say that this Government had been wise in executing those projects. The benefits of these projects will be felt and appreciated by posterity.

"I cannot help wishing luck to the present Government. Heavens have been propitious to them and have come to their aid in preventing anything like famine during their regime. So far as this is concerned, the present Government like the previous one are fortunate in that the gods have been very kind to us so that we can hope that we shall have a bumper crop at the end of this year or the beginning of next year. The Government will have a prosperous and flourishing time with the blessings and good wishes of the people. Of course, it is not very difficult to point to a particular measure and criticize it. But it is no use making all kinds of demands upon the finances of the State. Anyway, I hope that the Government will carry out all the schemes adumbrated in the address.

"Sir, the other day I read a news item that crores and crores of rupees had been spent on the various development schemes. I do not know whether the plans are going to be carried out properly, whether the estimates have been properly scrutinized and whether the expenditure is properly laid out. I hope that the Government will take proper measures to see that the expenditure is properly utilized. With these words, I once again—I shall not say 'congratulate'—offer my good wishes for the success of their undertakings and for the continuance in office of the present Ministry with conspicuous success as in the past."

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SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset I would like to join the Members of the Assembly in offering my hearty congratulations to the Speaker of the Assembly, who has been appointed a Member of the Union Public Service Commission. We all appreciate the way in which he has been splendidly doing his work as Speaker.

“ I welcome the broad features of the policies adumbrated by the Government in the Governor's Address and also the steps the Government propose to take towards realizing our common objective of a Welfare State. It is a matter for satisfaction that the major irrigation projects included in the first Five-Year Plan are nearing completion. One of them, the Lower Bhavani Project, has been completed and new projects like Amaravathi, Vaigai, Sattanur and Krishnagiri projects have been started. It would have been better if the Address had also indicated the steps the Government proposed to take for the purpose of enabling the ryots in those ayacuts to take advantage of the additional irrigation facilities now afforded to them. I want to remind the House that in the case of the Tungabhadra Project it was found by experience that several lakhs of acres of land were ready to be irrigated but that the actual acreage utilized by the ryots was very small. Still they are being induced to take to cultivation of the lands ready to be irrigated. I feel that it is necessary that the Government should devote special attention to the question of helping the ryots financially with loans through agricultural credit societies or through the new State Bank. Otherwise, I am afraid that the maximum amount of benefit that may accrue to the people from these projects will not be realized.

“ So far as minor irrigation projects are concerned—and I include in these drainage schemes also—I wish that the Address had given us some information as to the progress of the minor irrigation schemes under execution. In his Budget speech, the Hon. the Finance Minister said that the allotment under Minor Irrigation Works had been stepped up to Rs. 125 lakhs from Rs. 75 lakhs. I would like to know how this money is being spent and how many minor irrigation tanks have been renovated and repaired.

“ Sir, I welcome the proposal to start new hydro-electric works. It is a matter for gratification that the Government have drawn up an elaborate programme for the purpose of development and encouragement of many medium, small-scale and cottage industries. Years ago, the Father of the Nation, Gandhiji, strongly advocated the revitalization of our cottage industries on the ground that they would afford additional means of livelihood to our agricultural population during periods of inactivity, i.e., during off-season. I am afraid these industries have been forgotten for a long time. Even when Rajaji pleaded strongly for the relief of handloom weavers, the Central Government were apathetic and even indifferent. Of course, later on when our Government pressed the question, something was done to the handloom weavers

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by way of relief. We hope and trust that our present Government will continue to press the Central Government and the Planning Commission to afford us finances for the purpose of revitalizing the cottage industries in South India, which has been justly famous for these. Almost every village in our Tamil districts and Malabar has been boasting of some special industry or other and the products of these industries were largely patronized by our people. It is only after we began appreciating Western products that the products of these industries began to languish for want of encouragement and patronage. In fact, statistics show that our handloom industry has been responsible for giving sustenance to as large a population as we see engaged in major industries. It is in this way that Gandhiji thought that our cottage industries could be utilized to help our agricultural population during their period of inactivity. Our Government are anxious to see that the handloom weavers are given complete protection and relief. In the same way, we must see that our cottage industries are fully developed. Now there is a danger that I see. American agencies are trying to manufacture such products on a commercial scale and I remember one instance which the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture told me some time ago with reference to the use of palmyra leaves in the Tirunelveli district. I would like to impress upon the Government this thing. They should press the Planning Commission to afford ample finances to this State for encouraging handloom products and other cottage industries. In fact, when we were listening to the speech of Professor Mahalonibas the other day, I felt that it was necessary to utilize a large portion of our finances for this purpose.

“ Then, Sir, by far the most important question engaging the attention of the Government to-day is that of land reform. I am glad to note that the Government have realized that land reform alone will not take us far in helping us to shed the inherited poverty of ages and ensure a socialistic pattern of society. Thinkers and writers on Socialism have pointed out that agricultural production is not one of the major programmes in any socialistic State. This is left to private enterprise to be looked after.

“ After having stated that, I do hope that Government would not hurry up the proposed land reforms without proper consideration of all aspects of the matter and without doing full justice to all the component parts of the agricultural economy of our State. If, without considering all the issues involved, the land reforms are rushed through, I am sure the State's agricultural economy will be ruined, thus endangering the future prosperity of the State. Sir, we know that the biggest industry in our State is the agriculture industry. It provides sustenance and livelihood for the major portion of our population. But unfortunately the agricultural industry depends upon seasonal factors and therefore it is that we are worried about adverse seasonal conditions which would affect our agricultural output. Thanks to good seasonal conditions, we

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have emerged from famine conditions that were threatening the State in the past. Therefore it is all the more necessary that we should take greater care in this matter and see to the proper fulfilment of the most essential thing in the agricultural industry, viz., increased productivity of food crops and cereals. If our aspiration of maximum productivity is not to be realized then we would not have gone far towards the establishment of a state of society with a happy and contented people. Therefore while dealing with the question of land reform, increased productivity alone should outweigh all other considerations. In this connection, I may refer to the observation of the Hon. Chief Minister of this State, when we met him in deputation on behalf of Tanjore Mirasdars Association in April last. He said that in his personal opinion the agrarian problem was more political than economical. I hope Government would do well to fully realize the implications of that observation. The ryotwari system of our country has been in existence for the last so many centuries, from time immemorial. The usefulness of that system was recognized by Sri Thomas Monroe as early as 19th century. Under that system, the ryots are proprietors. There were no intermediaries, rentals and landlords as they were in Bengal. The Zamindars whom we had liquidated were the descendants of those big landlords who existed in Bengal at that time.

"The system of land revenue and the principle on which it is based is a most noble one. It is based on the principle that the Government is entitled to a share in the profit on the land. It is upon that basis that the land revenue is collected, the maximum being half the share of the net profit. Land revenue has been the most important source of revenue. Not only has it been collected regularly but it has been collected satisfactorily also. Arrears in the collection of sales tax may be very large but in the case of land revenue that will not be the case. Only in the case of remission of land revenue, there could be some arrears left. The mirasdars are the persons who are finally responsible for the payment of this land revenue. All along in our State, the Mirasdars have been most docile, timid and law-abiding people who had been paying the land revenue promptly and satisfactorily, in spite of the many vicissitudes and difficulties they had undergone and are still undergoing. Owner cultivation was the system known in the past and the mirasdars were responsible for the land revenue. It is really on account of the economic benefit derived from British land reform, that the system of tenancy crept into it. More than 15 per cent of the cultivating population are tenants. Under the ryotwari system obtaining at present, there are waramdars, tenants, labourers, casual labourers and then the Mirasdars. All these four or five component parts are responsible for the successful stabilization of our agricultural economy.

"I find there has been a change in the policy of Government. I would like to be enlightened on that point. As previously reported in the press (I may be corrected if I am wrong), it was

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said that the Bills embodying land reforms would be first circulated for eliciting public opinion and then after finalisation would come before the legislature. But now I find there is a deviation. The Government have decided to introduce piecemeal legislation and apparently they have dropped the idea of circulating the Bills for eliciting public opinion. One of the Bills is to be introduced immediately in this session. I shall impress on one and all the necessity for not rushing through this legislation without first eliciting public opinion and the opinions of all those sections engaged in the agriculture industry. Otherwise our agricultural economy would go to ruin.

"Reference has been made in the Governor's address to the fact that owing to agrarian trouble, acute problems might arise in isolated pockets. I would like the Government to investigate into the causes for these acute agrarian problems that have arisen in Musiri, Kulitalai and Tiruchirappalli taluks. If only the causes for the agrarian discontent are analysed, we would find that the reasons are more political than economical. I request the Hon. Revenue Minister, upon whom I rely for his sobriety and calm judgment, to enquire fully into the matter before finally deciding as to who was at fault in fomenting this agrarian trouble.

"I know, Sir, that there have been cases of tenants taking the law into their own hands and forcibly carrying away the crops and trespassing upon the portion of lands intended for personal cultivation. The Government should be satisfied of all the things. They must see if there was any fault on the part of mirasdars before bringing in legislation for entirely banning eviction and for restoring those very people who are responsible for creating a breach of the peace and who are responsible for trespassing upon the lands of personal cultivation. I plead for justice on behalf of the population of the mirasdars of those taluks. If the Government find that there was any fault on the part of the mirasdars, they can very well correct them. But, it is not so. So far as I understand, the authorities in those taluks have not at all been helpful in their attitude towards mirasdars. They have not heard entirely the representations of the mirasdars. In fact all this land problem has been going on without a full hearing being given to the mirasdars and fully considering every aspect of the case. The problem will not be solved by bringing in this piece of legislation for the purpose of banning eviction and restoring those very people who were in the wrong. On the other hand, it may even aggravate the problem. The other districts will follow suit and create agrarian trouble. The view of many people seems to be that if attention of the Government is to be drawn, it is best to create agrarian trouble. It is better on the whole if the Government proceed cautiously and enquire into the matter fully and then finally judge on the merits of the case. I would plead that those people who are responsible for creating trouble and who took the law into their own hands should not be allowed to be restored to the lands because they knew, if they did that, they will be restored. It is

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the easiest thing for them to draw the attention of the Government by doing that. That would be really encouraging lawlessness in our country. Therefore it is that I plead for a thorough enquiry in the matter.

"There are other questions like ceiling on the possession of land and restriction imposed on personal cultivation and so on. If these things are adopted in our country, I am perfectly sure they will lead to disastrous consequences on the stable agricultural economy of our State. They will seriously affect the productivity of our country and also the land revenue. Most of these mirasdars who have been owners and proprietors of land have been intelligent cultivators. Somebody stated that the tiller of the soil should be the owner. It is in the air now. Those phrases are being passed from mouth to mouth. But I ask, who is the tiller of the soil? Let us take the analogy of a house. Is the man who brings the brick and lime alone the tiller of the soil? All people—engineer, maistri, agent—combined together are responsible for the building of the house. Therefore, it is hardly fair to use the phrase that the tiller of the soil must be the owner. Such phrases taken from books and shibboleths pass on from mouth to mouth and become slogans of parties without any reality to our present conditions."

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR:—"There is a book called 'Murugan, the tiller of the soil'."

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR:—"Let the hon. Member read the book for himself. About 80 per cent of our population own only small plots of land and they pay assessment under Rs. 10. Big landlords as they are called may be in other States like Uttar Pradesh and Bengal. We are not concerned with them. So far as our Madras State is concerned, the big land owners are few and far between. How many acres of land Government will get by imposing the ceiling process? Very few acres. Suppose they distribute them among a number of people. Will each get half an acre? How will it solve the land problem in our country? Government cannot solve this problem by merely stating that a ceiling should be imposed on the holding of land. Most of the landlords do not get more than Rs. 100 by way of income from their land. Why not a ceiling be fixed on other sectors also. Why should mirasdars alone be taken as a victim for the purpose of imposing a ceiling? If the stable economy of our country will stand by that, why not ceilings be fixed on other sectors as well? Why should land alone be made to bear this solution of poverty and unemployment. Let all other sectors also bear it. By imposing a ceiling on land, we cannot gain much because there are very few landlords who own large areas of land in our country. By imposing a ceiling on land we would also be shutting the flow of money from other sectors to the agricultural sector. There are many people, traders, who come from Singapore and other places who invest their money on land. As they have got large sums of money, they purchase 50 acres and they devote very great attention on land. I know it personally. Many people from Singapore

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buy land in Tanjore district. I think the Hon. Minister will support me in this statement. They pursue cultivation with enthusiasm and industry. If prizes are given, they will earn those prizes. This fixation of ceiling on the possession of land will prevent money flowing from one sector to another. The Government cannot with their present resources afford to furnish capital for all these small landholders of the country whose agricultural occupations are on a subsistence level only giving them something for eating. That is all. Some of the landlords alone can afford to sell products from their property. Unfortunately there are no figures. The report of the recent land census has not yet been published and it was also taken in a very great hurry. It is doubtful whether it represents the actual state of affairs in our country. I do not now want to go into the details of the land legislation that is proposed by the Tamil Nad Congress Committee. I shall do it whenever the opportunity arises for it. But this much, Sir, I shall be allowed to say. The question of distribution of land is not so important as the question of productivity. Instead of dissipating their energy in settling the agrarian problem like this, it would be better if the Government helped in agricultural productivity by giving more fertilizers and loans to agriculturists and all other things that may be suggested for the purpose of increased production in our country. Merely distributing a few acres of land to people who are new to cultivation altogether and who are devoid of the resources and knowledge of cultivation, I am afraid, will be striking at the very root of the agricultural economy in our country. Therefore it is I say many of the proposals that have been adumbrated by the Government up till now are not at all satisfactory. They have to be considered very carefully by the Government. The conditions of our State are very peculiar. There is no use of trying to get advice from the Planning Commission in this matter. However expert they may be, they are not fully conversant with the land tenure and the conditions of ryots and the agricultural population in our State. Therefore it is not necessary that we should be guided entirely by their opinion. 4 p.m.
Sri: Punjabrao Deshmukh in the Union Government has said in one of his speeches that no ceiling should be set for personal cultivation. It is absolutely wrong to set a limit on personal cultivation. It is an invasion on the rights of the mirasdars. If the Government recognize the right of one to property, he has got the right to cultivate his lands personally. Nobody can prevent him from doing that. (Interruption.) The term 'tenancy' is not a new thing. It is there for the last 50 or more years. Nobody can entirely cultivate the land without the help of casual labour. It is impossible. Everybody knows it. It is our experience. I have stated my opinion on land reforms.

"Sir, I looked into our proposals for our Second Five-Year Plan. I find that our Government have taken no interest in the promotion and encouragement of indigenous system of medicine. They have asked for no grant in this behalf. If I am wrong, I am happy to be corrected. The Panagal Ministry, Sir, in 1925

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decided upon a policy of encouraging the indigenous system of medicine in our country. It is now 30 years since then. Except for the establishment of the College of Indigenous Medicine, what has been done? Nothing. Even in this college, the hours of instruction have been reduced by a Government Order, dated the 1st December 1953. I understand that the hours of instruction are still further being reduced, and the whole college is run by people who have no interest and faith in Indian medicine. It is in this way Indian medicine is treated. The whole atmosphere in the Indian College of Medicine is not conducive to students taking an abiding interest in the indigenous system of medicine. I say this from personal experience. Our students are induced to believe that it is no use studying Indian medicine, an unscientific nothing. Therefore students themselves clamour for an easy way of getting medical degrees. Is this a proper thing? We waited in deputation on the Chief Minister and also the Health Minister. I say that our present Government, after Independence, have become very apathetic towards Indian medicine. After all nobody can say that Indian medicine is useless. He will be a bold man who will say that Indian medicine is useless. It is hardly fair to say so. There are large portions of our population who have got faith in the Indigenous system of medicine. The easiest way in which ordinary ailments of people can be attended to is to establish rural dispensaries of indigenous medicine. I am not saying that allopathic dispensaries should not be there. I am not saying anything against them. The Government should press upon the Government of India for allotting funds for the establishment of rural dispensaries of indigenous medicine. To encourage indigenous medicine, why not the Government establish more colleges of indigenous medicine? There are more medical colleges opened. Indian medicine can be taught in colleges of indigenous medicine without detriment to allopathy. I know from personal experience that Indian system of medicine is being resorted to by our people in large numbers. (An hon. Member: Question.) I will answer that. I know the majority of our people go in for indigenous medicine. If our servants are asked to say which system they like, they would say that they would first go to a dispensary where indigenous medicine is given."

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ :—" Because it is cheap."

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—" Not merely because it is cheap but because it is efficacious. It is wrong to say that people resort to indigenous medicine because it is cheap. People have got faith in the efficacy of the indigenous medicine. These medicines have cured diseases which allopathy could not cure. I can give any number of instances but I do not want to take up the time of this House on this matter. If I am asked and am put to trial, I am prepared to assert that the indigenous system of medicine is useful and helpful. I want to say this to the Health Minister who doubts the efficacy of the indigenous medicine very

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much. It is to him I appeal. He is a layman. He has got allopathic experts. They, even without caring to know the A B C of the indigenous system of medicine, condemn it as unscientific. (An hon. Member: Question.) Everything can be questioned. Dr. Kutumbayya, it is reported in the newspapers, has openly stated that Indian medicine should be scrapped entirely. The Government are wedded to a policy of encouraging indigenous system of medicine from the year 1925. Therefore it is I ask them that they should encourage Indian medicine.

" Then, Sir, I should like to say that the question of retrenchment has not been considered at all all these years. Because there is Planning, everything goes on merrily. Our Government think that they need not pay any attention to the question of retrenchment. Have they examined the question of retrenchment in the various departments, and have they considered the question whether the money spent by various departments has been spent well by them? The question of retrenchment in departments should be gone into. If necessary a committee should be appointed. Have the Government found that retrenchment is not possible except in the case of a few peons? If that is so let them leave the question. Otherwise I think it is better that the Government examine this question of retrenchment.

" Sir, nothing has been said about solving unemployment among the educated classes. The problem has not been tackled. No mention about this is made in the Governor's Address.

" Sir, the Government propose to levy a surcharge on land revenue. After making the mirasdars feel insecure of their very possession of lands, there is this proposal to levy this surcharge on them. I say this, Sir, with a full sense of responsibility. The levy will be made on persons paying Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 or more. All will have to pay this surcharge of two annas in the rupee. Is this fair, I ask. I hope better sense will prevail upon the Government to postpone this levy for some time.

" I read a statement here and that prompts me to say a few words with due sense of responsibility. It is that there is tremendous harmony prevailing amongst the different classes of political opinion in this country. I wish it were so. It is not so. I know very well what vials of wrath had been poured and what incitements to violence have been preached every day in the several streets of Madras. Communal hatred is full-fledged. That is the state of things. Posters are displayed which are not at all removed for months and months. Some sections of our people are asking some other section 'Get away from the whole country and drown yourselves in the Bay of Bengal'. Does this make for harmony or is this harmony? It is political opinion that prompts them to say all this. I should say that the Government should not look on with unconcern but should take some steps—I do not say serious steps—for the purpose of assuring and realising that commendable communal harmony which should prevail in our State.

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4-10 p.m. "I wish well of our State in spite of the fact that we are asked to be driven away and would remain the loyal and law-abiding citizen that I have been of this great Tamil State of which we are all proud."

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, after listening to the hon. Member, Mr. Chakkarai Chetti's explanation of what a Governor's Address should be like, I felt that perhaps the amendment given notice of by the Chief Whip of my party to the motion of thanks need not have been given notice of. If the Governor's Address is to be such as not to make the Government commit themselves to any positive policy but merely touch upon various things which are as innocuous as any day-to-day talks between friends, then Mr. Chakkarai Chetty would certainly be right. But I feel along with the Chief Whip of my party that there are several points which could have been touched upon by the Governor—questions, many positive questions, which are agitating the minds of the people to-day, on which the Government could have thrown a certain amount of light. Then there was another consideration. After listening to the speeches of the Chief Minister and other Ministers the other day to the effect that this State was perhaps the most heavily taxed State in the whole of India and comparatively heavily taxed considering the incidence of taxation in other countries, it was my very fond hope that at least in this address there would be no taxation proposal whatsoever. But a new levy has crept in unnoticed, viz., a surcharge of two annas in the rupee on all land revenue. My friend, Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar has referred to it and I do not want to say much more about it. But my feeling in the matter is that this increasing taxation from year to year—and sometimes twice a year—affecting the same class of people is leading to a situation which will in the long run result in killing the goose which is laying the golden egg. I do not want to take up the question of land reform at this stage. Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar has referred to it and I would only say that the main principle to guide anybody interested in land reform should be increase of production. That alone will be in the interests of the landholder and the so-called tenant. All these things are merely by the way. But what is the most effective method of increasing the yield from land so that each State may be self-sufficient in the matter of food? I hope this question and other questions will be fully discussed when the Members are given the opportunity to express their views and to suggest ways and means of effecting proper reforms.

"Sir, I am glad to say on this occasion that fewer Bills are envisaged this time than before. I think we have had a surfeit of Bills within the last seven or eight years and I said on one occasion that none of us were aware of the Bills that had been passed and of any contravention of these laws which we might have been guilty of at some stage or another. Bills have been passed in quicker succession so that we find that there is no machinery for the effective implementation of the laws that we pass and there is no possibility for the people to observe them either.

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"Sir, on this occasion, I am glad to state that there are Bills which ought to be welcomed by everybody. First, I would refer to the measure of consolidating the laws relating to money-lending in the State. I would like to congratulate the Hon. the Minister for Revenue on having given us at least a glimpse of hope that this Bill is going to be introduced. He does not say when. But there is always light and hope springs eternal in the human breast. I raised this question at the very first meeting of the Legislative Council I attended in 1947 and tendered evidence to show that this money-lending was the greatest evil that had rooted out of existence many middle-class and poor families. I have got a large number of letters giving in vivid detail the horrors perpetrated by money-lenders who do not hesitate to take any step whatsoever to get back that money which has borne usurious interest. Sir, I do not know how far this is true. But there is a story going round that the recent incident of a person having been waylaid in Broadway and deprived of his monthly pay was really due to the agents of money-lenders who found that that was the best method of getting back the amount due to them. I would ask the Government, why is it suddenly that we find a large number of banks opening their branches in this State? We do not see many banks of South India opening branches elsewhere. I know something of the working of these banks. I do not mean all banks. The majority of them thrive because they lend money to professional money-lenders at cheap rates of interest with no security except on what is called 'hundi' at 3 to 3½ per cent interest. These money-lenders give this money to poor unfortunate people at rates varying from 12 to 36 per cent. Ignorant people do not know what it is when they are asked to pay one pie in the rupee as interest per day. They do not realise the incidence of the interest. They think it is cheap and finally succumb. Unfortunately, this evil is spreading to such an extent that I feel that there should be a very urgent piece of legislation introduced. I may mention in this connection that in a neighbouring State, a money-lending regulation Bill was introduced some time during the pre-Independence period and it stated that the maximum interest on covered loans would be 6 per cent and on uncovered loans, 9 per cent. Sir, when the Government brought in a measure to collect certain arrears of contributions and said that the arrears would bear interest at 6 per cent, I said that they were giving a wrong lead and encouraging money-lenders to demand heavy interest. I pointed out that they would say that when the Government were collecting 6 per cent, they would collect 15 per cent. I hope when the Bill is brought before the House, it will give sufficient attention to all its provisions and see that money-lending is properly regulated, rates of interest controlled and the places of residence of money-lenders notified so that when they come to Madras to do this business they may not receive a great welcome but may be told that they can transact their business in other parts of the country. They could be plainly told to transact their business in other parts of the country, not as against the Constitution but in a mild way.

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" Another Bill, to which I wish to refer and which is of great value is the impending legislation to prevent the cutting of trees in hill stations. As one of the occasional residents of a hill station, I know the great havoc caused to trees in these hill stations. That has been partly due to Government interference and partly to people indiscriminately cutting trees. I do not think that Government interference was pleasant in those days when for the purpose of erecting posts, they cut a number of trees wholesale in the Kodai-kanal hills without carrying out any measure of afforestation later on. I think that great care is being taken now with regard to afforestation and with regard to planting of trees. I am glad this measure is also now contemplated. I do not think it will serve any useful purpose for us to limit this Bill only to hill stations. I would suggest that a radius of five miles round about hill stations also should be taken into consideration and cutting of trees should be prevented in that area, both because of the great value of trees in hill stations and also because of the climatic conditions that are favourable for hill plantations to develop.

" In this connection my attention has been drawn to a statement in the press regarding the hardship to which certain persons possessing property in hill stations are subjected. It is understood that in the Nilgiris in the first half of the 19th century the Government invited settlers to take waste lands on long-term lease and build upon them with a view to making the Nilgiris the summer capital. According to this endeavour several settlers took the lands on a 99-year lease, lived on the same and had made various improvements on the lands. At the termination of the lease, the land-holders who had constructed buildings on the land and had made several improvements were anxious about their future and the Government of the day gave them encouragement by saying that on the expiry of the lease, the tenure of the land under such lease would be converted into ryotwari patta without payment of any further market value for the said lands. This was as far back as 1899. Relying on such orders, sales of land took place and the land changed hands several times. Even as late as 1940, the Government directed that the said expired lease should be converted into ryotwari patta on payment of Government kist. Unfortunately in 1951 the Government would appear to have directed that before the conversion of the tenure of the time expired lease into ryotwari patta, full market value of the said land should be collected from the present owners. I think, Sir, this is a very unfair way of doing things and a very unfair method of dealing with those who have, in view of repeated assurances given by Government, developed this place and sunk up their capital therein. It is unfair to deal like this with those who had conformed with the specific assurances given by Government at the time of the termination of lease. To penalise the present owners by asking them to pay the market value of the land is unfair and I am sure that this Government would deal equitably with all such applicants and would dispassionately consider the method by which, in a fair and equitable manner, justice can be rendered to such persons. This is a matter which requires certainly very

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immediate consideration. I have always maintained that whatever might be the principle, it must always be such as to meet the ends of justice and the common man who is not interested in either should feel that justice would be meted out.

" I am glad to note, that among the measures the Government propose to bring in is one to regulate the transfer and distribution of land donated as part of the Bhoodan movement. Let me tell my friend Mr. Gnanamuthu that it is 'Bhoodan' movement and not 'Bhoodam' movement, as my friend pronounced. 'Bhoodam' in Tamil connotes an altogether different meaning. (Laughter.) Particularly I am happy to note that His Excellency has referred to the Bhoodan movement in aid of schools inaugurated by the Chief Minister recently. If there is one purpose more than another for which the Bhoodan movement can be justified, it is with reference to the donation of land to schools. I am not going into the merits or demerits of the Bhoodan movement. There are others and more responsible persons who have commented upon the same. I am particularly happy to note that His Excellency has indicated in his address that a committee with Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar, M.L.C., is being constituted to advise the Government on how this movement should be organized for the support of village schools. I can think of no one for the chairmanship of this Committee better suited than our esteemed colleague Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar. But I recently saw in the papers a report and in the Bill also I have seen a clause to that effect. I refer to clause 4 which deals with the constitution of the State Committee wherein it is stated that the State Committee shall consist of a Chairman who shall be nominated by Shri Vinoba Bhave, subject to the approval of the Government, four or more but not exceeding seven members who shall be nominated by the same person and four or more but not exceeding seven members who shall be appointed by Government. I must take serious objection to a legislative measure which brings in the name of a gentleman, who is not officially connected with this Government. It may be that that gentleman has played a notable part. I do not want to go into that question nor do I want to go into its merits or demerits. But any legislation which provides that some members to a committee shall be nominated by a person who is wholly unconnected with this State is, I feel, illegal and unconstitutional. Is it contended that unless that particular gentleman is prepared to nominate a person of the stature of Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar, the Government should not take note of him? Does it require the stamp of approval of that person for nominating Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar to the chairmanship of that committee? Is it the only proof to qualify Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar to the chairmanship of that committee? It is open to the Government to take the advice of that gentleman. That can be done under the rule-making powers of Government by which Government could say that on the advice of a certain person, some members would be nominated to such and such a committee. I request the Government to consider my suggestion

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and do the needful. If they still persist in retaining clause 4 as it stands, I think, we on this side of the House would be compelled to move an amendment to delete that clause. I should hardly refer in this connexion to the opinions expressed by a veteran Congressman himself, who holds an important position to-day, I mean Dr. Harekrishna Mahtab, who after an extended tour of Orissa, had to confess that the movement was unfortunately full of dangers and defects. Four million acres might have been donated but when it comes to implementing this, there will be bloodshed in the country unless remedial measures are taken.

"Sir, the question that has been referred to by several members of this House and which has been agitating the minds of members of this House as well as all sections of the people outside, is the language problem. It has affected those who are not comparatively literate. It has affected the literate students and the University also. Therefore it is no use disguising the fact that this question has considerably gained in importance on account of the steps recently taken by the Union Government. Before coming to the actual question let me state that I have learnt from a reliable authority, a member of the Lok Sabha, that to-day most of the members in the Lok Sabha who were previously speaking in English are now speaking in Hindi, with the result that the representatives whom we have sent to the Lok Sabha are unable to follow those speeches in Hindi and are not able to make their contribution to the debates. Our representatives do not understand a word of what those people talk in Hindi. Do we send our representatives to the Lok Sabha, or does the Legislative Assembly elect them to serve on the Lok Sabha, so that they may like children try and learn Hindi in Lok Sabha? Is not the prime purpose in our sending our representatives to the Parliament to give expression to the views of the *people* whom they represent? They go there to voice forth the grievances and difficulties of the people of the State whom they represent. They go there as legislators and not as students to learn Hindi, in Lok Sabha. In fact what does our Constitution say? Our Constitution says that till 1965 English shall remain the official language of the Union. It provides that till 1965 both languages, English and Hindi, could be used. But when the protagonists of Hindi adopt extremist methods and those persons who have been speaking in English are now speaking in Hindi and our representatives do not understand them, I am inclined to agree with my friend Sri Narayanaswami Pillai in saying that those people, who are saying that Hindi would never be imposed on unwilling people, do not really expect us to believe what they say.

"Sri Narayanaswami Pillai referred to the circular letter that was sent by the Home Ministry to the Inter-University Board. This letter was sent in January and as I said on a previous occasion the letter was a circular to universities so that they might be in a position to elucidate their opinion, on the medium of language in the universities and whether Hindi could be the medium of examination for All-India services. We were given to understand

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at a conference that was held by the Hon. Minister for Education, which was not open to the public, that assurances were given on the floor of the Lok Sabha that there was no question of forcing this Hindi language. In fact Mr. Avinashilingam said that that circular had been withdrawn.

"Sir, only a week ago a reminder was sent to the Inter-University Board asking for a definite reply from it. That is how 4-30 p.m.
no time is being lost to impose a language on the people.

"Let me state another point. It has been made a rule that all members in the Central Government employ who are from non-Hindi areas should compulsorily learn Hindi and evening classes are to be held. What about the non-Hindi-speaking areas? Is it not necessary that this Government should state that no Central Government servant should be posted to the State of Madras, unless he is in a position to understand and speak Tamil because the people must get into touch with him? (Hear, hear.) It may be the Postmaster-General. It may be the Accountant-General. It may be the Deputy Controller. It may be any Government servant. If he is posted to this State, it is as necessary for him to know the language of the State as it is necessary for a person from a non-Hindi area to learn the Hindi language.

"The third thing that has been stated is that on this question the Government have a duty under the Constitution to do everything possible. The Government's duty is to see that Hindi is recognized as the official language of the Centre. There is nothing in the Constitution to suggest that Hindi must be the official language of any State. I wish the Constitution be studied in effect by all people. Any State can have its own language and two or more States can adopt the same language. I raised this point, rather the University of Madras raised this point, when a communication was sent in 1950-51. The University fully realized that all those employed by the Central Government should eventually know Hindi and, therefore, they suggested that a language test should be compulsorily held for them after they had been entertained in the Central Government service. Our distinguished colleague who raised this issue is not here and I think he raised a very pertinent point in this respect. After all we know this question in this multi-lingual State has been settled by the foreigner in a manner quite different from what our fellow citizens are trying to settle. The Englishmen decided that every Englishman who comes to this country must pass a language test. It may be a very elementary test. There were jokes about that test, but still it was a test. There were two grades of test, one lower and the other higher. Every one who entered the State service must also pass a language test which is different from the language that he took for his educational career. Now, we are perfectly willing to see that this statement has been accepted by all and that those who have the necessity to use Hindi language for purposes whether of administration or of business are given every opportunity to learn Hindi. So far as the University of Madras is concerned, I can tell you that as an additional subject of study

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Hindi has been introduced in over 50 of the 65 colleges. Every opportunity is given to them not only to study Hindi in the Intermediate and B.A. classes, but for the higher examinations also both in the oriental faculty as well as in the higher degree of Honours. You may, therefore, take it that there is no antagonism to a language being studied. But when things are forced on us, when there is an amount of compulsion, it is apparent that because unfortunately the South Indian voice is a voice in the wilderness in the Central Cabinet, this position has arisen. I ask, is this justified?

“Let me take the Constitution. They want that everybody who competes in the Public Service Commission examinations should know Hindi. Article 16 of the Constitution says ‘There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State.’ Now I ask, is this giving equality of opportunity when you say that these people should learn Hindi and that they should use Hindi as the medium of instruction and the medium of examination and that by 1965 everything must be in Hindi. In the first place, I venture to submit that the very circular sent by the Home Department—I am sorry to have to say this—is inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution which lays down that till 1965 both English and Hindi shall be the languages of the Union and even after 1965 the Parliament may extend the time when English should be continued.

“Take again Article 29 of the Constitution. It lays down that ‘no citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them.’ Article 30 of the Constitution says ‘All minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.’ Is it for that a Commission is coming and asking the Universities questions about when Hindi will be made the medium of instruction? But that is not the only point, Sir. Those who rely on the Constitution to say that Hindi must be introduced in all colleges forget the other provision of the Constitution, which is also one of the directive principles. The other directive principle mentioned is in Article 45. It says, ‘The State shall endeavour to provide, within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years.’ I am sorry the Hon. Education Minister is not here. But still I am sure he will be made aware of these view points. What have the Government, Central or State, done in this direction? We have seen the Second Five-Year Plan and in the Governor's address a resume is given of what is going to happen. Quite a number of children are to be educated between the ages 6 and 10. Double the number of the present school-going children are to be given facilities in the middle school course. There is no mention of the Constitution here. If I remember aright, the Constitution came into force on

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the 26th January 1950. 26th January 1955 has gone. The First Five-Year Plan has also gone. The Second Five-Year Plan has been envisaged. Neither the Central Government nor the State Government have thought it necessary to take notice of the directives in the Constitution. Yet, we have been told that to popularize Hindi among these uneducated illiterate South Indians who are their brethren, 2,000 teachers of Hindi will be sent over here for our edification. It reminds me of the words of Marie Antoinette, who, when she saw an hungry, angry crowd invading the palace at Versailles, asked her courtiers what the crowd wanted. And when informed that they asked for bread and there was no bread available, remarked ‘If there is no bread, why don't you give them cakes?’

“It seems to me that a similar situation is being observed here. Those in power do not realize why it is they were failing to observe priorities, first priority, second priority and so on. I ask, which is the first priority? Is it making the illiterate literate or sending down 2,000 Hindi teachers to South India to civilize these rude people of the South? Sir, it is unfortunate, but there is no use of trying to weep over spilt milk. When the Constitution was framed, it was not possible for our colleagues from the South who were there to give expression to views consistent with the Constitutions that had already been framed.

“Let me quote a few Constitutions and the provisions with regard to language therein. I think that it would be relevant for us to know how far this steam-roller majority could impose such conditions on us in the matter of language. Sir, I am quoting from the Constitution of South Africa which has a population of less than 10 millions and which perhaps has one of the most reactionary parties governing. That Constitution provides in Article 137 that ‘both the English and African languages shall be official languages of the Union and shall be treated on a footing of equality and possess and enjoy equal freedom, rights and privileges. All records, journals, proceedings of Parliament shall be kept in both languages and all Bills, Acts and notices of general public importance or necessity issued by the Government of the Union shall be in both the languages.’

“Let me take another instance. The Dominion of Canada with a population of less than 12 millions has, in Article 133 of its Constitution, enacted—

‘Either the English or the French language may be used by any person in the debates of the Houses of the Parliament of Canada and of the Houses of the Legislature of Quebec; and both those languages shall be used in the respective records and journals of those Houses; and either of those languages may be used by any person or in any pleading or process in or issuing from any court of Canada established under this Act, and in or from all or any of the courts of Quebec.’

The Acts of the Parliament of Canada and of the Legislature of Quebec shall be printed and published in both those languages.’

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"I need hardly refer to the State of Switzerland with which I am very familiar. It has a population of less than 4½ millions. Here three languages are recognized as official languages for all purposes, namely, French, German and Italian, and all Government communiques, etc., are issued in these three languages. And in the Federal Parliament, people speak in any of the three languages. What is more surprising, that is, what really surprises me, is that, although the distance between Geneva and Zurich is less than 300 miles, the people of Geneva speak French and know no German, and the people of Zurich speak German and know no French. This a curious state of affairs. But that is a fact. If we want to know of any country in the world, which has for the last 100 years and more presented a united front and the people of which are united, it is Switzerland, an example of unity, peace, and prosperity. Some may ask 'How can there be unity with so many languages in the country?'. Language has got nothing to do with the unity of a country if its people would agree. This is the only State where unity exists. I want to say this. My object in making these observations is not that Hindi should not be taught and that people should not be given opportunities to learn Hindi. But I feel, as one responsible for the young men who are now under training, that there must be a consistent policy followed. If we discarded English from our schools, it was because we felt that it was not natural for the young lads to learn in a tongue which was foreign to them and not their mother-tongue. Is there any reason to believe that Hindi is not as foreign as English is to the children of Tamilnad or Kerala or Andhra? It seems to me that this question should be tackled by the Government in a firm manner so that there may be no tensions increased in our own State. Unfortunately such tension will increase because people will play on the ignorance of the masses. Unless, therefore, those at the helm of affairs take this up and come to a proper decision, it is no use of enacting measures.

"I have, Sir, to make one suggestion. That is, a questionnaire has been issued by the Commission that is going to visit Madras. That questionnaire will be sent to individuals. If individuals answer that question, each individual can be regarded as a person who is prejudiced or ignorant or both. I want the Government to give an opportunity to the Legislature of this State to discuss this question so that the Government may frame, in the light of opinions expressed, the policy that is going to be placed before that Commission. I apologise for the long time I have taken on this subject.

"There is one silver lining in the cloud. Our great Prime Minister has recognized always the necessity for following the Panch Shila in domestic as well as in foreign policies. He has always stood by it and against terrible odds—whether it be on communal grounds or linguistic grounds. The main thing is the unity of India unity in essentials and diversity in non-essentials and charity above all in everything else. So long as our Prime Minister is there, I feel confident that nothing will go wrong. My

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appeal, therefore, is not to any Cabinet at the Centre or to an individual Minister but to our Prime Minister in his personal capacity to look into this matter.

"Reference was made in the Governor's Address to the part played by our Prime Minister in international affairs and in foreign policy. I am happy that every Member has expressed his great admiration and appreciation for the work that he has done. As one who has been benefited greatly by the policy of the Prime Minister and as one who knows exactly what the position is of the Prime Minister in these international bodies, and also as one who is benefited in stature by the Prime Minister's position, let me say this that but for our Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, India would not be occupying the position in international bodies which it occupies to-day. Therefore, I endorse everything that is contained in the Governor's Address about our Prime Minister.

"Sir, I now come to a question which has been very much in the Press for the last three months—I would not say in the air. Opinions have been expressed about B.C.G. vaccination. It was in Medico that I first saw a report in the *Hindu* of the speech delivered by the hon. Member (who has issued the pamphlet) before the Tuberculosis Association and the reply given by Dr. Benjamin of the Government of India. We were just discussing a few things. When I read the speech in front of me were the Secretary to the Ministry of Health Mr. Pillai and the Director-General of Health Services. I told them, Sir, that the worst that could have happened was the reply from Dr. Benjamin. I maintain that all this controversy was as unnecessary as it was unfortunate. I would ask the Government not to take part in this controversy. But when instances are brought to the notice of the Government, they should make their own enquiries and should see what can be done in the matter and in what manner things can be improved. If they cannot be improved, the Government should see whether they cannot be stopped for the time being instead of allowing this unfortunate controversy to go on from day to day till at last everybody is more or less divided into two camps. Sir, it seems to me that what we are trying to discuss is not an Indian discovery at all. It is an international discovery and the World Health Organization has introduced this vaccination. I shall not use the word 'experts'. Because in the medical profession, as you know, Sir, there are no experts. I hope you will not take offence at my saying 'You are not an expert'. If the Government have used the expression 'experts', I am sorry. In the World Organization, the word 'expert' has to be expunged. We can say instead of the word 'expert' 'those who practise this speciality'. In a way, I think, the public are fully aware of the matter, and I have had through this controversy a refresher course on this subject. I confess I have not had any opportunity to practise this B.C.G. vaccination, and so my conscience is clear that I have not maimed any child. That apart, I ask, Sir, 'Is there any meaning in continuing this controversy?'. To-day there is the opinion of one expert. To-morrow there is the contradiction from

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another expert. Sir, I was once asked to give medical advice in a very famous case in the High Court. The contending parties, it may be of interest to you to know, were represented by Sir Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar on the one side and the present Chief Justice Sri Rajamannar and his father Sri Venkataramana Rao Nayudu on the other. It was a very important succession case in which I was asked to give medical advice. And all that I did was to produce books of different authors and say 'here are the opinions'. One can demolish a case by quoting opinions. But to evaluate an opinion is far more difficult. What is of fundamental importance is to find out what is cause and what is effect. It is not easy to do it. Therefore, I would ask the Government not to go on with this press propaganda. But whenever anything is brought to their notice, let them study it and seek enlightenment from whatever source they like and satisfy themselves and others. It does not matter if this B.C.G. vaccination does not take place in the next few months. The atmosphere has unfortunately been riddled with statements and counterstatements and I think medical men are now subject to an amount of criticism that I never thought would be their misfortune to suffer. I am glad, Sir, we are not in Government service. I find, Sir, that this controversy was first raised on the floor of this House by a Member of this House on the 4th of December 1954. I do not know what the controversy was between him and the Hon. the Minister for Health. There might be good reasons why the Member's usually very phlegmatic temperament was roused on that occasion. But I cannot understand what follows. He said :

'The reason why other doctors have not come out with their honest opinion is most of them are either in Government service or retired Government servants.'

Compliments to you, Sir! He goes on :

'They dare not express their honest opinion to the public. If they do that, the bread is likely to be taken out of their mouths and there are also people who would lick the boot of the powers-that-be even for two pies.'

"It may be that the Hon. the Minister for Health wishes to follow some of the methods followed in some countries and it may also be that the bread may be snatched from the mouths of certain people if they differ. But I want hon. Members to remember this additional statement he made, viz., 'there are also people who would lick the boot of the powers-that-be even for two pies. They are not interested in the general health of our country men'. I do not propose to comment on this. But I would ask the Members of this House how it is that they supported this statement by their silence. Government officers, retired Government officers and others of the medical profession are prepared to 'lick the boot of the powers-that-be!' I am sorry, Sir, that you seem to have been in the Chair when this statement was made. It used to be the privilege of a Judge on the Bench to keep nodding his head as arguments go on and I do not believe that you enjoyed that privilege at that time. I feel, Sir, that the dignity of the House should be safeguarded at all costs. Whatever the complaints that we may make in this

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House, I ask the House whether a statement like this going on record does credit to it. I am not concerned with medical men; they can look after themselves.

"Then, Sir, there are one or two points that I would like to make before I close. The Second Five-Year Plan is shortly going to be discussed in this House and, therefore, it is not my intention at present to refer in any detail to the Second Five-Year Plan. I see that the Government propose, in the light of the discussions that they will have at the Centre, to issue a White Paper embodying the proposals; and, as this will be placed for discussion in the Legislature towards the end of the month, the proper time to consider details would undoubtedly be then. But it is necessary for representatives to make their views known, on the general policy with regard to the Plan, to the Government representatives who will be discussing them at the Centre. Let me in this connexion express our sincere appreciation of the stand that the Hon. the Minister for Finance seems to have taken at the last meeting which he attended at Delhi. We sincerely feel glad that he took the stand that he did.

"Without being unnecessarily provincial or parochial, it is necessary for those in this part of the country to emphasise the fact that there should be a fair and equitable distribution of the money to be spent under the Second Five-Year Plan at least. Large schemes have been taken on hand and many crores of rupees have been spent but it is becoming increasingly clear that the benefit that will accrue from these large schemes will undoubtedly be restricted to particular areas only. Neither the Damodar Valley Project nor the Hirakud Dam is likely, in the present state of provincialism, to yield any substantial results for the people of India in general. But still, I am not against any such projects being taken on hand on an all-India basis. Sometimes there may be a little more of mercy shown to those who are less fortunately circumstanced and who are nearer the Equator than those elsewhere. The main consideration however should be the development of the resources of each part of the country, if what the planners have claimed with acclamation is to be the real objective.

"Unemployment will not be relieved unless the conditions of each State are particularly taken note of and suitable measures provided. The lack of industries in the States in the South has been repeatedly emphasised and recently, the Minister-in-charge of Industries in Mysore has stated that South India has had very little share in the industrial development of the country. I know that a ready explanation will be offered that there are no industries worth development in the South. That was the state of affairs some time ago.

"But there is another and a more important aspect of the question to be considered. While we in the South have been extremely modest in preparing our Plans, whether it is Education or Public Health or Agriculture or Veterinary, while meticulous care is being taken about the practicability of such Plans, while every step is

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being taken to see that the minimum of expenditure is incurred, I am in a position to state that in other parts of India, schemes are being placed before the Planning Commission which must be considered not merely extravagant but ill-prepared, ill-digested and therefore likely to lead to a considerable amount of waste."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Why not place these views before the Planning Commission? "

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I am speaking in the Council and the report is there to be sent up to the Planning Commission. Speaking of University requirements alone, it is surprising that the demands of the different Universities should vary from a few lakhs of rupees in the case of a Churchmouse impecunious University in the City to Rs. 20 crores in another. Our representatives should see to it that in these respects, they do not merely accept what is given to them but have a controlling voice in the matter of equitable distribution of funds to develop the resources of the country as a whole and of the individual parts of the country. I shall reserve my further remarks on this subject when the report on the Second Five-Year Plan will be under discussion.

" Sir, I said that the Hon. the Minister for Education had for once taken a firm stand. We all appreciate it greatly. He was right in saying that the expenditure on the Second Plan should be laid out on a population basis. That is one of the major criteria to be observed in such matters. Then, there is a great amount of scrutiny to be made. The other day, Professor Mahalonibas, as he was giving a lecture as the author of the Plan, agreed with me cent per cent in this matter. He used stronger language. Well, probably stronger language gives lesser results than mild language. I do hope that in the Second Plan we will not be left behind but that there will be an equitable distribution of expenditure. I know the money available for expenditure is very limited. There must be a fair method of distribution of this money, so that a State like ours, which is crying with unemployment and poverty, where the sanitary requirements are of a rudimentary nature, where the problem of education is yet to be tackled, where undoubtedly agricultural operations have still to be upgraded and where, in fact, every form of industry is still at a minimum, might get its due share. I venture to express the feeling that there must be some positive steps taken not merely to do justice to us but also to see that in future we develop all round, providing helpful and sufficiently useful careers to our young men, both educated and uneducated so that the inequity now obtaining may go and harmony prevail among all States and we may progress on an even scale. Thank you."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I have to make a statement in connexion with the reference made by the hon. Member, Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar, to the speech made by another Member of this House on the 4th December 1954. I find that the language used by him was definitely unparliamentary. I have not the

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slightest doubt about it. There is also a provision in the Rules for expunging words which are unparliamentary, defamatory, indecent or undignified. At that time, probably I was not so vigilant nor was the House in that nobody objected to the remarks.

" But from what I see there has been a fair amount of excitement over that statement. If that had been brought to my notice then or if I had recognized the words used on the floor of the House then, I should have straightaway asked the hon. Member concerned to withdraw that statement. It is now eight months past and I would only tell the hon. Member that he should be more careful in the use of words. The Council is a very dignified body and the Members belonging to this House should be dignified in the use of words."

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is always a great pleasure to hear the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition. But it is quite a different thing to speak after he spoke. Fortunately or unfortunately I have to speak after he spoke. To speak after a very brilliant speaker is difficult.

" Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have fought for our independence for more than 60 years and when we were fighting for our independence our people supported us because they thought that the lot of the poor people in the country would be improved after independence. Winning of independence has no doubt helped a few people in the country. There is no doubt about that. To some extent it has helped the educated section of our people. It has helped the merchants and other people also. Indians now occupy high places which were once occupied by Britishers.

(At this stage Srimathi Mary Clubwala Jadhav, Vice-Chairman, occupied the Chair.)

" But, Madam, that is not enough. Independence has helped our people to some extent because they now enjoy many benefits which they did not enjoy before independence. We may not conceal certain facts because concealing facts for political reasons or for party reasons or for the sake of prestige is not good. I can definitely say that even on the day of independence, millions of our people were starving. What I am aiming at is this. The Congress Organization which had been working for our independence and which is now working for the economic upliftment of our people, has now placed the goal of a Socialistic pattern of society as its aim. Whatever our Government does or whatever any other State Government does should be judged from the resolution taken by the Congress at its Avadi session, viz., the establishment of a Socialistic pattern of society in India. Everything that the Government does should be judged from that standard. I am not a visionary. I know that it is somewhat difficult in a nation of 37 crores of people when everyone of us wishes to get everything that is in the world. That is not possible. It takes time. We must make a beginning. We must move quickly. I think we have not done much and we have not moved quickly when we consider what our Government have done towards achieving the goal of a socialistic

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pattern of society set out by the Congress in its Avadi session. We could have gone a little fast. I should say with all humility and with all deference that we have not yet done anything to reach the goal of a socialistic pattern of society set out by the Congress. What is the aim of Congress? The aim of Congress is to have the principal means of production in the hands of Government. In the Governor's address, a reference has been made and Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar made a pertinent reference to that. It is this, 'Land Reforms alone, however, will not take us far in helping us to shed the inherited poverty of ages and ensure a socialistic pattern of society'. What I beg to submit is this. We may have our own views about this matter. We may be rich landlords or something like that. But that should not cloud our vision. When once we have accepted the principle that all the principal means of production should be in the hands of Government, the Government should be bold enough to come and say that as far as lands are concerned, they would nationalise all the lands in the country.

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"The Government should have taken courage in both their hands because that is the definite principle and policy of the Congress. The principal idea behind that policy is that all the principal means of production should be in the hands of the Government. The Government should have come forward and stated 'All right, though not to-day, in course of time we shall do our best and see that land is nationalized.' The Government have not done so. No doubt, Zamindari was there. But now we have abolished it and given compensation to the Zamindars. No doubt, it will take time to nationalise land. But, are the Government aiming at it?

"Government say that they will give employment to all the people within ten years. Sir, I think that we are doing our best to tackle that problem. In those days when the Britisher was here, we were rather feeling helpless. We could not tell our people anything. We could simply say 'What can we do? It is a great misfortune that we are under the rule of some foreign people. We cannot do anything.' But now people could come and ask their representatives what the Government have done. It is the imperative duty of the Government to see that all people are employed. No doubt it will be difficult. I am not a visionary. I am a practical man. But what I say is this. Government must go in that direction. People must be made to feel that the Government are moving in that direction. No doubt there may be some reactionary forces opposed to them. But they will be judged from their actions.

"One great idea of our Congress is that we must establish in this country a classless society. What are the things we are doing to establish a classless society? Showing certain greater regard for this community and that community in certain matters and things like that have been done, no doubt, with the best of intentions. But that will lead to some confusion. Yesterday one hon. Member in this House got up and said 'If employment is not given to such and such class of people (I am the leader of two crores of people) I know what to do.' No doubt that comes under the

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directive principle of the Constitution. But what I say is this. Instead of doing like that, let the Government take into their hands this principle, viz., 'We shall see that there is no poor man in the country. Whoever is poor, he will be helped, whether he belongs to this community or that community or any community in the world.' The basis of help should be the poverty of the man, the inability of the man, the weakness of the man, but not community. I think it is the right spirit too. I am quite aware of the fact that our Constitution provides that certain sections have to be treated in a particular manner for the time being. But I would say, Sir, that such a kind of treating certain section in a particular way will lead to more trouble, and it will not lead to the solution of the problem at all. On the other hand, it should be the endeavour of the Government to see that the poor people whoever they may be are helped by the Government. Perhaps, there might have been a rich Raja some time back, but his son or grandson might have become a poor man and he should also be helped. We should not say that he should not be helped merely because he happens to be the son or grandson of a rich Raja. That would be something like discrimination. Therefore, we must do our best to establish a classless society in this country.

"No doubt, there is reference in the Governor's speech that there is harmony in Madras State, as far as classes and castes are concerned. It is quite correct. Even in this House vehement speeches are being made in the name of this caste or that caste. I am sorry Sri Govinda Menon is not here. He has made a vehement speech merely because a Malayali gentleman is not included in the Cabinet. Sir, if we members of this august body are to harp upon theories like that, I do not know what to say about it. I do not think I am wrong. I am getting pessimistic. We have to do something very grand. I have always felt, even as a boy, that India would one day become the greatest country in the world. Even now I maintain that India would one day become the greatest country in the world. When I feel like that and when I hear speeches like that, it really makes me rather tremble. At the time of the division of this composite State into Andhra State and the residuary State we heard such speeches which even Muslim Leaguers would have been ashamed to make. Even to-day people are making speeches in this House in the name of creed and in the name of community of which even the worst Communalist would be ashamed. People should forget community. They must think that it is a myth and only an imagination. The thing with which we are now concerned is only certain territory which they call this land or that land, completely forgetting that we belong to a bigger and mightier thing, i.e., India. It is so very discouraging to hear speeches like that.

"Some reference was made here about setting fire to our National flag. Can we imagine such a thing anywhere?

"Sir, I am not timid and it is not my character. I know that the imposition of Hindi language upon the South without giving sufficient time to learn that language is not good. Even Uttar

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Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh are not in a position to cope with that language. Sir, if sufficient time is given to South India, I am positively sure, we will learn Hindi easily. I told them on certain occasions 'We, South Indians, will even beat you in Hindi.' While fighting for the maintenance of the dignity of Tamil, while doing everything in our power to see that the prestige and honour of Tamil language is maintained in this State, we have to remember one thing. There must be some national language. We cannot be carrying on with English for ever and for ever. We can carry on with it only till 1965. After that we must have our own national language. According to our constitution, Hindi is our national language. What I feel is, we have to impress upon the Central Government that our people should be given more time to cope with Hindi. There is another point which I wish to impress upon this House and it is this. Let us not think that all the people beyond the Vindya mountains like the imposition of Hindi. Certainly not. Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and to a certain extent Madhya Pradesh are for immediate introduction of Hindi, but in Bengal, Punjab, Bombay and Sourashtra and some other parts of northern India also are in a way opposed to the imposition of Hindi language upon them. I know it. Punjabis do not like it. They say, 'Wait'. Bengalis do not like it. Sourashtra people except for the political leaders say 'wait and wait'. I am a great lover of Hindi, because it is my mother tongue. Whether you call it Urdu, Hindi, or Hindustani, it is all the same except for a small difference. I do not believe in language fanaticism. The people of Uttar Pradesh and the people of Bihar are trying to force their way into other parts of the country. I think that is not good. It will lead to trouble. Don't you remember, Sir, some time back when there was lot of fight between us and the Leaguers, the Leaguers stood by the Urdu language? What happened in Bengal? Muslims are supposed to be very fanatically attached to their Urdu language. What happened in East Bengal? When attempts were made to impose Urdu on them, they rebelled against it. Even Fazlul Huq, when he became Minister, wrote his name only in Bengali. Pandit Nehru showed to the Members of Parliament that they were rather going too far. I will not be revealing a secret if I tell you that at the Presiding Officers' conference I had discussions with some Members who were attached to Hindi language. Whether it is Hindi or Hindustani, it is the same. One gentleman went on speaking in Hindi. I do not want to mention his name here. He said that Hindi had come to stay. When I asked him, 'How can you expect us to speak in the Presiding Officers' conference in Hindi; can you speak in Tamil; can you learn Tamil in two years or three years?' he said, 'Why should I learn Tamil'. I told him 'Do not say like that?'. If you say so, I can also say 'Why should we learn Hindi?'. When a gentleman was speaking to us, he expressed the word 'Pahad'. In ordinary Urdu language, it means hill. Soon after he corrected it and said 'Parvad'. Just as I have been saying for a very long time, I say that a great lover of Tamil is one that will adopt the words in all languages as far as possible. If we Tamilians are able to pronounce certain words in a decent way, why should we not take them in even though such

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words might offend against grammar. We must as great stalwarts sit together and devise and frame rules. After all language is only a vehicle of thought. This language problem is a kind of language fanaticism. Therefore, we have to tell the people of Uttar Pradesh to wait. It is not North that is imposing this Hindi on us. Because, I tell you the Punjab is not with them. Bengal is not with them. Sourashtra is not with them. Bombay is not with them. So many other States are not with them. They feel that this is an imposition on them. They want to wait and see and they do not probably have the courage to say so. We are the only people in the whole of India to tell them 'Sir, please stop'.

"I thank you, Madam, for the opportunity given to me to speak."

* **SRI M. ETHIRAJULU** :—"கனம் சபாநாயகி அவர்களே, இன்று கவர்னர் அவர்களுடைய பிரசங்கத்தின் மீது சில வார்த்தைகளைப் பேச விரும்புகிறேன். சமதர்ம சமுதாய அடிப்படையில் ஒரு ஆட்சியைக்கொண்டு வரவேண்டும் என்ற அடிப்படையில் அவருடைய பிரசங்கம் அமைந்திருக்கிறது. இதை நான் மகிழ்ச்சியுடன் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அத்துடன் அவருக்கு என்னுடைய வந்தனத்தையும் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக அவர் பிரசங்கத்தின் மீது விவாதத்தை ஆரம்பித்து வைத்த ஸ்ரீமதி வெங்கடாசலம் அம்மையாருக்கும் என்னுடைய வந்தனத்தைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். சமதர்ம சமுதாய அடிப்படையில் வருங்கால ஆட்சி எப்படி அமையப்போகிறது என்பதை எடுத்துக் காட்டுவதாகவும் அவருடைய பிரசங்கம் அமைந்திருக்கிறது. அப்படிப்பட்ட ஒரு ஆட்சி அமைவதற்கு அவருடைய பிரசங்கம் ஒரு முக்கிய காரணமாக இருக்கிறது. அதற்கு வேண்டிய பல காரணங்களும் அவருடைய பிரசங்கத்தில் அமைந்திருக்கின்றன.

"முதலாவதாக எடுத்துப் பேசும்போது இந்நாட்டில் ஆங்கிலேயர் காலம் முதற்கொண்டு மக்களுக்கு வேண்டிய உணவு கிடைக்காது இருந்து காங்கிரஸ் ஆட்சி வந்தவுடன் அந்த உணவுப் பஞ்சம் நீங்கி வெளி நாட்டுக்கு ஒரு லக்ஷம் டன் உணவு தானியம் ஏற்றுமதி செய்யும் நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. விவசாயிகளுக்கு சம உரிமையையும் அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய பாதுகாப்பையும் கொடுத்து இருப்பதாக அவருடைய பிரசங்கத்தில் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார்.

"இரண்டாவதாக இந்நாட்டின் ஏழ்மை நிலைமையைப் போக்குவதற்கும் பணக்காரர் ஏழை என்ற பாகுபாட்டைக் காட்டாமல் வருங்காலத்தில் அவர்கள் நல்ல முறையில் தங்களுடைய வாழ்க்கையை நடத்துவதற்கு வேண்டி ஒரு நிலவரமையும் அமைக்கப்போவதாகவும் அவர் தன்னுடைய பிரசங்கத்தில் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார்.

"மூன்றாவதாக இந்நாட்டிலுள்ள மக்கள் பொருளாதாரத் துறையில் முன்னேற வேண்டும், அதே துறையில் அவர்கள் தக்க வசதி பெற வேண்டும் என்பதற்காக வியாபாரத் துறையில் பலர் வியாபாரம் செய்யும் போது கடன் வாங்கி திருப்பிக் கொடுக்க வசதியில்லாது அவர்கள் கடனாகி களாகிவிடுகிறார்கள் என்பதற்காகவும் வருங்காலத்தில் அவர்கள் நல்ல முறையில் இருக்க வேண்டும் என்பதற்காகவும் அதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளைச் செய்வதற்கு இப்பொழுது ஏற்பாடு செய்துகொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். இது வரையில் வியாபாரிகள் பட்டுவந்த தொல்லைகளிலிருந்து நீங்கி வாங்கிய கடனைத் திருப்பிக் கொடுத்து அவர்கள் முன்னேற வேண்டும் என்று பார்த்தால் அவர்களால் அப்படி முன்னேற முடியவில்லை. எப்படிக்கடன் பெறவேண்டும் என்பதாகவும் அதற்கு எவ்வித நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்போவதாகவும் அவருடைய பிரசங்கத்தில் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார். இதையெல்லாம் பார்க்கும்போது இந்நாட்டில் சமதர்ம சமுதாய ஆட்சி கண்டிப்பாக வரப்போகிறது என்பது நிச்சயமாக தெரிகிறது. இந்த சபையில் உள்ளவர்கள் எல்லோரும் எதிர்க்கட்சியில் உட்கார்ந்திருப்பவர்கள்

[Sri M. Ethirajulu]

[4th August 1955]

கூட இதைப்பற்றி பெருமையுடனும் மகிழ்ச்சியுடனும் பேசியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் இன்னும் செய்யவேண்டிய காரியங்கள் எவ்வளவோ அளவு கடந்து இருக்கின்றன. குறிப்பாக இன்னும் சில ஜில்லாக்களில் செய்ய வேண்டிய காரியங்களைப்பற்றி சர்க்கார் சிரத்தையில்லாதிருப்பதைப்பற்றி குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன்.

“தஞ்சை, தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாக்களில் சுமார் 80 லட்சம் ஜனத் தொகையுள்ளவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அங்கு இருப்பவர்களில் பெரும்பான்மையோர் விவசாயிகள்தான். வரி செலுத்துவோர்களும் வரி செலுத்தாதவர்களும் அங்கு அதிகம் எண்ணிக்கை உடையவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். இன்று முக்கியமாக அங்கு என்ன நடக்கிறது என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். விவசாயிகள் அங்கு மேலும் விவசாயத்தை உற்பத்தி செய்யவும், விவசாயத்தில் அவர்களுக்கு இன்னும் அதிகப்படியான சலுகைகளைக் காட்டவேண்டும் என்பதற்காகவும் அவர்களுடைய பரம்பரை தொழிலை வாழையடி வாழையாக செய்வதற்கும் பல சலுகைகளைச் அரசாங்கம் செய்துகொடுக்க அரசாங்கம் முன் வரவேண்டும். அதற்காக அங்கு ஒரு விவசாயக் கல்லூரியை அமைத்துக் கொடுக்கவேண்டியது அரசாங்கத்தின் கடமையாகும். கோயம்புத்தூரில் ஏற்படுத்தியிருப்பதுபோல் இந்த ஜில்லாவில் ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுவது மிக மிக அவசியம். அதன் மூலம் பிற்காலத்தில் அங்கு மேலும் சுபிட்சம், விவசாய முன்னேற்றம் அதனால் ஏற்படுவதற்கு வசதியாக இருக்கும். இந்த ஜில்லாக்களில் விவசாயிகள் அதிகமாக நிறைந்திருப்பதால் அங்கு அவசியம் அந்தக் கல்லூரியை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். இதற்கு சாதகமாக அண்ணாமலை சர்வகலாசாலையில் விவசாயக் கல்லூரியை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும் என்று இப்பொழுது அதிகப்படியான முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். விவசாயக் கல்லூரி மாணவர்களுக்கு பயன்படவேண்டும் என்பதற்காக சுமார் 250 ஏக்கருக்கு மேல் உள்ள நிலத்தை விவசாயக் கல்லூரிக்கு என்று ஒதுக்கி வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அது மட்டுமல்ல, அதற்கு வேண்டிய உபகரணங்கள் டிராக்டர்கள், விவசாயத்திற்கு வேண்டிய எல்லா இரும்பு சாமான்களையும் சேமித்து வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். கல்லூரி ஆரம்பிப்பது வேண்டிய முயற்சிகளையும் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். தஞ்சை, தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாக்களிலுள்ள மாணவர்கள் விவசாயக் கல்லூரியின் பயனை அனுபவிக்க வேண்டும் என்றால் இந்த ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள அண்ணாமலை சர்வகலாசாலை போன்று அந்த ஜில்லாக்களுக்கு இருக்கும் ஒரு கல்லூரிக்கு ஒரு விவசாய கல்லூரியை அமைத்துக் கொடுப்பதோடு அண்ணாமலை சர்வகலாசாலையில் ஏற்படுத்தப்போகும் கல்லூரிக்கும் சர்க்கார் உதவி அளித்து சீக்கிரத்தில் அங்கு விவசாயக் கல்லூரியை கொண்டுவரவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

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p.m.

“அடுத்தபடியாக வேலையில்லா திண்டாட்டம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அப்படி வேலையில்லாமல் யார் திண்டாடுகிறார்கள் என்பதையும், யார் அவதிப்படுகிறார்கள் என்பதையும் பரிசீலனை செய்யவேண்டியது சர்க்காருடைய கடமையாகும். முக்கியமாக வேலையில்லா திண்டாட்டம் என்பது எங்கு இருக்கிறது என்றால் எஸ்.எஸ்.எல்.சி. பாஸ் பண்ணி விட்டு அதிகமாக மார்க் வாங்காமல் எந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டிலும் சேர்த்துக் கொள்வதற்கு வசதி இல்லாமல் வேலை கிடைக்காமல் கஷ்டப்படுகிறவர்கள் தான். இப்படி ஒரு சாரார். இரண்டாவது சாரார் யார் என்றால் எஸ்.எஸ்.எல்.சி.க்குக்கீழ் படித்துவிட்டு அதற்குமேல் படிக்க முடியாமல் வருந்திக்கொண்டிருப்பவர்கள் இரண்டாவது சாரார். மூன்றாவதாக படிக்க முடியாமல் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருப்பவர்கள் மற்றொரு சாரார். அதாவது மூன்றாவது பாரம் வரையில் படித்துவிட்டு அதற்குமேல் படிக்க வசதி இல்லாது இருப்பவர்கள். இந்தக் கூட்டங்கள்தான் இன்றைக்கு வேலையில்லா திண்டாட்டத்தில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய நிலைமை எப்படி இருக்கிறது என்பதைப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். இதில் முற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களில் வேலையில்லா திண்டாட்டத்தில் இருப்பவர்கள் 20 சத விதிகள்தான் எனப்பதை ஒருவாறு சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். ஒரு மாணவன் எஸ்.எஸ்.எல்.சி. வரை படித்துவிட்டு பாஸ் செய்து வந்தால் அவன் ஆங்கிலத்தில் 40 மார்க் வாங்கவேண்டும் என்றும்,

4th August 1955]

[Sri M. Ethirajulu]

தமிழில் 40-ம், கணக்கில் 40-ம் மார்க் வாங்கினால்தான் அவன் பப்ளிக் சர்வீஸ் கமிஷனுக்குப் போகமுடியும். அப்படி சர்க்கார் உத்தரவு இப்பொழுது இருந்து வருகிறது. ஆனால் ஒரு மாணவன் ஆங்கிலத்தில் 39 மார்க் வாங்கினாலும்கூட ஒரு மார்க்கு குறைவினால் அவன் சர்வீஸ் கமிஷன் பரீட்சை எழுதமுடியாது. அவனால் சர்க்கார் வேலைக்கும் போகமுடியாது. அதனால் வேலையில்லா திண்டாட்டம் அதிகமாகிறது. ஒரு மார்க் வாங்காத காரணத்தால் எவ்வளவோ பிற்பட்ட இனத்து மாணவர்கள் வேலையில்லாமல் திண்டாடிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நாற்பது மார்க் வாங்க சக்தியில்லாமல் 39 மார்க் வாங்கி வேலையில்லாமல் திண்டாடிக்கொண்டிருப்பவர்கள் எவ்வளவு பேர்கள் என்ற புள்ளி விவரத்தை சர்க்கார் எடுத்துப்பார்த்தால் இது தெரியவரும். அதைப்பற்றிய புள்ளி விவரம் சேகரிக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் இதை பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலிருந்தே வாங்கமுடியும். இன்னும் பத்து அல்லது பதினைந்து வருஷங்களில் கண்டிப்பாக இங்கிலீஷ் போகப்போகிறது. தமிழ் ஆட்சி மொழியாக வரவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருக்கும் நாம், அப்படி இருக்கும் நிலைமையில் இங்கிலீஷ் பாடத்திற்கு ஏன் 40 மார்க் அவசியம் வாங்கவேண்டும் என்று வைத்திருக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்கிறேன். அப்படிப்பட்ட விதியை சர்க்கார் எடுத்தே தீரவேண்டும். சர்வகலாசாலையிலுள்ளவர்கள் இதை ஆதரித்து கொஞ்சம் கொஞ்சமாக எடுத்து விடுவதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். இங்கிலீஷில் 30 அல்லது 35 மார்க் வாங்கினால் போதும் என்று ஒரு சட்டம் கொண்டு வந்தாலும் நன்றாக இருக்கும். பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் ஒரு வித கஷ்டமில்லாமல் முன்னேற முடியும்.”

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“May I inform the hon. Member that the University has nothing to do with the fixing of marks by the Public Service Commission? We are not at all involved in this.”

SRI M. ETHIRAJULU :—“அதற்குவேண்டிய ஒரு சட்டம் கொண்டு வந்தால் அது சரியாகப் போய்விடும் என்று தோன்றுகிறது. ஆகையால் காலேஜ்களுக்குப் போகிறவர்களுக்கு 40 மார்க் வாங்கவேண்டும் என்பதை மட்டும் வைத்துக்கொண்டு வேலைக்குப் போகிறவர்கள் 40 மார்க் அவசியம் வாங்கவேண்டும் என்றிருப்பதை எடுத்து விடவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். முப்பத்தைந்து மார்க் வாங்கினாலும் போதும் என்று வைத்துக்கொண்டால் போதும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். அப்பொழுது தான் பிற்பட்ட மக்கள் முன்னேற முடியும் என்பதைச் சொல்லிக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். கண்டிப்பாக இங்கிலீஷில் 30 அல்லது 35 மார்க்கும் மற்ற சப்ஜெக்ட்களில் 40 மார்க்கும் வாங்கவேண்டும் என்று வைத்துக்கொண்டால் நன்றாக இருக்கும்.

(At this stage Mr. Chairman resumed the Chair.)

“அடுத்தபடியாக பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு அரசாங்கம் இதுவரை 15 சத விதிக் கல்லூரிகளில் இடங்களை ஒதுக்கவேண்டும் என்று குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருந்தது. உத்யோகங்களிலும் அப்படி இருப்பதாக தெரிய வருகிறது. இப்பொழுது அதை அரசாங்கம் 25 சத விதிகத்திற்கு உயர்த்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படி பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கலாம் என்றிருந்தபோதிலும் அதை தீவிரமாக முழு கவனத்துடன் அமுல் நடத்த வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“ஆனால் இப்பொழுது நடந்துவருவதைப் பார்த்தால் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு அப்படி கிடைப்பதாகவே இல்லை. முற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் தான் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களின் பெயரைச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு ஸ்தானங்களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு போய்விடுகிறார்கள். அதனால் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு அதிகமாகக் கிடைக்கவில்லை என்பதை நான் மிகவும் பரிசுடமாகவும் வருத்தத்துடன் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். உதாரணமாக முற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களில் வெள்ளாளர்களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் ஒருவன் அதிகமாக மார்க் வாங்கினாலும்கூட அவனுக்கு சில சமயங்களில் இடம் கிடைக்காத காரணத்தால் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களின் பட்டியலில்

[Sri M. Ethirajulu]

[4th August 1955]

இருக்கும் பெயரான துளுவ வெள்ளாழர் என்று பெயரைக் கொடுத்து விடுகிறான். தன்னுடைய கிராமத்திற்குச் சென்று கிராம அதிகாரி கையெழுத்து வாங்கி துளுவ வேளாளர் என்ற இனத்தவர் என்று தன்னுடைய இனத்தை மாற்றிக்கொண்டு வந்துவிடுகிறான். கிராமங்களுக்குச் சென்று அதன்படி சர்ட்டிபிகேட்டும் வாங்கிவிடுகிறான். அப்படி மாற்றி வந்து ஸ்தானங்களை பெற்றுவிடுகிறான். இப்படி ஜாதிகளுக்கு மாற்று புனைப் பெயர்கள் பிற்பட்ட பட்டியலில் இருப்பதால் இவ்விதம் சர்ட்டிபிகேட்டுகள் வாங்குவதற்கு வசதியாக இருக்கிறது. அதன் பிறகு அவர்களுக்கு இடங்கள் கிடைத்து விடுகின்றன, அதனால் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு இடம் கிடைக்காமல் போய்விடுகிறது. இதற்கு சர்க்கார் தனிப்பட்ட ஒரு கமிட்டியை அமைத்து இதைக் கண்டுபிடிக்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இப்படி முற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுடைய பெயரைச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு இஞ்சினியர் கல்லூரிகளிலும், மெடிகல் கல்லூரிகளிலும் ஸ்தானங்களை பெற்றுவிடுகிறார்கள். அதனால் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு சரியானபடி எஞ்சினியரிங் காலேஜிலோ, மருத்துவ கல்லூரியிலோ இடம் கிடைப்பதில்லை. இதை சர்க்கார் பரிசீலித்து உண்மையான பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு இடம் கிடைக்கும் படி செய்யவேண்டும்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக எஸ். எஸ். எல். சி. பரீட்சை எழுதி காலேஜ் திறக்கும் போதுதான் மாணவர்கள் பரீட்சை எழுதிய ரிசல்ட் வெளிவருகிறது. ஆனால் காலேஜ்முன்னே திறந்துவிடுகிறார்கள். இதனால் எந்தக் காலேஜிலும் சேர முடியாமல் மாணவர்கள் அவதிப்படுகிறார்கள். அப்படி வெளியாகும் போது முந்தியவருஷம் இடம் கிடைக்காதவர்களுக்கும், பரீட்சையை கம்பளீட் செய்தவர்களுக்கும் தான் இடங்கள் கிடைத்து விடுகின்றன. இதற்கு இனிமேல் இவ்விதம் நடவாமைல் சர்க்கார் கவனத்தில் இருக்கவேண்டும். இப்படி பல கஷ்டங்கள் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு காலேஜுகளில் இடம் கிடைப்பதற்கு கூட அவதிபடவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அதனால் பலர் சீட்கள் கிடைக்காமல் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். இனிமேல் இப்படி நடக்காமல் இருக்கும்படியாக சென்னை யூனிவர்டிடி உப அத்யட்சகர் பார்த்துக்கொள்ளும்படியாக கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“இப்பொழுது சில ஜில்லாக்களில் வியாபாரம் நடந்துவருகிறது அதாவது கொஞ்சம் போதுமான திரவியம் வைத்துக்கொண்டிருப்பவர்கள் வியாபாரத்தை நடத்துகிறார்கள். அந்த வியாபாரத்தில் அவர்களுக்கு நஷ்டம் வந்தாலும் லாபம் வந்தாலும் வரும். அப்படி வியாபாரம் செய்கிறவர்கள் லைசென்ஸ் பெறுதவர்கள் வட்டிக்கடல் வைத்து நடத்தி வருகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் அப்படி வியாபாரம் செய்யும்போது அதிகப்படியான வட்டிக்கு பணம் கொடுத்து முதலிலேயே அதிகப்படியான வட்டியை வாங்கிக்கொண்டு மிச்சத்தைத்தான் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். ஒருவர் கடன் கேட்டால் மற்றொருவரை அதற்கு சாட்டுதல் போடச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அதன்மேல் கடன் கொடுத்துவிட்டு வட்டியையும் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு தினம் தினம் பணத்தைப் தினத் தண்டலாக வசூலிக்கிறார்கள். கடன் கொடுத்து விட்டு 12 ரூபாய் வட்டி வாங்கி வருகிறார்கள். இதனால் கடன் வாங்கியவனுக்கு லாபமே கிடைக்காமல் வியாபாரத்தில் வரும் சிறிய லாபம் இந்த வட்டிக்கடைக்காரர்கள் வாங்கிக்கொள்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் கடனாக கொடுக்கும் பணத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு வியாபாரத்தை நடத்த வேண்டியிருப்பதால் அவர்கள் கேட்கும் வட்டியைக் கொடுத்துவிட்டு கடன் வாங்காமலும் இருக்க முடியவில்லை. அதனால் வியாபாரிகள் லாபம் பெறமுடியவில்லை. இவ்விதம் பல மக்கள் கஷ்டப்படுவதை அரசாங்கம் பார்த்துவிடுகிறது. இதை சர்க்கார் கூடியசீக்கிரத்தில் தடுக்க முற்பட வேண்டும். போதுமான உத்தரவு பெற்றே அல்லது லைசென்ஸ் வாங்கியோதான் இப்படிப்பட்ட வட்டிக்கடையை நடத்தவேண்டும் என்று சர்க்கார் கண்டிப்பாக ஒரு உத்தரவு போடவேண்டும். இதைப்பற்றி நமது சர்வகலாசாலை உப அத்யட்சகர் கூட தெளிவாக எடுத்துக் கூறினார். இதை சர்க்கார் கவனிக்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு போதுமான சலுகை கொடுப்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்று மறுபடியும் நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். நேற்றையதினம்கூட பிற்பட்ட இனத்

August 1955]

[Sri M. Ethirajulu]

தவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய சலுகைகளைக் கொடுக்கவில்லை என்று கூட எடுத்துச் சொன்னார்கள். பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்குக் கிடைக்கவேண்டிய சலுகைகளை முற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் ஜாதி பெயரை மாற்றிக்கொண்டு பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்குக் கிடைக்கவேண்டிய இடங்களை வாங்கிக்கொண்டு போகிறார்கள் என்பதை மீண்டும் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். நகரங்களில் கிடைக்காவிட்டால் தங்களுடைய கிராமங்களுக்குச் சென்று கணக்குப் பிள்ளையிடமோ அல்லது தாசில்தாரிடமோ பொய் சர்ட்டிபிகேட் வாங்கிக் கொண்டு வந்து இடங்களைப் பெற்றுக்கொண்டு போய்விடுகிறார்கள். இதை தவிர்க்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். மெடிகல் காலேஜ், இஞ்சினியரிங் காலேஜ் முதலியவைகளில் இடம் கிடைப்பதற்கு ஒருவர் செங்கம்பட்டியில் இருந்து தனக்கு இடம் கிடைக்காது என்று தெரிந்தால் தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவிற்குச் சென்று அங்கு தான் நிரந்தரமாக இருப்பதாக சர்ட்டிபிகேட் வாங்கிவந்து பொய் அத்தாட்சி தயார் செய்து சீட்டுகளை வாங்கிவிடுகிறார்கள். இவைகளைக் கண்டுபிடிக்கவேண்டும். இவைகளைக் கண்டு பிடித்தால்தான் உண்மையாக பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு என்று ஒதுக்கிய இடங்கள் அவர்களுக்குப் போய்ச் சேரும். இதைச் சர்க்காரால் செய்யமுடியும். ஆகவே இதை சர்க்கார் கவனிக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆகவே இந்த நிலைமையை நாளுக்கு நாள் நீடிக்க விடக்கூடாது. அப்படிச் செய்யாவிட்டால் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் முன்னேற்றமுடியாது என்பதை தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு எனக்குப் பேசுவதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் அளித்த சபாநாயகர் அவர்களுக்கு எனது மனமார்ந்த நன்றியைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The House will now adjourn to meet again at 3 p.m. to-morrow.”

5-40
p.m.

The House then adjourned.

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

1. Notification No. 267 issued with G.O. Ms. No. 6691, Home, dated 18th March 1955, regarding rates prescribed for collection of tax from 1st April 1955 in respect of lorries plying on routes which have become inter-State routes after formation of Andhra State.

2. Notification No. 323 issued with G.O. Ms. No. 776, Home, dated 26th March 1955, regarding exemption of motor vehicles belonging to certain departments of Travancore-Cochin State from payment of tax.

3. Notification No. 422 issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1155, Home, dated 28th April 1955, regarding refund of portion of tax paid under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act on lorries based in Madras State and operating in Andhra State.

4. Notification No. 440 issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1253, Home, dated the 5th May 1955, regarding exemption of staff car belonging to the Regional Directorate of Resettlement and Employment, Madras, from taxation.

5. Notification No. 458, issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1303, Home, dated 11th May 1955, regarding exemption of non-transport vehicles coming from Part B States from further taxation.

6. Rules made under the Madras Court Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1955 (Madras Act XIV of 1955), issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1730, Home, dated the 21st June 1955.

6.

Laid on the table of the House on 3rd August 1955.

[4th August 1955]

APPENDIX I

[Vide answer to starred question No. 311 asked by Sri V. V. Ramaswami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 4th August 1955, page 126 supra.]

(a) The Community Projects Programme is not in operation in the Ramanathapuram district.

The National Extension Service is in operation in the following areas:—

(1) *Srivilliputhur taluk* (whole taluk).—

Srivilliputhur block from 2nd October 1953.

Rajapalayam block from 2nd October 1954.

(2) *Sattur taluk* (part).—Edirkottai, Kalayarkurichi and Sivakasi firkas.

Sivakasi block from 2nd October 1953.

The Local Development Works programme is in operation in Sivakasi Division excluding the National Extension Service area. Rural Water-supply Works under the Local Development Works programme are however undertaken in the National Extension Service area also—

(a) *National Extension Service*.—No cash contribution has been collected so far but contributions were offered and accepted only in terms of labour. The value of these contributions is about Rs. 56,242 up to 31st December 1954 in Sivakasi and Srivilliputhur blocks.

Local Development Works.—A cash contribution of Rs. 15,000 has been collected in the Sattur taluk.

(b) *National Extension Service*.—There is no question of the Union or the State Government sanctioning any expenditure separately; 50 per cent of the recurring and 75 per cent of the non-recurring expenditure on Government account are met by the Government of India, the balance being met by the State Government. The Government of India also provide the entire minor irrigation loan of Rs. 1-lakh for each block, whilst the State Government provide the short-term loans of Rs. 3 lakhs. The total expenditure (other than loans and under loans) up to 31st December 1954 in respect of the Sivakasi and Srivilliputhur blocks and the respective shares of the Union and State Governments thereon are given below:—

Name of block.	Expenditure from 2nd October 1953 to 31st December 1954.	Share of Centre.	Share of State.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS.	RS.	RS.
<i>Other than loans.</i>			
1 Sivakasi	94,462	56,527	37,935
2 Srivilliputhur	1,00,671	61,382	89,289
3 Rajapalayam	100	50	50

4th August 1955]

Name of block.	Expenditure from 2nd October 1953 to 31st December 1954.	Share of Centre.	Share of State.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS.	RS.	RS.
<i>Under loans.</i>			
1 Sivakasi	91,770	Nil.	91,770
2 Srivilliputhur	1,08,080	Nil.	1,08,080
3 Rajapalayam	No expenditure	was incurred	till 31st December 1954.

Local Development Works.—The question of sanctioning a grant by the Union or State Government for each Local Development Work does not arise. The Government of India have allotted a lump-sum grant of Rs. 59.4 lakhs during 1954–55 for expenditure on Local Development Works and this has been distributed to all the districts except Madras on a population basis. The grant for each work is limited to 50 per cent of the actual cost or Rs. 10,000 whichever is less. One hundred and fifty-eight Local Development Works involving a Central Grant of Rs. 2,67,897 and a State Grant of Rs. 44,137 have so far been sanctioned in the Sivakasi Division.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 313 asked by Sri E. H. Parameswaran at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 4th August 1955, page 128 supra.]

Statement showing the present scales of pay fixed by the Government for Physical Education teachers under different categories.

	Government. RS.	Local bodies. RS.
<i>Physical Directors—</i>		
(1) B.A.L.T. with Y.M.C.A. Diploma in Physical Education.	....	90—5—160.
(2) Graduates who possess the Diploma in Physical Education.	85—5—125—10—175.	75—5—145.
(3) Completed Intermediate course and possess Y.M.C.A. Certificate in Physical Education.	75 fixed	75 fixed.
<i>Physical Training Instructors—</i>		
(i) Diploma holders in Physical Education.	50—2—70—2½—95.	50—2—70—2½—95.
(ii) Holders of Higher Grade Certificates in Physical Education.	Do.	Do.
(iii) Holders of Lower Grade Certificates in Physical Education.	45—2—75	45—2—75.
(iv) Others, Holders of Certificate of Physical Training issued prior to 1937–38 or Holders of Special certificate issued by the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations.	Do.	Do.
(v) Unqualified in Government service on 1st January 1947.	40—1—60.	
(vi) Unqualified in service on 1st January 1947 with Gymnastic Teacher's Certificate issued prior to 1927.	....	40—1—60.
(vii) Other unqualified in service prior to 1st January 1947.	....	30—1—50.

[4th August 1955]

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 314 asked by Dr. A. Sreenivasan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 4th August 1955, page 129 supra.]

(a) & (b) There are at present twelve Courts of Judicial Magistrates in Chingleput district. Their location and jurisdiction are—

Serial number and name of the Court.	Location.	Jurisdiction.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 District Magistrate's Court.	Chingleput ..	The local areas of the Sub-Magistrates of Chingleput, Kancheepuram and Madurantakam.
2 Subdivisional Magistrate's Court.	Poonamallee ..	The local areas of the Sub-Magistrates of Poonamallee, Saidapet I, Saidapet II, Tiruvallur and Ponneri.
3 Additional First Class Magistrate's Court,	Tiruvallur ..	The local areas of the Sub-Magistrates of Tiruvallur and Ponneri.
4 Sub-Magistrate's Court.	Madurantakam.	The local areas of the Police Stations of Madurantakam, Chithamoor, Cheyyur, Acharakkamm and Uthiramerur.
5 Do.	Kancheepuram.	The local areas of the Police Stations of Sivakanchi, Vishnukanchi, Kanchi taluk and Wallajahad.
6 Do.	Tiruvallur ..	The local areas of the Police Stations of Tiruvallur, Vangal, Nagalapuram, Pennalurpet and Mappedu.
7 Do.	Ponneri ..	The local areas of the Police Stations of Ponneri, Thiruppallavanam, Gummidipundi, Sathiavedu and Varadayapalayam.
8 Do.	Poonamallee.	The local areas of the Police Stations of Poonamallee, Pattabiram, Avadi and Sriperumbudur.
9 Do.	Saidapet I ..	The local areas of the Police Stations of St. Thomas Mount (Regular), Maduravoil, Villivakkam, Tiruvottiyur and Madhavaram.
10 Do.	Saidapet II ..	The local areas of the Police Stations of St. Thomas Mount (Prohibition), Pallavaram, Tambaram, Tiruvanniyur and Manimangalam.
11 Do.	Chingleput ..	The local areas of the Police Stations of Chingleput town, Chingleput taluk, Tiruporur, Thirukkalkundram and Guduvancheri.
12 Special First Class Magistrate's Court.	Pallavaram ..	No separate territorial jurisdiction. This Court has been constituted temporarily for the trial of particular cases, viz., The Korava Gang Case and Kancheepuram Bus hold up case.

(c) Yes; Third and Sixth Presidency Magistrates' Courts.

[4th August 1955]

APPENDIX IV.

Vide answer to starred question No. 316 asked by Sri Mohamed Raza Khan (on behalf of Sri T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai) at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 4th August 1955, page 131 supra.]

Statement of cases pending on the file of High Court in its Appellate Jurisdiction (Madras) as on 1st March 1955 and the number of original suits pending on that date in the Original Side.

Years.	Appeals.	O.S.As.	C.C.C.As.	L.P.As.	S.As.	C.M.As.	C.M.S.As.	C.R.Ps.	W.As.	W.Ps.	T.R.Cs.	Original suits.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1945 ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
1946 ..	..	1	..	..	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	3
1947 ..	..	2	..	..	3	4	5	..	..	..	..	8
1948 ..	..	11	..	..	10	2	1	1	..	..	..	15
1949 ..	..	17	..	..	18	3	1	..	..	..	..	26
1950 ..	..	144	..	1	88	9	5	7	..	2	..	51
1951 ..	..	319	2	7	697	26	16	17	..	12	..	94
1952 ..	..	490	55	70	1,016	189	83	98	..	80	..	176
1953 ..	..	676	79	97	874	291	92	504	8	79	19	236
1954 ..	..	504	112	160	929	325	81	753	58	345	98	311
1955 ..	..	116	30	42	207	58	35	192	15	150	5	58
total cases pending on 1st March 1955.	2,280	278	377	211	3,848	909	321	1,572	81	668	122	981

1. Appeal=First Appeal.
2. O.S.A.=Appeal against Judgment or Order on the Original Side.
3. C.C.C.A.=Appeal against decision of City Civil Court, Madras.
4. L.P.A.=Appeal under clause 15 of the Letters Patent.
5. S.A.=Second Appeal.
6. C.M.A.=Miscellaneous Appeal under section 43, Civil Procedure Code, etc, against order of Subordinate Courts.
7. C.M.S.A.=Miscellaneous Second Appeal against Appellate Order of Subordinate Courts.
8. C.R.P.=Civil Revision Petition.
9. Writ Appeal=Appeal under clause 15 of the Letters Patent against decision of Single Judge under Article 226 of the Constitution.
10. Writ Petition=Petition under Article 226 of the Constitution.
11. T.R.C.=Revision against decision of the Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal.

[4th August 1955]

Statement showing the number of cases instituted and disposed of during
1st July 1954 and 28th February 1955.

Class of cases.	Appellate side.			Original side.		
	Number of cases instituted from 1st July 1954 to 28th February 1955.	Number of cases disposed of during the period from among the cases in column (2).	Number of cases disposed of during the period including those in column (3).	Institution.	Disposals.	Total disposals as on 1st March 1955.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Referred trials	98	82	92	..	..	..
Criminal Appeals	523	323	621	..	..	..
Criminal Revision Cases ..	638	481	744	..	..	..
Criminal Miscellaneous Petitions.	971	787	1,015	..	..	..
Appeals	395	2	343	..	..	..
C.C.C. Appeals	121	3	81	..	..	..
Writ Appeals	93	43 (This includes one case transferred to High Court, Andhra.)	72	..	..	..
S.T. Appeals	46	Nil.	..	..	..	..
O.S. Appeals	112	19	139	..	..	..
L.P. Appeals	134	51 (This includes seven cases transferred to High Court, Andhra.)	112	..	..	..
Referred Cases	50	6	21	..	..	..
Second Appeals	895	162	1072	..	..	..
Civil Revision Petitions ..	1,019	341	1185	..	..	..
Civil Miscellaneous Appeals.	286	33	306	..	..	..
Civil Miscellaneous Second Appeals.	93	19	86	..	..	..
Tax Revision Cases	67	5	22	..	..	..
Writ petitions	507	155	438	..	..	..
C.S.	..	..	..	261	44	302
C.Ps.	..	..	..	278	190	270
O.M.S.	..	..	..	5	Nil.	1
T.O.S.	..	..	..	6	Nil.	4

Statement of income and expenditure for the years 1953 and 1954
for the High Court.

Year.	Income.		Expenditure.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
1953	..	16,33,523 5 9	18,91,360 3 8	
1954	..	13,67,018 2 0	17,54,498 1 1	

NOTE.—Figures shown in the income column include the receipts from the Translation and Printing Department deducting the printing charges. Figures regarding printing charges for the year 1954 are not ready, as such the same is not deducted from the receipts for 1954.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Friday, the 5th August 1955.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Starting of the diploma course in Radiology

* 321 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether any advertisement was made calling for applications for the diploma course in Radiology proposed to be started in July 1954; and

(b) if so, the dates when the advertisements were made and the names of the newspapers in which such advertisements appeared?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) Yes, Sir.”

“(b) A notification was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* on 28th May 1954. No advertisement calling for applications was made in the newspapers, since in the case of post-graduate courses, except those held in the three Upgraded Departments, it is not usual to publish advertisements in newspapers.”

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—“In view of the fact that this new course of study introduced by the University of Madras was open even to private practitioners who satisfied the University regulations and in view of the fact it will not be possible for them to reach Fort St. George to get a copy of the *Fort St. George Gazette* in which alone it was published, will it not be advisable on the part of Government to advertise it in the Press so that even private practitioners may have a chance to apply for this course of study?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“Sufficient number of candidates have joined the University diploma course in July this year. Nobody has come this year to take the Government diploma course. I see no necessity to publish any advertisements for the University diploma course in Radiology in the press.”

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—“For the M.B.B.S. course an item was published in the press calling for applications. The diploma in Radiology is a new venture and in the interests of the profession, is it not advisable on the part of Government to give proper advertisement in the lay press?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“If it is found necessary it will be done.”

[5th August 19]

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—“ Is it not a fact that students were admitted to this special course of study after the commencement of the academic year according to University regulations? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ This question the hon. Member has put already once. I do not think he has raised any new points this time.”

Price of firewood

* 322 Q.—SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether coupes in forest were let in auction for Rs. 6 fifteen years back and now let for Rs. 60;

(b) whether it is a fact that the price of the firewood has consequently increased; and

(c) whether the Government propose to take any steps to make the firewood available to the poor at a reduced price, and if so, what they are?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ (a) It cannot be definitely stated that the coupes sold in auction at Rs. 6 per acre 15 years ago are now being sold at Rs. 60 per acre, since the coupes offered for sale year after year are not the same; and the sale amount depends upon various factors such as the density of growth, the market value of firewood, location of the coupes, etc.

“ (b) It cannot be said that the higher price at which the fuel coupes are sold have contributed to the increase in the price of firewood. The cost of firewood has increased as a result of the war just like any other commodity.

“ (c) According to the terms and conditions in the sale notice and agreement contractors should sell firewood to ryots at the concessional rates specified in the agreement; and this will meet the *bona fide* domestic requirements of the ryots to some extent.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ May I know if there is any proposal to introduce a system of price control for firewood? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ All controls have gone. I do not think there is any proposal to have new controls.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“ When the prices of various commodities have gone down considerably, why is it that the price of firewood alone in the City of Madras has gone up abnormally? Therefore is not the Government of Madras partly responsible for this because they have raised the coupe rates? ”

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ That may be perhaps the argument put forth by certain contractors who do not like putting coupes in auction. But that has nothing to do with the price. It is due to scarcity of firewood available and also because of the difficulty in securing transport promptly.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ May I know what steps would be taken by Government to secure a fair price for this essential article? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I do not think the remedy is by way of control. We have to secure more firewood and that is the only way to reduce the prices.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ May I ask the Hon. Minister whether there is any proposal to introduce fuel gas in major cities and may I know whether there is any firm which has applied for such a licence either in Madras City or in some of our municipalities? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I want notice, Sir. But I may tell the hon. Member that we look forward to the day when the Lignite project would become a reality when this problem would be definitely solved.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“ Will the Hon. Minister kindly enquire into the whole matter and see to it that the price of firewood is brought to the normal level? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I would look into the matter of the high price of firewood in Madras City.”

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY :—“ May I ask what steps the Government are taking to bring down the abnormal price of firewood that is obtaining now to a reasonable level? Are they unable to do it or are they unwilling to do it? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I have already said that I shall look into the matter. If high prices are due to the scarcity of firewood, Government cannot help it.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ Is there any proposal under the consideration of Government to make coal available in such places at reduced rates as an alternative measure to control the high price of firewood prevailing now? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I want notice, Sir.”

[5th August 1955]

Leave rules for teachers in aided secondary institutions

* 323 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state with reference to the answer to Legislative Council Starred Question No. 152 answered on 16th August 1954 and supplementary questions thereon—

(a) whether the question of providing uniform set of leave rules in respect of teachers in aided secondary institutions was looked into; and

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at by the Government in the matter? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“(a) & (b) The Director of Public Instruction, Madras, has been asked to re-examine the desirability and feasibility of prescribing uniform leave rules for teachers in aided secondary schools and submit proposals for the consideration of Government. The Director's reply is awaited.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY:—“In view of the fact that this matter has been before the Government for the last two years, will the Government expedite the formulation of these rules and places a copy of the same on the table of the House? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“The Director of Public Instruction has been reminded to send his report as early as possible. As soon as it is received, it will be examined.”

Scheme for cleaning the Cooum and Buckingham canal water in the City

* 324 Q.—SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether the Government have any scheme under consideration for cleaning the Cooum and Buckingham canal water in the city periodically; and especially that portion of the canal which is behind the Penitentiary, the General Hospital and the Medical College? "

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI:—“Yes, Sir”

Duties, etc., of the Consulting Engineer (Civil) in the Electricity Department

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

(a) what the duties and functions of the part-time Consulting Engineer (Civil) in the Electricity Department are;

5th August 1955]

(b) whether he is employed on a contract basis and if so, what the terms and period of contract are; and

(c) whether he undertakes any job other than the work of this State Government?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGHA REJESWARA SETHUPATHI:—“(a) to (c) A copy of the agreement entered into by the officer containing the terms and condition of his service is placed on the table of the House.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM:—“May I ask why the regular engineers of the Public Works Department should not be consulted in the matter of civil engineering and why there should be a part-time consulting engineer for consultation on all civil matters connected with the Electricity Department? ”

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI:—“There is nobody to equal his knowledge and rank just at present and that is why we have to indent upon his services.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM:—“May I know when the period of the present incumbent expires? ”

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGHA REJESWARA SETHUPATHI:—“It is only re-employment being repeated every year. When there is no necessity or when we have equally efficient men, we may not renew the services of the present incumbent.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM:—“Will the Government examine the matter *de novo* and consider the appointment of a regular officer of the Public Works Department to this post instead of encouraging appointments like this? ”

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI:—“There is no competent man. That is my point.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM:—“May I know whether there are consulting officers who are being consulted by heads of departments in other departments, and why in this Electricity Department alone this kind of paraphernalia of consulting engineer should be there? ”

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI:—“It is not in vogue in every department. This is a special kind of work which needs special treatment.”

[5th August 1955]

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

II.—DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS—cont. (last day.)

3-10
P.m.

SRI S. R. P. PONNUSWAMI CHETTIAR :—“கனம் மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, நேற்றையதினம் இந்தச் சபையில் பிரமாணம் எடுத்துக் கொண்ட என்னை இன்றைய தினமே இந்தச் சபையில் பேசும்படியாக அழைத்ததற்கு என் மனமார்ந்த நன்றியை தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக கவர்னர் அவர்களின் பிரசங்கத்தை ஆதரிக்கும் முறையில் இரண்டொரு வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். நம் மாகாணத்தைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் பெரும்பாலானவர்கள் விவசாயத்தில் ஈடுபடுகிறார்கள். அடுத்தபடியாக கைத்தறித் தொழில், கைத்தறித் தொழிலைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் மத்திய சர்க்காரும், மாகாண சர்க்காரும் தங்களாலான உதவிகளையெல்லாம், நன்மைகளை எல்லாம் இத்தொழிலுக்கு செய்து வருகிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது அத்தொழிலுக்குச் சலுகைகள் பல வகைகளிலும் அளிக்கப்பட்டு வந்து கொண்டிருந்தாலும்கூட அந்தச் சலுகைகள் நிரந்தரமாக இருக்குமா என்பது ஓரளவு தெளிவுபடுத்தப்படவில்லை. சலுகைகள் என்று சொன்னாலேயே நிரந்தரமாக அவை இருக்க முடியாது என்பது தெரிந்தாலும்கூட கைத்தறித் தொழிலுக்குத் தற்போது கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் சலுகைகள் நீக்கப்படுவதற்கு முன்பாக அந்தக் கைத்தறித் தொழிலின் நிலைமையை சீராக, நிரந்தரமாக முன்னேற்றம் அடைவதற்கு வேண்டிய எல்லா ஏற்பாட்டையும் செய்துவிடவேண்டுமென்று நான் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். நம் மாகாணத்தில் நெசவாளர்கள் மிகவும் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறார்கள். சில இடங்களில் நெசவாளர்கள் களைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் வீட்டு வசதிக்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். அந்தத் திட்டம் ஆரம்ப நிலையில் இருந்தாலும்கூட அந்தப் பரிசீலனை அதிக நாள் சென்றுவிடாமல் உடனடியாக நம் மாகாணம் எங்கிலும் அவர்களுக்கு வீட்டு வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டியது நம் கடமை. அதை அரசாங்கம் சீக்கிரம் செய்துகொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் சென்னை அரசாங்கம் 393 கோடி ரூபாய்க்கு திட்டமிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். மத்திய சர்க்கார் நம் மாகாணத்தைப் பொறுத்தவரையில் சொல்லுகின்ற பாசனத் திட்டங்களை எல்லாம் நீக்கி, பவனி சாகர் போன்ற 10 கோடி ரூபாய்க்கு மேல் செலவான பாசனத் திட்டங்களைப் போல மறுபடியும் பெரிய நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்கள் வராது என்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். சிறிய நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்களைப் பெருக்குவதன் மூலமாகத்தான் நாம் இனிமேல் நம் நாட்டின் விவசாய உற்பத்தியை அதிகம் பெருக்கமுடியும். நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்களினால் தான் பெரும்பாலான மக்கள் நன்மை அடைய நிறைய வசதி ஏற்படும். நம் நாட்டில் நாம் சிறு சிறு தொழில்களை எல்லாம் அதிகம் பெருக்கவேண்டும். மதிப்பிற்குரிய ஸ்ரீ விஸ்வேஸ்வரய்யா அவர்கள் flourish or perish என்று சொல்லுவார்கள். அந்த முறையில் சென்னை ராஜ்யத்தைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் ‘தொழில்களைப் பெருக்குங்கள், அல்லது அழிந்து போங்கள்’, என்ற குரலை எழுப்ப வேண்டிய நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதை அனுசரித்து சென்னை சர்க்காரும் இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் பெரிய தொழில்கள், மத்தியதரத் தொழில்கள், குடிசைத் தொழில்கள் போன்ற தொழில்களுக்கு எல்லாம் திட்டமிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இதை அனுசரித்து குடி தண்ணீர் வசதி, சாக்கடை வசதி போன்றவைகளைப் பெருக்க வேண்டுமென்றாலும் பல கோடி ரூபாய்கள் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட பணம் பூராவும் நல்ல முறையில் செலவு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று விரும்பினாலும்கூட இன்றைக்கு அதனைச் செலவு செய்ய முடியாத நிலைமை தான் நிலவி வருகிறது. குறிப்பாக சாக்கடைத் திட்டம், குடி தண்ணீர் வசதித் திட்டம் போன்றவற்றை நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டுமென்றால் 60 கோடி ரூபாய்க்கு பைப் நமக்கு வேண்டி.

[5th August 1955] [Sri S. R. P. Ponnuswami Chettiar]

யிருக்கிறது. இன்றைய தினம் நமக்குத் தேவையான பைப் கிடைக்காத காரணத்தினால் பலவிடங்களில் வேலை சரிவர செய்யமுடியாமல் தடங்கலாகிறது. ஆகவே எங்கே போட்ட திட்டங்களை ஐந்தாண்டு பூர்த்தியாதவதற்குள் நிறைவேற்ற முடியாமல் போய்விடுமோ என்ற கவலை நமக்கு ஏற்படுகிறது. இந்தக் கவலையைப் போக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் பைப் செய்யக் கூடிய தொழிற்சாலையை நமது ராஜ்யத்தில் உண்டாக்கிவிட்டால் கவலை எதுவுமே இல்லாமல் சாக்கடைத் திட்டம், குடிதண்ணீர் திட்டம் ஆகியவற்றை யெல்லாம் மிக வெற்றிகரமாக நம்மால் செய்துமுடிக்க முடியும்.

“அதே முறையில் கைத்தறித் தொழிலைப்பற்றி ஒரு வார்த்தை. கோவை ஜில்லா, சேலம் ஜில்லா, மதுரை ஜில்லா போன்ற இடங்களிலும், காஞ்சிபுரம் போன்ற இடத்திலும் பட்டுத் துணி உற்பத்தி மிக அதிகம். இருந்தாலும் இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் ஜிகை உற்பத்தி செய்வது கிடையாது. பம்பாய் ராஜ்யத்திலுள்ள சூரத் என்ற இடத்தில் தான் உற்பத்தி செய்யப்படுகிறது. அங்கிருந்து லட்சக்கணக்கான ரூபாய்க்கு ஜிகை வரவழைக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஜிகை உற்பத்திக்கு சூரத் என்ற இடம் தான் சிலாக்கியமானது என்று சொல்வதற்கு இல்லை. ஜிகை உற்பத்திக்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளோ, சீதோஷ்ணமோ அந்த ஊரில் தான் சிலாக்கியமாக இருக்கிறது என்றும் சொல்ல முடியாது. ஜிகை உற்பத்திக்குவேண்டிய தொழிலை நம் ராஜ்யத்திலும்கூட சர்க்கார் நினைத்தால் ஆரம்பிக்க வசதியுண்டு என்பது என் அபிப்பிராயம். அதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகளைச் செய்தால் நம் ராஜ்யத்திலுள்ள நெசவாளர்களுக்கு மிகவும் உதவியாக இருக்குமென்று இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக நகரசபைத் தலைவர்களுக்கு அதிகாரம் வழங்குவது பற்றி எத்தனையோ பேர் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். நகரசபைத் தலைவர்களில் யாரோ ஒரு சிலர் தவறு செய்துவிட்டார்கள் என்பதற்காக அவர்கள் எல்லோரையும் சந்தேகப்படுவதையோ, அவர்கள் எல்லோருக்கும் சில அதிகாரங்களைக் கொடுக்கத் தயங்குவதற்கோ காரணம் இல்லை. ஜனநாயக முறைப்படி எந்த நகர சபைத் தலைவராவது தவறாக நடந்தால் அவரைத் திருத்த சர்க்காருக்கு நிறைய அதிகாரம் இருப்பதினால் நகரசபைத் தலைவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய அதிகாரங்களை எல்லாம் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பது என் கருத்தே. அப்பொழுதே அவர்கள் திறம்பட சேவை செய்ய முடியும்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களில் சப்-அவரிஸ்டெண்டு சர்ஜன் என்ற ஒரு ‘காடர்’ இருக்கிறது. சர்க்கார் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் இருந்த அந்த ‘காடரை’ ஒழித்துவிட்டு அவரிஸ்டெண்டு சர்ஜன் காடருக்கே அதை உயர்த்தியது போல ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்கள் செய்யவில்லை. சப்-அசிஸ்டெண்டு சர்ஜன் ‘காடருக்கு’ சம்பளம் 85 ரூபாய் என்றால் யார் நகரசபை ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் வேலை செய்ய முன் வருவார்கள். அதனால் தான் நகரசபை ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளுக்கு டாக்டர் கிடைக்காமல் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். நான் வேடிக்கையாகக் கூடச் சொல்வதுண்டு. எம்.பி.பி.எஸ். படிப்பதற்குச் செலவழித்த பணத்தை வட்டிக்கு விட்டாலும் கூட இந்தச் சம்பளம் வந்து விடுமே. ஐந்து வருஷம் படித்துவிட்டு எதற்காக இந்த உத்தியோகத்திற்கு வரவேண்டுமென்றாகூட அடிக்கடி சொல்வேன். ஆகவே சப்-அசிஸ்டெண்டு சர்ஜன் என்ற ஒரு குப்பையே எப்படி சர்க்கார் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் ஒழித்துவிட்டார்களோ அதே மாதிரி நகர சபைகளிலும் ஒழித்து விட்டு அசிஸ்டெண்டு சர்ஜன் என்ற ஒரே பிரிவை வைத்துக்கொண்டு எம்.பி.பி.எஸ். டாக்டர்களுக்கு சம்பளத்தை உயர்த்தவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அப்பொழுது தான் நகர சபை ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளுக்கு டாக்டர்கள் கிடைக்கவில்லை என்ற நிலைமை மாறும்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக இரண்டாவது ஐந்து வருஷத் திட்டத்தில் பெரிய தொழில்கள், மத்தியதரத் தொழில்கள், குடிசைத் தொழில்கள் போன்றவைகளை எல்லாம் சர்க்கார் பெருக்க வேண்டுமென்று திட்டமிட்டிருக்கி

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DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

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றார்கள். அதேசந்தர்ப்பத்தில் நகரசபைப் பிரதேசங்களில் விசைத் தறிகளின் பவரை அதிகப்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்றால் அதில் பல சிக்கல்கள் இருக்கின்றன. குறிப்பாக பொத்தான் வைத்து காஜா தைத்த லுக்கு கால் ஹார்ஸ் பவரை அதிகப்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்றாலும்கூட பல சிக்கல்கள் எழுகின்றன. இந்தமாதிரியாக சிறிய சிறிய பிரச்சனைகளுக்கு எல்லாம் அதிகாரிகளிடம் பர்மிஷன் வாங்கவேண்டும் என்றெல்லாம் விதிப்பதானது சிறிய தொழில்களின் வளர்ச்சிக்கு இடைஞ்சலாகவே இருக்கும். நல்ல முறையில் சிறிய சிறிய தொழில்கள் எல்லாம் விருத்தி அடையவேண்டுமென்றால் சிறிய சிறிய பிரச்சனைகளில் எழக்கூடிய சிக்கல்களை எல்லாம் உடனடியாக நீக்கவேண்டும். அதோடு நகரசபைகள் எல்லாம் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் போடப்படுகிற திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றவேண்டுமென்றாலும் பல சிக்கல்கள் இருக்கின்றன. குறிப்பாக குழாய் திட்டம், சாக்கடைத் திட்டம், குடி தண்ணீர் திட்டம் போன்றவைகளை எல்லாம் நிறைவேற்ற நகரசபைகளுக்கு ஒரே ஒரு என்ஜினீயர்தான் இருக்கிறார். குறிப்பாக கோவைபோன்ற நகரசபைகள் இத்திட்டங்களுக்காக மூலதனச் செலவுக்காக 6 லட்சம் 7 லட்சம் செலவு செய்ய வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அப்படியிருக்க ஒரே ஒரு என்ஜினீயரைப் போட்டுவிட்டு அந்த வேலைகளை எல்லாம் நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டுமென்றால் எப்படி முடியும்? இதற்காக கோவை, மதுரை, சேலம் போன்ற நகரசபைத் தலைவர்கள் தங்களுக்கு அசிஸ்டெண்டு இன்ஜினீயர்களையும் நியமித்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்றால் பண வசதி இல்லாத நகரசபைகளைக் கருத்தில் கொண்டு சர்க்கார் அம்மாதிரி போட்டுக் கொள்வதற்கு அனுமதி தர மறுக்கிறார்கள். பணவசதியில்லாத நகரசபைகள் உதவி என்ஜினீயர்களைப் போட்டுக் கொள்ளக்கூடாது என்று சொல்வதை நான் ஒப்புக்கொண்டாலும், பண வசதியுள்ள நகரசபைகளாவது போட்டுக்கொள்ளலாம் என்று ஏற்பாடு செய்தால் தான் மக்களுக்கு வேண்டிய சௌகரியங்களை எல்லாம் உடனடியாகச் செய்வதற்கு வசதி ஏற்படும். இதற்கான உத்தரவையும் சர்க்கார் போட வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“கல்வித் துறையில் ஒரு வார்த்தை சொல்லி என் பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். ஆரம்பக் கல்வியைத் பெருக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு ஆரம்பக் கல்வியைப் பெருக்கவேண்டுமென்று எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் ஆரம்பப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை ஏற்படுத்திக்கொண்டு பல நகரசபைகள் பாடுபடுகின்றன. ஆரம்பக் கல்வி பயின்ற மாணவன் ஹைஸ்கூல் படிப்புக்குப் போவதானால் அங்கேயுள்ள தலைமை ஆசிரியர் இந்தப் பையனை அவன் படித்து பாஸ் செய்திருக்கும் வகுப்புக்கு மேல் வகுப்பில் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ள பரீட்சை வைக்கிறார். இந்தப் பரீட்சையில் பையன் தவறிவிட்டால் அந்த வகுப்பில் படிக்கலாயக்கில்லை என்று விரிகிறார். திரும்பவும் அந்த பையன் தான் படித்த பள்ளிக்கே வந்தால், நீ எந்த வகுப்பில் பாஸ் செய்துவிட்டாயோ அந்த வகுப்பில் திரும்பவும் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ள மாட்டோம் என்று சொல்லிவிடுகிறார்கள். இந்த மாதிரியான பிரச்சனை ஒவ்வொரு ஆண்டும் வருகிறது என்றாலும்கூட இவ்வாண்டு இந்தமாதிரியான பிரச்சனை கோவையில் நிறைய எழுந்திருக்கிறது. எதற்காக ஆரம்பக் கல்வி, ஆரம்ப உயர்தரக் கல்வி, ஹைஸ்கூல் கல்வி என்று பாகுபாடு செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. இதனால் தான் பல சிக்கல்கள் எழுகின்றன. இதை ஒழித்துவிட்டு ஐந்தாவது வரை ஆரம்பப் பள்ளியில் படித்த மாணவனை, உயர்தர ஆரம்பப் பாடசாலையிலும், எட்டாவது வரை உயர்தர ஆரம்பப் பாடசாலையில் படித்த மாணவனை ஹைஸ்கூலில் ஒன்பதாவது படிவத்திலும் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ள அரசாங்க தார் தக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“முதல் எட்டாவது வகுப்பு வரை படிக்கும் மாணவர்களின் பெற்றோர்களின் வருமானம் 1,200 ரூபாய்க்குள் இருந்தால் அந்த மாணவர்களுக்கு இலவசக் கல்வி அளிக்கப்படுமென்று சர்க்கார் உத்தரவு போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இதனால் எவ்வளவு தூரம் நன்மை ஏற்படுமென்பது வேறு விஷயம். ஆரம்பப் படிப்பு, உயர்தரப்படிப்பு என்று பிரித்து பாகுபாடு செய்வதை

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முதலில் ஒழிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு நான் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். சபையின் உருப்பினராக வந்தவுடனேயே முதன் முதலாக எனக்குப் பேச அனுமதி அளித்த சபைத் தலைவருக்கு மறுபடியும் நான் நன்றி தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, four days of a very useful debate here is coming to an end with the reply by the Leader of the House. Our good friend, Mr. Subramaniam, is happy that he has finished his part in the other House. It is now the duty of our good friend, Mr. Bhaktavatsalam, to reply to the debate here.

“ Sir, at the outset let me say that it is really a very pleasant thing for us to note that while other bigger States have raised three crores or so by way of loans, our Government of Madras and particularly our Finance Minister has thought that he should have a loan of Rs. 7 crores. I really congratulate him on this, because it shows that the public of Madras have confidence in him. It has been the pride of this State to have its finances in a very very sound position, whether it was under the charge of Mr. Gopala Reddi then or whether it is under the charge of Mr. Subramaniam now. In the last four years of his Ministership, the banking and financial circles have gained faith and confidence and they have every hope that the money would be spent in the State in useful ways. With this faith and confidence of the financial circles, I am sure that the loan would be oversubscribed on the very day it is opened.

“ With regard to the language problem, though I cannot claim to know much about it and though I do not want to get into any controversy, I know very well the enthusiasm with which the Education Minister is launching on that. Incidentally, I may say, Sir, it has always been the people of Coimbatore that are very much attached to the language. Even when the hon. Member who spoke last started his maiden speech in Tamil, Mr. Subramaniam should have felt that his scheme for the introduction of Tamil was a welcome thing. However, a certain amount of caution is also necessary. Because, even the Education Minister himself has admitted—I am not sure whether in this House or in the other House—that when certain colleges tried the Tamil medium, there were very few students to take advantage of it. It may be very easy for the University authorities to introduce Tamil so far as the Humanities are concerned, but when it comes to the subjects of Science, it will take a good deal of time for them to have the necessary literature, books, etc., translated into Tamil. Therefore, I feel there should be some caution and we should move slowly. We may be one with the policy of the Government if they had said that students may learn things in their own mother-tongue. Otherwise, there is no scope for students of Malabar and South Kanara. Therefore, it would have been much better if Government had said ‘mother-tongue’. I am sure that the intention of the Government is to see that the children should learn things in their mother-tongue. Indeed, the other day when I put a question regarding

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Urdu, it provoked laughter in the House—not that the hon. Members were antagonistic but that was what happened; and it was given out in the press in the same way. But it is not a matter for laughter. I am sure the Hon. Minister for Education will take due note of the fact that Urdu is the mother-tongue of a good number of Muslims particularly in the City of Madras. I hope the Education Minister would consider this aspect when it comes to the question of implementing his scheme.

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p.m. “References were made by very many hon. Members to land reforms. I do not and cannot claim to have much knowledge about land problems for I am mostly a City man. But I really know that when the Government pursue particularly policies of this kind, it is rather very difficult, even dangerous. If the Government of Madras or the Minister concerned has got a policy in this matter, it is better that is made public so that the people affected may know it. But there has been a mere talk here and there for the last six or seven months about the fixation of a ceiling and all that and it has really caused a stir and commotion in places like Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli. People do not know where they stand. I feel strongly that Government should make up their mind on this broader issue and say what is their policy and what they intend doing. Mere announcements here and there and casual announcements at some public meetings, far from helping the issue, will only lead to create consternation. Even now, I feel that the Government of Madras have not made up their mind in the matter, because it is not a very easy matter. It is very easy for the Ministers or for officials or for some of us to say that there will be ceiling on land holdings, but in actual working it will be a difficult problem. I would therefore submit ‘Let the Government formulate their policy and announce it so that the public may know where they stand’. These are days when ceiling is fixed on everything. I am not saying this for the purpose of cutting a joke. The Hon. Minister for Health has come out with his propaganda, namely, fixing a ceiling on the birth of children (Laughter), which is otherwise called ‘birth control’. The more propaganda he does in favour of birth control, the rate of birth is going up in our State, particularly in Malabar. (Laughter.) In this connexion I may also refer to another statement made by our Minister for Public Health while addressing a meeting somewhere in Tirunelveli that there was going to be a ceiling on incomes. It has been pointed out both here and in the other House that announcements by Ministers on important matters of policy should be made either on the floor of this House or in the Assembly. Our Ministers should not give expression to such things at places where small meetings are held. So far as I am concerned, I feel that fixing a ceiling on incomes is not our subject. I think it is a Central subject. When a Minister gives expression to a particular matter, it is taken for granted that it is not his individual view but that it is the opinion of the Government. Such utterances immediately cause consternation in the business circle. While, on the one hand, the Hon. Minister for Finance, who is in charge of planning, appeals to the

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private sector and says ‘We have got great scope for industrialization, particularly in a State like Madras which is backward, and there are wide fields open’, another Minister says that there is going to be a ceiling on incomes. It is for the Minister for Industries to decide whether he will have any response from the private sector for which he is working so much. I leave the matter at that. It is better that in all such matters due care and consideration are given and whatever is said on any important matter must be said here or in the other House rather than at public platforms in far off places like Tirunelveli or Ramanathapuram.

“Now, I wish to say a few words about the Electricity department. I do maintain that the good work done by our Leader of the House, who was in charge of this department for about five or six years, is being continued by our present Minister who is in charge. No doubt, there is great improvement. I do give credit to the Government for all that. At the same time, I do feel that the Government have got a knack of doing things. They are still collecting the 25 per cent ‘war surcharge’ which was levied in 1941 or 1942. It is more than ten years since the war ended, but still the Government are collecting this war surcharge.”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—“They have struck off the word ‘war’.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“Already we are paying high rates. I do not know the rates prevailing in the mufassal, but I do feel that the levy is unreasonable. I request the Government to examine this question. If the cost of establishment and maintenance has gone up, it is better to levy the charges at some higher rate than to continue to levy this ‘war surcharge’. I think the Minister concerned will take note of it.

“Again, another matter to which good reference has been made by the Leader of the Opposition is this unfortunate controversy over the B.C.G. campaign. Every day we receive some pamphlet or other, sometimes from the Ministerial side also. There is a pamphlet from our ex-Chief Minister, Rajaji, entitled ‘B.C.G. Vaccination—Why I oppose it?’. Not being a medical man—I should say, fortunately—I cannot throw much light on the subject. In fact, I read the speech made by our Leader of the Opposition, Sri A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar. We read so many statements, and invariably one statement is the cause for another statement. One expert gives one view and another expert gives quite a contrary view. Laymen as we are, it is difficult to decide who is correct. It is really unfortunate that this controversy is going on. It is not for me, a small man, to say anything against one of the greatest personalities of South India. His own party is running the Government and if he really feels that this thing should be stopped, it could have been very easy for him to influence the Government

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and say 'Do not attempt it on a mass scale. I have got definite reasons'. Even important issues are settled by private meetings and not by open controversies. But let me say from my little bit of experience that very many good things have been spoiled by resorting to controversies. It is only as a last resort that we are going to the press to make statements. People who read these statements and counter-statements may not allow their children to be vaccinated? What about the parents whose children have already been vaccinated? They will always be under the constant fear that something may happen to their children. Of course, the percentage of people who have been vaccinated may be low. After all the Government feel that something good is being done and if people do not like to take advantage of it, there the matter ends. But what will be the effect of this controversy on the parents of the children already vaccinated? They will attribute any ailment to their children being due to this vaccination. The time has come when we should stop this controversy. Even the worst opponents of the Government cannot blame the Government and say that they are deliberately doing a thing which is bad for the people. Anyhow I wish that this controversy ends.

"With regard to education, I have seen a press report that the Government propose to extend the scheme of free education for poor boys up to VI Form. If the report is correct and authentic, then it is a very welcome measure and will be applauded by the public of the State. But I repeat that while the Government are prepared to do so much, the attitude of the Hon. Minister for Education towards the private colleges, which have come up during the last ten or twelve years, in the matter of grants, has not changed. I am repeating this a number of times because I feel that it is good to repeat a thing so that the Ministers may feel that because it is expressed so many times, they must pay their attention. It is really a difficult job to start a second grade college or a first grade college. Of course, our Vice-Chancellor is not here now, but the other members of the Syndicate are here. They are all very good in framing rules. They themselves do not know how much it would cost to construct a college building and to run it. Not less than three or five lakhs of rupees will be required. Therefore, I feel that the Hon. the Minister for Education should be a little bit reasonable and increase the grant."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"But the Finance Minister is not!" (Laughter.)

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN:—"I wish that there is somebody to influence the Finance Minister. The Minister for Education should consider this matter. The sum of Rs. 50,000 for a second grade college and Rs. 65,000 for a first grade college is not at all adequate. The cost of building materials has gone up by five or six times, leave alone the recurring expenditure. I hope our Education Minister will examine this question.

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"I now come to another subject, to which reference has been made by the new Member coming from Coimbatore. I also drew attention to this last time, I mean the problem of the handloom weavers. This very important matter has not been referred to in the Governor's Address. The Hon. Minister is fully desirous of doing everything for helping the handloom industry, because Madras State is leading in this handloom industry. I am sorry to say that all the cess money which is being collected by the Government of India, and which is being handed over to the Government of Madras, is a sheer waste. I say that a good deal of it is wasted in propping up these co-operative societies. I tell you, Sir,—I may be wrong—that these co-operative societies, which have come into existence during the war period, are not capable of standing on their own feet. They get lakhs and lakhs of rupees from the Government of Madras and indulge in big establishments or big tamasha or a drama, but as business concerns, they are a colossal failure. Last time the Hon. the Minister for Finance was very kind enough to say that these co-operative societies formed about 18 per cent of the general trade. May I ask the Hon. Minister, Sir, why in spite of all the inducements given to co-operative societies, they form only 18 per cent of the whole trade? The Hon. the Minister said once that he would examine the question. I think he has not examined the question. If that is so, I would request the Hon. Minister to examine it. A rebate of one and a half annas in the rupee is given for pushing up the sale of handloom cloth. Co-operative societies and wholesalers give this rebate to their customers. The Government reimburse this rebate to them. What will be the effect of giving this rebate by Government on those who are outside the co-operative societies? This means competition between co-operatives and outsiders. I am told by a reliable authority that these co-operative societies, whenever they are allowed to export cloth to Ceylon, give a rebate of 2 annas in the rupee to their customers. But others in the trade, if they send cloth to Ceylon, are unable to give this rebate, because they cannot get it reimbursed to them by Government. These are all matters which should be considered by the Hon. Minister.

"Sir, the other day I saw in the papers that handloom cloth to the tune of Rs. 30 lakhs remains unsold, and that a rebate of 2 annas in the rupee will be given to all purchasers of this cloth. Why was this variety of cloth produced without regard to its consumption and marketing facilities? When we are spending lakhs and lakhs of rupees, I want that the money should be spent usefully. The money should go to benefit all the handloom weavers for whom we give so much. Probably it did not occur to the hon. Member Sri Govinda Menon to say that there was so much complaint that the money paid by Government did not help the weavers in Malabar. Therefore, it is good that the Government should know where they stand when they are spending so many lakhs of rupees on the handloom industry.

"Sir, then I come to transport. I am one of those making complaints against transport. Whatever is said is said with the

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best of intentions. When transport is taken over by the Government of Madras, they should have the satisfaction that they have the best transport. Much can be said in favour of transport, the buses on the roads, the greater number of routes opened, etc. People are getting buses every time and even on special occasions. I may pay my tribute to the Minister for Transport for the interest he is taking in transport. On occasions our Ministers should go out and have first-hand knowledge of our transport and other things. Reports from departmental officers will not indicate the real position. But if Ministers go out *in cognito*, they will be able to know the real position. I saw a report in the Press of the Hon. Minister going out to see the crowds at bus stands and satisfying himself about the adequacy of the buses, etc. I wish the Hon. Minister Mr. A. B. Shetty goes *in cognito* to hospitals to see the position there. There is scope for improvement in the hospitals. I am sure that, with the amount of interest that the Transport Minister is taking, there will surely be improvement in transport. I am sure that this improvement will be kept up and that the people of Madras will be able to say that they are having the best transport in the whole of the Indian Union. The Hon. Minister for Transport asked why should people go to the Press to have their grievance redressed when they could as well go to the Government direct. Sir, people look to the Press also to have their grievances redressed. When anything appears in the Press, it has got its own effect. Ministers and officials immediately take action."

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Sir, the other day I said that it would facilitate Government if a copy of the letter to the Press was sent to the Government also instead of sending it only to the Press. I never said that I objected to matters appearing in the Press. I only wanted that copies of the letters appearing in the Press should also be sent to Government so that they might take immediate action."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Do not Government read papers? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" We do."

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—" Perhaps with my knowledge of Tamil, I did not follow the Minister correctly. Anyhow there is a tendency among Ministers—I do not want to refer to anyone in particular—not to take kindly to letters appearing in the Press. The Hon. the Minister for Finance is also the Minister for Information. He made some references to Press when he addressed a meeting of the journalists in Madras recently. But the Press has been rendering service conscientiously, particularly in our State, of which we can feel legitimately proud.

" Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar, who is an authority on land reforms in our group, has objected to the imposition of a surcharge on land revenue. In fact, Sir, if I remember aright, there was a report in the Press that our Minister for Finance told the Central

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Government that till the new elections were over in Madras, they in Madras did not intend to impose any new taxes. If that is correct, the Hon. Minister must see that this surcharge also is removed.

" The Hon. the Minister for Finance in the course of the last budget debate made a definite and categorical statement that he would examine the whole question of falling prices, and if there was a tendency for prices to fall, he would withdraw the taxation measure. I do not know whether the Government have examined the matter. If they find that there is a downward trend in prices, I hope they will give up this additional levy of 2 annas in the rupee on land revenue.

" The Government propose to bring in a Bill for extending the life of the Madras Building (Lease and Rent Control) Act of 1949. This Act was passed about ten years ago as a temporary measure. But its period of life is being extended from time to time. I think that there is no difficulty, particularly in the City of Madras, to get bigger houses fetching a rent of Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 per menssem. But the lower middle classes and middle classes are finding it very difficult to get accommodation. The Government, instead of depending solely upon the extension of the life of this Act, should have schemes to put up additional houses under the auspices of the City Improvement Trust. This will go a long way to solve the housing problem in a cosmopolitan City like Madras. I think the Hon. Minister for Public Works will look into this.

" There is a reference to the ban on crossword puzzles, for which notice of a non-official resolution has been given by an hon. Member. When the resolution comes up, we will have our say. This is a step in the right direction."

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—" It is a Government resolution."

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—" There is also a non-official resolution given notice of by Sri T. M. Daivasikhamani Achariar. The Government of India have reacted to public opinion and they are taking the necessary measures. With regard to the betting on American cotton for the last five or six weeks the Commissioner of Police and his subordinates have been taking all possible steps in order that this betting may be put an end to. It has not been completely eliminated but thanks to the action taken by the police, demoralization has set in among those people who had been indulging on this betting on American cotton. I know how people who were very ordinary in the morning could become millionaires in the evening by this betting. This betting has affected the earnings of the poor people, who had fallen a prey to this evil. If one poor man invested 1 anna in the morning, there was a possibility of his getting some huge amount in the evening, provided he has won. Thousands of poor folk had fallen a prey to this betting and have consequently lost their daily earnings. I am glad that a Bill preventing betting on American cotton is coming up.

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The Government have got the power to detain a person under the Preventive Detention Act, if in their opinion such a person was likely to subvert law and order or be a menace to society. Even though there may be some legal lacuna and lawyers might object to such a course, I do feel that Government could arrest all those people who are indulging in this game. (Sri A. M. Allapichai: 'Such an arrest may be against the Constitution.') I know that subject is a fertile field for lawyers.

"I will not take up much of your time. We are now about to embark on our Second Five-Year Plan. Preparations of our State's Second Five-Year Plan have already been completed and we have been told that the Legislature would be given an opportunity to discuss the Second Five-Year Plan. As far as our irrigation resources are concerned, we have come to the last. We do not have many minor irrigation works also. The only hope for our survival is industries, major as well as small-scale industries. I am sure that when the Hon. Finance Minister goes to Delhi to have a discussion with the Planning Commission regarding our Second Five-Year Plan, he will have the support of both the Houses of the legislature and the people. I am sure he will see to it that Madras gets its share and will be placed on a stable footing. There is a feeling which I have heard in this House as well as the other, among Malayalees that they have not been getting their proper share, that their district had been neglected and so on. Neither would I contradict nor support such a statement. But such a feeling is there among hon. Members hailing from Malabar. I am sure such a feeling would be removed if our Hon. Finance Minister were to convene a conference of all M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. from Malabar and discuss with them to know what had been neglected and what they want to be included in the Second Five-Year Plan. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam: 'We are convening such a conference.') I am glad of that. Such a conference would go a long way in dispelling the fear from their minds that their district had been neglected by this Government. I am aware of what the Hon. Finance Minister said on a previous occasion, viz., that so long as Malabar continued to be a part of Madras, it will continue to receive attention which it deserved and Malayalees even though they may be in a minority would never be discriminated against. I do hope that that assurance would stand and that after the conference of the M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. with the Hon. Minister for Finance, they will no longer entertain the impression that they had not got their due share in the Second Five-Year Plan. I know that there are groups working to foment trouble and who are always spreading rumours. I do hope that our Government would take prompt action to convene such a conference without allowing the smoke to catch fire.

"I do hope, as I said previously that the Hon. Finance Minister would succeed in his discussion with the Planning Commission regarding our Second Year-Plan, and in his endeavour he will have the support of all of us. Let our Government show

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that what they are now seeking to do is for the benefit of our children and our children's children. After all we are coming to the end of our life. In that category I include the elder members of this House. What we plan now should be for the benefit of our posterity, so that when they grow up they would say that they are happy and that they are enjoying the fruits of the Second Five-Year Plan, which we are now ushering in."

* SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I should like to confine myself to some of the matters contained in the Governor's Address. It is said in the Governor's Address that the Government are well aware that a satisfactory settlement of these problems (agrarian problems) is an essential part of a Welfare State, which they are anxious to establish. If the Government genuinely believe in this statement of theirs, viz., that they are anxious to establish a Welfare State, then what is the immediate thing they ought to have done. They ought to have found a lasting solution to the agrarian problems by bringing in land reforms, about which they have been loudly proclaiming. But what is it that we find about land reforms in this Governor's Address? They are going to bring in piecemeal legislation. They are bringing in land reforms in three stages. Apparently I do not know what is the reason for bringing these land reforms piecemeal when especially they have admitted that for the establishment of a Welfare State, they must find a satisfactory solution to our agrarian problems. We are now having only the first dose in the form of a Bill putting a ban on the eviction of cultivating tenants. But is the Bill going to serve the purpose. What does it say? It says that unless and until the tenant pays the arrears of rent, he shall be evicted. That right of eviction is now given to the landlords. We all know that these landlords have been getting extortionate rent from the poor peasantry. What is now said in this Bill is that these poor tenants should not keep any arrears of this extortionate rent which they have been paying to the landlords hitherto. In other words this Bill gives a protection to the landlords to collect that extortionate rent. Of course Government say that they would bring in a Bill fixing fair rent. But that has not yet been published. Therefore as things stand at present, this extortionate rent should be paid by the peasantry if they want to continue their tenancy. It is now said under clause 3 that unless the cultivating tenant pays all the arrears of rent due from 31st March 1954, within a month from the commencement of this Act, he shall be evicted. In other words the landlord is given the power to collect the extortionate rent he had been collecting. Is this just?

"I do not understand how this will be considered a land reform at all. This Bill really seems to be a way to aid the landlord in the collection of extortionate rents. But to-day if really a tenant is poor and has been unjustly evicted, he will not be restored because he may not have the money to pay that rent and get restored to possession.

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“ One more word about this land reform. Government say that there are some constitutional difficulties in fixing a ceiling on the possession of land. I do not understand what those constitutional difficulties are. Is it so difficult that, even after the amendment of the Constitution that has been carried out for a specific purpose, the Government are not able to find out how to fix a ceiling on land holdings. It has been done in Pepsu. It has been done in other States. I do not think that there will be any constitutional difficulties, if Government are really earnest in what they say.

“ Then, I shall review another significant statement in the Governor's Address. The Government say that there is a desire and an awareness that they should remove poverty and ensure a socialistic pattern of society. I am not saying that, when they speak of a socialistic pattern of society, it should be anything like what is happening in the Soviet Union. Let us have our own socialistic pattern. What does this Address disclose as to what the socialistic pattern is? One thing I may say about the socialistic pattern. I certainly think that the Government will not be able to deny that there can be no question of a socialistic pattern where the worker is not the dominant part in that system. If we read this Address from beginning to end, we will not find anywhere any sympathy for the worker, both industrial and the middle class, who is suffering from being underpaid. Bonus is not given on the basis that the worker has no share in the profit. Profit-sharing cannot be made the basis of giving bonus to workers. That is the latest decision of the Labour Appellate Tribunal which the worker to-day has to face. One would think from a reading of this Address that everything is all right with the worker and he is going on very well. The worker is really the dominant person who is responsible and who will be responsible for industrialization or for producing wealth in this country. In spite of all that, there is not a single word about the worker in this Address.

“ Government themselves accept the principle of socialistic pattern. Let us see how they treat their own workers. I am sorry that the Hon. Minister for Electricity and Public Works is not here. I am the President of the union of workers in the Madras Electricity Department. I can say, Sir, even to-day the worker serving in the Electricity Department gets only a minimum wage of Rs. 19-8-0, whereas even an unskilled worker in the Coimbatore mills gets Rs. 26 per month of 26 days. The Government workers do not also get the same dearness allowance as the Coimbatore mill workers. Yet, Government talk of socialistic pattern. They talk of doing something in building up the wealth of the country and abolition of poverty when they are not able to give their own workers a minimum wage.

“ Therefore, Sir, these are really platitudes and the proof of the pudding is in what Government are going to do and what they have really done. It astonishes me to find that there is not a single word in this Address either about the industrial or other

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workers. Are they not having any grievances at all? What do the Government propose to do for the working classes or the middle class? Therefore, it is just like staging Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark’.

“ I have got only one important point to refer to. Certainly everybody wants that our country should be industrialized. It is not as though every person will not agree that the country needs industrialization. Lot of money is being spent on schemes. Supposing we have Rs. 4 crores for a scheme. All this money will not go into the scheme. Government will not be able to deny that there is waste and that there is corruption. Unless Government have a regular plan to root out this corruption and take into confidence everybody for this purpose and bring in some sort of enthusiasm to the entire people to be vigilant regarding these things, the entire money will not go into the factories or schemes, as a part of it will go as a waste or taken away by corruption.”

SRI V. BASHYAM AYYANGAR :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the first place I should like to join in the congratulations which have been offered to Sri J. Sivashanmugam Pillai who has been nominated as a member of the Union Public Service Commission. He has been one of the very able Speakers of the Legislative Assembly and his going away to Delhi will be a loss to the Madras State. His appointment as a member of the Union Public Service Commission is a recognition of the rights of the backward classes. One of the ablest men who represent the Backward Classes in this State has been elevated to that post and I have very great pleasure in congratulating him as well as the Government on their choice.

“ Secondly, I may refer to the Second Five-Year Plan. It is stated in the Governor's Address that it is the intention of the Government to give an opportunity to the people of every village to frame their own plan for the village and special staff has been appointed in some of the districts to enable the Government to have the opinion of the villagers in the matter. It is gratifying to note that the Government are making up their mind to consult the villagers as regards the Second Five-Year Plan. But in that connection I wish to say that the Government will have to be very careful in guiding the villagers to let the Government know their own requirements, because at present there are factions in the villages and there is no unity among them. It is very difficult for the ignorant people who are not very much conversant with the Government measures to form an opinion even on the needs of their own villages and intimate them to the Government. So there is great need for the Government to be careful in ascertaining opinion in villages, so that the opinions offered by the villagers might be useful to the Government in carrying out their plans.

“ I wish to draw the special attention of the Government to minor irrigation works in villages. The Government are doing a

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good deal with reference to major irrigation projects, but with reference to minor irrigation works which are very necessary especially in dry districts, I do not think the Government are doing enough. Therefore, the Government should take some active steps in order to help the people in the villages in dry districts like Chingleput, North Arcot, and Salem, so that they may have sufficient irrigation facilities for their lands. Villages in these districts have suffered during the last famine years and therefore the Government should pay special attention to the irrigation needs of these villages and attend to minor irrigation works. If big water-supply schemes are not possible for these villages, it lies on the Government to help them at least by way of strengthening the minor irrigation works in them.

"I am happy to find that the Community Projects National Extension Service works would be extended so as to cover all the villages in the State. I commend this intention of the Government and hope it will be carried out very soon because, as it is, only some villages come under the Community Projects and National Extension Services and they alone have got the advantage and the other villages remain in the same old unsatisfactory condition. When therefore these villages are also covered by Community Projects and National Extension Services it will be a great advantage to the people in those places.

"In this connection, I would like to suggest to the Government that non-official agencies who are now working for the cause of social welfare be taken into their confidence and their help sought and obtained. So far as the Community Projects and National Extension Service works are concerned, instead of employing highly paid and costly staff, the Government would do well to take the assistance of organizations and individuals who are already doing social service both in urban and rural parts. There are a large number of organizations now working for the welfare of the rural population in an honorary capacity. Government will do well to select some of the reliable and well conducted organizations and take their help also for this village uplift work.

"One word more, Sir. As regards Harijan Welfare, I find it is remarked here—

'With the opening of elementary schools in all big villages, the necessity for special schools for Harijans has diminished. They will be encouraged to join common schools where they will receive all the existing concessions. With a view to induce children of all communities to join Harijan schools and thereby help in the free mixing of Harijans with other communities, it is proposed to supply mid-day meals to non-Harijan pupils attending Harijan welfare schools as an experimental measure in the North Arcot district. . . .'

The question whether Harijan welfare schools should be retained or whether they should be amalgamated with other elementary schools is a thorny one. It has come up for discussion before the

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Harijan Welfare Advisory Board on more than one occasion and opinion on this question appears to be divided. While many are in favour of these schools being merged with ordinary schools, there is also strong opposition to it from others. I think that it may be necessary to continue these Harijan welfare schools at least for a short time more. The proposal of the Government to supply midday meals to non-Harijan pupils attending Harijan schools is a move in the right direction. But at the same time, they have also to look to the convenience of the Harijan pupils attending non-Harijan schools, that is to say, ordinary elementary schools. At present, midday meals are supplied only to Harijan pupils attending Harijan welfare schools. But the Harijan pupils attending other schools are not given midday meals. There has been an agitation for the supply of midday meals for these children also. The problem could be satisfactorily solved only when the Government arrange to give midday meals to all backward class pupils who are attending all the elementary schools.

"A good deal of work is being done for the welfare of Harijans but there is one sphere to which they should devote their attention to a large extent, namely, providing of housing accommodation for the Harijans. Of course, the question is receiving some attention in towns, but in villages, in municipalities, etc., the housing problem is as bad as ever so far as the Harijans are concerned. The Government have been taking some steps to acquire or set apart lands and for providing houses for Harijans, but I do not think that they have made sufficient advance. It lies on the Government to devise means to make a comprehensive plan whereby the Harijans generally will be enabled to have some place to call their own for their residence and some additional site where they can keep their cattle in the place of the poor huts which they have now to huddle themselves in. I hope that the Government will take effective steps in this direction as early as possible."

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI:—"கனம் சேர்மென் அவர்களே, மேன்மை மிக்க கவர்னர் அவர்கள் பேசிய பிரசங்கத்தை ஆதரித்து நான் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

"நமது சென்னை சட்டசபையின் சபாநாயகர் கனம் சிவஷண்முகம் பிள்ளை அவர்களை உயர்ந்த பதவிக்கு மத்திய அரசங்காத்தார் நியமித்திருப்பது சரித்திரத்திலேயே முக்கியம் வாய்ந்ததாகும். ஸ்ரீமான் பிள்ளை அவர்கள் மிக உயர்ந்த குணம் உடையவர்கள். திறமைசாலி. எட்டு வருஷங்களாக இந்த மாகாண சட்ட சபையின் தலைவராக தொடர்ந்து மிகச் சிறிய முறையில் பணியாற்றிவருகிறார்கள். சட்டசபையிலுள்ள எல்லாக் கட்சியினரிடையேயும் நன்மதிப்பையும், ஒத்துழைப்பையும் ஆதரவையும் பெற்று நல்ல பெயர் பெற்றிருக்கிறார்கள். அவ்வளவு உத்தம குணம் வாய்ந்தவரை உயர்ந்த பதவிக்கு உயர்த்துவது சாதாரணமாக "அடக்கம் அமரருள் உய்க்கும்," என்றவள்ளுவரின் வாய்மொழி மெய்ப்பிப்பது போலத்தான் இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் அவர் இந்த உயர்ந்த பதவியை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டு அங்கு சென்று வேலை செய்வதில் விருப்பப்படவில்லை என்று நான் கேள்விப்பட்டேன். "பெற்ற தாயும் பிறந்த பொன்னுடும் நற்றவானில் நனி சிறந்தனவே", என்று பாரதியார் சொன்னது போல நமது சிவஷண்முகம் பிள்ளை இந்த மாகாணத்திலேயே தொடர்ந்து சபா

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4 20 நாயகராக இருப்பதையே, அல்லது சட்டசபையில் அங்கம் வகித்துக்கொண்டிருப்பதையே பெருமையாக எண்ணுகிறார்கள். அதனால் அவருக்குப் பல கஷ்டநஷ்டங்களும், தேகஆரோக்கியத்திற்கு இடைஞ்சலும் ஏற்பட்டு வருகின்றன என்கிற பயம் இருந்து வருகிறது. ஆனால் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான ஆண்டுகளாக ஒதுக்கி வைக்கப்பட்டிருந்த சமூகம், நசுக்கி வரப்பட்ட சமூகம் இன்று நமது சுதந்திர ஆட்சியில் சிறிது உயர்ந்த நிலைக்கு வந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. மேலும் மேலும் அந்தச் சமூகம் உயர்ந்த நிலைக்கு வரவேண்டுமென்று அந்த சமூகத்தின் முன்னேற்றத்திற்காகவே பலகாலமாக உழைத்து வருகின்ற எங்களைப் போன்ற பலர் விரும்புகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் நாளுக்கு நாள் முன்னேற்றம் அடைந்து வருவதையும் கண்டு சந்தோஷப்படுகிறார்கள். ஆகவே அந்தச் சமூகத்தின் பிரதிநிதியாகப் பணியாற்ற வேண்டுமென்று இந்த உயர்ந்த பதவிக்கு ஸ்ரீமான் பிள்ளை அவர்களை இந்திய ஜனாதிபதியே நியமித்திருப்பது குறித்து நாங்கள் சந்தோஷப்படுகிறோம். இந்த உயர்ந்த பதவிக்குப் போக ஸ்ரீமான் பிள்ளை அவர்களுக்கு விருப்பம் இல்லாவிட்டாலும் கூட அந்தச் சமூகத்தின் நலனைக் கருதி அந்தப் பதவியை ஏற்றுக் கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன். அதைச் செய்தால் அந்தச் சமூகம் மேலும் மேலும் ஸ்ரீமான் பிள்ளை அவர்களின் சேவையினால் உயர்ந்த நிலைக்கு வருவதற்கு வசதி ஏற்படும். மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தார் தமிழ் நாட்டில் பிறந்த ஒரு தமிழனை, தனித் தமிழனை, பச்சைத் தமிழனை இந்தப் பெரிய பதவிக்கு நியமித்திருப்பது மிக மகிழ்ச்சிக்குரியதாகும் என்று நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக கவர்னர் அவர்களுடைய பிரசங்கத்தில் நமது மாகாணத்தை எதிர்நோக்கி இருந்த பெரிய அபாயத்தைப்பற்றி, இந்த நாட்டில் பிறந்த எல்லாத் தமிழ் மகனும் வெட்கி தலை குனியும்படியாகச் செய்யக் கூடியவதற்கு இருந்த சம்பவத்தைப் பற்றி எதுவும் குறிப்பிடவில்லை. அதாவது ஆகஸ்டு ஒண்ணந்தேதி அன்று நமது தேசிய கொடியை கொளுத்துவது என்ற நிபந்தனையை இந்த தேசத்தைச் சேர்ந்த ஒரு தலைவர் ஸ்ரீ ராமசாமி நாயகர் வெளியிட்டிருந்தார். அதைப்பார்த்தவுடனேயே சென்ற 26, 27-ந்தேதிகளில் கனம் கவர்னர் அவர்கள் இந்த விஷயத்தை படிக்கிறபோதே மிகவும் பயங்கரமாக இருக்கிறது என்கிற அபிப்பிராயத்தை வெளியிட்டிருக்கிறார். அதிர்ஷ்டவசமாக அந்தச் சம்பவம் நிகழாமல் தடுக்கப்பட்டுவிட்டது. அதற்காக நாம் காமராஜர் தலைமையில் இயங்கும் மந்திரி சபையையே பாராட்டக் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறோம். அந்தச் சம்பவம் மாத்திரம் நிகழ்ந்திருக்குமானால் வடக்கணக்கான மக்களின் பிணத்தைத்தான் பார்க்க நேர்ந்திருக்கும் ஏனென்றால் நம் நாட்டில் பிறந்த வடக்கணக்கான மக்களின், தியாக சீலர்கள், தேசபக்தர்களின் தன்னலம் கருதா உழைப்பினால், உடல் ரத்தத்தினால், அவர்களது உயிர் தியாகத்தாலேயே இந்தப் பொன்னான கொடி, பட்டுக்கொடி தேசியக் கொடி நாட்டில் பறக்கவிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. “தம் உயிரினைக் கொடுத்தேனும், அந்தப் புனிதக் கொடியினைக் காப்போம்,” என்ற பிரதிஞ்ஞையை மஹா ஜனங்கள் எடுத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்தக் கொடியை எரிப்பதனால் அத்தனை பேர்களுடைய சுவத்தின் மேலே நடந்து சென்று தான் அதனைக் கொளுத்த முடியும். அந்தச் சம்பவம் நிகழ்வதாயிருந்தால் இந்த நாடே ஒரு அமாக்களமாயிருக்கும். எங்கே கொள்ளுத்திவிடப் போகிறார்களோ என்ற இதயத் துடிப்பில் நான் பல யிடங்களுக்கு ஒடிக்கொண்டிருந்தேன். முதல் மந்திரி அவர்களின் சாமர்த்தியமான முயற்சியால் அந்த நிகழ்ச்சி தடுக்கப்பட்டு விட்டது என்றவுடன் தான் மகிழ்ச்சியோடு இன்றைக்கு ஊர் திரும்பி வந்தேன். இந்தச் சம்பவம் நிகழாமல் தன்னுடைய சாணக்கிய புத்தியால் தடுத்துவிட்டதற்கு முதல் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கு நாம் மிகவும் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறோம். இந்த மந்திரி சபை பூராவுக்குமே நம் பாராட்டுதல் உரியதாகும்.

“ஹிந்தியை எதிர்ப்பதற்காக கொடியை கொளுத்தவேண்டுமென்று ஸ்ரீ ராமசாமி நாயகர் அறிக்கைவிடவேண்டியதில்லை. ஹிந்தியை எதிர்ப்பதற்காக கொடியை எரிப்பது பரிகாசமான செய்தி. ஹிந்தியை எதிர்ப்பதற்கு எத்தனையோ வழிகள் இருக்கின்றன. நேற்றையதினம் பேசிய

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ஸ்ரீ லட்சுமணசாமி முதலியார் அவர்களும், ஸ்ரீ நாராயணசாமி பிள்ளை அவர்களும் ஹிந்தியைப் பலமாக எதிர்த்தார்கள். தேசிய பாஷை ஹிந்தியை பலமாக எதிர்ப்பார்கள், நம்மை அடிமை படுத்தி வைத்திருந்த, நம்மை அடக்கியாண்ட வெள்ளைக்காரன் பாஷையை மாத்திரம் விடுவதற்கோ, எதிர்ப்பதற்கோ, முன் வராது மிகவும் வருந்த வேண்டிய விஷயம் “தமிழ் மொழி வளரவேண்டும், தமிழ் மொழி பெருகிச் செழிக்கவேண்டும், தமிழ் தமிழ் என்று முழுங்குங்கள்” என்று வீரகோஷமிடுகிறவர்கள் எல்லாம் அந்தக் கருத்தை எடுத்துச் சொல்வதற்கு, ‘Dear friends’ என்று ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசுகின்றார்கள். அதில் பேசி எல்லோருக்கும் புரிய வைக்கிறார்களாம். அப்படியே தமிழில் பேசச் சொன்னாலும் நாலு வார்த்தைகள்கூட ஒழுங்காகப் பேச முடியாமல் தவிக்கிறார்கள். இதுதான் கமிஷை வளர்ப்பதற்கு வழி வீரத் தமிழர்கள் என்று சொல்லிக் கொள்பவர்கள் கடைப்பிடிக்கும் முறை. தமிழ் வளரவேண்டுமென்றால் தமிழிலேயே பேசவேண்டும். சமார் முப்பது வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்னால் நான் மாகாத்தம் காந்தி அவர்கள் தலைமையில் நடந்த பெல்காம் கங்கிரஸ் கூட்டத்திற்குச் சென்றிருந்தேன். ஒரு நாள் கால விளையாட்டு மைதானத்தில் மாகாத்தம் முன்னிலையில் பல விளையாட்டுகள் விளையாடும் நாலு விளையாட்டின் முடிவில் “கர்னாடக் மதாக்ஜி ஜே.” என்ற வீர முழக்கம் எழுந்தது. அடா! நாம் இருக்கும் இடம் கர்னாடகம் அல்லவா? கர்னாடக மக்கள் எவ்வளவு தேச உணர்ச்சியுள்ளவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். தங்களுடைய கர்னாடகத் தாயுக்கு ஜே என்றல்லா வீர முழக்கம் செய்கிறார்கள் என்று எண்ணினேன். அந்த உணர்ச்சி நம்மில், தமிழ் நாட்டில் பிறந்த வீர மகன்களுக்கு எல்லாம் உண்டாகவில்லையே, என்றைக்கு உண்டாகும் என்றும் எங்கினேன். முப்பது வருஷங்கள் கழித்த பிறகு இன்றைக்கும் கூட, நாடு சுதந்திரம் அடைந்து ஜனநாயக ஆட்சி இயங்கிக் கொண்டிருக்கும் இன்றைக்கும் கூட தமிழ் மொழியைத் தாய் மொழியாக உடையவர்கள், தமிழ் நாட்டில் பிறந்தவர்கள் தமிழிலேயே பேசவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால் வெட்கப்படுகிறார்கள். இது வெட்கித் தலைகுனிவ் வேண்டிய விஷயம் அல்லவா? இந்தச் சபையில் தமிழில் பேசினால் இரண்டொருவர்களுக்குப் புரியாதே என்பதற்காகவோ நம் மொழியில் பேச நாம் மலைப்பது?”

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON:—“நாங்கள் மலையாளத்தில் பேசலாமா?”

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI:—“தாராளமாகப் பேசுங்கள். உங்கள் தாய் மொழியில் நீங்கள் பேசுவதை யாரும் தடுக்க முடியாது. தடுக்கவும் மாட்டார்கள். அவரவர்கள் அவரவர்களுடைய தாய் மொழியிலேயே பேச வேண்டுமென்று தான் நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆனால் “தொட்டில் பழக்கம் சுகோடு மட்டும்”, என்பது போல் ஆங்கிலத்திலேயே பேசி, எழுதி பழகிப்போனவர்கள் ஆங்கிலத்திலேயே தான் பேசுவோம் என்று பிடிவாதம் செய்வதோடு எதற்காக தமிழ் மொழியில் பேசவேண்டும், தமிழ் மொழிலேயே அரசாங்க அலுவல்களை எல்லாம் நடத்த வேண்டும் என்று கேட்கின்ற குரலுக்கு எதிராக இருக்க வேண்டும் என்பது தான் என் கேள்வி. ஸ்ரீ கோவிந்த் மேனன் போன்றவர்கள், ஸ்ரீ நரசம்மையர் போன்றவர்கள் அவரவர்களுடைய தாய் மொழியில் பேசுவதை யார் தடுத்தார்கள்? மத்திய அரசாங்கம் தடுத்ததா? அல்லது நம் அரசாங்கம் தான் தடுத்ததா? தாய் மொழியிலே ஆட்சியை நடத்த வேண்டுமென்ற கொள்கையை ஏகமனதாக நாங்கள் ஆதரிக்கத் தயாராக இருக்கிறோம். அதைக் கொண்டு வருவதற்கு சர்க்காருக்குத் தெரியும் இல்லை. ஊக்கம் இல்லை. சர்க்கார் இந்தப் பிரச்சினையைத் தட்டிக் கழித்துக்கொண்டே போகலாம். ஆனால் பிரதேச மொழியிலே நிர்வாகம் நடத்த வேண்டிய காலம் நெருங்கிவிட்டது. அதைத் தடுக்க யாரும் முடியாது. அது வந்தே தீரும். ஆகவே சர்க்கார் தற்பொழுதிலிருந்தே அதற்கு வேண்டிய ஆயத்தங்களை எல்லாம் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் நான் வற்புறுத்திக் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். தமிழ் ஆட்சி வர வேண்டும். ஆங்கிலம் ஒழிய வேண்டும். ஹிந்தி உதவியாக இருக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஹிந்தி

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பாஷையை எதிர்க்கிறார்கள். ஹிந்தியில் உள்ள, சமஸ்கிருதத்தில் உள்ள 25 சத வார்த்தைகள் இன்றைக்கு தமிழ் மொழியோடு கலந்து போய் விட்டது. ஒரு புத்தகத்தை எடுத்துப் படித்துப் பார்த்தாலேயே அது நன்கு தெரியும். அரசியல் அமைப்பில் சொல்லப்பட்டிருப்பதைப்போல் பதினைந்து வருஷங்களுக்குள் ஆங்கிலத்தை ஒழிக்க ஹிந்தி மொழியை எல்லா வகையிலும் வளம் பெரும்படி செய்தாக வேண்டும். மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்கு இந்தப் பொறுப்பு இருக்கிறது. அதை நாம் மறுக்கக் கூடாதென்றே தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

“ அடுத்தபடியாக விவசாயத்திற்கு சர்க்கார் மின்சாரம் சப்ளை செய்து வருகிறார்கள். இதில் ஒரு தீங்கு, குடியானவர்களுக்கு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதாவது நான்கு வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்னால் நாட்டில் மழையே இல்லாமல் இருந்த போது, நாட்டில் உணவுப் பொருள்களின் விலைவாசி உயர்த்திருந்தபோது மின்சார வசதி கிடைத்தால் அதன் உதவி கொண்டு பம்பு செட்டுகள் மூலம் தண்ணீரை இறைத்து பாசனம் செய்தால் விளை பொருளை அதிகப்படுத்த முடியுமே, தாங்களும் ஜிலிக்க முடியுமே என்ற எண்ணத்தில் விவசாயிகள் விவசாயத்திற்கு மின்சாரம் வேண்டுமென்று விரும்பினார்கள். அந்தச் சமயத்தில் ஒரு ஹார்ஸ் பவர் என்ஜின் அமைப்பதால் 50 ரூபாய் கட்ட வேண்டுமென்று விதித்திருந்தார்கள். ஒருவன் 5 ஹார்ஸ் பவர் என்ஜின் அமைத்திருந்தால் 250 ரூபாய் கட்ட வேண்டியிருக்கும். அப்போது பத்து வருஷங்களுக்கு அந்த அக்ரிமெண்டபடி மின்சார சப்ளை எடுத்துக் கொள்வதாகவும் எழுதி வாங்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். அன்றைக்கு இருந்த சூழ்நிலையை ஒட்டிப் பார்த்தாலும் எந்த விவசாயியும் அதனை எழுதித் தரமாட்டேன் என்று சொல்ல மாட்டேன். அது தான் மனித இயல்பு. மனித ஆசை. தானும் நாலு சம்பாதிக்கவேண்டுமென்ற ஆசை. ஆனால் இன்றைக்கு நாட்டிலே மழை பெய்திருக்கிறது. ஆகவே பம்பு செட்டு அமைக்க வேண்டிய அவசியமே இல்லை. அதோடு விளைபொருள்களின் விலைவாசியும் ஒரேயடியாக இறங்கிவிட்டது. ஆகவே இன்றைக்கு அந்த பம்பு செட்டை விவசாயி உபயோகித்தாலும் உபயோகிக்காவிட்டாலும் ஒப்பந்தப் படி ரூ. 250 கட்டத்தான் வேண்டும் என்று சர்க்கார் கட்டுப்படுத்துவதினால் பெரும்பாலானவர்கள் தங்களுடைய நிலத்தை சர்க்காருக்கே தாங்கள் கட்டவேண்டிய மின்சார சார்ஜ் க்காக பட்டா மாற்ற வேண்டிய நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டு வருகிறது. இது மிகவும் அநிதியானது. குடியானவர்களுக்கு இழைக்கப்படுவதும் இந்த அநீதியைப் போக்க சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டும். இது விஷயத்தில் விவசாய மந்திரி அவர்களும் தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

30. “ மற்றும் நமது மாகாணத்தில் உயர்ந்த வேலைகள் எல்லாம் செய்யப்
m. பட்டு வருகிறது. அதாவது பெண்ணையாற்றில் அனை கட்டுகிறார்கள். லோயர் பவானியில் ஒரு அனை கட்டிவிட்டார்கள். வைகையில் ஒரு அனைக்கட்டு வேலை நடக்கிறது. வடஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் மூன்று கோடி ரூபாய்க்கு மேல் செலவிட்டு ஒரு திட்டம் வகுத்து சாத்தனூரில் வேலை செய்கிறார்கள். அங்கே ஐயாயிரம் பேர்களுக்கு வேலை செய்கிறார்கள். இவ்வளவு பேர்களுக்கு இன்றையதினமே வேலை கொடுத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கும் இந்தத் திட்டம் பூர்த்தியானால் வடஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவின் பஞ்சமே அடியோடு போய் விடும் என்று நான் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ இன்னும் நரிக்குறவர்கள், இருளர்கள் போன்ற மிகவும் பிற்பட்ட ஜாதியர்கள் நம் நாட்டில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் இன்னமும் எச்சில் இலையை நக்கித் தின்பவர்களாகத் தான் இருக்கிறார்கள் ஊர் ஊராகச் சுற்றித் திரியும் நாடோடிகளாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களை இன்னமும் அதே நிலையில் இருக்கும்படியாக விட்டுவைப்பது நமது சர்க்காருக்கே மிகவும் அவமானமாக இருக்கிறது. எச்சில் இலையைத் தான் நக்கிச்சாப்பிடுகிறார்களே என்று எச்சில் இலையைக் கொண்டு வந்து போட்டு விட்டு உள்ளே போவது சரியாகாது. “ தனி மனிதனுக்கு உணவில்லை எனில் ஜகத்தினை அழித்திருவேம்,” என்று முழங்கிய பாரதியின் ஆவேச உணர்ச்சி நம் எல்லோருக்கும் வரவேண்டாமா ? நரிக்குறவர்கள், இருளர்கள் போன்ற

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அந்த பிற்பட்ட ஜாதியினரும் முன்னுக்கு வர தக்க ஏற்பாடுகளை எல்லா அரசாங்கமும் உடனடியாக எடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். பிறர் படுகின்ற துன்பத்தைத் துடைப்பது தான் மனித இயல்பாக இருக்கவேண்டும். ஸ்ரீ சப்ரமணியம் அவர்கள் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்காக பாடுபட்டு வருகிறார். பிற்பட்ட இனங்களுக்கு உதவி செய்ய வேண்டுமென்பதை நான் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். மிகவும் ஒடுக்கப்பட்டு, நாகரீகமற்று, நாடு சுற்றி தங்க நிழல் இன்றி தவித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிற நரிக்குறவர்கள், இருளர்கள் போன்ற ஜாதியார்களும் மற்றவர்களைப் போல முன்னுக்கு வரவேண்டுமென்பதற்குப் தனியாக அரசாங்கம் அதிக கவனம் செலுத்திப் பாடுபடவேண்டுமென்றுதான் நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். மெஜாரிட்டியாக உள்ளவர்கள் மைனாரிட்டிகளைக் காப்பாற்ற மிகவும் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். வடாற்காடு ஜில்லாக் கலைகடராக இருந்த ஸ்ரீ வெங்கடேஸ்வரனும், நானும் இதர சிலரும் சேர்ந்து இவர்களுக்காக ஐந்து ஏக்கரா நிலம் ஒதுக்கி குடிசை போட்டுக்கொள்ள 20 ரூபாய், வீட்டுக்கு 50 ரூபாய் என்று கொடுத்து ஒரு காலனியே ஏற்படுத்த முயற்சி எடுத்துக் கொண்டிருந்தோம். துரதிருஷ்டவசமாக ஸ்ரீ வெங்கடேஸ்வரன் செக்ரடேரியட்டுக்கு மாற்றப்பட்டுவிட்டார். இருந்தபோதிலும் சர்க்காரே எல்லா இடங்களிலுமுள்ள நரிக்குறவர்கள், இருளர்கள் போன்றவர்களின் முன்னேற்றத்திற்குப் பாடுபடவேண்டும்.

“ அடுத்தபடியாக ஒற்றை உபாத்தியாயர்கள் பள்ளிகளை சர்க்கார் நடத்தினார்கள். அது வெறும் பணம் விரயம் தான் என்று சிலர் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இது மிகவும் தப்பான அபிப்பிராயம். ஓராசிரியர் பள்ளிகள் மிகவும் திறம்பட வேலை செய்கிறது. இத்திட்டத்தை சர்க்கார் மிகவும் வெற்றிகரமாக நிறைவேற்றப்பாடுபட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது எனக்கு தெரியும். அதற்காகச் சர்க்காரைப் பாராட்டுகிறேன். இந்த ஓராசிரியர் பள்ளிகள் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் பரவ வேண்டும். ஓராசிரியர் என்பது இரண்டு ஆசிரியர்கள், மூன்று ஆசிரியர்கள் என்று பெரிய பெரிய பள்ளிகளாகவும் ஆக வேண்டுமென்று நான் பிரார்த்திக்கிறேன். “ எல்லோரும் ஓர்குலம், எல்லோரும் ஓரினம், எல்லோரும் இந்நாட்டு மக்கள், எல்லோரும் இந்நாட்டு மன்னர் ” என்கிற நிலையில் எல்லா மக்களின் வாழ்க்கைத்தரமும் உயர சர்க்கார் பாடுபடவேண்டும். இன்றைக்கு உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்கு எல்லாம் குறைந்த சம்பளம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. எனக்கு முன்பு பேசிய ஸ்ரீ பொன்னுசாமி செட்டியார் அவர்கள் நகர சபைகளில் சப்-அசிஸ்டெண்டு சர்ஜன் என்று பிரிவை வைத்துக் கொண்டு, எம்.பி.பி.எஸ். படித்த டாக்டருக்கு எல்லாம் 80, 85 ரூபாய் தான் சம்பளம் கொடுப்பதாகச் சொன்னார்கள். “ செட்டி மகன் கெட்டி ”, என்கின்ற வழக்கப்படி அவர்கள் மிகவும் வேடிக்கையாக எம்.பி.பி.எஸ். படிப்பதற்குச் செலவிட்ட பணத்தை வட்டிக்கு இட்டாலேயே இந்தப் பணம் வருமே என்று மிகவும் அழகாகச் சொன்னார்கள். அது மிகவும் உண்மை. டாக்டர்கள், ஆசிரியர்கள் இவர்களுடைய சம்பளத்தை எல்லாம் உயர்த்த வேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். பொன்னுசாமி செட்டியார் முதன் முறையாக இப்பொழுது தான் சட்டமன்றத்தில் பேசினார் என்றாலும் மிக அழகாகப் பேசினார். அவருக்கு என் பாராட்டுதலையும் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். பத்து வருஷம் பத்தாயிரக்கணக்காக ரூபாய்களைச் செலவழித்து வைத்தியப் படிப்பு படித்த டாக்டர்களை 60 ரூபாய் சம்பளம், ஜவ்வாதி மலைக்கும், நீலகிரி மலைக்கும் போகச் சொன்னால் அவர்களால் எப்படி காலக்ஷேபம் செய்ய முடியும். இந்தப் பணம் மலேரியா ஜரத்திற்கு வைத்தியம் செய்து கொள்வதற்கே சரியாகப் போய் விடுமே ? பெண்டாட்டி பிழைப்பது எப்படி ? குழந்தைகுட்டி பிழைப்பது எப்படி ? ஆகவே ஸ்ரீ பொன்னுசாமி செட்டியார் சொன்னபடி சப்-அசிஸ்டெண்டு சர்ஜன் என்ற பிரிவையே எடுத்துவிட்டு அவர்களுடைய சம்பலத்தையும் கட்டிக்கொடுக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டும்.

“ நிலச்சீர்த்திருத்தம் வரபோகின்றது. சர்க்கார் எல்லா நிலத்தையும் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு அதனைப் பங்கு போட்டு எல்லோருக்கும் கொடுத்து, அவற்றில் வேலை செய்கின்றவர்களுக்கு எல்லாம் சம்பளம் கொடுத்து,

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மிச்சமிருந்தால் அதனை ரிசர்வ் நிதியில் வைத்து மீதியை வைத்துக் கொள்ளலாமென்று ஒரு யோசனை சொன்னார்கள். கூட்டுறவு முறையின் மூலம் விவசாயம் செய்வது என்பது அவ்வளவு சரியான யோசனை அல்ல. யாரும் பொறுப்போடு வேலை செய்ய மாட்டார். நம் நாட்டில் வழங்கும் ஒரு கதை உங்களுக்கு எல்லாம் தெரியும் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். ஒரு காலத்தில் மதுரையில் வைகையாறு உடைப்பு எடுத்துக்கொண்டதாம், உடனே அரசன் உடைப்பை அடைக்க வீட்டிற்கு ஒரு ஆள்வரவேண்டுமென்று தண்டொரா போட்டனாம். ஒரு பிட்டு விற்கும் பாட்டி அவள் வீட்டில் ஆள் யாரும் கிடையாது. அதனால் சொக்கனாத்தர் பிட்டுக்குமண் சுமக்கும் ஆள் வேடத்தில் மண்வெட்டியோடு வந்து மற்ற ஆள்களைப் போலவே அவரும் தலையில் கூடை, மண்வெட்டி சகிதம் வேலை செய்தாராம். பகவானே அப்படி வந்திருந்தால் ஒரு பிடி மண் தான் போட வேண்டுமா உடைபட்ட கரை சேருக என்று சொன்னாலே சேர்ந்துவிடாதா? அது எப்படியிருப்பினும் அவ்வளவு ஆட்களும் மண் வெட்டிப் போடும்போது இந்தச் சொக்கநாதர் ஒரு தட்டு மண்ணைப் போட்டுவிட்டு சரியாக வேலைசெய்யாமலிருந்தால் அரசன் அவரை பிரம்பால் அடித்தான் என்ற கதை உண்டு. அதைப் போலத்தான் எல்லா நிலத்தையும் ஒன்று சேர்த்து எல்லோரும் சேர்ந்து உழைக்க வேண்டும், உழைப்பதில் கிடைக்கும் பலனை எல்லோரும் பகிர்ந்து கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால் சிலர் கடுமையாக உழைப்பார்கள், சிலர் மரத்தடியில் படுத்துக் கொண்டும் தூங்குவார்கள். ஆகவே இம்முறை சரியாக வேலை செய்யாது. நிலத்தில் யாருக்கும் சிரத்தையும் இருக்காது. ஆகவே வருகின்ற நிலச் சீர்திருத்தம் விவசாயிகளுக்கு உற்சாகம் அளிக்கக்கூடிய முறையில் கைய சல பூமியாக இருந்தாலும், அது தன்னுடையது என்கிற உரிமையோடு சர்வ சுதந்திரத்தோடு விவசாயிகள் அதில் பாடுபடுவதற்கு வசதியாக அமையவேண்டும். குறைந்தது ஒருவருக்கு இவ்வளவு தான் நிலம் இருக்க வேண்டுமென்று வரம்பு கட்டுவதை ஆட்சேபிக்கவில்லை. அந்த வரம்பு குட்பட்ட நிலங்களாகப் பிரித்தாலும் அதனை விவசாயிகளுக்கே சொந்தமாக கொடுத்துவிடவேண்டும். அவர்களுக்கு தனிப்பட்ட வகையில் விவசாயம் செய்வதற்குக் கடன் கொடுக்கலாம். அதனால் அவர்கள் உற்சாகத்துடன் பாடுபடுவார்கள். நாட்டில் சபீட்சம் ஏற்படும். இதையும் இந்த சர்க்கார் கவனிக்கவேண்டும்.

“கடைசியாக இந்த மந்திரி சபையினர் மகாத்மா காந்தி காட்டிய நெறிப்படி சென்று பல நல்ல காரியங்களைச் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். இன்னும் பல நல்ல காரியங்களைச் செய்ய திட்டமிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே இவைகள் எல்லாவற்றையும் வெற்றி கரமாக நிறைவேற்றும் வரையில் இவர்கள் பதவியில் வகிக்கவேண்டும். பிறகு யார் வந்தாலும் பரவாயில்லை. அதுவரையில் இவர்கள் தொடர்ந்து பதவி வகித்து வர வேண்டும். மக்களுக்கு எல்லாவிதமான நன்மைகளையும் செய்து வருகின்ற இந்த மந்திரி சபை நீண்ட காலம் வாழவேண்டும் என்று வயதில் முதிர்ந்தவன் என்கின்ற முறையில் மனப்பூர்வமாக ஆசீர்வாதம் செய்து விட்டு என்பேச்சை இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI K. BHASHYAM :—“Mr. Chairman, Sir, many hon. Members have already spoken and most of the points that I wanted to raise have been raised by them. I shall deal only with those points that have not been dealt with till now. A good deal of attention of the people has been drawn to land reforms which the Government had said that they would shortly bring before the Legislature. They have been disappointed in that respect. Instead of bringing in a Bill embodying the proposed land reforms, only one solitary Bill banning the eviction of cultivating tenants has now been brought before us. It is said that other Bills concerning land reforms would be brought in later on. One thing has not been made clear. What does the word ‘ceiling’ connote? Does it connote ceiling on possession or cultivation of properties, or ceiling on holdings? That has not been made clear. Yet we find from

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the papers that there has been agrarian trouble in Musiri, Kulittalai and Tiruchirappalli taluks. What is the cause of these troubles? It is only the uncertainty of the situation. Agriculture is our major industry. It requires not only capital and labour but knowledge of the industry. Therefore in the field of agriculture unless you combine these two harmoniously, you cannot expect much production. What is our chief aim? It is to increase production. The peasantry should be assured of a decent wage. Agricultural wage has got to be fixed. If they get proper wages, they can have no cause to complain. If we are able to bring such a harmony between the landlords and tenants, then both will put in their best endeavour and there will be maximum production, which is our chief aim. That is why, as I have said on previous occasion, the lasting solution for this problem, is co-operative land management. Let a co-operative institution be started in each village, which will manage the lands situated in that village. The landlords will put in their land as capital while the labour will put in their labour, which is their capital. Let a proper share of produce be fixed for the cultivator. Let it be 60 per cent or 40 per cent. What is it that the tenant wants? He wants a proper wage for his labour. He must have sufficient comfort. He judges things by rupees, annas and pies he gets. If he gets his decent share, he will be satisfied. Then there will be such a harmonious blending between landlords and the peasantry, and things will work all right. If a worker is given a fair share in the profits, I think he will be quite content. If we really make him a co-partner by giving him bonus or something like a share in the profit, it will be in the best interest of the co-operative society, as the worker will take more interest in the work with which he is entrusted and produce more. This will give the worker more initiative and enthusiasm in his work and it will really benefit the co-operative society.

“After all even in the Bill that is proposed to be placed before the House, there are very many defects to be surmounted. It is stated that every tenant who was in possession in December 1954 should be restored. But there are certain exceptions. There are many persons who really had large tracts of land, 100 or 200 acres, not only of their own but of other persons doing *pannai* cultivation. If such persons are to be protected by this measure, it will be very difficult. I would therefore like the Government to proceed rather slowly in this matter and see that a joint select committee of both the Houses is appointed to go through the Bill carefully so that the best results may be achieved for the purpose of doing good to our country.

“As regards irrigation, I am glad that the Government is planning to improve the ponds and rivulets. This Government with all their wisdom and skill should negotiate with the Mysore Government in respect of Palar river, with the Andhra Government in respect of Krishna river water and with the Government of Travancore and Cochin in respect of the rivers on the Malabar side, the waters of which really go to waste, and find ways and means to augment our water sources. Best efforts should be made

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for the purpose of securing all the facilities possible for augmenting our water sources. Only if we do our best in this direction, we can increase the production of our country.

“ Sir, there is a paragraph devoted for the Harijan welfare in the Governor's Address. I am one of those who are really interested in the welfare of the Harijans.

(At this stage Mr. Chairman resumed the Chair.)

“ I can take credit for it and in the early stages I was one of those who took great interest in the Harijans and who were closely associated with Harijan Welfare Societies. Apart from what other persons are doing for the welfare of the Harijans, I should like the community itself to realise this much. They must not always look for outside help, but by their own self-help they can raise themselves. I can quote instances for the same. Take, for instance, the Anglo-Indian community. They were greatly favoured by the British Government. In spite of all that, they have not progressed very much. On the other hand, there is another community to which the Chief Minister belongs. By their own self-exertion they have raised themselves to a high social level. So, it is not enough if the community as such really receives from the Government benefits or for the matter of that from anybody. Instead of that, they must, by their own work among their own community, raise themselves. It will be very good for the community and for the country at large. I do not know how far that will be done. One piece of advice I would like to give to the members of the Harijan community is this. After all if the Government give any scholarship, a few Harijan members go to the top and occupy high positions. For instance, our Hon. Speaker of the Assembly has really risen to a high position. What happens afterwards? Generally, a Harijan after occupying a high position does not think of his own community. I am not making a charge. I am pointing out what is happening. I hope I will not be misunderstood and it will be taken as a piece of advice. I am a good friend of the Harijans. Harijans must themselves work for their own uplift, instead of merely calling this person or that person or the Government to work for them. It is not as if I do not understand the difficulties of the Harijans. I should like to point out that this problem of Harijan welfare is a matter which can really be much more quickly and satisfactorily solved if Harijans realise that they should work for their own welfare and raise themselves by their self-exertion.

“ Then, Sir, I would like to make a mention about the Madras Building (Lease and Rent Control) Act which is to be extended for more than one year. When that Act was passed in 1946 we thought that it would be only a temporary measure and that it would be possible to withdraw it in about two or three years. But though more than eight years have lapsed since the Act was passed, the Government think that there is no improvement in respect of accommodation. I would like to point out to Government this fact that in respect of buildings fetching a monthly rental of over Rs. 100 or 150 there is plenty of accommodation available. As

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a matter of fact we see several advertisements in the dailies in which persons offer houses of a rental value of Rs. 100, Rs. 125 or Rs. 150 which are vacant for immediate occupation. There is also improvement in respect of the availability of non-residential buildings. In fact after the separation of Andhra, it is not difficult for the trade to get accommodation. Therefore, Government should not extend the Act beyond what the needs of the situation require. The needs of the situation only require this. In respect of houses fetching a rent of, say, below Rs. 100, Government may continue this control and these restrictions, but in respect of houses fetching a rent of over Rs. 100 they need not continue this control at all and it can very well be left to the persons concerned. After all the persons affected by this will be only rich people who can afford to pay a higher rent and who can negotiate with the landlords in respect of the rents they have to pay. Therefore, it is ridiculous to go on extending an Act like this year after year which has already been in force for more than eight years.

“ Then I would refer to the question of Hindi being thrust upon us. Nothing can be done by compulsion. Let us take anything, even Harijan welfare. There also nothing can be done by any compulsion. There should be some sort of persuasion in matters like this. Therefore, Sir, I agree with the plea that has been made by Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar that if a person wants to enter service he must be given an equal opportunity to compete, but when he enters the service he must be made to pass all those examinations which are necessary for the purpose of his service. What happens, however, is this. If Hindi has to be made the official language in 1965, it is necessary to prepare for it. Therefore, if in preparing for it the Government make some arrangements without any compulsion behind it, I do not think we should stand in the way of their doing so. Therefore, I would appeal to all persons interested in the matter to see whether it should not be left optional to persons who are willing to study. So, this question of Hindi need not be fought over with such vehemence. Well, for the matter of that, when the hon. Member Sri Gajapathy Nayagar speaks in Tamil many can object. After all, there are Malayalees and Kanarese-speaking Members here. If we speak here on any subject it should be in a language which could be understood by all. Otherwise there is no point in others sitting here. But if it is enforced there won't be good results. Therefore, I submit that for persons who look up to taking their place in the Lok Sabha a smattering of Hindi is necessary if they want to take full part in debates of the Houses of Parliament. In Northern India plenty of work is going on. How are we going to reach the people of the North without an elementary knowledge of Hindi? We should also read Hindi literature and Hindi magazines just as we read English literature, etc. At least ambitious persons, educated people, persons at the top should be able to follow the minds of the people of the North in the governance of the country and the affairs of the States. Therefore Hindi must be really encouraged to the extent possible without making it compulsory. This question of Hindi should not be allowed to deter us and we should not

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make the position worse by splitting North and South. This sort of fissiparous tendency should be curbed. Well, I am a Tamilian; I speak Tamil in my house : my children talk Tamil in my house. But really, when I turn the radio to hear some talk or other thing, I am not at all able to understand the Tamil spoken there. The words and phrases puzzle me. Therefore if you really want that Tamil should thrive, you must make it understood by a wider populace. You cannot make a mystery of it. Whether it is 'pachchai' Tamil (green Tamil) or whether it is 'red' Tamil (sen-Tamil) let it be spread as widely as possible and let it not be confined to the Tamil country alone. Let us make it a living language. So, I appeal to all to popularize that language and make it a living language not only here but in the whole country."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Mr. John will speak now. He will be the last speaker, as there is no time for other hon. Members."

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think the House will be proud—it will be acknowledged by the Leader of the House also—that we have had a very high-level discussion and a very dignified discussion and all those who spoke have made notable contributions. Criticisms and suggestions have been made, particularly by the hon. Leader of the Opposition, but I am sorry all the Hon. Ministers were not here when he spoke. I hope the Government Members will read his speech and also other speeches of other hon. Members in the House and consider the suggestions made."

" Sir, it is unnecessary for me to say that the public are very much in favour of the present Government; there is confidence in the public mind that the Government is doing its very best and I feel—and others also feel along with me—that it is all due to the personality and popularity of our Chief Minister and his foresight in keeping in his Cabinet the experienced Ministers of the previous Cabinet. Today the public impression is that the Government is doing very well and I hope this impression will grow stronger and stronger."

" The Governor's Address refers to the Prime Minister and pays great tributes to him. This House and the public will endorse it. The Prime Minister is one of the greatest men ever born in this world. He has done so much for preserving and promoting the peace of the world. Now there are three problems which face him, namely, our relationship with Pakistan, Ceylon and Goa. Our relationship with Pakistan may be solved in due course. Our relationship with Ceylon affects us very much and is very serious. Therefore, we must give to the Prime Minister every support in solving that problem in a manner which would be just to Indians, particularly to South Indians. The problem of Goa is the most urgent one. I suggest that the whips of this House and the other House meet together and see that we, the

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Members of the Legislature, do something, at least send volunteers to Goa. We should do something which will support the Government of India to solve this problem as early as possible. The newspapers yesterday and today have reported that murders have taken place in Goa; we cannot allow this to take place in our own soil. We must assure the Prime Minister that he has our support, our solid support in whatever action he takes. I think something must be done by the Members of the Legislature in South India. I am sure many will contribute liberally towards any fund that may be started for the liberation of Goa. We in South India cannot keep quiet when the struggle for the liberation of our own land is going on."

" There is some loose talk that if Goa is liberated, Christianity may suffer. The talk no doubt is confined only to some quarters. It is all a lie. Christians have been in India from the very beginning of Christianity; they have not suffered here. I appeal to my Christian friends to take a leading part in this struggle for the liberation of Goa. This calumny has been advocated in certain quarters against Christians in India and in Goa. This is baseless."

" Sir, I am also glad that the Governor's Address refers to the improved relations with the Andhra State and I am quite sure that the Chief Minister in Andhra and our Finance Minister here will be able to settle all questions amicably without the necessity for the appointment of commissions to settle any dispute between the two States."

" Now, Sir, I also support the amendment to the Motion of Thanks, moved on behalf of the Opposition by our Whip. It is my view that there must be some relationship between the previous Addresses and the present Address. The Governor's Address should state what has been achieved and what is expected to be achieved. Now, if we look at the previous year's Address delivered on the 1st December 1954 and compare it with the present Address, we shall find that there is no reference at all in the present Address to many important matters mentioned in the previous Address. It was stated as a serious fact that there was a stock of over a lakh of tons of rice in Government godowns, which the Government of India had agreed to take over. That involves crores of rupees and it was expected that the Government of India would take those stocks over. Now, there is not even one word in the present Address as to what has happened to that stock lying in the Government godowns which cost lakhs of rupees. It is a very serious matter and the people are entitled to know what has been done and how this stock has been utilized."

" Again, with reference to electricity, it was said ' We are now extending electricity to about 250 villages per year. On our repeated representations, the Government of India have agreed to give us further financial assistance amounting to about Rs. 3

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crores during the period covered by the Plan, towards rural electrification.' There is no mention in the present Address whether we have received that money and if so what we have done with it. There must be some relationship between the two Addresses. This year's Address should naturally refer to promises made in the previous year.

"Then, it was said in the last year's Address 'The Medical Benefit Scheme is being introduced in the Coimbatore mill-area next January and will be extended to other industrial centres as expeditiously as possible.' It was considered by the persons who drafted the Governor's Address that this was a very important matter last year and therefore certain promises were made. Should they not tell us and the public how these promises have been implemented?

"The previous Address says: 'A scheme for converting two of the handloom factories into industrial co-operatives, to be run by the workers with assistance from the Cess Fund is now being considered.' Now, we do not know what has happened to this scheme.

"So far as amelioration of the conditions of Harijats and Backward Classes was concerned, it was stated that further schemes costing about Rs. 25 lakhs were under consideration in pursuance of an offer of a half-grant on them by the Government of India and that they would be implemented as soon as the necessary approval was obtained. The Government won't tell us this year whether these schemes have been implemented.

"Again, it was stated in the previous Address 'The Government have since decided to open another 1,530 schools to cover villages with a population of between 500 and 1,000 as well. These will be opened within the course of the year.' Could not a reference be made now as to whether this undertaking or promise has been implemented and if not, the reasons for not implementing it? In the same paragraph, it is stated: 'The report of the Secondary Education Commission is now under the consideration of the Government.' The Commission was appointed in September 1952 and a report was submitted in June 1953. The Governor's Address delivered in 1953 and also the speech made by the Hon. Minister in this House indicated that this report was under consideration. In the 1954 Address also it was stated that the report was under consideration and I think that in 1955 also it is still under consideration. That means that it is under 'red tape' and will not be considered at all.

"Then it was said last year 'With a view to arrest the spread of tuberculosis, the Government have decided to popularize B.C.G. vaccination on a mass scale.' Should we not know now what steps have been taken by the Government to popularize it on a mass scale? On the other hand, we have got a lot of controversy. I fully endorse every word of what the Hon. the Leader of the

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Opposition has said as to the uncanny nature of this controversy between the Government and private individuals, however big stature might be. I wish that this controversy is ended.

"It was stated in the Governor's Address in 1953 that the Government proposed to appoint a Committee to go into the whole question of local bodies. There is no mention about it either in the present Address or in the previous year's Address and I am quite sure that there will be no mention about it in the next year's Address also. I ask, why these promises are made, which are never implemented. Should not the Government say why the promises made in 1953 or 1954 could not be implemented or when they would be implemented?

"Then, Sir, for the past so many years the Government are saying that they will bring in legislation to control money-lending. They gave an assurance last year that the proposed Bill to control money-lending was under preparation and was under the active consideration of the Government. Year before last also they said that the Bill was under preparation and was under the consideration of the Government. This year they have said that it will be introduced. I am not quite sure that it will be introduced."

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—"Sir, I would like to know whether the present Address of the Governor is under discussion or whether the previous Addresses are also under discussion." (Laughter.)

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—"I am glad that this question has been raised now. This is a point which I want to clarify. Whenever the Governor delivers his Address, he must refer to the fact whether the promises or assurances given in the previous years have been implemented or not and there must be some sort of connection between the previous Address and the present Address. That is the point which I want to emphasize.

"Sir, I would like to say a few words about the language problem, the agrarian reforms, public loan and Rent Control. As regards the language problem, at any rate, it is quite clear that the people in the non-Hindi speaking areas in the South do not want that Hindi should be imposed on them. I think it is the unanimous opinion of the people of South India that Hindi should not be imposed on them. Now, Article 343 (1) of the Constitution says that the official language of the Union shall be Hindi. We see almost everyday responsible Ministers of the Central Government belonging to the Hindi-speaking areas making statements that Hindi will not be imposed on the people living in the non-Hindi speaking areas. I have a feeling that this is a hollow statement that is being made, because I am told that they are going to send 2,000 teachers to teach Hindi in the South. Who is to pay all these teachers and in which schools are they going to be absorbed? I also wish to make another point clear. If we do not know Hindi, we can never compete for the All-India Civil Services

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Examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission. It will be all right to say, after a candidate is selected, that he should compulsorily study Hindi, if he is to be posted to Hindi areas. But examinations for selection are in Hindi. Sir, in every way, the Government at the Centre are enforcing the study of Hindi on people who do not know Hindi at all. I submit it is high time that we agitated for the repeal of Article 343 of the Constitution. There is provision in Article 344 for the appointment of a Commission and also a Committee of Parliament. Article 344 (3) provides—

‘In making their recommendations under clause (2) the commission shall have due regard to the industrial, cultural and scientific advancement of India, and the just claims and interests of persons belonging to the non-Hindi speaking areas in regard to the public service.’

Clause (6) provides—

‘Notwithstanding anything in article 343, the President may, after consideration of the report referred to in clause (5), issue directions in accordance with the whole or any part of that report.’

Actually, Sir, I am sorry to say that people in the South have not been properly represented on the Commission. Representations have been made by the Government and the people that we do not want Hindi in the South. There need not be one official language at all in India. We can have many official languages as in many other countries in the world, e.g., Switzerland, South Africa, and Canada. There is no objection to have a number of official languages in a big country like India. I do not know why Hindi should be the official language. Whatever may be the provision in the Constitution, it is quite clear that we do not relish the forcing of Hindi on the South. It was only the other day there was the threat of burning the National Flag as a protest against the forcing of Hindi on the South. But by the timely action of the Chief Minister, there was no such burning. Feelings on this question are very great indeed, and it is for this House as well as the Government to place our views before the Central Government to see that Hindi is not forced on the South. The further question whether Tamil should be the official language, I think, is not an easy question to solve. In my opinion, we might teach all subjects in Tamil in one or two colleges. We must teach in Tamil subjects like physics, chemistry, mathematics, and also other scientific subjects like medicine and engineering. It may take a few years for people to acquire proficiency. But we should not force the students to learn these subjects in Tamil or Malayalam or Kana-rese. We must do things only by stages.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“Tamil also should not be imposed.”

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—“I say Tamil not for the University education. We can teach in Tamil in High schools. Tamil can be a subject for a degree. Hindi can be a subject for a degree.

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We can continue education in English. In one or two colleges teaching may be in Tamil. The number of colleges teaching in Tamil can be increased in the course of ten or fifteen years when Tamil language will acquire its rightful place. Then we can change our teaching from English to Tamil. The test is this. If there is a college teaching subjects in English and there is another teaching in Tamil, where will the students go? Most of the students who go to college want some job, and they must be able to get jobs anywhere. I think, therefore, that it is unfair to impose Tamil on all colleges. This can be done stage by stage. I do not think that except for asking people to study Hindi as a special subject, we should accept Hindi as the language in which all subjects are to be taught.

“As regards the agrarian reform, Sir, I must point out that it is being introduced by stages. The first is the fixation of tenancy. Then there is the fixation of rents. As far as Malabar is concerned, fixation is already there, and I do not think there are more tenancy problems elsewhere than in Malabar. The object of agrarian reform is to get the largest output from the land and also to increase the purchasing power of the public. We cannot bypass local bodies. I quite agree that local bodies to-day are not functioning efficiently and I also agree with the Whip of the Opposition that co-operative societies are also not functioning properly. But we cannot avoid this. The Government must have a plan to develop self-governing and efficient local bodies. We must introduce an agrarian reform under which any landless person can go and ask a local body ‘Give me five acres or two acres for cultivation’, and the co-operative society, over which the local body will have control, will give a loan—no charity—for purposes of cultivating that land. There is an Act in England called the Small Holdings Act of 1926. If any one should ask a local body in England for a few acres of land for cultivation, that body will give that person the land and the necessary finance. There is no need, in my opinion, to have a ceiling at all. People will ask for land and land should be given to them—as much land as they can cultivate. Lands must be acquired. How will the Government acquire? The Government may say they have no money at all. But they must acquire lands by furnishing bonds as is done in Germany. The price of the lands will be payable in instalments and the land will be saleable in the market. If a man buys two acres of land, the local body pays for him. If the price of the land is Rs. 5,000, this amount will be payable by the purchaser in about 30 years. The owner of the land will get the money because the local body will collect the amount through the co-operative societies. The purchaser will have to get the money out of his earnings. The tenancy problem is not a very serious problem. The problem is about landless people. Therefore the Government must provide for giving land to everybody who can cultivate. Then he will not be idle. He will be engaged in productive employment with the help of the local body and the co-operative society. This is a suggestion which I make for the consideration of the Government.

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“ One word about the loan policy of the Government. We are floating a loan of Rs. 7 crores, and I hope this loan will be subscribed. The Chief Minister has appealed to people, and with the financial position, strength, and reputation of this Government, it will be easy to get this Rs. 7 crores. It may even be oversubscribed. I have a feeling that whenever a loan is raised that loan must be invested on some productive activity which will meet the interest and also give something more to liquidate the loan. Otherwise, we will be mortgaging the future revenues. We have nearly Rs. 100 crores of loan. Have we got a sinking fund? Whenever the Government take a loan, they must find out the productive activity on which it will be spent. It may be an irrigation project or electricity project or something else. If the investment is not productive and will not liquidate the loan itself in the course of a few years, then I say that it is a very wrong policy for any Government to raise loans and leave the liability to the generations to come.

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“ The Rent Control Act was first brought into force in 1946. Then it was extended for two years, and every two years it is being extended for another term of two years. Whenever the Government introduce a control policy, they must side by side have a de-control policy. First Government controlled houses by this rent control measure. But side by side they did not have a de-control policy. Can't they embark on a scheme to build houses for Government servants? They must have a policy. They do not have one unfortunately. Let the Government embark on a policy of building houses for all their servants before a stipulated period, which may be two or three years. Then surely this housing problem could be solved. But such a de-control policy was not pursued by this Government. It does not stand to the credit of any civilized Government to have a control measure being extended year after year without any de-control policy. I suggest to the Government that it is high time they had a de-control policy so that this rent-control measure need not be dragged on for many years. It is not in the fitness of things that the Government should control every house, or every business or trade for all time to come. I strongly recommend to the Government to have a de-control policy of building houses for Government servants, which will ease the housing problem. The completion of that housing scheme for all Government servants will pave the way for the non-continuance of this Act any longer.

“ With these remarks, I conclude my speech.”

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must at the outset express my appreciation for the general welcome accorded in this House to the Address delivered by the Governor. I am also happy to see that many constructive criticisms have been offered by hon. Members in the course of the discussion on this Address. I would however like to say that the Address by the Governor should not be deemed to be an exhaustive catalogue of what Government are going to do or what they have

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done or what they propose to do. Nor should it be drafted in the manner of a balance sheet or an administration report as the hon. Deputy Leader of the Opposition would like it to be. He expressed his dissatisfaction that this Address of the Governor did not refer to a reference made in the previous Address of the Governor. In the previous Address of the Governor, reference had been made to a stock of 1 lakh tons of rice with the State Government. The Deputy Leader of the Opposition is dissatisfied that in this Address there is no reference as to how that stock of 1 lakh tons of rice had been disposed of. I would like to refer to Article 176 (1) of the Constitution which says that all that could be expected in a Governor's Address is that the Governor would say in it (his Address) the cause for the summoning of the Legislature. Although the Governor's Address should not be expected to cover every point which agitates hon. Members in this House or the Government like the problem of unemployment, the question of language, the question of handlooms and so on, this Address gives an opportunity to hon. Members to cover a very wide range of subjects relating to administration because hon. Members could refer to what has not been referred to in the Address of the Governor. In this way, hon. Members will see that this Address has been serving a very useful purpose.

“ The hon. Member Sri Chakkarai Chettiar could find nothing fresh in this Address. According to him, the Governor's Address should contain some fresh thing. The hon. Member Sri Alexander Gnanamuthu did not find anything invigorating in this Address. This State being a dry one, the Address of the Governor could not be expected to be invigorating as the hon. Member expects it to be. (Laughter.) I congratulate the hon. lady Member who moved the resolution of thanks to the Governor on her delivering her speech in a commendable way. She made indeed a very fine speech. I should take this opportunity to congratulate the new Member who took his oath only yesterday, on the very fine maiden speech he delivered during the discussion on the Governor's Address. It is indeed gratifying that while there have been criticisms on several aspects of the administration touched upon and not touched upon in the Governor's Address, there has been an absolute agreement on the expression of thanks about two references made in the Address of the Governor.

“ Every hon. Member referred with a sense of pride to the heroic achievements of our great Prime Minister in the external sphere. Very rightly the Hon. Leader of the Opposition pointed out that the highest prestige that India occupied in the world to-day was entirely due to the personality of our Prime Minister. I would only state that we shall take full advantage of this invaluable asset we are proud to possess.

“ The Hon. Speaker, who is retiring, as hon. Members are aware, has become an institution by himself. He has been a sincere and devoted friend of the down-trodden and he has been

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zealously guarding the prestige and dignity of the other House and hon. Members would have noticed how devoted he had been to the work he had taken up. Therefore, it is no surprise that he is loved and admired by one and all. May I request you, Mr. Chairman, to convey to him the warmest felicitations and the best wishes of the Members of this House.

“As was to be expected, the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition made a great contribution to the debate in the course of his discussion. Might I say that the two Vice-Chancellors who adorn this House have indeed made a worthy contribution to the course of the debate? I may state at once that I am generally one with the Hon. Leader of the Opposition about the sentiments expressed by him on the language question. This morning, my esteemed colleague, the Hon. Finance Minister said in the other House that he had the authority of the Prime Minister to state that Hindi should be considered as only one of the 14 national languages listed in the English Schedule to the Constitution. He had said that he had also the authority of the Prime Minister to state that Hindi language would not be considered superior to any other language mentioned in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution but that it would be one of the 14 national languages of India.

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“Then, Sir, I would like to refer to the official language. According to the Constitution, Hindi is the official language of the Union administration. It is not the official language of the State Government and the State Government cannot be compelled to accept Hindi as the official language for purposes of State administration. It is only the regional language of the State that will be the official language of a particular State.

“Hon. Members referred to the need to declare the official language of this State. I would submit that one should not make a fetish of things like official language, making law to recognize a particular language as official language and so on. Hon. Members are aware that in the present conditions of this State, Tamil alone cannot be the official language of this State. Tamil, Malayalam and Canarese, all the three languages should be declared as the official languages of the State. But we are on the eve of the expected reorganization of the States and the recommendations of the States, Reorganization Commission are awaited. It is expected that there might be changes in the composition of our State and that certain areas might go away from the State. Therefore, Government do feel that they had better wait till the results of this reorganization commission are known and decisions are taken before they go to the Legislature to formally declare the regional language as the official language for purposes of administration in this State.

“I might tell the Hon. Leader of the Opposition that the Government do agree with him with reference to his plea that it is not in the interests of the people of this State that they should be compelled to have Hindi as the medium with reference to competitive examinations in services. This Government have

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already made their position clear and informed the Government of India about the definite stand they are taking. This Government is of the view that for purposes of even All-India competitive examinations in service not only Hindi but also the regional languages should be made the medium. As has been pointed out by the Hon. Leader of the Opposition, when they pass the test, they must be made to learn a second language according to the State which they are expected to serve in. If the Hindi-knowing people pass the examination with Hindi as the medium and if they are to be posted to Madras State, they must learn the language of the Madras State before they are posted here. Similarly, if non-Hindi speaking people pass the competitive test with their own language as the medium and if they should be posted to a Hindi-speaking area, they should learn Hindi as their second language. That is the stand that this Government have been taking. But I agree with the hon. Member Sri Bhashyam that there can be no question of compelling even members of Parliament that they should speak in Hindi and that they should speak in a language known to them. That would mean even if it is a national language they can be compelled not to speak in that language. But if the idea presented by the Hon. Leader of the Opposition should be accepted, it would mean that the hon. Members of Parliament should be compelled to speak in English even against their will. Therefore, Sir, I should point out in this context that it would be certainly advantageous for the people of this State to have at least some primary knowledge of Hindi, if they should actively participate in the Central administration. Otherwise, it is the people of this State who stand to suffer. But, in any case, Sir, there can be no question of foisting Hindi on the people of the South.

“Having said that, I would like to point out that whatever be the feelings, whatever be the apprehensions, no provocation could justify the rash act of doing dishonour to our flag. That is unthinkable. Flag represents the honour of the people. It is not merely the honour of the country. It is the honour of the people as such and we cannot tolerate any kind of dishonour to the people. I do not mind individuals being harmed and injured and dishonoured and they have their civil rights for getting necessary remedy. But the Government cannot look on when people are sought to be dishonoured. The sponsor of the campaign is reported to have said that when he would not fear God, he could not be much concerned about the honour of the flag. But I would like to say, Sir, that I know quite well the almighty nature of the God. To me the flag is bigger than God. The flag represents the living gods. I do not mind at all, if an idol of Krishna or Vinayaka is broken or is destroyed in the public street. I do not get worried at all about that. But Government cannot tolerate any kind of, even attempt, even talk, even thought, about doing any kind of dishonour to the flag which represents the people. I do hope, Sir, that better counsels will prevail and that instead of saying that this would be postponed, this idea would be definitely given up.

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"Then I must express my gratification at the unusually sober and moderate speech made by the hon. Member from Malabar Sri Govinda Menon, whatever might have been his feelings about several omissions. But rather the hon. Member from Malabar sitting behind me made a passionate speech. First, I would like to refer to a charge which was sought to be made by the hon. Member sitting behind me. He said that the voters' list in Gudalur taluk of the Nilgiris district which used to be printed in Malayalam before were printed now in Tamil. He described it as an act of linguistic fanaticism. Too strong a characterization. I would like to state that preparing, printing and publication of electoral lists are done on the advice and instructions of the Election Commission and according to the policy laid down by the Election Commission. Their policy is that if there is population in any particular area, besides the majority population, over 20 per cent speaking a particular language, the list should be printed and published in the language of the 20 per cent population also. This is being enforced there. That is all."

AN HON. MEMBER:—"What about Malayalees in Tamil areas?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Well, if Malayalees are more than 20 per cent and if they do not know Tamil, and if that is brought to our notice we could see how far it is correct and what could be done. Therefore, this was done with the approval of the Election Commission. First a representation from Gudalur town was received that there was a large population of Tamils and that the list should be printed in Tamil also. The Tamil population there is 21.7 per cent and so the lists were printed in Malayalam and also in Tamil. The hon. Member sought to make out that Tamil had been substituted for Malayalam, but that was not so. The lists were printed in Tamil in addition to being printed in Malayalam. I would ask whether this is 'linguistic fanaticism' and I should like to ask that if the request of a people who are 21.7 per cent is to be denied, where fanaticism lies."

"Both the hon. Members from Malabar made a great point that there has been no Minister belonging to Malabar on the Treasury Bench. That is a matter that has to be dealt with by the Hon. Chief Minister himself and it is very difficult for me to deal with it. Still as hon. Members have harped on it, I should make a few observations. Particularly, the hon. Member Sri Govinda Menon said that 'merit was recognized in national and international spheres, but not at the State level'. I should like to point out to him that the Chief Secretary of this State—he is the pivot of the entire administration—is a Malayalee and he has been the Chief Secretary all these eight years. Nobody mentions it or nobody notices it and nobody takes exception to it. Apart from this, I would like to tell him that there is no question of ignoring Malabar. If there has not been a Minister from Malabar on the Treasury Bench, it may be due to other circumstances. I am glad to see that the hon. Member Sri Govinda Menon conceded that a Minister from Malabar could only be from the Congress Party."

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and perhaps the absence of a Malabar Member on the Treasury Bench is due to this factor; the selection of a Malayalee Minister creates a problem for the Chief Minister. Anyhow, I would like to assure hon. Members from Malabar that the interests of Malabar are not in the least affected on account of the absence of a Malabar Minister. We do not make any distinction between one region and another. I may also point out that in the event of Malabar separating itself from Madras, there might be questions of division of assets and liabilities, etc., and I would like to tell the hon. Member that it would be seen that proper representations and opportunities are given to them to put forth their point of view at the proper time so that the interests of Malabar would not suffer in the least."

"The hon. Member Sri Govinda Menon conceded that some irrigation schemes for Malabar have been included in the Second Five-Year Plan, but nothing else. Sir, unless the Plan is broken up into districts, one cannot see every district on the face of it and say that every district gets the benefits of these various schemes. However, I would say that he would have seen in the Second Plan that there is a provision of Rs. 60 lakhs for the acquisition of private forests. As we know, the Tamil districts are not at all interested in the acquisition of forests as there are no private forests here. So there is a provision of Rs. 60 lakhs. If Malabar was not very much in the mind of the Treasury Bench, one can say that this unusual provision would not be there in the Second Five-Year Plan. As the Hon. Minister for Finance just now said, it is proposed to invite representatives of the Legislature from each district and have discussions with them and point out to them what the district concerned stands to benefit under the Plan. After the discussion, Malabar will have ample opportunities of pointing out what they would like to have."

"An hon. Member said that there was a proposal for the appointment of an Industrial Adviser for Malabar and then that was abandoned. I just looked up the papers this morning. There was a proposal to appoint an expert Industrial Adviser for Malabar and we tried to appoint a suitable person. But it was not possible to find a suitable person for that post. Therefore that proposal had to be abandoned for the present. But I would like to state once again that whatever be the recommendations of the States Reorganization Commission, the Government of India and Parliament are to decide about the future of States; if Malabar wants to go away from Madras, we shall bid good-bye to them with all good will; if they want to remain with us still, they are welcome to remain with us and there will be no discrimination made between one area and another in this State."

"Sir, I was only amused at the remarks of the hon. Member Sri Gajapathy Nayagar with which we are quite familiar. He bemoaned that there was no 'Nadu' for us. So even if it is Tamilnad when Malabar and South Kanara had gone, he objected to Tamilnad being named as Madras State. I ask him one thing."

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We maintained that Madras was absolutely part of Tamilnad and the Government of India and the Parliament recognized that claim and so to-day Madras City is part of Madras State and will be part of the future Tamilnad. So I cannot understand the objection to the name 'Madras' being retained.

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"Then, the Governor in his Address referred to the hope of this Government which is often expressed by the Hon. Finance Minister that the boundary disputes between Andhra and ourselves would be settled amicably by discussion between the representatives of the two States. It does no good to question the correctness of the Census figures of 1951. There must be some basis for settlement and we have to take the 1950-51 census as the basis.

"Again I wonder whether he spoke with any sense of knowledge. He said that M.L.As. and other people must be associated with the question of planning and in the matter of taking up the schemes and all that. Sir, M.L.As. are regularly invited. Residing at Madras, perhaps the hon. Member may not know which district is his. He may not have occasion to associate himself with the preparation of developmental schemes.

"The hon. Member then referred to the Neiveli Project which finds a place in the Governor's Address and said that it was like 'யாழ்ப்பாணம் கட்டி தீனிபோடுவது'. He said that some Bengali officer had run away. These are all absolutely fantastic ideas. I do not know how he got them. Again he asked 'கைகூடும்?' I cannot understand this sense of pessimism on his part, whether it is there with him unconsciously or deliberately. The investigations are at the last stage and we do hope that in a few months these tests will be over. Even now, we are in a position to state that we shall be able to take up the various schemes estimated at Rs. 60 crores with the aid of the Government of India and we do look forward to the Neiveli Project changing to a very large extent the map of South India. There was one Dr. Ghosh. Perhaps he was the officer referred to by the hon. Member as the Bengali officer. He was an officer lent by the Government of India. This Government told them that we no longer required his services and therefore he was taken back by the Government of India.

"The hon. Member, who had been harping all along that Tamil should become the official language and so on, has now thought that it is time that he should take up the cause of, not generally the backward communities, but that of the Vannia community. I must express in this context my appreciation of the sentiments expressed by the other enthusiastic Member Sri A. Subramaniam who said 'Let us not talk in terms of castes and communities.' Of course, he wanted to plead for the strength of the population. He said 'Let us take the entire backward community and plead in the name of the backward community.' I welcome his sentiments. But this hon. Member referred to the Vannia community

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and said that certain special concessions to the Vannia community were withdrawn because they were not to be treated as Criminal Tribes. I am sorry he has not understood exactly what has happened. There can be no special concession for the Vannia community or any other community which would come under the category of 'backward community'. But certain members of the Vannia community, who came under the category of 'Criminal tribes' had some concessions and those concessions were not denied to them. That does not mean that every member of the Vannia community as against the members of the other backward communities should get that special concession.

"The hon. Member from Tirunelveli Sri Alexander Gnana-muttu complained that in spite of the report submitted by the Committee composed of yourself, the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition and another hon. Member regarding the location of a Medical College, which has been submitted to Government, the College has not come into existence. The Hon. the Leader of the Opposition and you yourself, Sir, know what it is to establish a Medical College and therefore, it is no good merely complaining that the Government have not established a Medical College.

"The hon. Member representing the teachers, Sri Parameswaran, referred to the difficulties experienced by poor students in the matter of issue of poverty certificates. I wish to inform him on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Education that the difficulties have been looked into and will be further looked into.

"The other hon. Member representing the teachers, as usual, pleaded exclusively for the teachers. He said that the Government were spending thousands and thousands of rupees on various projects but that the teachers were not given anything more and asked 'Is this Socialistic pattern of society?' This term 'Socialistic pattern of society' has indeed come in very handy (Dr. V. K. John: for all) for every one. Not only lakhs of rupees but even crores of rupees are spent on these development projects. It is only with a view to increase the wealth of the country with which we can liberally pay the teachers. Whatever may be the economic position of the teachers, one has to judge the present economic position of the parents of the children for whom these teachers are intended. We have prepared the Second Five-Year Plan in such an ambitious way and with the unstinted support which this House and others have assured us, we do hope to carry out the various schemes for increasing the living standards of the people. If we have drawn out an ambitious programme of industrial development comprising heavy industries, medium-sized industries and small-scale industries, it is with a view to provide employment for all those who are unemployed, not only in the urban areas but also in the lakhs of villages.

"One hon. Member referred to the delay in implementing the provisions of the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act. I wish to

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point out that there are certain technical difficulties in implementing the provisions of that Act and that has taken some time. (Dr. V. K. John : ' May I know how many months will it take? ') It may take even years, if we cannot help that. I do, however, hope that the provisions of the Act will be implemented shortly.

" The hon. Member Sri T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai gave us this assurance that his University would be willing to help the Government in introducing courses is mining in view of the prospect of the development of the Lignite Project in Neiveli. The Government will certainly look into the matter and see how they can take advantage of this offer.

" He also referred to the deteriorating situation in Ceylon. It is bad, Sir, on account of the aggressive attitude taken by the Ceylon Prime Minister. But I would like to tell the House that this Government are fully aware of the position and the Government of India are not only seized of this situation but have been taking all the necessary steps in the matter. I should not say anything further at this stage.

6-10 p.m. " Then, Sir, several hon. Members referred to the question of land reforms. The hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar very fervently pleaded for the landholder. He raised the question whether, when we had not taken up other spheres like industries, we should take land alone for reform. I would like to point out to him and to other hon. Members of this House that land, unlike other things, (and like air and water) has been created by Nature for the benefit of all people. Land is not made by anybody. Land might have been reclaimed or improved, but it is there. Land has not been made by any holder of the land or by any other. Land is created by Nature. Water is there. Air is there. The ceiling fan is there. But to the extent the fan is used to get air, one has to pay for it. In the same manner, land is there. That is why we take land. Houses have to be built. An industry has to be built. But the land for them is there. That is the distinction between land and other spheres. Therefore it is that in all countries land is taken up for equitable distribution for the best use. Of course I do agree that there must be sympathy for the holder of the land who has been cultivating it all along. But more than sympathy, there must be justice to the tiller who has been mainly responsible for the production. The hon. Member Sri Gurunandan Row waxed eloquent about the Socialistic pattern of society which this Government were seeking to create. It cannot be of course the pattern to his liking. If we are obliged to take up land reforms in piecemeal, it is because of certain constitutional difficulties. It was asked, ' How could there be any constitutional difficulties when other States had gone ahead with the land reforms? ' I do not exactly know, and I am sure other hon. Members do not exactly know what is exactly being done in other States. But I would like to point out here, so far as this State is concerned, the recent amendment to the Constitution to enable the acquisition of property does not solve our difficulties. That amendment refers to estates, and under the law prevailing in this State, land does not come under

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' estate '. Therefore, we have to examine further and see how we can proceed with the reform as proposed by us—a comprehensive land reform without any offence to the Constitution. We have been addressing the Planning Commission of the Government of India. The Constitution might have also to be amended. I do remember the views expressed by the Leader of the Opposition about the frequent changes in the Constitution that are sought to be introduced. But when they are necessary and inevitable and when such changes are in the interests of the people for whom the Constitution is intended, one should not mind making changes in the Constitution.

" An objection has been raised to the proposed levy of two annas in the rupee on land revenue and to the Bill that is proposed to be introduced in the Legislature. Some Members wondered whether it was in accordance with the Socialistic pattern ideal that a levy of two annas in the rupee was sought to be imposed. I remind them that those who hold land are very few—even though they may own one acre or two acres each—and those who do not have any property or any land at all, but still have to live on the land, are very many. Therefore, if the question of the Socialistic pattern ideal should be raised, I should say that it is in accordance with that we proceed to tax land and other things whenever we find it necessary.

" Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar referred to the projects that were being constructed and said that they must be taken advantage of fully by the ryots. I can assure him that so far as this State is concerned, the ryots are taking the fullest advantage of the projects. So far as the Lower Bhavani Project is concerned, which I have seen myself, the ryots are eager to take the fullest advantage of the land that is brought under irrigation. Therefore there should be no difficulty about it.

" Several hon. Members, including Sri Raza Khan, referred to handlooms. I do agree with the new hon. Member from Coimbatore that we must take those measures that would permanently rehabilitate handloom weavers and the industry. In the meantime we have been taking several palliative measures. There was some criticism some time back that the cess fund that is made available by the Government of India to this State has not been fully taken advantage of. I would like to point out that this State has been doing its very best. While Rs. 33.10 lakhs was allotted by the Government of India for purposes of expenditure on various items in this State, Rs. 36.99 lakhs have been so far spent. We have taken up industrial co-operatives in Malabar. We have taken up housing schemes for the benefit of handloom weavers. I protest against the sweeping statement by one hon. Member that the carrying out of the scheme by the co-operative societies and the Co-operative Department has been a failure. I should maintain that the co-operative societies have been functioning fairly well so far as handloom weavers are concerned. But we do not ignore

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those who are outside the co-operative society. We are taking special efforts to adopt measures which would directly benefit the non-co-operative handloom weavers also.

"The Hon. the Leader of the Opposition made one suggestion that when the questionnaire of the Language Commission comes to be answered by this Government, we might have the matter discussed in the legislature and then formulate the answers of this State. We shall certainly consider that suggestion.

"On this vexed and unfortunate controversy over the B.C.G. vaccination, I may at once tell the House that the Government, with all their best intentions to serve the people and save the people, do not at all like this controversy. I can also tell the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition that my esteemed colleague, the Hon. the Minister for Health, will give the highest consideration to the suggestions—the sagacious advice—given by him (Leader of the Opposition).

"The hon. Member Sri Raza Khan referred to the loan that is to be floated by the Government. Other hon. Members also have referred to it. The Hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition said that these loans must be utilised for constructive purposes and that they must be invested properly. I would like to remind him that even in the announcement of the loan, it has been stated that these loans are intended for the purpose of executing irrigation and power projects. I would also like to tell him that so far as electricity projects are concerned, there is the depreciation fund and there is also the sinking fund. Therefore, those who are likely to invest on these loans should have no hesitation, and I have no doubt, as has been expressed by several hon. Members in this House, they will give their support to the Government and to their endeavours in this House and outside and see that this loan is a great success. We have ventured to float a loan of Rs. 7 crores which is more than any other State has come forward to float. I do hope that this loan will be oversubscribed.

"I do not want to take any more time of the House, Sir. I thank you for the indulgence you have shown me."

16-20 p.m. SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN:—"May I ask whether M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. from Madras City will be allowed to submit their proposals for the improvement of the City of Madras in the matter of water supply?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Yes. The Madras Corporation has prepared a plan. There is the City Improvement Trust. The hon. Member can give his suggestions. They will certainly be considered."

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN:—"Then I withdraw my amendment, Sir."

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The amendment of Sri Mohamed Raza Khan was withdrawn by leave of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"The question is—

'That an humble address be presented to the Governor that the Members of the Madras Legislative Council thank him for the Address delivered to the Members of the Legislature on the 1st August 1955.'"

The motion was carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"I now adjourn the House till 3 p.m. tomorrow."

The House then adjourned.

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

1. Notification issued with G.O. No. 2017, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated the 7th June 1955, regarding rules made under the Madras Indebted Agriculturists (Repayment of Debts) Act, 1955. [Laid on the table under section 10 (2) of the Act.]

2. G.O. No. 1885, Revenue, dated the 16th June 1955, regarding amendments to the Malabar Tenancy (Determination of Fair Rent) Rules, 1954. [Laid on the table under section 57 (3) of the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929.]

3. Report of the District Revenue Administration Enquiry Committee, Volumes I and II.

4. G.O. No. 896, Revenue, dated the 15th March 1955, regarding the orders of Government on the recommendations of the District Revenue Administration Enquiry Committee issued up to the 1st August 1955.

* Laid on the table of the House on 4th August 1955.

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APPENDIX.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 325 asked by Sri T. Purushotham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 5th August 1955, page 176 supra.]

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT made this eighth day of April of one thousand nine hundred and fifty-four between Sri S. R. Krishnamurthy of the first part and the Governor of Madras of the second part.

WHEREAS THE Government of Madras (hereinafter referred to as the Government) have engaged the party of the first part and the party of the first part has agreed to serve on the terms and conditions hereinafter contained as part-time Consulting Engineer to Government (Civil) in the Electricity Department.

NOW THESE PRESENTS WITNESS AND THE parties hereto respectively agree as follows :—

1. The party of the first part shall submit himself to the orders of the Government and shall remain in the service of the Government for a term of six months commencing on the 1st day of October 1953, subject to the provisions herein contained :

Provided that either party may at any time determine this agreement by giving to the other one calendar month's notice in writing ; but such determination shall not prejudice in any way the leave and other privileges due to the party of the first part.

2. The headquarters of the party of the first part shall be at Madras.

3. The duties of the party of the first part shall be—

(a) to assist the Chief Engineer for Electricity in an advisory capacity in all important matters connected with Civil Engineering Works of the Electricity Department ;

(b) technical direction and control, without executive or administrative responsibilities over all important Civil Engineering matters in the Electricity Department, viz.,

(i) preparation of designs for important civil works ;

(ii) investigation of hydro-electric schemes and preparation of scheme reports ;

(iii) periodical inspections. at suitable intervals, of important civil works ; and

(iv) issue of directions to the Departmental Engineers to ensure quality, economy and expedition in all large construction works.

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4. The party of the first part shall be of Gazetted rank and his status shall be that of a Head of Department in all matters except those affecting the policy of the Government.

5. The party of the first part shall, from the date of coming into force of these presents, be granted remuneration for part-time services at the rate of Rs. 1,000 (Rupees one thousand) per mensem plus dearness allowance at the usual rates. The remuneration from time to time payable to him under these presents shall be paid for such time as he shall serve under this agreement and actually perform his duties commencing from the aforesaid date and ceasing on the date of his quitting service or on the day of his discharge therefrom or on the day of his death if he shall die whilst in service.

6. If the party of the first part is required to travel in the interest of public service he shall be entitled to travelling allowance at the rate applicable to the Head of a Department under the Madras Travelling Allowance Rules, for the time being in force.

7. The party of the first part shall not be entitled to the benefits of any provident fund in respect of the service under these presents. He shall be entitled to leave for one-eleventh of the period he has worked as part-time Consulting Engineer (Civil). In addition, he will be eligible for the leave earned by him during the period of his service as Chief Construction Engineer (Electricity) in the Composite State of Madras before the 1st October 1953 and refused in Government Memorandum No. 2586-L/51-2, Public Works, dated the 21st May 1951, G.O. Ms. No. 2277, Public Works, dated the 26th May 1952, G.O. Ms. No. 2937, Public Works, dated the 10th July 1953 and G.O. Ms. No. 3939, Public Works, dated the 30th September 1953 subject, however, to any limitations that may be imposed by the Government in regard to the maximum amount of leave which may be availed of by the party of the first part. If he takes the refused leave in instalments during the period of employment as part-time Consulting Engineer to Government (Civil) and after his ultimate retirement or in one stretch after his ultimate retirement, he will be allowed to draw leave salary at Rs. 1,700 (Rupees one thousand and seven hundred) per mensem for a total period of five months and seven days and at Rs. 850 (Rupees eight hundred and fifty) for the remaining one month.

8. In case the party of the first part proposes to be absent from the State of Madras for a period exceeding fifteen days in a month during the period of the agreement the prior approval of the Chief Engineer for Electricity shall be obtained for the purpose.

9. The party of the first part shall be provided with suitable office accommodation and facilities necessary for carrying on his duties under these presents.

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10. The party of the first part shall be permitted to lend his services to other employers provided utilises generally half his time on the average for the State of Madras.

11. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, the pay and dearness allowance admissible under these presents whether payable in India or elsewhere shall be subject to any emergency cut that may be ordered from time to time by the Government for the same period and on the same terms as for other officers under the administrative control of the Government.

12. In respect of any matter in regard to which no provision has been made in this agreement, the provisions of the rules made or deemed to have been made under section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1935 and continued in force by Article 313 of the Constitution of India or the provisions of the rules made or deemed to have been made under the proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution of India in regard to State Services, shall apply to the extent to which they are applicable to the service hereby provided for and the decision of the Government as to their applicability shall be final.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF S. R. Krishnamurthy, the party of the first part and V. P. Appadurai, the Chief Engineer for Electricity, Madras, acting for and on behalf of and by the order and direction of the Governor of Madras have hereunto set their hands.

Signed by the party of first part in the presence of—

(Signed) S. R. KRISHNAMURTHY.

N. VENKATARAMAN,

Senior Assistant (Administration),

Office of the Chief Engineer for Electricity, Madras-2.

Signed by the Chief Engineer for Electricity, Madras, acting for and on behalf and by the order and direction of the Governor of Madras in the presence of—

(Signed) V. P. APPADURAI.

N. B. KANDASWAMY,

Chief Operation Engineer (South),

No. 157, Mount Road, Madras-2.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Saturday, the 6th August 1955.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Municipal Water-supply Schemes.

* Q.—SRI T. V. DEVARAJA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the municipal authorities have to bear any part of the expenditure incurred on water-supply schemes;

(b) if so, the items of expenditure to be borne by the municipalities and the contribution by the Government towards the cost of the schemes; and

(c) whether the Government have any proposal to supply water to Tiruvannamalai from the Sattanur Water-Supply Scheme, North Arcot district.

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) Yes, Sir.

“(b) The expenditure to be borne by the municipalities and the contribution by the Government towards the cost of the schemes are determined with reference to the financial position of the municipalities concerned. The municipalities have to raise as much funds as they can by levying the water and drainage tax at a suitable rate and by making the scheme as self-supporting as possible. The Government will bear the balance of the expenditure.

“(c) No, Sir.”

SRI A. SURRAMANYAM :—“இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்ட காலத்திற்குள்ளாகவே, நமது பெரிய முனிசிபாலிட்டிகள் எல்லா வற்றிற்குமே குடி தண்ணீர் திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவரமுடியும் என்று எதிர் பார்க்கலாம். மிகுந்த செலவில் நடத்தப்படும் இத்திட்டங்களின் முழு நன்மையும் நகரங்களில் வசிக்கும் மக்களே அடைவார்கள். ஆகவே பொதுவாக எல்லா மக்களிடமிருந்து வசூலிக்கப்படும் வரிப்பணத்திலிருந்து உதவியைப் பெரிதும் எதிர்பாராமல், இந்த நகரங்களில் உள்ள மக்களே அச்செலவின் உரிய பங்கை ஏற்றுக்கொள்வதுதான் நியாயம்.” என்று கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சென்ற மார்ச்சு மாதம் பட்ஜெட் பிரசங்கத்தின் போது குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார். அப்படியானால் மக்களின் பங்கு எப்படி, எந்த முறையில் செலுத்தப்படவேண்டும். நகர மக்கள் ஒரு பகுதி பணத்தைப் போட்டு திட்டத்தை ஆரம்பித்தால் பாக்கி பணத்தை முனிசிபாலிட்டிகள் ஒத்துக் கொள்ளுமா? அல்லது அரசாங்கமே போட்டுக்கொள்ளுமா என்பதை விவரிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ The financial burden of the local body is limited to its financial capacity and it is proposed that local authorities may charge consumers for every house connexion by the provision of meters just as it is the case with regard to electricity.”

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY :—“ I want to know whether definite quotas have been fixed with regard to allocation and how much the municipalities have to bear and how much contribution Government are prepared to give? Are definite proportions fixed or are they left to the rough and ready measures of calculation of Government? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ The local authorities will be asked to levy the water and drainage tax at a rate considered suitable by the Government. Additional amount required towards capital cost would be borne by Government.”

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI :—“ Will the Government consider the desirability of adopting a policy that whenever a major irrigation scheme is taken up urban lines in the vicinity might be supplied with protected water-supply? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ It is being done in several cases.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“ Is it not a fact that in North Arcot even though many philanthropists came forward saying that they would bear 50 per cent of the cost towards the scheme of protected water-supply in municipalities and major panchayats in North Arcot, Government did not come forward to accept that help? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Whenever such offers are made, they are considered? ”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“ Such requests have been pending for a long time before Government and no schemes have been taken up.”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Government will consider schemes where such help is offered.”

SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM :—“ இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டப் பிரகாரம் பொதுமக்கள் தங்களுக்குரிய பங்கை போட்டுக் கொண்டால் மீதமுள்ளதை அரசாங்கம் குடிதண்ணீர் வசதிக்காகச் செய்து கொடுப்பதற்காகப் போட்டுக்கொள்ளுமா? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Yes, Sir.”

Location of Iron and Steel Plant in Salem district.

* 327 Q.—SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before the Government to locate an Iron and Steel Plant in the Salem district?

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ The proposal to set up an iron and steel plant in the Madras State has been under consideration for some time and the Government of India were requested to arrange for an expert study in that regard and to include the scheme as a centrally-sponsored one in the next Five-Year Plan. They have replied that the question could be considered only after large scale mining of lignite had been started and carbonized lignite made available for reduction of iron ore. The matter will be taken up at the appropriate time.”

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY :—“ May I take it that the Expert Committee is still investigating the matter? How long will the investigation last and when is the industry proposed to be started? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I would like to know whether the hon. Member is talking about the Lignite or Steel project.”

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI :—“ இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தின் கீழ் சேலம் ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள பர்க்கஸ்டை எடுப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கப்படுமா? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Yes, Sir, we propose to take up the exploitation of bauxite that is available in Salem under the Second Five-Year Plan.”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—“ Why should this proposal to start a steel plant wait for the investigations of the Lignite Project to be finished? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ The exploitation of steel is linked up with the availability of coal. That is our trouble.”

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI :—“ இந்த மூலப் பொருள் நம் நாட்டில் இருந்தும் கூட நம் நாட்டில் அத்தொழிலுக்கு முதலீடு செய்வதற்கு வசதியில்லை என்ற காரணத்திற்காக இதை ஒரு வேளை மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தார் கவனிக்காமல் இருக்கிறார்களா? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ இதில் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்குப் புகார் சொல்வதற்கு இடம் ஏற்படவில்லை. முதலீடு செய்வதற்கு முடியும் என்கின்ற நம்பிக்கையில் இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் போட்டிருக்கிறோம். மத்திய அரசாங்கமும் போதிய பொருள் உதவி அளிப்பார்கள் என்றே நம்புகிறோம்.”

SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM :—“ சேலம் ஜில்லாவில் பலவிதமான கனிப் பொருள்கள் இருக்கின்றன என்று பலரும் சொல்லிவருகிறார்கள். தற்போது அல்மோனியம் கிடைத்திருக்கிறது மேலும் மைகா இருந்துவரும் அறிகுறியும் இருந்து வருகிறது. மேலும் ஆராய்ச்சி செய்தால் அங்கே வெள்ளி, தங்கம் போன்றவைகளும் கூடக் கிடைக்குமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆகவே நல்ல நிபுணர்களைக் கொண்டு அந்த ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள கனிப்பொருள்கள் எல்லாம் எங்கெங்கே இருக்கின்றன என்பதை ஆராய்ச்சி செய்வார்களா? ”

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“சேலம் ஜில்லா வில்தான் அவை கிடைக்குமென்று நான் நினைக்கவில்லை. அங்கும் கிடைக்கலாம். இதைப்பற்றி ஜியலாஜிகல் நிபுணர்கள் தான் பரிசீலனை செய்து வருகிறார்கள்.”

3-10
p.m.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“Is it not a fact that even before the exploitation of the lignite, there was the persistent demand for the location of a steel factory in Salem and the reply of the Government was that it was under the active consideration and further consideration of the Government?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“I may tell the hon. Member that a mere demand for doing this or that does not mean getting a thing done.”

Midday meals to students belonging to the Harijan communities and Backward Classes.

* 328 Q.—**SRI M. ETHIRAJULU** : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of schools run at present by the district board, Director of Harijan Welfare and private management in the South Arcot district; and

(b) how many of those schools are providing free midday meals to students belonging to the Harijan communities and Backward Classes?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—

“(a) District board schools	...	...	...	1,041
Harijan Welfare department schools	...	...	...	179
Private management schools	...	...	...	782

“(b) All elementary and basic schools run by the Harijan Welfare department 179 are providing midday meals to Harijan students alone.”

SRI M. ETHIRAJULU :—“அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் பதிலிலிருந்து ஹரிஜனப் பிள்ளைகளுக்குத்தான் மத்தியான உணவு தரப்படுவதாகத் தெரிகிறது. பிற்பட்ட இனத்து குழந்தைகளுக்கும் இனிமேலாவது பிற்பகல் உணவு அளிக்கத் திட்டம் வகுத்திருக்கிறார்களா? அப்படியானால் அந்த உத்தரவு எப்பொழுது அமுலுக்கு வரும்?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“பிற்பட்ட இனத்து குழந்தைகளுக்கு மட்டுமல்ல, எல்லா வகைக் குழந்தைகளுக்கும் பிற்பகல் உணவு கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதுதான் அரசாங்கத்தின் எண்ணம். ஆனால் அந்தப் பெரிய திட்டத்தை எப்படிச் சமாளிப்பது என்பதுதான் சர்க்கார் முன் இருக்கக்கூடிய பிரச்சனை.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“Have the Government studied the causes of the failure of the midday meals system that was in force under the Post-war Reconstruction Scheme?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“I am not aware of any failure of such a scheme. If the hon. Member knows, and if I am given notice I shall look into the records and then tell.”

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SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY :—“May I know, Sir, what kind of midday meals are supplied? Are there any rules in operation with regard to the kind, quality and quantity of midday meals supplied in the various schools?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“There are rules and a separate question may be put to my colleague who is in charge of the department.”

SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM :—“எல்லா வகை மாணவர்களுக்கும் பிற்பகல் உணவு அளிக்க சர்க்கார் விரைவிலேயே நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பார்களா?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“எவ்வளவு சீக்கிரம் கொடுக்க முடியுமோ அவ்வளவு சீக்கிரம் கொடுப்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் முயற்சி செய்யும்.”

Grants to the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet.

* 329 Q.—**SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN** : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) the amount of grant given by the Government to the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet, during each of the years 1949-50, 1951-52 and 1952-53;

(b) the amount of recurring and non-recurring grant given by the Government to the Andhra College of Physical Education during the year 1952-53; and

(c) whether the Government have any proposal to enhance the grants to the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet?

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

“(b) No grants, recurring or non-recurring, were given by Government to the Andhra Training College of Physical Education during the year 1952-53.

“(c) No, Sir.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“Is there any proposal, Sir, to start additional physical training colleges under the Second Five-Year Plan?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“Yes. There is a scheme to start one more college even during this year.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“May I know, Sir, where it will be located.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“Periyannayakapalayam in Coimbatore district.”

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SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN :—“ I remember to have sent this question even three years ago when Andhra also formed part of our State. May I know why there is this delay in answering the question? ”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ Questions sent three years ago would not come up now.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ May I know if this institution is subject to Government audit as in the case of other aided institutions and if so, whether the Government have worked out the percentage of Government grant to the net expenditure of the management? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Yes, Sir, this institution is subject to audit. But I have not worked out the percentage. If necessary, the hon. Member may put a separate question.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ As State aid is given to this institution, does the management fall in line with the State policy with regard to reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes in the matter of admissions to the college? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Generally with reference to aided institutions we have not been insisting on the observance of these rules. But this year we have changed the policy and we have made a departure now. We have said with reference to the training schools that Backward Class students and Scheduled Caste students should be given due representation. With reference to this college also, I shall consider the matter.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ Is there any Government representative on the managing board of this institution? Are the educational authorities consulted in the matter of recruitment of the college staff? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I would like to have notice.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ May I know, Sir, whether there is any basis for giving teaching grant? I find from the statement placed on the floor of the House that there is difference. In 1950-51 it was Rs. 15,000 and odd. In 1952-53 it was Rs. 3,000.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ It is given on the net cost basis. Therefore, if the collection by way of tuition fees increases, then the grant also decreases to that extent.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ Is there any Government College of Physical Education and if not, will the Government consider the question of taking over this institution under Government management.”

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ There is no Government College of Physical Education. But my own impression is that this college is running well and I do not think there is any need to take over this institution by Government.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“ What are the special factors which induced the Government to locate the new college in Coimbatore district? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ There are no special factors. The Ramakrishna Vidyalaya made an offer to start this institution and they are getting aid from the Government of India to put up the buildings. We have recognized that. That offer was accepted and we have directed them to locate the college there.”

Number of pending cases in the High Court of Madras.

* 330 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement showing the number of cases, both civil and criminal, pending in the High Court of Madras up to date, the year when they were filed and the nature of the suits?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ A statement^a showing the pendency of civil and criminal cases on the Original and Appellate Sides of the High Court, Madras, as on the 1st March 1955, year-war, has been printed and placed on the table of the House.”

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—“ May I know the cause of so much delay in disposing of these cases? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ The cases have to be heard and disposed of. That is the cause for delay.”

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—“ Is there not progressive increase in the pendency of cases year by year? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I do not think there has been any progressive increase. Still it is bad enough. I find from the figures given that the High Court is now dealing with 1950 appeals, i.e., a pendency of nearly four or five years. I am sure the High Court will take notice of this. Now that they are getting some relief because of the transfer of Original Side cases to the City Civil Court, and they will be able to dispose of a greater number of appeals and I am sure the pendency will decrease.”

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI :—“ ஹைக்கோர்ட் ஜெட்ஜுகளின் எண்ணிக்கையை கூட்டுவதற்கு சர்க்காருக்கு உத்தேசம் இருக்கிறதா? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ குறைப்பதற்கு உத்தேசம் இருக்கிறதே தவிர கூட்டுவதற்கு உத்தேசம் இல்லை.”

[6th August 1955]

SRI S. NARSAPAYA :—“ In view of the long pendency of cases, does the Government propose to make an addition to the High Court Judges at least on a temporary basis? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Perhaps the hon. member did not follow my answer in Tamil. I do not think there is any reason for increasing the number of Judges. On the other hand, we have given an undertaking that the next two vacancies which might be caused by retirement, we will not fill up.”

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—“ In view of the fact that there are many cases pending, will the Government reconsider their decision regarding non-filling of these vacancies and at least appoint a few temporary Judges till these old cases are disposed of, though not on a permanent basis? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ It is in consultation with the Chief Justice that we have taken this decision and no representation has come from the Chief Justice of the High Court that there is any case for the increase in the number of judges. My own impression is that after these Original Side cases are transferred to the City Civil Court, there is relief as far as Original Side civil work is concerned and when the contemplated Bill for transferring the sessions work to a District Judge here is passed there will be 2 or 3 more Judges available to dispose of these appeals and other long pending cases.”

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—“ After all there are only 278 Original Side cases and that is not a big number. The number seems to be very huge running to four digits in the case of first appeals, second appeals and civil revision petitions.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I am sorry the hon. Member is only a doctor. O.S.A. means Original Side appeals. The number of Original Side suits are not given here.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ When do the Government contemplate to have the sessions work transferred from the High Court to the District Court? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ The Bill for that purpose will be published very soon.”

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

II.—MESSAGE FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

3-20
p.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ I have to announce to the House that I have received the following message, dated the 6th August 1955, from the Hon. the Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly :—

“ In accordance with rule 138 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the motion passed to-day by the Madras Legislative Assembly, desiring to obtain the concurrence of the Council in settling up a Joint Select Committee of the two Houses to consider the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 11 of 1955):

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[Mr. Chairman]

MOTION.

“ That the concurrence of the Legislative Council be obtained for setting up a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses consisting of 30 members (20 members of the Assembly and 10 members of the Council) to consider the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Bill, 1955, and that the following Members of this House be selected to serve on such a Joint Select Committee :—

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) The Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu. | (11) Sri Chinnathambi Thevar. |
| (2) The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam. | (12) „ T. V. Sannasi. |
| (3) Sri K. Rajaram. | (13) „ P. Ramamurthi. |
| (4) „ V. N. Ramaswamy Mudaliar. | (14) „ C. Kandaswami. |
| (5) „ S. Ramaswami Naidu. | (15) „ K. R. Sambandam. |
| (6) „ P. B. K. Rajachidambaram. | (16) „ R. Rangaswami Gounder. |
| (7) „ P. S. Krishnaswami Iyengar. | (17) „ Nallasivam. |
| (8) „ V. K. Palaniswami Gounder. | (18) „ Palani, andi. |
| (9) „ Krishnaswami Padayachi. | (19) „ D. Dasarathan. |
| (10) „ Kattimuthu. | (20) „ K. Vinayakam.” |

III.—DISCUSSION ON THE DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR EXCESS EXPENDITURE FOR 1950-51.

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is rather very strange that there is a demand for appropriation of accounts for 1950-51, in the year 1955. I find that this is done on the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee. I think the Public Accounts Committee has done a very good service and we are grateful to it. I know human institutions are imperfect. But that there should have been so much overspending in 1950-51 which was not discovered till 1955 is a very strange thing. The reasons given for one item is : ‘ The expenditure was on the maintenance and repairs to minor irrigation works in the zamindari estates taken over by the Government. Provision for this special expenditure was omitted to be made by oversight. ’ I am wondering whether this ‘ oversight ’ reflects any credit to the department concerned. I have no doubt that the Hon. Finance Minister will see that every step is taken that this does not recur. But from the report of the Public Accounts Committee, we find that there has been a great delay in money matters and that there has been a lowering of standards. In the report of the Committee for the previous year, it is found that the Accountant-General drew the attention of the Committee to the audit objections and the amounts involved in them. The Committee was informed that as a result of the stringent instructions issued from time to time, considerable reduction has been made in the pendency of the objections and the Government continued to exercise close watch over the progress made in the clearance of the objections, taking suitable action against the officers responsible for the delay. I find that the Government have been very active and steps were taken. I do not know whether that state of things is continuing . . . ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Considerable improvement has been made.”

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ In another portion it is stated that the Accountant-General has pointed out that notwithstanding the

[Dr. V. K. John]

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fact that the accounts of each year were closed much later than the prescribed date and the appropriation accounts and the audit report thereon for the last two years came out considerably later than usual many controlling officers did not furnish in time explanations for the variations between the original budget appropriation and the final modified appropriation, and between the latter and the actual expenditure, and that due to their default, the variations under several heads in the appropriation accounts remained unexplained or inadequately explained. I do not know whether any improvement has been effected this year. Anyway, the Public Accounts Committee has observed that the delay in finding out the expenditure over the budgeted figures has been very great and some steps should be taken to see that at least in 1952-53, the accounts of which will be brought in perhaps this year, there will not be much delay, as there has been in bringing the accounts of 1950-51 in 1955."

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, though I do not mean going into the details of the excess expenditure for 1950-51, I think I can make a few observations with regard to the general administration in this connection and I think I will be well within my bounds in utilising this opportunity for that"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" We are now discussing the excess expenditure for 1950-51 and therefore the discussion should also be limited to that. The hon. Member cannot bring in general administration and talk about his 'teachers salary' and all that."

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—" Sir, of course, I do not mean to utilise this occasion for the cause of teachers generally. I think it would be better if we have a separate department in the Government for the overall supervision and for co-ordinated replanning of administration. Now we have got a mechanism left by the Britishers and it is but proper for us to see whether the details of administration under the various heads cannot be recast to suit the Indian genius. For example, we have spent here under Stationery and Printing a very large sum. Is it necessary for us under the changed circumstances to have the various forms that are being used now? We should see whether certain portions of the forms, for example, the demand form for municipal and property tax, could not be deleted; whether all the statements and returns that are being called for from sub-offices under the Government are necessary, as some of the returns simply give nil figures and whether expenditure cannot be curtailed under Stationery and Printing in that way.

" Again, taking the case of medical and public health expenditure, is it not high time for us to see that we spent more on the preventive side than on the curative side? We should also consider whether it would be possible for us to provide beds and

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medical facilities according to the needs expressed by the people and whether we should not in order to satisfy such needs, lay stress on Ayurveda and Homœopathy, etc.? I think the Ministers are also receiving representation from the public in this regard during their tours.

" With regard to Civil Works, we can have a scrutiny with the help of the department that I recommend to see whether it is completely necessary for us to be mecadamising and cement concreting all the roads according to the demands of Local Bodies and the Highways Department; and whether we should not spend more on the development side than on the non-development side. All these things will have to be considered. Even with regard to education, we must see whether it is necessary to expand the schools on the old type that we are at present having or whether a different system suited to the Indian genius should be adopted. My point in just bringing all these things is that a Department, which would be able to co-ordinate all these activities and have overall supervisions of the administration of the various sections of the Government, would enable us to recast our administration to avoid 'red tape' to do things speedily and to give the people their required needs in a shorter time and at a cheaper cost. Even if my recommendations may not seem practicable immediately, I think that in the long run the Government will feel the necessity for a Department to co-ordinate all these things to recast the details of administration and to have a separate Minister in charge of this co-ordinated replanning of administration."

3-30
p.m.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, many of these excess items of expenditure are unavoidable and I do not think that anybody could raise objection to that. But there are one or two matters which require some explanation and that is why I rise to make a few observations.

" So far as the Madras Thermal scheme suspense account is concerned, a sum of Rs. 4,98,254 is due from the Madras Electric Tramways on account of non-realization of arrears of current consumption charges from them. The Madras Electric Tramways refused to pay the bills as they contended that the claim was not in accordance with the original agreement. I would like to know whether the Government examined this position, whether they are convinced that the contention of the Tramways is correct and whether nothing could be done further on that account."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" It is pending in Court, Sir."

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—" Sir, I thought some explanation was necessary in that regard. That is why I made a reference to that.

[Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar]

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“ Another point I wish to make is with regard to Demand XXI. Industries. It is stated that the excess was due to the payment of a decree amount with interest and costs in connexion with a case claiming the value of silk seized from a party by the Government for violation of control orders. I understand that the Government seized some property from a party for violation of the control orders. But how is it that the Government are liable to pay a decree amount? Who filed the suit against the Government? These things are not mentioned in the statement and I would like to know whether there was any mistake on the part of the Government in seizing the goods, whether they were responsible for the custody of those goods and whether there was any trouble on that account. Otherwise, I cannot understand how the Government are liable to pay a decree amount with interest and costs. This is a large sum of Rs. 44,737.

“ In the Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the accounts of the State for the year 1950-51, there are two observations which the Government should take note of and give us some assurance. The Committee has stated ‘ Nevertheless, it is necessary from all points of view that the accounts of a year are considered as early as possible after the close of the year ’. I hope that hereafter the Public Accounts Committee would sit soon after the accounts for the financial year are closed and would examine those accounts. That should be the proper state of affairs. I would like to know from the Government whether this suggestion would be implemented in the future.

“ I would also like to know whether it will not be possible to associate one or two members of this House with the Public Accounts Committee. I know the responsibility of the Assembly to vote the Demands for grants and see that public money is expended properly. But still it will be better if one or two members of this House are also associated with the Public Accounts Committee so that we may become acquainted with the procedure and methods adopted.

“ The Committee has also observed : ‘ One common explanation given was that some debits or credits which were expected to be made in the accounts of the last month were not actually so made, or that credits or debits which were not expected to be adjusted in the accounts of the year were actually so adjusted after the close of the year.’ It has recommended that it should be possible for the Head of department concerned to ascertain whether or not the debit would be actually raised and adjusted in the accounts of the year. Otherwise, it would not be possible to control the expenditure. So, there must be some provision to see that such things do not recur. The debits and credits should not go without being completely adjusted because the year is closed.

“ The Committee has also pointed out : ‘ The Accountant-General drew the attention of the Committee to certain important

[6th August 1955] [Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar]

types of arrears in the maintenance of the initial accounts which continued to exist notwithstanding the fact that additional staff was sanctioned to clear them off, and that one of the main difficulties in the way of improving the position was inexperience and inefficiency of the staff in the executive offices’. I wish that the Government should look into this matter and see that persons experienced in accounting are appointed to ensure correct budgeting and control of expenditure.

“ These are some general observations which I have made and it is the duty of the Government to see that qualified staff, who have got experience and are efficient in keeping accounts, are selected and appointed to these posts.”

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Hon. the Leader of the House, while introducing the Statement of Demands for Grants for Excess Expenditure in the year 1950-51, has already explained the causes for the great delay in placing this for our consideration. Of course, this is a *post-mortem* examination that we have now. But certain points raised by the hon. Members just now would appear to call for our attention and remarks. What the hon. Member Sri G. Krishnamurthi said about stationery is perfectly true. The Government should take all possible steps to prevent wastage of stationery in all the departments. Even now we find that when papers are placed on the table of the House, there is one docket sheet attached to them. I do not see any reason why there should be a docket sheet. After all, all these matters are going to be incorporated in the proceedings of the day and are printed and supplied to us when we could have them for our reference. All wastage of stationery should be cut down. In this connexion, I would like to point out that there is no need to purchase paper or other articles of stationery from outside India. There is a heading in the Budget, viz., ‘ Charges in England under Stationery and Printing—Demand XXXI ’. All items of charges in England for the purchase of stationery should be stopped. Indian-made articles only should be purchased. I also find that unsized papers are being ordered for the use of Government Press. Great care should be taken to order paper of the proper size suitable to machines in the Government Press. Large quantities of unsized paper had been ordered by the Superintendent, Government Press, and the paper had then to be cut into the required sizes so much so there was much wastage in cutting the paper to the sizes required. The unsized papers were sent to a saw mill near Guindy for cutting. Charges have been incurred on cutting unsized papers. This is being done even now. The Government ought to see that such wastage is avoided. The Controller of Stationery and Printing should be made personally responsible to see that correct indents are placed and proper sizes of paper are got. I would plead that necessary instructions should be issued to the department concerned in this matter.

[Sri T. Purushotham] [6th August 1955]

"The hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar referred to Grant No. XXI—Industries. It is explained in item (2) 'The excess was due to the payment of a decree amount with interest and costs in connexion with a case claiming the value of silk seized from a party by the Government for violation of control orders'. We should like to know what happened to the silk seized, how much money was realized and what the net loss to the Government was. I hope the Hon. Minister will enlighten us on this.

"Under Grant No. XXIV—Miscellaneous Departments, it is explained, 'Consequent on the merger of the Pudukkottai, Banganapalle and Sandur States with the Madras State, the temples and charitable institutions in those States were taken over by the Madras Government for maintenance'. We should like to know whether their maintenance is still the responsibility of this State. Have these temples been brought under the Hindu Religious Endowments and Charitable Institutions Act? Are they now in line with the procedure adopted in our State? Is any contribution being levied and collected under the Act? What is the position now with regard to the temples taken over? Elucidation on these points should be given to appreciate the present demand under the head in the statement placed before us.

"Then under 'Civil Works' there is an excess expenditure of Rs. 14,03,667 and the explanation for this excess is that 'the excess expenditure was due mainly to the execution of a series of annual repairs not contemplated at the time of the lump-sum provision'. This is certainly improper. No fresh items of expenditure should be incurred without specific allotment for the purpose. I, therefore, want the Government to issue instructions to the departments and not to encourage such unauthorized items of expenditure and stop bringing them up for 'post-mortem' sanction.

"Again, Sir, the hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar has referred to the Madras Electric Tramways having refused to pay certain bills as they contended that the claim was not in accordance with the original agreement. It is a pity that such a large sum of Rs. 5 lakhs is to be written off. It is stated that the bills were revised late in the year 1950-51. The Madras Electricity Supply Corporation, as hon. Members are aware, was taken over by Government in 1947. This House should be told why the bills were not revised in time and recoveries effected. It is stated that the Tramways would not pay because the bills were not in accordance with the original agreement. I should like to know why the original agreement was not drawn up in a fool-proof manner. Could not the officers responsible for this negligence be asked to make good this loss? I think the Government should be strict in this matter and not allow such large sums to be written off.

"Under Grant XVI—Medical, the excess expenditure, it is stated, was due to larger expenditure under 'Medicines and Hospital necessities' in the mufassal hospitals and dispensaries,

[6th August 1955] [Sri T. Purushotham]

May I know, in this connexion, what has become of the assurance given by Government that all taluk headquarters hospitals would be taken over by Government, that they would all be improved and that adequate stock of medicines and hospital necessities would be supplied to these dispensaries? I find that the district boards are not able to maintain these institutions efficiently. There has not been adequate supply of medicines and the public have been clamouring that these hospitals are not being run properly. The district boards should be relieved of the responsibility of running these hospitals and they should be asked to open rural dispensaries from the savings effected by the taking over of these taluk headquarters hospitals by Government.

"I hope, Sir, the Government will kindly enlighten us on the points that have been raised just now in this House."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"Sir, I am also not satisfied with the state of affairs of scrutinizing the accounts of 1950-51 in 1955. As a matter of fact, I have been pressing the Auditor-General and the Accountant-General that the audit report should be made available as early as possible so that the Public Accounts Committee may be able to scrutinize it and place that report before the Legislature at a very early date. But in spite of my best efforts, I should say that I have not succeeded very much. We have just now finished the scrutiny of 1951-52 accounts and accounts for 1952-53 will have to be taken up hereafter. I mentioned in the other House that I was wondering whether during the period of this Legislature (Assembly) the accounts which were dealt with by the present Ministry would come up for discussion at all. This delay is due to very many intricate problems connected with the auditing of accounts. The first thing which has got to be done is that a particular year's accounts should be closed. That takes five or six months after the closing of the financial year. It is not possible to close the accounts soon after the close of the financial year. The accounts are concerned with so many treasuries and sub-treasuries and so many other institutions. As we all know, in auditing we cannot leave even a difference of one pie. If there is a difference, that will have to be rectified. This takes a good deal of time. After this, the Audit department takes up the scrutiny of the accounts. Then, if they find any discrepancies, they issue notices to the various departments calling upon them to explain the discrepancies. As we are busy with current affairs, we do not pay immediate attention to past events. Therefore, necessarily it used to take some time for the departments to submit their explanations. But one unsatisfactory state of affairs which persisted some time ago was that some of the departments never cared to reply to audit objections. This was brought to our notice when the Public Accounts Committee met for the first time after the last general elections. After that, we issued very strict instructions, to which reference was also made here. The Deputy Leader of the Opposition read

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out the instruction also that no department should fail to send its explanation. Not only it should not fail to send its explanation, but it must send the explanation within a definite time-limit. After getting the explanations if they are satisfactory, then all right. If they are not satisfactory, again there is discussion between the Audit department and the department concerned and then they have to prepare their audit report. Then it is printed and submitted to Government. It is after this that the Public Accounts Committee, which is constituted by the Legislative Assembly, takes up consideration of the audit report submitted by the Accountant-General. So far as these accounts were concerned, there was partition also coming in between 1952 and 1953. It is with reference to this accounts for 1950-51 that Sri T. Viswanatham, who was the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee at that time, resigned. Hon. Members might be aware of the same. The Public Accounts Committee had to meet again to elect another Chairman and carry on their work. They submitted their report in last December. We have taken this up just now because we could not find time earlier. That is because of delay in getting the audit report. The entire thing depends upon how soon we are able to get the audit report from the Accountant-General. The Accountant-General also has been instructed by the Auditor-General that the audit report should be speeded up so much so it would be possible for the legislature to scrutinize the irregularities at a very early date. I may inform hon. Members that there is bound to be some delay in the submission of explanations and also in the submission of the audit report. Within a few years I hope it will be possible to get the audit report much earlier. Once delays are made somewhere, it casts its shadow on others and the accounts for the subsequent years are delayed. I do hope within a few years we would be able to make it up and it would be possible to discuss these reports within two years after the closing of the financial year. I think it would be enough to keep that (two years) as the target.

“ Hon. Members wanted to have explanations with reference to various items, as to how irregularities arose in the accounts and particularly with reference to the electricity charges due from the Tramway company. The hon. Member Sri T. Purushotham drew our attention particularly to that matter. The original agreement was not an agreement drawn by Government. The Tramway company had entered into an agreement with the Madras Electric Supply Corporation. Hon. Members might be aware that Government subsequently took over control of the Madras Electric Supply Corporation. When we took over control, we wanted to charge the company at the scheduled Government rates. But the Tramway company contended that they were entitled to be supplied at the rates prescribed in the old agreement which they had entered into with the Electric Supply Corporation. Therefore there was some dispute. Government was of the opinion that the company was bound to pay at the rates specified by the Government. It is not only that. We could have understood the company's not paying

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extra charges. But even admitted charges were not paid by the company for a certain period before they closed down. So much so for the entire amount we had to go before the Court. As far as the extra charges we claimed were concerned, we did not succeed in the first court and the matter is pending on appeal in the High Court now. Then with reference to admitted charges, unfortunately we have to rank with all other creditors. The question whether we could have priority over other creditors and debenture-holders in view of the fact that electricity was supplied for the purpose of running the concern which is a first charge, is again in appeal. Therefore hon. Members might realize the position in which Government are placed.

“ I am sorry that with reference to the other item concerning Rs. 40,000, I do not have the papers with me now. My recollection is that the silk was seized by the Police department on the assumption that there was contravention of certain rules and it was confiscated and sold out. But the person concerned took the matter to a Court of law saying that there was no contravention of rules and he was entitled to get back the amount from Government. It is only my recollection. I would look into the papers and verify the position. But I knew the matter went to a Court of law. After hearing the party concerned and the Government, there was an adjudication and it is because of the adjudication we have paid this amount. There is no question of any payment by any executive authority. We were bound to obey the orders of Court and we did obey it.

“ Hon. Members may know that with reference to the demands towards the close of the financial year, we make only an estimate. Revised estimate is made and supplementary demands are made towards February or March. Even for that we have to make the estimates in January and therefore with reference to the latter half of January or February or March, we have to make only an estimate of the expenditure. After all an estimate is an estimate and it cannot be an accurate estimate of all our requirements. Therefore in certain cases even with respect to supplementary demands, it is found we have not spent all the money under a particular head only at the end of the year and we find we have not made a correct estimate. In certain cases surrenders have got to be made while in some we would have overspent. As we all know after the Constitution has come into force, we cannot spend even a pie without getting the sanction of the legislature. That was not the case before the coming into force of the Constitution, viz., before 26th January 1950. Prior to its coming into force, the Public Accounts Committee's report was placed before the Legislature and we simply had a discussion on the same. It is not so now. Whatever we might have spent, after the Constitution came into force, requires the ratification of the Legislature. That is the position now. That is why even though five years have now passed away, to satisfy the constitutional requirements, we place in the form of demands these excess expenditure incurred in 1950-51 and we ask

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4 p.m. the legislature to sanction the excess expenditure we have incurred, even though it might be a *post-mortem* sanction. In spite of the best efforts of the Finance Department, it is not possible to estimate the expenditure exactly. There is bound to be excess expenditure in subsequent years also. But we shall try to minimise the percentage of excess expenditure. Whether it is excess expenditure or surrender, always a 5 per cent variation, is considered to be a good estimate. I may assure hon. Members that in most of these cases, we have not exceeded that percentage. Therefore instead of condemning the Finance Department, we have to give some credit to them for what they have done. (Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar: 'I regard the surrender as worse than excess expenditure.') We cannot pass such a blank judgment so to say. I shall give as instance. Suppose we place orders on a certain company in England and we have to make payments. The goods might have arrived here. As soon as the goods arrive we expect to make payments. Suppose it arrives in January, and we expect that it would arrive in January, then we make provision for the payment of the bill. Suppose the goods do not arrive or the Company does not send the bill in time, then we have to surrender the amount."

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR:—"It is only an exception."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"If the expected expenditure does not take place, we have got to surrender the excess amount. So also the other case might arise. We might be under the impression that in the ordinary course the bill would come after the close of the official year and so we would not have made provision for the same. But suddenly if the bill is presented, we cannot say, especially to foreign firms, that he have not made provision for meeting the bill. We have to honour the bill immediately. Therefore, we have to make payment immediately and come before the Legislature and get its sanction for the extra expenditure. All these things are inevitable in a transaction, especially when we have what is called a financial year. We have to close the accounts with reference to that particular date. In a vast Governmental organization like this, it is not possible to close all the accounts within that period. Nor is it possible to make a correct estimate of expenditure and surrender the excess under the appropriate head even three months before the close of the financial year. That is why the routine explanation will always be given and hon. Members will have to be satisfied with that."

"Then, inexperience and inefficiency of the staff was referred to. After independence very senior persons who were serving here left all on a sudden. So, we had to make adjustments and during that year it was nothing surprising that there was a certain amount of inefficiency due to inexperience of senior officers. But it stopped at a certain limit and we have passed that stage now. I may say that hon. Members will now be satisfied that we are in the upward path and we are not deteriorating in any event. I think hon. Members will be satisfied with this explanation."

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"With regard to the wastage in stationery, of course it is not relevant for the purpose of this subject. But still I may say that we are trying our best to see that wastage is avoided. But if the Secretariat want to be a little bit on the side of even extravagance with reference to hon. Members of the Legislature it is because the feel that hon. Members would say that they are not properly treated and that a scrap of paper is thrown at them without any docket sheet or without any sheet attached to it. Therefore, we should not take what happens in the Legislature as the standard laid down for the other departments. On the other hand, they have control over the utilization of stationery. But in spite of all our control, there is bound to be leakage and wastage here and there. It should be our endeavour always to see that wastage is avoided. I am glad the hon. Member Sri Purushotham drew our attention and I would like not only the members of the Legislature and the members of the staff but everybody concerned with the Government administration to keep this in mind that we should avoid wastage. That is one form of earning. Therefore, it is better we remind ourselves as often as possible that we should avoid wastage. So from that point of view it would be quite relevant in this connexion and I welcome the suggestion of the hon. Member to avoid wastage, particularly in a department, i.e., stationery department where it is possible to do so."

"As far as the purchase of unsized paper is concerned, if a calculation is made, it will be seen that it would be more economical to get unsized paper and cut it rather than to purchase paper which is already cut according to the required sizes. I am sure the authorities would have made a calculation and it is only after considering the economies of the unsized paper and the cut paper, they would have ordered for such paper. Still, if there is anything to be looked into, certainly I will look into it."

"Hon. Members may be aware that I gave an indication during the budget debate that, as far as I was concerned, I would consider the provincialization of taluk headquarters hospitals and particularly the provincialization of the medical personnel because we found lack of personnel in the rural dispensaries and hospitals. Therefore, in my view, the entire medical personnel should form a provincial cadre and wherever they are posted they should be prepared to go and serve. If this is done by rotation, perhaps every doctor in Government service will have to serve two or three years in a rural area and that will be a good thing for them also. We have included this programme of provincialization of some of the medical dispensaries and hospitals and also the provincialization of the personnel in the Second Five-Year Plan. I am sure if hon. Members go through the papers relating to the Second Five-Year Plan supplied to them, they will find the proposals there."

"With reference to the maintenance of temples referred to by Sri Purushotham, it was discussed in detail in the Public Accounts Committee. I do not think there is any other matter to which I have to answer."

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SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—“ Sri Purushotham referred to the purchase of local made paper . . . ”

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Yes, the hon. Member made a reference to it. After all we have to consider what is our national requirement. Whether it is purchase on Government account or for the use of the public, we have got a certain quantity of paper for our national consumption. If it is found that the production here would not meet the entire national requirement, then at some point or other import will have to be made to meet the shortage. Whether the public are allowed to purchase from outside India or the Government purchase it, it does not matter at all.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“ There are certain varieties which we cannot produce.”

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ But I may tell the hon. Member that it is the aim of the Central Government and this Government to see that all the goods for our requirements are produced within our country, subject to raw materials being available and subject to the economies of production also. But in certain cases it may be advantageous to import certain goods and in turn export our own to the other countries so that we may be able to meet import charges. Therefore, this is a matter for consideration by persons in charge of planning. The entire economics of the country will have to be taken into consideration to find out what is possible to be produced here and what we should import. Even if we have the raw materials and the will, it may not be possible to utilize all these raw materials and produce the goods at our will. Because we will have to have the necessary factories and the necessary organization for this purpose. That is the task in which we are engaged now. That is the aim of our Second Five-Year Plan.

“ I do not think I have got any other point mentioned by the hon. Members to meet.”

IV.—GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

RESOLUTION *re* THE CONTROL AND REGULATION OF PRIZE PUZZLE
COMPETITIONS.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

‘ This Council do resolve that it is desirable that control and regulation of prize puzzle competitions and all other matters consequential and incidental thereto in so far as these matters are matters with respect to which Parliament has no power to make laws for the States should be regulated by Parliament by law.’

6th August 1955] [Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam]

“ Sir, there has been a unanimous expression of view about the need for banning the prize puzzle competitions, the crossword competitions and all such competitions. The Government have been examining whether they should come forward to enact the necessary law in order to ban these competitions. But, Sir, we have been discussing this with the Government of India, and when we saw that the Government of India would take it up for bringing in uniform legislation for all India by enacting a law in the Parliament, we thought that that would be a better step. Therefore, in order to have a law enacted by the Parliament and to make it applicable to this and other States, this Resolution is moved under Article 252 of the Constitution. I do hope that this will be accepted by this House.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ Motion moved—

‘ This Council do resolve that it is desirable that control and regulation of prize puzzle competitions and all other matters consequential and incidental thereto in so far as these matters are matters with respect to which Parliament has no power to make laws for the States should be regulated by Parliament by law.’

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—“ Can we by merely passing a Resolution in the Assembly and here, give power to the Parliament.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Yes. There is the provision under the Constitution.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“ Mr. Chairman, I have great pleasure in supporting this Resolution moved by the Hon. Leader of the House. I think this is a step for which there has been persistent demand from Members of both the Houses and the time has come when all crossword puzzles should be banned. The question of merely controlling these puzzles at the State level is rather difficult, for our Government situated as they are cannot prevent the entry into our State of various papers and journals which come from neighbouring States and which carry on this puzzle business. Therefore, it was thought and thought rightly that this matter should be dealt with by the Central Government, so that there could be an All-India control as far as this subject was concerned. I do not know whether this subject is in the concurrent list or in the State list. But by this Resolution, we give power to the Centre to pass a legislation which we ourselves cannot do. We are concerned with this matter because this is a very good measure and in fact it ought to have been brought in long ago. I understand that a private member's resolution has also been given notice of in this regard. There should be a strict control over lotteries for charitable or educational purposes and it should be seen that the money collected in a raffle or puzzle is really given to the winner. Of course, persons responsible for the lottery, etc., may make an announcement that the persons who get the first prize, etc., will get so many lakhs and all that.

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[Sri Mohamed Raza Khan] [6th August 1955]

" This puzzle nuisance has gone to such an extent that practically there is no question of any intelligence involved in it at all. There was a time when some sort of intelligence was required for solving the puzzles of the Illustrated Weekly of India; then one had to refer to dictionaries and find out the most fitting words and pick out the alternatives and this and that. But now there is nothing of the kind. It has all become a scandalous business. One has merely to put 1 or 2; even illiterate people try to compete by putting 1 and 2, lured by the announcement that the prizes would be Rs. 10,000 or so. Again, various advertisements appear in the press that for a particular puzzle in the month, the prize would be Rs. 4 lakhs or Rs. 5 lakhs. The figure is so enormous and attractive that everybody is tempted to take a chance. I am surprised to see that even leading papers should have resorted to this business.

" Another thing is many agencies do not give the prize money at all. The other day, I read about a case in the High Court where a man who really won a prize extending to Rs. 10,000 or so was not actually given that amount, though he had the fortune to win the prize. Therefore, there is no guarantee of getting even the prize money won and even the Government or the Police cannot compel the agencies running the competition to pay. Therefore, I feel that what is being sought to be done now by this resolution, namely, the recommendation to the Central Government, is a very good thing.

" As far as we are concerned, I should say that it would be much better if these puzzles are completely banned or if that is not possible immediately, we should at least have a rigid control over them. I feel that this is a right measure which will have the support of the whole House."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, before we further discuss the resolution, I would like to inform hon. Members that the Home Minister of the Union Government convened a Conference to discuss this matter when I was in Delhi last month. We considered the maximum amount to which the puzzles should be restricted. It was decided that with reference to licensed crossword puzzles the amount should be Rs. 10,000 per month and with reference to unlicensed competitions it should be Rs. 1,000 per month. That is an amount which is likely to be reduced still further. As a matter of fact this Government had recommended the complete banning of all crossword puzzles, but the Government of India felt that it should not be completely banned but that it should be controlled and therefore they had suggested in the draft Bill Rs. 10,000 per month for licensed competitions and Rs. 1,000 per month for unlicensed competitions. We for our part represented that it should be completely banned and if for any reason the Government of India felt that it should not be completely banned, then the prize money should be very small and therefore suggested Rs. 1,000 per month for licensed and Rs. 100 per month for unlicensed competitions, instead of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively as proposed by

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Government of India. The Home Minister was inclined to accept our figure and I think that ultimately when the Bill comes before the Parliament, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 100 would be the amounts. After all, it will be only Rs. 1,000 and nobody would lose his head and be prepared to lose rupees 5 or 10 on them. Only when the prize money is Rs. 4 lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs, people are apt to be tempted to lose their money."

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—" Cannot a ceiling be put on the sale of tickets? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" We cannot be controlling all those things."

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Sir, every hon. Member in this House, I am sure, will agree that these prize competition puzzles have reached a stage that they can be characterized as thoroughly immoral, a nuisance and also a fraud on the masses. If they could not be banned altogether, they should be strictly controlled. One State cannot control them effectively, because through the medium of newspapers all over India, these competitions are conducted and therefore it is necessary for us to empower the Union Government to legislate under Article 252 of the Constitution which reads as follows :—

" If it appears to the Legislatures of two or more States to be desirable that any of the matters with respect to which Parliament has no power to make laws for the States except as provided in Articles 240 and 250 should be regulated in such States by Parliament by law, and if resolutions to that effect are passed by all the Houses of the Legislatures of those States, it shall be lawful for Parliament to pass an Act for regulating that matter accordingly, and any Act so passed shall apply to such States and to any other State by which it is adopted afterwards by resolution passed in that behalf by the House or where there are two Houses, by each of the Houses of the Legislature of that State."

" Sir, it is only proper that we in Madras should give a lead in this and it is but proper that the Hon. Leader of the House should bring forward this resolution. I hope that the Government of India will give immediate attention to this resolution and will pass an Act which will strictly control these competitions which thoroughly demoralize society and which have indeed gone to such an extent that they can be characterized as a fraud on society."

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wholeheartedly support this resolution. I appreciate the attitude taken by the representatives of this Government at Delhi and also the suggestions offered by the Madras Government to the Centre. If really, as many people feel, these puzzles are puzzling to us and have been a havoc on the society, it is but the urgent duty of the Government to ban these puzzles completely. There is an opinion that these puzzles are a little bit educative and entertaining. But I may venture to state that they are neither educative,

[Sri G. Krishnamoorthi] [6th August 1955]

nor entertaining. Especially after the advent of the crossword puzzles on a large scale during recent years, the student population are deeply engrossed in them. They are having the crossword coupons in their books and are engaged in solving the clues and do not at all attend to their classes. I feel strongly that these crossword puzzles are detrimental to education and are not at all educative.

“Coming to the question of entertainment, I may at once say that these puzzles are not at all entertaining. They may be an entertainment to persons getting a prize of Rs. 8,000 or Rs. 10,000 but they bring sorrow to hundreds and thousands of our people. Again, these puzzles are quite against our tradition. In olden days and even in these days great men, religious leaders and others try to take money from the rich and distribute it to poor people, but here the contrary is done. Money is taken from thousands of poor people and the prize money, which is a lump sum, is awarded to a rich man or a man who immediately becomes rich on receipt of that amount. This is quite against our traditions. According to our old tradition, the men who gave money found pleasure in the fact that the money was distributed among thousands of poor people, but the money that is given to a prize-winner is given by people who feel sorely disappointed and degraded and who feel all the poorer for having contributed to these crossword competitions. I should say that this is quite against the spirit of our tradition and our State Government should see that these puzzles are completely banned or at least the limits just now announced by our Hon. the Finance Minister, namely, Rs. 1,000 for licensed puzzles and Rs. 100 for unlicensed puzzles, are fixed and a legislation brought in by the Centre on these lines.”

* SRI T. S. SANKARANARAYANA PILLAI :—“Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the resolution which has been moved by the Hon. the Leader of the House. I have no doubt that crossword puzzle is an evil. My only feeling is that this measure is long overdue, but better late than never. It is a matter for gratification that the Government have after all realised the need to check this evil and stop the havoc done by these puzzles day in and day out. Coming as I do from mufassal parts, I have some idea of the havoc which is being caused to ignorant people by these puzzle competitions. The craze for these competitions has penetrated into every nook and corner and there is no town or village or hamlet without the collection agent, without the collection depot and without glaring and thrilling advertisements. The countryfolk gather around these depots every evening. These competitions have established themselves like gigantic institutions with wide ramifications and branches spread throughout the country. The promoters of puzzle competitions being capitalists with deep insight into human nature, know how to keep up sustained enthusiasm and feed this craze by displaying alluring advertisements and a judicious distribution of prizes. How they do it, I cannot tell. But they have got a system which has got

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established throughout the length and breadth of the country. So far as I am able to see, this is the only business—the only industry if I may so call it—which thrives marvellously without any capital or without any effort. The only capital which I can think of is the credulity of the masses and a possible craze to get rich quick overnight by a stroke of fortune. The promoters play on this feeling and announce huge fortunes and it is high time that this was brought to an end. Not a day should be lost in putting an end to this evil. Therefore, Sir, I have no hesitation in commending this resolution to the House.”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—“Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this resolution wholeheartedly. The matter comes under item 34 (betting and gambling) of the State List (Seventh Schedule). My point is that the gambling instinct should not be developed in our people. That is why gambling in cards is an offence. Likewise, betting in races also must be made an offence. Of course, rich people may not like this suggestion. In my opinion, betting in races also must be controlled like betting in crossword puzzles. I am glad that the stand taken by our Government is the right one and I cannot understand why the Central Government should fight shy of the principle of banning the whole thing. Banning them completely would be much better. Otherwise, there may be so many ways of escape. Even with so many legislations about controls, there are very clever people who try to escape under some pretext or other. Therefore, I feel that it will be better if these crossword puzzles are completely banned. The underlying principle, as already pointed out by me, must be that the gambling instinct should not be developed in our people. It dissipates the energy of all men and instead of working hard for their own livelihood and for the welfare of the country, people dissipate their intellect and use it for other purposes.”

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—“Mr. Chairman, Sir, even though there has been a chorus of tribute paid to the Hon. the Leader of the House for bringing forward this motion, I do not think it is possible by any legislation to make all the people of this country puritans. Then the country will not be worth living in at all (Laughter). There must be ups and downs in life. All of us have got our own weaknesses. Is there anybody in this world without any weakness whatsoever? That is the reason why God, having no weakness whatever, is called the Perfect Being. I think it is utter jealousy of people that has made them cry hoarse from house tops that these crossword puzzles should be banned. If they are incapable of winning any puzzle and others are capable of winning, why should they object to the latter winning any puzzles? After all it is a case of the survival of the fittest. If there is fraud in any of these crossword puzzles and competitions, I can understand. If crossword puzzles and lotteries are mere frauds and people are being cheated, I can understand that there is justification for Government to bring in legislation to deal with them. Suppose a man advertises a crossword puzzle

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way. The major portion goes back to the management and the rest is being divided between the agents and the so-called winners. One crossword puzzle, fortunately now defunct, claimed to have distributed prizes to the tune of Rs. 37 lakhs within 20 months of its existence. Therefore, it should have collected at least Rs. 112 lakhs within 20 months! Therefore I said that the puzzle prizes should be restricted to Rs. 5,000 at the most. If the Government want to continue these crossword puzzles, I say that restrictions should be placed also on the number of puzzles that can be conducted in any one year. The number may be six or something less at the discretion of the local Government. I have also said that a tax may be levied on gross collections. I have now come to the definite conclusion that my resolution is rather antiquated. Therefore, I am in favour of completely banning the crossword puzzles. They are not indispensable for improving the commonsense or word-power of the people. On the contrary, they are deceptions. If the Government's Five-Year Plan is to be successful, then this drain from the poor people must be stopped. Again the energies of the labourers and workers, who will have to be engaged in the execution of the Five-Year Plan, are being wasted on these competitions. Their whole time, day and night, is wasted on these. If requisite finance and man-power go the other way, how will then the Five-Year Plan be a success? For these reasons, I strongly urge that these competitions must be completely banned.

"Coming into the history of these competitions, I may say that in India these competitions are as old as forty years. For the first time the competition was started by the Illustrated Weekly of India. But then it was a modest beginning. They put the prize money at anything between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 and rarely at Rs. 25,000. Nothing more than that was advertised to seduce the credulous public. Suddenly, in the whole of South India, within the last two years, as much as 125 companies have sprung up and a few of them are still working and reaping a reach harvest. Many were closed. Some have been criminally prosecuted. You, Mr. Chairman, had presided on one occasion in connection with the presentation of a prize to a successful competitor in Madras who was said to have won Rs. 1,10,000 in a crossword puzzle. Emboldened by the encouragement you have thus given by having presided over this presentation function. I also wanted to try my luck in the crossword puzzles. I wanted to try the puzzles personally. The more I persisted in the crossword puzzles, the more I came to know of certain fraudulent facts. I corresponded with the sponsors of some crossword puzzles and I have found many untruths and prevarications. They are frauds, as my colleague has put it. Take for instance the permutation and combination which is allowed by one crossword puzzle. It was said by that crossword puzzle management that the competitor who sent the largest entry would get a prize. By permutation and combination method, one competitor sent 92,000 answers. Could that be true, Sir? Can a problem have 92,000 answers for it? That is why I say it is fraud. I know that the wife of one of the collectors of crossword puzzle

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entries got a car as a prize for having sent the largest number of entries. These crossword puzzles have also demoralized the family people and school children. One crossword puzzle management offered 75 or 100 sovereigns for the first prize winner. Naturally among the ladyfolk there was a lot of competition for this. I do hope that if some crossword puzzle management were to offer silver or brass utensils or sarees for the prize winners, there will be a rush of the ladies for that competition. I know for instance one of the papers, whose main business is to gather and publish news, has taken to this crossword puzzle and is offering fabulous prizes for its competitions ranging between Rs. 3 and Rs. 4 lakhs. Because of that huge advertisement for the crossword puzzle, that paper, despite a deficit of Rs. 50,000 a month is able to live to-day. I strongly object to the press being used for an advertisement of this sort, because the paper is the custodian of public rights. Therefore, Government should put a stop to these crossword puzzle advertisements in the papers. Unfortunately, this resolution framed by the Government is very bald. After all, this is a subject on which we ourselves could legislate. By sending this sort of bald resolution, we are helping those who manage these crossword puzzles to gain their ends by bringing round the majority members of the Parliament. Most of the owners of these organizations are Northerners. It is very easy for them to bring the Members of Parliament round to their views and they will not hesitate to make use of this bald and purposeless resolution to gain their ends. That is why I say Government should, while sending this resolution to the Central Government, also send a covering letter wherein they could communicate to the Government of India the views expressed in this House by all hon. Members. Otherwise, the Northerners, in spite of our opposition will gain their ends."

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—"On a point of order, Sir, I want to know whether as a Congressman the hon. Member is entitled to distinguish between Indians as Northerners and Southerners."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"This is not a point of order."

* SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR :—"There fore, Sir, I request that along with this resolution, this Government should send to the Government of India the unanimous view of all hon. Members expressed so forcefully on the floor of the House regarding the subject of banning crossword puzzles. I now resume my seat, Sir."

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was about to express my thanks for the unanimous support that was accorded to this resolution, when Dr. Sreenivasan expressed a different view regarding the ban on these crossword puzzles. I am not surprised at it. But I may tell him that it is not our idea, while sponsoring this resolution, to make everybody in India a puritan. It is the duty of Government and it is the duty of the legislature to prevent innocent people being exploited by these crossword puzzles. There have been reports of so many

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam] [6th August 1955]

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abuses being practised in these crossword-puzzle competitions. So many students fall a prey to this evil. We thought it our duty to protect these portfolk and students who fell a prey to this evil. That is why we have come forward with this resolution. It has been pointed out by Mr. Daivasikamani Achariar that this is a bald measure. I might tell him that this resolution merely enables the application of the law that would be enacted by Parliament regarding this subject to this State. My esteemed colleague the Hon. Minister for Finance and Education who had discussed this question with the Union Home Minister had explained what is being agreed upon. The Government of India propose to have only a restricted ban. But we have been endeavouring to put the minimum as low as possible. This matter may be further discussed with the Government. The Bill, as I see, is quite ready and when it is introduced in Parliament Members of Parliament will also examine the provisions and it may be generally hoped that the Members would make the restriction as severe as possible. Therefore, Sir, this House may unhesitatingly accept this resolution, so that we may have the benefit of the law when the Parliament enacts such a law."

SRI MAHOMED USMAN :—" May I know, Sir, when the Bill is likely to be introduced in Parliament and passed? "

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I see the Bill is quite ready. I do not know about the pressure of the legislative business in Parliament. If not in the present Session, I have no doubt that it will be definitely passed in the next Session."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" Will the State Government be consulted as to the provisions of this Bill before it is finalized by the Central Legislature? "

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I have got a copy of the Bill. The Union Government have already forwarded a copy of the Bill and the State is being definitely consulted on the matter."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The question is—

' This Council do resolve that it is desirable that control and regulation of prize puzzle competitions and all other matters consequential and incidental thereto in so far as these matters are matters with respect to which Parliament has no power to make laws for the States should be regulated by Parliament by law.' "

The motion was carried.

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V.—GOVERNMENT MOTION.

AMENDMENTS TO THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL RULES.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Mr. Chairman, I move for leave to amend the Madras Legislative Council Rules as under :

Add the following new Rule after Rule 178 :—

" 178-A. (1) The Committee shall have power to require the attendance of persons or the production of papers or records, if such a course is considered necessary for the discharge of its duties :

Provided that Government may decline to produce a document on the ground that its disclosure would not be in the public interest.

(2) A witness may be summoned by an order signed by the Secretary and shall produce such documents as are required for the use of the Committee.

(3) It shall be in the discretion of the Committee to treat any evidence tendered before it as secret or confidential."

" Sir, as hon. Members are aware, this Rule 178 relates to the constitution of the Committee on Government Assurances. It has been provided under the rules framed by the Lok Sabha that their Committee on Government Assurances would have all the powers of a Committee of the House to call for persons, papers and records. It was suggested that it will be better to amend the Madras Legislative Council Rules also specifically authorising the Committee of the Council to require the attendance of the Secretaries to the Government before it in case the Committee is empowered to examine them as in the case of Lok Sabha. So, this amendment is moved."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" I support this motion."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" May I make a suggestion for the consideration of the Government? Could it not be better to say that the Chairman of the Committee shall have power to require the attendance of persons, etc., instead of saying that the Committee shall have the power."

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Sir, this follows what has been provided for under the Lok Sabha Rules."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Under Rule 187 of the Madras Council Rules, I now read the draft amendments and ask whether

[Mr. Chairman] [6th August 1955]

the Hon. Minister has the leave of the Council. The amendments have been circulated to the hon. Members of this House and are also included in the Agenda. They read as follows:—

‘Add the following new Rule after Rule 178:—

“178-A. (1) The Committee shall have power to require the attendance of persons or the production of papers or records, if such a course is considered necessary for the discharge of its duties:

Provided that Government may decline to produce a document on the ground that its disclosure would not be in the public interest.

(2) A witness may be summoned by an order signed by the Secretary and shall produce such documents as are required for the use of the Committee.

(3) It shall be in the discretion of the Committee to treat any evidence tendered before it as secret or confidential.’ ”

“I wish to know whether the Hon. Minister has the leave of the Council.

“Since no hon. Member objects, I take it that the Hon. Minister has the leave of the House.

“Under Rule 188 of the Madras Council Rules, the draft amendments have now to be referred to a Select Committee. Six Members of the Select Committee have to be elected by the Council by means of the single transferable vote in accordance with the regulations framed in this behalf, the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, the Hon. the Mover of the motion being ex-officio Members of the Committee. One of the Members of the current Panel of Vice-Chairmen is to be nominated by me as a Member of the Committee. I fix 3 p.m. on Monday, the 8th August 1955, as the hour and day within which nominations may be handed over to the Secretary.

“If the number of candidates nominated exceeds the number of vacancies to be filled in, namely, six, then there will be an election between 12 noon and 2 p.m. on Tuesday, the 9th August 1955.

“I now adjourn the House till 3 p.m. on Monday, the 8th August 1955.”

The House then adjourned.

6th August 1955]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 329 asked by Sri E. H. Parameswaran at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 6th August 1955, page 227 supra].

Statement showing the amount of grant given by Government to the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet, during the years 1949-50 to 1953-54.

(1)	Teaching. (2)			Equipment. (3)			Building. (4)			Total. (5)		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1949-50 ..	9,961	0	0	2,945	0	0	..			12,906	0	0
1950-51 ..	15,215	0	0	5,453	0	0	8,750	0	0	29,418	0	0
	[812 10 0 *									812 10 0 *		
1951-52 ..	13,508	0	0	12,806	0	0	33,000	0	0	59,314	0	0
	1,630 0 0 *									1,630 0 0 *		
1952-53 ..	3,292	0	0	6,178	0	0	3,738	0	0	13,208	0	0
1953-54 ..	4,057	0	0	2,500	0	0	3,465	0	0	10,022	0	0

* Represents the salary paid to Sri D. V. Trivedi, Instructor in Indian System of Physical Exercises, whose salary and allowances are met in full by Government.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 330 asked by Dr. A Sreenivasan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 6th August 1955, page 229 supra.]

Statement of cases pending on the file of High Court in its Appellate Jurisdiction (Madras) as on 1st March 1955.

Year.	Appeals.	O.S.As.	C.C.C.As.	L.P.As.	S.As.	C.M.As.	C.M.S.As.	C.R.Ps.	W.As.	W.Ps.	T.R.Cs.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1945	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
1946	..	..	1	..	5	2	1	..	..	..	..
1947	..	..	2	..	3	4	5	..	..	..	..
1948	..	..	11	..	10	2	1	1	..	..	..
1949	..	..	17	..	18	3	1	..	..	..	..
1950	..	..	144	..	88	9	5	7	..	2	..
1951	..	..	319	2	697	26	16	17	..	12	..
1952	..	..	490	55	1,016	189	83	93	..	80	..
1953	..	..	676	79	874	291	92	504	8	79	19
1954	..	..	504	112	929	325	81	753	58	345	98
1955	..	..	116	30	207	58	35	192	15	150	5
Total cases pending on 1st March 1955.	2,280	278	377	211	3,848	909	321	1,572	81	668	123

(1) Appeal=First Appeal.

(2) O.S.A.=Appeal against Judgment or Order on the Original Side.

(3) C.C.C.A.=Appeal against decision of City Civil Court, Madras.

(4) L.P.A.=Appeal under clause 15 of the Letters Patent.

(5) S.A.=Second Appeal.

(6) C.M.A.=Miscellaneous Appeal under section 43, Civil Procedure Code, etc., against order of Subordinate Courts.

(7) C.M.A.=Miscellaneous Second Appeal against Appellate Order of Subordinate Courts.

(8) C.R.P.=Civil Revision Petition.

(9) Writ Appeal=Appeal under Clause 15 of the Letter Patent against decision of Single Judge under Article 226 of the Constitution.

(10) Writ Petition=Petition under Article 226 of the Constitution.

(11) T.R.C.=Revision against decision of the Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal.

Statement of criminal cases (year-war) pending as on 1st March 1955.

	Referred trials.	Criminal appeals.	Criminal revisions.	Criminal Miscellaneous petitions.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Number of cases of the year 1953 or prior thereto pending disposal.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
1954	Nil.	98	87	12
1955	16	106	88	28
Total cases pending	16	204	175	40

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List of cases on the Original Side pending on 1st March 1955 according to yearwar.

Year.	Suits.	Original petitions.	O.M.S. (Matrimonial Suits.)	T.O.S. (Testamentary Suits.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1939	..	2	..	..
1944	..	1	..	..
1945	..	..	..	..
1946	..	3	..	..
1947	..	8	..	..
1948	..	15	..	..
1949	..	26	2	..
1950	..	51	..	..
1951	..	94	..	1
1952	..	176	..	..
1953	..	236	7	1
1954	..	311	58	7
1955	..	58	65	1
Total	981	138	9	12

Criminal cases pending on 1st March 1955 according to yearwar (Sessions Department).

1954 Two cases.
(One under section 471 and under section 467, I.P.C.)

Accused was convicted in another case at the Fourth Criminal Sessions of 1954. This case stands adjourned to the Second Criminal Sessions of 1955 and is posted for trial on 26th April 1955.

(One under section 302, I.P.C.).

Accused was retired at First Criminal Sessions of 1955 and was acquitted on 11th March 1955.

1955 Five cases.
(Theft 1 and murder 4.)

Accused in two cases were directed to be retried at Second Criminal Sessions of 1955. The other case were disposed of in March 1955.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Monday the 8th August 1955.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Impounding of cattle straying in public thoroughfares.

* 331 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that two children of Sunkuvur street, Triplicane, one Krishnan, aged 3 years and one Kamala, aged 6 years were gored by a pair of stray cattle on or about April 13, 1955;

(b) whether any instructions have been given to the City Police department to go slow in rounding up and impounding cattle straying in public thoroughfares; and

(c) whether the Government now propose to issue any instructions to the Commissioner of Police, Madras, to round up and impound stray cattle more frequently and more effectively than at present?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister):—“(a) The children referred to were not gored by cattle. The fact is that some buffaloes proceeding towards sea-side dashed against them and they fell down sustaining abrasions on their faces.

“(b) No, Sir.

“(c) The Commissioner of Police has issued instructions to round up all stray cattle.”

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—“Sir, is it within the knowledge of the Government that the cattle owners of the City of Madras protested against the action of the police when they impounded the cattle?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“It may be, Sir, that certain cattle owners protested against certain action of the police.”

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—“Sir, is it not within the knowledge of every motorist that these straying animals act as unauthorized Brake Inspectors to the considerable deterioration of the cars when sudden brakes are applied?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“Yes, Sir, that may be so. In the same way, children too should not be permitted by their parents to play in the open streets.”

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" Sir, may I know whether the police authorities have issued any public notice as to the precautions to be taken by cattle owners and will the Government take the public and also the affected parties with them in such matters and try by propaganda and persuasion to get things done in order before launching any sudden drive of the kind contemplated in this question? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Sir, the Commissioner of Police has reported that the owners of cattle in Sunkuvar street and other streets of Triplicane have all been warned against letting loose their cattle."

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—" Sir, is not cattle trespass a growing nuisance in the City? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" It is no doubt a nuisance as there are other nuisances in the City."

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—" Sir, I say that it is a growing nuisance as it is difficult for cars to be driven in open streets."

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I do not think, Sir, it can be a growing nuisance. I do not see any growth of population of the cattle."

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—" Sir, does not the Hon. Minister think that children playing in the open streets are equivalent to straying cattle? " (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Sir, there is no question of comparing one with the other. I want the parents also to see that their children are not let loose in the streets and get themselves exposed to accidents."

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—" Sir, have the Government any serious objection for banning cattle from the City of Madras? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Certainly, the Government cannot do that now."

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—" Sir, is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that there are thousands of families in Madras who have no houses to live in and naturally their children are always on the roadside? " (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" If the parents have no houses to live in and live in the open streets, let them have the children also along with them. They should not let loose their children in the streets."

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Government Order regarding pay of untrained graduates in secondary schools.

* 332 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state with reference to the answer to supplementary question to Legislative Council starred Question No. 137 answered on 13th August 1954 the date of the Government Order allowing a salary of Rs. 65 per mensem for graduates with oriental language as the special subject appointed as Pandits in local board secondary schools?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The salary of Rs. 65 is allowed from 1st July 1954."

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—" Sir, may I know whether this salary will be made applicable to Tamil graduates who served in the district board schools prior to 1st July 1954, that is, in the school year 1953-54? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, the question came up with reference to the employment of an Honours graduate in Tamil in the District Board School, Chingleput, and we have passed orders stating that these persons should be taken as untrained graduates in secondary schools. We have passed orders that they should be paid a salary of Rs. 65 from 1st July 1954 and the relevant Government Order is No. 954, Education, dated 8th July 1954."

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—" Sir, as there is a case of a Tamil graduate who served under the Tirunelveli District Board in 1953-54 and left for training later, will the Government see that the action of the district board in paying the Tamil graduate only Rs. 45 instead of Rs. 65 being the salary for a raw graduate is wrong and that he be paid Rs. 65?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, we do not want to give retrospective effect to the order."

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that the district board has gone wrong by paying a graduate Rs. 45 for the sake of having taken Tamil instead of English? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" That is why I said that it has been rectified. They are treated as untrained graduates now."

Revision of scales of pay of non-gazetted Government servants.

* 333 Q.—SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to revise the scales of pay of all non-gazetted Government servants in the Madras State?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" No. There is at present no such proposal under consideration."

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SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI :—“கெஜட் பதிவில்லாத சர்க்கார் ஊழியர்களின் சம்பள விதிதத்தை உயர்த்துவதற்கு அடுத்த ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் ஏதாவது வகை செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“கூடிய சிக்கிரத்தில் அடுத்த ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தைப் பற்றி இங்கு விவாதம் நடக்கும். அங்கத் தினர்கள் அப்பொழுது முழு விவரமும் தெரிந்துகொள்ளலாம்.”

Inclusion of Courtallam in the list of tourist centres.

* 334 Q.—**SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI**: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state with reference to the answer to supplementary question to Question No. 155 answered on 21st February 1955—

(a) whether Courtallam has been recommended for inclusion in the list of tourist centres to be developed with the aid of the Government of India; and

(b) if not, why not?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) Yes, Sir.

“(b) Does not arise.”

Settlement of rights over Palar waters between Madras and Mysore States.

* 335 Q.—**SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM**: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state with reference to the answers to the Legislative Council Starred Questions Nos. 274 and 275 answered on 5th April 1955—

(a) whether the Union Government have been addressed in regard to the settlement of the rights over Palar waters between Madras and Mysore States; and if so, when and whether any reply has been received; and

(b) what further steps have been taken for the settlement of this question?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“(a) The Government of India were addressed on 23rd March 1955 to constitute a Council under Article 263 of the Constitution of India to make enquiries on the question of utilization of the Palar waters and suggest suitable remedies. The Government of India have suggested that the Chief Engineers of the two States may meet and discuss the matter and that the Government of India would depute one of their technical officers to be present at the discussion, if it would be of help.

“(b) This Government have accepted the suggestion of the Government of India and informed them accordingly. The Government of Mysore have also been addressed for fixing a venue and date for the meeting of the Chief Engineers and their reply is awaited.”

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“Sir, may I know whether the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, has been instructed to take up the matter and to arrange for meeting the Chief Engineer of the Mysore State; and if so, when the investigation of experts would take place?”

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“Yes, Sir. We have addressed the Mysore Government and the latest information is that the Government of Mysore have since replied to us on 3rd August 1955 that the Chief Engineer had been instructed to address the Chief Engineer of this State in the matter for fixing a suitable date and time.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“May I know, Sir, whether non-officials would be associated with this enquiry regarding Palar waters?”

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“I do not think, Sir, it is possible, because there was a suggestion that some of the M.L.As. of this State and the Hon. the Revenue Minister should meet the corresponding Minister and some of the M.L.As. of the other State, but the Chief Minister of Mysore was not agreeable to this. Ministerial talks may take place after the technical men have given their opinion.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“Will the Hon. Minister kindly arrange for personal top-level discussion and settlement of this question at ministerial level?”

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“Yes, Sir. That will follow after the technical men, our Engineers, have met and submitted a report to us.”

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

II.—MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“I have to announce to the House that I have received the following message, dated the 6th August 1955, p.m. from the Governor of Madras :—

‘I have received with great satisfaction your resolution of thanks for the Address with which I opened the present Session of the Legislature.’”

III.—MESSAGE FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“I have to announce to the House that I have received the following messages, dated the 8th August 1955 from the Hon. the Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly :—

‘(1) In accordance with rule 114 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras City Police and Gaming

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(Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 13 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly on the 8th August 1955 and signed by me for the concurrence of the Council; and

(2) In accordance with Rule 114 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Police (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 14 of 1955) as passed by the Assembly on the 8th August 1955 and signed by me for the concurrence of the Council.' "

IV.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE MADRAS CULTIVATING TENANTS PROTECTION BILL, 1955
(L.A. BILL NO. 11 OF 1955).

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

' That this House concurs with the Assembly in setting up a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses consisting of 30 Members (20 Members of the Assembly and 10 Members of the Council) to consider the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 11 of 1955), and that the following Members of this House be selected to serve on such a Joint Select Committee :—

The Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam.

Sri K. Bhashyam.

Sri A. M. Allapichai.

Sri T. Purushotham.

Sri T. G. Krishnamoorthi.

Sri N. Nallasenapathi Sarkarai Manradiator.

Dr. V. K. John.

Sri Mohamed Raza Khan.

Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar.

Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar.' "

MR. CHAIRMAN :—Motion moved—

' That this House concurs with the Assembly in setting up a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses consisting of 30 Members (20 Members of the Assembly and 10 Members of the Council) to consider the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 11 of 1955), and that the following Members of this House be selected to serve on such a Joint Select Committee :—

The Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam.

Sri K. Bhashyam.

Sri A. M. Allapichai.

Sri T. Purushotham.

Sri T. G. Krishnamoorthi.

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Sri N. Nallasenapathi Sarkarai Manradiator.

Dr. V. K. John.

Sri Mohamed Raza Khan.

Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar.

Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar.' "

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—" Sir, this Bill is for a period of one year. It is in the nature of a verdict that this Government are satisfied that the responsibility for the unjust eviction is that of the landlords. The Government must place before the Council and the Assembly sufficient facts to show that there have been unjust evictions. Hon. Members are aware of the fact that we waited in deputation on the Revenue Minister. Some Members from the Tiruchirappalli district made a representation that the authorities there listened to only representations made on behalf of the tenants, and that they did not pay due regard to the representations made by the mirasdars. They even wanted that, without the help of the authorities, they should be allowed to settle these matters with the tenants. That is what I found from the newspaper reports. I am glad to say that the Revenue Minister said that he would make enquiries. I think it is better to proceed not on the footing that all evictions are unjust, but to apportion the blame among the parties. If evictions have not been unjust, and if they are due to reasons like wilful trespass on the land, carrying away of the crops, etc., these also should be taken into consideration. Such things very often happen. Will it be in the best interests of agriculture to restore these very tenants who have been giving trouble? It is part of a technique now to carry on tenant agitation and create trouble so that the Government of the day may be urged to bring forward a Tenancy Bill. In the Tenancy Bill (fortunately there is no such provision in this Bill), they (the tenants) ask for more rights, a greater share of the produce, and so on. But there is nothing of the kind in this Bill. Still we find that there are some who are always thinking in favour of the tenants and who have got certain set ideologies. They put forward the view that the share of the tenant should be increased, that the rent court should be enabled to see that they get higher rents, that because prices have gone up, they should also get a higher rate of the produce, etc.

" It is well to remember that tenants are also sometimes land owners in some of these districts. I think the Leader of the House referred to this fact. There are tenants who are owners of lands in some portion and tenants in other portions. All these tenants are not merely cultivating tenants. These factors have to be taken into consideration. It is better that an enquiry is made to find out whether there has been any unjust eviction. Only after that enquiry it must be determined whether this provision should be applied to all districts. In the Tanjore Tenants and Pannayals Protection Act, there is a provision that the Government may extend the provisions of that Act to other places. Here also there

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is a similar provision. We must take into consideration the fact that in some portions in Tanjore district itself that Act does not apply. Similarly a provision should be made here that this Act will not apply to all places but should apply to portions in which the Government feel satisfied that this Act should be applied. Afterwards, the Government can extend the Act to all places if they like. Only to places where the Government are satisfied that there had been unjust evictions, this Act should be applied. It should proceed on the footing that only in some places there have been unjust evictions. It is mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, 'It has been brought to the notice of Government that in anticipation of land reforms legislation, owners of lands are evicting cultivating tenants . . .'. There are cases in which the tenants have been creating trouble in anticipation of land reforms legislation. These two things must be therefore considered. My submission is that there should be a just legislation. I am saying that the Government should not take sides. Let them make an impartial enquiry, and then apply the provisions of this Bill properly. It is with that view alone that this Bill should be passed, because this measure is only for one year. When we are restoring the tenant to his original position, we must see how far he has been justified in trespassing upon the property and carrying away the crop, etc. Our target in the Second Five-Year Plan, so far as our proposals are concerned, is 6 lakhs tons of more food-grains. Let us not do anything to reduce that target. To see that the target is not reduced, we must see that there is peace in the agricultural sector so that both the land owner and the tenant get on amicably. After all it must be remembered that in the ryotwari area, the ryot also is a cultivating man. There are small owners of land and they are as much cultivating people with their own labour or hired labour as the cultivating tenants contemplated by the Bill. That is my point. If merely the word tenant is mentioned, immediately he becomes the favoured boy of the Government. I cannot understand this. There are persons who pay a revenue of only Rs. 10 and still they are owners of land and also cultivating tenants, cultivating their lands with hired labour or casual labour. In our State conditions are peculiar. The tenancy legislation that applies to landlord and tenant in other States should not be applied entirely to our State. The ryotwari system in our State has worked democratically than in any other portion of our Indian Union. Therefore it is that there are small landlords cultivating 3 acres, 4 acres and 5 acres. I am glad that at this time, when we are raising this question, our very distinguished and hon. Colleague, Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar is here. He knows fully that what I am saying is not entirely untrue or exaggerated. The word 'ryot' is not at all used here though under the ryotwari system of land tenure which is obtaining in our country all are called ryots but we use the words 'landholder' and 'landowner' so that they may smack of rack-renters and erstwhile zamindars who have been liquidated. The common law of our country describes them only as ryots. Some people have left off

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their lands and some others have slowly acquired them and become big. Otherwise, they would still remain small landowners. If we take the old system of distribution of land which took place some hundred years ago, you will find that all of them were very small landowners and they became bigger owners only gradually. If the Government want land legislation here which is going to help the tenants in this particular manner they should also see that the present land revenue system is changed. The existing land revenue system was based on the principle that the man who paid the revenue was the ryot. Now we must take the entire holding into consideration and let us not merely talk about eviction here or eviction there or by whom or for what reasons. Our ryotwari system is something peculiar to this part of the country, and let us not introduce here something which is practised in other parts of the world. I am not going to speak on the various provisions of the Bill because it is being referred to a Select Committee. I am only speaking of the general approach that should be made to a matter like this."

* DR. V. K. JOHN:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have a very strong feeling that this Bill is introduced for the purpose of shelving the solution of the land problem for one year and thereafter for several years, because the Government can introduce another Bill next year to extend the life of this measure by one or two years, as they have been doing in many matters. It is stated in the Objects of Reasons:

'It has been brought to the notice of Government that in anticipation of land reforms legislation, owners of lands are evicting cultivating tenants with a view to bringing the lands under their personal cultivation. Such large-scale eviction will, if allowed to continue, lead to agrarian trouble and disturbance and to breach of peace. The object of this Bill is to protect the tenants from unjust eviction for a period of one year.'

The Hon. the Minister who moved this Bill could not take this House into confidence and say how many cases there have been during the one year this question of land reform has been under discussion. Sir, you know that the tenant cannot be evicted by force. The law of this country does not allow it. The owner must go to a court of law and file a suit. How many suits have been filed during the last one year? We are kept in the dark on this question. A general statement is made that large-scale evictions take place. If the object of this Government is to ensure security of tenure and to prevent eviction of tenants, they could very easily extend the provisions of the Tanjore Tenants and Panniyals Protection Act, 1952, to other areas. The Minister does not tell us why he is not having recourse to this Act. Of course Malabar and South Kanara are already treated separately. We are not now told why this Tanjore Act cannot be extended to other areas if there is large-scale eviction there. Therefore I say this Bill is brought in only to put off the question of land reform which is giving this Government great headache. This Government is pulled on one side by the landowners and rich men and on the other by the poor people and the tenants. They do not know what they could do

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and what they should do. I ask the Government to follow certain principles followed in other parts of the world in matters of land reform. The first principle is that there should be no exploitation or expropriation. If you take away the land from the landowner, give him the market value of the land. If necessary, give him a bond which can bear interests. Let the value be paid in instalments and let the bond be even saleable in the market at any time. That is what Germany did. The owner of the soil pays the market value of the land given to him in instalments. The erstwhile landholder gets a bond secured against the land which is guaranteed by a co-operative society or a local body or by the Government. The landowner does not lose anything. He gets the market price and also a fair return of interest out of the bond. Perhaps he may get a premium also if he sells it. So the first principle is nobody should be expropriated. Nobody should be exploited either. The tenants should not be asked to give a capitalised value of the land beyond capitalising the fair rent. You should not capitalise rack rent. If you do, then you will only be exploiting the tenants. The accepted object of any land reform is to get the largest output from the land and to that there must be as wide a distribution of land as feasible economically. It is not by fixing ceiling that you can achieve this object. Any landless person must be given land if he wants to cultivate it and if he is prepared to pay the market value thereof, even in instalments.

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" Sir, we must always remember that agriculture is a human problem and it has been accepted in all civilized countries of the world that the continued prevention of the relationship between the landlord and the tenant is an economic waste. What we should do is to make the cultivating ryot who takes up the land pay the market value for it in instalments over a long period of years, if need be, and pay the value of the land to the person from whom the land is taken away by means of a bond guaranteed by the Government. There is an Act in England called the Small Holdings Act, 1926, under which any person can ask a local body for a few acres of land and it is the duty of that body to acquire and give to that person the land provided he pays sixty years' fair rent. That means the rent as well as the amount that is reserved for the value of the land will be collected from the tenant. In 60 years, the whole amount is paid or much earlier if the tenant so likes. Therefore the principle to be borne in mind in any land reform is that you should not perpetuate the relationship between the landlord and tenant. It is an economic waste to do so. The right thing to do would be to allow the tenant to pay the market value of the land in instalments so that by paying the whole market value of the land, he would become the owner of the land. I do not think of any country in the world wherein the tenant is allowed to expropriate the landlord. The land problem has been solved in Western countries by making the tenant pay the market value of the land in 30 or 40 years time and become the owner of the land after he has paid the full market value. Then only there

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will be the incentive for the tenant to cultivate the land in the best manner possible and thus pay the market value of the land much earlier, so that he could become the owner of the land much earlier. After the land reforms in Germany in the last century where the tenant was made as the owner of the land after he had paid in instalments the market value of the land, production not only doubled but trebled. Forty-eight and a half years was the time given within which the tenants were asked to pay the market value of the land. But 99 per cent of the tenants paid the amount in 10 years' time because agriculture is a human profession. When the hope of their becoming the owners of the land is there for the tenants, naturally they put all their endeavour in increasing production and thereby pay the market value of the land much earlier. Such an incentive should be given to the tenants. But what do we find here? Nothing of that sort. You want to perpetuate the relationship between the landlord and tenant. Why should not you be bold enough to bring in a legislation wherein you will not perpetuate the relationship between the landlord and tenant, wherein you will not exploit the landlords and wherein you will say in clear terms that the tenant shall become the owner of the land after he has paid the market value of the land within a stipulated number of years. That ought to be the correct approach. Give the necessary assistance to the tenant for cultivation through co-operative agencies and make bold to say that the tenant shall become the owner of the land after he has paid the market value of the land, within such and such a number of years, by instalments. Then only there will be the incentive for the cultivating tenants to produce more. But you never look at this problem fully. You never apply the fundamental principle of land reform and now you have brought forward this measure for one year. This legislation has been brought forward for only one year because the next general elections is approaching and for one year the Government could remain acquiesced. They could say that they have stopped eviction of tenants for one year. Is the problem of land reform concerned only with the tenants? Does it not concern the landless? In fact it is a bigger problem. Eviction of cultivating tenants alone will not solve the problem. That is why it is a rule, in my opinion, to put off this problem which agitates the public mind. That only shows that the Government want to pull on till the next election, without bringing forward any comprehensive legislation for solving the land problem. That is a very wrong thing, wrong in principle to put off this question, especially when we have the Tanjore Tenants and Pannayal Protection Act. Government could have extended that Act to other parts of the State, barring Malabar and South Kanara which have a different kind of land tenure system and for which we have already passed separate legislation. I do not know why the period of one year has been fixed? After all evictions could not take place in one year. Cases do not get finished in the Courts within one year. If the eviction of cultivating tenants is the only thing that is agitating the Government, then this legislation for the stopping of

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eviction of tenants for one year is not necessary. Within one year, evictions could not take place. The courts do not finish the cases within one year. They will drag on for some more time. Therefore Government could have as well brought forward a comprehensive legislation for a solution of our land problems, if they really wanted to do so. But they do not want to bring in comprehensive legislation. They want to put it off. To acquiesce the tenants, they have brought forward this measure for one year. I say here and now, that again next year, the Government would come forward for extending the present Act. I will read the words that I have spoken now, when next year the Government would come forward for extending this Act for one more year. I am sure they would do so because they simply want to put off the question of land reform. For three years Government have been saying that they would bring forward comprehensive land reform legislation. Even when the Malabar Tenancy Act was passed, I said that that was not a correct solution of the problem but that the Government should bring in legislation by which the cultivating tenant would become the owner of the land. But they said at that time, they would bring forward shortly comprehensive land reforms. Years and years have gone since then but no comprehensive land reforms have been ushered in. I am not able to understand the reason for Government bringing in this measure, when they could have extended the provisions of the Tanjore Tenants and Pannayal Protection Act to other parts of the State. That would have been very easy. But the real point is, Government do not want to bring in comprehensive land reforms. They have now brought this Bill for one year. Again it will be extended for another year or for two years. They will go on extending till people would have forgotten the matter but if unfortunately some people do not forget it and still agitate for it, I am sure some brain wave of Government would devise some measure to shelve that problem. Have not other States solved this land problem? Bombay has solved it. Why should this State lag behind? Can't they find a rational and scientific solution for solving this question of land reform? It is now said that certain constitutional difficulties stand in the way of Government bringing in legislation putting a ceiling on land holdings and so on. I ask, are you going to wait for the Constitution to be amended according to your liking. Are you going to wait till then for bringing in comprehensive land reforms? Has not Bombay solved the problem without waiting for the Constitution to be amended? You want to expropriate the landlord. You are afraid of the landlords. Why are you afraid of the landlords? If the Government really want to solve the problem, they must distribute the lands to the landless and provide them with the means of cultivation by means of co-operative agencies. Why should Government try to put a ceiling on holdings? If there is a landlord possessing 100 acres, why should they think of depriving him of the land. Unless he has the means, one cannot cultivate the land. Have you got enough means to give the required help to the tenants towards cultivation expenses through co-operative

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agencies? Have you got the required number of co-operative agencies to advance that necessary help?

"Therefore the Government should recognize the fundamental principle that in any question of land reform, they must proceed on the basis that the tenant shall become the owner of the land after he has paid the market value of the land, within a stipulated period of years, by means of instalments. But the Government do not want to proceed on that basis. They want to expropriate the owners. They have been supported in this inside the Assembly, Council and outside by landed proprietors, whom the Government do not want to frighten. They want to shelve the problem. I protest very strongly against this sort of Government trying to shelve the most important question of land reforms."

SRI O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIAR :—"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, நம் மாகாணத்தின் நிலவரி சரித்திரத்தைப் பார்த்தால் மற்ற மாகாணங்களுக்கும் நம் மாகாணத்திற்கும் உள்ள வித்தியாசம் காணப்படும். ஏனென்றால், மற்ற மாகாணங்களிலே பெரிய பெரிய நிலச்சுவாந்தார்கள் இருந்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், நமது மாகாணத்தில் அம்மாதிரி நிலச்சுவாந்தார்கள் இல்லை. இங்கு மங்கும் சிலர் இருந்தார்கள். அவர்களுடைய நிலங்களையும் நாம் முன்னமேயே ஜமீன் ஒழிப்புச் சட்டத்தின் மூலமாக எடுத்துக்கொண்டோம். இப்பொழுது இருப்பதைப் பார்த்தால் அநேகமாக எவ்வளவு விவசாயிகள் பட்டாதார்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களிடத்திலே எந்தெந்த முறையில் எவ்வளவு நிலங்கள் இருக்கின்றன, நஞ்சை நிலங்கள் எவ்வளவு, புஞ்சை நிலங்கள் எவ்வளவு, அதில் எவ்வளவு வருவாய் வரும், குடும்பத்தை நடத்துவதற்கு குறைந்த பட்சம் எவ்வளவு வேண்டும், அதற்குத் தகுந்த முறையில் தகுந்த சட்டத்தை நாம் செய்ய வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இல்லாவிட்டால், ரொம்ப ஏழைகளாக இருக்கும் விவசாயிகளை நாம் வாழ்க்கை நிலையில் உயர்த்தவேண்டும் என்று பிரயத்தனம் செய்து கொண்டிருக்கும்போது, அவர்களுடைய ஏழ்மையை இன்னும் அதிகப்படுத்துவதாகத் தான் இருக்கும். ஏழை விவசாயிகளுடைய வாழ்க்கையை உயர்த்த வேண்டுமென்ற நல்ல எண்ணத்துடன் நாம் காரியங்களைச் செய்ய ஆரம்பித்தாலுங்கூட, நாம் செய்யும் காரியங்களின் மூலமாக பலன் நேர் மாறாக நடந்துகொண்டு வருகிறது என்பதை நாம் கவனித்தால் தெரியும்.

"கடன் நிவாரணச் சட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றினோம். அந்தச் சட்டத்தின் மூலமாக நாட்டிலே என்னவாயிற்று? விவசாயிகளுக்கு லேவாதேவி கிடைப்பதில்லை என்ற நிலைக்கு வந்துவிட்டது. விவசாயி ஒரு நிலத்தைப் பயிரிடவேண்டுமென்றால் அதற்கு விதை வேண்டும், உரம் வேண்டும், விவசாயச் செலவுகளுக்கு வேண்டிய பணம் வேண்டும். அரசாங்கத்தின் மூலமாக, கூட்டுறவு இலாகாவின் மூலமாக எவ்வளவு அவர்களுக்குப் பணம் வசதி செய்து கொடுத்திருக்கிறோம் என்று பார்த்தால் நமது ராஜ்யத்திலேயே ஐந்து கோடி ரூபாய் தான் கூட்டுறவு இலாகாவில் மூலமாக நாம் கொடுத்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறோம். ஆனால், குறிப்பாக இந்த ராஜ்யத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் 300 கோடி ரூபாய் வருஷா வருஷம் சாகுபடி செலவுகளுக்கு மாத்திரம் வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அதில் எவ்வளவு பேர் பிறரை எதிர்பார்க்காமல் விவசாயத்தைச் செய்வதற்குத் தகுந்த முறையில் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று பார்த்தால் 100-க்கு 90 பேர்கள்கூட அந்த நிலையில் இல்லை. ஆகையால், அதற்குத் தகுந்த வசதியும் செய்ய வேண்டும். அந்த வசதியைச் செய்து கொடுத்து, மற்ற துறைகளிலும் முன்னேற்றம் அடைவதற்கும் பொருளாதார நிலையிலே முன்னேற்றம் அடைய முடியும் என்பதற்கும் நாம் எல்லோரும் யோசித்து, தகுந்த முறையிலே சட்டங்கள் செய்ய வேண்டும். விவசாயிகள் இப்பொழுது இருக்கிற நிலையில் இன்னும் கொஞ்சம் சௌகரியம் கொடுப்பதற்கு நாம்

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பிரயத்தனம் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்ற எண்ணத்தில் செய்தாலும், நேர் மாறான பலனைத்தான் அடைய முடியும் என்பதை என்னுடைய அனுபவத்திலிருந்து தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" I suggest that co-operative societies may be developed."

SRI O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIAR :—" எந்த முறையில் நீங்கள் செய்தாலும் சரி அதைப் பற்றி நான் ஒன்றும் சொல்லவில்லை. பெரும்பான்மையான ஜனங்களுக்கு எந்தெந்த துறையிலே நாம் அரசாங்கமோ சமூகமோ மத்திய சர்க்காரோ சேர்ந்து முதலிலே யோசித்து கொள்ளவேண்டும். அப்படி இல்லாமல் நாம் ஏதோ செய்ய வேண்டும் என்ற எண்ணத்துடன் செய்தால் நாம் அவ்வாறு செய்யத் தவறிப்போய்விடுகிறோம் என்பதைச் சுட்டிக் காட்டாமல் இருக்க முடியவில்லை.

" கடன் நிவாரணச் சட்டம் வந்த பிறகு என்ன நடக்கிறதென்று பார்க்கும்போது 100 ரூபாய் கடன் வாங்க வேண்டுமென்றால் ரூ. 200-க்கு பத்திரம் எழுதிக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். விவசாயிகளுக்கு அரை வட்டிக்கு கடன் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று செய்தோம். ஆனால், இப்பொழுது என்ன நடக்கிறது? 3½ சத வட்டியை முன்னாடியே எடுத்துக்கொண்டுவிடுகிறார்கள். அந்த வட்டிக்குக்கூட பணம் கிடைப்பதில்லை. இம்மாதிரியான நிலையிலே விவசாயிகளுக்குப் பண வசதி செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டியது அவசியம்.

" விவசாயம் செய்வதற்குத் தகுதியான **Economic units** வேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால் பயிரிடமுடியாது. அதற்குத் தகுந்த முறையிலே அரசாங்கம் செய்யப் பிரயத்தனம் செய்கிறது. ஆனால், இந்த நாட்டில் எவ்வளவு அதிக நிலம் இருக்கிறது, பிரித்துக் கொடுக்கும்போது எவ்வளவு பேருக்குக் கொடுக்க முடியும், எவ்வளவு நிலப் பரப்பு அவர்களுக்கு வந்து சேர்ந்து அவர்களுடைய பொருளாதார நிலை முன்னேற்றம் அடைய முடியும் என்று பார்க்கும் போது அது ரொம்ப சந்தேகமாகத் தான் இருக்கிறது.

" பத்து ரூபாய்க்கு உட்பட்டு நிலவரி செலுத்தும் பட்டாதார்கள் இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் 50 சத வீதத்திற்கு மேல் இருக்கிறார்கள். பத்து ரூபாய் நில வரி செலுத்துபவர் என்றால் நஞ்சையாயிருந்தால் அரை ஏக்கரும், புஞ்சையாயிருந்தால் 4 அல்லது 5 ஏக்கரும் இருக்கும். அதற்கு மேல் இருக்காது. இதிலிருந்து அவனுடைய குடும்பத்தை நடத்த முடியாது. ஆனால், பதில் சொல்லலாம்: ' நிலம் இல்லாதவர்கள் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறார்களே, கொஞ்சமாவது நிலம் சொந்தமாகக் கொடுத்தால் தானே பரவாயில்லை ' என்று சொல்லலாம். கொஞ்சமாவது கொடுத்தால் முன்னேற்றம் அடைய முடியுமா? அதற்கு என்ன செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று பார்க்க வேண்டும். நிலத்தில் உழைத்து ஜீவனம் நடத்த விரும்பும் குடியானவர்களின் பொருளாதார நிலையை முன்னேற்றுவதற்கு நாம் நிலத்தை மாத்திரம் பங்கிட்டுக் கொடுத்து, அதிலிருந்து முன்னேற்றம் அடைய முடியுமா என்று யோசித்தால் இந்த ராஜ்யத்திலே முடியாது. புள்ளி விவரங்களைப் பார்த்தால் தெரியும். மத்திய சர்க்கார் புள்ளி விவரத்தைச் சேகரித்தார்கள். நமது ராஜ்ய அரசாங்கமும் சேகரித்தார்கள். இந்த நிலையிலே இருக்கும்போது அவர்களுக்கு வேறு துறையிலேயும் பணம் சம்பாதித்து அவர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கையை நடத்துவதற்கு வசதி செய்தாலொழிய நிலத்திலிருந்து மாத்திரம் செய்தால் பிரயோஜனம் இல்லை. நாம் பெரும்பான்மையான கிராம மக்களுக்கு எந்த விதத்திலேயும் பொருளாதார நிலையில் முன்னேற்றம் அடையச் செய்ய முடியாது. அதற்காக இந்த சட்டம் வேண்டாமென்று நான் சொல்லவில்லை. சட்டம் வேண்டும். இதனால் என்ன பலன் வரும் என்பதையும் நாம் யோசிக்க வேண்டும்.

" குத்தகைக்கோ வாரத்திற்கோ நிலத்தை எடுத்துப் பயிரிடுபவர்கள் 14 சத வீதம் இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் இருப்பார்கள். மற்றவர்களெல்லாம் சொந்தப் பண்ணையை வைத்துக்கொண்டு நடத்துகிறார்கள். பட்டாதார்கள்

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கணக்கை வைத்துக்கொண்டு பார்த்தால் தெரியும், 5, 6 வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்னால் சேகரித்த புள்ளி விவரங்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு நான் இதைச் சொல்லுகிறேன். நமது சர்க்கார் சேகரித்த சம்பந்திய புள்ளி விவரங்களைப் பார்த்தால் தெரியும். ஆந்திர ராஜ்யம் பிரிக்கப்படாதபோது சேகரித்த புள்ளிவிவரங்களைக் கொண்டு நான் சொல்கிறேன். ஆந்திர ராஜ்யம் பிரிக்கப்பட்ட பிறகு இன்னும் மோசமாக இருக்கும். ஆந்திர ராஜ்யத்தில் பெரிய நிலச்சுவாந்தார்கள் நம்மை விட அதிகம் என்பதையும் நாம் மறந்து விடக்கூடாது. ஜன சங்கியை ரீதியில் எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் ஒவ்வொரு விவசாயிக்கும் சராசரி எவ்வளவு ஏக்கர் இருக்கிறதென்று தெரியும். அதையும் நீங்கள் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். மாகாண சர்க்கார் மாத்திரம் இது விஷயத்தில் ஏதாவது செய்துவிட முடியும் என்று மத்திய சர்க்கார் நினைத்தால் அது பகல் கனவாகத்தான் போய் விடும். அவர்களும் ஏதாவது தகுந்த முறையில் பிரயத்தனம் செய்தாலொழிய ஏழ்மை, அறியாமை, திறமையின்மை இவைகளைத்தான் பங்கிட்டுக்கொள்ள முடியும். வேறு எதையும் பங்கிட்டுக்கொள்ள முடியாது. சட்டத்தை மாத்திரம் செய்துவிட்டு பேசாமல் இருந்தால் ஒன்றும் நடக்காது.

" இருக்கும் நிலம் எவ்வளவு, அதிலிருந்து எத்தனை விவசாயிகளுக்கு நிலத்தைப் பட்டா செய்து கொடுக்க முடியும், எத்தனை பேர் உண்மையிலேயே பொருளாதார நிலையில் முன்னேற்றம் அடைய முடியும், அதற்குத் தகுந்த நிலப் பரப்பு எவ்வளவு இருக்க வேண்டும், எவ்வளவு நிலப் பரப்பு இருந்தால் தன்னுடைய குடும்பத்தை ஒரு விவசாயி நடத்த முடியும், எந்த முறையில் அவர்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு பணம் அதிகமாக வருவாய் செய்ய முடியும் என்பதை யோசிக்க வேண்டும். அப்படியோசிக்காமல் நாம் கட்சி மனப்பான்மையிலேயே சட்டம் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று செய்து விட்டால் அது நான் சொன்ன விபரீத நிலைக்கு கொண்டு போய்விட்டிருக்கும்.

" உலகத்திலுள்ள எல்லா நாடுகளிலும் எப்படி நிலச் சீர்திருத்தம் செய்யப்பட்டது? அமெரிக்கா, இங்கிலாந்து, ஜெர்மனி போன்ற நாடுகளை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளால் அங்கெல்லாம் **Economic unit** என்ன என்பதை நிர்ணயித்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஒரு பண்ணையானது எவ்வளவு ஏக்கருக்குக் குறைந்து இருக்கக்கூடாதென்று சட்டம் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஒரு குடும்பத்தை நடத்துவதற்கு ஒருவன் நன்றாக வாழ்க்கை நடத்துவதற்கு தேவையைக்கொண்டு அவன் எப்படி வாழ்க்கை நடத்த முடியும் என்று நிர்ணயித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அமெரிக்காவில் 168 ஏக்கரும், இங்கிலாந்தில் 50 ஏக்கரும், ஜெர்மனியில் 50 ஏக்கரும் (**economic unit**) என்று நிர்ணயம் செய்து, அதற்குக் குறைந்த நிலப்பரப்பு இருந்தால் விவசாயம் செய்யமுடியாது என்று சட்டம் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த நிலையிலே இருக்கும்போது எவ்வளவு பேருக்கு 40, 50 ஏக்கராவது கொடுக்க முடியும் என்று பார்த்தால் ஒன்றும் இருக்காது. 1,000-ல் 2 பேர் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களையும் இந்த நிலமைக்குக் கொண்டுவருவதுதான் ஆகும். ஆகையால், இது விஷயத்தில் யோசனை செய்து நிர்ணயிக்க வேண்டும். அதற்காக அதிகமாக வைத்துக்கொண்டு இருப்பவர்களை அப்படியே விட்டுவிடவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லவில்லை. அவரவர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கை நிலை **standard of living** க்குத் தகுந்தபடி நிர்ணயம் செய்யவேண்டும். ரஷ்யாவில் கூட அவரவர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைத் தரத்திற்குத் தகுந்தாற்போல்தான் நிலவுடமைக்கு வரம்பு கட்டியிருக்கிறார்கள். கீழ்த்தர சிப்பந்திக்கும் மேலே இருக்கிறவருக்கும் ஒன்றுக்குப் பத்து மடங்கு வித்தியாசத்தைக்கூட அனுமதிக்கிறார்கள் ரஷ்யாவில். சீனாவிற்கும் ஜனநாயக அந்தஸ்து (**Democratic status**) ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அங்கும் இம்மாதிரித்தான் ஏதோ வித்தியாசம் இருந்து வருகிறது. ஆகவே, திடீரென்று ஒரே நாளில் நாம் எல்லோரும் சமமாகப் போய்விட முடியாது. நல்ல எண்ணந்தான். ஆனால், அதைத் செய்யமுடியுமா என்பதையும் யோசிக்க வேண்டும். ஆகவே யோசித்துச்

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செய்யவேண்டும். பல துறைகளிலே நீங்கள் யோசித்து செய்ய ஆரம்பித்தால் இப்பொழுது இருக்கிற பட்டாதார்களுக்கு இதன் மூலமாக நன்மை செய்ய முடியும் என்று யோசிக்கவேண்டும்.

“ உப தொழில்களிலும் விவசாயிகளை ஈடுபடுத்த வேண்டும். அந்தத் தொழில்களில் அவர்களுக்கு ஆர்வம் உண்டாகும்படியான முறையிலே, தகுந்த பாதுகாப்பு கொடுத்து, தகுந்த சூழ்நிலையை உண்டாக்கி, வசதி செய்து கொடுத்தால் விவசாயிகளுடைய பொருளாதார நிலையை உயர்த்தி நன்றாக வாழ்க்கை நடத்த முடியும். விவசாயமும் செவ்வனே நடைபெறும். அதற்கு நம் இடத்திலே என்ன வசதி இருக்கிறது. அதை என்னென்ன முறையிலே செய்யலாமென்பதையும் யோசிக்க வேண்டும்.

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p.m. 1 “ இந்த ராஜ்யத்திலுள்ள விவசாயிகளை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் 1,000-ல் 1 அல்லது 2 பேர் தவிர மற்றவர்களுடைய பொருளாதார நிலை ரொம்ப மோசமாக இருக்கிறது. அவர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கை ரொம்ப கஷ்ட நிலையில் இருக்கிறது. அவர்களுக்கு ஏதாவது செய்ய வேண்டும் என்பது ரொம்ப நியாயம். விவசாயத் தொழிலுக்குத் தகுந்த வசதியும், அவர்களுக்குப் பயிற்சியும் வேண்டும். அரசாங்கமும் சமூகமும் அதற்குத் தகுந்த முறையிலே உதவியும் செய்ய வேண்டும். அதைச் செய்வது தவிர, ஆங்காங்கே பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலே என்ன சொல்லிக் கொடுக்கிறோம்? உத்தியோகத்திற்கு ஒருவருக்கொருவர் சண்டை போட்டுக்கொண்டு, ஜாதி, சமய, மொழிச் சண்டைகளில் ஈடுபடுவதற்குச் சொல்லிக் கொடுக்கிறோம். அவர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கையை நடத்துவதற்குத் தகுந்த முறையிலே அவர்களுக்குப் பயிற்சி கொடுப்பது இல்லை. ஒரே நாளில் அப்படிச் செய்துவிட முடியாது. ரொம்பக் கஷ்டம்தான். இருந்தாலும் இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்திலே இந்த விஷயத்தை இன்னும் அதிகமாகக் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். கவனித்து தகுந்த முறையில் எவ்வளவு தூரம் செய்யமுடியும் என்பதை யோசித்து பட்டாதார் எவ்வளவு பேர்களுக்கு நிலத்தின் மூலமாக வாழ்க்கை நடத்த முடியும் என்று யோசித்து சீர்திருத்தம் செய்யவேண்டும்.

“ பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலுள்ள குழந்தைகளுக்கு சாப்பாடு போடுவதற்கேற்ற முறையில் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களுக்குச் சொந்தமாக நிலங்களை ஒதுக்கி அதிலிருந்து குழந்தைகளுக்கு சாப்பாடு எவ்வளவு தூரம் கொடுக்க முடியும் என்பதைப் பரிசீலிப்பதற்காக அரசாங்கம் ஒரு கமிட்டியை நியமித்திருக்கிறார்கள். எத்தனை பேருக்கு சாப்பாடு போட முடியும் என்பதையும் யோசிக்க வேண்டும். புஞ்சை எவ்வளவு, நஞ்சை எவ்வளவு வேண்டும், ஆகமொத்தம் எவ்வளவு நிலப்பரப்பு இருக்க வேண்டும். நீர்ப்பாசன வசதியுள்ள இடங்களில், ஜீவ நதி பாயக்கூடிய இடங்களில் எவ்வளவு நிலம் இருந்தால் பரவாயில்லை, புஞ்சைக் காடுகளாக இருந்தால் எவ்வளவு நிலம் இருந்தால் ஒரு குடும்பத்தை நடத்தலாம் என்பதை யெல்லாம் யோசிக்கவேண்டும். எவ்வளவு ஏக்கர் என்று போட்டால் கூட பிரயோஜனம் இல்லை. குத்தகையாளர்களுக்குச் சட்டம் செய்யும் போது குத்தகை சாகுபடியாளர்கள் எவ்வளவு பேர்கள் சரியான முறையில் வாழ்க்கையை நடத்த முடியும் என்பதைப் பார்த்து முடிவு செய்ய வேண்டும். ஏனென்றால் திட்டம் (planning) வகுக்கிறோம். ஆகவே, எல்லா அம்சங்களையும் சீர்தூக்கிப் பார்த்துதான் செய்ய வேண்டும். தனி மனிதனாக இருந்தால் அதைப்பற்றி குறைகூறுவதற்கு முடியாது. அவன் தலை விதி என்று நினைத்துக்கொள்ளுவான். ஆனால், இப்பொழுது முதல் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டம் முடியும் தருவாயில் இருக்கிறது. இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டம் வகுக்கப்படுகிறது. அனேக சீர்திருத்தங்கள் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று நினைக்கிறோம். வசதிகளைச் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று நினைக்கிறோம். அந்த வசதிகளை எந்தெந்தத் துறையிலே எவ்வளவு செய்ய முடியும், நம்முடைய limitation என்ன, விவசாயிகளுடைய (limitation) என்ன, கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்கள் எவ்வளவு தூரம் கடன் கொடுக்கத் தயாராய் இருக்கின்றன, நாம் எவ்வளவு தூரம் அரசாங்கத்தின் மூலமாக, மத்திய சர்க்கார் எவ்வளவு ஒத்தாசை செய்யத் தயாராய் இருக்கிறது என்பதை நன்றாக யோசிக்க வில்லை என்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன்.

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இதுதான் என்னுடைய சிறிய புத்திக்கு படுகிறது. சென்ற 6, 7 வருஷங்களாக சரியான முறையிலே அதை அனுசரிக்க சரியான முறையிலே செய்ய வில்லை என்பது தான் என்னுடைய தாழ்மையான அபிப்பிராயம். (Tenancy reform) வேண்டாமென்று சொல்லவில்லை. செய்யும் போது எவ்வளவு பேர் நன்றாக வாழ்க்கை நடத்தலாம் என்பதை யோசித்துச் செய்யுங்கள் என்றுதான் சொல்லுகிறேன்.

“ ஒருவர் இவ்வளவு நிலத்திற்கு மேல் வைத்திருக்கக்கூடாது என்று (ceiling) நிர்ணயம் செய்யும்போது எந்தெந்த பிரதேசத்தில் எவ்வளவு ஏக்கர் நிலம் என்பது தெரியவேண்டும். என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம் என்னவென்றால், வருவாய் எவ்வளவு வருகிறது. அந்த வருவாய்க்கு நாம் (assurance) கொடுத்திருக்கிறோமா என்று பார்க்க வேண்டும். நிலத்தைப் பயிரிடும்போது சாவியாய்ப் போய்விட்டால் அந்த நஷ்டத்தைச் சமாளிப்பதற்கு (crop insurance) வேண்டும். கால் நடை நோய் நொடியினால் இறந்துவிடுகிறது. அந்த நஷ்டத்தை விவசாயிகள் ஈடுகட்டிக்கொள்வதற்கு, தொடர்ந்து விவசாயத்தைச் செய்வதற்கு (Cattle insurance) இருக்க வேண்டும். இம்மாதிரியான முறையில் வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகளைச் செய்துவிட்டு, அதன் பிறகு (ceiling) நிர்ணயம் செய்தால் நன்றாக இருக்கும்.

“ இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் 100-க்கு 90 விவசாயிகள் ஏழ்மை நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். விவசாயம் செய்வதற்கு வசதி இல்லாத நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய ஏழ்மை நாளுக்கு நாள் அதிகமாகிக் கொண்டு வருகிறது. ஆகையால், நாம் முன்னே இந்த ராஜ்யத்திலே எவ்வளவு கடன் ஏற்பட்டது என்பதையும், இப்பொழுது என்ன கடன் இருக்கிற தென்பதையும் ஒப்பிட்டுப் பார்க்கும்போது 7, 8 வருஷங்களாக விலைவாசி உயர்ந்திருந்தபோதிலுங்கூட ஏழை விவசாயி ஏன் பொருளாதார நிலையில் உயரவில்லை? பெரும்பான்மையான நிலங்கள் ஜல வசதி இல்லாத நிலங்களாக இருப்பதால் 7, 8 வருஷங்களாக பஞ்சம் ஏற்பட்டு தொந்தரவுக்காளாகி கடனைக் கொடுக்க முடியாமல் வாழ்க்கை நடத்த முடியாத நிலையில் இருந்து வந்தார்கள். ஒரு வருஷம், சென்ற வருஷம் கொஞ்சம் மழை பெய்து, விவசாயிகளுடைய நிலை ஓரளவுக்கு உயர்ந்திருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் இப்படி பல துறைகளில் விவசாயிகளுக்கு மாத்திரம் (sinking fund) வேண்டாமா, என்று எல்லோரும் சேர்ந்து அவர்களை (sink) பண்ணிவிடுகிறார்கள். சமூகத்திலே வியாபாரியும் அப்படித்தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கு வாழ்க்கை வேண்டும். அவனுக்கு மட்டும் வாழ்க்கை வேண்டாமா? வேண்டும். ஏன் விவசாயிகளுக்கு மட்டும் வாழ்க்கை வசதி, செய்துகொடுக்கப்படவில்லை? ஏனென்றால், அவர்கள் அதிகமாக கூச்சல் போடுவதில்லை. தலை விதியே என்று அவர்கள் இருந்து விடுகிறார்கள். அதனால் தான் அவர்கள் மீது ஏறி உட்கார்ந்து கொண்டு அமுக்குகிறார்கள். இந்த நிலையில் நாம் இதை எல்லோரும் யோசித்து தகுந்த முறையிலே சட்டத்தை செய்தால் 100-க்கு 10 பங்கு வறுமையை நீக்கி விவசாயிகளுடைய நிலையை மேலுக்குக் கொண்டுவர முடியும். 100-க்கு 90 பங்கு மேலுக்குக் கொண்டுவர முடியாது. குடிசைத் தொழில்கள், மத்தியதரத் தொழில்கள் ஆகிய இம்மாதிரி தொழில்களை ஆங்காங்கே பரவலான முறையில் கிராமங்களிலே நடத்தவேண்டும்.

“ சர்வகலாசாலைகள் கிராமங்களில் வரவேண்டும். அந்தச் சூழ்நிலையில் அவர்களுக்குத் தகுந்த வசதி வரும். நாகரீகமோ அநாகரீகமோ நாகரீகத்தின் பேரால் நகரங்களில் சர்வ கலாசாலைகள் இருப்பதால் வாழ்க்கைத் தரம் மேலே போகிறது. நகரங்களில் இருப்பவர்களைப் பார்த்து கிராமங்களில் உள்ளவர்கள் பாதிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். நகரத்தில் இருப்பவர்களைப் பார்த்து கிராமங்களில் இருப்பவர்கள் காப்பி அடிக்கிறார்கள். நாகரீகத்தின் பேரால். அந்த நிலையிலே நாம் செய்யவேண்டியது என்ன? கிராமச் சூழ்நிலையில் சர்வ கலாசாலைகள் ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும், தொழிற்சாலைகளை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும், விவசாயப் பண்ணைகளை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும்.

[Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar] [8th August 1955]

எல்லா இடத்திலும் ஏற்படுத்தி அதில் யார் யார் கொஞ்சம் நிலம் கொடுக்கிறார்களோ அந்தத் துறையிலே அவர்களை வேலை செய்யும்படியாகச் செய்து, தூண்டுதல் செய்து, ஜனங்களிடத்தில் நம்பிக்கை உண்டாக்க வேண்டும். விவசாயப் பண்ணைகளுக்கு ஜனங்கள் வருவது இல்லை. செல வழிக்கிறார்கள், நம்மால் முடியாது என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அந்த நிலையிலே சூழ்நிலைக்குத் தகுந்த முறையிலே விவசாயிக்குக் கொஞ்சம் நிலம் கொடுத்து அதன் மூலமாக பண்ணையை நடத்த வேண்டும். வேண்டுமானால் (technical advice) கொடுக்கலாம். விவசாயிகளை வைத்து விவசாயப் பண்ணைகளை நடத்தினால் மற்றவர்கள் நம்புவார்கள். உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களை வைத்து நடத்தினால் ஜனங்கள் நம்புவது இல்லை. அதையும் நீங்கள் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். அதேமாதிரி தொழிற்சாலைகளும் இருக்க வேண்டும். எல்லாப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலும் தொழிற் படிப்பு கொடுக்க வேண்டும். பத்து கிராமங்களுக்கு ஒரு தொழிற் பள்ளிக்கூடம் இருக்கலாம். அம்மாதிரி கிராமச் சூழ்நிலைக்குத் தகுந்த முறையிலே, கிராமக் கைத்தொழில்களையும், மத்தியதரக் கைத்தொழில்களையும் ஆங்காங்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்து அந்தத் தொழில்களில் விவசாயிகளுக்குப் பயிற்சி கொடுத்தால் 10, 20 வருஷங்களில் முன்னேற்றம் காண முடியும். இதைக் கவனித்துச் செய்தால் நன்றாக இருக்கும். அரசாங்கத்தைக் குறைகூறுவதற்காக நான் சொல்ல வில்லை. இருக்கும் நிலையில் எந்தெந்த முறையிலே விவசாயிகளின் நிலையை முன்னுக்குக் கொண்டுவர முடியும் என்று யோசித்துச் செய்யவேண்டும். பகட்டு மேனிக் குச் செய்தால் பிரயோஜனம் இல்லை. ஆகையால் அதையும் கவனித்து நாம் (tenancy reform) செய்யவேண்டும். பொருளாதார நிலையை முன்னேற்றவேண்டியதைக் கவனத்தில் வைத்து சீர்திருத்தம் செய்ய வேண்டும். சிறு நிலச் சவாந்தார்களுடைய பொருளாதார நிலை இப்பொழுது இருப்பதை விட இன்னும் அதிகமாக வருவதற்கு (protection) செய்யவேண்டும். அந்த வகையில் அரசாங்கம் சீர்திருத்தங்கள் கொண்டு வரும் என்ற நம்பிக்கையில் என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, as usual, saw something sinister in this move on the part of the Government. That has become a sort of habit with him, Sir and he has to get on and I have also to get on. (Laughter.) I will try to meet the points raised by him.

“ In the first place, he said that this is a ruse in order to postpone the question of land reforms and that we have come this year with a legislation for prevention of evictions and that we will come next year with another legislation and so on and so forth. I may tell him, Sir, that we are very earnest in bringing comprehensive land reforms and we are taking much pains in looking at the various features and other statistics on this question.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Sir, may I know for how many years is the Hon. Minister taking pains? ”

4-00 p.m. * THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU :—“ For as many years as I am here. (Laughter.) Many a day we discussed this question and then came to a sort of a tentative proposal about this. In fact, Sir, we were about to publish it in the form of a White paper, but suddenly we stumbled on constitutional and legal difficulties. That is why the White paper could not be published.”

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DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Difficulties created by whom? ”

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU :—“ Difficulties created by the Constitution. Difficulties will be further created by friends like Dr. John. That is why we have to be guarded. (Laughter.) The Hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition has gathered all the information and knowledge by reading books—English Act or American Act. But as far as I am concerned, I did not read any book. I had not been to England or America. I gathered all the information in my own place as a man who lived in villages, talked with the villagers, and knew the various difficulties of the villagers. I feel that this knowledge is much more useful than all the bookish knowledge of the Deputy Leader of the Opposition.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ May I ask, Sir, whether reading books is a disadvantage? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sometimes it is a disadvantage.”

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—“ One is supposed to lose one's originality by reading books! ”

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU :—“ One of the main objects of the reform is to have larger production. That aspect is kept in mind and not forgotten. It is also our aim to distribute the land to as many as possible—small peasant proprietors. That is also the ideal. We should see that tenants are elevated to the position of proprietors. Taking all these into consideration, we prepared a sort of scheme. But that could not be brought in. Pending that bigger question, we have had recourse to this Bill in order that there may not be disturbances in the country. However slight they may be, they are disturbances. We do not want to have them. Some time ago, we brought forward a similar Bill as regards South Kanara. One hon. Member asked, ‘ Why should we not extend the provisions of the Tanjore Tenants and Pannayals Protection Act to other areas also? ’ That could not be done, Sir, because the Tanjore Act could apply only to Tanjore and neighbouring districts. As a matter of fact, there was difficulty in Tirunelveli district, and the Tanjore Act could not be of any avail. That is why this Bill has been brought forward. Then the hon. Member said, ‘ Well; if eviction is to take place, it takes place only through courts ’. He asked whether I could give any statistics about the number of evictions that were unjustly made, etc. Evictions could be done by courts. That is one way. But there are other ways also of evicting tenants—subtler and finer—without putting any money into the pockets of friends like the Deputy Leader of the Opposition. We want to prevent such evictions also. The tenant is tilling the land. But the landholder, in anticipation of the land reform says ‘ No ’ to the tiller. He says, ‘ You need

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not till', and the tenant is dispensed with. If this is done on a large scale, it will lead to disturbances which will affect the agricultural economy of the whole State. The Government cannot sit quiet about it. These disturbances will not only affect the law and order situation but also food production. That is why the Government have to step in and prevent all unlawful evictions. Any honest man who regularly pays rent, etc., should not be evicted. Only that man who defaults or who uses the land in a manner prejudicial to the proper cultivation of the land, can be legitimately evicted. Therefore a legislation like this is necessary, and I do not see any reason why the hon. Member objects to it.

"The hon. Member from South Arcot, our ex-Chief Minister, gave us very valuable ideas and suggestions. I like them and I also thank him for those suggestions. But at the same time I must tell him that when he was at the helm of affairs here with far greater powers, prestige and influence than I have, what did he do? He was not able to do anything substantial. He had very many good ideas. But he was not able to translate them into action. That is because there is difficulty. (Interruption.) I am not accusing him for that. But there are difficulties when one is in office, which difficulties are not there when one is not in office. Though he was well meaning and wanted to do something, he was not able to do it. He was yearning to do something. But he could not do it. Had he continued in office, the land reform would have been put on the Statute Book much earlier. That is my impression. He also spoke about fragmentation. He quoted from America and Germany and other places to support his argument. Here also I think there is provision to prevent fragmentation. But we are not able to enforce it, because the population here is great. In America and England, the pressure on land is not so great. So they can fix 160 acres as an economic unit. We cannot fix even 3 acres as an economic unit. If all available lands are to be distributed, we cannot have even a fraction of an acre to be given to each man.

"Coming now to the question of rural credit, I say, Sir, that this is a very great problem in our country. That is ruining our peasantry. We have been trying to deal with this problem for the last twenty or thirty years, and we have not been able to tackle it satisfactorily. We can reduce the rate of interest, but the creditor knows how to get over this. He will deduct the interest while making the advance, and thus overcome the provisions of the law. But still the Government are trying their best to increase the credit facilities. Rural banks are being opened in many parts of the country. I hope then there will be better facilities for credit, but this will take some time. We cannot all on a sudden change the state of affairs that have been existing for a number of years. Therefore, we will have to wait patiently and try our best."

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DR. V. K. JOHN :—"How long are we to wait?"

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU :—"As long as the Hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition and myself live, we can try. Only after that we cannot try. (Laughter.) We shall try our best as long as we live.

"Reference was made to other matters pertaining to the larger question of land reform. We are now concerned with this Bill which only aims at the prevention of evictions. If we confine ourselves to this, our task is rendered simple. There are certain doubts and difficulties to be cleared. That we will attend to at the Joint Select Committee stage. I hope hon. Members serving on the Joint Select Committee will do their best to overcome these difficulties and co-operate with us in passing this legislation.

"I need not say anything further, Sir, and I commend this motion to the acceptance of this House."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"The question is—

'That this House concurs with the Assembly in setting up a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses consisting of 30 Members (20 Members of the Assembly and 10 Members of the Council) to consider the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 11 of 1955) and that the following Members of this House be selected to serve on such a Joint Select Committee :—

The Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam.
Sri K. Bhashyam.
Sri A. M. Allapichai.
Sri T. Purushotham.
Sri T. G. Krishnamoorthi.
Sri N. Nallasenapathi Sarkarai Manradiar.
Dr. V. K. John.
Sri Mohamed Raza Khan.
Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar.
Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar."

The motion was carried.

V.—NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

Resolution.

REMOVAL OF DISPARITY IN SCALES OF PAY AS AMONG TEACHERS OF THE SAME QUALIFICATIONS IN VARIOUS SCHOOLS UNDER THE VARIOUS AGENCIES.

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—"Sir, I move—

'This Council recommends to the Government that the disparity in scales of pay as among teachers of the same qualifications in the various schools under the various agencies in the State be removed by up-grading.'"

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DR. V. K. JOHN :—" I second the resolution. May I also make a suggestion, Sir, that we sit till 5 of the clock and continue the same agenda on the next non-official day? "

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" We may be agreeable but that is against the Council Rules. Any resolution left unfinished to-day will be taken over to the next non-official day. In the case of other resolutions, we will have to hold a ballot again."

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—" The object of this resolution is to remove the disparity in scales of pay as among teachers of the same qualifications. Hon. Members of this House are aware that education in this State is at present managed by five different agencies—Government, District Board, Municipality, Panchayat and aided agencies. Nearly fifty per cent of the teachers belong to the last category, aided agencies. Now, the teachers can be broadly divided into three categories—those who pass the S.S.L.C. Examination and get two years training and are called secondary grade teachers, those who pass any Form from III to VI and get two years' training and are called higher grade teachers, and those who pass B.A. or M.A. and undergo B.T. or L.T. training and are called graduate teachers. Teachers of the same category are paid different salaries when they work under different agencies. We have no quarrel with the agencies. In fact, we want the different agencies to continue. Just as we feel the hand only so long as the fingers in our hand are different in length and strength, education will be useful only if different agencies run it. In India where we have different faiths and different religions, we do want different agencies to organise education. But we do not want disparity in scales of pay. Let us analyse the question, whether the disparity is only on account of the existence of different agencies; on analysis we find that it is not so. We shall go deeper and see whether it is due to the pattern of a particular agency that the disparity exists. If we do that we find that this is not so. For example in one and the same school in the City of Madras, teachers of the same qualifications are paid different scales of pay. So we can come to only one conclusion, the right conclusion, that the departmental rules have been the cause of disparity in scales of pay among teachers of the same qualifications.

" Now let me cite certain figures for the information of hon. Members. I was speaking of the higher grade teachers. There is another type of teachers called the lower grade teachers. The latter category was given some training which was stopped some 30 or 35 years ago and taken into service. There are 2,500 such teachers in the State. When they are employed in an aided institution, there is no scale of pay for them. The salary is paid from out of the grants given by the Government. So, the lower elementary school teacher to-day gets a fixed pay of Rs. 20 in the year 1955. Hon. Members may be surprised to hear that this teacher is not to get any increment at all."

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SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ :—" Are they not paid any dearness allowance? "

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—" They get Rs. 18. But if they work in a municipal or local body school they get the scale, Rs. 23—33. If they are in Government service, they get the scale Rs. 23—35. Therefore, a person of similar qualifications, if employed by Government in a Harijan Welfare School gets Rs. 35. I have been trying to bring much pressure on the Government to give the man employed in the aided institution at least a scale which is given to the other grades. But the Government have not cared to listen to my request, so far.

" Taking the case of the higher grade teachers of whom we have such a large number as over 50,000 in this State, we will find that they are paid in the scale of Rs. 30— $\frac{1}{2}$ —33, if they are in aided institutions. That is, the grade starts at Rs. 30 and that with the addition of the three rupees sanctioned last April. The managements that run the school are not obliged to pay them a pie more than what the Government give. The Government can question them only if they withhold anything from the grant given by the Government but cannot compel them to pay more to the teachers if they are not prepared to pay anything from out of the school fees collected. The same teacher, if he works under a municipality or a district board is started on Rs. 30 and the grade goes up to Rs. 45. If he works in a Government school he is started on Rs. 30 and goes up to Rs. 50."

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ :—" What is the scale? "

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—" Rs. 30—1—50. Hon. Members can easily realise what a difference it would be for a person employed in an aided institution who gets only Rs. 33, that is Rs. 17 less than what a Government teacher gets.

" Taking a secondary grade teacher, matric-trained, if he gets into an aided institution, he can be paid either the local body scale or the Government scale. If he enters a municipal or district board institution after passing the S.S.L.C. examination and undergoing two years' training, he gets the scale Rs. 45—2—85 if it is a high school. The same teacher, if he works in an elementary school gets only Rs. 40 and his grade goes up to Rs. 75. He is started Rs. 5 less and there is a difference of Rs. 10 in the maximum. Hon. Members may be surprised to hear that a matriculate teacher who after two years' training starts life as an elementary school teacher has got to work for 220 days in a year whereas his brother who works for 180 days in a high school gets Rs. 5 per month extra and also gets Rs. 10 extra in the maximum. If a teacher starts life in a Government school he starts with Rs. 45 per mensem irrespective of the fact whether he works in an elementary or high school. There the Government have done the right thing. There the teacher goes up to Rs. 90. So far about the matriculate teachers. Let me now come to the graduate teachers.

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"Graduate teachers are there working in local boards' schools, aided schools and Government schools. The Government question the aided managements only if they pay the graduate teachers less than the local board scale. The teachers working in the local board schools whether they are B.A.L.Ts. or M.A.L.Ts. (there is no distinction between the two) are given the scale of Rs. 75—5—145. If the same teacher works in a Government school, he is given the scale of Rs. 85—175. There is thus a difference of Rs. 10 in the starting pay and there is as much difference as Rs. 30 in the maximum. Therefore while a graduate teacher is working in the local board school in the scale 75—5—145, his other colleague who has joined a Government school reaches the maximum of Rs. 145 much earlier than himself. When this kind of discrimination was pointed out, it was said at a deputation that differences there were even among the secretarial and ministerial staff and that it was after all luck that took a teacher to a Government, local body or aided school. But I ask with the establishment of a socialistic pattern of society, whether such kind of discrimination is shown amongst Government servants? Do they distinguish between a clerk working in Tiruchirappalli and a clerk working in other districts. Is there such a distinction among clerks in the Sub-Registrar's office and clerks in Revenue offices working in different districts. There is another reason to avoid disparity. Unfortunately the teachers have got a particular disability. Opportunities of promotion are not there for the teachers. A B.A.L.T. or M.A.L.T. cannot go beyond Rs. 175 in case he works in a Government school and beyond Rs. 145 if he works in a local board school, even if he be a man of merit or of exceptional ability. But the same is not the case with regard to Government servants. A clerk who enters service in the Revenue Department, were he to exhibit merit, could rise to very high positions as Deputy Collector and in the post-war days even as District Collector. But such an opportunity is not there for the teacher. If at all he could hope to get anything, it is the maximum in his scale. That is all. In the case of secondary-grade teachers he could rise only up to Rs. 90. There it stops. No more chance of promotion or anything like that is there for that poor teacher. He has to be content with Rs. 90 for the rest of his life.

"Teachers are treated as five different castes under a Secular Government, which stands for justice and equality. When such a disparity is there among the teachers who do the same kind of work, can we say that there is equal pay for equal work? Can we say that there is equality of opportunity? Even teachers of a particular category have the same general and technical qualifications. They teach the same kind of boys (Indian), handle the same syllabus presented by the department and are inspected by the same officers of the Education Department. But in spite of all these, we are treated as five different castes in a Secular Government. It is high time that these disparities in the matter of

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pay between teachers who possess the same qualification and who are working in a local board or aided school and a Government school, are removed. These different agencies have come into being somehow and we have to perpetuate them because we cannot close all these schools and bring them under one agency overnight. I quite realize the responsibilities and difficulties of the Government. But surely the Government can ask the managements of these aided and other schools, to give the teachers the scale of pay obtaining in Government schools. On account of the educational concessions recently announced by Government, the managements of the aided schools stand to benefit in one sense. What they lose by their not receiving any fee from the pupils up to the third form is gained by the Government making good the loss suffered by the management. I know that there are elementary schools in the City of Madras who are collecting tuition fees ranging from Re. 1 onwards from the pupils. But the Government have told them that because education has been made free to the children of all poor people whose monthly income is less than Rs. 100, they would make good the loss sustained by the management. Therefore these managements do not suffer by the educational concessions announced by Government. I know and I am subject to correction that there are no rules prescribed by Government for the accounting of the surplus of these aided schools. Government do not ask for accounts of surplus institutions. When these institutions are surplus and when they are paying the teachers less pay than that paid in Government schools for teachers with the same qualification and who handle the same classes, can we say that no discrimination has been made between teachers? Hon. Members may wonder that one Krishnamoorthi has to plead for avoidance of disparity in scales of Rs. 20 and Rs. 30 more, which is a pittance in these days of costly living. But, Sir, that is the lot of the teachers. We can imagine the condition of a secondary-grade teacher in an aided elementary school whose grade is only Rs. 40—1—48. He stops at Rs. 48 whereas a teacher of the same qualification in a Government school goes up to Rs. 90. Does not the granting of Rs. 42 more count very much for him? What do I ask after all? I ask that the disparity in scales of pay between a teacher in an aided-school and a Government school may be removed and the teacher in an aided-school paid the same as his counter-part in a Government school. (Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar: On a point of information, Sir. Is there any difference in efficiency as between schools managed by these five different castes of teachers?) It is a difficult question to answer. But I say that the aided-schools do not in any way fall below the standard and that in fact they produce good results. I cannot say more than that. These teachers are the moulders of the Nation. They perform the noble task of shaping our future generation. In the interest of economic freedom and in the interest of maintaining our hard won freedom, is it not just that Government should remove these disparities in scales of pay of the teachers? It is more than eight years since we attained

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Swaraj. But even to-day, under a Secular Government which stands for justice and equality of opportunity to all its citizens, we find this disparity in scales of pay between teachers who possess the same qualifications but who are employed in aided and Government schools. I thought that at least in the Second Five-Year Plan, Government would try to remove the disparity. But I am sorry to say, that while proposing to better the lot of the teachers by giving them more increased scales, yet they have made the distinction between teachers employed in Government and aided-schools, by saying that the teacher employed in an aided-school will be paid Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 less than what his counterpart in a Government school gets. When I was requesting for the removal of disparity, the pension scheme was announced, I find that there is a close link between the announcement of pension benefit to elementary school teachers and certain categories of secondary-grade teachers and my claim is to remove disparity. I find that some of the categories who had been affected by disparity are given pension. Pension is quite a different thing. It is something paid to a teacher after he retires, for the service he has put in. Life is quite uncertain. We can't say that we would live up to 60 years. Therefore to equate pension with scales of pay is not correct. Government cannot say that they had now announced pension benefit and as such there is no cause for removal of disparity in revision of pay scales. These are hard days of living. Cost of living has mounted up. In these days when the cost of living index is over 300, the salary of Rs. 30 paid to a teacher has not got the purchasing power of even Rs. 10 of prewar days. When such is the case, is the demand of the teacher, to avoid disharmony and discontent among the members of the profession, to place him on a par with the Government servants unjust? Can the Government deny that these people are not doing Government work? What work are they doing? Are they not engaged in the task of educating the future citizens of the country? Is it not the duty of the Government to help them? Who are their masters? Is not the Government their master? When Government admit that teachers are doing national work, is it not proper that they should be paid from the treasury? If Government actually feel that this question of agency stands in their way, they can take the solution. I gave a solution to this problem as early as 1946. These managements are agents and the principal which is the Government is responsible for the action of these agents. These people must be made to pay the Government scales. All the moneys given by the parents in the form of school fees and special fees must be remitted into the treasury. All these agents called the managements whether it be the District Board, Municipality or Panchayat, or private body should remit the school fees into the treasury. The managements, i.e., the agents, must be paid 15 per cent commission, the percentage to be based on the actual disbursement of salaries to teachers each month. The salary of the teachers should be drawn from the treasury on the authority of the headmaster. I have

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already referred to this proposal on the floor of this House and until the Government do this, they will have to dictate to these managements to pay their teachers according to the Government scales. Let the Government try this measure of ordering the managements to bring their scales of pay on a par with Government scales. I am sure no management would go to the extent of closing the school because they know how to safeguard their own interest better. They know what it is to run a school. They know whether it is a profiteering concern or a concern run at a loss. It is only a word from the Government that is necessary. It is only for a stroke of the pen from the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, that they are waiting. They can easily pay. Government are not scrutinizing their accounts. It takes only about Rs. 8 lakhs a year as recurring expenditure to avoid this disparity.

"I have just forgotten to refer to one matter. In one respect the aided high schools are favourably placed than the other schools. The headmasters of aided high schools in this State are placed on the scale of Rs. 250—15—400. They were placed on that scale some two years ago, if I remember correct. But the headmaster in a Government high school is not eligible for over Rs. 275. That is his maximum. The headmaster of an aided high school which has got 24 sections or nearly a strength of 1,000 students starts at Rs. 250 and goes up to Rs. 400. They are only a handful in this State. The headmaster in a local body school gets only Rs. 200. Salem is a big municipality and the Salem municipal high school has got a strength of over thousand pupils. I have already raised this question on the floor of this House. The municipality is willing to pay the headmaster at the scale of Rs. 250—15—400. But the Government stand in the way of saying that they cannot pay at that scale because other municipalities will find it difficult to pay at the same rate and that there should be some uniformity.

"Should there be not some uniformity in the scales of pay in regard to teachers? Why should there be this cinderella treatment? Of course, there are institutions where Government scales are given. But if you look into the accounts of these institutions, especially after 1947 when the grant formula in respect of high schools was revised, you will find that a lot of profit is made by these high schools. I do not mean the elementary schools. Elementary schools are run at a disadvantage after 1947. But high schools are run at great profit. It is not a great thing for the Government to remove the disparity in the scales of pay among teachers. It is only a question of Rs. 8 lakhs recurring expenditure. If the Government think that they cannot do it immediately, they can do it at least under the Second Five-Year Plan when they are prepared to spend crores of rupees on various projects. If Government think that they cannot do it immediately, they can certainly even to-morrow order these managements to pay according to these scales. They need not be afraid of these managements.

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No institution will be closed because these institutions are running at a profit. If the District Board schools are not able to pay at this rate due to want of finance, it is the duty of the Government to run to their rescue, as after the attainment of independence the word 'local self-government' has no meaning except that it is a branch of the Government. Therefore, it is the duty of the Government to run to the rescue of the District Boards and Municipalities in this regard.

"In the case of schools run by panchayats, the teachers are not given increments at all and they are all placed like Markandeya always on a flat salary. It is better that these schools are taken over by the Government and that the accounts of these schools are scrutinised by the Deputy Inspector of Schools. The panchayat school teachers are paid their salaries at the whims and fancies of the Presidents of Panchayat Boards. There are cases in which they have not been paid even for five or six months. I have got instances reported to me.

"I request the Government to see that this disparity is removed. I want to make an earnest appeal to the hon. Members of the Legislature and the Government to see whether it is not high time that we removed this disparity and placed the teachers according to their qualifications on a particular scale of pay which would solve the problem of issuing so many Government orders.

"I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for allowing me to speak."

* SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN :—"Mr. Chairman, after the very eloquent manner in which my hon. friend Sri Krishnamoorthi has moved the resolution, I feel that I need not say much. I feel, Sir, that this is a very modest demand. I would not have been surprised if Sri Krishnamoorthi, the champion of the teachers, had made the demand much more ambitious. The resolution only recommends to the Government that the disparity in scales of pay as among teachers of the same qualifications be removed by up-grading. This resolution does not say anything about the salaries of teachers. The salaries of teachers have been very low. It is not merely the representatives of the teachers who are saying that the teachers' salaries have been inordinately low. Professor Humayun Kabir, Secretary to the Ministry of Education, Government of India and Sri Moulana Azad, Education Minister in their several pamphlets have stated that the salaries paid to the teachers now in the several States of the country are inordinately low. (Interruption.) We have been pleading again and again for a living wage for the teachers because we know that it is our own Government and that the Government's finances are not very satisfactory. This resolution does not say anything about the teachers' salaries but is very modest in pleading for the removal of disparity in scales of pay among teachers."

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—"What is the income that the teacher actually gets a month?"

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* SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN :—"A lower grade trained teacher actually gets Rs. 20 per month."

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—"What is the income that he actually gets over and above his pay? I ask whether he does not earn anything more than his pay."

* SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN :—"In some cases he may earn by the sweat of his brow on by way of private tuition. You would not believe if I say that one rupee is paid to some of the teachers as tuition fees and due to poverty they are compelled to accept it.

"Everybody admits, Sir, that the salaries of teachers are very low and the Ministry of Education in their several pamphlets have admitted that fact. If this country is to advance and if education is to advance, the salaries of teachers ought to be revised. This resolution only asks for the removal of the invidious distinction that has been existing in the salaries of teachers working under different managements.

"Sri Krishnamoorthi has pointed out the several differences. I shall once again reiterate the differences. A graduate-trained teacher, a B.A.L.T. or B.A.B.T. who accepts appointment in an aided school start at Rs. 75 in the scale of Rs. 75—5—145. The Government scale which is adopted by certain District Boards and aided schools is Rs. 85—5—125—10—175. There is this difference. Three years ago the Government passed orders that a B.A.B.T. who is taken in Government service and who is working as an ordinary assistant in a Government school be started on a salary of Rs. 100, though he is denied increment for a period of two years. I ask why should there be this difference? So many people undergo training in the Saidapet Teachers' College or in some college. Suppose, out of three B.A.B.Ts. who have undergone training together, one goes to a private school, another to a District Board school and another to a Government school. It often happens that the person who has got the least merit among these and who goes to the Government school gets Rs. 100, while the teacher who goes to the aided school or the District Board school gets only Rs. 75. May I remind the hon. Members of what our great Right Hon. Sri Srinivasa Sastri said some 22 years ago with reference to this subject. He said half humourously 'I want to charge the Government with neglect of teachers and—I will even go to the extent of saying that the Government are treating the teachers in Government service as their own children, teachers under Local Bodies as their step-children and teachers in aided schools as nobody's children'. He made these remarks at a Conference of teachers 22 years ago. While things have changed and while we are thankful to the Government for having made these changes, still there are disparities. I say that changes have taken place because in the matter of salaries of Headmasters, the Government

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have followed a very unreasonable attitude. While the Headmaster of an aided school gets a salary of Rs. 250—15—400, the Headmaster of a Local Board school is allowed to reach a maximum of only Rs. 200. I spoke to the Hon. Minister for Education Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao, the previous Minister for Education. I gave him a written statement and told him 'There are Municipal High schools at Cannanore and Coimbatore with a strength of more than 1,000. Though the responsibilities of these Headmasters are very great, they are only allowed to draw a salary of Rs. 200 per month, while the Headmasters of aided schools are allowed to go up to Rs. 400.' That is why I say that things have changed and the remarks made by the Right Hon. Sri Srinivasa Sastri are not quite correct to-day. But still there is some force in them. I would therefore make an earnest appeal to the Hon. the Minister for Education. I know his great sympathy for the teachers. I know that under his guidance many things are being done for the teachers. The introduction of the system of pension for elementary school teachers is something generous and magnanimous. These distinctions in salaries between teachers under the different managements were made in 1947 when the Hon. Sri T. S. Avinasilingam Chettiar was the Minister for Education. We asked him what was the rhyme and reason for making these distinctions. While he was a great idealist and I admire his idealism and his desire to do something for the teachers, I am sorry to state that he bungled in the matter. He said 'Teachers in Government service are performing functions different from those obtaining in other schools and that is why I maintain this distinction'. I feel that the Ministry of Education wants to remove these disparities. These invidious distinctions in salary between teacher and teacher under the different managements should be done away with in the name of justice. I am sure that our Hon. Minister for Education will be good enough to remove these distinctions. The hon. Member Sri G. Krishnamoorthy said that a sum of Rs. 8 lakhs would be required. I do not believe that a sum of Rs. 8 lakhs would be required to implement this resolution. Many of the private managements have got the funds to give the Government scales of pay. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam: 'What about the elementary schools?') From next year onwards the Government are going to revise the salaries of the elementary school teachers. I hope that our Hon. Minister for Education will examine this question with sympathy and understanding. I was trying to read his views even when Sri G. Krishnamoorthy spoke. I was afraid whether he was going to say a 'categorical No' to this request. If not to-morrow, at least when the Second Five-Year Plan is implemented, there should be absolutely no distinction between teacher and teacher with regard to salary, and with regard to responsibilities and duties, we do not want the teacher in the aided school or in the District Board school to have less responsibilities than the teacher in a Government school.

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"With these words, I have great pleasure in supporting the resolution of my hon. Friend."

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to endorse the principle underlying this resolution. I feel that teachers with the same qualifications should be paid the same scales of salary in whatever agencies they may happen to serve. Different scales of pay would make the teachers a 'nomadic tribe'. They like to go from one institution to another just to have a few rupees more. In this respect, I wish to reiterate what has been said about the Local Bodies that they find it a problem to secure trained teachers because the teachers go away to Government schools where they get better scales of pay and that is one of the causes for inefficiency in the schools run by the local bodies. I would therefore plead that this system of different scales of pay should go and that teachers with the same qualifications should be given the same scales of pay. I would earnestly appeal to the Hon. the Minister for Education to consider this in any scheme for the revision of the scales of pay of teachers under the consideration of the Government."

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I strongly support the principle underlying this motion. The teachers are the lowest-paid employees. I have not the slightest doubt that the Hon. Minister for Education has the greatest sympathy for them. If he could raise their pay, he will certainly do it. This resolution is about removing the disparities between the teachers working in various schools. I would suggest that a minimum should be fixed for all the teachers. I think that there are some institutions which only pay the grant given by the Government. Therefore, we must insist on a minimum pay out of the Government grant to be paid to these teachers. After all, a teacher is paid Rs. 20 + Rs. 18 as dearness allowance. Can any family in the world live on Rs. 38 a month? It is a very poor pay. I invite the attention of the Hon. Minister for Education to the fact that some of the institutions pay only the grant given by the Government. I am not sure that even this grant is fully paid. I do not want to close those schools, but certainly a way must be found to pay something more to the teachers. For my part, I would be willing to support any measure brought by the Government to tax people who get Rs. 500 and more for the purpose of paying these teachers. (Hear, hear.) I hope that they will not grudge. People who get a good income must pay something for the education of our children. I wish the Finance Minister brings in a Bill to tax people who get more than Rs. 500 a month either in the form of income-tax or some other tax for paying the teachers. Actually the Hon. the Education Minister is faced only with the question of finance. As he also happens to be the Finance Minister, there may not be too much fight in the Cabinet. The well-to-do persons can certainly pay a small percentage of their income, say 2 per cent or 3 per cent or 5 per cent for the education of our children, because in a few years' time, we have

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to bring in free and compulsory education for all the children under fourteen years of age. It is necessary that a minimum pay is fixed for all the teachers and I would suggest to the Hon. the Finance Minister to tax well-to-do people to find funds for education. A sum of Rs. 38 is miserably a very low salary and the teachers have to train our youngsters who are going to be the future citizens of our country. I think more attention should be paid to the problem of the teachers by this Government and also by the Members of the Legislature. How are we to pay these teachers better and how can we extend education to all? It does not matter if the richer section of the public bear this extra burden for this laudable object of paying teachers something more and extending education, which the finances of our Government are unable to meet. I am quite sure that the Education Minister will deeply sympathise with the principle underlying this resolution and find some way out to see that teachers are given a minimum living wage, and there is not much disparity or any disparity between the scales of pay of teachers employed by managements, district boards and Government. I hope, Sir, this House will view this resolution with great sympathy and pass it."

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ :—" Sir, the hon. Member Sri G. Krishnamoorthi has made out a very good case."

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Sir, we shall rise at 5 p.m. to-day and continue discussion on some other day. There are several hon. Members wishing to speak."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" We will have it on the next non-official day."

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Two Bills have been put on the agenda for to-morrow. They were passed in the Assembly to-day. We need not rush through those Bills to-morrow."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" These Bills were published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* a very long time before."

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—" We are entitled to three days' notice. We may take up the Appropriation Bill to-morrow, and if insisted upon, we may take up the Police (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1955. The other one is a big Bill, and we should like to study it. I object to this rushing through of these Bills. The Bills were passed in the Assembly only to-day. We can pass the Bills here in the course of this month. Why should we rush through? We are establishing a precedent and we go on from precedent to precedent. I would say that the City Police and Gaming (Amendment) Bill may be taken up on another day."

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ :—" Sir, the hon. Member Sri G. Krishnamoorthi has made out a very good case on behalf of the teachers. As a matter of fact, I did not know the difficulties of teachers until Sri Krishnamoorthi spoke about them. I make a confession that I did not know that the lot of the teachers was so very miserable. On the other hand, on previous occasions, I had

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been feeling that Sri Krishnamoorthi was spoiling the case of teachers and their miserable lot by speaking about them too much. Whenever he got up and spoke about teachers, I thought he was making the case of teachers very bad. To-day I see that not only on this occasion but on all other occasions he has a right to speak for the teachers. He has revealed to us the pitiable condition of the teacher having to maintain himself, his wife and child, on a meagre salary of Rs. 30 or Rs. 35. There is no scope for corruption on the part of a teacher. In the case of clerks and others in departments, there is some scope for corruption. I am not concealing the fact that sometimes it so happens a clerk gets some mamool which supplements his income. There is no such thing in the case of the teacher. Sri G. Krishnamoorthi has excited our sympathy. Dr. V. K. John said that rich people could be taxed to pay the teachers. Education tax could be levied on rich people. No doubt we are giving free education up to III Form. That is not enough. We should make it free up to V Form. We should take a lesson in this regard from Ceylon Government and from the Government of Kashmir. The Government of Kashmir have made University education free. So also is the position in Ceylon. Our State which is leading all other States in all matters must give a lead in this matter also. The Finance Minister will do well to consider the suggestion of Dr. V. K. John that certain people getting an income of over a certain amount ought to be taxed and that tax ought to be earmarked for the purpose of paying these teachers. Whoever may be the Finance Minister and however generous he may be, he is only representing the Government, and Government are generally like a machine. They have to move like a machine. They have got certain difficulties to overcome. We cannot expect much from Government. The Government will have to consider the question of paying teachers very sympathetically. Even peons in Government offices get more pay than teachers. The teacher is to shape the destiny of the future generation entrusted to his care. The teachers cannot get on with Rs. 35 or so. The teachers cannot pay adequate attention to the pupils under their care with their poor emoluments."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Sir, why did not the Deputy Chairman know the plight of these teachers up to this time? "

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ :—" The Deputy Leader of the Opposition may find fault with me for not having known the plight of these teachers so far. I confess my mistake. I confess my ignorance. I am not ashamed to confess. Had I known, I would have goaded Sri Krishnamoorthi to speak about teachers here everyday not for five minutes, but for one hundred minutes."

" Thank you Sir."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I now adjourn the House till 3 p.m. to-morrow."

The House then adjourned.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, the 9th August 1955.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

House Rent Allowance to teachers in aided institutions

* 336 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representation in regard to grant of House Rent Allowance to teachers in aided institutions was made by a deputation from the Madras Teachers' Guild during the last few months; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“(a) Yes, Sir.

“(b) Government have informed the guild of their inability to comply with the request.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY:—“May I know whether immediately after the deputation, figures were collected by the Government as to the amount that would be required by the various schools in respect of this grant?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“Figures were collected with reference to the City alone and not with reference to the State.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY:—“May I know what amount will be required for this purpose in respect of the City alone?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“For the City alone we will require round about three lakhs of rupees.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY:—“May I know whether Government are aware of the fact that especially in the City and in other bigger towns people have to pay 25 to 30 per cent of their income towards house rent to get very small portions? If so, will the Government reconsider the position?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“We are aware of the difficulties of teachers particularly in big towns where they have to pay high rents for their residential accommodation. But still we have to consider the financial implications also.”

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SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“ In view of the fact that the grant of this allowance is limited to certain big towns and to a certain salary and is also governed by the population of the area concerned, will the Government kindly see that the allowance is extended throughout the State? After all the cost according to the Government figures is only about ten lakhs of rupees? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ The entire question of remuneration for teachers will be considered soon. I shall then consider this aspect also.”

Medical concessions to teachers employed in aided institutions

* 337 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to extend medical concessions now given to teachers employed in local bodies to teachers employed in aided institutions?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ The matter is under consideration.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“ May I know whether, in view of the fact that most of the teachers in rural areas are getting below hundred rupees and are already eligible for free treatment, the Government will take up this scheme even before the commencement of the Second Five-Year Plan period? ”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ On a point of order, how can supplementaries arise when the Minister has said that the matter is under consideration? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ The Government will consider the point the hon. Member has placed before the House.”

Government Offices and Schools in private houses in South Arcot district

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

(a) the number of private houses in which the Government offices and schools are housed at present in the South Arcot district; and

(b) the total amount of rent paid by Government during the years 1952-53 and 1953-54?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“ (a) Two hundred and eighty-eight private houses, viz., 195 for Government offices, 91 for Harijan Welfare Department Schools, and 2 for Education Department Schools.

“ (b) Rupees 71,996-14-6 in 1952-53 and Rs. 76,027-4-6 in 1953-54.”

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SRI M. ETHIRAJULU :—“ அரசாங்கம் வருஷா வருஷம் ஏராளமான பணத்தை வாடகைக்காக செலவிடவேண்டியிருப்பதால், சர்க்கார் காரியாலயங்களைப்பொருத்த வரையில், தேவையான கட்டடங்களைக் கட்டுவதற்கு இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்திலாவது வகை செய்வார்களா? ”

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“ We make efforts to build as many as possible but we are unable to do much.”

Travellers Bungalows maintained by the Government

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

(a) the number of travellers bungalows in the State maintained by the Government; and

(b) how many of them have been provided with lavatory convenience?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“ (a) Two hundred and seventy-one bungalows, which include inspection bungalows, travellers bungalows, circuit houses and rest sheds.

“ (b) Two hundred and twenty-two of them are provided with lavatory convenience.”

SRI M. ETHIRAJULU :—“ மீதம் இருக்கும் ஐம்பதுக்கு மேற்பட்ட முசாபரி பங்களாக்களிலும் எப்பொழுது lavatory convenience ஏற்படுத்தப்படும் என்று மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொல்லமுடியுமா? ”

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“ We did not provide them with modern sanitation facilities like flush-out, etc. They have got ordinary sanitary facilities. We are slowly attending to the work.”

Buses run by the State Transport Service

* 340 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to State—

(a) the number of buses owned by the Government for the State Transport Service in and around Madras;

(b) the number of buses actually running and in use as on 1st July 1955;

(c) the number of buses on the sick list and the number under overhauling as on 1st July 1955; and

(d) the arrangements made for servicing and repair of the Government buses.

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ (a) Three hundred and ninety-eight (398) buses on 1st July 1955.

“ (b) Two hundred and seventy-nine (279) buses which exclude 2 buses kept as spare.

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" (c) Under annual overhaul 62 buses.
 Under half-yearly overhaul (B.C.) 26 "
 Under scheduled maintenance, accident
 repairs and other petty attentions ... 21 "
 Vehicles kept ready for B.C. inspection ... 8 "

" (d) The requisite technical staff has been placed under the control of a Mechanical Engineer for the purpose of servicing and repairs of Government buses. Servicing of vehicles is being done daily in the night between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. by the technical staff under the supervision of Foremen. Every vehicle is withdrawn one day in the month for carrying out servicing as per the monthly schedule drawn up for the purpose. Vehicles coming in for major attention or for heavy repairs are attended to in another section separately and are returned on the line immediately after the repairs. Besides the above arrangements, a predetermined schedule has been drawn up for attending to the vehicles quarterly, half-yearly, and annually. After presenting the vehicles before the Motor Vehicles Inspector for a certificate of fitness, the buses are put on the road. The scheme of servicing and repairs has been devised in such a way that approximately 20 per cent of the vehicles at any one time is away from the road for any one of these various periodical schedules of attention."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" What is the average number of cases of breakdown in the City Bus Service daily and will the Government call for figures for a proper assessment of the pressure position? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" I have given a long reply and I am not in a position to say what will be the exact number of breakdowns daily. Of course here and there, there will be some breakdowns. But the position is improving rapidly."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" What is the arrangement for day-to-day repairs? Do the Government maintain an efficient servicing squad of mechanics to attend to breakdowns on spot."

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" We have increased the number of spare buses. As soon as we find that a bus is stranded, a spare bus is sent for the relief of the passengers. As and when we find it possible to increase the number of spare buses which can be maintained in the workshops, then only we can say safely that we will be able to afford more facilities to the passengers who may be stranded whenever there is a breakdown."

3-10 p.m. SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" May I know how much time it takes for a bus to be overhauled in the Chrompet factory? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" It all depends upon the nature of repairs. If there are major repairs, they are attended to at Chrompet workshops. As I said there are

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monthly, quarterly, half-yearly and annual repairs. They are compulsorily repaired. As a matter of fact when compared to other States, our State is much better with regard to the number of vehicles that got up from the workshops after repair, during a year."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" Do the Government maintain a reserve fleet of buses to replace the buses when they breakdown daily? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" We have already placed orders for several buses and we have found it very difficult to get chassis. We hope to improve our position within two or three months."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" What is the normal life of these buses after allowing for depreciation and what steps have been taken by Government to replace old age buses which are still running on the road? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Old age buses are getting older and older and buses which were dead some years ago and which are still running will naturally breakdown here and there. As I have been repeating on the floor of this House, our position will improve when we replace our buses by new buses. Every effort is being made to get chassis and build new buses. When we get more buses we could improve our position. Till then I think there will be some breakdown here and there. We cannot help it."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" Will the Government condemn as unserviceable the buses that have been taken from private companies because they are more than 5 years old but still are put on the road? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" As and when we get new buses we condemn a certain number of buses. I think about 15 to 20 buses have been condemned."

SRI T. G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—" May I know whether the hon. Member (Sri T. Purushotham) wants to learn operating? " (Laughter.)

(No answer.)

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—" May I know the reason why buses on one particular route are not keeping up to the interval and why two or three buses come in quick succession? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" There are various reasons for that. It will not be possible for me to give all the reasons within the limited time of question-hour. Among the many cases for that, I may say that one of the cause is the lack of queue system in certain places and lack of the required number of vehicles."

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DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Are the Government perfectly satisfied with the Government transport running in Madras City? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ The public do appreciate the difficulties of Government.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ May I request the Government to consider the desirability of leaving some of the routes to private competition, viz., to private operators so that the Government may know whether they can compete with private operators in efficiency and cheapness of transport? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ That is a retrograde step and Government do not propose taking such a step.”

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—“ Is the Hon. Minister aware that apart from compulsory repairs, these buses are causing a terrible noise while travelling on the road? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ Old cars also make the same noise.”

SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM :—“ தனிப்பட்டவர்களுக்குச் சொந்தமான பஸ்கள் இன்னும் சென்னையில் ஓடிக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. அவைகளையும் ஏன் சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை? ”

THE HON. B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ அவைகள் வெளியூர்களுக்குப் போகும் பஸ்களாக இருந்து சென்னையில் ஓடலாம். சென்னை நகரத்தில் அரசாங்கத்தின் பஸ்தான் ஓடுகிறது.”

SRI T. G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“ May I know what the Hon. Minister means by compulsory repair? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ I said that certain buses are withdrawn from the road for being overhauled and for doing repairs. That is what I meant when I used the words ‘ compulsory repairs ’.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“ While appreciating the difficulties of Government, may I request them to mark the time for these buses so that they could place the orders for new buses in advance and thus replace the old buses which have become out of service by the new buses in time? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ As a matter of fact we should have placed orders some years ago. But we did not anticipate the sudden stopping of the tramways. Had we anticipated it, we would have placed orders sufficiently in time. We were not able to get the number of vehicles. Government have been taking prompt action in that matter. Government are trying to see that as many buses as are necessary are made available. Sufficient funds have also been provided for the same.”

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DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ May I ask the Hon. Minister for Transport when he had said that the public do appreciate the difficulties of Government, whether the Government do appreciate the difficulties of the travelling public? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ At any rate more than the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, Government do appreciate the difficulties of the travelling public.”

SRI S. SRINIVASA RAO :—“ Now that the Hon. Minister has said that leaving transport in the City to individual enterprise is a retrograde step, may I ask whether Government would nationalize the transport system throughout the State? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ Let us first of all try to set our house in order. Let us improve our position in the City before we think of taking over the buses running in municipal areas.”

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAI :—“ Is it not a fact, that because in course of time, the principal means of production would be nationalized, that the nationalization of transport in the whole State should take place in due course? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ That is the idea. But we have got to conform to the instructions of the Planning Commission to proceed very cautiously in this matter.”

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

II.—MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ I have to announce to the House that I have received the following message, dated the 9th August 1955, from the Governor of Madras :—

“ In pursuance of Article 207, clause (3), of the Constitution of India, I, Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, hereby recommend to the Madras Legislative Council the consideration of the Madras Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1955.”

III.—MESSAGE FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ I have to announce to the House that I have received the following messages, dated the 9th August 1955, from the Hon. the Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly :—

(1) “ In accordance with rule 114 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras General Sales-Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 16 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly on the 9th August 1955 and signed by me for the recommendations of the Council.

“ I certify that this is a Money Bill within the meaning of Article 109 of the Constitution of India.

(2) “ In accordance with rule 114 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras Hill Stations (Preservation of Trees) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 17 of 1955) as passed by the Assembly on the 9th August 1955, and signed by me, for the concurrence of the council.

(3) “ In accordance with rule 114 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 18 of 1955) as passed by the Assembly on the 9th August 1955 and signed by me for the recommendations of the Council.

“ I certify that this is a Money Bill within the meaning of Article 109 of the Constitution of India.”

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IV.—ELECTION OF SIX MEMBERS TO THE SELECT COMMITTEE
TO CONSIDER AMENDMENTS TO THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL RULES.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ I have to announce to the House that the following six members were nominated for election to the Select Committee to consider the amendments to the Madras Council Rules :—

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Sri T. G. Krishnamoorthi | 4 Sri T. Purushotham |
| 2 „ T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai | 5 „ Mohamed Raza Khan |
| 3 „ P. P. Ummer Koya | 6 „ G. Krishnamoorthi. |

As the number of candidates nominated is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, namely, six, they have been declared to be duly elected under Regulation 2 (6) of the Regulations for the holding of elections by means of the single transferable vote.

“ Under Rule 188 of the Madras Council Rules, I have nominated Sri S. Narsapaya, one of the members of the current panel of Vice-Chairmen of the Council, as a member of the Committee.

“ The Deputy Chairman and the Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam (mover of the motion) are ex-officio members of the Committee.”

V.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

- (1) THE MADRAS APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL, 1955 (L.A. BILL NO. 18 OF 1955).

3-20
p.m.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, I move—

“ That the Madras Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 18 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

I do not propose to make any speech at this stage. If any points are raised during the discussion, I shall answer them.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ Motion moved—

“ That the Madras Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 18 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I only want to say one word. I want to bring to your notice that the excess expenditure amounted to Rs. 98,54,123, nearly a crore of rupees. This expenditure was incurred in one year without the department concerned knowing that they were spending more than what was granted by the Legislature. It is not a few thousand rupees, but is nearly a crore of rupees. I desire that this should not be repeated hereafter. Of course, some mistakes might be made here and there. But in this case, mistakes amounting to a crore of rupees is too much to be expected by any efficient Government Department.”

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, no doubt the Appropriation Bill shows an amount of Rs. 98 lakhs. But it does not mean that there was so much of over-expenditure. As a

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matter of fact there should have been surrenders also, but we cannot take that into account. Whatever be the amount surrendered even in a particular Department, that cannot be appropriated for any other item. That is why whatever might have been the extra expenditure, we have to come before the Legislature to have it ratified. So, this does not give the true picture of the over-expenditure during that year. That will have to be looked into with reference to the revised estimate and the actual accounts on that date. As already explained during the general discussion of the budget, some of these expenses over and above the sanctioned amount is inevitable. Certainly it should be our endeavour to see that this is reduced as much as possible. But with the best of our efforts we cannot avoid this over-expenditure at least to a certain extent.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The question is—

“ That the Madras Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 18 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clause 2 and the Schedule were put and carried.

Clause 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, I move—

“ That the Madras Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 18 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The question is—

“ That the Madras Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 18 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.”

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed.

- (2) THE MADRAS CITY POLICE AND GAMING (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1955 (L.A. BILL NO. 13 OF 1955).^a

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Regarding the other two Bills which were passed by the Assembly yesterday, I am told by the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam that the Madras City Police and Gaming (Amendment) Bill, 1955, is urgent. So, that may be taken up to-day and the other Bill, i.e., the Police (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1955, may be adjourned to the next date.”

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ The third Bill, i.e., the Police (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1955, is a simpler one without any complications. But still as a matter of principle if the hon. Deputy Leader of the Opposition wants at least one Bill to be adjourned, I have no objection.

^a Printed as Appendix II on pages 317-320 infra.

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [9th August 1955]

“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

‘ That the Madras City Police and Gaming (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 13 of 1955) as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration. ’

“ Sir, this is a measure to check what is called the betting on New York cotton prices which has become widely prevalent in the City of Madras. I am sure hon. Members would have at least heard about this betting on New York cotton prices. It is an ingenious thing. But that only shows how human gambling instinct exhibits itself in so many ways. Because of the importance of the New York cotton market prices, the New York cotton price is cabled to every part of the world. They cable the opening and the closing prices and they are flashed throughout the world. Every day there is not likely to be great changes in the market price. But still there is always a change in the last digit because it is fluctuating to a certain extent this way and that way. Therefore, this betting is done on the last digit. So, a person who goes and bets says ‘ this will be the last digit of the opening price ’ and if it proves to be correct, he is entitled to get 8 times or 10 times of what he bets.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“ Even 64 times.”

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ That is what is called a bracketed betting or double betting, i.e., bracketing both the opening price and the closing price. He bets ‘ This will be the last digit of the opening price and this will be the last digit of the closing price ’ and if both happen to be correct, then he is entitled to get 64 times of what he bets or even 100 times. This betting has become widely prevalent and many people are running gaming houses for this purpose and particularly poor people are being exploited. Because if he gets by chance the correct digits in respect of both the closing price and the opening price and for betting one-anna he is able to get Rs. 4 or for betting one rupee he is able to get Rs. 64, everybody tries his chance on this betting. The gambling instinct, particularly in the poor people to make easy money is being exploited by these people and we are told that persons who are responsible for running these betting houses are making huge profits. So much so it has become a net work of an organized gambling going on throughout the State. We have to put it down with a firm hand.

“ Hon. Members are aware that the police have been taking very firm action and they have been raiding even the so-called gosha houses. By gosha houses I mean houses where they pretend that ladies are living, whereas in fact no lady is living there. Those houses have been raided and the police were able to catch a few of the culprits. Hon. Members might have seen how the police adopted the method of disguising themselves as milkmen and as gosha ladies sometimes. They have done a very good piece of work. But still the existing law is not good enough. As a matter

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of fact we have our own doubts whether the provision of law under which we are now taking action is the proper provision of law for tackling this betting. For keeping a gaming house or participating in gaming or betting on New York cotton prices, we are at present taking action under sections 45 and 46 of the City Police Act. This betting is not only being carried on inside houses or inside enclosed buildings, but it is being done in open street also. So much so, it has become a problem. For that we are now utilizing section 72 of the City Police Act. But apart from the applicability of these provisions to tackle this problem, the punishments provided in these cases are also very light. Section 72 provides only for a fine of Rs. 50 or one month's imprisonment. So also the penalty provided under sections 45 and 46 is lenient. It is felt now that it is necessary to give deterrent punishments in these cases. Otherwise, it may not be possible to put down these gambling and betting activities. So we are now amending the City Police Act to include this kind of betting also in section 37 of that Act along with ‘ betting on horse-race ’. Hon. Members are aware that betting on horse-race is prohibited outside the race-courses compound and a specific provision to that effect is there in section 37 of the City Police Act. Now, we are including betting on New York cotton prices along with betting on horse-race. We are also making a provision that persons engaged in such activities in any public street or thoroughfare shall be punishable. We are enhancing the punishment and providing a minimum punishment for these offences. So much so, it will be possible to take effective action against the offenders.

3-30
P.M.

“ The Madras City Police Act is applicable to the City of Madras. So far as the mufassal areas are concerned, the betting activities are controlled by what is called the Madras Gaming Act. That Act is also being amended now to include such activities like betting on New York cotton prices.

“ Incidentally, it has been brought to our notice that betting is going on not only in respect of New York cotton prices, but also in respect of the registration number of motor vehicles. People bet on how many cars beginning with a particular number, say 4 or 5, pass on a particular road and if they happen to hit the correct number, they get ten times or twelve times the bet money. So anything is taken hold of for betting and gambling activities and if sufficient action is not taken now, this is likely to lead to a situation wherein it will become uncontrollable. That is why we are anxious to have this Bill rushed through, even though the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition may call it as ‘ rushing through ’. Considering the importance of subject, I am sure that the Government are entitled to have this Bill rushed through. That is why I have requested the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition and Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar to study the Bill and tell me whether it cannot be taken up even to-day. Fortunately, they have also agreed. I am really grateful to them for having agreed to my proposal. Necessary consequential amendments have to be made

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [9th August 1955]

in the various sections of the Madras City Police Act and the Madras Gaming Act. Though there are a number of clauses and the Bill looks longer, there is nothing complicated in it. I hope that hon. Members would consider this and see that the Bill is passed immediately."

Mr. CHAIRMAN :—" Motion moved—

' That the Madras City Police and Gaming (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 13 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.' "

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this measure. The gaming instinct in whatever place or in whatever subject or in whatever sphere of activity it is found must be suppressed. That is the underlying principle. As already pointed out by me when speaking on the Resolution for controlling crossword puzzles, this gaming instinct makes people dissipate their energy and makes them anxious to pile up money without any effort. It has also a deleterious effect on innocent people and poor people. I know cases of officers including Government officers coming and asking for loans of money for the purpose of betting on horse-race. That is my personal experience and I am mentioning it here. Poor people, who cannot afford to go and bet, are ruined. They do not tell about this outside. Of course, when they succeed, they tell about it. They lose for thirty days in a month and may win one day in a year. They induce the other people also to participate in the betting. The gaming instinct must be suppressed, even though my hon. Friend Dr. Sreenivasan would say that all of us are not puritans. But here it is a question of making the people do hard and good work instead of wasting their time in gaming so that they may get a chance of getting more money. (Sri A. M. Allapichai : ' No question of getting, but always losing ! ')

" So far as betting inside the race-course compound is concerned, it is not included in this Bill. I would like that it should also be put an end to. I am told that an assurance has been given by the Government that they will put an end to it after five years. I know very well that rich people are anxious that it must continue. So far as the rich people are concerned, it does not matter much. But so far as the poor people are concerned, it has got a very deleterious effect on them. Even the ordinary woman in the street goes and bets on horses inside the race-course compound. Therefore I say that this should be prohibited.

" Sir, section 49-A (1) has been omitted. That section says : ' Whoever makes, prints or otherwise produces, publishes, sells, distributes or keeps for sale or distribution, any book, leaflet or other document containing news of acceptances for horse-races or purporting to give tips or any information which is likely to aid or facilitate wagering or betting on horse-races, shall be punishable, etc.' These activities are done on a very large scale here in Madras. These

9th August 1955] [Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar]

booklets are published and broadcast throughout the City and many people are very anxious to look into them and waste their time. They even go and consult the astrologers for that purpose. (Sri V. Chakkarai Chetty : ' Does the hon. Member refer to astronomers? ') Astronomers have got better work to do. I know a friend of mine who has left the legal profession and is practising astrology alone entirely. (Sri V. Chakkarai Chetty : ' Judicial astrology? ') It may be ' judicial astrology ' in the old sense. There is nothing ' judicial ' at all. But it is called ' judicial astrology '. This section was held to be *ultra vires* by the High Court. I would like to see whether anything could be done by which this section is held *intra vires*. I have not looked into the judgment of the High Court and have not bestowed my thought on it. I would request the Government to consult their Law officers and see whether there is any way by which it could be held *intra vires*. I am very particular that this should be done.

" There is one other submission which I want to make. People crowd even under the shade of trees and use it for gaming activities. I want to know whether it would come under any of the provisions we are now making. Even compounds of our houses are used for such activities without our being aware of it. Provision must be made to include ' any place whether it is situated in a private house or compound or room or garden used for the purpose of gaming activities without the knowledge of the person or persons occupying it.' But the owner of the place should not be punished. (Laughter.) Those persons who use such places for their gaming activities without the knowledge of the owners should be punished. I greatly welcome this Bill and am very glad that the Government have taken this step in spite of the charge of being Puritanic. Some of these measures are doing good to the public. Not only they reform the public morally but they make the public useful citizens of our State."

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—" Sir, I have very great pleasure in supporting the Bill before the House. After passing the resolution for the banning of the crossword puzzles, we are glad to note that the Hon. the Minister for Finance has announced in the other House that the Government of India had agreed to the Madras Government's proposal that the prize limit should be put at Rs. 1,000 per month. This Bill is a very welcome Bill. The Minister for Finance himself has stated to what extent betting has been going on and has even spread to the districts also. I do maintain that not only in Madras City but also in the districts this betting is going on. Betting does not require any capital at all. A net work of people, all bad characters and poor people, have spread this betting to all areas. The poor people are the victims of this betting. Even children under ten or twelve years have got their own ways of betting. They bet on cotton prices, horse-races, etc., if they have a rupee with them. There were many occasions in this House on which this betting by people have been referred to. Therefore the Madras Government have thought it fit to come

[Sri Mohamed Raza Khan] [9th August 1955]

with the necessary amendments. I do not like to go into the legal aspects of this Bill. That may be left to persons with legal knowledge. I am in entire agreement with the Minister when he said that this betting should be put an end to. In recent months, there has been a concerted drive by the City Police. They catch these gamblers as far as possible. I would say that this betting has been completely banned in certain parts. This much I could say, Sir. The area where I am staying was once very much infested with this gambling. The backbone of these bad characters has now been broken completely. A series of arrests have been made. It is not fair to make a charge that the Police have not been effecting the arrest of these men. In the course of the last one or two years, the City Police have been making attempts to arrest all these people, but it is a very difficult affair. There will be one man at the top, and he will have under him 1,000 men. The present Inspector-General of Police has been saying that this betting has spread to all areas. Even when these people are prosecuted, only the men at the bottom are arrested, and the real culprit, who is at the top, is scotfree. A few of the agents only are arrested. People without capital have become millionaires, and the money they have acquired is all the money of the very poor people. I do not like to say anything more. Dr. Srinivasan took objection to the passing of the resolution for banning the crossword puzzles. We are not the people here to allow the Government to encroach on the rights of the people. When we see that the Government are doing what is good for the people, we should ask them to do it.

“A puzzle which offers a prize of Rs. 2 lakhs is able to collect Rs. 10 lakhs by way of entrance fee. The persons who conduct the prize spend only Rs. 2 lakhs to distribute the prizes, but they are able to get Rs. 12 lakhs. This method of collecting such huge sums should be prevented by the Government. I hope with this amendment of the Act, the authorities will take all necessary steps to see that these people are weaned away from the evil. They should see that this vice is eradicated completely. I do not know how far it is within the competency of the Government to issue instructions to their magistrates. The persons convicted of the betting offence, I am told, are left off with fines. But I should say that they should be awarded deterrent sentences. This would surely go a long way to eradicate this evil. Persons running this cotton betting and taking bets on horse-races are parasites on society. On mere suspicion, some people are detained under the Public Safety Act. I really want to know whether these people who conduct stealthily this betting cannot be detained indefinitely under the provisions of the Public Safety Act. I would suggest his course if only the law would allow it. I wholeheartedly welcome this Bill and support it.”

SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW :—“Sir, I rise to support this motion. This legislation has been long overdue. But I would like to make one or two suggestions. The suggestions are based upon

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what I had understood to be the devious means by which the money of the poor is being taken away. This goes on in the form of a regular racket whereby the stupidity of the poor people is exploited and their money is taken away. I do not know whether it will not be desirable to make the issue of any betting slips an offence. Because, from what I understand, the people, who run the racket, have a number of agents who go round getting the betting slips and hand them over to the persons who are prepared to bet. These slips along with the money are then handed over to the person or persons who run the racket. On the production of these slips only payment will be made, if the people win. If they lose they do not get anything. Whether this present Bill will meet that situation is what I am doubtful about. That is the first point I would like to make. The second point is that there should be a distinction between the persons who are sinned against and people who are really sinners. There should really be a deterrent sentence to the persons who make money out of this racket and not to the persons whose stupidity is exploited and who go and bet. The latter class of people should not be treated in the same manner as the persons who are making lot of money. In fact I find there is no discrimination made between people who are actually making money out of this racket and those who are present at the time when such betting takes place. I would even suggest that to put an end to this racket, it is desirable to give immunity to people who are exploited and make them come forward to say that such and such a person should be punished. These two suggestions I make. Otherwise I support this Bill.”

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ :—“Sir, this is one of the best Bills which the Finance Minister has brought forward, which is really going to do much good to our people. I wish to be a bit frank here.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“On a point of order, Sir. Does the Deputy Chairman mean that others are not frank when he says that he wants to be frank.”

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ :—“It does not follow. Sir, I know this betting very well, because the whole of my time I have been connected with criminal cases in criminal courts. I have had a lot of occasion to know about the working of this cotton betting, etc.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“May I enquire if the hon. Member has been a victim of this at any time? (Laughter.)

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ :—“Certainly not. I have never been a victim. I know how this betting has done lot of harm to our people. This cotton betting and horse-race betting, and Prohibition offences are existing in a way. These offences are there due to the neglect of the officers concerned.

[Sri A. M. Allapichai] [9th August 1955]

3-50 P.M. "That is why, I say, I want to speak in a frank way. In this particular case, some two years ago the President of the District Congress Committee, Mr. D. K. Kannapar and some of his friends saw the Commissioner of Police and brought to his notice the existence of this evil. He was very kind and at once issued necessary instructions to his subordinates. He also pointed out that he could not arrest offenders as the law was defective. Then it was suggested to him that he might bring this fact to the notice of the Government. Most probably he did it. Secondly, my friend, Mr. Raza Khan, also has brought it to the notice of the Government. Now it is a very good thing that the Government have brought in this Bill. The whole business is under the control of about half a dozen big fellows, very big organizers, whose daily income is not just one or two thousands of rupees. I am not exaggerating when I say that the income of one of these persons is Rs. 50,000 daily."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Why not you give the name of the person if you know him?"

DR. V. K. JOHN:—"Give the name to the Government and the money to me."

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ:—"Of this 50,000 rupees, they just put half or one-third into their own pockets and the rest is divided in many ways, so that even the most honest Police officer in spite of his best efforts is not able to do much to put down this evil. Now it is all credit to the Commissioner of Police that he has done so much. Some of the very big fellows have been caught. Some of them happen to be very notorious fellows in other fields. What happens is exactly this. Suppose I organize this. I get a large number of persons to work for me as my agents. They collect money at the rate of two annas or so from the people and bring each some ten rupees or so to me. I give them each a commission of two or three rupees out of this ten rupees. In this way I collect a lot of money and I keep a share for doing so many other things. If there is one honest Police officer in a hundred, then this will not flourish. The present Commissioner of Police said: 'I shall put it down' and now it is cracking. No doubt, even the Police did not know anything about this first. We brought it to their notice. The Inspector-General of Police must be firm; the Commissioner of Police must be firm; the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Police must be firm. If all of them are firm, I can positively say that this 'cotton betting' will not take place any longer. Even with regard to the question of prevention of immoral traffic, we did so many things. But still, I am ashamed to say, it goes on in some shape or form. If our officers are really interested in putting down these evils, they can do it in no minute. I cannot say now that the entire thing is gone so far as betting on cotton prices is concerned. Half or a third of the evil has been put down. But the Press must co-operate. The *Hindu*, the *Mail* and the *Indian Express* sometimes come out with bold and significant announcements about the cotton opening and closing prices."

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"People purchase these papers in large numbers. They also help the newspapers to make large sums of money by buying the papers in large numbers only to see the prices. These papers must do their bit of service to the country besides making money. They should not give bold headlines to these figures. I know some of the newspaper agencies get information much in advance about these prices and pass it on to the concerned parties. Unless all these people co-operate we cannot put down this evil. If the papers do not co-operate of their own free will we must examine whether it is not possible in the interest of the nation to tell the newspapers 'you shall not publish all these'. If there is any legal difficulty it should be thrashed out. I am glad that the Hon. Minister Mr. C. Subramaniam has done a really great service to the people. In his life, I can say, he has rendered the best service to the State."

* SRIMATHI MARY C. CLUBWALLA JADHAV:—"Mr. Chairman, I rise to support this Bill and I am particularly glad that it also covers youth and children. In the juvenile courts I have seen in the last one year a number of cases of betting of cotton prices involving children. It is deplorable that young, intelligent children should be encouraged out of school hours by elders to practise this evil. I can quote two instances in which children were encouraged to gamble and robbed their own mothers and fathers of money and these children ultimately committed suicide. I am glad therefore that this measure has been introduced and support this Bill. I congratulate the Government and hope that some more steps will be taken to prevent this cotton betting amongst the innocents, that is taking place in large numbers now."

* SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I believe that this is a very desirable Bill though long over-due. Gambling or anything connected with gambling must be put an end to with an iron hand by Government. Gambling does not stop with the New York Cotton price alone but it extends to other fields also. The Hon. Minister was good enough to mention about motor car numbers. I will go a step further and say that this betting extends to the gate-shutting in the railway crossings also. Again in the bullion market, this betting is going on even today, every evening. Apart from this New York Cotton, betting on horse racing is still worse. So many families are being ruined by this horse racing. Lives are being lost by this horse racing. There have been too many heart failures and suicides of late. Horse racing is far more injurious than betting on cotton. We should not hesitate to put down an evil, if it is spoiling the lives of many persons and families. Horse racing is the crowning evil. It should be prevented at once, more than putting an end to betting in New York cotton which is comparatively harmless. All that savours of gambling should be put an end to with an iron gauntlet by Government. The newspapers are greatly responsible for giving too much propaganda about horse racing not only here but horse racing in Ootacamund and Bangalore. They give wide daily-publicity for New York cotton price also. I admit that horse

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p.m.

[Sri T. M. Daivasikhamani Achariar] [9th August 1955]

racings is a pastime of the rich. My contention is that it should not harm poor-folk. (Dr. A. Sreenivasan: 'How is horse racing relevant to the Bill on hand?' The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam: 'It is at the bottom of evil') I on one day caught my servant red-handed when I found in his hand a paper wherein there was the price of New York cotton. He was indulging, it appears, in betting on American cotton. This is how poor people have fallen a prey to this evil. I am glad that Government have brought this legislation putting an end to this evil of betting on New York cotton to begin with. They should not stop with this. Horse racing also should be put an end to eventually. Therefore, Sir, requesting the press not to give too much publicity to horse racing and these cotton prices or other gambling, I support the present Bill with all the emphasis at my command. Government should see to it that this Act is regressively enforced and the poor-folk be saved from the evil of betting on the cotton prices, not merely by prosecution but by police prevention also."

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—" I welcome this measure and I congratulate the Hon. Minister for having brought forward it. I request one clarification. Under clause 3 (d) it is said that :

'Whoever advances or furnishes money for the purpose of gaming on any of the objects aforesaid with persons frequenting any such house, room, tent, enclosure, vehicle, vessel or place shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.'

I want to know the meaning of the word 'with' in line 2 of this clause. What is meant by advancing and furnishing? What is the difference between the two? How can the Government find out whether one has advanced or furnished money? Mr. Balasubramanya Iyer said that he might have given inadvertently some money to another man. But if that other man had indulged in betting with this money, the first person, who had given the money inadvertently, should not be punished, for the mischief of the latter. I want to know how such an innocent person as Mr. Balasubramanya Iyer would lend money for betting. Again it has not been made clear as to where the advancing of money would be punishable. Is advancing money in the house, room, tent, enclosure punishable? Or can money be advanced in the interior to that house, room, tent or enclosure wherein betting takes place? The clause as at present worded is not clear. I want that the Government may add another clause to this or make the meaning of the same quite clear. Government have enforced prohibition throughout the State and they have prohibited all articles and anything else relating to drinking. I suggest that similar measures may be taken to ban the publication of news relating to cotton prices and other information relating to betting on cotton prices. The Act is a good measure. But the success of the Act depends wholly upon the integrity of the Police in enforcing this measure and also upon the co-operation that persons like Mr. Allapichai may extend to this measure."

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SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I heartily support this measure. My hon. Friend Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar was speaking just now with regard to the legal provisions. I am in the hands of the great legal luminaries who adorn this Council with regard to the legal aspect of the matter. My hon. Friends Dr. John and Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar will take care of our legal conscience. We can entrust our legal conscience to lawyers, but not our moral conscience. If there is anything in the proposed Bill which is not quite sound from the point of view of law, they will take care of it.

"There is one thing I have noticed. My hon. Friend Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar said that he was speaking as a puritan. It reminds me of a celebrated passage in the history of England. The Puritans stated 'we are fighting not because it gave pain to the poor but because it gave pleasure to dictators'. In the same way I think the Government are trying to penalise gambling not because it involves great loss of moral standard, but because it gives pleasure and profit to those who indulge in betting. Now, that should not be the real point of view, Sir. People make money in ever so many ways. We cannot penalise people for making money. That is an instinct in all of us. If the Government think that they ought to penalise people who are making money, well, there are ever so many ways in which people are making money which could be brought under the purview of law and punished. But that is not the point. What we are really anxious is to put an end to these gambling propensities among the people and to poor people being victimized. Therefore, I would like to emphasize this point that those who are in high position who are encouraging this betting should be brought soon under the provision of this law and punished summarily.

"My hon. Friends have been talking about newspaper advertisements in this regard. I do not know whether the Government of Madras are legally empowered to ban advertisements in newspapers. But that is a question which lawyers may argue. (Sir, it seems to me that people in high places are being let off, but those who are occupying the lower rungs of the ladder making little money are sought to be penalised. Poor people certainly get into the clutches of the rich people to make money. Therefore, I would like the Government to take stern and severe measures of dealing with people who are conducting big organized gambling. My hon. friend Sri Allapichai said that there are big organized gangs indulging in betting. I have no personal knowledge about it. But those who are in the know of things should certainly furnish the information to the Government so that they can take immediate and drastic action against people in high position who are encouraging this betting, and thereby victimising the poor classes.

[Sri V. Chakkarai Chetty] [9th August 1955]

“With these words, Sir, I heartily support this measure and I hope that the Government will enforce it without fearing for the cry of the people who may be affected thereby and whose income may be in some way or other jeopardized.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“Mr. Chairman, Sir, I lend my support to this Bill in the belief that this Bill when passed into law will prevent exploitation of public and demoralization of freedom. But, Sir, I feel I must say that we should be very slow in interfering by legislation with the freedom of the individual and also in introducing virtue by legislation. We must draw a line. Sir, gambling is prevalent all over the world. I have myself seen in American dailies that such gambling is going on to the tune of \$ 20,000. Betting is going on everywhere, but there is one difference we have to note. There is an element of recreation and pleasure in gambling or gaming or betting. In the Clubs there is a game of cards over which some people bet. But I do not think it is a bad thing, because it is a recreation and the amount involved is not much. Such things ought to be allowed. Probably the betting inside the race course, and not outside, could be characterized in that manner and it may not be an offence. Of course, yet puritans like the Deputy Chairman of the Council might stop all kinds of gaming and betting. I do not think we should do that because after all in many kinds of recreation there is an element of gaming and gambling. A line must be drawn, in my opinion, where such gambling exploits the poor people. Betting on cotton prices is a gambling which exploits poor public. It is not conducted for some recreation or some pleasure. But it is a gambling pure and simple and that should be prevented.”

“Sir, I must also give another warning. This will give very wide opportunities for the Police who are not very straight to harass the people and I am quite sure that this Government who want to see that the police standard is kept very high will take severe action against any policeman who unnecessarily harasses people and also tries to take a share in the gambling. When this Bill is passed into law, strict instructions must be given to the Inspectors of Police and their subordinates to see that people are not harassed. Sir, I do not think that in passing this Bill into law we are offending the fundamental principles that the freedom of the individual should not be interfered with except for the security of the State or the public and we should not introduce legislation to create virtue. This gambling is pure and simple and has not got an element of recreation or pleasure. It is the duty of the State to prevent such gambling which exploits the poor public. I have the assurance of the Hon. Minister who moved this Bill that this kind of gambling has now gone to the extent that there is an urgent need for the State to bring in such a Bill. With these words, I wholeheartedly support this Bill.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“Mr. Chairman, I am glad that this Bill has received support from all sections of the House

9th August 1955] [Sri T. Purushotham]

including Dr. Srinivasan as is evidenced from his studied silence. I congratulate the Government on bringing forward a Bill of this kind. It has not come a day too early and I am glad that this measure has been received so well by all sections of the House. The hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar has referred to betting inside the race course. There is already a legislation about it and I pleaded during the debate on the Governor's address and I plead now also that effect should be given to that Act as early as possible. I believe that measure has been put off for some reason or other and that steps will be taken to enforce that measure soon.

“With regard to banning of publication of all news relating to cotton prices, I think it will be a difficult matter. I was just now discussing with the hon. Member next to me and all these news about cotton prices are being published not for the sake of gambling but for merchants and commercial interest. So, we cannot certainly ban the publication of such news which is being published for commercial interest and not for the sake of gamblers. So, whatever action we may take, we cannot shut out publication of such news in the commercial interests. With these words, Sir, I join with the hon. Members who have heaped congratulations on the Hon. the Finance Minister for having brought forward this Bill.”

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members of this House for having given unanimous support to this measure and I am particularly happy that this support was further strengthened by the fair sex. There is nothing surprising in this because this measure has been brought in because of the persistent demand from Members of the Assembly and the Council. I am not saying this now for the first time. As a matter of fact, when this proposal came up for consideration before me sometime back, this is what I minuted. ‘May be quickly done. There has been persistent demand on the floor of the Council and the Assembly to put down this evil with a strong hand’.

“With regard to the various provisions contained in the Bill, the hon. Member Sri V. Gurunandan Row wanted to make a distinction between those who were running this gaming and who were participating in it and who were, as a matter of fact, victims of this evil. We have made a distinction. If only the hon. Member goes through the provisions of the Bill, he would find that as far as persons who are running this business, we have provided for a punishment of imprisonment which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both and also for a minimum punishment, provided that in the absence of special reasons to be recorded in writing, the punishment to be imposed on an offender on conviction for an offence under this sub-section shall be imprisonment for not less than one

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [9th August 1955]

month or fine of not less than five hundred rupees or both. Therefore, we have provided a minimum punishment for those who are responsible for the running of these betting activities. For others who participate in it, we have provided for a lighter punishment and as a matter of fact we have made a distinction between the two classes of persons. Participating in betting activities is as much an offence as the running of a betting house, but the other thing is more serious because there the person exploits the gambling instinct of the people and that is why we have provided for a heavier punishment and we have also provided for a minimum punishment.

“Reference was made by hon. Members that the police should take strong action in these matters. I do agree that not only in respect of this law, but in respect of every law we pass for the purpose of regulating the conduct of the public, it is necessary that the police should take an impartial attitude in the matter and should be strict in enforcing the laws. Otherwise, all this will become ‘an instrument of oppression’. It can easily become an instrument of oppression. But we are happy that our Police officers are after all our own brethren and they are bound to react to what we are saying here and to what is happening outside in the society also. I have no doubt that they would enforce this legislation to the best advantage of the society. But if there is any misuse of this law or any other law for their own personal gains, certainly it should be the duty of everybody, not only the legislators but every member of the public, to bring it to the notice of the Government and I assure this House that if any malpractice or corrupt practice is brought to the notice of the Government in respect of Police officials, we shall take very strict action.

“Reference was also made to the publications in the Press. I do not know how we can control them. They are a privileged class. Any reference to restriction on the publication of news would be regarded as Government trying to curtail the freedom of the Press. Such being the case, it will be very difficult and very hazardous for anybody to suggest that we should control the Press in any way whatsoever. We have to give them absolute freedom according to them and nobody can control them. We cannot go to the extent of making any suggestion even. They would come down upon us. Not only one Press, but there are Unions and there are societies of newspapers and they will come down upon us and ask ‘How can you curtail the freedom of the Press?’. They would say ‘Here is an undemocratic Government functioning in such a way’. I would advise hon. Members, if they want to be on the right side of the Press, not to make any reference to the Press, however bad the influence in respect of certain news published by them may be. That would be my advice to them.”

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ :—“Sir, does the Hon. Minister think that they are the last people?”

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* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“I will deal with that in my own way. If the advice is good enough, I would request the Deputy Chairman to be cautious in making remarks about the Press. Apart from that, I do not think I have much to say. I am really happy that there has been unanimous support and let us hope that with the passing of this Bill, it will be possible to put down this evil with a strong and firm hand. Let us also hope that when we discuss the next Budget or soon after that we will be able to say that this evil has been put down, even though it may not be possible to completely eradicate any evil. I once again thank the hon. Members for having given their unanimous support.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“The question is—
‘That the Madras City Police and Gaming (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 13 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.’”

The motion was carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clauses 2, 3, 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“Sir, I beg to move—
‘That the Madras City Police and Gaming (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 13 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.’”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“The question is—
‘That the Madras City Police and Gaming (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 13 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.’”

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3 p.m. on Monday, the 22nd August 1955.”

The House then adjourned.

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

* 1. Bills passed by the Assembly and received therefrom in the Council—

(i) The Madras City Police and Gaming (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 13 of 1955).

(ii) The Police (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 14 of 1955).

† 2. Notification issued with G.O. No. 1404, Home, dated 20th May 1955, regarding amendments to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.

* Subject to the Bill being passed by the Assembly on 9th August 1955.
† Laid on the table of the House on 8th August 1955.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide item V (1) on page 300 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 18 OF 1955.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill to authorise the appropriation of certain further moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the service of the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1950.

WHEREAS it is necessary to authorise the appropriation of certain further moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the service of the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1950;

BE it enacted in the Sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Madras Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1955.

2. *Supplementary appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1950.*—The State Government may appropriate out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1950, a further sum not exceeding ninety-eight lakhs fifty-four thousand one hundred and twenty-three rupees being moneys required to meet—

(a) the grants made by the Madras Legislative Assembly to cover the excess expenditure incurred in that year as set forth in column (3) of the Schedule; and

(b) the excess expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State for that year, as set forth in column (4) of the Schedule.

THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 2.)

Demand number.	Services and purposes.	Sume not exceeding		
		Voted by the Legislative Assembly.	Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.	RS.	RS.
III	Stamps	2,82,918	..	2,82,918
VI	Motor Vehicles Acts.	258	8,424	8,682
VII	Other Taxes and Duties.	8,45,587	..	8,45,587
VIII	Irrigation ..	13,83,470	..	13,83,470
IX	Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff.	19,122	..	19,122

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Demand number.	Services and purposes.	Sume not exceeding		
		Voted by the Legislative Assembly.	Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.	RS.	RS.
XIII	Jails	92,299	..	92,299
XVI	Medical	2,92,474	..	2,92,474
XVII	Public Health ..	22,197	..	22,197
XXI	Industries	..	1,05,707	1,05,707
XXIV	Miscellaneous Departments.	2,41,932	..	2,41,932
XXV	Civil Works—	14,03,667	..	14,03,667
XXVIII	Electricity ..	12,91,794	..	12,91,794
XXXI	Stationery and Printing.	3,70,849	..	3,70,849
XXXII	Miscellaneous ..	70,881	..	70,881
XXXIII	Road Transport Schemes.	4,43,026	4,101	4,47,127
Total ..		67,60,474	1,18,232	68,78,706
Public Debt Repayment ..		..	29,75,417	29,75,417
Grand total ..		67,60,474	30,93,649	98,54,123

I certify that this is a Money Bill.

J. SIVASHANMUGHAM PILLAI,
Speaker, Madras Legislature Assembly.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide item V (2) on page 301 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 13 OF 1955.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill further to amend the Madras City Police Act, 1888, and the Madras Gaming Act, 1930.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Madras City Police Act, 1888 (Madras Act III of 1888), and the Madras Gaming Act, 1930 (Madras Act III of 1930), for the purposes hereinafter appearing;

BE it enacted in the Sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Madras City Police and Gaming (Amendment) Act, 1955.

2. *Amendment of Madras Act III of 1888.*—In the Madras City Police Act, 1888 (Madras Act III of 1888)—

(i) in section 3, for the definition of “common-gaming house”, the following definition shall be substituted, namely :—

“common gaming-house” means any house, room, tent, enclosure, vehicle, vessel or any place whatsoever in which cards, dice, tables or other instruments of gaming are kept or used for the

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profit or gain of the person owning, occupying, using, or keeping such house, room, tent, enclosure, vehicle, vessel or place, whether by way of charge for the use of instruments of gaming or of the house, room, tent, enclosure, vehicle, vessel or place, or otherwise howsoever; and includes any house, room, tent, enclosure, vehicle, vessel or place opened, kept or used or permitted to be opened, kept or used for the purpose of gaming";

(ii) in section 37—

(a) the brackets and figure "(1)" occurring at the beginning of sub-section (1) shall be omitted; and

(b) sub-sections (2) to (4) shall be omitted;

(iii) for section 49-A, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

"49-A. Penalty for opening, etc., any enclosure, etc., for certain forms of gaming.—(1) Whoever—

(a) being the owner or occupier or having the use of any house, room, tent, enclosure, vehicle, vessel or place, opens, keeps or uses the same for the purpose of gaming—

(i) on a horse-race, or

(ii) on the market price of cotton, bullion, or other commodity or on the digits of the number used in stating such price, or

(iii) on the amount or variation in the market price of any such commodity or on the digits of the number used in stating the amount of such variation, or

(iv) on the market price of any stock or share or on the digits of the number used in stating such price, or

(v) on the number of registration or on the digits of the number of registration of any motor vehicle using a public place, or

(vi) on any transaction or scheme of wagering or betting in which the receipt or distribution of winnings or prizes in money or otherwise is made to depend on chance; or

(b) being the owner or occupier of any such house, room, tent, enclosure, vehicle, vessel or place knowingly or wilfully permits the same to be opened, occupied, kept or used by any other person for the purpose of gaming on any of the objects aforesaid, or

(c) has the care of management of, or in any manner assists in, conducting the business of, any such house, room, tent, enclosure, vehicle, vessel or place opened, occupied, kept or used for the purpose of gaming on any of the objects aforesaid, or

(d) advances or furnishes money for the purpose of gaming on any of the objects aforesaid with persons frequenting any such house, room, tent, enclosure, vehicle, vessel or place, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or both;

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Provided that, in the absence of special reasons to be recorded in writing, the punishment to be imposed on an offender on conviction for an offence under this sub-section shall be imprisonment for not less than one month or fine of not less than five hundred rupees or both.

(2) Whoever is found in any house, room, tent, enclosure, vehicle, vessel, or place referred to in sub-section (1), gaming on any of the objects specified in that sub-section or present for the purpose of gaming on any such object shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both.

Any person found in any such house, room, tent, enclosure, vehicle, vessel or place during any gaming therein on any of the objects specified in sub-section (1) shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, to have been there for the purpose of gaming on such object.

(3) Whoever is found gaming on any of the objects specified in sub-section (1) in any public street or thoroughfare, or in any place to which the public have or are permitted to have access shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to three hundred rupees, or with both."

(iv) in section 50, sub-section (1), for the expression "sub-section (2), (3) or (4) of section 37, section 45 or section 46," the expression "section 45, section 46 or section 49-A" shall be substituted.

3. *Amendment of Madras Act III of 1930.—In the Madras Gaming Act, 1930 (Madras Act III of 1930)—*

(i) for section 4, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

"4. Penalty for opening, etc., any enclosure, etc., for certain forms of gaming.—(1) Whoever—

(a) being the owner or occupier or having the use of any house, room, tent, enclosure, vehicle, vessel or place, opens, keeps or uses the same for the purpose of gaming—

(i) on a horse-race, or

(ii) on the market price of cotton, bullion or other commodity or on the digits of the number used in stating such price, or

(iii) on the amount or variation in the market price of any such commodity or on the digits of the number used in stating the amount of such variation, or

(iv) on the market price of any stock or share or on the digits of the number used in stating such price, or

(v) on the number of registration or on the digits of the number of registration of any motor vehicle using a public place, or

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(vi) on any transaction or scheme of wagering or betting in which the receipt or distribution of winnings or prizes in money or otherwise is made to depend on chance; or

(b) being the owner or occupier of any such house, room, tent, enclosure, vehicle, vessel or place knowingly or wilfully permits the same to be opened, occupied, kept or used by any other person for the purpose of gaming on any of the objects aforesaid, or

(c) has the care or management of, or in any manner assists in, conducting the business of, any such house, room, tent, enclosure, vehicle, vessel or place opened, occupied, kept or used for the purpose of gaming on any of the objects aforesaid; or

(d) advances or furnishes money for the purpose of gaming on any of the objects aforesaid with persons frequenting any such house, room, tent, enclosure, vehicle, vessel or place; shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both :

Provided that in the absence of special reasons to be recorded in writing, the punishment to be imposed on an offender on conviction for an offence under this sub-section shall be imprisonment for not less than one month or fine of not less than five hundred rupees or both.

(2) Whoever is found in any house, room, tent, enclosure, vehicle, vessel or place referred to in sub-section (1), gaming on any of the objects specified in that sub-section, or present for the purpose of gaming on any such object shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both.

Any person found in any such house, room, tent, enclosure, vehicle, vessel or place during any gaming therein on any of the objects specified in sub-section (1) shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, to have been there for the purpose of gaming on such object.

(3) Whoever is found gaming on any of the objects specified in sub-section (1) in any public street or thoroughfare, or in any place to which the public have or are permitted to have access shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to three hundred rupees, or with both."

(ii) section 11-B shall be omitted.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Monday, the 22nd August 1955.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11.30 a.m. at the hour of the clock, Mr. Chairman (THE HON. DR. P. V. CHERIAN) took the Chair.

I.—PORTUGUESE SHOOTING ON INDIAN SATYAGRAHIS ON THE GOA BORDER.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Hon. Members of the House, most of you or all of you must be aware of the things that are happening at the Goa border where a number of our countrymen, Satyagrahis, have been very badly treated, and a large number of them have lost their lives. I feel that we have got to express our protest and dislike for what is happening in Goa and express our regret and sympathy for the people who have lost their lives in this campaign. I would, therefore, request hon. Members just stand up for a few minutes in silence."

The House stood in silence for a minute in memory of those who lost their lives on the Goa border.

II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Sinking of a borewell in Kurinjipadi in South Arcot district.

* 341 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in Kurinjipadi in South Arcot district, a borewell was sunk 750 feet below ground to get water;

(b) who selected the site for the well;

(c) whether the water in the well is fit for human consumption; and

(d) whether the water was sent to the King Institute, Guindy, for analysis, if not, why not?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (a) Two borewells were sunk in Kurinjipadi Panchayat limits—one in Kurinjipadi village up to 114 feet below ground-level and the other in Ellappanpettai village up to 117 feet.

" (b) The sites were selected by the Block Development Officer, Kurinjipadi, and approved by the District Health Officer, South Arcot.

" (c) Yes, Sir.

" (d) Yes, Sir."

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—" What was the necessity for sinking those wells, Sir? "

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" For water-supply."

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—" What is the total cost involved in sinking those wells, Sir? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The construction of two borewells with overhead tanks at a cost of Rs. 10,000, each, in Kurinjipadi Panchayat limits was sanctioned under Local Development Works Programme of 1954-55. Contributions from public and panchayat boards were collected."

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY :—" What is the normal level where water is likely to be found? This is a peculiarly abnormal case of water being found so far below the ground-level. Is any explanation given? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The water-level must be very low, Sir."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" Have the Government considered the question of the appointment of a water diviner for the purpose and, if not, will the Government consider the desirability of engaging the services of one for the State in view of the large well works programme in the State? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Water divining is not scientifically recognised, Sir."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" May I request the Hon. Minister to consider my suggestion, because there is one water diviner under the Central Government, I am sure? I would request the Hon. Minister to take this opportunity to consider my suggestion."

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Just as there are water diviners, there are astrologers, there are palmists, and there are snake-bite curers. The Government do not believe in the tall claims made by such people."

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—" What is the yield from these, Sir? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The yield is very good, Sir."

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—" ' Good ' is a very comprehensive term. It varies with the individuals. I would like to know whether the test made regarding the yield will be a success for the colossal amount that was spent? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The water has been chemically and bacteriologically tested. About the yield, I cannot give the information to the hon. Member just now."

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—" Will the Hon. Minister care to furnish the information, Sir? "

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Yes, Sir. I will supply the information if the hon. Member writes to me."

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—" Is it necessary to put another question? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Yes."

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—" When water diviners have been unfortunate in the sandy places of South Kanara, as far as Tamilnad is concerned, their predictions are always correct? "

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—" May I request the Hon. Minister to place the King Institute report on the table of the House? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" I have got the report with me. The hon. Member may peruse it."

Division of assets and liabilities between the Madras and Andhra States.

* 342 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the division of assets and liabilities between the Madras and Andhra States has been settled; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table of the House a copy of the orders finally issued in the matter?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (a) The division of the assets and liabilities among Madras, Andhra and Mysore in accordance with the provisions of the Andhra State Act, 1953, has not yet been settled finally.

" (b) The question will arise only after the division of the assets and liabilities is completed."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" Will the Hon. the Finance Minister tell us whether he discussed this item also during his recent visit to Andhra, and would he assure us that all these outstanding questions between the two States would be satisfactorily settled? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" That is my hope, Sir."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" Will orders regarding the final decision in this matter of division of assets and liabilities be placed before both Houses of the Legislature when finalized, Sir? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I shall certainly consider the suggestion."

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—" May I ask, Sir, whether there was any preliminary survey regarding the assets and liabilities and whether the Hon. Minister will give us the tentative figures to let us know where we stand? "

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Yes, Sir. A provisional allocation has already been made, but the final settlement has not yet been made. As the hon. Member knows, tentatively it is based on the population basis and later on final adjustments will be made."

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—" May I know, Sir, who is on the debit side? Is it Andhra or Madras? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" If it is a question of debit side, both should be on the debit side."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" May I know whether the Government have taken cognizance of the recent statement of the Andhra Minister for Irrigation that he would be prepared to let Krishna-Pennar waters to this State on payment of a substantial contribution or compensation, and would this Government pursue this matter also in the scheme of negotiations with the Andhra State? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Provided the contribution asked for is reasonable, and it will be justifiable with reference to the water made available to us."

Recommendation of the Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee regarding Certified Schools.

* 343 Q.—SRI ALEXANDER GNANAMUTTU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee recommended that Certified Schools should be under the Director of Public Instruction and that the post of Chief Inspector of Certified Schools should be abolished;

(b) why the recommendation has not been given effect to by the Government; and

(c) why the seniormost Headmaster of Certified Schools was not appointed as Chief Inspector of Certified Schools when a vacancy arose last year?

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

" (b) Does not arise.

" (c) Srimathi V. T. Lakshmi was appointed to act temporarily as Chief Inspector as she had the necessary experience and knowledge of the working of both the departments of Certified Schools and Vigilance Service and as there was none else in these departments who possessed these qualifications and who could successfully administer these departments. Headmasters of Certified Schools do not have the necessary experience and knowledge of Vigilance Work."

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Sea erosion at Rameswaram and Dhanushkodi.

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

(a) the temples and public buildings affected by the recent sea erosion at Rameswaram and Dhanushkodi and the extent of damage caused in each case; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to ensure protection for this area against such erosion?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—" (a) During the last five years about 150 huts and 10 pucca houses have been washed away in the Dhanushkodi area, but no temple or State Government building has been affected. No damage has been done in Rameswaram area.

" (b) This Government on the suggestion of the Chief Engineer, requested the Government of India, Ministry of Transport, to depute a specialist to inspect the locality and suggest ways and means of combating erosion of land by the sea.

The Government of India had stated in reply in May 1955 that the question of selecting an alternative site for the railway pier at Dhanushkodi had been referred to an Expert Technical Committee whose report was being awaited and that meanwhile in order to prevent heavy erosion, they had sanctioned the work of constructing three groynes at an estimated cost of Rs. 13,537 and the work was expected to be completed before the south-west monsoon. They also stated that the effect of this remedial measure was to be ascertained before taking further steps in the matter. The Collector of Ramanathapuram has reported under date 17th August 1955 that three casuarina pile groynes extending to 150 feet into the sea and 220 feet along the seashore on the southern side of the Public Works Department buildings at Dhanushkodi were built by the railway authorities as an experiment, but that these have been washed off."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" Are not the Government aware that the Sri Rama Temple at Dhanushkodi has been washed away and will the Government institute enquiries and issue instructions to the department concerned to contact experts in the line and take precautionary steps for the protection of temples against such occurrences in future? "

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—" As far as my information goes, there is no such temple being washed away. But, all necessary steps are being taken and they are making a study of the whole problem."

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—" Will the Government make an enquiry into the matter? "

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THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—" Yes; I shall have an enquiry made."

Allotment of seats for ladies in the front rows in the Government Transport buses in the City of Madras.

* 345 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to allot seats for ladies in the front rows in the Government Transport buses in the City of Madras and to allow the exit to be used as entrance in their case only; and

(b) if not, whether Government will consider the desirability of such an allotment?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" (a) No, Sir.

" (b) The question was raised and considered by the City Transport Advisory Committee at its meeting held on the 11th April 1955 and the recommendation of the Committee was that the existing seating arrangement for the ladies might continue as the proposal would involve certain difficulties."

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—" May I know whether all the Government Transport buses in the City have got an entrance and an exit? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Yes, Sir. Every bus has an entrance and an exit."

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—" May I know whether the proposal has emanated from men or whether ladies themselves wanted to change the order, i.e., from the back seats to the front seats? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" It was once considered at the meeting of the Transport Advisory Committee of which the hon. Member was a member."

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—" Was it at the request of the ladies that the order should be changed that the proposal was considered by the Transport Advisory Committee or was it at the initiative of the department or the Minister that the proposal was discussed? "

3-10 p.m. THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" I do not have the information on hand. But the Member himself might know it because he was a member of the Committee."

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—" Are the Government aware, Sir, that in all important halts, where there is a large crowd, women passengers find it very difficult to get entrance into the buses along with men passengers? "

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THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Sir, in the new type of buses, it would certainly be easy for them to get in and get out."

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—" In view of the fact that there are two entrances, though one is called 'exit' and another 'entrance', one entrance can be used for ladies without disturbing the others, will the Government kindly consider the question of using the 'exit' as the 'entrance' for the ladies and allotting a few rows in the front for them so that they can have easy entrance, exit and free movement? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Sir, for the following reasons we could not consider the suggestion favourably :—

- ' (1) The ladies might find it very inconvenient to pass through overcrowded buses to occupy the front seats;
- ' (2) Conductors might find it difficult to control the boarding and alighting of passengers if women were allowed to get in and out through the front exit gate; and
- ' (3) Women would be exposed to the risk of platform accidents '."

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—" Sir, it is only in order to give them convenience, we want to use the 'exit' as their 'entrance' and allot front seats to them. This arrangement will avoid their just having the necessity of pushing men. They can easily get in and they can easily get out if the front seats are allotted."

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Anyhow, I will have the question examined."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Women are likely to resent this preferential treatment." (Laughter.)

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—" When Lord Shiva has given half of his body to Lady Parvathi, instead of having front seats reserved and giving men trouble, why not half the bus be given to the ladies as is done in the T.V.S. Transport in Madurai? I think the Government might do it for the sake of decency and convenience to ladies."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" That is, in each seat, half for a lady." (Renewed laughter.)

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" I do not think there will be sufficient number of lady passengers to occupy half of the bus."

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—" Do the Government know that the ladies do not demand this separate treatment? "

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SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM :—" May I know, Sir, why men are so much interested in ladies' conveniences? "

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—" It is quite natural."

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—" Under the existing circumstances, it is the men who should be protected and given some facilities because in the buses, from our experience we have seen that it is the ladies who rush in and men are mere spectators."

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—" Because, we made them so."

SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM :—" May I know whether any lady member was included in the Committee and was consulted? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Yes. There are two lady members in the Committee."

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

III.—MESSAGES FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I have to announce to the House that I have received messages from the Deputy Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly, transmitting copies of the following Bills as passed by the Assembly :—

'(1) On 18th August 1955—The Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 19 of 1955).

(2) On 18th August 1955—The Madras City Improvement Trust (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 20 of 1955).

(3) On 19th August, 1955—The Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Amendment Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 21 of 1955).

(4) On 19th August 1955—The Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 22 of 1955).'

and signed by him for the concurrence of the Council; and

" I have also to announce to the House that I have received the following messages, dated the 19th and 20th August 1955, from the Deputy Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly :—

'I. (1) In accordance with Rule 114 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge) Amendment Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 24 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly on the 19th August 1955 and signed by me for the recommendations of the Council.

(2) I certify that this is a Money Bill within the meaning of Article 109 of the Constitution of India.

'II. In accordance with Rule 114 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras Marumakkathayam (Removal of Doubts) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 12 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly on the 20th day of August 1955 and signed by me, for the concurrence of the Council.'

" I have also to announce to the House that official Bills will be taken up on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th and that discussion on the Second Five-Year Plan will be taken up on the 25th, 26th and 27th."

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IV.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

(I) THE MADRAS HILL STATIONS (PRESERVATION OF TREES) BILL, 1955 (L.A. BILL NO. 17 OF 1955).

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

'That the Madras Hill Stations (Preservation of Trees) Bill', 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 17 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.'

" Sir, it has been brought to the notice of the Government that there has been indiscriminate cutting of trees in hill stations in the State involving large-scale deforestation and resulting in considerable soil erosion. With a view to prevent such deforestation and soil erosion and to preserve the special characteristics of the hill stations as regards landscape, vegetal cover and climate, it is considered necessary to regulate the cutting of trees and also the cultivation of land in hill slopes. Necessary provisions have been made in the Bill to achieve the object in view.

" Section 3 (1) of the Bill provides for a deposit not exceeding Rs. 10 per tree while permitting removal of mature trees. The deposit is intended to ensure that the condition of effective regeneration is carried out and returnable when the condition is fulfilled.

" Provision has also been made in clause 4 (3) of the Bill to give existing cultivators in the hill stations one year's time from the date the Act comes into force in the hill station, within which to adopt the prescribed soil conservation measures and thus qualify themselves for obtaining the necessary permission from the Collector to carry on the cultivation.

" Sir, we have been noticing that the trees are cut mercilessly day by day in these hill stations. Of late, I have seen such cases in Ootacamund. Therefore, I have no doubt that the hon. Members will appreciate the urgency of the question. I commend the motion for the acceptance of the House."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Motion moved—

'That the Madras Hill Stations (Preservation of Trees) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 17 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.'

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—" Sir, I welcome the general principle of the Bill. Deforestation has been considered to be very generally deleterious for the prosperity of the country especially because it conduces to the lower rainfall on the whole. But, in the recent forest conferences, some doubt was thrown by some members whether it is the fundamental fact that it is the existence of large forests alone that conduces to the general

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good rainfall in the country. But, the general impression is and I think it is on the whole accepted as a principle, that deforestation is not quite good for the country. Therefore, to prevent such deforestation, I think it is necessary that the Government should take some steps and should take some powers for the purpose of controlling such deforestation. It is necessary to prevent soil erosion. It is necessary also to see that soil conservation measures are taken when trees are cut or removed or when there is cultivation going on under these hill tracts. But there are one or two matters on which I want to know what the Government are proposing to do, so far as this Bill is concerned. The Hon. Mover of the Bill has already stated one thing, viz., that the deposit would be returned. Proviso to clause 9 states—

‘ Provided further that, where permission to cut a tree is granted on the ground that it has silviculturally matured, the Collector shall impose as a condition the effective regeneration of an equal number of the same or other suitable species of trees, and for that purpose, may require the person to whom the permission granted to deposit with the Collector a sum not exceeding ten rupees for each tree permitted to be cut.’

But there is no corresponding clause enabling the return of that deposit amount as soon as the purpose for which that deposit was taken had been fulfilled. I thought that some such additional clause was necessary so that the taxpayer might be enabled to get a return of the deposit he had paid, as soon as the purpose for which it was paid had been fulfilled.

“ It is said that ‘ kitchen garden ’ means the area not exceeding fifty cents apurtenant to a residence and used for growing vegetables for bona fide consumption of the residents therein. I think 50 cents is rather a small area. I have some experience of kitchen gardens in Ootacamund and Coonoor. Many people are cultivating vegetables in those gardens. Those vegetables are not only consumed by them and they come here also and are being sold. I think some more area than the present 50 cents should be provided for, so far as kitchen gardens are concerned. I am speaking with reference to my experiences so far as these kitchen gardens are concerned in respect of Ootacamund and Coonoor. I do not know about the conditions in Kodaikanal and Ercaud.

“ Under clause 6 it is said that any person aggrieved by an order refusing to grant permission under clause 3 or clause 4, may within two months of the receipt of such order, prefer an appeal in writing to such officer as may be prescribed, and such officer shall, after giving the appellant an opportunity of being heard, pass such order thereon as he may think fit. The penalty that is prescribed for contravening the provisions of clause 3 and clause 4 is rather grave. The penalty may extend to five thousand rupees. I think so far as clause 4 is concerned, there are already four conditions laid down under the four sub-clauses to clause 4. There is also the enabling provision to prefer an appeal if any person is aggrieved by an order refusing to grant permission under clause 4. After all using any land with a slope of more than one in three for any purpose other than the growing of trees is not such a grave

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offence, as to involve a penalty extending to Rs. 5,000. I think the fine imposed is rather big and it could be reduced. There is already the saving sub-clause 2 of clause 4 which says that the person intending to use a land with a slope of more than one in three other than growing trees, might seek the permission of the Collector and may abide by his decision. When such is the case, contravening of clause 4 need not involve a penalty which may extend to Rs. 5,000. As I have already said, it could be reduced.

“ So far as clause 10 relating to power of entry and inspection is concerned, I think it would be better if previous notice of inspection is sent beforehand.

“ It has become a fashion in all legislations nowadays to insert a clause wherein Government take ample powers to prescribe anything and everything which appears to them as necessary for the purpose of removing any difficulty that may arise in giving effect to the provisions of the Act. That seems to be an omnibus clause which is introduced practically in all legislations. I think that such delegation of too much power to the executive authority, without any provision whatsoever for the legislature to have a say in the matter, is not conducive to proper legislation in our country. I am not saying anything against the motives of Government. They can frame rules under the Act and the same may come for approval by the legislature. It is now said that the Collector may, with the approval of Government, delegate all or any of the powers conferred on him by this Act to a Revenue Officer not below the rank of a Tahsildar or to a forest officer not below the rank of a Range Officer. Delegating such vast powers to executive authority may sometimes prove dangerous, especially when we find that such power could be given even to Revenue Divisional Officers and range officers. Therefore I feel that it is not desirable to have this general clause, wherein Government assume sweeping powers. We have said this, with no purpose, when such a clause was there in some of the previous Bills, we have passed. But still I repeat it here. I think the Law Commission will look into this point whether it is right on the part of the Government to delegate to the executive authority such powers, without any supervision by the Legislature. These are the observations I want to make on this Bill. Otherwise I am in general agreement with the principle of the Bill, which I think is a beneficial one.”

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“ I entirely agree with the criticisms made by my previous speaker, the hon. Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar. I am afraid this Bill will discourage the growth of vegetables in gardens and its export to other places. The limit of a kitchen garden is prescribed as 50 cents. If a person wants to use any land with a slope of less than one in three for new vegetable cultivation, he has to seek the permission of the Collector for the same. Then naturally, the question arises whether vegetables can be grown in slopes as hitherto and as they would not come under the description ‘ kitchen garden ’ whether this

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measure discourages growing of vegetables in those areas which were already under vegetable cultivation, though they be 50 cents or more or less. If it is a question of new cultivation and that is to be affected, the Government would be discouraging further cultivation over and above the areas which are already used for the cultivation of vegetables. We know from our practical experience that vegetables from these hill stations supplement us, especially in days when we cannot have enough local vegetables here; they are rich in vitamins; they are rich food for the people in the plains. I want to know from the Hon. Minister piloting this Bill whether this measure will not discourage the further expansion of growth of vegetables in hill stations.

“The hon. Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar pointed out that the Bill needed another provision by way of an authority to refund the amount of Rs. 10 deposited with the Collector for the purpose of cutting a tree. I do not know whether this clause has been put in there as an impetus for the further growth of vegetation or as a punishment for cutting vegetation. Supposing a person deposits Rs. 1,000 with the Collector and gets permission for cutting 100 trees and granting that he undertakes re-planting—I do not know whether the same plant or the same species of plants should be planted—but due to seasonal conditions he is not able just to prove that the replanted trees have just taken the place of the old trees, what becomes of the deposit? How long will it take for these plants to grow into trees and how long is the Collector to retain the deposit? Is it enough if the man just shows that he has replanted or is it necessary for him to show big trees in place of the old ones? If it is a question of the deposit becoming payable only after the maturity of the new plants to be grown in place of the old, then it will be a complicated business. I therefore think that this clause can be removed.

“Then, the fine of Rs. 5,000 under clause 7 seems to be a very large sum. Clause 8 says, ‘Any Court convicting a person of any offence under section 7 may direct the forfeiture to Government of all tools and other articles used in the commission of the offences, etc.’ I do not know for what purpose the tools are to be forfeited. Do the Government think that the person cannot obtain fresh tools to commit the same offence? I do not think it is necessary. And then clause 11 says, ‘No Court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under section 7 except on a complaint in writing of the Collector.’ Naturally, the aggrieved party should have the right of appeal when the Collector imposes the fine or if a subordinate officer under the powers delegated to him by the Collector imposes the fine. I do not know what meaning is there in just saying that the case will not be taken cognizance of by a Court of Law if the Collector does not complain in writing. It is only the aggrieved party that requires the right of appeal. I should therefore like to have enlightenment on these points from the Hon. Minister.”

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* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR:—“Mr. Chairman, Sir, I find in the explanation to clause 2 that ‘“kitchen garden” means the area not exceeding fifty cents appurtenant to a residence and used for growing vegetables for *bona fide* consumption of the residents therein’. I do not know whether it is the policy of the Government to discourage growing of vegetables for sale. What I understand from the explanation is that Government intend discouraging growing of vegetables for sale. Why should Government have such a clause to say that kitchen garden should not be raised. In big bungalows the residents may not require all the vegetables grown in their gardens for their own consumption; they may eat a portion and the remaining portion would be sold. I therefore request the Government not to put it as 50 cents, but they may double it, so that vegetables grown in such places may be eaten both by the residents there and non-residents also.”

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“Mr. Chairman, Sir, there has been a certain misconception about the scope of the Bill. I would like to clear it. The hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar referred to the fundamental question whether deforestation affected rainfall and all that. I would say that this Bill refers only to the cutting of trees and the prevention of such cutting of individual trees in the hill stations. So, the influence of forests on rainfall is off the mark and this Bill does not relate to the preservation, regeneration, etc., of forests as such. So far as the hill stations are concerned, we are interested in the preservation of the trees not merely with a view to help rainfall, but we are also interested in preserving the peculiar characteristics of these hill stations. Hon. Members will agree and appreciate that these trees do form a vital part of the peculiar characteristics of those hill stations.

“Sir, about the clause relating to deposit, the proviso to clause (3), hon. Members pointed out that it must be specifically mentioned that the deposit is refundable. Sir, I would like to point out the connotation of the word ‘deposit’ necessarily includes the question of the return of the deposit also. (Interruption.) There is the electricity deposit; when the party goes away from the house, the deposit is returnable. That is why in the proviso it is mentioned ‘. . . for that purpose, may require the person to whom the permission is granted to deposit, etc.’ Then the question is how the deposit is to be refunded. To make a provision that ‘it shall be refunded’ is not necessary. How it has to be refunded, at what stage it should be refunded, within what date or time it should be refunded all these things will be provided for in the rules.

“Then, Sir, hon. Members referred to the question of kitchen gardens. Again, I would like to point out that the scope of this Bill has not been properly appreciated. There may be kitchen gardens of one acre, two acres or three acres. There are two things to be taken into account. Firstly, if there are trees in a kitchen

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garden, such trees should not be cut down, unless under the conditions that have been provided for. Secondly, if there has been already cultivation and if on account of further cultivation, there is further soil erosion that must be prevented at any cost. Therefore, the party is given an opportunity to undertake soil conservation measures within a year and when he has done that he is permitted to do the cultivation, if it is a barren land and if it is a slope of one in three. There has been a view unanimously expressed by experts that such deep slopes are not fit for ordinary cultivation without affecting the soil. Therefore, that is absolutely prohibited. Anyhow, Sir, if it is not less than one in three, necessary soil conservation measures have to be adopted and after adoption of such measures cultivation is to be permitted."

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ :—" What about slope lands? Will the owner be given compensation? All these days they have been doing cultivation and making money and what will be their position now? "

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" They might have been making money. But if that affects the larger interests, they will not be permitted to do that so as to cause larger damage."

3-40 P.M. SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ :—" Why not take the land and give them some nominal price? "

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Sir, what we have all along been following in the Nilgiris district is that we aid the cultivators and agriculturists with a loan for undertaking soil conservation measures and they have been doing it with great enthusiasm. They appreciate the difficulty and have been undertaking these measures and then they are able to take up the cultivation. They want the Government to help them more and more. Perhaps hon. Members are not aware of what is prevailing in areas like the Nilgiris district.

" So far as the reference to kitchen garden is concerned, it comes only under the exception. If it is only an area of 50 cents, then this Act will not apply. But if it is more than 50 cents, all the conservation measures have to be taken. If there is any tree, that should not be cut and there should not be any cultivation in land with a slope of more than one in three, there is exemption against all this so far as small plots not exceeding 50 cents are concerned. Therefore, hon. Members will now appreciate that it is not the intention of the Government to discourage cultivation, but certainly Government will not permit cultivation if it should affect the soil and should lead to erosion of the soil.

" The hon. Member Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar referred to the clause relating to appeal. The idea behind this appeal is that there must be drastic provision in order to effectively check this brutal act of cutting trees in order to make money. Sir, persons who indulge in the indiscriminate cutting of trees do not care

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about the preservation of the characteristics of the hill stations. They are only interested in making money. I saw in Ootacamund that a tree is easily sold for Rs. 250. Therefore, they do not care what erosion it would cause. They sell the trees and start cultivation. Therefore, there must be drastic provision to effectively check this and an appeal is provided for only against refusal to grant permission under clause 3 or 4. So far as the conditions are concerned, all the conditions that are to be imposed must be observed. Therefore, we have not added the words ' or any other order ' as has been suggested by the hon. Member Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar.

" As regards clause 10, the hon. Member suggested that there must be previous notice of inspection. That has been deliberately omitted in this Bill in order that the Collector may make surprise inspections and take action if any of the provisions of the law are violated.

" Then, the hon. Member referred to the general clause (clause 14) conferring power on the Government to do anything for the purpose of removing difficulties. Sir, this is a general clause which has been there in so many pieces of legislation and I would like to tell the hon. Member that if Government propose to take any action under clause 14, that will be provided for in the rules to be framed. I give this assurance to this House, although no specific provision is there in the Bill, that the rules that are to be framed would be placed before the Legislature.

" In order to make the check more effective, there is a provision for confiscation of the tools and other articles used in the commission of the offence. That is the idea behind the Bill and I do hope that this Bill will have the unanimous acceptance of the House."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The question is—

' That the Madras Hill Stations (Preservation of Trees) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 17 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.' "

The motion was carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clause 2 was put and carried.

Clause 3.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Motion moved—

' That clause 3 do stand part of the Bill.' "

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—" Sir, I move the amendment, standing in my name, namely—

' In sub-clause (1), at the end of the second proviso add the following :—

" The said deposit may be returned on the application of the depositor when the purpose for which the condition imposed is satisfied," "

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SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—" Sir, I second the amendment."

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Sir, I have already explained that the question of refund will be provided for in the Rules to be placed before the Legislature."

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

Clause 3 was put and carried.

Clauses 4 and 5 were put and carried.

Clause 6.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Motion moved—

' That clause 6 do stand part of the Bill.' "

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—" Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely :—

' In line 2, after the words and figure " under section 3 or " and before the word and figure " section 4 " insert the words " any order under ".

In line 5, after the word " after " and before the words " giving the appellant an opportunity ", insert the words " due enquiry ".

" I want that an appeal should be provided in cases where the person is aggrieved with the conditions imposed for the purpose of cultivation in land with a slope of less than one in three. The penalty for the offence is very drastic and a fine which may extend to Rs. 5,000 is provided. I do agree that there is necessity for taking soil conservation measures. When the Government have provided an appeal against an order refusing to grant permission, why should they not provide an appeal where the party is aggrieved with the conditions imposed? Sir, there is also another difficulty. The Collector may delegate all or any of the powers conferred on him to a Revenue Officer or to a Range Officer. They are all small officers and they may sometimes exaggerate the danger of soil erosion. I do not say that it would be like that in all cases or that all officers would misbehave. But my point is that the person aggrieved, if he is not satisfied with the decision of the Tahsildar or the Range Officer must have the right of appeal so that he may be satisfied that the conditions imposed are those which he can comply with. I know that this is a very important and urgent measure and I do not want to delay this on any account. What I wish to impress is that since the penalty imposed is very drastic, there must be a right of appeal for a person who is aggrieved."

SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI :—" Sir, I second the amendments."

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Sir, as I have already explained, the Government have deliberately omitted the

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provision for appeal against the conditions that are imposed. But I can give this assurance to this House that in framing the rules relating to this Clause, we will certainly bear in mind the point raised by the hon. Member, and we shall so frame the rules that it would not give undue hardship to any party. Therefore, I would request the hon. Member to withdraw the amendment."

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—" I have no objection to withdraw the amendment, Sir."

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

Clause 6 was put and carried.

Clauses 7, 8 and 9 were put and carried.

Clause 10.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Motion moved—

' That clause 10 do stand part of the Bill.' "

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—" Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

' Add the following at the end :—

" after giving previous notice to the person concerned." "

Sir, the Clause reads ' . . . enter into and inspect any place '. Any place may mean one's own house. The Clause does not specify any particular place where the Collector suspects that these cuttings are going on. It merely says, ' The Collector may, . . . enter into and inspect any place '. The hon. Member Sri Aliapichai (Deputy Chairman) must be careful to look into this provision, because it says ' inspect any place '. This is a rather wide power. Therefore, if the Collector suspects any cutting of trees, he may give previous notice to the person concerned, and then enter into the place. We are not dealing with any accounts, but with the cutting of big trees or cultivation on that land. If the words ' any place ' are not there, I would not have given notice of this amendment. This is too wide a provision and will give trouble later on."

The amendment was duly seconded.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Amendment moved—

' Add the following at the end :—

" after giving previous notice to the person concerned." "

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" No, Sir. The Collector is to visit the place only with a view to ascertaining whether there has been a contravention of any of the provisions of this legislation or any rule or order made thereunder. For this purpose, the Collector will not go to any bungalow or any house. He will only go to the compound to see whether any tree has been

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cut or whether there has been any cultivation there. There should be no difficulty at all. There should be no objection either. If the Collector himself goes and inspects the compound, it does not mean entering the house and making an inspection without notice. Therefore, Sir, whoever he is, it is only a question of inspecting the compound and inspecting the garden. It is not a question of entering into the house. I would submit that this amendment is, therefore, not necessary."

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—" On a point of information, Sir. The Collector need not give any previous notice. But before he enters the premises, he must give notice and then only enter. Cannot a provision like this be inserted? 'Give previous notice' means notice immediately before entering into the premises. Will the Government give at least this much of notice to the house-owner? "

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" After all it is a question of inspection of a garden. More or less it is a public garden which is used by anyone. Even if there is a fence, the Collector must have at least this liberty to inspect the place even without the knowledge of the proprietor. I do not think, Sir, any provision about notice even on the spot would be necessary."

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—" Sir, provision for inspection by the Collector even on mere suspicion is there. Suppose the Collector inspects a place suddenly, and there is nothing there for him to see. What will happen? I imagine what are the possible things that will happen for the person alleged to be guilty of. Nothing. The Collector may inspect any place at any time. All that we want is that he should give previous notice. Suddenly if the Collector should come and inspect, he might mistake something for something else. He must have a man on the spot who will explain to the Collector all that he wants to know. (Interruption). Only after this inspection, the Collector will pass orders. Without the man on the spot, if the Collector should come to the conclusion that there has been a contravention of the rules, that contravention will result in a fine of Rs. 5,000. Therefore, Sir, I say that notice must be always given to the person concerned to explain that he has not contravened the provisions of this legislation. This is only a question of justice."

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" The owner of a garden might have started cutting trees. The Collector might have had information about this. If he should give notice to the owner, the owner might say, 'I shall not be able to be present; I want a week's time so that I can be present when you come'. So, when once the provisions of this legislation are violated and cutting of trees goes on, the Collector must see it and, if he is satisfied, he must take action. Therefore it is, we did not provide for notice. What is the harm, I ask, in not providing for notice? It is only a garden. It is only a compound. It is not a house.

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What is the harm done to the owner if the Collector steps into the garden without notice? But if the party has got to explain anything, he will have an opportunity of explaining that he has not contravened any of the provisions and that there was nothing wrong in his cutting down the mature trees. That is provided for in this Bill."

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANIA AYYAR :—" Suppose an elephant comes and does great damage to a particular tree, and the Collector suddenly comes and says that it is the owner who has damaged that tree. If the owner is there, he will explain to the Collector that the damage was caused by the elephant and that he has not contravened any of the provisions of this law." (Laughter.)

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY :—" The elephant may be cited as a witness." (More laughter.)

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The question is—

'Add the following at the end :—

"after giving previous notice to the person concerned." " " " "

The amendment was lost.

Clause 10 was put and carried.

Clauses 11 to 14 were put and carried.

The Schedule was put and carried.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Sir, I move—

'That the Madras Hill Stations (Preservation of Trees) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 17 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.' "

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Motion moved—

'That the Madras Hill Stations (Preservation of Trees) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 17 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.' "

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to make one or two observations. It is stated here, 'Whereas with a view to prevent deforestation and soil erosion and also to preserve the special characteristics of . . . land in hill stations in the State of Madras.' The object of this particular Bill is to prevent deforestation. I wanted to know whether deforestation was such a dangerous thing. It has been finally settled that it is a dangerous thing. The second point is this. In these hill stations, there must be cutting of trees for firewood.

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Otherwise in cold places, especially poor people cannot live. There must be some cutting of trees for purposes of firewood. (Interruption.) Old trees will never burn at all. (Laughter.) Very old trees will not burn at all. We do not know what the trees are and what the conditions are. There must be provision for cutting of trees for firewood. We cannot say that no trees should be cut. The Hon. Mover of the Bill said that no trees should be cut so that the general shape of the hill stations might not be interfered with. I agree with regard to the general proposition. Still there must be some exception in favour of the poor people. For instance, eucalyptus trees are no doubt important. But they are also used for firewood by poor people. Powers are given to the Collectors and Tahsildars to enforce the provisions of this Bill. If such large powers are conferred on the officers, they are likely sometimes to be abused to the detriment of poor people. That is why, Sir, in the rules to be framed the Government should see that the powers given to the Collector are regulated by proper rules."

4 p.m. SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN:—"When people were not prepared to settle in these hill stations, temptations were made by this Government for people from outside to come and settle there and they have been carrying on agriculture for a long time in the lands which were leased to them. The Government have now asked them to vacate all in a sudden although they are in possession of these lands from their forefather's time, say for the last 70 or 80 years. Will the Hon. Minister clarify the position?"

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Sir, I would like to point out that this Bill refers only to certain specified hill stations. If it refers to Ootacamund, it refers to the municipal limits or whatever limits prescribed of the town of Ootacamund. I do maintain that cutting of trees within the limits is a very serious thing. That will seriously affect the preservation of the peculiar characteristics of these hill stations. Therefore it is we have come with certain drastic provisions.

"Then, Sir, the hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar raised the question about fuel. That was how during the war, all these beautiful hill stations were denuded and how easily most of the beautiful land and its characteristics are disappearing. The beautiful hill stations now look desolate. During the days of the war, there was shortage of fuel and Government also were interested in securing fuel particularly for war requirements. Therefore they readily permitted cutting of trees. It is with a view to prevent that kind of thing, this legislation has been brought forward. But, for meeting the fuel requirements of the people inhabiting these hill stations, I may tell the hon. Member that all round the stations, particularly the Forest Department have been planting a lot of fuel species like bluegum or wattle. They have been taking up afforestation. Last year, we did about 1,500 acres of new planting in the Nilgiris and this year we have done between

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750 and 1,000 acres of new planting. Apart from the value of bluegum, eucalyptus and the value of wattle bark that is badly needed in this country, the object of this plantation is that we should supplement the fuel requirements of these hill stations and other places.

"Sri Raza Khan referred to another question regarding certain people who have got land under 99 years' lease. As the lease period is over, the question now is whether the lease of these lands is to be renewed or not. I submit Sir, that is a separate matter and that is under the consideration of the Government."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"The question is—

'That the Madras Hill Stations (Preservation of Trees) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 17 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.'"

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed.

(2) THE POLICE (MADRAS AMENDMENT) BILL^a, 1955
(L.A. BILL NO. 14 OF 1955).

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

'That the Police (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 14 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.'

"This is a very simple measure to amend the Police Act of 1861. The Police Act gave power to regulate assemblies and processions on public roads or in public streets or thoroughfares. The question arose whether this power could be used for regulating the assemblies or processions in any other public places like a park or maidan, etc., and the High Court of Madras has laid down in a decision that this cannot be applied in respect of these maidans and parks and other places of public resort. Sir, it is absolutely necessary that even in these public places, assemblies and processions should be regulated especially now when political parties want to hold meetings in these maidans and parks. We know instances where political parties wanted to hold meetings in one and the same place and at the same time and there were clashes also. Unless Police have the power to regulate these assemblies and processions in all these public places, it will not be possible to prevent breaches of peace wherever it may occur. With that end in view, Sir, what we are now doing is, we are amending the Act making provision for the regulation of these assemblies and processions in all public places including street or thoroughfare and other places mentioned therein. 'Public place' is defined in a more comprehensive way as 'a place (including a road, street or way, whether a thoroughfare or not, and a landing-place) to which the public are granted access or have a right to resort, or over

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which they have a right to pass.' That is the amendment we are making now. All the other amendments are only consequential. The motion is for discussion now."

Mr. CHAIRMAN :—" Motion moved—

' That the Police (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 14 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.' "

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—" I do not wish to say anything about the principle of the Bill but there is only one point which requires clarification and consideration. This Act, i.e., the Central Police Act of 1861 has been extended to the Madras State. I verified whether the whole Act was extended or portions of the Act only and found that Sections 15, 15-A, 16, 30, 30-A, 31 and 32 of the Act alone have been extended to the whole of this Presidency. There is a provision in Section 46 of the Central Act which states—

' The State Government may, by an order to be published in the Official Gazette, extend the whole or any part of this Act to any Presidency (State) or place and the whole or such portion of this Act as shall be specified in such order shall thereupon take effect in such Presidency (State) or place : '

and a notification was made on the 31st October 1895. In that notification, only these sections of the Central Act have been extended to the Madras State. So, any amendment that we want to make, I think, must be made within these sections and not Section 2. That is the difficulty. Therefore, I think if you want to make an amendment, Section 30 should be utilised and then these amendments must be made.

" I will just refer to Section 30. There, it is stated that ' the District Superintendent or Assistant District Superintendent of Police, may, as occasion requires, direct the conduct of all assemblies and processions on the public roads, or in the public streets or thoroughfares, and prescribe the routes by which, and the times at which, such processions may pass.' There, you can add ' any public place ' and make changes in that section. That would have been better. This is a matter which I think can be clarified. I am only stating that it would have been better if Section 30 alone was amended because, that is the section which applies to us."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Yes; that is a point. We will have it further clarified. No doubt, it is a Central Act. That was at the time when the Central Legislature was entitled to legislate in respect of this matter also. But, now, after the coming into being of the Constitution, it is purely with the Provincial sphere. Therefore, now, apart from the amendment, if we now give a definition for a ' public place ', it will be quite valid as far as we are concerned. What we are now saying is, the words ' public place ' shall mean a place (including a road, street or way, whether a thoroughfare or not, and a landing place) to which the public are granted access or have a right to resort, or over which they have a right to pass. That will be quite valid, leave alone

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whether this is an amendment of the original section or not. It is quite within the jurisdiction of this Legislature. That is all we require now. All other things come automatically. What we are now doing is to give a definition of what is meant by a ' public place.' That is quite within the competency of this legislature. We have incorporated it under Section 1. Only the provisions relating to the application of the various principles are capable of being extended, and not the definition itself. You do not extend to any particular place the ' definition ' but the application of the principles are capable of extension to the places which Government may prescribe. When we are including it under Section 30, all these things including Section 1 are included. My own personal view is that apart from the fact that Section 1 has not been extended, whether we are against it or not, a provision like this will satisfy the requirements of all. We are amending Section 30, which has been extended. Anyhow now that the matter has been raised, I would like the matter to be examined. Therefore I think this Bill could be taken up tomorrow."

The House agreed to take up the Bill tomorrow.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTI :—" It seems to be strange that Government should empower the Police . . . "

Mr. CHAIRMAN :—" The Bill will be taken up tomorrow. Therefore the hon. Member need not speak on the Bill now.

" We will now go to the next item on the agenda."

(3) THE MADRAS GENERAL SALES TAX (SECOND AMENDMENT)
BILL ^a, 1955 (L.A. BILL NO. 16 OF 1955).

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU :—" Sir, I move—
' That the Madras General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 16 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.'

" Hon. Members will remember that the Act was passed a few months back. There the method of levying the tax on certain kinds of cigars, cheroots and raw tobacco was given. It was also provided therein as to when the tax should be levied and at what stage. We find now that there is a loophole in that Act: The tax is to be levied either on the first sale in the State or on the first purchase in the State. In the working of this Act, we find the tax could be avoided. The first purchase according to the Act is exempt from tax. For getting exemption of the tax, the producer may distribute raw tobacco to a number of people and then if it is manufactured into either cigarette or cigar or beedi and sold back, then we cannot levy the tax because according to the Act, tax could be levied either on the first sale or on the first purchase. Having got exemption on the score of being the first purchase, we

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cannot tax the subsequent sale. Therefore an amendment has now been made. Under Section 5 of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939, in clauses (vii) and (viii) after the words 'by a dealer', we are substituting the words, figures and brackets 'who is not exempt from taxation under Section 3, Sub-Section (3)'. The intention is that the tax should be levied from the first dealer who is not exempt from taxation. If he had been exempted, he need not pay the tax."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Motion moved—

'That the Madras General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 16 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.' "

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—" The first purchaser of raw tobacco from outside the Province is to pay the tax and the first seller is to pay the tax. May I know who is to be exempted? Of course there is a question of a rebate being given in the case of a person who buys tobacco and manufactures the same into cigar or cheroots. But any person who is a first purchaser or first seller is to be taxed. How could there be the case of any first purchaser or first seller being exempted from tax? If there could be a case of the first purchaser or first seller getting exemption from Government, then I can understand the reason for the present amendment. But how could there be any exemption for the first purchaser or seller? This is a point on which I require elucidation from the Hon. Minister."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU :—" As per the Act the tax could be levied either on the first sale or on the first purchase. If it had been on both the first sale and first purchase, there would be rebate. Taking advantage of this exemption on first purchase, the tobacco might be distributed to a number of people who will convert it into cigars, cheroots or bidis. They may take care to see that the trade is within Rs. 10,000, viz., within the taxable turnover. Thus they can distribute the tobacco to a number of people for being manufactured into cigars or cigarettes, and we cannot levy the tax because it will be argued as not a first sale exempted on the first purchase. That is why we have now added the words, viz., 'who is not exempt from taxation under Section 3, Sub-Section (3)' after the words 'by a dealer' in clauses (vii) and (viii) of Section 5 of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939. The position now is this. If he has not been exempted there, he will have to pay here."

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—" In the case quoted by the Hon. Minister, the first purchaser there is liable to tax. Government get the tax. Because he distributes the raw tobacco to a number of people and those people manufacture them into cigars, cheroots or bidis and these transactions are done in such a way that they are within the taxable turnover of Rs. 10,000, there is question of Government losing anything because the original

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producer has paid the tax on his original purchase. If the Government really want to have another taxation, then there is meaning for this amendment."

SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR :—" May I know if the Government are contemplating to levy an increased tax on gold and silver-made articles under the Sales Tax Act? "

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—" Mr. Chairman, 4-20 p.m.
Sir, the object of this clause is a beneficial one; that is what I thought. Because if this clause is not there and if within the State—of course for any dealing outside the State, there can be no sales tax and there is the decision of the Privy Council—there are tobacco articles manufactured and if they go from hand to hand, that is, there are purchases and then sales and then again purchases by retail dealers and so on, the Government want naturally to tax the particular dealer at the source only. Therefore, the clause says, 'he will be a person who is not exempt from the tax'. They could have said 'the very first dealer after the manufacture' would be taxed and others would not be taxed and that would have been much better. But in their anxiety to use very few words, they have said 'who is not exempt from taxation under Section 3, Sub-Section (3) shall be inserted'. This could have been done by using plain words."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU :—" Sir, this does not relate to the question of rebate. That is a separate thing. When the commodity has been taxed both on the first sale and on the first purchase, there will be rebate and as regards tax on gold and precious stones, that does not come in here. When the original Act was passed, the language was not properly put in and it gave rise to evasion; taking advantage of the provision that the first purchase need not be taxed, the dealer will try to evade. Therefore, tax should be levied from one who is not exempt from taxation."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The question is—

"That the Madras General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 16 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.' "

The motion was carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clauses 2 and 3 were put and carried.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU :—" Sir, I move—
'That the Madras General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 16 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.' "

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MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The question is—
'That the Madras General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 16 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.' "

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed.

V.— GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION,

AMENDMENTS TO RULES UNDER SECTION 40 (1) OF THE
MADRAS ESTATES (ABOLITION AND CONVERSION INTO
RYOTWARI) ACT, 1948.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU :—" Sir, I move—

'That the following draft amendments to the rules published with Revenue Department notification, dated 21st December 1949, at pages 397-398 of the Rules Supplement to Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 27th December 1949, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 40 (1) of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Madras Act XXVI of 1948), be approved:—

DRAFT AMENDMENTS.

In the said rules—

(1) in rule 3, for the words " six months " and " three months ", the words " nine months " shall be substituted.

(2) Rule 4 shall be omitted.'

" Sir, the first amendment has become necessary, because in the working of that Act it was found that the period of six months and three months was not sufficient. Now in arriving at the amount of compensation to be paid to the estate holders, a number of formalities have to be gone through and the ryotwari settlement also has to be made. Once the final account is prepared, that is taken as the date from which the amount should be deposited, notice given and other formalities gone through. It has been found that it is not practicable to do all that in such a short time and consequently the department has to hurry up, thereby not going through certain formalities as desired. Therefore, it is intended to increase the period from three and six months to nine months. As regards the other rule, namely, Rule 4, it has been proposed to omit it. Now interim payments towards the compensation amount are being paid. Since there is provision for interim payment, it is thought that it will not be necessary to pay interest on the unpaid balance. That is why that section is sought to be omitted."

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MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Motion moved—

'That the following draft amendments to the rules published with Revenue Department notification, dated 21st December 1949, at pages 397-398 of the Rules Supplement to Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 27th December 1949, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 40 (1) of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Madras Act XXVI of 1948), be approved :—

DRAFT AMENDMENTS.

In the said rules—

(1) In rule 3, for the words " six months " and " three months ", the words " nine months " shall be substituted.

(2) Rule 4 shall be omitted.' "

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—" Sir, I want to oppose this amendment very strongly. Already, the payment of compensation is unduly delayed. There are many estates where compensation amounts have not been still paid even after many months. For inams owned by schools and colleges, still compensation has not been paid. I know such cases. It cannot be that three months and six months should be extended to nine months.

" Another thing. The provision for payment of interim payment should be the reason for non-payment of interest on amounts which have not been paid. Why should Government be treated quite separately from other individuals. Even in cases of land acquisition, interest is provided for at six per cent. But here this is a huge land acquisition and I do not know why Government should take into its hands power not to pay interest. If this is the way in which the provisions of an Act are changed from time to time, the whole thing will become illusory and people will get no compensation at all."

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—" Sir, I join my hon. Friend, Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar. Many of the zamindari estates have been taken over in our State. The authorities never bother to find out the temporary compensation to be paid. I can quote many cases where deliberate attempt was made not to check and find out the real income. If the real income was about Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 thousand per year, some petty official, say, Revenue official would fancy that the income was only Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 thousand and on that basis the temporary compensation would be fixed. That has no relevancy to the actual compensation to be paid. Even appeals to the authorities concerned, that is, Settlement Officers, stating all the facts, producing all the documents of the income of the previous five or ten years have been preferred and they are pending. As a matter of fact many applications and appeals are pending with the Board of Revenue on this very issue.

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I feel that there is no justification for the Government trying to extend the time. I do not feel it right that somebody's amount should be given as and when Government likes. What is fair to the Government should be fair to the public also. Even in fixing the temporary compensation, I request the Hon. Minister for Revenue to enquire into each case, call for a report and fix the temporary compensation. Even though it is only a temporary compensation, if such amounts are given in time, the zamindars especially the small zamindars who have been deprived of their lands would have utilized such amounts for some sort of small industry or cottage industry. They have been completely deprived of their estate and the income and it is really very unfortunate that they are not able to get what is due to them on a temporary basis. I think that the period fixed is five years. It will be no surprise if at some time or other the Hon. the Revenue Minister comes with an amendment to extend it to 10 or 15 years. There seems to be an attempt on the part of the authorities concerned to drag on this matter. I would request the Hon. the Revenue Minister to go into all these matters."

4-30
p.m.

SRI K. BHASHYAM:—"Sir, if we agree to increase the period to nine months, I think the Government will be more prompt. I feel that this is really an improvement and wish that the Government are more alert in the matter of paying the compensation."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU:—"Sir, the difficulty arose in the matter of sending out notice and finding out the persons who had to be compensated. All the formalities required by law had to be fulfilled and it takes some time. It is not possible to comply with all the formalities required by law within that time. That is why we have increased the period from six months to nine months.

"Then it was said that compensation was fixed in an arbitrary way. Sir, there is a very elaborate procedure for fixing the compensation and if there is any failure in adhering to the principle in any case, it can be brought to the notice of the settlement officer or other authorities. The whole thing is very clear and if it is properly worked, it will be all right. Of course, there may be some stray cases where it may not have been properly worked. As the hon. Member pointed out, some officer in the lower rung may have taken into his mind to fix it in his own way. If such cases are brought to our notice, we shall certainly try to rectify them.

"As regards the payment of interest, it naturally takes some time to arrive at this compensation amount and the Government are liable to pay only after that. But, to accommodate the landholders so that they may get an interim payment, provision has been made for that. To compel us to pay interest on the unpaid

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ances will really amount to double payment. That is why the Government thought that since they were making an interim payment, interest was not necessary to be paid on the unpaid alances."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"The question is—

'That the following draft amendments to the rules published with Revenue Department notification, dated the 21st December 1949, at pages 397-398 of the Rules Supplement to Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 27th December 1949, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 40 (1) of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Madras Act XXVI of 1948), be approved:—

DRAFT AMENDMENTS.

In the said rules—

(1) In rule 3, for the words "six months" and "three months", the words "nine months" shall be substituted.

(2) Rule 4 shall be omitted."

The motion was carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3 p.m. to-morrow."

The House then adjourned.

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

* Bills passed by the Assembly and received therefrom in the Council—

(1) *The Madras Hill Stations (Preservation of Trees) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 17 of 1955).*

(2) *The Madras General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 16 of 1955).*

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APPENDIX 1.

[Vide item IV (1) on page 329.]

L.A. BILL No. 17 OF 1955.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill to provide for the regulation of the cutting of trees and the cultivation of land in hill stations in the State of Madras.

WHEREAS there has been indiscriminate cutting of trees in hill stations in the State of Madras involving large-scale deforestation and resulting in considerable soil erosion;

AND WHEREAS with a view to prevent deforestation and soil erosion and also to preserve the special characteristics of the hill stations as regards landscape, vegetal cover and climate, it is necessary to regulate the cutting of trees and also the cultivation of land in hill stations in the State of Madras;

BE it enacted in the Sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. *Short title and application.*—(1) This Act may be called the Madras Hill Stations (Preservation of Trees) Act, 1955.

(2) It applies to all hill stations in the State specified in the Schedule and to such other hill stations as may, by notification, be specified by the Government.

(3) The Government may, by notification, exclude from any hill station to which this Act applies, any area within it; or include within any such station any area in the vicinity thereof.

2. *Definitions.*—In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) “Collector” means the District Collector;

(b) “cultivation” means raising of cereals, tubers or plantation crops but shall not include the raising of kitchen gardens or flower gardens;

Explanation.—“kitchen garden” in this clause means the area not exceeding fifty cents appurtenant to a residence and used for growing vegetables for *bona fide* consumption of the residents therein;

(c) “Government” means the State Government;

(d) “new cultivation” means cultivation of land which remained uncultivated for three consecutive years;

(e) “notification” means a notification published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*;

(f) “prescribed” means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

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(g) “tree” includes bamboo, but does not include brushwood.

3. *Prohibition of cutting of trees.*—(1) No person shall, without the previous permission in writing of the Collector cut, uproot or burn, or cause to be cut, uprooted or burnt, any tree:

Provided that such permission shall not be refused if—

(a) the tree constitutes a danger to life or property; or

(b) the tree is dead, diseased or wind-fallen; or

(c) the tree has silviculturally matured:

Provided further that, where permission to cut a tree is granted on the ground that it has silviculturally matured, the Collector shall impose as a condition the effective regeneration of an equal number of the same or other suitable species of trees, and for that purpose, may require the person to whom the permission is granted to deposit with the Collector a sum not exceeding ten rupees for each tree permitted to be cut.

(2) No person shall cut or otherwise damage, or cause to be cut or damaged, the branch of any tree:

Provided that this shall not be deemed to prevent the pruning of any tree as required by ordinary agricultural or horticultural practices.

4. *Prohibition of cultivation.*—(1) No person shall use, or cause to be used, any land with a slope of more than one in three for any purpose other than the growing of trees.

(2) No person shall use, or cause to be used, any land with a slope of less than one in three for new cultivation except with the previous permission of the Collector who may, while granting such permission, impose such conditions as he may deem fit including those relating to soil conservation measures.

(3) No person shall, after the expiry of one year from the date on which this Act comes into force in any hill station, use, or cause to be used, for cultivation any land in such hill station with a slope of less than one in three except with the previous permission of the Collector who may, while granting such permission, impose such conditions as he may deem fit including conditions relating to soil conservation measures.

(4) Nothing contained in sub-sections (2) and (3) shall apply to any land with a slope of less than one in ten.

5. *Application for permission.*—Every application for permission shall be made in writing to the Collector and shall be in such form and shall contain such particulars as may be prescribed.

6. *Appeal.*—Any person aggrieved by an order refusing to grant permission under section 3 or section 4 may, within two months of the receipt of such order, prefer an appeal in writing to such

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officer as may be prescribed, and such officer shall, after giving the appellant an opportunity of being heard, pass such order thereon as he may think fit.

7. *Penalty*.—Any person who is guilty of an offence under section 3 or section 4 or who contravenes any condition imposed in a permission granted under this Act shall, on conviction, be punishable with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees.

8. *Forfeiture*.—Any Court convicting a person of any offence under section 7 may direct the forfeiture to Government of all tools and other articles used in the commission of the offence or which are the subject-matter of the offence.

9. *Delegation*.—The Collector may, with the approval of the Government, delegate all or any of the powers conferred on him by this Act to a Revenue Officer not below the rank of Tahsildar or to a forest officer not below the rank of Range Officer.

10. *Power of entry and inspection*.—The Collector may, with a view to ascertaining whether there has been a contravention of any of the provisions of this Act or any rule or order made thereunder, at any time, with or without his subordinates and servants, enter into and inspect any place.

11. *Cognizance of offences*.—No Court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under section 7 except on a complaint in writing of the Collector.

12. *Power to make rules*.—The Government may, by notification, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

13. *Saving*.—Nothing in this Act shall apply to the cutting or removal of any tree in accordance with section 133 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Central Act V of 1898).

14. *Power to remove difficulties*.—If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Government may, as occasion may require, by order do anything which appears to them to be necessary for the purpose of removing the difficulty.

THE SCHEDULE.

[See section 1 (2).]

1. Coonoor municipal area.
2. Kodaikanal municipal area.
3. Kottagiri panchayat area.
4. Ootacamund municipal area.
5. Yercaud panchayat area.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide item IV (2) on page 341 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 14 OF 1955.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill further to amend the Police Act, 1861, in its application to the State of Madras.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Police Act, 1861 (Central Act V of 1861), in its application to the State of Madras for the purposes hereinafter appearing;

BE it enacted in the Sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. *Short title and extent*.—(1) This Act may be called the Police (Madras Amendment) Act, 1955.

(2) It extends to the whole of the State of Madras.

2. *Amendment of Central Act V of 1861*.—In the Police Act, 1861 (Central Act V of 1861)—

(a) in section 1 relating to the interpretation clause, after the definition of the word “cattle”, the following definition shall be inserted, namely:—

“the words ‘public place’ shall mean a place (including a road, street or way, whether a thoroughfare or not, and a landing-place) to which the public are granted access or have a right to resort, or over which they have a right to pass.”;

(b) in section 30—

(i) in sub-section (1), for the words “on the public roads, or in the public streets or thoroughfares”, the words “in public places” shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-section (2), for the words “in any such road, street or thoroughfare”, the words “in any such public place” shall be substituted;

(iii) in sub-section (4), for the words “in the streets”, the words “in public places” shall be substituted;

(c) in section 31, for the words “on the public roads and in the public streets, thoroughfares, ghats and landing-places, and at all other places of public resort”, the words “in public places”, for the words “on the public roads and in the public streets”, the words “in public places”, and for the words “road, street, thoroughfare, ghat or landing-place”, the words “public place” shall be substituted;

(d) in section 34, for the words “on any road or in any open place or street or thoroughfare”, the words “in any public place” shall be substituted.

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide item IV (3) on page 343 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 16 OF 1955.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill further to amend the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939 (Madras Act IX of 1939), for the purposes hereinafter appearing;

BE it enacted in the Sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Madras General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1955.

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of April 1955.

2. *Amendment of section 5, Madras Act IX of 1939.*—In section 5 of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939 (Madras Act IX of 1939), in clauses (vii) and (viii), after the words “by a dealer”, the words, figures and brackets “who is not exempt from taxation under section 3, sub-section (3)” shall be inserted.

3. *Repeal of Madras Ordinance I of 1955.*—(1) The Madras General Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955 (Madras Ordinance I of 1955), is hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken in the exercise of any power conferred by or under the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939 (Madras Act IX of 1939), as amended by the said Ordinance shall be deemed to have been done or taken in the exercise of the powers conferred by or under the said Act, as if this Act were in force on the day on which such thing was done or action was taken.

I Certify that this is a Money Bill.

J. SIVASHANMUGAM PILLAI,
Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, the 23rd August 1955.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

B.C.G. Vaccination in Tiruchirappalli Municipal Area

* 346 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of persons who were vaccinated with B.C.G. in the Tiruchirappalli Municipal area recently; and

(b) the number of persons who refused to get themselves vaccinated with B.C.G.?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) 28,130, Sir.

“(b) ‘Nil’, Sir.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“May I know, Sir, the number of persons who were tuberculin tested in that municipal area?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“108,304.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“May I know how far the controversy which we find both in the Press and on the platform has affected the B.C.G. vaccination in Tiruchirappalli and other districts?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“After the controversy started, Sir, a fear complex has been roused in the minds of people. So it has affected the campaign.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“Is it true that in such of the Southern districts where it is being introduced, the response is not as was expected, after this controversy?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“Yes, the response is less.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“May I know the number of positive reactors to the tuberculin test in that area?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“About 40 per cent are negative reactors.”

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY :—“Is it a fact, Sir, that in Tirunelveli the response has been very poor? It was so stated in the newspapers.”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“Yes, Sir.”

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SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“ Why not the reserve doctors, before carrying on this campaign, have an experiment on themselves in order to set at rest this controversy? Is it too much to ask the Minister for Public Health and some of us to have this B.C.G. vaccination themselves so that we may create a feeling that there is no harm in B.C.G. vaccination? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Tuberculin test is done particularly in the age group 2 to 25, and those who are found negative reactors are given the B.C.G. vaccination. I am afraid the hon. Member may be found to be a positive reactor.” (Laughter.)

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“ May I know, before starting the controversy by the persons interested, whether any attempt was made by them to persuade the Government or to impress upon the Government their point of view? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Not at all, Sir. The controversy started when Rajaji was invited to speak under the auspices of the Tuberculosis Association at its annual meeting where he launched this anti-B.C.G. campaign and since then the controversy has been kept up. Rajaji, while he was himself Chief Minister, proposed that mass B.C.G. vaccination may be started at Tellicherry. Subsequently during his time, it was proposed to extend it to the whole of the West Coast.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“ Am I to understand that all the negative reactors in the Tiruchirappalli municipal area got themselves B.C.G. vaccinated? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ All of them did not come. Those who came for vaccination were vaccinated. It is entirely voluntary.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“ What will be the effect on the part of a person, who gets himself tuberculin tested, proves to be a negative reactor and does not get himself B.C.G. vaccinated? ”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ That is a very technical question.”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ If he is exposed to virulent primary infection there is the danger of his getting tuberculosis attack.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“ Have the Government any idea of just segregating these B.C.G. vaccinated people from others who may be more in every municipal area, namely, positive reactors? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ How is it possible to segregate? The hon. Member may give his suggestion.”

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SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“ The Hon. Minister has said that during the time when Rajaji was the Chief Minister, Tellicherry was selected for this B.C.G. vaccination. May I know whether the small misunderstanding between Tamil Nad and Malabar is one of the factors why Tellicherry was selected? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ The M.L.A. representing the Tellicherry constituency was very anxious to have it there. So to accede to his request, that centre was proposed.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“ Was the consent of the parent or the school teacher obtained in the case of school children? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Yes, Sir. It is obtained.”

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—“ Are the Government aware, Sir, that experts in the medical world are divided on this question? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ No, Sir; except a few.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“ Have the Government taken the consent of the parent or the teacher in the case of school children? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Teachers are asked to get the consent of the parents of the children.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“ Will it not be possible to issue individual notices to the parents of children before tuberculin-testing them? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ That will create great fright, and it will practically make the campaign impossible.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“ The Hon. Minister has said that there is the fear complex in this State. May I know what positive steps the Government are taking at least to dispel the fear from those parents whose children might have had this B.C.G. vaccination? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ The Government have published a pamphlet, copies of which have been made available to hon. Members. These pamphlets are distributed free to all people who want them.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“ May I request the Government to see that sufficient staff are appointed to see the reaction on and the duration of the immunity given to, these B.C.G. vaccinated children? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ The reaction usually seen in people who are given the vaccination is a tiny ulcer which heals without any treatment. So far as our knowledge goes,

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no other kind of cases had occurred. When thousands of children are being vaccinated, in the normal course of things, they get certain ailments, and on account of the atmosphere now created, people think that whatever ailments their children get are due to B.C.G. vaccination. This is quite wrong."

3-10 p.m. SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—"As meetings are held every now and then on the topic 'Why I oppose the B.C.G.?', is it too much to expect the Hon. Minister for Health also to address meetings on the topic 'Why I support the B.C.G.'?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—"I do not see the necessity for it, Sir. Dr. Ranganathan, the Director of the B.C.G. Institute, Guindy, which is under the Government of India gave a lecture under the auspices of the City Branch of the Indian Medical Association. That lecture has been printed. I would request the hon. Member to get a copy of it and read."

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—"May I know, Sir, the expenditure that has been incurred till now on mass B.C.G. vaccination?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—"I cannot give now the figures, Sir. But, I may tell the hon. Member that B.C.G. vaccination has not been started only by the Madras Government. There is an international B.C.G. campaign which has been going on in several countries of the world for the last 25 to 30 years. The Government of India have taken up this campaign with the aid of the World Health Organization and the UNICEF and all States in India have taken to this mass B.C.G. campaign. The Madras State was the last State to take up this campaign."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—"Are we to assume from the reply of the Hon. Minister that this scheme was approved by the Rajaji Cabinet and that the policy initiated by him is being followed by the present Government?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—"Yes, Sir. That is what I said."

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—"B.C.G. is not confined to our State alone. May I know what are the special reasons for this controversy in this State? If there is anything wrong, other States might have also thought of it."

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—"No such controversy is seen in the other States and the B.C.G. campaign is going on in those States smoothly as it was going on here till May when this controversy began. We have read in papers what reply was given to questions asked about this matter, in the Rajya Sabha at Delhi, in the Bengal Legislative Assembly and in the Andhra Legislative Assembly. They have all said

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that they are going on with this campaign. They are continuing it. They are doing it on the advice of the best medical experts available to the Government."

Fresh taxation to finance the Second Five-Year Plan

* 347 Q.—SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state whether the Madras Government have given any assurance to the Government of India in regard to fresh taxation to finance the Second Five-Year Plan and, if so, what is the assurance?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"No, Sir."

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—"Is the Minister aware of the report published in the Madras papers that the Finance Minister has given an undertaking that, pending general elections, no further taxation will be imposed in this State?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"I did not say 'pending election'. My general view is that we have reached a limit of taxation. But, still, if we are compelled to make a little more effort for the purpose of fulfilling the plan, I am sure the people will not hesitate to bear that additional burden."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—"Is it proper on the part of the Hon. Minister to reveal the Budget secret that there will be additional taxation in the next Budget?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"I never revealed any secret. I said 'We have been heavily taxed already'. I stated 'If necessary, the people will have to bear a little additional burden for the purpose of fulfilling the Plan'. I did not disclose anything else. But somebody gave some information and it was published."

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—"Will the Hon. Finance Minister, having developed a sympathy for the public of Madras, keep up this sympathy and say that no further taxation will be imposed for another year?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"Sir, not only I have developed sympathy now, but I always have sympathy for the people. It is because of the sympathy for the people and to give them all the amenities that we impose taxes. It is not merely for the purpose of harassing the people but it is for giving further amenities to them."

Kaveripauk anicut

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

(a) when the Kaveripauk anicut was originally built: and

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ With reference to the answer given to clause (b) of the question, may I know whether the Government have received any proposal from the Regional Tourist Advisory Committee and will the Government consider the feasibility of introducing pleasure boats between Madras and Mahabalipuram for week-end service at least as an experiment and as an attraction to tourists and others? ”

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“ I have no information about any representations having been made by the Tourist Advisory Committee or anybody for the matter of that about pleasure cruising which the hon. Member has been mentioning.”

3-20 P.m. SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“ Is the Hon. Minister aware that areas abutting the Buckingham Canal in the City of Madras are in the dirtiest condition possible? ”

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“ The other day I answered a question about clearing the foul odour, etc. I do not know what steps the Corporation is now taking.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“ Since for carrying out improvements the question of finance comes in the way, may I appeal to the Hon. Minister to close the Buckingham Canal once for all? ” (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“ I am afraid it may not be possible. We will try to remove the foul odour and other things.”

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—“ May I know where this Buckingham Canal begins and where it ends? ”

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“ I have no knowledge about it. But I know that we have got about 100 miles of this Buckingham Canal running in the residuary Madras State.”

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY :—“ May I know when the Corporation of Madras has suggested the deepening of this canal? I know this question came up for consideration when I was a member of the Corporation some 15 years ago. Is that request still pending with the Government? ”

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“ That has been going on. They have been pouring out water. That is a different scheme. But, as I answered a question the other day, this question, viz., removing the foul odour emanating from the canal, is engaging the attention of both the Corporation of Madras and the Government now and more tangible results might be seen in a short period.”

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Application forms for obtaining liquor permits

* 350 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have considered the question of simplification of the application forms for obtaining liquor permits, especially in the case of tourists; and

(b) if so, what orders have been passed in the matter?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ (a) & (b) The answer is in the negative.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ May I know whether the Central Government authority, viz., the Regional Tourist Officer was consulted in this matter and what proposals she had submitted for adopting a simplified system of liquor permits for tourists? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ No representation has been made to Government. The present system seems to be more agreeable and it is not cumbersome.”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—“ Are the Government aware that those who welcome these tourists become anti-prohibitionist in their company.”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ I do not think so.”

II.—MESSAGE FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ I have to announce to the House that I have received the following message, dated the 22nd August 1955 from the Deputy Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly :—

‘ In accordance with Rule 114 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Pudukottai (Settlement of Inams) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 25 of 1955) as passed by the Legislative Assembly on the twenty-second day of August 1955 and signed by me for the concurrence of the Council.’ ”

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

III.—STATEMENT UNDER RULE 41 (1) OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL RULES.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ Under rule 41 (1) of the Legislative Council Rules, I wish to call the attention of the Hon. Minister for Local Administration to the election notice of the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, as the Returning Officer in the matter of election of members to the Madras Corporation Council. In the list of valid nominations published yesterday, against the name of each person is mentioned the community to which he belongs viz., Mudaliar, Adi-Dravida, Non-Brahmin, etc.”

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI :—“ I have not been served with the notice of this motion.”

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* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ I thought it would have reached the Hon. Minister. It has been circulated yesterday. That is what I was told.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ I am told it has been sent to the Hon. Minister. Perhaps it has not yet reached him.”

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ I have no objection if the Hon. Minister could give an answer or make his statement tomorrow. I only wanted to bring it to the notice of the Hon. Minister. If”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ As the Hon. Minister is not able to give his answer, we will take up this question tomorrow.”

IV.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

(1) THE POLICE (MADRAS AMENDMENT) BILL, 1955 (L.A. BILL NO. 14 OF 1955)—*cont.*

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I had the technical point raised by Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar yesterday, thoroughly examined and I am advised by the Law Officers that there is nothing wrong in undertaking this amendment. There is a difference between the law coming into operation in a particular area and the law being made applicable to a certain area. We may pass an Act and it may come into effect later on at a particular date. It may be passed either by the Central Legislature or the State Legislature. It does not matter whether the Central or the State Legislature passes that Act. When we have to change any provision of that enactment, it is not as if we cannot bring an amendment to that original Act, since only a portion of the same has been made applicable to this State, when it was originally passed. If any portion of a law is applicable to an area over which the Legislature of a State has got jurisdiction, then the Legislature of that State has got the power and it is open to that Legislature to amend that Act, if it so chooses. We have got precedents for that. We have two precedents, which I can straightway mention. The Madras Ways and Means Act, 1948, which did not come into operation at that year but which came into effect later on, was amended by Act XIX of 1950 (Madras Act XXXVI of 1951) which amended sections 1 and 20 (a) which did not come into operation and inserted new sections 5 (a) and 14 (a). The Child Marriage Restraint Act which came into force on 1st April 1930 was amended earlier on 16th March 1930. Therefore the only question now before us is whether this Bill is one on which we are competent to legislate. As far as the Police Act is concerned, hon. Members may be aware that jurisdiction is given to the State to deal with matters pertaining to police and therefore even though the Act had been passed at that time by the Central Legislature, by adaptation and after the Constitution came into force, all these Acts have been deemed to be Acts passed by the State Legislature, which has

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the power to legislate on that subject under the Constitution. Therefore even though the Police Act had been passed by the Central Legislature, it should be deemed after the Constitution came into force to be an enactment passed by our Legislature, which has the power to legislate on it. So whatever might have been the scope of the enactment in the beginning, after the Constitution came into force, by an Article in the Constitution those enactments have been made applicable to the States in the respective spheres. That being so I am advised by my Law Officers that there is absolutely nothing wrong in this amendment, being made to the existing Act. As I have already said, if we pass this amendment, we would have made the Act self-contained. Therefore, for the reasons I have explained, I wish we proceed with the Bill, as it is worded at present. It does not require any change.”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—“ I am sorry I cannot fully agree with the Mover of the Bill. There are two points to be noted. One is that there is the Central Police Act, 1861, which was not made applicable to Madras because there was already the Act (Act XIV of 1859) passed with reference to Madras. Therefore the Central Police Act of 1861 was not applied to Madras. But afterwards, the Madras Government by a notification in the year 1898 made this Central Act applicable to this State, and it was in respect of only certain sections, as those provisions were not found in the Police Act of 1859. Therefore, it cannot be said that there was no Act previously and that before it came into operation this was done. Because there was our Act, the Central Government did not apply the whole of their Act to Madras; they only applied some of the sections and the precedents quoted are quite different. Therefore, there was a Police Act running through. What I want to say is that this is irregular. A section which is not in force here cannot be amended by us. I do not question the validity or the capacity of the Madras Legislature to pass any measure affecting the Police. No, I do not say so. But Government purport to amend the Act of 1861, portions of which alone have been made applicable to the Madras State. They then take up another section and try to amend it. The procedure is irregular and such irregularities should not be repeated. I am not anxious to oppose this Bill. But I want, as I myself mentioned clearly, that the legislative provisions should be regular. Government could have brought in a general Bill or they could have amended the Police Act of 1859.”

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, I am still unable to agree with the hon. Member. I have consulted the Law Officers and I should prefer to follow their advice. There is nothing wrong in our procedure. As far as this subject is concerned, it falls under List II, that is exclusively the State List. Even though it might be an enactment by the Central Legislature originally, now by adaptation, it has become an enactment relating to the provincial sphere and therefore it must be deemed to have been passed by a State Legislature which is competent

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to legislate on this subject. Therefore, this is an enactment which is applicable to the States as such and therefore the State Legislature has got the jurisdiction to amend this enactment. So, the only other question is, whether for the purpose of amending a section, is it necessary that it should have become operative in that area. I have cited instances where amendments to particular sections were already undertaken. The legislative aspect has been fully examined and therefore let us proceed on the basis that this is quite a valid measure which we are adopting."

* SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW :—“ Sir, as far as this Bill is concerned, I do not think that the procedure adopted is objectionable. I do not think it objectionable, because there have been cases where the Criminal Procedure Code which was passed by the Central Legislature has been amended by Madras Acts. The question to be considered is whether the subject-matter of the legislation is in the concurrent list or in the State list. If it is in the State list, there is no basis for a Central legislation; but if it is in the concurrent list, both the Centre and the State can pass laws in respect of that subject-matter. There have been several State Acts amending Central Acts and they have not been challenged in any Court. It may be an unhappy way of doing things. I therefore do not think that there is any objection to the procedure followed. In fact that matter has come up before Courts and they have held that it is not unconstitutional.

“ Then, Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to say something about the amendments proposed. Because, I always find that the Government are very quick in placing more and more restrictions upon fundamental rights. The fundamental right involved in this amendment is the right of freedom of meetings, processions and assemblies. That is the fundamental right involved and the most important democratic rights are freedom of speech, freedom of association and freedom of assembly. The Government are very quick in trying to impose more and more restrictions on these rights. I am not saying that it is not necessary, but I am only surprised at the quickness with which legislation comes for restriction of fundamental rights. The Government do not think that there is any duty cast upon them to see that the people are given facilities to have more and more meetings, but they come forward to put only restriction on whatever rights the people have. They have not done anything to promote more meetings. As far as this clause is concerned it refers to the political right of the people. Have Government done anything to see that the public halls are placed at the disposal of the people to hold meetings and take out processions where it does not involve any breach of the peace? What I am saying is that there has been no legislation at all for the purpose of facilitating the exercise of fundamental rights by the people. After all it is a political party that is ruling and that political party should really be interested in safeguarding the political rights of the people. It is certainly their duty to see that some legislation is passed to

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so that at least public halls are made available free to everybody to hold meetings. That will be only in accordance with the directive principles of State policy. Therefore, I only take this opportunity to appeal to the Government that it is not sufficient they go on putting restrictions, but they should do something to see that people are given real facilities for the exercise of important political and democratic rights."

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support this Bill. On the constitutional difficulty pointed out by my hon. Friend, Sri Balasubramaniam Ayyar, I also had some doubt yesterday. But when I thought over it, I saw there was no real constitutional difficulty. As the Hon. Finance Minister put it, the Police Department is a State affair. The 1861 Act has been passed by the Centre and is on the Statute Book and that has not been taken away by the Constitution. We have adapted it as it is practically an Act by which we can administer the Police Department. So, for the necessary changes we can amend the provisions of that Act. In addition this is a question of controlling meetings in thoroughfares and public places that come under section 30. Section 30 was made applicable to the State by a notification. Now we seek to amend the definition by clause 2 and in that respect we are entitled to do that and we are competent to pass this amendment.

“ Sir, on merits, I have my own difference of opinion, my own quarrels with the party in power. But I do believe that whoever is in power, whichever party is in power, that party, that Government must have some power to regulate and control processions, meetings and other things. Because, in the name of democracy, in the name of freedom, in the name of personal rights etc., we cannot allow the people to degenerate into mobocracy; it may lead to quarrels and breaches of the peace. Therefore, whoever is in power must have some power of controlling and regulating assemblages, processions and other things in public places. By the definition, we want to extend 'public places' to include thoroughfares and public maidans. There is no harm in that. If the Government go astray and use that power to repress the people, then the people can take action against the Government. But essentially, the Government must have such powers to maintain law and order so that there can be peace in the country. I support this Bill."

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is not very easy to say anything definitely about this matter because we know that if democracy has to function well in this country, the people must be given larger opportunities of giving expression to their views. I do really realise the difficulties in the way. No doubt, on certain occasions, there may be some quarrel or some breach of peace here and there and it is the imperative duty of the Government to put down such a breach of the peace. But in the name of breach of peace we entrust the whole power in the hands of the police to grant licences to whomsoever they liked,

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I am afraid it will create a lot of difficulty. I know as a public man that it is nowadays very difficult to organise meetings. Even to organise meetings which have to be addressed by very important persons is very difficult nowadays because somebody has to go to the police station or to the Police Commissioner and make an application and so on and wait there. We have to examine that aspect of the question also. Perhaps, we, the Members of the Legislative Council, may not realize the difficulties of others. Chiefly the Members of the Legislative Assembly and the Members of Local Bodies have to go about in the midst of the people and talk to them. Do you think that the licence is granted within a minute as soon as we go and ask them to grant the licence? Three or four days before the meeting we have to make an application to the Commissioner of Police or to any other Police officer empowered under the rules. Sometimes he takes his own time. Sometimes he refuses to grant permission with or without any reason. What I wish to submit is this. Sir, the Congress Government are ruling the country. The Congress Party is very much interested in the development of democracy in the country and we do not believe in the rule of one Party in our country. We wish to see that in our country there are more political organisations so that the future Government of this country may be a very stable one and is really a good Government. Whatever it may be, whether it is the Communist Party or the Socialist Party or any other Party, the application has to be made three days in advance of the meeting. It is very difficult, Sir. The Government may in course of time realise the difficulties. We have to wait for three days and even then we do not know whether we will get the licence or not. Suppose there is no restriction like that and as the Hon. Minister has put it, suppose two parties want to have their meetings in one particular place, then it will lead to many difficulties. But these difficulties must be got over in some other way, not by giving such vast powers to the police. That is what I am afraid of.

"On previous occasions on the floor of this House, I have pointed out that our people do not know how to put a mark in the ballot paper. We have given adult franchise to such people. Is it not the duty of the Legislators and others to see that our people are educated? How can our people get educated if we have to go to the police every now and then and wait there for getting their permission? No doubt, the Assembly has passed this Bill, but we have to bear in mind these matters. Even for Congressmen it is very difficult to get permission. I know it personally. I speak from personal knowledge."

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—"Does the Deputy Chairman want any preferential treatment for Congress men?"

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ :—"Sir, I am making my point more emphatic. The Congress is the ruling Party. If there is difficulty in the case of the ruling Party, it will be much more so in the case of the other parties. I do not want any preferential

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treatment at the hands of anybody. The Congress Party does not require any preferential treatment. No doubt, the Government might have experienced difficulties and they may have a very good case. But that is not enough. In our country, we do not have big public halls where our people can hold their meetings by paying Rs. 5 or Rs. 10. Our cities and districts are not small places. Suppose we want to address people at Mylapore or at some other place. How can we do it? We must have it somewhere in the street. Where else can we have it, I ask."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"Sir, I am sorry I have to interrupt the Deputy Chairman. We are not now considering the City Police Act. This is completely a different thing altogether. I thought he would just mention his points and pass on, but he seems to think that this Bill deals with getting permission for holding meeting, etc. If the hon. Member has gone through the Bill, he will find that it does not deal with such cases. That is regulated by the City Police Act. This is a little bit different. No doubt, the difficulties pointed out by him are there. Perhaps he is under the impression that the present Bill deals with them."

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ :—"Sir, I am sorry. Anyhow, what I have said applies to the City. Let not any difficulty be created for others also."

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are always used to speak about the man in the street. I ask now 'Where is the man in the street?'. He has been elbowed out. There is no place for the man in the street to go, so that he could be at ease and talk to friends. Now, the only places open to him are public places like parks, etc. In towns, every vested interest has got its own hall. Unless we pay a fat rent of Rs. 275 as in the case of the Annamalai Manram or Rs. 50 as in the case of the Gokhale Hall we cannot get a place. Therefore, let not the Government—calling themselves a democratic Government—interfere with these public places and allow an alien agency, even though the Police are our own men, to interfere and meddle in these matters. Let public places be free places where all free people can go and freely talk or act. Let there be no restriction. My point of view is whether we have got to proceed from the general to the particular or from the particular to the general. In the name of a particular remedy, do not take away a general right. That is why I plead that public places may be kept public and not allowed to come under the domain of the Police."

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to support this Bill. I listened very carefully to the speeches of the hon. Member Sri Gajapathy Nayagar and others. I wish to put forth only one point of view. These public parks have been formed as civic amenities out of public funds in the City and other Municipal areas. Certainly it is atrocious that the serenity and the peace for which we go to these parks should be disturbed by

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public meetings, processions, etc. It is on this ground that I strongly object to any public meetings and processions being conducted there, to whichever party such demonstrations may belong. We go there for recreation and the serenity, and the place should not be spoiled by such processions and meetings. Therefore, I welcome this measure."

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN:—“Even now I have not made up my mind as to whether I should give full support to the Minister. A very warm support—rather unusual—has been given by my hon. Friend Sri M. P. Govinda Menon to this Bill. Some extraneous points have been raised by the Deputy Chairman Sri A. M. Allapichai. After hearing the speech of the Hon. the Minister for Law regarding the constitutional position, we see that the scope of the Bill is limited. As a result of the judgment of the High Court, what is sought to be done new is to include public places within the purview of the Bill. But I do feel that Members are within their rights if they can digress a little. In a discussion in this House some latitude is always given, which I am sure will be given now also. Of course, I am really at one with the Deputy Chairman on his thesis on fundamental rights. But I do say—not that I like to support the party in power—that there has been not many complaints as far as the City of Madras is concerned. Formerly during war time or even earlier, in order to have proper control over meetings, permission was necessary from the Police department, because it was likely that a particular meeting suddenly arranged without the formal permission led to some trouble and a breach of the peace. If the Police are informed a day or two earlier, necessary precautions will be taken and invariably in 99.9 per cent of cases, law and order will be maintained. Similar is the case with processions. I think very recently there was a decision of the High Court which gave the ruling that permission for taking out a procession was not necessary, although before that in the City of Madras no procession could be taken out without the formal permission of the Police authorities. Invariably the Police will intervene. They will decide the various routes through which the procession should go if they feel that there is a likelihood of a breach of the peace. That apart, as far as I can see, a certain amount of control is necessary. I do not think there will be any violation of the fundamental rights if we go to the Police officers and get their permission. But I am sure that, to satisfy my friend on the left, Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar, and also Sri Gurusundaram Row, the Government of Madras will do well to instruct the Police department that no application for permission to hold a public meeting or for taking out a procession should be refused unless they have got valid grounds. In case the Police refuse permission I think the law provides for an appeal to the Government. This has happened in some cases. There is one difficulty here. The hon. Member Sri T. Purushotham raised a very good point saying that parks were intended for recreation in the evening and therefore parks could not be a resort for public

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meetings. If only there were vacant places in the various parts of the City of Madras, where people could assemble and have their meetings, surely nobody would go and disturb the peaceful time which our friend Sri T. Purushotham would be having in any of the parks in the City. There are practical difficulties. No vacant places are available. No big halls are available. Rajaji Hall is not available for public meetings. The Annamalai Hall is only for music, etc. Again the location of these halls may not be suitable for people in the extreme south or extreme north of Madras. Therefore, for lack of vacant places, in the City of Madras (really it is to the disadvantage of Madras), meetings cannot be held. Many of the meetings of the parties cannot be held. This much should be said. In the last general elections it was stated that ample facilities would be provided to arrange meetings in as short a time as possible. But now they say that municipal elections are coming and many of the parks in the City are places where meetings might be held. There must be a permanent order that no public meeting either for the purpose of elections or for other reasons should be held in the streets. I think they have restricted it by the refusal of licence to use loudspeakers. Of course, for the temporary period of elections, the Minister for Law will allow exemptions and allow the meetings to be held in the streets, particularly in areas where there are no vacant places, provided they do not affect the public there. I think it would be a good thing if the Minister for Law were to go into the matter and allow public meetings to be held in certain streets, for purposes of municipal elections, on behalf of the various candidates, if there are no vacant places in those areas. While supporting the Bill, I should say that no one should have the feeling or fear that a meeting was unnecessarily banned for political reasons. No procession should be banned unless and until it is sure that that procession would lead to a breach of the peace requiring the intervention of the Police. While supporting the Government, I may say that though there may be one or two cases here and there, in the generality of cases there has been no attempt on the part of the Government and the Police to ban a meeting or a procession. If there has been any such general ban, I am sure the Government will issue necessary instructions to the Police Department to see that there is no cause for complaint."

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY:—“Sir, the scope of the Bill is to enlarge the definition of ‘public place’ so as to regulate the assembly in public places like maidans and parks. We are contemplating an amendment to Section 31 of the Act, and from the amended form that has been given to this House for approval, it is found that the word ‘ghats’ has been left out in the amended form. Mr. Chairman, ‘ghat’ is popularly known as a place where people bathe. It is a flight of steps built on the banks of a stream or a river. We find ‘ghats’ not only on the banks of rivers adjoining towns . . .”

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Mr. CHAIRMAN :—“ Is the hon. Member talking on the amendment? ”

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“ I am speaking on the Bill, Sir. We find ‘ ghats ’ not only on the banks or rivers adjoining towns but also in rural parts. Now the definition of ‘ public place ’ says—

“ the words ‘ public place ’ shall mean a place (including a road, street or way, whether a thoroughfare or not, and a landing place) to which the public are granted access or have a right to resort, or over which they have a right to pass.”

It may be argued that ‘ ghat ’ is one such place and falls easily within the definition of ‘ public place ’ in the Amendment Bill. But I know of a particular instance (and there is also the likelihood of many more instances arising like that) where ghats built out of charitable funds or out of funds raised by the public and built in the name of a particular officer who was predominant in that place at that time or in the name of a particular person who helped the major construction, are claimed to be ghats belonging to a particular group of people.”

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ We cannot consider all these here.”

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“ What I say is that the omission of the word ‘ ghats ’ is not proper. It should be there. There is no harm in our being redundant in law. Ghats can easily find a place in the definition of public place. But the omission of that word is not good in the interests of what is going on in the State. That is what I say. It is better to be clear that every ghat, whether it is built out of charitable funds or whether it is built after the name of a particular person is to be a public place. Every ghat is to be a public place. No particular group of people can claim it to be their own, and the Police have got the right of just regulating the assembly in that particular ghat on a religious occasion or on an occasion when people assemble in large numbers. So, I do not know exactly why the Government have left that word ‘ ghats ’ in amending Section 31. I would request the Government to go into the matter and just approve of the inclusion of the word ‘ ghats ’ there so as to see that the public are made to know before hand that every ghat whether built out of a particular man’s fund or out of public funds or whether named after a particular individual is a public place to which all the members of the public have a right to resort and where the Police have the right to regulate.”

4 p.m. * THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, with reference to the suggestion made by the hon. Member who spoke last that ‘ ghats ’ should also be included in the definition, whether built by private individuals for his own private use or built by anybody else, I am sorry to say that the fundamental requirement of a ‘ public place ’ is a place over which the public is granted access

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or has a right of resort to or over which they have a right to pass. That is the fundamental requirement to call it a ‘ public place ’. Simply because you use the term, ghat, a thoroughfare or a landing place, it will not become a ‘ public place ’, if, as a matter of fact, people have not got a right of access to that place. Therefore, it does not improve matters by simply using the word ‘ ghats ’. Now, the definition is wide enough to include any place. It may be a ghat or it may not be a ghat. But, if it is a place where the public are granted access to or have a right to resort to or over which they have a right to pass (whatever be its description) then it will be a ‘ public place ’. This will be the criterion. Still, if it is a place, even if it is a road or a street, if it is a private street or road, merely because ‘ street ’ is mentioned here, it does not become a ‘ public place ’. Therefore, the necessary requirement to call a place a ‘ public place ’ should be there. In those places what we are now contemplating is, regulation of assemblies and regulation of processions. Mr. Gurusundaram Row has been arguing that we are attempting to restrict the fundamental rights. I submit, Sir, that we are making provision for the proper exercise of fundamental rights. After all, in a park or in any public place when an assembly has to be held or a public meeting has to be held, it has got to be regulated because, the entire public have a right of access to it. A particular group alone cannot have an assembly there and carry on a meeting and make it a nuisance to those who are likely to go to that park or to that public place because everybody has a right of access to that particular place. For the purpose of safeguarding the fundamental rights of the other citizens, if a group of persons want to have a meeting in a public place, certainly it has got to be regulated in any event. That is what is contemplated and nothing more. After all, roads are intended for the purpose of walking for all persons. You cannot carry on a procession and block the street. I have known processions, thousands marching along and all the cars having to wait for hours together. They will say that in these days of democracy, passengers should have the preference and they will block the entire traffic for even half an hour or 45 minutes. I have myself undergone that trial, Sir. So, all these things will have to be properly regulated. I do not object to these processions.

“ Then, apart from that, in these days with political parties opposed to each other, we should also see that there is no conflict between one party and another. Particularly, during election time, processions are quite common. One procession should not come into clash with the other and therefore it has to be necessarily watched and regulated. The hon. Member will see that Section 30 embodying the amendment runs as follows :—

“ The District Superintendent or Assistant District Superintendent of Police may, on occasion require, direct the conduct of all assemblies and processions in public places and prescribe the routes by which, and the times at which, such processions may pass.”

This is a general case where for every procession or every assembly, a permit or a licence is required. This is because whenever

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occasion arises the Police authorities have to intervene for the purpose of regulating the procession or the assembly. That is one thing. Then, the proposed Section 30, Clause 2 says that where there is likely to be a breach of the peace because of the assemblies and processions held in a public place. The Magistrate of the district or of the subdivision of a district, may require by general or special notice that the persons convening such assembly or directing or promoting such procession shall apply for a licence. This is a general order which a Magistrate is empowered and not the Police authorities. Where there is likely to be a breach of the peace and such an order is passed, it becomes necessary to have a licence. If such a general order is not in force, such a permit is not necessary.

"And the other thing is with reference to the festival occasions when music may be used in the streets. We all know how easily it becomes a source of trouble particularly when music is played before a Mosque. So, it has got to be regulated at least with reference to the hour of worship. That is why under sub-clause (4) that power is taken.

"Under Section 31, it is the duty of the Police to keep order in public places and to prevent obstructions on the occasion of assemblies and processions in public places, that is, for the purpose of seeing that the assemblies are conducted properly and processions go through peacefully. Section 34 is also consequential. Therefore, I would respectfully submit that this is not a case where the Government are attempting to restrict the fundamental rights of the citizens. On the other hand, every right has got a corresponding obligation and unless that obligation is observed it will be impossible to exercise the right. Therefore, this is a very essential measure for the purpose of seeing that citizens are properly protected in the exercise of their fundamental rights, particularly in public places."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"The question is—

'That the Police (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 14 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.'"

The motion was carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clause 2.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"Motion moved—

'That clause 2 do stand part of the Bill'."

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR:—"Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely:—

'In sub-clause (a), after the words "thoroughfare or not" and before the word "and" insert the word "ghats".'

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"Sir, the matter was referred to in a way by Mr. G. Krishnamoorthi. But, my point is slightly different. In the existing Section 31 it is stated that it shall be the duty of the police to keep order on the public roads and in the public streets, thoroughfares, ghats and landing places and at all other places of public resort. In the section embodying the amendment, only the words 'public places' have been used. While drafting the definition of 'public place', they say for the sake of caution any public place includes a road, street or way, whether a thoroughfare or not and a landing place also. Therefore, I thought besides the words 'public streets, thoroughfares and landing places' they have now mentioned 'public places' as mentioned in the definition clause. If we omit the word 'ghat', it will lead to some misconception because it may be argued that we have specially removed this and the High Court there may be a decree and again there may be arguments and all that. To avoid all that, I wish that the words 'public place' should cover 'ghats' if the public have got a right of access to that place. I am not introducing any new word. It has been mentioned already in the existing Act. When the Bill was being taken about 'public place', they have mentioned all these words, 'thoroughfares, landing places, etc.' So, there need not be any deliberate omission of it."

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY:—"I second the amendment, Sir."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"Amendment moved—

'In sub-clause (a), after the words "thoroughfare or not" and before the word "and" insert the word "ghats".'

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, I can very well understand if a layman misunderstands that simply because the word 'ghats' has not been included there, it may not come under the definition 'public place'. But, judges, I am sure, will look into the general definition of public place which is given 'a place to which the public are granted access or have a right of resort or over which they have a right to pass'. This will be the test for the purpose of finding out whether it is a 'public place' or not. So, under these circumstances, I do not think there is any necessity to include that word. I am, as a matter of fact, even for leaving the words 'including a road, street or way and a landing place'. But, they have put it there."

The amendment was by leave of the House withdrawn.

Clause 2 was put and carried.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

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

'That the Police (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 14 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.'"

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The question is—

'That the Police (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 14 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.'"

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed.

(2) THE MADRAS BUILDINGS (LEASE AND RENT CONTROL)
AMENDMENT * BILL, 1955 (L.A. BILL NO. 21 OF 1955).

* THE HON. SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—" Sir, I move—

'That the Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Amendment Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 21 of 1955) as passed by the Assembly be taken into consideration.'

" In moving this Bill I wish to say that this is a very simple measure seeking extension of the life of the Act for a further period of two years. The formation of the Andhra State and the consequent shifting of the Andhra High Court and some other offices from the Madras City have not given appreciable relief in regard to the accommodation position in the City of Madras. In the mufassal towns also, the position has not improved and there is still strong room for the continuance of the Act in all areas to which it is now applicable. The Government also propose to take power to withdraw the application of the Act from any municipal town where the need for control seems, in the opinion of Government, to be not necessary, from any future date. At the same time, I wish to assure the House that the Act will not be continued for a moment longer than the necessary period. With these words I request the House to accept the Bill."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Motion moved—

'That the Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Amendment Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 21 of 1955) as passed by the Assembly be taken into consideration.'"

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—" I beg to oppose this Bill with all the vehemence that I can command. This is quite an unwanted Bill. Shelter or provision of a house is one of the three main necessities of life, viz., food, clothing and shelter. We have had controls on food, clothing and many other things. Thanks to the efforts of our revered Rajaji, controls on food were removed. We knew how difficult it was to get rice and clothes in those days, when control was in force. We know how easily food and clothing are available now. When control in respect of food and clothing have been removed, I do not know why control in respect of the

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third necessity of life, viz., shelter, is still allowed to continue. I can understand the control on housing being continued in a big metropolis like the City of Madras. But I do not know why 168 panchayats and 41 municipalities and more—all municipalities—should come under the present Bill. Is it not proper on the part of the Government to just go a little deeper into the problem and analyse the circumstances under which this control has become necessary? It might have come as a war-time measure. As an emergency measure it might have come. But what is the need to continue this control in municipal towns and panchayat areas even now? Is it not a fact that people in the villages flock to cities and because of the depopulation of the villages, the problem of housing has become acute in the cities? When that is the case, the remedy to solve the problem of housing shortage in the cities, lies in putting a stop to this depopulation of villages by creation of more amenities in villages, and not by continuing this control. We are just on the eve of the Second Five-Year Plan. Therefore, will it not be proper just before embarking on our Second Five-Year Plan to create amenities in villages and to remove this control?

" We find that man of late is being curbed on many sides. Some 20 or 30 years before, even from my own experience, I could say that we were able to live as free citizens. But nowadays an ordinary citizen finds it difficult to go on with his daily activities. All sorts of checks are placed in his way. For almost everything he has to fill in a form and at times has to go to a police station or some Government office. He is thus fettered. The less we are governed the better it is for us and the Government. There should be no check on the daily normal activities of a citizen. This Bill amounts to regulating the accommodation available. I say such a kind of control will dampen the enthusiasm of moneyed people to build more houses. The moneyed man knows that if he were to invest his money to construct houses when there is control, that will not fetch him any decent return, for it is the Government that will step in to say how, when and for how much money that house could be rented. Therefore by this Bill, the enthusiasm of the moneyed people to construct more houses would be dampened. If the Government really want to ease the housing shortage, they must make villages attractive and also help the private sector to launch on a building programme for the Government servants, rather than continue this control, which is not at all desirable. I plead that man should be allowed to act freely and there should not be any control regarding provision of shelter. If the contention of Government is that their officers and staff have no sufficient accommodation in the City of Madras, then they must embark on a programme of building houses for the Government servants. That would be the proper approach. I also want to know whether there is necessity at all to continue this control in the mufassal towns and more especially in Panchayat areas. Government should take measures to arrest the depopulation of villages and the consequent flocking of villagers to little towns, big towns and

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cities, by providing more amenities in the villages. That would be the correct approach and it would go a long way in easing the housing shortage in towns and cities. With these observations, I oppose the Bill."

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—" I am rather surprised at the speech made by my friend, Sri G. Krishnamoorthi. I was the Rent Control appeal authority in Madras for some time. I knew the difficulties which one experiences in getting decent accommodation in the City of Madras. I had to wait for six months to get a house. I was living as a tenant in a far-off place, even though I was the controlling authority. Even now it is very difficult to find accommodation in this dirty Madras City, as one Judge had put it."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Who is the Judge who had said so? "

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—" Justice Mack."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I am not surprised then."

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—" So many officers are living in houses which are no better than ratholes and the house-owners are trying to make capital out of the situation, by increasing the rent abnormally, which no one could pay. Therefore this Bill is a good measure. It would bring relief to thousands of tenants. I think this extension of the Act till 30th September 1957 is a very good one and in my view, it ought to be there. With these words I support the Bill."

4-20 p.m. DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, this particular measure has been adopted time after time by the Government. I must say that every time the Government came forward with the idea of extending the Act, they said that that would be the last extension. But now once again the Hon. Minister in charge has come forward with the idea of extending the life of the Act for two years and extending it not only to the City of Madras but to Municipalities and Panchayats.

" Now, Sir, I should like to answer my hon. Friend in my rear who waxed eloquent on the non-availability of quarters for Government servants. Who is responsible for the debacle? If only Government had realised their responsibility and constructed quarters for their officers wherever necessary, this question would have never arisen. While they are insisting on industrialists, mill-owners and various other agencies to build quarters for their workmen, when it comes to their own, they are remiss in the performance of their duty (Hear, hear). This is not the first time that I am drawing the attention of the Government, but I have asked them time and again, 'What is the building programme that you have got for your officers and, for others who are in Government service in your lower establishment'. But nothing has been

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done. If the Government had taken up this matter and even now if the Government take up this matter seriously, the position will not be so bad. The whole of this difficulty is due to the remissness on the part of the Government in not constructing quarters where necessary.

" Sir, I am not surprised at the statement of the hon. Member (Sri Gajapathy Nayagar) that even though he was in the list of the House Rent Controller, he did not get a suitable place. I will tell you, Sir, the reasons. The Government servants have a knack of choosing what they want, and rejecting that they do not want this and they do not want that. We poor fellows have to resort to anything. I was having official quarters when I was in Government service. When I became a non-official by virtue of my present position, my house had already been taken away by the Government of India, forcibly of course, and they had it converted into the Accountant-General's office without any permission on my part and dug it up in such a way that it would take six months to repair it (Laughter) to get even a decent portion to live in. That is how the Government treat others. If it is a question of their own quarters, that is a different matter.

" I should like to ask this question. Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to say, 'What is the extra establishment that will be required for this purpose?'; 'What is the cost to the State in maintaining an army of officers on House Rent Control in the municipalities and various other parts of the State?'

" I can tell you, Sir, that the non-availability of suitable houses cannot be due to the House Rent Controller himself. The main difficulties experienced by owners is indeed very great. When persons who have the means to get into touch with these officers through correspondence (because they have clerks and other agencies to help them), find it so difficult to get just treatment, we can imagine what would be the position with regard to poor house owners who live on that income: it is not possible for them to write a single letter, much less to go and see this august personage, the House Rent Controller. It is not always so easy for them to do that. Gods could be worshipped more easily than some of our Government Officers (Cheers). Therefore, I feel that if Government want to extend this Act, they must lay before the House under what circumstances they came to the conclusion that it was necessary to extend the life of this Act by two years, under what circumstances it was necessary to extend this to all these municipalities and panchayat areas; if the Government are extending it to all those areas, has there been an estimate of the establishment necessary to give effect to the provisions of this Act; and if there has been such an estimate, what is the cost to the State by virtue of this Act? I venture to think that this is not a measure that is required now in the present circumstances. Because half a dozen persons could not get houses immediately and also the houses they wanted.

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they should not fancy that they should have this Act, and it does not mean that the State should be put to the increased expenditure on account of extension of the Act. I request the Hon. Minister to go into this question and enlighten us. I request him to see that although power may be given under the Act to extend it to municipalities, etc., that power may be used very sparingly and not because the Collector or the Sub-Collector has not proper quarters.

"I can say one thing that has struck me. We of the present age always want luxurious quarters and officials are not behind us. Many of them from the Central Government get no doubt very exorbitant house rent allowances and nobody wants to have a small house. In the old days, that is 50 or 60 years ago, the highest paid persons preferred to live in small sheds, but we will not do so to-day. Now the craze is for air-conditioned houses in Delhi; air-conditioned offices in Delhi and all these are immediately sanctioned, because nobody worries about who pays it and who has to bear all the taxes. Nobody worries about the tax-payer, if it suits the hierarchy of officialdom. I do want the Government to realize that this is not a question of the owners obstructing, but it is essentially a question of the citizens, of the tax-prayer demanding 'What is the proper thing to do under the circumstances?'

"Therefore, I request the Hon. Minister to enlighten us, firstly, whether they have any housing programme for Government servants, and if so, can we ascertain what it is; secondly, have they made out statistical data with regard to the number of persons without houses in those municipalities; and thirdly, have they computed the cost of establishment, the nature of establishment and the size of the establishment which will be required for this purpose. I shall be grateful if the Hon. Minister would kindly enlighten us on these."

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, as usual, it is very difficult to speak after the hon. Leader of the Opposition has spoken (A voice : Why should you speak at all?) Mr. Chairman, the hon. Member, Sri Krishnamurthi, said that the Government had given up control with regard to rice and cloth. Of course, there is no rice control or cloth control. All honour to the several Governments, State Governments and the Central Government. They have done their best in that direction; they have controlled the waters and as a result of their endeavours our country is now producing enough rice. This is also applicable to the production of cotton and things like that. But I should say that the minds of either the Central Government or the State Governments, particularly our State Government, have not been applied to the construction of houses for those that have to live in such houses. Because Mr. Krishnamurthi is coming from the mufassal, he does not realise the difficulties of the people who live in Cities. The situation is very unsatisfactory and when once the control is removed, I know hundreds and

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thousands of people would be thrown out of their houses and there will be actually a kind of agitation against the Government."

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—"Why not they take a chance?"

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ :—"Therefore, I thank the Government for bringing in this Bill and I support this Bill, because I feel that the Government are moving in the right direction. If they take away this control, many people would be thrown out of their houses. It was correctly observed that there were not sufficient houses.

"What happens is this : Man is so very greedy that he wants to exploit the difficulties of others. Suppose there is no control, what will happen is this : A house may now fetch a reasonable rent of Rs. 25 or Rs. 30. There are not enough houses for all the persons wanting houses. So, the moment control is lifted, the house owner will surely demand for that house Rs. 100 or so, for he would try to exploit the difficulties of others. Of course, there is the interest of the landlord also to be taken into account. But what I feel is that the rent that he is getting under the control is a very reasonable rent and while fixing the fair rent, what he pays by way of tax to the Corporation, etc., is taken into account. Therefore, I think there is no difficulty whatsoever as far as the landlord is concerned. Once the control is taken away, I am positively sure that thousands of people would be thrown out of their living places. Of course, some of our hon. Members may be owners of houses, one or two or many houses. But in the City of Madras where the population is 14 lakhs, only a few thousand people will possess their own houses and all the others have to live as tenants only. Therefore, it is but fair that we should take into account the interests of the vast majority of the people who have to live in rented houses; for, of the 14 lakhs that live in the City, how many possess buildings of their own? Only a few thousands and they own all the houses and all the houses are not sufficient for the entire population. So all the available houses are to be distributed in a just manner. Sir, what I wish to say is this. Whenever the Government feel that this control is not necessary in any particular place, they want to take the power to say so. When they feel that it is not necessary in any particular place, they may, by making some kind of declaration, say that the Act will not apply to that place. That will be rather vesting too much power in the hands of the Government. Even then it will be somewhat difficult. When the Government want to make a declaration that this Act would not apply to a particular place, they will have to investigate into the matter and come to a definite conclusion. Only after an exhaustive investigation into the conditions of the people affected in the particular area, the Government will have to come to some definite conclusion with

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reference to that particular area. Are we not introducing agrarian reforms and taking away something that belongs to the landlord? The interests of the people must be supreme and must be uppermost in the minds of the Government. No doubt, when there is a conflict between two interests, the interests of the majority have to be taken into account to a certain extent. The minority will have to put up with some little difficulty. That is what I wish to say. Why should the Government limit the time by saying that it will extend only to two years? That is all I have to say."

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR:—"Sir, I want to make a few observations. I respectfully agree with some of the important observations made by the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition and I do not want to repeat them. But there are two things to be taken into consideration in these matters. My Friend the Deputy Chairman said that all people will be thrown in the streets. It is the same boggy that was raised so far as the food problem was concerned, namely, that all the people will go without any food. But now we find that there is surplus food. So much as Rs. 45 crores have been wasted by the Central Government. It is all a false impression."

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAI:—"Sir, hundreds of dams have been constructed at the expense of crores and crores of rupees and that is how the food position has improved."

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR:—"Sir, in spite of the Deputy Chairman's interruption, I shall have my say. It is a wrong statement or an illusion to say that as soon as control is removed, thousands of people will be affected. I shall not use the word 'landlord' because it is a very unpopular word nowadays. I know that many owners of houses build houses for poor people. It is a good investment. All selfish interest requires that more houses should be built for the poor people. The owners of houses are also interested in letting out their houses. But the important point to be examined is this. We go on building houses in nooke and corners of Madras City and a large number of buildings have sprung up. All the people from the villages are coming to the City. No control is exercised so far as that is concerned. The depopulation of the villages has to be considered and this control measure has to be examined from a different point of view. Should not the whole population be distributed in various places? We are talking of the Second Five-Year Plan and say that a large number of industries have to be located in our State. So we should also take the future into consideration. We should not be going on merely extending the life of the Act without taking into consideration all these matters. The Act has been working for the last six years and the Government have some experience. They could very well make some amendments so far as the Act is concerned. That is why my hon. Friend has

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given notice of an amendment. We have got some experience of the working of the Act. If we bring in some necessary amendments to the Act, that would ease the situation.

"Another important matter which I would like to mention is that all controls lead to evasions and commission of offences. That was the experience gained by the working of all controls and that is why Mahatma Gandhiji said 'If you introduce controls, they will only lead to evasions and commission of offences. These controls will demoralize the people and therefore do not have any control'. Now, let us see what is happening. There are various ways of getting rent from the people. A sum of Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 10,000 is already collected and the rent of the building is put at a low figure, just like promissory notes which are taken for amounts paid far below that mentioned in the pro-note. So many things are taking place. You cannot make people moral by legislations and controls. No doubt, higher rates of rent will be prevailing in some places. In Bombay and Calcutta, where there are controls, Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 10,000 is taken from the people in the name of 'pugree'. Special words are being coined for this purpose. The rent put on the records will be very low. Many things are taking place on account of these controls. Therefore, the Government should seriously consider whether they should extend the life of this Act for a further period, without taking all these things into consideration."

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, as the Deputy Chairman feels it difficult to talk after the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, so also I feel it difficult to talk after the Deputy Chairman. (Laughter). Where he should oppose a measure, he supports it and where he should support, he opposes. That is by the way. There are two aspects to be considered. I was in the Select Committee when the Bill was originally introduced in 1946 and then again in 1949 when Mr. Sangeeva Reddi, the then Minister in charge, brought in certain amendments. I am sure that by now the Hon. the Minister in charge will be convinced that a very good case has been made out by the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition, ably supported by Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar. In fact, it has been said times without number that whenever the Government want to extend the life of an Act, the Minister concerned should make out a case and place all the relevant facts before the House: 'Well, we have studied the whole matter. The present position is this. The Act has been working in such a way. There is demand from hundreds of people for accommodation. Therefore, the Government are really forced to take a particular decision'. Excepting a very bald statement containing a few lines, the Minister for Public Works has not given us sufficient material on which we can decide the issue.

"The first aspect of the question is 'Whom are we going to help by this legislation which is being extended year after year?' All the houses the rent for which is Rs. 25 and less do not come

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under the purview of this Act. If you talk in the name of the poor people, in the name of the lower middle class people for whom the Deputy Chairman feels so much, I feel that they can get the houses automatically. By this legislation you are trying to help a class of Government servants. Under the Act, they alone can get houses above a rent of Rs. 25. As far as these people are concerned, they cannot have the luxury of getting houses at higher rents. I understand that in the City of Madras it is very easy to get houses on a rent of Rs. 100. I ask the concerned Minister to let me know how many houses have been reported to the authorities as having become vacant and how many were allotted. Even in the matter of allotment, there is some sort of discrimination. If a good house has fallen vacant and the rent is fair, naturally there will be hundreds of applicants. But only one individual may get the house. There will therefore be some heart burning. That individual manages to get the house with some influence. Therefore, Sir, I feel that the time has come for the Government to withdraw this Act and say 'Let us leave things to themselves; no further extension of the Act is necessary'. Sri Allapichai asked, 'What is going to happen'. Nothing will happen, Sir. I can assure him that people will adjust themselves. If people are required to pay a higher rent of Rs. 75 or Rs. 100 by landlords, they will not pay and will not take up those buildings. Then the demand will become less and less. Ultimately things have a way of adjusting themselves. I know the Hon. Minister will be aware that officials never take up vacant houses in certain localities. After the stipulated time lapses, the owners are informed that they might let out their houses to anybody they liked. People are not so foolish as to pay rents of Rs. 100 and Rs. 75 and rush in for those houses, especially in these days when there is acute shortage of money. Therefore I am sure the landlord will be forced to reduce his rent, though originally he might have demanded Rs. 100. This is one aspect.

"The other aspect is control of rent on the basis of the rent prevailing in 1939-40. May I ask the Deputy Chairman, who feels so much for the poor, whether he knows there are poor landlords in the City of Madras and there are also poor widows owning houses whose earnings are only from the rent of these houses? These poor widows get some Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 from these houses. The taxes of the Corporation have increased, but these owners are not able to increase their house rents. These poor owners are unable to get even six months' rent after paying the Corporation taxes. It is all because of this Act. Apart from the fact referred to by the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition, I must say that the Government have not provided houses for their own employees. This question has been referred to not for the first time here. In the last Council, in the last Assembly and in the present Assembly, for the last so many years people have referred to the fact that the Government have not provided houses for their own servants. On the one hand the Government refuse to tackle the problem. The

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Government do not have any scheme of house construction for their employees. It is the responsibility of the Government to provide housing accommodation for their servants. There is no point in having this Act for contingencies. My hon. Friend Mr. K. Balasubramanya Ayyar stated that the moment the control was lifted nothing serious would happen. Most of the people do not have houses, but still they will live in Madras. At the time of food decontrol it was said that there would be famine and difficulties if controls were removed. Nothing actually happened. So I can assure the Hon. Minister for Public works and I can also assure the Deputy Chairman Sri Allapichai that nothing will happen if the Act is repealed. If really things are so bad, nothing prevents the Government from coming forward and saying, 'On account of your advice, particularly the Opposition, we have taken this step of decontrol; Now things seem to be different' and asking again for powers to control accommodation. Then nobody will grudge giving the power to Government. If the Act is going to expire immediately, I know it will be difficult for him not to extend it. The minimum which he could do is this. He could say, 'I want extension only for six months. Let me examine the whole case. Let me examine the material facts placed before the House. If you are satisfied that there is a case for the continuance of the Act, I will extend it. Otherwise I will be the happiest man to withdraw it'. That should be the way in which the Minister for Public Works should deal with this question."

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Hon. Minister in introducing this Bill has clearly pointed out that there is still shortage of accommodation—residential and non-residential. (Interruption) and hence the justification for the extension of this Act. He has also assured us that though the Act is being extended up to 30th September 1957, the Government would repeal the measure if there is some improvement in the matter of accommodation. I should like to suggest to the Hon. Minister, Sir, whatever may be the justification for controlling residential accommodation, there is no case for controlling non-residential buildings. I mention this especially because some of these non-residential buildings belong to temples and charitable institutions. So it is I plead for the consideration of the Hon. Minister that exemption should be granted from the provisions of this Act to all buildings belonging to temples and charitable institutions. Temples and charitable institutions depend on these buildings for their maintenance. Their case requires sympathetic consideration, and I am sure we need not have any apprehension that this concession might be misused or that house owners would come forward to claim exemption on the plea that these houses are for temples or for charitable purposes. If they do so, I think we should welcome it, because under that plea, we would be helping these charitable institutions if some donation at least is given by such owners by coming forward with that plea and helping charitable institutions and temples."

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"It has been stated that there is no need to control houses bearing higher rentals. There I agree with the hon. Member Sri Raza Khan. But I believe this Bill is not only for Government servants. The underlying principle is to afford protection to middle class people. There is every justification for having such a measure as far as the middle classes are concerned. I believe the Government could consider exempting houses with rentals over Rs. 200 or so. The Government may review this matter in the light of the several suggestions thrown here during the discussion on this Bill. The Hon. the Leader of the Opposition told us about air-conditioned houses, etc., enjoyed by the Government officers in New Delhi. Of course he will agree with me that the Government officers in Madras State do not have any air-conditioned houses. He has himself said how he was put out of a house when he became a non-official after having been a Government officer for a number of years. That is the position of Government officers. The Government officers in this State, not being in such an enviable position as those in Delhi, require some protection, and in the case of all middle class people some protection is necessary. I would therefore plead that there is need for a measure of this kind on the Statute Book. But I am entirely in agreement with what has fallen from the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition that there is a costly establishment to work this Act. I had occasion to refer to it in my budget speech. I even said that as far as Madras City was concerned, the Collector of Madras might be made the Accommodation Controller, and that there was no need for a separate officer of the I.A.S. cadre to be in charge of this department. Now several municipalities are I believe excluded from the provisions of this Act, and there is not much work. Perhaps the Act will be extended to a few more municipalities under the proposed legislation. (Interruption.) Anyway, the Hon. Minister should examine the feasibility of effecting necessary retrenchment. I am sure that the suggestion of the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition will be borne in mind that we should provide houses for the Government officers in this State.

"Pending provision of such houses for the use of Government Officers, there is need to protect them in getting houses and so there is justification for a measure of the kind. As I said, the Hon. Minister should consider all these aspects and with the hope that he will do so and review the position, I support this Bill."

* SRIMATHI R. S. SUBBALAKSHMI :—"Sir, I welcome and support this Bill. But, I want the lower class poor people should also be helped more. In the low-lying places, especially in the Mambalam side, there are many huts, small huts, 8 feet x 10 feet where the tenants have to pay a rent of Rs. 10 and Rs. 15. I know that Government have no control over huts that fetch fifteen rupees and below. I think the Rent Control Act should be applied even in the case of huts where the rent is below Rs. 15. It will help all

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the poor people to a very large extent. So far as rent control is concerned, not only the tenants but house-owners also have difficulties. I know from my personal experience that in one of our houses for nearly ten years, three tenants are residing. One by one, these tenants leave the place and we have no control over the allotment of the places for tenants that we want. For about two or three years, all the three tenants did not pay the electricity charges, and so the electric connexion was cut off and an accumulated amount of nearly Rs. 90 or Rs. 95 we were asked to pay—the house-owner. Why should we pay? We were not informed of it at all earlier and now one of the tenants, an Andhra, has been transferred from Madras and he had vacated his place. Even before, he was never paying rent regularly and now for 3½ months, March, April, May and about half the month of June, he has not paid rent. I have written a number of letters to the Accommodation Controller about this. Only yesterday I wrote reminder No. 6 to the Accommodation Controller. But, no reply at all has been received from him. As far as I know, I think that no action has been taken by him to recover the rent from that tenant. So, I feel this Bill is quite all right. But, I think it should be carried out more efficiently and more promptly in all ways. I quite welcome the Bill. But, I want that not only the poor people should be protected but also the well-to-do house-owners should also be helped by the Rent Controller."

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—"Somehow, Sir, I am in the unhappy position today because I feel myself inclined to support this Bill. In spite of the eloquent speech of the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition, I feel convinced that such a Bill is necessary today. I think there is a feeling among the people who inhabit major panchayats and municipalities that this Act should be extended for some time more. As far as this Act is concerned, it is a mistake to say that this is intended to protect the Government servants. It is an Act not only to protect the Government servants but also other classes of people who have houses of their own, and so we need not look at this measure as one intended entirely and solely for the protection of Government servants.

"Another question raised was about the expenditure incurred in administering the Act. I do not know what takes place in the City of Madras but in the mofussil, the Revenue Divisional Officer is the man who is put in charge of the work. There is no additional expenditure whatever. Of course, there will be the clerical and other establishment in the Revenue Divisional Officer's office.

"I submit, Sir, that extension of this Act for all villages with power to the Government to withdraw control from the different areas is absolutely essential. There is no harm in it. I heartily support the Bill."

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—"Sir, I have to oppose this Bill. Now, the Hon. Minister in charge of the Bill said that there was great necessity for extending the present period of this Rent Control

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Act. He has not given us any details about the necessities that prompted the Government to come forward with a Bill for the extension of the Act for another two years. I had gone into the question of overcrowding in the City of Madras. In my own humble way, I feel that many people who have no business to be in Madras are here because the position in villages has become absolutely precarious on account of the antics of the politicians. Life is insecure, property is insecure and everything about human beings is insecure in the villages due to the antics of the politicians. That is the reason why we, people who have got a little money, come away to municipal areas like Madras because there is considerable security of property and person in these areas.

“Regarding the control itself, human nature being what it is, the more control you try to exercise, the ingenuity of the man will be more to flout it. He will try to circumvent it. It is within the knowledge of everybody. You know how beautifully certain vakils and others circumvent the whole Rent Control Act. There is always a court to pull up and in these circumstances, Sir, I move that it is absolutely unnecessary to extend this Act for another period of two years.”

* THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI:—“Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have been carefully following the trend of the discussion in the House. I am surprised that the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition should have indulged in such a way as he had done and that he should be supported by Sri G. Krishnamoorthi and Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar. I am afraid the hon. Members have not listened to the speeches made on the floor of the Assembly. I will not bring in that matter here. But, still I would like to say that the feeling expressed in that House was to perpetuate this Act as this difficulty could not be got over in a very reasonable time. In fact, the Opposition considered an amendment to delete the number of years—two years’ time—as they thought that these conditions will continue for a very, very long time. The Hon. the Leader of the Opposition made out that the whole thing was due to the failure of the Government in not having constructed houses and so on. Well, that may be so to some extent. But, the actual principles governing the Act have not been looked at properly because it is not only accommodation control; it contains rent control and eviction control also. Accommodation control alone might be a factor which is applicable to Government servants who have not been provided with quarters. But what about rent control? What about eviction control? All these controls are involved under this Act. It is on those grounds that the people in the lower income group wanted the continuance of this Act. There are so many thousands and thousands of people who would be thrown out, once we do not extend the life of the Act. Actually on certain representations I thought that some kind of decontrol could be there, and I attempted to leave out certain

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municipalities from the operation of the Act, based on certain data. But actually in the lower House it was vehemently opposed and they have actually said that in all those places there would be chaos, once those places are removed from the operation of the Act. The opposition was so much that I had to recall the schedule and restore the *status quo ante*. I am sure hon. Members of this House would have followed the discussion that was going on in the lower House when this Bill came up for consideration. If they had followed the discussion they would have understood the vehement opposition voiced forth in respect of the schedule, which was originally in the Bill. Due to that vehement opposition, we had to withdraw the schedule. If only Sri G. Krishnamoorthi had the occasion to face such an opposition, that would have been a fitting answer to what he had said here, viz., that he would oppose the Bill with all the vehemence that he could command. All the hon. Members, who had opposed this measure and who had asked me to substantiate the reasons for the continuance of this measure, have not themselves substantiated anything in favour of the discontinuance of this Bill. They have not suggested anything in favour of decontrol. What do they mean when they say that there should be decontrol? The Hon. Leader of the Opposition was saying that it was at the instance of half a dozen owners that we are trying to pass this measure, Might I say that it is only at the instance of half a dozen landlords, who are big magnates and who are trying to get usurious rent and blackmarket rent, that the hon. Member is trying to obstruct this measure? It is because of the rack-renting of those people, that the tenants clamour for the continuance of this Act. It is at the expense of the tenants that the house-owners can talk. Otherwise they are in a hopeless minority. Nowadays the trend is to fix a ceiling on income and nationalise everything as Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar has said. Why should people be going on getting blackmarket rate of rent? Why not allow the tenants to live? There are so many poor people who are tenants and who are protected by this Act. Even Srimathi Subbalakshmi has said that there should be some protection for the lower income group, viz., for those who pay rent below Rs. 25 per mensem. There we have only the rent control and eviction control. Accommodation control is not there. We do not take those portions fetching a rent of Rs. 25 and below and put them in the list and allot them for any official or anybody.

“After Government house building programme, I would like to give the following figures. It is only now that the Government of India have sanctioned a scheme for constructing quarters for the Police. Under the Second Five-Year Plan, we have a building programme for the low-paid staff in the City and some municipal towns. The Government have also under consideration a scheme of industrial housing and also for subsidising buildings through co-operative societies. All these steps are being taken now. I wish to point out to hon. Members that in so many fields we are trying to rebuild our country. We have been hopelessly left behind after the

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advent of foreign rule. We are just on our legs. There are so many things which have top priority over building programme. Hon. Members should remember that. That is the position. We are trying to build quarters for Government servants also. Meanwhile we have got to safeguard the interests of tenants, who are living in the houses owned by private landlords.

"Of course it is easily said that many people from the villages have invaded the cities. But who can exercise control over them and bring them back to the villages? The hon. Member has not pointed out any way to solve this problem."

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—"If it is not due to the antics of politicians, most of the people would have settled in the villages."

* THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—"Antics" is a very wide term. The hon. Member himself has not given any meaning for it. It has no relevancy here. The real fact is that once we remove control, most of the people in the villages would be in the streets. What about the people living here, in the City of Madras? The same would be the position. Statistics have been called for. I have not brought them here. If only the statistics are wanted, I would give them to justify my claim. An important civilian officer has gone into the question and we find that our population is growing at the rate of 5.5 per cent while the number of buildings is growing at the rate of 1.5 per cent. Thus we find the proportion between the increase in population and the number of houses is 3:1. Actually in 1941 in the City of Madras 900 and odd people were living in 100 and odd houses. The proportion is 9:1. In 1951, the proportion has risen to 13:1. The present position has not been ascertained. But I am sure the proportion should be still higher. That is the position now.

"I should like to tell hon. Members that with regard to 'expenditure incurred', it is Rs. 90,400 for the year 1955-56 so far as Madras City is concerned. In the districts there is no separate officer for rent or accommodation control and the officers of the Revenue and Judicial departments attend to these works. As against the expenditure on the staff, we get an appreciable amount by way of stamp duty on applications. That is the position with reference to expenditure also.

"Actually in the Assembly they wanted the operation of this Act for all time to come. They wanted me not to hold the power to withdraw from the operation of the Act any municipalities, in case the Government thought that in those municipalities there was no need to have this control. In the original Act, we had the power to withdraw from the operation of the Act any panchayats, in case we found it necessary. With reference to municipalities, we had no such power. I wanted that power for Government. Even for that there was much opposition. I had to explain to the House that I wanted that power, only in case it was found that

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the control was no longer necessary in any particular municipality and at the same time I had to assure the House that there would not be any need for the application of that power. I had to explain in such a detail before getting the approval of the House, for the proviso to Clause 2. The Members of this House are not more representative of the people than the Members of the Assembly who are very well conversant with the condition of the poorer classes. That being so, the Members of the Assembly vehemently pleaded for the continuance of this Act. I am definitely certain that this measure is a very essential one. We can call for a referendum, so to say, on this question. I am sure even then we would come out with a thumping majority because we represent the view of the masses."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—"Is the Hon. Minister a landlord?"

* THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—"I am not a landlord. After the abolition of zamindari, I am an ordinary man. I am not a capitalist, so to say. I would very soon join the ranks of somebody else. This is only for the information of the hon. Member, who intervened.

"Rather than talking on high rhetoric here and criticising the present Bill, I am trying to be a practical man. I am trying to be particularly alive to the real problem of how the poorer sections of our community want the continuance of this Act."

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—"On a point of order, Sir. The Hon. Minister is within his right to explain the viewpoint of Government and to say that whatever might be the view of hon. Members of this House, the view of the Government is to continue the present Act. I have no objection to the Hon. Minister saying so. But the Hon. Minister, I feel, has absolutely no right or business to cast aspersions on any hon. Member of this House saying that any hon. Member of this House is not as much representative of the people as the Members of the Assembly are. Such kind of reflection is highly objectionable, Sir. The Hon. Minister should be careful in the choice of his words."

* THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—"I was only paying a tribute to the high rhetoric used by the hon. Member. Can I not do so? Do you mean to say that I should not praise the fine rhetoric used here? Is it objectionable for me to have said that? The Members of the Assembly are also equally representatives of the people."

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—"The words 'more representative' were used by the Hon. Minister."

* THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—"They move with the people much more."

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—"I question that statement, Sir."

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SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“ While admitting that Members of the Assembly are real representatives of the people, might I say that one-third of the Members of this House have been elected by the Members of the Assembly and as such we are also as much representatives of the people, as the Members of the Assembly are.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ What is the statement made by the Hon. Minister? ”

* THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA REJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“ It was on the question of the representative character of the other House. They are not less representative than the Members of this House because they move with all classes of people.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ I do not think the Hon. Minister could say even that.”

* THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA REJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“ Then I withdraw that.

5-10 p.m. “ Then, Sir, Mr. Purushottam said about the temples and charitable institutions and wanted that they should be exempted from the operation of this Act, as they have mainly to derive their income from these buildings. Well, I have only to point out that temples and charitable institutions have not been exempt from the Zamindari Act. Therefore, I say that it may not be possible to make exemptions of that kind.

“ Then Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar mentioned that all these controls led to dishonesty and other things. Of course, there are evasions of taxes and on that ground it cannot be maintained that we should remove all taxation. Wherever there is a tax, there is a tax evasion also. So, it cannot be made a case for the withdrawal of the tax.

“ Most of the hon. Members characterised this control on a par with food control and other controls. There the commodity is procured and consumed, but here it is not so. This control is of a different character. This cannot be compared to food control and cloth control. Here nobody consumes the houses; only people want a place to live in paying fair rent and such houses should be made available within the reach of the poor sections of the people who are in need of shelter. Therefore, I do not agree with the arguments put forward.

“ For the above reasons, Sir, I still maintain that this Bill has to be pushed through.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The question is—

“ That the Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Amendment Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 21 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly be taken into consideration ”.

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The Motion was carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clause 2.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ Motion moved—
“ That Clause 2 do stand part of the Bill ”.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“ Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely :—

“ In clause (a), add the following as second proviso :

“ Provided further that houses fetching a rent of Rs. 150 and above shall be exempted from the operation of the Act.” ”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ I second the amendment, Sir.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ Amendment moved—

“ In Clause (a), add the following as second proviso :

“ Provided further that houses fetching a rent of Rs. 150 and above shall be exempted from the operation of the Act.” ”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“ Sir, despite all the arguments put forward by the Hon. Minister, I am sorry to say that I have not been convinced of the causes which he has made out. He was saying that because the Assembly wanted that this Act . . . ”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ Mr. Raza Khan will please speak on the amendment.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“ Yes, Sir. As stated by the Hon. Minister himself, he is trying to develop a socialistic ideology and so he wants to fight for the poor people who may be affected if the Act is repealed. I am not, as I have said, convinced about it. For, as far as accommodation control goes, only it benefits one class, the Government servants. Supposing a house falls vacant and if the rent is Rs. 25 or 30, it is allotted to them, if they like it. It does not help the other people and further the landlord is left with no choice. Another thing is that if the Act is withdrawn, there might be a sort of rackrenting. I have heard that a number of houses worth a rent of Rs. 150 and above are vacant in the City of Madras, especially in Gandhi Nagar area and there are no people to occupy them. There should be some reasons for this.

The house building programme for middle-classes has not progressed very much, rather appreciably. The various House Building Societies and even landlords have constructed only big houses fetching a rent of Rs. 150 or more. So, such of the people who want houses on Rs. 150 and more, should be free to take such houses if they like them. In the case of houses fetching smaller

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rents, it is different. Even there, if the house-owner is unscrupulous, he may demand more. In every walk of life there are honest people and unscrupulous people. Therefore, in view of what I have said, I think the minimum that the Government could do is to see that houses whose rent is higher may be exempted from the operation of the Act."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I should say that this is a very sensible and thoughtful amendment. In these days of socialistic pattern of society which the Government want to introduce, no Government servant should occupy a house the rent of which is more than Rs. 150. Why should Government commandeer houses whose rent is Rs. 150 and more, for the Government servants, especially when in the near future a socialistic pattern of Society is to be established. Therefore, I would urge upon them to leave these houses alone. The wisest course to adopt in this case is not to control houses the rent of which is more than Rs. 150."

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—" Mr. Chairman, I hope the Chairman knows the old adage: 'Wise men build houses and fools occupy them or fools build houses and wise men live therein', something like that."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Which is correct? "

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—" Whatever it is, I shall give an example. There is a house in Venkatesapuram colony and it is about 2' x 20' and it fetches a rent of Rs. 75; that is due to rent control. But it is only the Government servant who gets a house-rent allowance can pay a higher rent. Where persons are getting allowance from Government they have to pay 10 per cent of their pay. So if a Government servant gets Rs. 1,000 he has to pay Rs. 100. I was getting Rs. 1,200 and I had to pay a house rent of Rs. 120.

" I cannot understand why my hon. Friends say that no control is necessary. If Government wants to do something for the poor people, they should try to stop rackrenting and protect them from avaricious house-owners. I know these poor people live only in small rooms 15x10; I know graduates, who are lower division clerks in such houses—do not call them houses, they are only single-room tenements—paying a rent of Rs. 25 or so. Therefore, it is but reasonable that Government should come to protect these persons."

* THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—" Sir, I oppose the amendment as no case has been made out to show that such houses should be exempted. It has not been proved that above a certain limit houses are not wanted. Even now we are exempting house-owners where their houses are not taken. But if we make the rule as wanted by the amendment, there will

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be further difficulties created. Supposing a house fetches Rs. 125 or Rs. 130; the house owner can put up the rent to Rs. 150 so that the house may not come under control. So, if we accept the amendment, the officials will not get any protection under this Act, because rent control ceases. So there is no point made out to have this amendment. As and when houses on high rents are not wanted, we are already releasing them to the land owners and as such I oppose the amendment, Sir."

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—" Sir, except for the fact that the Government servant has to adopt the cumbersome process of applying to the Rent Controller and all that there is not much advantage. I do say so because I have got information to that effect. If possible, the Hon. Minister may have statistics collected. What is the number of houses reported to the Controller in the City of Madras and how many of them are above a monthly rent of Rs. 150? In the last year itself, about 1,000 houses have been reported fetching a rent of Rs. 150 or more; if he analyses, the Hon. Minister himself would find that hardly 40 or 50 houses were accepted by the various Government servants and the other houses, 950 or so, were asked to be occupied by others. The landlords were then told 'There is no demand for such houses and they are removed from the operation of the Act'. If that is so, I do not find any reason for continuing this measure and having a lengthy process. However, as the Hon. Minister has said that he is not going to accept my amendment, I am not withdrawing it."

5.20
p.m.

* THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—" Sir, I oppose the amendment. I do not find any reason for accepting it."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The question is—

' In clause (a), add the following as second proviso :

Provided further that houses fetching a rent of Rs. 150 and above shall be exempted from the operation of the Act.' "

The amendment was lost.

Clause 2 was put and carried.

Clause 1 and the preamble were put and carried.

* THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—" Sir, I move—

That the Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Amendment Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 21 of 1955) as passed by the Assembly be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Motion moved—

That the Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Amendment Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 21 of 1955) as passed by the Assembly be passed."

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Dr. V. K. JOHN :—“ Sir, I want to intervene at this stage and say a word or two. Whenever control measures are introduced, I have always advocated that we must have a decontrol measure also. This control measure was introduced, if I remember aright in 1946, but I have never seen a decontrol measure at all. The Government could construct houses for their employees. I am sure it is a very good investment. They can charge interest at 4 per cent. But there has never been a regular and scientific attempt to construct houses year after year. If that has been done, the necessity for the houses which are now required by the Government servants under this control measure would cease by 1955. This Government have not done that. I would strongly advise the Government to have a decontrol measure and put it on the Statute book if necessary.

“ The second thing I want to impress is this, namely that control and blackmarket always go together. If sufficient number of houses have not been built, I say that it is all due to this control measure. People, who can afford to construct houses, do not like to do so because the Government unnecessarily interfere and interfere beyond a measure which is acceptable to the people. The Government should realise that if there are not sufficient number of houses to-day, it is due to these control measures. What is happening to-day? Suppose somebody wants to take up a house. The Government will fix some rent. Some premium is paid. It all demoralises the public. There are cases where large amounts are paid, without any record whatsoever, to get a house. The rent is actually more than what appears in the records and the Corporation loses by way of tax. Therefore, all these lead to black-marketing and demoralization of society. I would strongly advise the Government not to have these control measures at all, because in a free society there must be competition. Then only people would come forward to invest money and expect a proper return, say four per cent. Sufficient number of houses will be constructed for the people only if you remove these controls. I can understand the introduction of control measures during War time when people rushed into the Cities and there was not sufficient time or opportunity to build houses. But that control should have lasted only for one or two years. But here you want to go on with that control measure for the past nine years and you want to extend it by another two years. Not only that; you want to make this a permanent measure. I very strongly oppose all control measures. There must be a free field in all these matters. I do not, of course, say that tenants ought to be exploited. If anybody is exploited, it is only the tenants who pay less than Rs. 25 and the control measure does not apply to them. It is they who are rack-rented. You should fix a rent for the smaller buildings also.

Therefore, I strongly advise the Government to get rid of all these control measures as early as possible and give a free field

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to persons who can invest money and build houses so that more houses can be built. It is the control that prevents them from building a large number of houses.”

* THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“ Sir, I have nothing further to add by way of any proposition to the hon. Member's suggestion. The Government do not want to have control beyond the time that is necessary. So long as the exigencies exist only, we want to have control. The Government themselves have got a programme now, as I have indicated here while the hon. Member was not here, of constructing houses for various sections of officers and low-paid Government servants. When that programme is executed during the Second Five-Year Plan, the position may get eased a bit. At such a time, the Government will not fail to bring in a decontrol measure if that is justified. I therefore move that the Bill be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The question is—

‘ That the Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Amendment Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 21 of 1955) as passed by the Assembly be passed.’ ”

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“ I request the Chairman to kindly adjourn the House. We have already sat for two and a half hours.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ I now call upon the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration to move his Bill.”

(3) THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 1955 (L.A. BILL NO. 19 OF 1955).

* THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI :—
“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

‘ That the Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1955, (L.A. Bill No. 19 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.’

“ Under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, as it stands, Municipal Councils may levy property tax on agricultural lands either (1) on the basis of their letting value [under Section 81 (2) read with Section 82 (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act] or (2) on the basis of land revenue under Section 81 (4). The levy of property tax on the basis of letting value results in an arbitrary assessment and is not as satisfactory as assessment on the basis of land revenue. This levy of the tax on the basis of the land revenue will also be in line with the basis of assessment of the tax on such land in non-municipal areas. But there is a difficulty. The land revenue payable in respect of land is usually much lower

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than its annual letting value in Municipalities and so the rate of tax levied will have to be somewhat higher than the rate usually adopted for non-agricultural land or buildings based on letting value. But the adoption of different rates will be in conflict with the provisions of Section 84. It is therefore proposed to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act so as—

(1) to provide for the levy by Municipal Councils of property tax on agricultural lands in Municipalities on the basis of land revenue *only* and at a rate higher than that levied on buildings and other lands;

(2) to take power to prescribe by rules the maximum rate at which the property tax may be levied on agricultural lands in Municipalities.

The Bill gives effect to these proposals. I accordingly move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN :— Motion moved—

‘ That the Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 19 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.’

5-30 p.m. SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is very difficult to understand the whole thing. The District Municipalities Act refers to Section 79 of the Local Boards Act. There are two or three categories under which this property tax is levied. One is buildings. The next is land appurtenant to or adjacent to buildings. The next one is land not exclusively for agricultural purposes. The last one is land exclusively for agricultural purposes. These are the things in municipal areas. A number of taxes are levied in municipalities, for example, lighting tax, property tax, etc. All these taxes are levied on lands exclusively used for agricultural purposes. The Government now want to argue that agricultural lands in municipal areas should bear land cess and education cess on a certain proportion. The tax paid by the land used for agricultural purposes in a municipal area may be less. Therefore the Government want to put it at a higher rate. I fail to see how this is just or equitable. The land in villages used for cultivation purposes may not pay so many taxes which owners of lands in municipal areas pay. There is no necessity to equate the taxes on lands in municipal areas with those in the villages. There is no necessity to equate the proportion between the lands in municipal areas and in villages. The Government want that owners of lands in municipal areas should also pay land cess and education cess. It is for that purpose that the Government want now to use the provision in Section 79 of the Local Boards Act, which says that the annual value of a land will be fixed according to the land revenue that is paid. The rate of any class of property tax on land when levied on the annual value may be lower than the rate of tax on buildings. But I think that rate shall be uniform throughout

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the municipal area. In these two classes there shall be uniform rates. But Section 84 of the Act makes a fundamental principle that the rate of property tax on the annual value of land may be lower than the rate of the same class of land used exclusively for agricultural purposes. The proportion of the tax that is fixed on the basis of land revenue may be lower. The Government in order to make the land tax much higher than even the tax on buildings have brought forward this Bill. The Government want to introduce a proviso that the proportion shall not exceed the maximum, if any, fixed by the State Government. It is stated in the statement of Objects and Reasons : ‘ But the land revenue payable in respect of land is usually much lower than its annual value and if the tax levied is to be approximately equal to the tax levied on similar lands in non-municipal areas, the percentage of tax will be higher than the percentage adopted for non-agricultural lands or buildings. Adoption of different rates will however be in conflict with the provisions of Section 84. It is therefore proposed to amend the Act.’ They argue that it is necessary to have the land tax levied on lands in municipal areas in the same proportion as land cess and education cess levied on lands used for agricultural purposes in villages. That proportion will be higher than the building tax as Section 84 says. Therefore the Government want to take powers for the purpose of fixing the land tax to be levied on lands in municipal areas. They have stated it very clearly here, Sir. It is stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, ‘ . . . If the tax levied is to be approximately equal to the tax levied on similar lands in municipal areas, the percentage of tax will be higher than the percentage adopted for non-agricultural lands or buildings.’ Therefore the Government want to add a proviso to Section 84. I question the equitableness of adopting a standard by which lands used exclusively for agricultural purposes in municipal areas will have to pay even a higher proportion of tax than the tax on buildings. That is not right. In the proposed Section 2 it is stated,—

‘ (a) The municipal council shall in the case of lands used exclusively for agricultural purposes, levy these taxes at such proportions as it may fix. . . .’

“ Therefore, it is the bounden duty of the municipal council now to levy the taxes in the proportion fixed by section 79 of the Madras Local Boards Act. The Act says that so far as lands used exclusively for agricultural purposes are concerned, the annual value shall be the land revenue. The further point that the Government want to emphasise by introducing this amendment is that that the proposed tax may be higher than even the tax on building. Therefore they want to take special power by inserting a proviso, namely, ‘ the proportion shall not exceed the maximum, if any, fixed by the State Government.’ I would say that the Government should not take that power to increase the tax higher than the one on buildings. The lands used exclusively for agricultural purposes in municipal areas pay not only this land tax but also other taxes and so they cannot be equated with the lands in villages.”

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* DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Sir, I am not satisfied that there is any necessity for this amendment. The reasons given in the statement of Objects and Reasons are not convincing at all. I think there are two objects. One is to tax more. It is only the other day it was stated in the papers that the Ministers of this Government pleaded at the Centre that this Madras State was the most highly taxed State in India. The Government want to add a little more tax on people. The second object is to get control over taxes on lands in municipal areas. A proviso is sought to be added giving power to Government to fix the maximum. Why that power is taken by Government, I do not see at all. I do not see there is any need to introduce this Amendment Bill. We are having too many amendments to every Act. The one thing that we should have in mind is that these Acts are amended so many times. Is there any Act on the Statute Book which has not been amended by this Government many times? Even lawyers do not know what the provisions of an Act are because it is amended many times. We must not so easily amend the Acts. We must amend them only for absolutely good reasons. I do not think this amendment is called for. I have been wanting to ask for information whether municipal councils have been consulted in the matter. After all we are having a democratic Government. I do not see anything in the Statement of Objects and Reasons to show that municipalities have been consulted and that they welcome this amendment. I think it is the brain wave of somebody who read the Act and thought ‘Why not we collect some more money from the people? Why not the Government have some more control?’ ”

5-40 * SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“ I should like to have
p.m. enlightenment from the Hon. Minister piloting the Bill on a few points. If this Bill is passed, I fear there is the possibility of the tax in respect of agricultural lands used exclusively for agricultural purposes within municipal limits being enhanced. If that is to be enhanced, will it be within the limits of the building property tax that is being levied by the municipality or will it be even over and above the limit of the taxes that are being levied by the municipality in respect of buildings? So far as my knowledge goes, in respect of agricultural lands in rural areas outside municipal limits the tax works at about 10 per cent of the rental value but house tax can be levied up to a percentage of 27 within municipal limits. If really the lands used exclusively for agricultural purposes are to pay 27 per cent of the rental value or even more, naturally there will be a tendency on the part of these landlords to convert them into house-sites. Some years before there was a ban on conversion of wet lands into house-sites. Now it has been removed and already wet lands are being converted into house-sites. If this Bill is to become an Act, naturally the tendency of these landlords will be to convert the lands used exclusively for

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agricultural purposes within municipal limits into house-sites. Then, are we doing the right thing? I should like to have enlightenment from the Hon. Minister.”

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I should like to point out to the House that this is not a piece of additional taxation measure. I may claim to know something of the municipal rules because hon. members may be aware that I have been a Municipal Commissioner myself. I should like to point out that at present there is no uniform procedure followed in the adoption of the rate of assessment on agricultural lands in municipal areas. So, what the present Bill purports to do is to fix a uniform method of assessment on all agricultural lands in municipal areas and bring such assessment in line with the assessment of such lands under the Madras District Boards Act. That is all what this Bill purports to do and this is a fair measure. I therefore support this Bill and commend it for the acceptance of the House.”

* THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI :—“ கனம் சேர்மன் அவர்களே, இந்த திருத்த மசோதா கொண்டுவந்த நோக்கத்தை நான் இப்பொழுது விளக்குகிறேன். தற்பொழுது நகரசபைகளில் மக்கள் விவசாய நிலங்களுக்கு அதிகமான வரியைக் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது இருக்கின்ற மதராஸ் ஜில்லா முனிசிபாலிட்டிகளின் சட்டத்தின் 81 (2) ஷரத்தின் கீழ் நகரசபைகள் வீடுகளுக்கும் நிலங்களுக்கும் வரிகளை விதிக்கலாமென்று கூறப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. வருஷாந்திர வருமானத்தின் அடிப்படையில் வரியை விதிக்கலாமென்று கண்டிருக்கிறது. செக்ஷன் 81(4)-ன் கீழ் விவசாய நிலங்களுக்கு நிலத்தீர்வையின்பேரில் வரி விதிக்கலாமென்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே நகர சபைகள் பலமுறைகளை கையாள்கின்றன. சில நகரசபைகள் செக்ஷன் 81 (2)-ன் கீழ் வருஷாந்திர வருமானத்தின் அடிப்படையில் வரியை விதிக்கின்றன. மற்றும் சில நகர சபைகள் விவசாய நிலங்களுக்கும் அதே அடிப்படையில் வரி விதிக்கின்றார்கள். சில நகர சபைகளுக்கு வெளியிலுள்ள நிலங்களுக்கு இப்பொழுது land cess ரூபாய்க்கு 2 அணுவாகவும் education cess ரூபாய்க்கு 3 அணுவாகவும், ஆக ரூபாய்க்கு 5 அணுவாக இருக்கிறது. அதே சமயத்தில் நகர சபை எல்லைக்குள்ளிருக்கும் நிலங்களுக்கு செக்ஷன் 81 (2)-ன் கீழ் அதிகமான வரியைக் கொடுக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. உதாரணமாக நகர சபைக்குள்ளிருக்கும் ஒரு ஏக்கர் நிலத்தின் வருமானம் 100 ரூபாயாக இருந்தால் அதன் அடிப்படையில் நிர்ணயிக்கப்பட்ட விகிதாசாரப்படி அதாவது 10% அல்லது 20% விகிதாசாரப்படி அல்லது 10 ரூபாய், 20 ரூபாய் அந்த நிலத்திக்கு தீர்வையாகக் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. ஆகவே, இந்த மசோதா நிலத்தின்மீது விதிக்கப்படும் வரியை அதிகப்படுத்துவதன் நோக்கத்தோடு கொண்டுவரப்படவில்லை என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். விவசாயிகளுக்கு உதவுவதற்காகவே இந்தத் திருத்த மசோதா கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிற ஒழிய வேண்டுமென்றுமில்லை.”

“ அதே சமயத்தில், உயர்ந்தபட்ச அளவை நிர்ணயிப்பதற்கு அரசாங்கம் அதிகாரம் கொடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. Waste land-களையும் இருந்தால் அதற்கு வரி விகிதாசாரம் அதிகமாக இருக்கக்கூடாது. வருமானம் வரக்கூடிய நிலமாயிருந்தால் அதிகமாக இருக்கவேண்டும். நிலத்தீர்வையின் அடிப்படையில் வரிவிகிதாசாரத்தைக் கணக்கிடுவதாயிருந்தால், கட்டிடங்களின்மீது விதிக்கும் வரி விகிதாசாரத்தைவிட அதிகமான வரி விகிதாசாரப்படிதான் வரி விதிக்கவேண்டும். உதாரணமாக ஒரு ஏக்கரவாக்கு land revenue 10 ரூபாயாக இருந்தால், கட்டிடங்களுக்கு விதிக்கும் வரி

[Sri S. S. Ramaswami Padayatchi] [23rd August 1955]

விதிதாசாரத்தின்படி விதிக்கமுடியாது. கட்டிடங்களுக்கு 10% அல்லது 20% விதித்தால், அதே விதிதாசாரத்தை விவசாய நிலங்களுக்கும் அனுசரித்தால், ஒரு ரூபாய் அல்லது 2 ரூபாய்தான் நிலத்துக்கு வரி கிடைக்கும். இது ரொம்ப குறைவாக இருக்குமாதலால்தான் கட்டிடங்களின்மீது விதிக்கும் வரி விதிதாசாரத்தையே விவசாய நிலங்களுக்கும் கையாள முடியாது. ஆகையால்தான், நகர சபைகள் கட்டிடங்களின்மீது விதிக்கும் வரி விதிதாசாரத்தைவிட விவசாய நிலங்களின்மீது நிலத்தீர்வையின் அடிப்படையில் விதிக்கும் வரி விதிதாசாரம்கூட இருக்கவேண்டும். 50% போட்டாலும்கூட 5 ரூபாய், 10 ரூபாய்தான் கிடைக்கும். சில அங்கத்தினர்கள் இந்த மசோதாவைப்பற்றி தவறுதலாக அபிப்பிராயம் தெரிவித்தார்கள். அரசாங்கத்தினுடைய உத்தேசம் வரியைக் குறைக்கவேண்டுமென்பதே தவிர, அதிகப்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்பதில்லை. சில நகர சபைகள் கட்சி மனப்பான்மை காரணமாகவோ அல்லது வேறு மனோபாவத்துடனோ அதிகமான வரியைப்போடலாம். அதற்காகவே தான் உயர்ந்த பட்ச அளவை நிர்ணயிப்பதற்கு இந்த மசோதாவின் கீழ் புதிதாக அரசாங்கம் அதிகாரம்கூட எடுத்துக்கொள்ள கோருகிறார்கள். நிலத்தின் தரத்தைப்பொறுத்தும் வரி விதிக்கவேண்டும். உதாரணமாக திருச்சி ஜில்லாவை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் அங்கே நிலத்தின் தரம் உயர்ந்ததாக இருக்கும். ஆனால் தாராபுரத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், வறண்டு போன புஞ்சை நிலங்கள் அங்கே இருக்கின்றன. ஆதலால் மாகாண ரீதியில் இந்த வரி விதிதாசாரத்தை நிர்ணயிக்கமுடியாது. நிலத்தின் தரத்தைப் பொறுத்து வரி விதிதாசாரம் அமையவேண்டும். திருச்சிக்கு அதிகமான விதிதாசாரம் நிர்ணயிக்கலாம். ஆனால் தாராபுரத்துக்கு அதைவிட விதிதாசாரம் குறைவாக இருக்கவேண்டும். பொதுவாக, அந்தந்த நகரசபையே தேவையான வரி விதிதாசாரத்தை நிர்ணயித்துக்கொள்ளும். ஆனால் உயர்ந்த பட்ச அளவை நிர்ணயிப்பதற்கு அரசாங்கம் அதிகாரம் எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுதுகூட முனிசிபாலிட்டிகள் எவ்வளவு உயர்ந்தபட்ச அளவு வரி விதிக்கலாம் என்று அரசாங்கம் நிர்ணயிப்பதற்கு சட்டமிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே, விவசாய நிலங்களுக்கு இவ்வளவுதான் உயர்ந்தபட்ச அளவு வரி விதிக்கலாமென்று நிர்ணயிக்கும் அதிகாரத்தை அரசாங்கம் எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். வரியைக் குறைப்பதற்குத்தான் இந்தத் திருத்தமசோதா கொண்டுவரப்படுகிறதே தவிர, அதிகப்படுத்துவதற்கில்லை. கட்டிடங்களுக்கு விதிக்கப்படும் வரி விதிதாசாரத்தைவிட அதிகமாக இருக்கவேண்டுமென்பதற்குக் காரணம், land revenue அநேகமாக குறைவாக இருக்கும். ஆகவே அதே வரி விதிதாசாரத்தை விவசாய நிலங்களுக்கு அனுசரித்தால் வரி ரொம்ப குறைவாக இருக்கும். அதனால் எவ்வளவு உயர்ந்தபட்ச அளவு இருக்கவேண்டுமென்பதை நிர்ணயிப்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் அதிகாரம் கோருகிறார்கள். வெறொன்றுமில்லை.

“ நண்பர்கள் என்னுடைய விளக்கத்தைக் கேட்டு திருப்தி அடைந்திருப்பார்களென்று நம்புகிறேன். ஆகையால் இந்த மசோதாவை உடனே ஆலோசனைக்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The question is—

‘ That the Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 19 of 1955) as passed by the Assembly be taken into consideration.’ ”

The motion was carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clauses 2, 3 and 1 were put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

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* THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI :—

“ Sir, I move—

‘ That the Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 19 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.’ ”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The question is—

‘ That the Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 19 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.’ ”

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed.

(4) THE MADRAS CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST (AMENDMENT)* BILL,
1955 (L.A. BILL NO. 20 OF 1955).

* THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Sir, I move—

‘ That the Madras City Improvement Trust (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 20 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.’ ”

The Madras City Improvement Trust was first constituted under the City Improvement Trust Act, 1945. At that time it was considered necessary that Government and the Corporation of Madras should each contribute to the Trust a sum not less than Rs. 2½ lakhs every year. The Trust had then no resources of its own and had to depend upon such contribution and loans, etc., from Government for the execution of its schemes as well as for meeting its establishment charges. Necessary provision was therefore made in the Act for the payment of the contribution by the Government and the Corporation of Madras annually. The Trust is now deriving substantial income by way of rent on buildings constructed by it and the income derived by the sale and lease of plots of land owned by it. Recently the question whether the Trust should continue to exist or not was examined by Government and it was decided that the Trust should continue to function but that the annual contribution by Government and the Corporation of Madras should be withdrawn from the year 1955-56, and that the jurisdiction of the Trust should be limited to loans and grants for individual schemes based on their merits. Hence the need for amending the original Act wherein it is stipulated that both the Government and the Corporation of Madras shall pay annually a contribution of Rs. 2½ lakhs to the Trust. That is why we have brought forward this Bill seeking to omit section 91 of the previous Act, which stipulated that the Government and the Corporation of Madras should each contribute to the Trust annually a sum of Rs. 2½ lakhs. I have explained the position and I do accordingly move that the Bill be taken into consideration.”

[23rd August 1955]

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ Motion moved—

‘ That the Madras City Improvement Trust (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 20 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.’ ”

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ I do not think it is wise on the part of Government to stop the contribution to the Trust. As far as I know the Trust has been doing very good work and it is doing very great help to the poor people who are unable to build houses of their own and who are unable to find houses wherein they could live by paying rent. I can quite see the Corporation of Madras with its limited resources not being able to make this contribution every year. But surely the Government must continue to make this contribution. Only just now we passed the Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Amendment Bill, 1955. This Improvement Trust with some assistance from the Government would have been able to build more houses. And that would go a long way in easing the housing shortage in the City of Madras. It is stated in the statement of objects and reasons appended to this Bill that originally it was intended at the time of starting this Trust, that both the Corporation and the Government would contribute every year a sum of Rs. 2½ lakhs for the present. If it was thought by the Government and the Legislature at that time that only in the beginning stages the Government and the Corporation should pay the annual contribution of Rs. 2½ lakhs to the Trust, they would have stipulated a definite period beyond which both the Corporation and the Government need not pay the contribution. But no such thing was contemplated at that time. That is why it is said in the original Act that *till the Trust exists*, both the Corporation and the Government would pay an annual contribution of Rs. 2½ lakhs. Government are now doing something which is not at all in the interests of the public. I do hope that Government would continue this annual contribution of 2½ lakhs to the City Improvement Trust.”

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir. The Hon. Minister told us that Government examined the question of abolition of the City Improvement Trust some time ago. But I think the Hon. Minister should tell us why that proposal was given up, so that we could appreciate the present measure that has been brought before us now. In my view that question should be re-examined in connection with the consolidated revision of the Madras City Municipal Act. I would suggest that we may evolve a statutory body, like the Madras City Taxation Appeals Committee, to whom the work of city improvement could be usefully entrusted. It may serve as an adjunct to the Corporation of Madras, without the need for the separate costly staff that is now attached to the City Improvement Trust. But it is seen that it has been decided to continue the City Improvement Trust

23rd August 1955] [Sri T. Purushotham]

for the present. What is not clear to us is when the contribution of the Government and Corporation is done away with, I should like to know how it is proposed to continue the Trust. How could it function then? How could it find funds for the schemes, that it has got to work out? It is stated that loans and grants would be given by Government to individual schemes on the merits of each case. I should like to know the details of the assistance that the Trust might be expected to have and what sort of assistance that the Government would give. Would the Corporation be asked to pay half the cost of any scheme put forward by the Trust, and will the Government meet the expenditure with regard to the other half. As it stands now both the Government and the Corporation shall each pay Rs. 2½ lakhs contribution annually to the Trust and all that will be taken away when we pass this Bill and it becomes an Act. The scope of assistance that the Trust would get by way of loans and grants should be clearly defined in the statute so that they may chalk out their programme for future improvements. The present Bill is absolutely silent about it. It deletes the provisions for payment of the present contributions to be made both by the Corporation and the Government. I wish the Hon. Minister tells us the details of how the Government propose to meet the cost of schemes submitted by the Trust and how in the absence of any statutory provision, the Corporation of Madras would be willing to make any contribution at all for these schemes. I hope the Hon. Minister would elucidate all these points before we could give our approval to this Bill.”

* THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Just after partition, there was a proposal to reorganize the various heads of departments. It was thought then that the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards should be the ex-officio Chairman of this Improvement Trust. Then the Government examined the question of the need for the continuance of this Improvement Trust. In September last year, a deputation on behalf of the Improvement Trust met the Hon. Chief Minister and other concerned Ministers.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ How many members are there in the Trust? ”

* THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Ten members.”

SRI M. ETHIRAJULU :—“ Are there any Backward Class members in the Trust? ”

* THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ I have not got the names of the members just now for reference. But I may tell the House that the members are those who are well-acquainted with the needs of the City, who are interested in its welfare and who had served in the capacity of Mayors, members of the Corporation Council and other important public workers and they well deserve to be on the Board of the Trust, Sir. 6 p.m.

[Sri A. B. Shetty] [23rd August 1955]

"The deputation made out a very strong case about the need for retaining this Trust. They pointed out how in spite of various handicaps, such as lack of finance, delay in acquisition of land and the high cost of acquisition, the Trust had done a fair amount of work during the few years of its existence. It had acquired and improved a few slums; it had drawn up 21 schemes, 13 of which have been sanctioned by Government and 9 are under execution. It had provided 900 house-sites for slum dwellers for a nominal rent of Re. 1 or Rs. 2 per month; it had constructed houses for poor and middle class people and also for slum dwellers. It has spent about Rs. 7½ lakhs on housing schemes and has invested on house property Rs. 62 lakhs and odd. The trust is getting a fair amount of income by way of rents . . . (A voice: 'What is the amount?') It is getting Rs. 14 lakhs. (An hon. Member: 'Every year?') The total normal annual income is Rs. 14 lakhs and the expenditure is Rs. 13 lakhs. The Government and the Corporation have already given a contribution of Rs. 40 lakhs during these few years and Government have also given a loan of Rs. 37½ lakhs to the Trust. This year the Government have made a provision for a loan of Rs. 1.77 lakhs in the current year's Budget."

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN:—"May I know what the net income of the Trust every year is?"

* THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"It varies from year to year. The Government have undertaken to provide loans up to a maximum of Rs. 20 lakhs every year. As regards giving of grants, it has been restricted to individual schemes with reference to the merits of each case, especially for unremunerative schemes such as slum improvement, provision of water-supply, drainage facilities, etc. The Corporation has also been asked to make an equal contribution to the Trust in respect of such schemes. The Government of India have also allotted to the Trust a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs as loans in respect of the Low Income Group Housing Scheme. Another Rs. 3.24 lakhs has been provided towards the acquisition of land by the Trust for being sold out in plots. So every assistance by way of grants will be given by the Government as well as by the Corporation for schemes examining each scheme on merits. Loans also will be given."

"This is a very simple measure, a non-controversial measure. The Trust has done good work and it is getting a fair amount of income now. I therefore hope that hon. Members would give their approval to this measure."

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN:—"What is the future policy to be followed in the matter of financing this Trust Board to function?"

* THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The Government will give loans and grants. They have undertaken to provide loans up to a maximum of Rs. 20 lakhs every year and they will also make grants restricting them to the merits of each scheme."

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SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN:—"What about the Corporation grant?"

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"The question is—

'That the Madras City Improvement Trust (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 20 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.'"

The motion was carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clauses 2 and 3 were put and carried.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

* THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Sir, I move—

'That the Madras City Improvement Trust (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 20 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.'"

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"Motion moved—

'That the Madras City Improvement Trust (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 20 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.'"

DR. V. K. JOHN:—"Sir, I would like to know whether the Government are aware of the provision under section 91 of the original Act that the Government shall contribute to the Board on the first day of April every year, a sum of Rs. 2½ lakhs, so long as the Board continues to exist? That was the original intention and may I know why it is changed now?"

* THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"I have already explained, Sir."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"The question is—

'That the Madras City Improvement Trust (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 20 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.'"

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"The House will now adjourn and meet again tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock."

The House then adjourned.

[23rd August 1955]

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

* 1. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1813, Home, dated the 28th June 1955, regarding amendment to the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Rules, 1953, relating to the levy of fee for issue of duplicate composition certificate.

* 2. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2011, Home, dated the 22nd July 1955, regarding the remission of court-fees payable under the Court Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1955.

* 3. Statement II showing action taken on the promise made during the 7th Session, 1955, of the Legislative Council.

* 4. Report and proceedings of the Joint Select Committee on the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 11 of 1955).

5. Bills passed by the Assembly and received therefrom in the Council :

† (i) The Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Amendment Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 21 of 1955).

† (ii) The Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 19 of 1955).

† (iii) The Madras City Improvement Trust (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 20 of 1955).

† (iv) The Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 22 of 1955).

† (v) The Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge) Amendment Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 24 of 1955).

* (vi) The Madras Marumakkathayam (Removal of Debts) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 12 of 1955).

* Laid on the table of the House on 22nd August 1955.

† Circulated by special messengers on 19th August 1955.

23rd August 1955]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide item IV (2) on page 376 supra.]

L.A. Bill No. 21 of 1955. (As passed by the Assembly.)

I

A Bill further to amend the Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1949.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1949 (Madras Act XXV of 1949) for the purposes hereinafter appearing;

BE it enacted in the Sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Amendment Act, 1955.

(2) It shall come into force on the 1st October 1955.

2. *Amendment of section 1, Madras Act XXV of 1949.*—In section 1 of the Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1949 (Madras Act XXV of 1949)—

“ (a) in sub-section (2), to clause (a), the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

‘ Provided that the State Government may, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, direct that this Act shall cease to apply to any municipality specified therein from such date as may be mentioned in the notification ’; and

“ (b) in sub-section (3), for the expression ‘ 30th September 1955 ’, the expression ‘ 30th September 1957 ’ shall be substituted.”

APPENDIX II.

[Vide item IV (3) on page 397 supra.]

L.A. Bill No. 19 of 1955. (As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill further to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Madras Act V of 1920), for the purposes hereinafter appearing;

BE it enacted in the Sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1955.

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2. *Amendment of section 81, Madras Act V of 1920.*—In section 81 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Madras Act V of 1920) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act),—

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

“(2) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, these taxes shall be levied at such percentages of the annual value of buildings, or lands which are occupied by, or adjacent and appurtenant to, buildings, or both, as may be fixed by the municipal council, subject to the provisions of section 78 ”;

(ii) in sub-section (4), for clause (a), the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

“(a) The municipal council shall, in the case of lands used exclusively for agricultural purposes, levy these taxes at such proportions as it may fix, of the annual value of such lands as calculated in accordance with the provisions of section 79 of the Madras District Boards Act, 1920 (Madras Act XIV of 1920) :

Provided that the proportion shall not exceed the maximum, if any, fixed by the State Government.”

3. *Amendment of section 84, Madras Act V of 1920.*—In section 84 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), after the words “when levied on their annual value”, the words, figures and brackets “under section 81, sub-section (2)” shall be inserted.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide Item IV (4) on page 403 supra.]

L.A. Bill No. 20 of 1955. (As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill to amend the Madras City Improvement Trust Act, 1950.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Madras City Improvement Trust Act, 1950 (Madras Act XXXVII of 1950), for the purposes hereinafter appearing ;

BE it enacted in the Sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Madras City Improvement Trust (Amendment) Act, 1955.

2. *Omission of section 91, Madras Act XXXVII of 1950.*—In the Madras City Improvement Trust Act, 1950 (Madras Act XXXVII of 1950) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), section 91 shall be omitted.

3. *Amendment of section 122, Madras Act XXXVII of 1950.*—In section 122 of the principal Act—

(i) clause (b) shall be omitted and clauses (c) to (g) shall be relettered as clauses (b) to (f) respectively ; and

(ii) in clause (b) as so relettered, the word “other” shall be omitted.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, the 24th August 1955.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Location of Government offices of Chingleput district in the City of Madras

* 351 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state the names of Government offices of the Chingleput district that are located in the City of Madras and the steps afoot to locate them within Chingleput district?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) :—“A statement* containing the information is placed on the table of the House.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“Sir, will the Hon. Minister kindly enlighten us whether there is any proposal to shift the headquarters of the Chingleput district to a suitable place within the district and, if so, at what stage the matter is?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“Sir, so far as I am aware, there is at present no such proposal.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“Sir, is it not a fact that Saidapet is more centrally located in the Chingleput district and is convenient to people from both ends?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“That is perhaps so, Sir.”

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY :—“Sir, why was it considered necessary to locate the Government offices of the Chingleput district in the City of Madras?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“Sir, it is not as if the Chingleput offices were located within the City, but portions of the district where the offices had been located have been annexed to the Madras City.”

Boundary issue between Madras and Andhra States

* 352 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state the steps taken to settle the boundary issue between the Madras and Andhra States, and with what result?

[24th August 1955]

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) :—" The Superintendent of Census Operations appointed by the Government of India for collecting the village-wise language figures in respect of the disputed taluks in either State by resorting to the 1951 Census slips has submitted the relevant particulars and maps to the two State Governments. With a view to settle the boundary issue amicably this Government have addressed the Chief Minister of Andhra State suggesting that a conference of the representative Ministers of the two Governments may be held to discuss matters so as to arrive at some agreed conclusions. This suggestion is being considered by the Government of Andhra."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" Sir, may I presume that representations submitted by the villagers in the border areas will be duly considered with reference to the principles laid down by the Government for inclusion of the predominantly Tamil villages in the Madras State? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Yes, Sir, whatever representations have been received by the Government in this matter are being duly considered."

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—" Sir, is there any likelihood of a Boundary Commission being appointed as was originally mentioned by the Government of India? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Sir, unless it is inevitable, it is considered that these matters could be settled by mutual discussion rather than by initially appointing a Boundary Commission."

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—" Sir, is there any likelihood of things being settled peacefully without any difficulty? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Yes, Sir. The Government do hope that as a result of discussions between the representatives of the two Governments, this matter could be amicably settled."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" Sir, with reference to the question raised by the hon. Member Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar, may I know whether it is not a fact that even the leaders of the Tamil Nad North Boundary Commission at a public meeting held last night agreed to the course adopted by the State Government and also congratulated the present Ministry on the conciliatory steps taken by them in this matter? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I do not know, Sir, what certain leaders have done or have been doing."

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—" Sir, is it not a fact that the Hon. the Chief Minister along with the Hon. the Finance Minister is going to meet the Andhra Ministers and can we hope that an amicable settlement will be reached in the matter? "

24th August 1955]

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" That is possible, Sir."

Compulsory learning of Hindi by the Madras officials serving under the Government of India

* 353 Q.—SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Madras Government have been consulted by the Government of India in regard to compulsory learning of Hindi by the Madras officials serving under the Government of India;

(b) if so, whether it applies to the officials who are to be appointed in future, or also to existing officials; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to place the correspondence if any on the table of the House?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) :—" (a) This Government are not aware of any such proposal.

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

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—" Sir, is the Hon. Minister aware of a report, which appeared prominently in the Press, that officials serving in the Government of India are compulsorily learning the Hindi language? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Sir, I am not aware of any such report. But I may tell the hon. Member that there is no such proposal that the Madras officials serving under the Government of India should be compulsorily made to learn Hindi."

Vanniakula Kshatriyas in public services

* 354 Q.—SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state the percentage of the Vanniakula Kshatriyas in the public services in relation to their population?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) :—" The population strength of the Vanniakula Kshatriyas in this State is not given separately in the 1951 Census Report. Information as to their number in the public services is not readily available and collection of the information will involve much time and labour. Even if this information is collected it will not be possible to give the percentage of their representation in the services in relation to their population as the population strength is not known."

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—" Sir, is there even one District Collector among the Vanniakula Kshatriyas? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I do not know about that, Sir. The hon. Member may give the information."

[24th August 1955]

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—“ Sir, is there one District Judge among the Vanniakula Kshatriyas? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Again I am not interested in that information, but still I shall be glad to have the information from the hon. Member.”

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—“ Sir, may I ask whether to the Subordinate Judiciary there has been any recruitment of District Munsifs from 1947 onwards from among the Vanniakula Kshatriya community? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Sir, I may tell the hon. Member that under rule 22 of the general rules for the State and Subordinate Services, it is the backward classes as such that are entitled to representation and not any particular communities which come under the backward category.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“ Sir, leave alone Collectors and District Judges; how many Ministers are there in the Cabinet? ” (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ The hon. Member does not expect any answer from me.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ May I ask, Sir, in the interests of public service, whether communities as such should be represented in the public services or whether the best persons, to whichever community they belong, should be recruited? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I do agree with the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition regarding the idea which he seeks to convey through the question.”

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—“ Sir, is not the Vanniakula Kshatriya community the largest community among the backward classes? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I am sorry, Sir, I do not have statistics with me.”

SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM :—“ சேர்மேன், ஸார், இப்பொழுது கேட்கப் படுகின்ற கேள்வி என்னவென்றால், பெருவாரியான வன்னியகுல கூத்திரிய வகுப்பில் பிற்போக்கானவர் என்று சொல்லக்கூடியவர்கள் ஒரு கோடி மக்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் யாராவது உத்தியோகத்திலிருக்கிறார்களா? அதைக் கவனித்து அதற்குத் தக்கபடி ஏதாகிலும் செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதுதான் கேள்வியின் கோரிக்கை.”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ கேள்விக்கு என்னிடமுள்ள தகவலைக்கொண்டுதான் பதில் சொல்ல முடியும். இப்பொழுது கேள்வி கேட்ட கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்கள் ஒரு சிறந்த கொள்கையை வெளியிட்டார்கள் சென்ற முறை பேசும்போது பிற்போக்கு வகுப்பு என்று சொல்லும்போது அதற்கு பிரதிநிதித்துவம் கேட்பது சரி. ஆனால் ஜாதியைச் சொல்லாமலிருப்பது நலம் என்று சொன்னார்கள். அதே அபிப்பிராயத்தைத்தான் அரசாங்கமும் பின்பற்றி வருகிறார்கள்.”

[24th August 1955]

SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM :—“ எல்லோருக்கும் சமமாக உத்தியோகம் கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்றுதான் பன்முறை வற்புறுத்தியிருக்கிறேன். அதையே அரசாங்கமும் செய்யவேண்டும். பெரும்பான்மையான மக்கள் இருக்கக்கூடிய வகுப்பில் உத்தியோகத்தில் ஒருவர்கூட இல்லையென்றால், அதைப்பற்றி அரசாங்கம் கவனிப்பதற்கு ஏதாகிலும் தடை இருக்காது என்று நினைப்பதற்கு நியாயமிருக்கிறதல்லவா? ”

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY :—“ Sir, may I know whether the doctrine of communal representation in the public services has been given up by the present Government? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ No, Sir. It has not been altogether given up. Regarding the question of the other hon. Member, I may tell him that there is no idea of excluding any particular community, which is either numerically large or small, and it is not practicable either that every community should be provided with adequate representation in the services according to their strength.”

SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM :—“ தமிழில் பதில் சொல்லவேண்டுமென்று கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ எந்த வகுப்பினரையாயினும் ஸெர்விலிலிருந்து விலக்கவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணம் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு அடியோடு இல்லை என்பதை கனம் அங்கத்தினர் உணர்வார்கள். ஒவ்வொரு வகுப்பிலும் எத்தனைபேர் உத்தியோகத்திலிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று கண்டுபிடித்து, இல்லையென்றால் எப்படியாவது பிடித்துக்கொண்டு சேர்க்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்வது சாத்தியமில்லை என்றுதான் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.”

SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM :—“ படித்தவர்கள், டபிள் டிகிரி, டிரிபிள் டிகிரி வாங்கினவர்களில், ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட மிகவும் பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினரையிருக்கக்கூடிய எல்லோருக்கும் ஏதாகிலும் உத்தியோகம் கொடுக்கக்கூடாதா என்று கேட்கிறேன். இல்லாததைப்பற்றிக் கேட்கவில்லை. மைனாரிட்டி பிற்பட்டவர்களில் யாராகிலும் படித்தவர்கள் இருந்தால் அவர்களை அவசியம் ‘ரெக்ரூட்மென்ட்’ மூலமாக உத்தியோகத்திற்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளக் கூடாதா என்று கேட்கிறேன்.”

3-10 p.m.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ சாதாரணமாக ரெக்ரூட் செய்வது பப்ளிக் சர்வீஸ் கமிஷன். அவர்களுக்கு விதிகள் இருக்கின்றன. சட்டம் இருக்கிறது. அதில் பிற்போக்கு வகுப்பிற்கு இத்தனை விகிதம் என்று ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அந்த விகிதத்தின் படியே அந்த வகுப்பிலிருந்து எடுத்தாகவேண்டும். ஆனால் பிற்போக்கு வகுப்பில் யாரை எடுத்தாலும் ஒன்றும் சொல்வதற்கில்லை. மற்ற உப வகுப்பிலிருந்து எடுக்கவில்லை என்று குறை கூறுவதற்கில்லையென்று நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.”

SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM :—“ பிற்பட்டவர்களுக்காக 25 சத விகிதம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால், பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினர்கள் 70 சத விகிதத்திற்கு மேல் இருக்கின்றனர். இன்னும் அந்த சத விகிதத்தை உயர்த்தி அவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோகம் கொடுப்பதில் அரசாங்கம் சலுகை காட்டுவார்களா என்று கேட்கிறேன்.”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ ரிசர்வ் செய்யப் படுவதால், மைனாரிட்டி காரண்டி குறைந்தபட்சமாகத்தானிருக்கும். ஆனால் அதற்குமேல் எடுக்கக்கூடாதென்பதுமில்லை. அப்படி ஒரு பாதுகாப்புக்காக ரிசர்வ் செய்வது குறைந்தபட்சமாகத்தானிருக்கும். அதுதான் எங்கும் அனுசரிக்கப்படுகின்ற ஒரு முறை.”

[24th August 1955]

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN:—"Sir, the Leader of the House refused to reply to my question for his own reasons. Well, I am not pressing him. But at least I may have the information."

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"What is the question?"

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN:—"Sir, I put the question, 'How many men are there in the Cabinet from this community?', and the Hon. Minister said, 'I cannot say; I do not know'."

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"No, Sir. I only said that the hon. Member did not require an answer from me."

SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM:—"பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினர்கள் இந்த மாகாணத்தில் இரண்டு கோடி மக்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் இந்த மாகாணத்தில் மந்திரிகள் எல்லோரும் பிற்பட்டவர்களாக யிருக்கவேண்டுமென்பது கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்குத் தெரியுமா?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"அதெல்லாம் எனக்குத் தெரியாது."

Water diviner for selecting sites for wells

* 355 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether a water diviner has been employed by the Madras Government for selecting sites for wells and, if so, from what date;

(b) how many sites for wells were selected by him since his appointment and in how many of them water was struck and in how many of them the water so struck was potable;

(c) whether the water diviner predicts the nature of the water likely to be struck at the site selected by him;

(d) whether the water diviner specifically states at what depth water would be struck; and

(e) whether the site for the well in Kurinjipadi in South Arcot district was selected by the water diviner and, if so, what was the depth at which he predicted that the water would be struck?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" (a) Yes. From 9th February 1954.

" (b) 702 sites have been selected by the water diviner. Water was struck in 319 cases of which water was potable in 284 cases.

" (c) Yes. Generally.

" (d) No. He gives the approximate depth at which water is likely to be struck.

" (e) No. Does not arise."

[24th August 1955]

DR. A. SREENIVASAN:—"Sir, have the Government any faith in water divining?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"The divining by the water diviners has been tried, and it has not been altogether unsuccessful."

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN:—"Is the Leader of the House aware that the other day the Hon. the Minister for Public Health said, 'I do not believe in this water diviner, it is all a myth like various other things'?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"I may tell the hon. Member that the Government in the Health Ministry does not employ any diviners."

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

II.—MESSAGE FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"I have to announce to the House that I have received the following message, dated the 24th August 1955, from the Deputy Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly:—

'In accordance with Rule 114 of the Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras Cultivating Tenants' Protection Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 11 of 1955), as passed by the Legislative Assembly on the twenty-fourth day of August 1955, and signed by me for the concurrence of the Council.'

III.—STATEMENT UNDER RULE 41 (1) OF THE COUNCIL RULES.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, under Rule 41 (1) of the Council Rules, I wish to call the attention of the Minister for Local Administration to the Election notice published on 22nd August 1955 by the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, as returning officer in the Elections to the Corporation of Madras showing the list of valid nominations in which the candidates are designated as Mudaliar, Naidu, Adi-Dravida, Non-Brahman, Brahman, etc., and in fact, one candidate is designated as 'Koravan' in spite of the Government Order ordering omission of the term 'Adi-Dravidas' in official records and designating them as Harijans. Publication of such communal details is opposed to the spirit of our Constitution. As such election notices are to be published in the case of all municipalities and considering the urgency on account of the elections thereto, I bring this to the notice of the Minister."

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY:—"The Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, has stated that the whole of India should be united. He has used the word 'casteism'. He has said that 'casteism' should be abolished. This 'casteism' is against the spirit as well as the express declaration of our leading statesman and others. The members of these communities would prefer to have their community names deleted."

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* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" Sir, there cannot be a discussion on the statement that has been made under Rule 41."

* THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, instructions for the omission of ' caste ' or ' tribe ' of voters in the printed list of electoral rolls were issued by Government in June 1953. These instructions are being carried out by the Electoral Revision Officers in preparing the consolidated electoral rolls to be reprinted as a single roll. The electoral roll of the City of Madras is being revised and consolidated only this year. This roll will come into force only with effect from 1st October 1955, or the date of its publication, whichever is later. Hence, the basic rolls of 1948 revised and brought up to 1954, which are in force in the City now and which contain entries relating to caste, tribe, etc., are being followed for the ensuing elections to the Corporation. So the mention of caste, tribe, etc., in the list of valid nominations, based upon the nomination forms, filed by the candidates and published by the Commissioner of the Corporation who is the Returning Officer for the Corporation elections, is in order."

IV.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

(1) THE MADRAS SALES OF MOTOR SPIRIT TAXATION (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 1955 (L.A. BILL NO. 22 OF 1955).

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU :—" Sir, I move—
' That the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation (Amendment) Bill *, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 22 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.'

Under the Act now in force, the returns to be furnished by the importers and wholesale dealers and others of the sale of motor spirit are embodied in the Act itself. It has been represented that giving the particulars in a date-war return entails a lot of clerical work and laborious task. It has been found that so far in the working of the Act there has not been any suppression of facts, and the parties have been submitting the returns all right. Such returns of forms and returns of sales are usually provided for in the rules to be framed under the Act. But somehow in this piece of legislation that is not so. The purpose of this Act is to make provision under the rules for the returns of the particulars of sales of motor spirit. But if this is to be provided for in the Act itself, the Government will have to come before the Assembly every now and then for any small thing that requires alteration or amendment according to the circumstances of the case. That is why this Bill is brought forward."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Motion moved—

' That the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 22 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.' "

* Printed as Appendix I on pages 450-451 infra.

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DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Sir, the provision which is now sought to be placed on the Statute Book enables the Government to prescribe rules, and we do not know what rules they will frame for prescribing the returns. Formerly the Act provided for it. Now the Government want to take power to prescribe the rules, which they can change from time to time. My only suggestion to the Government is—and I am sure that all Ministers are interested in this—that such rules should not be made oppressive on the merchants."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU :—" The Hon. Deputy Leader of the Opposition is always obsessed with oppression. Here, it is not oppression. On the other hand, we are removing the causes of oppression, if any. Instead of compelling the companies and other dealers to furnish elaborate returns, we are now, by the rules, trying to have only monthly returns." 3-20 P.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The question is—

' That the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 22 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.' "

The motion was carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clauses 2 and 1 were put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU :—" Sir, I move—
' That the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 22 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.' "

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The question is—

' That the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 22 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.' "

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed.

(2) THE MADRAS LAND REVENUE (SURCHARGE) AMENDMENT BILL,
1955 (L.A. BILL NO. 24 OF 1955).

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU :—" Sir, I move—
' That the Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge) Amendment Bill *, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 24 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.'

Sir, this is with reference to an Act passed already. It does not relate to a Bill which is going to come before the Legislature hereafter. Now, there has occurred an anomaly in that Act and it is

* Printed as Appendix III on page 451 infra.

[Sri M. A. Manickavelu] [24th August 1955]

now sought to remove that. In section (3) of the Act the manner in which the surcharge is to be levied is mentioned and an illustration is also given therein to make the meaning clear. But, we found that the illustration instead of making the meaning clear, makes it doubtful and not clear. So, I will mention the illustration, Sir.

"Suppose a person 'A' pays a land revenue of Rs. 300 on a single patta and again A and B on a joint patta pay another Rs. 300. Now, the illustration in that Act says that both are liable to pay surcharge as it goes above Rs. 500. That is not the idea, Sir. Because 'A' pays Rs. 300 on single patta, and in the joint patta, suppose he is liable to pay an assessment of Rs. 150 only, the total land revenue payable comes to only Rs. 450 and so, he will not be liable to pay. It is only to make that intention clear another illustration has now been substituted."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Motion moved—

'That the Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge) Amendment Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 24 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.' "

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" May I congratulate the Government that on finding a mistake, they have come forward with a Bill to correct the mistake? This Act was passed in 1954 and at the time the Act was drafted, they were under the impression that it was very carefully examined and found correct and they had it passed through the Assembly and the Council. Later on, very soon, after they found a mistake, they have the courage to come forward to amend the mistake. I want to congratulate them and I hope that whenever such mistakes occur hereafter in the Bills which were passed, they will also come with amendments to correct those mistakes."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU :—" Yes, Sir. I thank the hon. Member for once congratulating the Government."

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—" There was a discussion last year on this. When the illustration was taken up, it was thought that it was a little misleading and Rajaji when he was the Chief Minister said that he will look into it."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU :—" Now, Sir, it has been looked into and the defect has been rectified. A very vigilant member, the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, was also there when the other Bill was passed. The very fact that he did not find out this mistake shows that that is beyond the scope of ordinary people. It escaped even his notice and so, he cannot level any charge against me."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The question is—

'That the Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge) Amendment Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 24 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.' "

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The motion was carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clauses 2 and 1 were put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU :—" I move—
'That the Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge) Amendment Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 24 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.' "

MR CHAIRMAN :—" The question is—
'That the Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge) Amendment Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 24 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.' "

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed.

(3) THE PUDUKKOTTAI (SETTLEMENT OF INAMS) BILL, 1955^a
(L.A. BILL NO. 25 OF 1955).

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU :—" Sir, I move—
'That the Pudukkottai (Settlement of Inams) Bill,^a 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 25 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.' "

Hon. Members are aware that Pudukkottai was merged with the Madras State in the year 1949. Till then, the settlement of inams and the work of administering the inams have been carried on by the rules made by the State itself. Our Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue do not apply to them. Now, the State having been merged with our State, the law that will be applicable to them will be our laws and the rules and the Standing Orders that we make. There is at present no legal sanction for our administering these inams under our Act. But, luckily, Sir, so far the legal aspect of it has not been questioned. The Government feel that it lacks legal sanction and therefore they want to regularize it. So, this Bill has been brought in to make the rules prevalent here applicable to the State of Pudukkottai which has been merged with Madras, and give legal sanction to them."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Motion moved—

'That the Pudukkottai (Settlement of Inams) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 25 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.' "

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANIA AYYAR :—" Regarding the principle of the Bill, I have no objection, Sir. It is quite all right. But, there are one or two matters which require a little attention. There are personal inams, religious and charitable inams and there are also the artisan inams. So far as the personal inams other than those mentioned for religious and charitable purposes go, they shall

[Sri K. Balasubramania Ayyar] [24th August 1955]

be enfranchised or changed from the conditions on which they are held. The first point is, it is stated in clause (3) that these lands held on inam tenure shall be settled in accordance with the principles laid down in the rules and orders contained in the Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue and for the time being applicable to the settlement of inams in the rest of the Madras State. There are two or three Acts also of the Madras State which are applicable generally to inams. I do not know why these Acts have not been mentioned. The Enfranchised Inams Act of 1862, the Madras Enfranchised Inams Act of 1866 and the Inams Act of 1869—all these three Acts apply to these cases of enfranchised inams. Once, this is merged, I think those Acts will also apply. But, I do not find any mention of them. It is only stated 'the principles laid down in the rules and orders contained in the Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue and for the time being applicable to the settlement of inams in the rest of the Madras State'. That is one thing. The second thing is so far as proviso (b) to clause (3) is concerned, it is said all religious, charitable and artisan inams shall be continued by Government only so far as the terms and conditions subject to which they are held are fulfilled. If the purposes for which they are intended are not being fulfilled, as has become difficult to fulfil the purposes for which the religious and charitable inams were instituted, on that account, the Government cannot resume and make the charitable and religious inams ordinary property. They cannot enforce it by law and make these charitable and religious inams their own. They must apply the doctrine of *cy pres*, in case the Government found that these charitable and religious inams have not been fulfilling the purposes for which they were intended. Without doing so, Government cannot resume those charitable or religious inams. They can apply the doctrine of *cy pres* and say because those charitable or religious inams have not fulfilled the purposes for which they were intended, they may be used for the fulfilment of purposes akin to the one for which they were first instituted. So far as artisan inams are concerned, the proviso (b) is quite all right. If the purposes for which those artisan inams were intended, have not been fulfilled, Government need not continue them. Artisan inams come under the category of service inams. But religious and charitable inams form a different category and they cannot be clubbed with artisan inams. That is why I say they cannot be included under proviso (b) to clause (3) of the Bill. These are the observations I want to make. Otherwise, I am in agreement with the principle underlying this Bill."

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—" Inams are granted under the terms of the grant. So the terms of the grant govern the inams and if the Government find that the terms of the grant are not being properly fulfilled, those inams could be resumed. That is the law that governs these inams. I do not find any difference in the matter of the law of grant and the law of resumption so far as these inams are concerned. I find that no exception can be made if there is failure of the service for which the inam

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was granted. As far as the application of the doctrine of *cy pres* is concerned, it is left to the Government to apply it or not apply it. I do not think there is anything wrong in the proposal of Government to make the laws applicable to inams in Madras State to Pudukkottai inams also."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU :—" Under the Pudukkottai State Merger Act, it was said all Acts that were in force in Madras State should be made applicable to Pudukkottai. I take it that all Acts that were in operation at that time in Madras State were accordingly made applicable to Pudukkottai. This Bill only refers to certain rules that have been passed by the executive orders of the Durbar, which cannot have legal sanction. That is why by this Bill we are trying to give legal sanction.

" With regard to religious and charitable inams, it has been specifically provided now that those inams would be continued, subject to the observation of the conditions stipulated in each case. Whatever is enforced in our State will also be enforced there. In the matter of these inams, the stipulation of the conditions are not very strictly enforced. That is my impression. I cannot say so exactly. As regards service inams, I know those inams are there even though no service has been done. They are being tolerated. They will all be abolished once the question of abolition of all inams is taken up."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The question is—

' That the Pudukkottai (Settlement of Inams) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 25 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.' "

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clauses 2 to 6 were put and carried.

Clause 1 was carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU :—" Sir, I move—
' That the Pudukkottai (Settlement of Inams) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 25 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.' "

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The question is—

' That the Pudukkottai (Settlement of Inams) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 25 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.' "

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed.

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V.—GOVERNMENT MOTION.

AMENDMENT TO THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL RULES.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Sir, I beg to present the report * of the Select Committee on the amendment to the Madras Legislative Council Rules and move—

‘ That the amendment be taken into consideration.’

I shall read the amendment, Sir—

‘ Add the following new rule after rule 178 :—

“ 178A. (1) The Committee shall have power to require the attendance of persons or the production of papers or records, if such a course is considered necessary for the discharge of its duties.

Provided that Government may decline to produce a document on the ground that its disclosure would not be in the public interest.

(2) A witness may be summoned by an order signed by the Secretary and shall produce such documents as are required for the use of the Committee.

(3) It shall be in the discretion of the Committee to treat any evidence tendered before it as secret or confidential.” ’ ’ ’

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ Motion moved—

‘ That the amendment be taken into consideration.’ ”

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ I support the amendment and request the House to pass it unanimously.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The question is—

‘ That the amendment be taken into consideration.’ ”

The motion was carried and the amendment was taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ I shall now put the amendment to vote. The question is—

‘ Add the following new rule after rule 178 :—

“ 178A. (1) The Committee shall have power to require the attendance of persons or the production of papers or records, if such a course is considered necessary for the discharge of its duties.

Provided that Government may decline to produce a document on the ground that its disclosure would not be in the public interest.

(2) A witness may be summoned by an order signed by the Secretary and shall produce such documents as are required for the use of the Committee.

* Printed as Appendix V on pages 453-454 infra.

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(3) It shall be in the discretion of the Committee to treat any evidence tendered before it as secret or confidential.” ’ ’ ’

The amendment was carried.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Sir, I move—

‘ That the amendment be passed.’ ”

The motion was put and carried and the amendment was passed.

VI.—NON-OFFICIAL BILL.

THE MADRAS MARUMAKKATHAYAM (REMOVAL OF DOUBTS) BILL, 1955
(L.A. BILL NO. 12 OF 1955).

* SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, 3-40
I move— p.m.

‘ That the Madras Marumakkathayam (Removal of Doubts) Bill * 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 12 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.’

“ Sir, at the outset, I thank the Hon. Leader of the House for having given me this opportunity to move this non-official Bill to-day. This Bill, Mr. Chairman, is a very simple Bill. The necessity for it arose because there was a decision by Their Lordships in the Privy Council, as reported in I.L.R. (1948), Madras, 672. This decision according to some of us went against the ordinary custom, usage and the then law prevalent among the marumakkathayees of Malabar. That is why this Bill has to be introduced to-day. The case which went up to the Privy Council arose out of a dispute raised regarding the nature of the property which was the subject-matter of that suit, as it was considered a *Sthanam* property.

“ Now, there are two kinds of *stanams* in Malabar, and this has been established by a series of decisions of Courts based on the custom, usage, etc., of the Malabar district. Among some aristocratic royal families which were considered the chieftains or native rulers in those days, some seniormost male member or female member—in some families to the extent of four or five lines—were considered *stanees*, because they were *karnavan* of the *tharwad* in the district of Malabar. Some properties were also set apart for the sole enjoyment of these *stanees*, apart from the properties which had been enjoyed by them in common with the other members of the *tharwad* in which the *stanees* were born or from which the *stanees* got accession. That is one kind of *stanam* which was in practice in Malabar.

“ Another kind of *stanam* was that given by courtesy. The seniormost male member was considered a *staneer*. He was given the designation *staneer*, but in such a *stanam* no property was attached to the *stanam* as *stanam*. They were just the seniormost male members of the *tharwad*, but they had no independent property apart from the *tharwad* property, though they were styled

* Printed as Appendix VI on pages 454-455 infra.

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as stanees. This custom is known very well in Malabar and is known to all those who are well-versed in the customs and usages of Malabar. For example, the Zamorin's family in Malabar got divided into 4 or 5 families and each section has got tharwad property; the seniormost male members of all the sections are designated as stanees and properties are separately attached to each.

"The stanees are just like the widows as known to Hindu Law. There are other examples also. The Chirakkal Raja was a very big chieftain; he is styled a stantee but he has no stanam property. He enjoys only the tharwad property with other members. But he was the karnavan of the tharwad.

"The case that went to the Privy Council was similar to the case where there was no separate property attached to the stanam. Our High Court, as reported in I.L.R. (1944), Madras, 550—I quote this because the case was tried by Judges familiar with the customs of Malabar—upheld the contention that there was no separate property attached to the so-called stanam. But unfortunately when the matter reached the Privy Council, Their Lordships—with great respect to them, though we are not now under the jurisdiction of the Privy Council—were not able to understand or appreciate the usages and customs in the district of Malabar. They were guided by the customs of Eastern countries and held that the person concerned, the seniormost member, had absolute right of the property which is called the stanam property. That is how the matter was decided by Their Lordships of the Privy Council. This has resulted in some sort of an upheaval in the district, some unnecessary litigations and some confusion and trouble in the families concerned.

"It had been decided that this doubt must be removed. That is why this Bill is styled 'Removal of Doubts' Bill. That is the necessity for this legislation. The eminent jurists of our State were consulted in this matter. I may inform the House in this connexion that the particular family had been under the management of the Court of Wards between 1895 and 1910 when there was no male member for being the stantee. At that time, they consulted the then eminent jurist, the late Sri P. R. Sundara Ayyar who afterwards became a Judge. There was no greater authority than he and even to-day there is no greater authority than he in matters relating to Malabar law. Whenever any questions relating to Malabar Law arose, he gave the authoritative opinion. So, Government then moved in the matter and on his opinion, it was held that it was not stanam property but a tharwad property and therefore the Court of Wards entered into management. So also, the present eminent jurists, Sri K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, Sri Raja Ayyar and Sri M. K. Nambiar, were consulted in this matter. These eminent persons after going through all the elaborate records connected with the case, after taking into consideration the usage and customs referred to in all previous decisions and after going through the different Articles of the Constitution as to

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whether this Legislature was competent to undertake a legislation of this kind, gave their opinion to the Government and the papers are with the Government. They said that such a legislation was necessary; the doubt created by the Privy Council decision must be removed and that is why this Bill is brought before the Assembly and this House.

"I may also submit that the opinion among Members coming from Malabar is unanimous in regard to this Bill. As the Hon. Minister for Law put it in the other House, all the Malabar Members are unanimous in this demand and all subscribe to the demand that such a legislation is necessary. And so this Bill was passed unanimously by the Assembly—I may say this for the information of the House—and so there is no scope for difference of opinion. I even feel that, as this is a matter which has been settled by the representatives of the people concerned that a legislation of this nature is necessary, there is not much scope for discussion also.

"The provisions of the Bill are simple and there are only two clauses, one with three sub-clauses. To decide whether a property is a tharwad property or sthanam property there are principles well-known to the Malayalees. The first principle is to see whether there has been an intermingling of the sthanam and tharwad properties. It is a well-known test, known to Hindu Law to see whether there has been an intermingling of the properties. The second principle is to see whether the members of the tharwad had been receiving maintenance from the properties purporting to be sthanam properties as of right or in pursuance of a custom or otherwise. As regards this in the particular matter that went up to the Privy Council, in 1817 there was a suit for maintenance and it was decreed in 1818 and that custom had been followed till the present day. The third is the most important, and that is to see whether there had at any time been a vacancy caused by there being no male member of the tharwad eligible to succeed to the sthanam.

"These are the three well-known tests which are elaborated in this Bill to decide whether a particular property belongs to the sthanam exclusively or tharwad. I submit that this Bill may be passed unanimously as was passed in the other House. I hope our Members will give their full co-operation and support. Once more, I thank the Government for allowing me to move this Bill to-day."

* SRI P. P. UMMER KOYA :—"Sir, I second the Bill. This is intended to remove some misapprehensions and doubts in the Madras Marumakkathayam Act in regard to sthanams and sthanam properties. This Bill clearly gives the definition of the tharwad property in accordance with the age old custom of Marumakkathayam families of Malabar. Therefore, the whole of Malabar is unanimous in giving its support to this measure and I do hope that this House will give its unanimous support to this Bill."

3-50
p.m.

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MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ Motion moved—

‘ That the Madras Marumakkathayam (Removal of Doubts) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 12 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.’ ”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must congratulate the mover and also the seconder of this Bill on the very able and eloquent manner in which they have advocated this Bill. I am not sure whether Members of this House who do not belong to Malabar know anything very much about sthanams. This Bill is called ‘ The Madras Marumakkathayam (Removal of Doubts) Bill, 1955.’ It would have been more appropriate to call it ‘ The Malabar Abolition of Sthanams Bill ’. If this Bill becomes law, there will be no sthanams at all in Malabar. As the hon. Member Sri Govinda Menon pointed out, most of the sthanam-holders were ruling Rajas in ancient times and certain properties were attached to the sthanams. They were impartible properties. I hope the mover of the Bill will himself admit that there are sthanam properties which are impartible estates and hon. Members of this House know what is meant by an impartible estate.

“ Sir, this Bill purports to deal with certain properties which are purported to be sthanam properties. This Bill does not purport to abolish all the sthanams, but what it actually does is to abolish all sthanams because clause 2 provides notwithstanding any decision of Court, any sthanam in respect of which

(a) there is or had been at any time an intermingling of the properties of the sthanam and the properties of the tarwad, etc.

“ Sir, in almost every sthanam, there are sthanam properties and tarwad properties. I do not understand what is meant by intermingling of properties—of immovable properties. Does it mean that if a sthanam-holder holds sthanam properties and tarwad properties, the sthanam properties become tarwad properties. How can one item of immovable property be intermingled with another item of immovable property? The expression ‘ intermingling ’ is unknown to law. I can understand private property being considered as joint family property and thus converted into joint family property. It is not intermingling of properties. Even if an item of property which is the private property of a manager of a joint Hindu family or of any member of a joint Hindu family is regarded by the holder thereof as joint family property it becomes joint family property according to law, but it is unknown to law how one property can be intermingled with another property. How can sthanam property intermingle with tarwad property? I can understand sthanam property being regarded as tarwad property. This is a different thing altogether, but the wording used in this Bill is unknown to law, namely, one property being intermingled with another, and the wording used there is ‘ or had been at any time an intermingling of properties of the sthanams and the properties of the tarwad ’. I do not understand

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the meaning of the wording ‘ at any time ’. Does the mover of the Bill consider an intermingling at one time and a separation at another time, of properties of the sthanam and the properties of the tarwad? I can understand some powder being mixed with some other powder or water being mixed with some powder, but I cannot understand how an item of immovable property being intermingled with another item of immovable property. This House is taking a very great responsibility in adopting a phraseology which is unknown to law, and the Courts will find it very difficult to interpret the wording used and find out the intention of the Legislature.

“ Clause (b) refers to cases in which ‘ members of a tarwad have been receiving maintenance from the properties purporting to be sthanam properties as of right, or in pursuance of a custom or otherwise. So far as I know, the members of the family of the sthanam-holder, are maintained out of the income of the sthanam if there are no joint family properties. Can you find out one holder of sthanam properties in Malabar who does not maintain the members of his family. According to the Bill, these members need not be maintained as of right or in pursuance of the custom. If they are maintained otherwise also, sthanam properties become tarwad properties. The phraseology ‘ or otherwise ’ is very indefinite I must compliment the draftsmen of this Bill on the clever way in which the Bill has been drafted. If a sthanam-holder maintains members of his family for any reason whatsoever the sthanam properties become tarwad properties divisible among the members.

“ Look at clause (c). This says that all sthanam properties in respect of which ‘ there had at any time been a vacancy caused by there being no male member of the tarwad eligible to succeed to the sthanam ’. How can sthanam properties become tarwad properties divisible among the members of the family? The wording ‘ at any time ’ may be noted.

“ I have no doubt if clause 2 is passed into law, all sthanams in Malabar will stand abolished and sthanam properties will be converted into tarwad properties which will become divisible among the members of the family. This is not clearing doubts, but abolishing sthanams. Sthanams are ancient institutions which have rendered great services to the public in running schools and other charitable institutions. I do not think there is any sthanam-holder in the whole of Malabar who does not render some service or other. The Legislature is a responsible body and it should not under cover of a Bill clearing doubts, abolish these ancient institutions. It is very wrong to abolish these institutions in this manner without serious consideration being paid to it. I can understand a Bill abolishing all sthanams as in the case of zamindari. This is not the case here. I strongly protest against the manner in which these ancient institutions in Malabar are abolished.

[Dr. V. K. John] [24th August 1955]

"Then again the Legislature ought not to do the work which the Courts are expected to do. If there is a dispute whether an item of property is sthanam property or tarwad property, it is for the Courts to decide the question. The mover of the Bill refers to a Privy Council decision reversing the High Court's decision. This was in regard to certain properties and was not a case dealing generally with all sthanam properties. It is necessary to point out that the Subordinate Judge who decided the case in the first instance found that a particular property was sthanam property and therefore impartible property. The High Court reversed the decision on the facts of the case. The Privy Council reversed the High Court's decision. If a question arises regarding any other item of property, the Courts will decide on the facts of each case whether the item of property is sthanam property or tarwad property. According to this Bill, an item of property although actually sthanam property will be tarwad property if any of the conditions in clause 2 are satisfied and I do not think any item of property can be got outside one condition or the other. The mover of the Bill said it was not the intention to abolish all sthanams. If that was the intention and the intention was to clear certain doubts, this is not the Bill for that purpose. The House will take a very great responsibility in passing this Bill and the effect of this Bill will be involved and prolong litigation and the closing down of many educational, charitable and religious institutions which are run by sthanam-holders.

"If literacy is very high on the West Coast, it is due to Churches and wealthy persons like the sthanam-holders who are mostly non-Brahmans. Formerly the temples, which were managed by Brahmins, did not care to educate non-Brahmins. To-day it is not the case."

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—"There was no time when Brahmins refused to educate non-Brahmins. Sometimes non-Brahmins have been educating Brahmins."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—"What I am saying is that temple money was not utilized for educational institutions and the reason given was that they did not want to educate Parayas and Pulayas, whereas Churches would allow anybody to come into the schools. This was also the case with educational institutions run by wealthy persons like sthanam-holders. The effect of this Bill will be that tomorrow every junior member of the family will ask for partition of sthanam property and these educational and other charitable institutions will have to be closed down. It is not in the public interests that this Bill should be passed into law. My objection to this Bill is that we are taking up this legislation very lightly. As responsible legislators, we should not yield to and we should not lightly take upon ourselves the function which a court of law should normally and legitimately be charged with. Secondly, under cover of this Removal of Doubts Bill, we are actually abolishing the sthanams which are ancient institutions. I should

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therefore say that although this Bill has been very ably moved by my hon. Friend Sri Govinda Menon and seconded by Sri Ummer Koya and although this has been supported by members coming from Malabar and by the Government in the Assembly, it is my bounden duty to point out what we, as Members of this Legislature, should do and should not do. I have very serious doubts whether this Bill is not expropriatory in character against the Constitution and beyond the competency of this Legislature."

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, before this Council a private Member has brought forward a Bill. He relies, in support of the Bill, on a decision by the Privy Council that sthanam property is impartible. My friend knows that the decision in a case is authority only for the facts of that case. This is a fundamental law. Here my hon. Friend, Dr. John, says that there are so many sthanams which are impartible and which are not impartible. The question before us is to consider whether on the moving of a resolution by a private Member, this Council will take sufficient authority to pass it into law. We have just heard two pleaders on this side. We have not heard both sides of the question. I say that this Council is entitled to have more authoritative information. I would have been very glad if this Bill has come at the Government level, or even at this stage, I would suggest a Select Committee be appointed to go into this question. Then the House will be in a position to know all the facts and we will be able to apply our minds and then pass the Bill. Otherwise we will be forswearing our responsibility. We should act in a responsible manner. I do not want to say that the Bill is good or the Bill is bad. But, I say that this Council is entitled to more information and more guidance and therefore I submit that the Bill may be brought forward at Government level so that we can pass it with more confidence. Or, at least if it goes to the Select Committee, then it will be possible to bring all the facts to light. Let not Sri Govinda Menon think that I oppose the Bill and let not Dr. John think that I support the Bill."

* SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN :—"Sir, I thought that this was a most non-controversial Bill and that there would be no opposition. I for one felt very glad that this Bill was unanimously accepted by the Assembly. I also very much appreciate the attitude of the Government. The Hon. Law Minister said that if all the Members from Malabar agreed with regard to the principles of the Bill, the Government will be very glad to accept them. I have spoken to a number of persons about this Bill and I find complete unanimity about the need for such a Bill. I am not a lawyer and it will not be possible for me to give any legal opinion about the matter as my hon. friend, Dr. V. K. John, has done. Dr. John pointed out that the Legislature should not do away with ancient institutions. Ancient institutions all over the world have been crumbling and simply because some institution has been

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p.m.

[Sri E. H. Parameswaran] [24th August 1955]

existing from time immemorial, we should not say that the institution should be allowed to live. So many very ancient institutions have suffered and this is a matter on which all Malabar Members are agreed. We consider that there is absolute necessity for this Bill. Since the Legislative Assembly has also passed it, I would request all hon. Members to give their approval and see that the measure is passed."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, the case for this Bill has been ably put forward by the Mover of the Motion and it is not necessary for me to explain further the scope of the Bill. But, Dr. John has raised certain fundamental points in considering this Bill and particularly, he stresses the aspect 'Here are ancient institutions which have been doing good to the society; are we to abolish these institutions?' I will take it for granted that this Bill abolishes those ancient institutions. Whether we should abolish the ancient institutions, Sir, is not a question for the Privy Council or any other court to decide. It is a question of where social justice is. There is the property held by one person under some sthanam as a sthani or as a head of a tarwad family. The question is whether a particular person should be absolutely entitled to the property or the entire family should have interest in the property. So, apart from what the state of law is and has been, it is open to this Legislature to consider whether the members of the family should have definite rights in this property and if we come to the conclusion as a matter of social justice that the members of the family should get rights in this property, then it will be not only within our rights but it is just that we pass this legislation. After a good deal of consideration, a Member has brought in this Bill and the Government also have gone into the entire aspect. The Government consider that there is nothing wrong in passing this Bill. That is why, they have given their support to this Bill even though it has not come as a Government Bill. This is not the stage at which the Government should bring in a statute of this sort because we are considering a comprehensive Bill. But, this Bill deals with a particular kind of sthanam property wherein the members have been receiving maintenance or in respect of which there has been a vacancy in the leadership of that property and considering that I do not think it is necessary to have any further discussion or refer it to a Select Committee. I would request hon. Members to accept this Bill and pass it. When the question of Sthanam Bill in its entirety comes up before the House, it may be decided whether it is to be sent to a Select Committee and further examined."

* SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—" I thank hon. Members and the Hon. Minister for Law for the warm support given to this Bill. I thank my friend, the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, for intervening in the debate so that the position may be made clear. One point I want to stress is that this is not a Bill to abolish sthanams. Even after the passing of this Bill, there will be innumerable sthanams and sthanam property in the district

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of Malabar. I understand that the notice given in the Legislative Assembly for abolishing the entire sthanam is going to be published soon and that is the time for my friend, Dr. John, to interfere and say whether such a Bill is necessary. As the Hon. Minister for Law puts it, this Bill pertains to a particular property. Whether that property should be shared by all members, is a simple matter and that need not be complicated by introducing the question of sthanam being abolished or not abolished. This Bill makes mention of three clauses. Those clauses must be considered by the courts' interpretations. After all, we are not intervening with the judiciary. We are only laying down the laws which must be interpreted and adjudged by the law courts. There is nothing wrong in it. I once more thank all with reference to hon. Members for extending their support to this Bill and also the Government for giving facility to bring forward this Bill."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The question is—

' That the Madras Marumakkathayam (Removal of Doubts) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 12 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.' "

The motion was carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clauses 2 and 1 were put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

* SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—" Sir, I move—

' That the Madras Marumakkathayam (Removal of Doubts) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 12 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.' "

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Motion moved—

' That the Madras Marumakkathayam (Removal of Doubts) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 12 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.' "

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Now that I find that the Government have an intention to bring in a more comprehensive Bill, I would only request them to expedite the introduction of that comprehensive Bill because the present Bill, that is now being passed into law, is to multiply litigation and more so, costly and vexatious litigation. Government should immediately bring in a comprehensive legislation which would be beneficial to all concerned and which would be welcomed by one and all. I hope that they would bring in such a comprehensive legislation as early as possible." 4-20 p.m.

* SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—" I heartily endorse the observations made by Dr. V. K. John. I wish the Government would bring forward a comprehensive Bill very soon, so far as the 'Sthanams' in Malabar are concerned."

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MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The question is—

‘ That the Madras Marumakkathayam (Removal of Doubts) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 12 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.’ ”

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed.

VII.—ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE HON. THE CHAIRMAN.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ I wish to announce to the House that under rule 190 of the Madras Legislative Council Rules, a copy of the amendment made to the Madras Legislative Council Rules, and which was passed by this House to-day, has been signed by me.”

VIII.—DRAFT SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR THE STATE OF MADRAS.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Sir, I move—
‘ That the Draft Second Five-Year Plan for the State of Madras be taken into consideration.’

“ The question of the Second Five-Year Plan for Madras State has been under the active consideration of Government for about six months and certain papers prepared by the Planning Commission's Panel of Economists, the Central Statistical Organization and the Indian Statistical Institute as well as the Preliminary Draft Proposals for the Plan sent to the Planning Commission have been circulated to the Members of the Legislature already. The First Five-Year Plan was largely determined by the conditions prevailing at the time it was framed and its principal objectives were to make India largely self-sufficient in food and to hold inflationary tendencies in check. It may be said that there has been a considerable measure of success in achieving these objectives; but there are various aspects of development on which adequate attention could not be laid in that Plan. The Second Five-Year Plan will essentially be a people's Plan reflecting their needs and aspirations and it is with this end in view that the Government have taken up the preparation of District Plans. These Plans will provide for the elementary requirements of the villagers in the matter of primary education, medical help, drinking water-supply, communications, agricultural facilities and village co-operatives. The Plans evolved at the State level have been designed to secure a balanced development for the State keeping in view the various targets proposed for the whole of India in regard to increase in production in different fields and the expansion of social services, in order to bring about a 25 per cent increase in national income and to provide employment opportunities for about 11 to 12 million persons. An analysis of the expenditure proposed for various sectors of development has been made in paragraph 9 of the ‘ Paper placed on the table of the House ’ yesterday and the figures will show the greater emphasis to be given during the Second Five-Year Plan period to small scale and

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village industries, development of communications, housing and other social services such as education, health, welfare of Backward classes, etc. In spite of this shift in emphasis, the actual expenditure proposed on irrigation and power projects is nearly double the expenditure on such projects during the First Five-Year Plan period while the expenditure proposed on agriculture, forests, animal husbandry, dairying and milk supply, fisheries and co-operation is over 42 crores as against the expenditure of nearly Rs. 11 crores during the First Plan period. The schemes will ensure a 15 per cent increase in the production of cereals in the State and a much larger increase in the production of protective foods such as milk, eggs, fish, vegetables and fruits. The various schemes under village industries have been designed to increase employment opportunities to the maximum extent possible in the country side.

“ The preliminary Draft Proposals were discussed with the Planning Commission on the 12th and 13th of August and though no final decisions have yet been communicated to this Government in regard to the actual size of the Plan, it is expected that the Planning Commission would give its approval to an expenditure of the order of Rs. 200 to Rs. 225 crores over the five-year period on schemes included in the Plan. As indicated in the paper circulated yesterday, a Plan of the size of Rs. 225 crores for Madras would be quite realistic and well within the capacity of the State to implement. Whatever decision may be taken in regard to the actual size of the Plan, it will be exclusive of the expenditure on large and medium-scale industries the development of which will be undertaken directly by the Government of India on an All-India basis. The Planning Commission has indicated that the various schemes proposed by the Madras Government under this head would receive careful consideration before final decisions are taken in regard to the location of the industries concerned. Excluding heavy and medium-scale industries, the expenditure proposed in the Preliminary Draft Proposals for the Madras Plan would be of the order of Rs. 350 crores. It is hoped that the reduction of this figure to something between Rs. 200 and 225 crores can be brought about without omitting any of the more important schemes, by phasing the expenditure on them over a longer period. For instance, though the allotment for minor irrigation works and soil conservation works will be reduced, care will be taken to see that the reduced allotments are sufficient to cover the expenditure on the more urgent works. Similarly, a reduction in the expenditure on small-scale and cottage industries will be effected by reducing the number of units to be organized under the various schemes and it would be possible to ensure that no industry is neglected in any area if there are special facilities to develop it. Though the overall size of the Plan will be reduced, the relative importance given to different sectors of development in the Preliminary Draft Proposals will be maintained. It is expected that the Planning Commission will agree to an expenditure of the order of Rs. 75 to 80 crores on irrigation and power

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projects. This may make it necessary for some of the least remunerative irrigation schemes proposed already to be postponed to the Third Plan period; but a token provision for projects which will benefit both the Madras and Travancore-Cochin States will be retained. As explained in the Preliminary Draft Proposals, one of these schemes, viz., the Parambikulam-Uppar-Aliyar Project is essentially a proposal to utilize the Madras waters as the bulk of the catchment area of the streams the waters of which are to be tapped lies in the Madras State. The scheme is capable of providing dry-crop irrigation for an extent of 2 lakhs of acres and it should be possible to take it up during the Second Plan period. The views of the Members of the Legislature will be borne in mind and when the Plans are revised so as to reduce the overall cost to the figure that may be accepted by the Planning Commission."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"Motion moved—

'That the Draft Second Five-Year Plan for the State of Madras be taken into consideration.'

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p.m.

* SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am performing a very unpleasant duty which I am compelled to. We, the Members both in this House and in the other House, coming from Malabar including my hon. Friends Sri Gopalan and Sri Ummer Koya, submitted a memorandum to the Hon. Chief Minister regarding this Second Five-Year Plan as it applied to the district of Malabar. In that Memorandum we have stated that on the 14th August 1955, the District Planning Body had a meeting at Kozhikode; the Body consisted of representatives from Malabar in the Legislature here and Parliament and also important Heads of Departments and other officials and non-officials. There in that Memorandum we had given our unanimous decision with regard to the demands of the district to be included in the Second Five-Year Plan. We had also stated in the Memorandum that that was the recommendation of the District Planning Body as approved by the members of the Legislature and that that may be accepted in respect of the district. That has not been done.

"Therefore, Sir, I may say that we have lost faith in the Government doing justice to the district. If it is proved otherwise, I will be very thankful. Only the other day, it was stated that the interests of Malabar would be looked after even though there was no member from Malabar on the Treasury Bench. But after seeing the Draft Plan we have decided not to participate in the discussions on the Five-Year Plan as such. Therefore, with regret, I have to withdraw from this discussion. I may assure you, Sir, it is not any want of respect to you or to the august House. Therefore, with due respect to you and to the House, I am withdrawing from the House to show the protest which my district has got against the attitude of this Government in the matter of development of our district. With your permission, Sir, I am withdrawing.

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(After making this statement, Sri M. P. Govinda Menon walked out of the House.)

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, in initiating the discussion on the Second Five-Year Plan of the State, I should like to congratulate the Government first on the success of the State loan recently floated. I recall the challenge which I made on the floor of this House when my hon. Friend Mr. Chakkarai Chetty expressed a doubt about the success of the loan. I am glad that the loan has been oversubscribed testifying to the confidence which the people have in the Government of the day.

"Sir, the Second Five-Year Plan is essentially a plan for the villagers, and hon. Members will be glad that as stated by the Hon. Leader of the House just now, the elementary requirements of the villagers, namely, schools, water-supply, medical health, communication, etc., have been provided for under the Plan for all villages. It is a matter for congratulation that the peoples' representatives have been associated in the preparation of the District Plans. I should state in this connexion that certain reports have been received that Harijans have been excluded from the village committees in certain quarters and if I refer to this here, it is in the hope that the Government would issue instructions to the Collectors of the districts concerned to rectify such defects in the constitution of the village committees wherever it is brought to their notice.

"The preliminary draft proposals for the State based on the recommendations of the district committees and heads of departments involve an expenditure of about Rs. 400 crores. It would be a matter for regret if the total cost of the schemes should be cut down to half the amount as has been shown in the White Paper and as stated by the Hon. Minister just now. I would therefore urge that our State Government should stress our case for better treatment, in view of the facts stated by the Hon. Finance Minister the other day that this is one of the heaviest taxed States and the people expect an adequate return for the taxes that they pay. As I said in the debate on the Governor's Address, the people's enthusiasm has been roused in the village areas by propaganda conducted by the representatives of the people and high hopes have been roused and it should not be damped by curtailment of any of the Plan proposals.

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

"In the White Paper it is stated that most of the irrigation projects may be cut down, because they would be expensive. This should not be; especially in view of the great need for increase in food production, the irrigation projects should be pushed through. At the same time it is a matter for congratulation, it

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is a matter to be welcomed that the power projects are proposed to be retained and the benefits thereof would be spread to all the villages in the State. The State stands foremost in the progress of rural electrification and a factory for manufacture of electrical goods should be located in this State. I trust all sections in this House would endorse the endeavours of the State Government to get a Government electrical factory located in this State.

"It is pleasing to note that the draft proposals cover a large field of agricultural development. Under 'education' provision is proposed for the revision of scales of pay of teachers. It is hoped that the teachers will have substantial benefits by the provision now proposed to be made in the Second Five-Year Plan. As suggested by the teachers' representatives in this House, I hope the pension scheme for teachers would be extended to secondary school teachers as well. The Plan proposals envisage improvement of school libraries, 540 in number. It is a matter for regret that establishment of rural libraries has not been thought of. The Local Library Authorities are not able to make much headway for financial reasons. I for one fondly hoped for a substantial scheme to be included in the Second Plan for development of libraries in rural areas. This should receive the attention of the Government.

"Art and architecture need encouragement. I am glad that the Hon. Minister for Agriculture has put forward a scheme for the establishment of a school of sculpture at Mahabalipuram. The problem of renovation of temples in our State, these glories of our ancient architecture, should be effectively tackled. Only the other day at Poonamallee, our popular Governor Shri Sri Prakasa said that 'the spiritual, social and cultural life of the people in our country is closely associated with our great shrines'. Some of them are now in disrepair; some are in a state of ruin. The Andhra State, it is seen, are tackling this problem and a list of all such temples in our State also which need urgent repairs should be drawn up and a scheme at State level should be prepared for conservation and renovation of our temples. This should find a place in the Second Five-Year Plan and I am sure that my hon. Friend, Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai, will support me in this. I would also suggest, Sir, the constitution of a Consulting Board of Oriental Architecture and Archaeology consisting of non-official experts, representatives of Legislature, etc., to tackle and implement these proposals. That should be incorporated in the Second Five-Year Plan.

4-40 P.m. "The Chingleput district has no irrigation projects. Repeated suggestions have been made for the introduction of a few irrigation schemes. I have been pressing for improvements to the Tenneri tank and Semrambakkam tank, but it is seen that no provision has been made for these schemes in the Plan. Estimates are stated to be ready for these schemes and I would urge that these should be included for execution in the Plan period in the first year itself.

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"The Hon. Minister for Public Health, Sri A. B. Shetty, while inaugurating the Wild Life Day at the Rajaji Hall last month spoke in glorious terms about the existence of a Birds' Sanctuary at Vedanthangal, about 47 miles south of Madras, but I wish to bring to the notice of the House that the place is in a deplorable state. The village has not even a good road to reach. Every year, after the rainy season, thousands of aquatic birds, different kinds of birds, come to this place to breed on the trees of a lake-like pond. It is a sight for the Gods to see the different kinds of birds assembled there. Such places should be improved and may I not hope that the Second Five-Year Plan should scrape a few thousands of rupees for such aesthetic purposes?

"The District Plan is ready for the Chingleput district. The Plans for village development, major panchayats and municipalities have been drawn up within the financial limits indicated by the Government. The Chingleput Plan also provides for a 'scheme of unemployment insurance' in view of the fact that labour is without employment for at least four months in a year in the rural parts. The scheme provides also that during the period of unemployment, labour will be paid in grain about half the rate of normal wage for work done in connexion with development schemes. The Chingleput Plan provides that all cultivators in the village should make a contribution in grain according to the size of their holdings so that a reserve of food supply may be made available to actual workers engaged in village schemes. The people have come forward enthusiastically to plan and work out these schemes in villages and urban areas as well and I confidently hope that the Plan works would be started immediately so that when the allotment is made next year, we would have completed the preliminaries and be ready in a fair way to work up those schemes successfully.

"Lastly, I hope and pray that the Second Plan would open out possibilities for peace, prosperity and progress."

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY:—"Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am really glad that our country is to have a Second Five-Year Plan with a view to improving our position all round. I note with satisfaction that our Madras Government have provided about Rs. 394 crores for this purpose. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam: 'We have not provided but only proposed.') I stand corrected, Sir. Of course, we are told that there may be a need to cut down this figure to about Rs. 225 crores excluding the expenditure on major industries, the Neyveli Project and other things. Usually our Madras Government are spending about 20 per cent of the general revenues on education. But under the Second Five-Year Plan, they have provided for education only about Rs. 38 crores, barely 10 per cent of the proposed Rs. 394 crores. Out of this Rs. 38 crores, the Government have proposed to spend a little less than Rs. 5 crores for increasing the salaries of the teachers, which works out to about 1/8th or early 12½ per cent.

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"Now, the question of revenue expenditure and capital expenditure naturally arises and there may be a question that even if some provision is made for payment of the teachers' salaries under the Second Five-Year Plan, the State must be able to bear it as a recurring expenditure. I speak only with reference to the present generation of teachers and with the fond hope that there would be a third or fourth Five-Year Plan because India is on the threshold of march towards economic freedom. Now, originally it was thought that about Rs. 1,000 crores would be spent for the whole of our country on education. Then, there came a statement that this sum of Rs. 1,000 crores would be cut down to Rs. 500 crores, that is by 50 per cent. Leaders and authorities gathered and thought that many of the items under education should be proportionately cut down. Of course, that was a blow to the country as a whole. Whatever need there may be for curtailing the expenditure under other spheres, need ought not to have been felt for the curtailment of expenditure under education, because, as I have already pointed out on the floor of this sacred House, it is only education that will sustain the development that is contemplated under the other spheres. Now, because the total provision for the whole of our country had to be cut to about Rs. 500 crores (Rs. 450 crores under general education and Rs. 50 crores under technical education), they began to lower the pace of advancement of primary education, secondary education and so on. Suddenly we saw a statement in the press that the salaries of teachers were also to be curtailed. Originally, the proposal was that even the lowest qualified teacher should get not less than Rs. 50 as basic salary. There were decent scales of pay. Of course, one cannot call them as attractive scales of pay. The lowest qualified teacher was to get Rs. 50, the matriculate teacher was to start on Rs. 70, the under-graduate teacher was to start on Rs. 100, the graduate teacher was to start on Rs. 150 and the headmaster was to get between Rs. 250 and Rs. 500. These were the scales of pay provided for by the original planners. Then, we noticed statements in the press that the salaries were to be cut and fixed at Rs. 40 and Rs. 50 and that teachers were to get Rs. 40 plus Rs. 16 and Rs. 50 plus Rs. 16. This was a statement made at an All-India level. Of course, that may not have cent per cent relevancy to the affairs obtaining in our State; but somehow or other this had some effect in our State also and in our Plan it is stated that each teacher is to get an increase of only Rs. 10, that is, a teacher getting Rs. 30 per mensem will get Rs. 40, the teacher getting Rs. 40 will get Rs. 50 and so on. There is a disparity in salaries of the same category of teachers there also. There is again a statement that this sum of Rs. 10 is not going to be given to the teacher in the first year of the Second Five-Year Plan, that is during 1956-57, but that it is going to be divided into five instalments of Rs. 2 each, one-fifth of the increase being allowed each year. Of course, it is stated that the teacher is to get this sum of Rs. 2 in addition to his usual increment, but there is a fear among the teachers whether the mistake that was committed

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in 1947 at the time of the general revision of pay scales would be repeated this time also. There, when fixing the new scale of pay, they were given one or two increments and were fitted into the new scale of pay. If it is the intention of the Government to do like that, many of the senior teachers would not get the benefit of even this Rs. 10 contemplated by the Government. My request on the floor of the House has always been to see that the Government give certain things over and above what the teachers have been getting on the particular day on which the increment is announced. This offered increase of Rs. 10 must be got in one instalment by every teacher over and above what he gets on the 1st April 1956. Now let us see whether it is possible for this Government to allot only Rs. 10 for a teacher. We find in the Five-Year Plan a provision of Rs. 443 lakhs in respect of the Rs. 10 increment that is to be given to all the elementary school teachers in this State. With regard to secondary education, we do not find any explanatory note. We find the figure of Rs. 63 lakhs. This amount is to be given over a period of five years in the Second Five-Year Plan. This means about Rs. 12 lakhs for each year of the Second Five-Year Plan. I tried and tried to divide this amount equally among all the secondary school teachers, only to find that it would not be possible to give the promised figure of Rs. 10 to all these teachers. I do not know whether the Government are going to enlarge this figure to see that all the teachers in the secondary schools including headmasters get this amount. Let us see whether Government can provide only Rs. 5 crores for salaries of teachers out of the Rs. 38 crores. The Government's proposal is for allotting Rs. 38 crores under Education. Is it possible only to spend Rs. 5 crores for giving an increase in the salaries of teachers? Have not the Central Government and the authorities connected with it and so many other bodies connected with all-India education expressed time and again that but for a living wage for the teacher, education cannot improve? Have not they time and again pointed out that it would be the first duty of the Government to see that teachers got a living wage under the Second Five-Year Plan? Is it not a fact that promises were held out again and again that the level of the ordinary man would rise up during the period of the Second Five-Year Plan, and the teacher also, as a citizen, could have his salvation then? What is it that has suddenly brought upon the Government this idea that because certain figures are to be cut at the all-India level, the teacher should have his salary cut? Really if it is a question of a person already getting anything over a living wage being subjected to a cut the matter is understandable. But the teacher has been waiting for a living wage so long and for the Second Five-Year Plan to get his salvation. The original proposals by the framers of the Plan for fixing the salaries of teachers were that a teacher was to be given a living wage of Rs. 50—the lowest qualified teacher, a Matriculate should start on Rs. 70, a Graduate should start on Rs. 150, and a Headmaster should start on Rs. 250. Let us see how this figure works out. If we work out the figures according

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to these scales originally sanctioned by the framers of the Plan at the all-India level, we find that it is only a question of recurring expenditure of a little over Rs. 3 crores per year for our State or for the total period of the Second Five-Year Plan, it would be about Rs. 16 crores. Cannot the Government provide these Rs. 16 crores out of the Rs. 38 crores which they have proposed to spend on education? Let us see how they propose to spend this Rs. 38 crores on education. Hon. Members will be wonderstruck to hear that the teachers have to get a little less than Rs. 5 crores but children are to get Rs. 3.51 crores for purchase of books and slates. We know how valuable these books and slates are to children, how they use them, how long these books and slates will last, and whether it is really necessary for the children to use books and slates. We should consider whether the memory of children could be cultivated without the use of these books and slates as in olden days. Is it necessary for the Government to make a huge provision of Rs. 3.51 crores for the purchase of slates and books by children? Then there is a provision of Rs. 14.4 crores for the opening of additional classes. This means paying additional teachers. This again means the opening of more schools. As it is I can say that even at the all-India level there is no policy on education in respect of primary schools. The Centre as well as the States have always proclaimed that basic education is their policy, but what makes them delay the implementation of it? That is the question that I ask. If really they think that any reorganization should begin from the bottom, if really they think that the economic Swaraj for which we are striving can be achieved only through education, and if they think that the higher stages of education cannot be reorganized completely without the foundation of the basic education at the primary stage, they should come forward at least during the Second Five-year Plan to just reorganize all the primary schools in the whole of India, and especially within our State, into basic schools. What is the difficulty that the Government have been experiencing with respect to this affair? When the Central Government said that there would be a cut in the over-all provision, it was also stated that the number of schools to be converted into basic schools would be comparatively lower. I think this is reflected in our plans also. What trouble is there in converting all these primary schools into basic schools overnight? Cannot they be converted overnight? Cannot the present teachers adapt themselves to the basic pattern with a short re-training in one summer vacation? Any parent will easily be able to find that all that is taught in the schools, especially in the lowest classes, is not all useful and is not all-necessary. There are many things which can be avoided. There are many things that are repeated again and again. There are many things that the parent can teach at home fully realizing his responsibility. If all these unnecessary things are taken out of the school curriculum, naturally there would not be any need for teaching in the elementary school for more than two hours a day. If this fact is recognized, combined with the fact

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that the child's rapt attention also cannot last for more than two hours, we will see that the present schools would be fully sufficient to meet the demand of all the school-going children. Speaking from facts, I say that 45 to 50 per cent of the school-going children throughout India are in schools. It is only a question of getting the other 50 per cent. If the present schools will be able to take in those children, according to the shift system of 2½ hours or 2 hours per day, the problem will be solved, and the need for provision of Rs. 14.4 crores for the expansion of education in the Second Five-Year Plan period will not arise at all. Let us see if this Rs. 14.4 crores is going to be usefully spent in the Second Five-Year Plan period. What is the content of education? The children are taught about Eskimos, about things unrelated to life and arithmetic unrelated to daily transactions. They are taught things unconnected with our everyday life. They are taught history that creates disunity among us. That is all the content of education. To spend Rs. 14 crores of the taxpayers' money in the Second Five-Year Plan period on the expansion of this type of education is therefore a sheer waste. With regard to the training of teachers, there is a provision of Rs. 2.45 crores. If all the present teachers are simply requested to undergo re-training during the next summer vacation to adapt themselves to the 2½ hours Basic school work, the problem can be solved without this expenditure of so many crores of rupees. Rs. 2.45 crores has been allotted for the supply of midday meals. We try to imitate the West in certain matters. Perhaps pure bottled milk may be supplied in England and America to children during midday. But could we imitate them? According to the Post-War Reconstruction plan, a packet of sambar bath was given to each child at midday. No provision was made for supplying drinking water to the children in places where food was ordered to be supplied. The scheme was a failure. How far is it necessary to provide midday meals to children in schools? We find parents just sending their children bellyful to the schools. There may be cases of two or three children who may be starving for one or two days. That will go to show that the parents should be starving. If the parent is not in a starving state, naturally he is not going to send and no parent in India would send his child with an empty stomach or half-filled stomach to the school. Such is the fondness with which the parents are rearing their children in India. Then, what is the meaning of these children being accustomed to sambar bath when they are usually given at home ragi or maize in the morning and when their family condition is below the economic level? Why should the Government say that all these children should get themselves accustomed to this luxury? Did the parents claim anything as midday meals for the sake of sending children to schools? Do the Government think that on account of the midday meal, the attendance in schools would improve? Government introduced compulsion. They threatened that they would fine parents from Re. 0-8-0 to Rs. 7-8-0 if they did not send their children to the school. Well, the parents even then did not send

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their education to the schools because education of the present day is found and was found by them long ago, some 70 or 100 years ago, as not suited to the daily needs of life in India. No amount of compulsion was able to bring these children. No amount of promise of midday meal can bring those children. Unless the content of education is modified and unless these children are kept in the school only for two hours a day to facilitate their help to their parents at home and in the fields, the attendance in the schools will not improve. So, the provision of 2.5 crores for midday meals can be cut out. When the teachers are starving, when their stomachs are pinching, and when they are not able to finance their budget, there is no necessity for making a provision for free midday meals for children. By putting all these items together, 14.4 crores for opening of additional classes, 2.45 crores for training teachers, 3.51 crores for the supply of books and slates and 2.5 crores for midday meals, we find that nearly Rs. 22 crores can be had for the amelioration of the teachers. The question may be put 'How is it that you are so very selfish? You say that even children should not be given midday meals, children should not be given books and slates and 22 out of the 38 crores provided in the Plan should go to the teachers straightway.' Is it not the duty of the Government to see that the teacher who is employed for the purpose of educating the children is given a living wage? We do not want anything more. If the teacher is to be given a living wage, it costs only Rs. 16 crores. As I submitted to the hon. Members of this House, the recurring expenditure in respect of this for each year of the Second Five-Year Plan is a little over Rs. 3 crores and for the total number of five years, the total provision would be about 16 crores of rupees. Cannot the Government provide Rs. 16 crores out of the Rs. 38 crores given in the Plan? So, I would humbly request the Government to see that the teachers are given a living wage under the Second Five-Year Plan itself. Now, we find that this is a period when the Government are spending thousands of crores on national development. If the Government realize that it is only through the teacher that the nation develops, if the Government realize that the future of this State is to have redemption only through the undivided attention of the teacher to the children, if the Government realize the fact that but for the advice and control of the teacher in the schools, there would be hartals everyday and confusion in hartals, and much disorder would be created by the students on such occasions; and if they realize that the teacher is shaping the future society so as to consist of loyal, patriotic and selfless citizens, they must provide these Rs. 16 crores for the salaries of teachers under the Second Five-Year Plan. If they do not do that, I think it will be doing something against the interests of the nation, against the interests of the Congress and against the interests of the party which they represent in the Treasury Benches."

(Mr. Chairman resumed the Chair at this stage.)

* SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, it gives me great pleasure to follow the discussion

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which has been so ably initiated by my friend Mr. Purushothama Mudaliar. In the first place, it is not necessary for me at this stage to discuss or to go into the figures of the Second Five-Year Plan because it is still in the embryo stage. This Government wants about Rs. 340 crores but only Rs. 200 crores have been provided and it seems bargains are being made for at least another 25 crores.

"Sir, I am sure as the figure is behind our target, the other things will automatically follow and all schemes have to be curtailed and pushed through. I have got great confidence in the ability of the Finance Minister and that he can bring any Government to his views. Our Odysseus knows too well how and when to bend his bow. With that hope, Sir, I am quite confident that the Second Five-Year Plan will be a great success. Somewhere out of Madras and in Madras, the present administration is rather found fault with and belittled. I deplore such irresponsible and malignant talks, Sir. The best proof for the present administration is the grand success it has achieved in raising a loan of Rs. 7 crores when people expressed a doubt that this huge amount cannot be realized by the Government because it is not so very popular nor would it create confidence in the people. But, Sir, here is a proof beyond doubt—'The proof of the pudding is in the eating.' Therefore, this grand success speaks very eloquently about the efficient and successful administration of the present Government headed by Hon. Sri Kamaraja Nadar.

"Sir, coming to the next point, it has been said that the Five-Year Plan is not providing all the facilities and the amenities for the people of this welfare State. I say, Sir, it is very difficult at the initial stage to make a very huge scheme at once successful. We must move gradually, step by step, point by point, and then we will have to collect all our resources and see how best those resources can be utilized.

"Sir, it has been pointed out by my friend, Mr. Purushothama Mudaliar that our Government should take the initiative in formulating a scheme for the expansion of all industries as well as promotion of art and sculpture. I entirely agree with him. It is high time that the indigenous arts and sculpture must be revitalised. At least in the Second Five-Year Plan, the Government should do something for the revitalising of the architecture and arts of our country. Our temples should not be allowed to go to rack and ruin. It has been said by the Hon. Minister for Industries that a school for the promotion of Sculpture and arts of our land would be started at Mahabalipuram. I am glad that the Hon. Minister has conceded it as proper that a school for the promotion of our sculpture and arts should be started. The art of temple building and the staphathis are having a languishing death. I may differ from him only about the place which has been chosen for starting such a school. The first thing is Mahabalipuram is not centrally situated. And secondly there are not very great examples of combined art there except some 'old rathams and cave temples

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belonging to Pallava age'. In my opinion the best place wherein instruction on our arts and silpa could be best provided is 'Madurai' which has got not only examples of our ancient architecture but also the architecture of recent periods. It can impart much educative value as an ancient example. With due deference to my friend Sri T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai, I might say that if, for any reason Madurai has been found unsuitable the next best place is Chidambaram. It is a great centre of sculptural attainment and has made its mark as a great seat of piety, culture and learning as well.

"Sir, I shall now come to my pet subject of 'Industries'. A considerable sum has been provided in the Plan for the improvement of industries as a whole. How much is going to be spent on cottage industries, and how much on the improvement of our handicrafts is not known. Our industries must be given a rebirth and reorientation in this country. Our Government have long neglected them. Perhaps it might be known to hon. Members that an exhibition of Indian Handicrafts is going to be held shortly in Moscow. When these people, I mean the Russians, who are far away from our land, evince such a keen interest in our handicrafts, is it not just and reasonable that we should encourage our crafts and those who are engaged in making these handicrafts so wide known and who, for want of encouragement of their art, are now literally dying for want of food. Therefore, when Westerners have come to admire our arts, it is high time that we embarked on a programme of encouraging our handicrafts. And now, I come to the subject of 'major industries'.

"It is now said by Government that before embarking on any big project is regard to major industries, they are waiting the result of Neiveli Project. As I expressed more than once on the floor of this House, I am not very hopeful as to its success. This is something like waiting for the tides of the ocean to subside, before getting oneself satisfied with a bath. We must be doing something; we must be going on and on keeping our minds alert and our vision must be clearly upon the advancement of major industries. It has been said that the Centre would look after the expansion of major industries, viz., the erection of steel plant and other things, on an all-India basis. Even though Salem is full of iron ores and is suitable for being chosen as a site for the erection of a steel plant, it has been said by a prominent spokesman of the Government of India that, due to the absence of coal, erection of a steel plant in Salem is not feasible. The absence of coal in our State is not a serious impediment. With 80 lakhs of rupees spent on the Neiveli Project in the hope of finding coal, we might have as well inundated our State with imported coal. Per contra, we might have erected a Third Atomic Nuclear Reactor at a cost of Rs. 30 lakhs, exclusively for promoting the power supply of the State. We have now come to the Atomic age. Sir, I may in this connexion give an instance how steel industry was flourishing during the days of the East India Company. When they came across

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with iron ores, they collected it and with the help of some indigenous mode, they made a very fine sort of steel of three qualities. It stood the pressure of rollers. They knew next to nothing about coal or electric energy. When such is the case, I ask, Sir, how could there be any objection to the starting of a steel plant at Salem exclusively for the State. At a place, somewhere in Ponneri taluk large quantities of iron ores and copper deposits are available. My friend who is employed in the Industries Department told me that these ores are collected in sacks and are sold at Rs. 10 per sack. There are a lot of buyers for these ores, who without knowing the commercial and industrial value, sell them at cheaper rates. When many commercial undertakings are possible, and when such huge quantities of iron ore are available in our State, why should our Government wait for the results of experiments at Neiveli or depend upon Central Government? Why can't they make use of some industrialists or experts, who could devise ways and means of producing the best quality steel from these iron ores? I believe the iron industry will flourish in our State, if we could make use of the large deposits of iron ore with the advice of those who are considered to be hereditary and practical experts in the field. For the manufacture of scientific equipment for industrial purposes, it is no use for this Government to wait and wait for scientific experts a long time. With the available resources, we must be able to exploit the industrial possibilities of establishing a steel plant in South India.

"I shall now refer to a portion of my friend's speech. He said that libraries must be started and they must be subsidized. I can go a step further and say that there must be a mobile van service going from village to village, with books, clothing and food. Then, my friend, Sri G. Krishnamoorthi referred with his usual eloquence to the needs of teachers. Sir, I am not going to harp on the same tune. Enough has been said and pleaded on behalf of the teachers. In our endeavour to benefit the teachers we should not stand in the way of free supply of midday meal to school children. It is sinful. I only say that under the Second Five-Year Plan Government, taking the needs of all sorts of people into consideration, and respecting the views put forward by the representatives of the different sections of our people both in the Assembly and in this House, should make our land a really welfare State.

"Therefore, Sir, with all the emphasis at my command, I strongly plead that the industrial regeneration of the State must take place as early as possible; all the industrialists—cottage industrialists, handloom weavers, etc.—must be made to have at least a single full meal a day for which they are still hankering and are thirsting. Therefore, with these observations, I beg to resume my seat, Sir."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"The House will now adjourn and meet again tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock."

The House then adjourned.

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

* 1. Notification No. 630 issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1843, Home, dated the 30th June 1955, regarding reduction in tax for the station wagon belonging to School for Deaf in Mylapore.

* 2. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1733, Home, dated the 21st June 1955, regarding delegation of powers to Regional Transport Officers for revocation of sanction of grant of permits, renewal, etc., under the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules.

* 3. Report and proceedings of the Select Committee on the Madras City Tenants' Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 15 of 1955).

* 4. Note regarding Draft Second Five-Year Plan for the State of Madras.

* 5. Preliminary Draft proposals on the Second Five-Year Plan for the Madras State.

* 6. Bill passed by the Assembly and received therefrom in the Council.

* 7. The Pudukkottai (Settlement of Inams) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 25 of 1955).

* Laid on the table on 22nd August 1955.

* Circulated by messengers on 22nd August 1955.

* Laid on the table on 23rd August 1955.

* Circulated to Members on 23rd August 1955.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 351 asked by Sri T. Purushotham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 24th August 1955, page 411 supra.]

STATEMENT.

Serial number.	Names of Government offices of the Chingleput district that are located in the City of Madras.	Steps afoot to locate the office* within Chingleput district.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	The Collector's Office, Chingleput.	No proposal under consideration at present.
2	The Taluk Office, Saidapet.	
3	The Estate Manager's Office, Saidapet.	
4	Office of the Deputy Commercial Tax Officer, Saidapet.	The Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division, has recently notified that certain Government buildings near Pallavaram are vacant. The Commercial Tax Officer, South Madras and Chingleput, is taking steps to locate the office in one of those buildings.
5	Court of the Sub-Magistrate-I, Saidapet.	There are no proposals to shift those offices to places within the Chingleput district.
6	Court of the Sub-Magistrate-II, Saidapet.	
7	Office of the Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.	
8	Office of the Subdivisional Officer, Tiruvallur.	
9	Office of the Subdivisional Officer, Buckingham Canal.	
10	Office of the Executive Engineer, Special Irrigation Division.	
11	Office of the Divisional Engineer (Highways), Saidapet (Chingleput Division).	
12	Office of the Assistant Engineer (Highways), Madras.	
13	Office of the Supervisor (Highways), Madras South.	
14	Office of the Supervisor (Highways), Madras North.	

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Serial number.	Names of Government offices of the Chingleput district that are located in the City of Madras.	Steps afoot to locate the offices within Chingleput district.
(1)	(2)	(3)
15	Office of the District Educational Officer, Chingleput.	The question of shifting the office to any suitable place at Chingleput, Conjeevaram, St. Thomas Mount or at Tambaram has been deferred.
16	Office of the District Agricultural Officer.	There are no proposals to shift these offices to places within the Chingleput district.
17	Agricultural Demonstrator's Office, Saidapet.	
18	Office of the Health Inspector, Saidapet Range.	
19	Office of the District Welfare Officer, Harijan Welfare Department, Chingleput district.	
20	Office of the District Soldiers', Sailor's and Airmen's Board, Chingleput district.	
21	The District Audit Office, Local Fund Audit Department, Chingleput district.	
22	Offices of the District and Additional District Panchayat Officers, Chingleput.	

APPENDIX II.

[Vide item IV (1) on page 418 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 22 OF 1955.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill further to amend the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939 (Madras Act VI of 1939), for the purpose hereinafter appearing;

BE it enacted in the Sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1955.

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2. *Amendment of sections 5 and 8, Madras Act VI of 1939.*—In sections 5 and 8 of the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939 (Madras Act VI of 1939), for clause (b), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(b) submit to the Commercial Tax Officer and to such other officers as may be prescribed, a return in such form, containing such particulars and at such intervals, as may be prescribed.”.

APPENDIX-III.

[Vide item IV (2) on page 419 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 24 OF 1955.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill to amend the Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act, 1954.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act, 1954 (Madras Act XIX of 1954), for the purpose hereinafter appearing;

BE it enacted in the Sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge) Amendment Act, 1955.

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st July 1954.

2. *Amendment of section 3, Madras Act XIX of 1954.*—In section 3 of the Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act, 1954 (Madras Act XIX of 1954), for Illustration (1), the following Illustration shall be substituted, namely:—

“(1) A is liable to pay as land revenue rupees three hundred in respect of lands held by him on a patta solely in his name. A and B are liable to pay as land revenue rupees three hundred in respect of lands held by them on a joint patta in equal shares. B and C are liable to pay as land revenue rupees three hundred in respect of lands held by them on a joint patta in the ratio of 1:4. C is liable to pay as land revenue rupees three hundred under section 23 of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Madras Act XXVI of 1948). C is liable to pay surcharge under this section as he is liable to pay a sum of rupees five hundred and forty as land revenue; but neither A nor B is so liable as they are liable to pay sums of rupees four hundred and fifty and rupees two hundred and ten respectively as land revenue.”

I certify that this is a Money Bill.

B. BHAKTHAVATSALU NAIDU,
Deputy Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly.

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide item IV (3) on page 421 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 25 OF 1955.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill to provide for the settlement of inams in the merged territory of Pudukkottai in the State of Madras.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the settlement of inams in the merged territory of Pudukkottai in the State of Madras;

BE it enacted in the Sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Pudukkottai (Settlement of Inams) Act, 1955.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, appoint.

2. *Recognition of inams granted, confirmed or recognized by the previous administration.*—Subject to the provisions of section 3, all inams in the merged territory of Pudukkottai, which were granted, confirmed or recognized by any former Ruler of that territory and which have continued as inams up to the commencement of this Act are hereby recognized and confirmed as inams by the State Government.

3. *Settlement of inams in the merged territory.*—Subject to the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder, all lands held on inam tenure at the commencement of this Act in the merged territory of Pudukkottai shall be settled in accordance with the principles laid down in the rules and orders contained in the Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue and for the time being applicable to the settlement of inams in the rest of the Madras State :

Provided that—

(a) all personal inams other than those granted for religious or charitable purposes, shall be enfranchised or freed from the conditions subject to which they are held;

(b) all religious, artizan and charitable inams shall be continued by the State Government, only so long as the terms and conditions subject to which they are held are fulfilled.

4. *Power to make rules.*—(1) The State Government may, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, they may make rules providing for such adaptations, exceptions and modifications as they may deem necessary for the purpose of applying the rules and orders contained in the Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue to any inam or inams in the merged territory of Pudukkottai.

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5 *Repeal.*—The Pudukkottai Inam Rules, 1888, and all the orders and rules relating to inams issued or made by the former Pudukkottai Durbar are hereby repealed.

6. *Saving.*—Nothing in this Act shall apply to the two Jaghirs, Manovirthi and Chinnaranmanai.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide item V on page 424 supra.])

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE AMENDMENTS TO THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL RULES.

(As approved by the Chairman.)

The Select Committee met in the Congress Party Room, Fort St. George, at 2 p.m. on Monday, the 22nd August 1955. The following members were present :—

- (1) Hon. Dr. P. V. Cheriain (*Chairman*).
- (2) Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam.
- (3) Sri A. M. Allapitchai.
- (4) Sri T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
- (5) Sri P. P. Ummer Koya.
- (6) Sri T. Purushotham.
- (7) Sri G. Krishnamoorthi.

The Secretary to the Council was also present.

The Select Committee went through the amendments proposed and approved of the same as introduced.

The Committee authorized the Chairman to sign the report and present it to the Council for its acceptance.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
22nd August 1955.

A. J. SABESA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Council.

To

THE HONOURABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,
MADRAS.

The Select Committee appointed to consider the amendments to the Madras Legislative Council Rules has the honour to make the following report.

2. The Committee was appointed on the 9th August 1955.

3. The Committee met in the Congress Party Room, Fort St. George, at 2 p.m. on Monday, the 22nd August 1955, and considered the amendments. The Committee, after some discussion, adopted the amendments as introduced. The amendments as adopted by the Committee are shown in the Annexure.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
22nd August 1955.

P. V. CHERIAN,
Chairman.

[24th August 1955]

Annexure.

Add the following new rule after rule 178 :—

“ 178-A. (1) *The Committee shall have power to require the attendance of persons or the production of papers or records, if such a course is considered necessary for the discharge of its duties.*

Provided that Government may decline to produce a document on the ground that its disclosure would not be in the public interest.

(2) *A witness may be summoned by an order signed by the Secretary and shall produce such documents as are required for the use of the Committee.*

(3) *It shall be in the discretion of the Committee to treat any evidence tendered before it as secret or confidential.”*

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide item VI on page 425 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 12 OF 1955.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill to remove certain doubts in the Madras Marumakkathayam Act, 1932 (Madras Act XXII of 1933), in regard to sthanams and sthanam properties.

WHEREAS doubts have arisen about the true legal character of certain properties which are erroneously claimed to be or regarded as sthanam properties, but which are properties of the tarwad, the male members of which are entitled to succeed to the sthanam and it is necessary to remove those doubts in respect of this question;

BE it enacted in the Sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. *Short title and application.*—(1) This Act may be called the Madras Marumakkathayam (Removal of Doubts) Act, 1955.

(2) It shall apply to all persons governed by the Madras Marumakkathayam Act, 1932 (Madras Act XXII of 1933).

2. *Certain kinds of sthanam properties declared to be tarwad properties.*—Notwithstanding any decision of Court, any sthanam in respect of which—

(a) there is or had been at any time an intermingling of the properties of the sthanam and the properties of the tarwad, or

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(b) the members of the tarwad have been receiving maintenance from the properties purporting to be sthanam properties as of right, or in pursuance of a custom or otherwise, or

(c) there had at any time been a vacancy caused by there being no male member of the tarwad eligible to succeed to the sthanam,

shall be deemed to be and shall be deemed always to have been a Marumakkathayam tarwad and the properties appertaining to such a sthanam shall be deemed to be and shall be deemed always to have been properties belonging to the tarwad to which the provisions of the Madras Marumakkathayam Act, 1932 (Madras Act XXII of 1933), shall apply.

Explanation.—All words and expressions used in this Act shall bear the same meaning as in the Madras Marumakkathayam Act, 1932 (Madras Act XXII of 1933).

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, the 25th August 1955.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Use of Tamil as the official language in the Madras State.

* 356 Q.—SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether the Government have taken any steps to encourage the use of Tamil as the official language in all taluk offices in the Madras State?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister):—"As hon. Members are no doubt aware, official proceedings and correspondence in the Tiruchirappalli district are being carried on in Tamil since 1948 as an experimental measure. In paragraphs 373 and 374 of the report of the District Revenue Administration Enquiry Committee, copies of which were recently placed on the table of this House, the Committee have made certain observations on this question and these are under examination."

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR:—"Sir, the question is whether in all the taluk offices in the Madras State, the use of Tamil as the official language is being tried. May I know whether the experiment is being carried on in all taluk offices?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Yes, Sir. That is under examination."

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON:—"Sir, the Hon. Minister now assured the hon. Member that the question of using Tamil as official language in all the taluk offices was under consideration. May I request the Hon. Minister to exclude the taluks of Malabar and South Kanara districts from the experiment?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"I have not given any such assurance. I only stated 'that is under examination', that is, that proposal."

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN:—"How far this scheme has worked well? Was it more efficient comparatively?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"I must confess Sir, I am not quite well satisfied with the working of the scheme."

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SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“ May I know the causes why the scheme has not worked well? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ There have been various causes. Sometimes, those who are asked to assist the administration to Tamilize the various terms have suggested unintelligent and understandable terms. That is one cause and there are other causes also.”

SRI K. BHASHYAM :—“ May I know whether the Collector submits any reports on the working of the scheme and whether they would be placed on the Table of the House? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ There is no particular report that is being received from the Collector regarding the working of the scheme that could be placed on the Table of the House.”

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI :—“ சென்ற ஒரு கூட்டத்தில் கனம் அமைச்சரவர்கள், ‘நான் நான் திருச்சிக்குப் போகிறேன். கனம் டி. எம். நாராயணசாமி பிள்ளை அவர்களும் அங்கு வருவாரானால், திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி ஜில்லாவில் நிர்வாக மொழியாகத் தமிழைப் பரிசீலிப்பதற்காக ஏற்படுத்தியதில் ஏன் சரியாக நடைபெறவில்லை? என்ன கஷ்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன, எப்படி நிவர்த்திக்கலாம் என்பதைக் கலெக்டருடன் கலந்து ஆலோசிக்கலாம்’ என்று கூறினார்கள். அந்தப் பகுதியில் ஏதாவது நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா என்பதை அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ அது கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்களைக் கேட்கவேண்டும், என்னிடம் ஒன்றும் தகவல் இல்லை.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“ Will the Government accept definite and concrete proposals from the hon. Member Sri Gajapathy Nayagar who knows more about the subject, if that is done, the scheme is bound to work well in future? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Certainly, Sir. Government will gladly welcome all constructive, practical proposals. I was just mentioning that one factor that did not contribute to the successful working of the scheme was the difficulty in finding suitable and understandable terms. I heard, Sir, that a letter addressed to an Executive Engineer, who was described in a Tamil term, did not reach him but only reached the Dead Letter Office.”

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAH :—“ In the absence of adequate technical terms in our language, why not we adopt the same words from the English language, if those words can be pronounced and spelt by us in Tamil properly? If a direction to that effect goes from the Government, surely they will follow.”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Sir, that is my own view unless there are already standardised Tamil words, which are in usage and which could certainly be used, although some extremely orthodox people may not agree with that.”

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SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI :—“ தமிழிலே சரியான சொற்கள் வலாததினால் சரியானபடி அரசாங்க அலுவல்களை தமிழில் நடத்த முடியவில்லை என்று கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். ஆகவே, நிர்வாகத் துறைக்குத் தகுந்த சொற்களைப் பொறுக்கி எடுப்பதற்காக ஒரு தனிக் கமிட்டியை அரசாங்கம் ஏற்படுத்துமா? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ தமிழிலே சரியான சொற்கள் இல்லை என்று ஒருக்காலும் நான் சொல்லவில்லை. சொல்லவும் மாட்டேன். தமிழிலே சொற்கள் இல்லாமல் இல்லை. ஆனால், நாம் பிரயோகிக்கிற வார்த்தைகள் சில புரியாதனவாக இருக்கின்றன. இதையெல்லாம் ஆராய்ந்து எந்த விதத்திலே தாலுகா காரியாலயங்களிலே தமிழிலேயே நிர்வாகத்தை நடத்துவது என்ற முயற்சி செய்யப்பட்டு வருவதால், இதுபற்றி வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளையும் அரசாங்கம் எடுத்துக்கொண்டுதான் வருகிறது.”

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—“ When the Government consider this question of making the vernacular the official language in taluks, will the Hon. Minister take into consideration the suitability of adopting Malayalam language in some taluks of the Malabar district also? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I may tell the hon. Member that Government do consider without any doubt or hesitation that Malabar does form part of the State of Madras to-day.”

SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM :—“ தமிழிலே பேசப்படும் இப்பொழுது பழக்கத்தில் உள்ள வார்த்தைகளையே என் புகுத்தி அதையே என் செயலில் கொண்டுவரக்கூடாது என்று கேட்கிறேன்? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ அதை அவசியம் செய்யலாம். அதற்கு ஒன்றும் தடை இல்லை.”

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI :—“ தாலுகா ஆபீசு, கலெக்டர் ஆபீசுக்கு வரும் தமிழ் மனுக்களைத் திருப்பி அனுப்பும்போதாவது ஆரம்ப முயற்சியாக பதில் தமிழிலேயே தெரிவிக்கப்படுமா? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ தாலுகா காரியாலயங்களில் அலுவல்களை தமிழிலேயே நடத்துவது என்ற முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்பட்டு நிறைவேற்றப்படும் பொழுது அதையெல்லாம் கவனிக்கப்பட்டுத்தான் வரும்.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ Question No. 357 will be taken up to-morrow.”

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—“ Sir, I may not be in Madras to-morrow. Will you please take it up the day after to-morrow? ”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ That is on the 27th? Yes, we will take it up on the 27th.”

Recommendations of the Rice Milling Committee.

* 358 Q.—SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have considered the recommendations of the Rice Milling Committee appointed by the Government of India for the replacement of rice mills by the hand-pounding industry; and

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(b) if so, the steps proposed by the Government for implementing those recommendations?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“(a) & (b) The Rice Milling Committee has submitted its report to the Government of India. The Madras Government are awaiting the decisions of the Government of India on the recommendations of the Rice Milling Committee.”

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI :—“இந்திய சர்க்காரிடமிருந்து முடிவான பதில் வரும்வரையில் இப்பொழுது இருக்கின்ற ரைஸ் மில்களுக்கு கொடுக்கின்ற லைசன்சுகள் இனிமேல் புதிதாகக் கொடுக்கிறதில்லை என்ற முடிவுக்குத்தான் நம் அரசாங்கம் வந்திருக்கிறதா?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“புதியதாக லைசன்சு கொடுக்கும்போது நன்கு பரிசீலனை செய்துதான் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்பதுதான் அரசாங்கத்தின் அபிப்பிராயம்.”

Starting of new industries under the Second Five-Year Plan.

* 359 Q.—**SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the South India Chamber of Commerce presented a memorandum to the Government on 6th June 1955 in regard to the starting of new industries under the Second Five-Year Plan;

(b) if so, the points raised therein;

(c) whether the Government have considered them; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken to implement them?

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

“(b) The Southern India Chamber of Commerce made certain suggestions for the establishment of new industries in Madras State.

“(c) & (d) The Government have examined the suggestions. Some of the schemes proposed by the Chamber had already been suggested by the two Committees for Large and Medium Scale Industries and Small Scale and Cottage Industries constituted by Government in April 1955. The schemes have been included in the draft Second Five-Year Plan for Madras which has been forwarded to the Planning Commission.”

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI :—“தென் இந்திய வர்த்தக சங்கம் தங்களுடைய கோரிக்கையிலே தொழில் நிபுணத்துவம் வாய்ந்தவர்களையும், எல்லாத் தொழிலதிபர்களையும் கொண்ட ஒரு நிபுணர் குழுவை (Board of Technicians) ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும் என்ற யோசனையை குறிப்பிட்டிருந்தார்கள். அதைப்பற்றி அரசாங்கம் கவனிக்குமா?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டம் உருவாக்கப்பட்டு முடிவு செய்யப்பட்டு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்படும் பொழுது இதையெல்லாம் யோசிக்கலாம்.”

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Decisions of the Conference of Educationists.

* 360 Q.—**SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) the decisions arrived at at the Conference of Educationists convened by him on the 18th June 1955; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to implement those decisions?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education) :—“(a) It was generally agreed at the conference that active steps should be taken towards introducing the Regional Language as the medium of instruction in Colleges.

“(b) The Government have constituted a Committee composed of experienced Educationists and Experts in the several subjects to consider the further steps to be taken in the matter.”

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI :—“கல்லூரிகளில் பிரதேச மொழியைப் பாடமொழியாக்க சில நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதாக கனம் அமைச்சரவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். கல்லூரிகளில் தமிழ் மொழியைப் பாடமொழியாக்க ஏற்ற சொற்களை பொறுக்கியெடுப்பதற்காக ஒரு கமிட்டி நியமிக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதாக அறிகிறேன். அதேமாதிரி கூடிய சீக்கிரம் தமிழ் மொழியை அரசாங்க மொழியாக்குவதற்காக தமிழ் மொழியில் நிர்வாகத்திற்கு ஏற்ற சொற்களை பொறுக்கி எடுப்பதற்கு ஒரு தனிக்கமிட்டி ஏற்படுத்த அரசாங்கம் முன்வருமா?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“இதற்கென்று ஒரு தனிக்கமிட்டி ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை என்று நான் கருதுகிறேன். தாலுக்கா காரியாலயங்களிலே தமிழ், மலையாளம், கன்னடம் பாஷைகளிலேயே ஆட்சி நடத்த முற்பட்டு விட்டால் தானாக இதற்கு வேண்டிய பயிற்சி ஏற்பட்டு விடுமென்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன்.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“Sir, will the Government have English at least as an optional in the proposed college curriculum or will they abolish it completely in that curriculum?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“Sir, the question relates to the adoption of the regional language as the medium of instruction in the Colleges. So, the supplementary question does not arise out of this.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“Sir, apart from the fact that there was unanimity of opinion among the educationists in the Conference that instruction should be imparted through the medium of the mother-tongue, what are the positive steps taken, particularly with reference to the science subjects?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“Sir, the first step has already been taken, which I have referred to, namely, the appointment of a Committee of Experts, officials and non-officials, to go into the question of determining the standardized terms for scientific and other words.”

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SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ :—“ Sir, the experts sometimes do not help because they go in one groove without being influenced by this side or that side. But ordinary people who know things, of course not in that expert manner, will be really helpful. Are there such people on the Committee? ”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ I rise on a point of order, Sir. Is this a question? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Sir, I do not know who are experts and who are not experts. Sometimes I have seen people considering themselves as experts, while others do not consider them as such. I may tell the hon. Member that this Committee consists of not only experts, as we understand the term, but also non-experts. The Hon. the Leader of the Opposition is the Chairman of this Committee.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“ Sir, may I know whether Members of the Assembly or Council are also included in this Committee? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I have already stated that the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition is the Chairman of the Committee. I would like to have notice to answer the question whether there are other Members of the Legislature on the Committee.”

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI :—“ கல்லூரிகளிலே பிரதேச மொழியை பாடமொழி யாக்குவது என்ற ஒரு லட்சியத்தை அரசாங்கத்தார் ஒப்புக் கொண்டிருப்பதாகத் தெரிகிறது. அப்படி இருக்கின்ற நிலையிலே இந்திய அரசாங்கத்தின் அரசியல் மொழியான ஹிந்தி ஒரு வேளை இந்த அரசாங்கத்தின் மொழியாக வந்தால் அப்போது இப்பாட மொழியாகிய பிரதேச மொழியை எந்த காரணத்தைக் கொண்டும் மாற்றமாட்டார்கள் என்று நான் நம்பலாமா ? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்களுக்கு எந்தவிதத்திலே இவ்வாறு ஐயம் ஏற்படுகிறது என்று எனக்குப் புரியவில்லை. மத்திய அரசாங்க விஷயம் வேறு, ராஜ்ய அரசாங்க விஷயம் வேறு. இந்த அரசாங்கத்தின் போக்கு மொழி விஷயத்திலே எவ்வாறு இருக்கிறது என்பதை முன்னமே விவரமாக சந்தேகத்திற்கு இடம் இல்லாமல் விளக்கியிருக்கிறேன்.”

SRI MAHOMED USMAN :—“ Sir, I understand from the Hon. Minister that a Committee has been appointed consisting of scientific experts in order to find out suitable terms for science subjects. What about subjects like anthropology, economics, etc.? Should not another Committee be appointed to frame suitable terms in subjects like anthropology, economics, etc.? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I do believe, Sir, that there are members in the Committee who would help and guide us regarding the terms to be used for the subjects referred to by the hon. Member. When the Committee goes on working and if it is found necessary to appoint another Committee, the Government will take the hon. Member's suggestion into consideration.”

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MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ Questions over. We will now continue the discussion on the Second Five-Year Plan.”

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

II.—DRAFT SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR THE STATE OF MADRAS—cont.

* SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, our State Plan is a part of the All-India Plan. Those who formulated the proposals for the All-India Plan have followed some definite aims and a particular pattern. I shall just refer briefly to what I consider to be the main aims of that All-India Plan frame and also the policy underlying that plan frame. A panel of economists prepared the plan-frame; one of them has dissented from others, and his views may be shared by a small section of the public. Now we have worked the First Five-Year Plan and the finding is that as a result of that, the country's national income has increased to some extent. This is not disputed. The object of the Second Five-Year Plan is to increase our national income, at the end of the five years, by at least 25 to 27 per cent. In order to get this increase of 25 per cent, the economists have said that a sum of Rs. 5,600 crores should be invested and that this investment should be made good from various sources. Now, those who think like the Professor, who dissented, feel that this investment of Rs. 5,600 crores is too unwieldy and too large when compared to our resources and that the assumption on which it is based, namely that the national income would increase by not less than 5 per cent every year so as to give us an accumulated increase of 25 per cent at the end of the Plan period is over-optimistic. Therefore, they say that they should have so planned as to provide for reduced investment; they say that the rate of saving will not be as much as has been assumed to be by the framers of the Plan. I feel I am not competent to pronounce a definite opinion. Now so far as the first Five-Year Plan is concerned, there has been a definite increase, and if at least the same rate of increase is kept up, or if it is reasonable to assume that a little larger rate of saving would be available, I do not think that Rs. 5,600 crores can be said to be too unwieldy. If it is finally found to be unwieldy, there are methods of reducing it. Therefore the plan so far as can be judged from the experience gained from the first Five-Year Plan seems to be well founded. Of course there is the fear that it may lead to inflation. That again, I believe, is not well founded. I said that the framers had thought of many sources for getting this Rs. 5,600 crores. One of the sources is deficit financing. Some have dissented from this proposal. The plan of the framers is to adopt deficit financing to the extent of Rs. 200 crores every year and altogether to the extent of Rs. 1,000 crores for the whole five-year period. They apprehend that this policy of deficit financing to the extent of such a huge figure will lead to inflation, and they say that such an inflation will defeat the very purpose of this plan. Those people are of the view that

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we cannot have deficit financing and that deficit financing should be avoided in the case of under-developed areas. They feel that deficit financing in any case should not go beyond Rs. 50 crores per year. I think there is something to be said in favour of this view. Again one of the other sources is taxation. The Taxation Enquiry Commission, which went into the whole question, seems to believe that already the country is sufficiently taxed. Our own Finance Minister did admit on the floor of this House that the rate of taxation in this State was very high. If the framers had been looking forward to taxation as being one of the sources from which a portion of the capital had to be got, that would hit hard the people. On the whole, taking all the factors into consideration, I suppose we, who are not economists or experts, are bound to follow the view of the majority. The person at the helm of affairs is himself a famous economist of great renown. Therefore I do not think the people who are responsible will lead us into any dangerous paths or into paths which would prove dangerous in the long run. After all there is a difference between the way in which the first plan was framed and the second plan was framed. When the first Five-Year Plan was framed, everybody was feeling that it was a financial plan. So far as the second Five-Year Plan is concerned, it is not merely a financial plan. This means that more care has been taken to frame the plan in relation to the subject-matter of the plan. Therefore, I think we are on better ground in regard to the second Five-Year Plan. On the whole I believe that this second Five-Year Plan will result in savings and increase the natural income in the manner expected by the Government. I will now take leave of the plan for the whole of India and confine my attention to our State plan. The State plan more or less follows the pattern of the all-India plan frame. One of the chief points in the all-India plan frame is this:—While in the first Five-Year Plan the emphasis was on agriculture, power, and irrigation, in the second Five-Year Plan, deliberately they lay emphasis on heavy industries. As a result of the first Five-Year Plan, self-sufficiency in food has been achieved. Food is no more the problem, and we cannot go on confining our attention merely to agriculture. Of course if agriculture and food are not there, then they upset the whole economy, but when once we are fairly certain of food and agriculture, then really there are other fields to which we should direct our attention. When we want to expand the economy of our country, it is right that we should think of industries. When we come to industries, we have three fields, namely, heavy industries, medium industries, and small scale and cottage industries. The pattern of the second Five-Year Plan is that we must concentrate on heavy industries. That is quite right. There is no dissentient voice. Therefore, the emphasis now laid on the expansion, introduction, and working of the heavy industries in the second Five-Year Plan commands the support of all the people. About 8 per cent in the first plan was devoted to industries; now 26 or 27 per cent in the second plan is allocated for industries. That is all very good. When we come to our own

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State we must thank our State Government for having put forward this desirable aspect before the Planning Commission. They had provided for nearly or more than Rs. 43 crores with reference to the introduction of heavy industries. They have already mentioned that they have thought about an aluminium plant being set up in our State. They have thought about setting up a steel industry in Salem—a pilot plan for getting iron from iron ore in Salem and some other industries. They have thought of these as being necessary. But I do not know why the Central Government have thought it fit—I do not say negatively—to postpone them. There is mention in the report before us that population alone is not the consideration. Who said that population alone was the consideration? Our Government were very clear and were careful in saying that population was one of the things. If we are to get a share of the money available to heavy industries, it should not be less than what we should get on the basis of population. Our Government have not put forward that population is the only basis. Of course natural resources are here, and they have taken great care to find that these industries, if started here, would certainly work well. There is no question of resources not being available or the technical personnel not being available or other things necessary for working the industries successfully not being available. Therefore it passes one's comprehension why the Central Government in spite of the fact that this State is industrially backward, in spite of the fact that this State's progress should be assured and stepped up, and in spite of the fact that there are very favourable circumstances here, should say that the question has again to be examined by a committee or that other considerations have to be taken into account. They say that this is a people's plan. The people unanimously demand the location of the heavy industries in this State as put forward by the State Government. I think the Central Government will have mercy upon this State Government and will not make it continue to be a backward State in the matter of heavy industries.

"In regard to the medium industries, there seems to be some difference. In their case the pattern seems to be, if not to ignore them, at least to neglect them. I do not know whether such a policy is wise.

"As somebody put it with regard to the Plan frame, I think it is Dr. Roy, the heavy industries are like the head of a person, the cottage and small scale industries are like the limbs of a person and the medium industries are like the body of a person. If the planners want to create a physical personality, what is the use of creating the head and limbs without the body? It is like attempting at something impossible."

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ :—"Something like a bus without a body."

* SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI :—"Therefore, the place given to the medium industries in the pattern is not one

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on which we could feel happy. At any rate, our Government did not commit that blunder. Of course, there is a little reference made in the report sent to us regarding the introduction of medium industries. If good and competent industrialists came forward to start some medium industries, no reference is made as to how those industries will be treated by the Central Government. This is again a matter which is very important. I do not want to waste your time by saying how the medium industries are absolutely neglected in the plan frame.

"Heavy industries are included to produce capital goods, to produce goods which will produce other goods. Therefore, from the point of view of employment, it may not be very satisfactory but from the point of view of long range production, heavy industries are very important. Of course, small scale and cottage industries are intended to produce goods and to solve the problem of unemployment. We spend a lot on welfare and social services. The money so spent will give the recipients the purchasing power with which to buy the goods produced by the cottage and small scale industries. It is but right that cottage industries should be given an important place. But the medium industries ought not to be completely neglected or ignored. If in this State big industrialists, men with capital come forward to take up industries, it is up to the Government to encourage them and help them and place these medium industries, which are also necessary, on a safe and sure footing.

"Sir, as a result of the First Five-Year Plan, we have achieved success so far as agriculture is concerned. I may say just a word with regard to education on agriculture. At present this State has got only one Agricultural College at Coimbatore. The number that may be turned out from that College is very limited. Now, if really our production is to be stepped up not so much by the extension of irrigation, then increase in production could be had only by increasing the number of technical personnel who could advise the common people on how to increase production by improved methods. Therefore, for the purpose of giving proper technical education to people with regard to agriculture, more people have to be produced in future, i.e., not only graduates but also people at a lower level, people who will be ready, as honorary men, to go and help their neighbours in the villages. I understand that there is a proposal before the Government for increasing the number of trained technical personnel in agriculture. One of the ways suggested is to increase the accommodation in the existing College at Coimbatore. Another method which commands the approval of many representatives of the people is to start another College. Now, coming from the South Arcot District, I submit that the location of the new College at Chidambaram as one of the colleges affiliated to the Annamalai University would be quite suitable. It is located in a place suitable for different kinds of agriculture and it is already near another research farm. There is dry cultivation as well as wet cultivation and perhaps the University could provide

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sufficient area of land on which this new College could be started. Therefore, Sir, I appeal to the Hon. Minister if he has got an idea of increasing the seats in the Government College at Coimbatore to give up that idea and instead to start a new college, and I would request the Government to run that College at Chidambaram and to affiliate that College with the Annamalai University. As it is, the Agricultural College at Coimbatore is run by the Government and it is affiliated to the Madras University. Similarly, in the other University area, they could start another College with regard to Agriculture."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—"Why the Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University did not undertake this job?"

* SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI :—"Unfortunately, they have no funds. If people like Dr. John will use their influence and get money, the Annamalai University will be the first. The Government have now come forward to lead the way. I do not speak here as the Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University. I talk as a representative and, an individual. I have been having consultation with the representatives of the people of South Arcot district. They say they have got a grievance. There is a feeling that South Arcot should have an agricultural college. If we are going to start this College at Chidambaram which is a central place it will be useful. Therefore, Sir, if we think of doing something to benefit agriculture in the Second Five-Year Plan, let us not miss this aspect."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—"Why not we start a College at Malabar?"

* SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI :—"I have no objection to it, Sir. I shall be glad if a College is started in Malabar also. Perhaps they are thinking of starting an Engineering College in Malabar. But, so far as the location of the College at Chidambaram is concerned, there should be no hesitation. I invite Dr. John to visit Chidambaram. Then he will be our best advocate to convince the people about the usefulness of starting the college there.

"Well, Sir, I was talking about the heavy industries. I submit there is now need for starting a course or a College separately for Mining and Metallurgy. I referred to it in my speech on the Governor's Address. I want now to go a little further and say, Sir, that heavy industries must be accomplished. What will be the worth of the Neiveli Project which is full of promise—and perhaps may be taken to be a realized fact—if really we do not take time to enable them to work that Project when it becomes an accomplished fact and also to run industries if and when they flourish as a result of this Project?"

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3-40 p.m. "It is only in Benares we have a college for mining and metallurgy; perhaps in a few more places instructions in mining and metallurgy are given but we do not know even the names of those places except Benares. In our State, there is no college imparting instruction in mining and metallurgy. Nowhere in our State could we boast of a college of mining and metallurgy. Therefore, when we are on the eve of embarking on the Second Five-Year Plan, when the emphasis is placed on major and heavy and other industries, is it not reasonable that we should have a separate department for mining and metallurgy? Is it not necessary that we should have our own college of mining and metallurgy, which could supply us with the necessary personnel when the Neiveli Project is accomplished and other ancillary industries are started? Should we not produce our own men qualified in mining and metallurgy rather than depend on qualified persons from outside? It is stated in the draft proposals of the Second Five-Year Plan that the Guindy Engineering College would be taken over by the Government of India for being developed as a Higher Regional Technological Institute and that the State Government was thinking of starting another engineering college. The exact place wherein that engineering college would be located has not been specified. If the State Government were to start an engineering college, wherein mining and metallurgy would be taught, they could think of no better place for starting the college than Chidambaram, wherein Annamalai University is situated. That place has a strategic importance in that it is near the Neiveli Project. It will also be useful to encourage Annamalai University with this kind of industry. During war time we have seen many universities sending out people to big industries. By starting this college of mining and metallurgy in Annamalai University area, both the industry and the University would flourish. A close connection with the mining industry and the University would thus be maintained. So far as the question of finance is concerned, I regret to say that the Annamalai University does not have the necessary funds to start this engineering college wherein mining and metallurgy would be taught.

"Moreover I would like to say that the spending of money on starting such a college, giving instruction in mining and metallurgy, in Annamalai University, by Government would not be a waste. On the other hand it would be considered very useful. It would be a kind of reserve put by Government. Therefore, I strongly plead that Government should start a college of mining and metallurgy in the Annamalai University area. Of course that college may be affiliated to the Annamalai University.

"I should really welcome the introduction of industrial estates, and the proposed aid of Rs. 20 crores to industries started by private enterprise. They are all very welcome, when we find that Government have been devoting their attention for the expansion of industries.

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"As far as education is concerned, my friend Mr. G. Krishnamoorthi has very strongly pleaded for the increase in the pay of elementary, middle and high school teachers. I am one with him that the salaries of teachers at all levels should be enhanced. Here I may refer to the case of University teachers. The University Grants Commission were kind enough to extend their help towards increasing the pay of Professors and Lecturers in Universities. But there are two other classes whom they have omitted, viz., the readers and demonstrators. The question of their pay has not been touched by the University Grants Commission. There is absolutely no difference between a professor and a reader. It is only a difference in nomenclature. If the professors' pay is to be enhanced, then there must be corresponding increase in the pay of readers also. Similarly when the pay of lecturers is increased, the pay of demonstrators also should be increased. I do hope that under their Second Five-Year Plan, the State Government with the help of the Union Government would see to it that the lecturers' and demonstrators' pay is enhanced.

"With reference to the subject of co-operation, I have been reading about it and I have also been going round the districts in connection with the work of the Committee, of which I am the Chairman. I do not know how far the present cut is going to affect co-operation. The preliminary draft proposals of the Government in connection with the Second Five-Year Plan of Madras was to the order of 394 or 397 crores. Leaving out Rs. 43 crores for heavy and other industries, which would be looked after by the Centre, the Madras Second Five-Year Plan's estimated outlay, after their discussion with the Planning Commission is now to the order of Rs. 220 to Rs. 225 crores. That means more than one-third of our first draft proposals has been cut. When that is so, I do not know what would be the cut with regard to the head "co-operation". Originally an expenditure of Rs. 18 crores under the head "co-operation" was provided. I would plead that not much reduction be made under that head, because that is the only movement which spreads the growth of rural credit and helps agriculturists and lends them enough money so that they could market their produce properly. I do not know how much cut will be made but if any substantial cut is made, that would be completely shaking rural credit and will hit hard the agriculturists. It is only by co-operative movement that we could promote agriculture. Co-operative movement combines initiative and local enthusiasm, and the regimentation it gives in any system of planning could not be underestimated. Therefore I would request Government to see to it that the sum set apart for this useful branch is not unduly cut.

"Yesterday, my friend Sri T. Purushotham brought in my name and enlisted my support in his plea for the renovation of our temples. I wholeheartedly support him but I do not know how far my support is going to reward him. There is a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs which the Government have taken over from the

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previous Hindu Religious Endowments Board from its accumulated savings. To a question put previously, Government said that that money was being kept separately. It is the duty of Government to utilise that money and the interest accruing on it for the renovation of our ancient temples. At least a portion of it should be set apart for renovating our temples. I am not a very good appreciator of arts. But when an expert like Sri T. Purushotham says that our temples are storehouses of arts, I am inclined to agree with him and join in his plea that our temples should be renovated. My friend Sri T. Deivasigamoney Achariar was talking of sculpture and said that the fittest place for the starting of a school for the promotion of our art and culture would be Madurai. I also agree with him that Madurai should be given the first place. When I was the President of the Endowments Board, I considered the starting of a school for training 'silpis'. Madurai is a place containing our ancient arts and also the 'Nayakmar' architecture. We have also enough rocks there to train 'silpis'. Therefore, Sir, I agree with him that Madurai will be the best place. But if for any reason the Government cannot encourage it in Madurai, by all means, they can come to Chidambaram. Also, I agree with him that Chidambaram is the next best place. (A voice: Why not Tiruvannamalai?) I cannot answer the question put by my hon. Friend whether Tiruvannamalai cannot be chosen. At best, Tiruvannamalai can supply rocks, but nowhere can it come near art . . ."

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Sir, there need not be any competition about the place that one place or another place should be chosen. We have been thinking of Mahabalipuram, not because Mahabalipuram is in my district. But, Sir, I have learnt from the Archaeological Department that the present wonder-remains that people go and witness and enjoy at Mahabalipuram, are the products of a training school that was started and conducted there in olden days, perhaps during the days of the Pallavas. With that background only I have thought whether Mahabalipuram will not be the best place to locate a Training Centre for sculpture."

* SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI :—" I am not in possession of sufficient information to say anything against what the Hon. Minister has said. The claims of Madurai and the claims of Chidambaram, I suppose, have to be recognized so far as this art is concerned. Mahabalipuram cannot have superior claims. All the three places are good and which place has the priority is the question."

"I thank the Government for having given me this opportunity for discussing the Second Five-Year Plan. I must congratulate the Government on the success which their loan policy has achieved. Really it is a thing which will give them the necessary confidence. They may go forward with their bold investment plans."

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"In the First Five-Year Plan we have no doubt achieved a fair measure of success; there has been self-sufficiency in food, there have been established power projects; but, at the same time the report says that the results have not been fully realized, conditions of poverty have not been eradicated, the standard of living of the people has not increased appreciably and people are under-employed in the villages and subsidiary occupations to the agriculturists do not exist; and there is unemployment in urban areas. The time for assessing permanently has not yet arrived; a longer time must elapse for a proper appreciation of the results. I am sure that at the end of the Second Plan, the Government will have a rosy picture, a hopeful picture to give. In the picture of the future the standard of living of the people would have risen certainly; poverty would have been tackled and the ordinary man would have a decent means of living assured to him, with opportunities for leading a cultural life."

* SRI T. S. SANKARANARAYANA PILLAI :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to say just a few words on the finalization of the Second Plan. I may—I believe—echo the sentiments just now expressed by my hon. Friend, Mr. T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai that there cannot be much objection either to the general features of the plan or to its objective. There may be differences of opinion in regard to the details and also to the degree of emphasis on certain items. But on the whole, I believe, the object of the Plan is, as is well-known, the creation of a Welfare State on the socialistic pattern, which implies, as hon. Members know, the establishment of social and economic justice among the people. As a matter of fact, Sir, we are having already some sort of a silent, peaceful, almost imperceptible revolution by consent where the old, hoary, time-honoured social and economic systems which we have inherited from the past are by consent, agreement and discussion, readjusted, remodelled and in some cases completely overhauled, in order to bring them into harmony with modern conditions and requirements."

"It is agreed on all hands—and my hon. Friend emphasised it that the surest and the quickest means to reach this goal is by rapid industrialisation. We can raise the level of living, solve the problem of unemployment, tackle the question of grinding poverty only by resorting to all-out and rapid industrialization. Because as hon. Members are well aware, agriculture as an industry on which the bulk of our people depend for their sustenance, has ceased to be a paying proposition. We are aware that the pressure on land is heavy and is increasing day by day. We are also aware, Sir, that owing to the operation of the Malthusian doctrine of population, the population is going on increasing at an alarming rate, while the food producing capacity of the land remains almost static, though we are taking all efforts to increase production by encouraging both extensive and intensive cultivation. Therefore, Sir, it is all the more necessary that we should industrialize our country as rapidly and as quickly as possible."

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" Apart from Neiveli Project which is a big mining industry in itself and some mills here and there, there is no heavy industry in our State worth the name which can stand comparison with the big Dalmias and Tatas in Northern India. Therefore, I will request the Government to urge upon the Centre to open at least half a dozen heavy industries in our State.

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" In the sphere of irrigation, I am glad to note that some irrigation projects like Manimuthar are making rapid headway and are nearing completion. In this connexion, I would like to invite the attention of the Government to certain untapped sources of water in the Western Ghats. Some rivers, about three or four in number, take their source in the Western Ghats and flow westward into the Arabian Sea. The Government of Travancore-Cochin have so far made no attempt, nor have they shown any inclination to utilize the waters of those rivers for their own purposes. It seems that they are not also willing to allow our Government to devise measures to utilize the waters of those rivers either for our benefit or for the joint benefit of both Madras and Travancore-Cochin States. I think that this sort of attitude, unhelpful and recalcitrant requires to be tackled at the highest level.

" One other point I would like to mention. Some time ago, I received a memorandum from the Traders' Association, Tuticorin, asking me to urge upon the Government to take up the question of converting the Tuticorin port and harbour into a deep sea harbour. I would like to inform the House that Tuticorin is the safest port in India. Being completely landlocked, it is open all the year round. Storms, typhoons and tornadoes are unknown there. The Gulf of Mannar is a sea, so calm, serene and placid. I understand that preliminary investigation by the experts has revealed the feasibility of such a course and I also understand that the mercantile community of that place is willing to come forward with generous contribution towards meeting the cost of any scheme which Government may formulate and put into execution. It is not only a safe port but a very ancient one, serving a hinterland of 50,000 square miles and a population of 2½ millions. I request the Government to include this scheme in the Second Five-Year Plan.

" In the sphere of rural water-supply, I have nothing but praise for the Government for the steps they are taking to provide all Panchayats in the Tambraparni basin with protected water-supply. I am also glad that the Hon. the Chief Minister, during his recent tour of our district (Tirunelveli), was so good as to lay the foundation for a combined protected water-supply for Tenkasi and Courtallam. On the whole, I submit, Sir, that the plan is as good as it could be and deserves our support.

" I thank you, Sir, for the opportunity given to me to speak."

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :--" Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset I want to express my appreciation of the way in which the Preliminary Draft Proposals on the Second Five-Year

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an have been prepared by the Government. I pay my meed of praise to the Officers and Ministers concerned who have drafted such beautiful Plan, full of details and explanations. Wherever we have got doubts, they have been cleared in the Appendix. After reading of that note, I feel bound to express my appreciation openly on the floor of this House. (Cheers.)

" I also welcome many of the salient features of the Draft Second Five-Year Plan. As you all know, the total cost of the Plan is the order of 393 crores of rupees. The Government say that they expect approval of their plan to the extent of Rs. 200 to 225 crores, excluding those portions which are borne by the Centre. I am also glad that our Ministers, who went to Delhi, were able to impress upon the Planning Commission the usefulness, practicality and the reality of their proposals and that was why they were able to get the approval for many of the major items included in the Plan. Every planning must have certain definite objectives. We have worked out the First Five-Year Plan and now we are taking up the Second Five-Year Plan and we may have other Five-Year Plans in the years to come. All our objectives for a Welfare State cannot be realized in one Plan. Therefore, priorities have to be given to some schemes in the Plan and it is with that view we must judge the whole thing. I feel that there is no use of our making all suggestions for the inclusion of all the various items which we want. But some of the important schemes have certainly to be suggested for consideration by the Government. The most important objective, according to me, is the development of our villages. India is said to live in villages and without the development of the villages as self-contained units in our polity, I feel it is not possible for our State to realize our goal. Even from ancient times, throughout our long chequered history, the village community has been the most stabilising factor so far as our country is concerned. Whatever may be the vicissitudes or changes of Government either at the Centre or at other capital centres, the village life went on undisturbed and its stability was never interfered with. That has been one of the chief factors why this country has been able to maintain all along their civilization, in spite of so many changes that have taken place by foreign invasions and foreign rule. Therefore, I feel that our village economy must be completely put on a self-contained basis. The village has its own artisans, its own common pasture ground, its own tank and its own temple, and the village ought to be a self-contained unit of local self-Government at the base of the whole structure of our administration. Therefore it is I feel that when the Second Plan talked of implementation of various schemes of the villages such as the elementary requirements in the matter of primary education, drinking water-supply, rural sanitation, agricultural facilities, communications, medical help and village co-operatives, it will promote the self-contained character. When I saw all these objectives, I felt that the objectives have been correctly stated. That is why the idea of preparation of village plans and district plans has also

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been mooted. I hope and trust that these plans will materialise and upon these plans the whole scheme will be finally based and worked also.

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" In this enumeration I would also add the development of the cottage industries and handicrafts in each village. I know the Second Five-Year Plan bestows a good deal of attention on the development of handicrafts and cottage industries in certain centres. But I would lay emphasis on the fact that every cottage industry in every village ought to be developed. The father of our Nation envisaged that every home should have a charka, and that is why in our flag we have still our charka. It is his feeling that throughout the country in every home there should be charkas. The plan mentions that the agricultural families are without work for 115 days in the year, and that the income of our agricultural families is least in our country. Agriculturists can be given work only if the cottage industries are developed fully and in every village. It is well known that every village in our State is famous for one cottage industry or another. That has been the case all through our history. Therefore it is highly necessary that a full survey should be made of all the cottage industries that were in existence in every village throughout our State, and these cottage industries should be developed so that the agricultural population may be provided with work for those 115 days in the year. They should also be enabled to augment their income. Large and sweeping promotion of cottage industries should be the primary objective in this Second Five-Year Plan, because there is a strong necessity for it. The National Plan mentions two objectives as its chief features. One is to raise the national income by 25 per cent and the other is to give employment to 10 millions of people. Worked on a population basis, so far as our State is concerned, it comes to 1½ millions. Prof. Mahalanobis in his recent lecture (I think the Leader of the Opposition also attended that lecture) on the draft plan stated that merely by establishing heavy industries and factories, employment could not be given to a large number of people, and that only a small percentage of this 1½ millions could get employment in these heavy industries and factories. He said that the rest of the people should resort to handicrafts and cottage industries for their employment. Viewed from that standpoint also, it is absolutely necessary that we develop our cottage industries, and any amount of money that we spend on the Second Five-Year Plan on cottage industries in every village in our State will be well spent. This subject should be given the highest priority. I would even go to the extent of saying that, even if we are disappointed with the Centre for not establishing very heavy industries, say a steel plant in Salem, for which our Government have been pleading, if our cottage industries should be developed, and if large sums of money are spent for developing cottage industries, I should feel that the second five-year plan will be able to realize one of its chief objectives.

" Another objective which should be kept in view is the supply of ample and cheap consumer goods to the people. This is most

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important. Apart from even increasing the purchasing power of every individual, it is absolutely necessary that ample and cheap consumer goods should be made available to all. If this is done, even if the purchasing power is not fully increased, our people would be able to live a happy and contented life. Therefore it is I state that importance should be attached to agricultural production. The target in our Second Five-Year Plan is an increase of 7 lakhs tons over and above the present production in the case of rice, millet, pulses, etc., all taken together. This I hope would be realized.

" In paragraph 14 of the draft proposal, they mention that land reforms to be introduced will also help in this direction. I am sorry that I am unable to see eye to eye with the Government in this particular matter. The piecemeal land reforms, of which the Cultivating Tenants Protection Bill is a sample, will not help us. I am convinced that these land reform measures will hamper agricultural production, will unsettle agricultural operations, and far from realizing our target of agricultural production will place all hindrances in the way of our realizing that target. I would plead that if our State is anxious for agricultural production to be increased by 7 lakhs tons, it will be better for them to go rather slowly and considerately over the whole question, giving due consideration to all the vital parts of our agricultural economy and doing justice to all those component parts. I need not dwell more upon this aspect, because Bills are going to be brought forward on which we can express our views. Since one paragraph has been devoted in the Second Five-Year Plan for this purpose, as if this land reform will help agricultural production, I wanted to state my view in this matter.

" The next item which I want to mention is the promotion of health in villages. I see that our Second Five-Year Plan is entirely silent about the promotion of the indigenous system of medicine in our country. Nothing has been stated about this. No amount has been provided. No ideas have been expressed as to whether they would do anything or they should not do anything. The whole indigenous system is so useful but nothing has been said about it. I would like to know whether Government can supply every village with an allopathic doctor. It will take a long time before this is done. Is it not right that we should take the earliest opportunity to promote the indigenous system of medicine by which ordinary villagers can resort to it for treatment? Rural dispensaries could be established. Every village is full of medicinal herbs. If only people would see these herbs and utilize them, they will be benefited. The village Vaidyans could be trained, and they can help in this great campaign of promoting the health of the people. I am not saying that all other systems of medicine should not be developed. All should be developed.

" Encouragement should also be given to the training of doctors and the establishment of medical colleges and all that. I am not against that. But, this is the first and foremost and that can be

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done very easily in our villages. Practically, there can be preventive medicine and also curative medicine for cure of diseases. Why the Second Five-Year Plan is entirely silent about the whole thing? I know, Sir, that some of the Members of the Planning Commission are also people who appreciate the efficacy of the indigenous system of medicine. Shri G. L. Nanda himself came for treatment to Shoranur and remained there for ten months for the purpose of curing some nervous disease. Therefore, if our Government had placed before them some schemes by which the Indigenous System of Medicine may be promoted, we could very well have had finance from the Planning Commission and got a substantial portion from them. I hope and trust and I plead before the Hon. Minister that they should take some steps—even now it is not too late—by which the Indigenous System of Medicine could be promoted and the various efficacies and remedies might be conserved and preserved for the future of our country. Why should we be discussing the scientific or unscientific nature of all those things? There are prescriptions, there are herbs and there are methods of treatment which have been found to be very useful. Why not try to preserve them and do good to the country? It is in that way that we can do a lot in the Second Five-Year Plan for the promotion of health in the villages. In respect of that nothing has been stated in the Five Year-Plan.

“Next, I go to another important item. The Engineering College here is to be given over to the Central Government. It is mentioned there in the Second Five-Year Plan. I want to say that this should be the last thing that should be done. I want to express my emphatic disapproval of any such thing being done. Our Engineering College is the glory of the South. It has more than hundred years of tradition and a big laboratory. The whole College has been built by hundreds of thousands of our people. There is a huge campus and when the whole of that is to be given over to the Centre for the purpose of higher technical education and a smaller engineering college to be put up here (it is mentioned in the Plan), it is hardly beneficial to us at all. I want to express my emphatic disapproval of any such idea and I hope and trust that the Centre can very well establish a higher post graduate centre if they want to have one. They can very well start it in the South. Nobody has any objection to it.”

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“The position is that it will continue to be an Engineering College to train under-graduates to take engineering degrees. I understand the idea is to admit all the students in our State seeking admission there and also allow the Government of India to offer post-graduate training in engineering to others as is done in the Kharagpur Engineering College. I shall deal with this in greater detail when I speak later on this subject.”

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR:—“I am thankful to the hon. the Leader of the Opposition. Now, in the Plan it was mentioned that the Engineering College should be handed over to the Centre for higher education. Therefore, I thought whether

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they would establish a higher training institution and when they also mentioned about another smaller engineering college, I was led to the impression that they may hand it over to the Centre and have only a smaller engineering college.”

DR. V. K. JOHN:—“It is a matter of expressing opinion.”

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR:—“We do not know what serious results will follow. So far as the educational programme is concerned, I want to express only two important points. First the objective which I have mentioned and which is also mentioned in the Plan is primary education being given to the villagers. It is most important that all the elementary schools should be converted into basic schools. The Second Plan mentions that only a thousand out of the 24,000 elementary schools in the State could be converted into basic schools. They say that the reason is that if more is attempted, they are afraid that the quality may go down. In that matter, I want to mention that so far as the elementary schools are concerned, conversion of the existing elementary schools into basic schools in villages does not require much additional expenditure at all. It only requires some personnel and so far as that is concerned if many of the people who have got faith in basic education are harnessed to our services, it will be easy to accomplish our objective. So far as primary education is concerned, there is no question of being afraid of the quality being reduced at all. Only some changes will do. I have gone carefully into the scheme and also the curriculum of the elementary school and I think that these elementary schools can easily be converted into basic schools. That is the most important thing. So far as the villages are concerned, conversion of elementary schools into basic schools is the primary thing. Otherwise, the present elementary education will not only be not helpful but sometimes it will be injurious also to our villagers. That is the view I take. I therefore plead that all the 24,000 elementary schools should be converted into basic schools in the course of the five years.

“The other thing is that the salary of the teachers in these schools should be increased. There, I join my hon. Friend, Sri G. Krishnamoorthi, though I cannot speak with all the vehemence that he can. Still as one connected with the management of schools, I can very well feel and realize that it is absolutely necessary that all the disparity between the Government, Aided and Local Boards' schools should be entirely abolished. On the other hand in the Plan, we have seen nothing else but raising the salary of teachers from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50, that too, Rs. 2 every year. Sir, it is a tardy measure of help to the teachers. I would therefore impress upon the Government the necessity of raising the pay of the teachers and not spending money on some other thing but spending all the money for the purpose of raising the pay of teachers and also for the purpose of converting all the elementary schools into basic schools. These are all the important things that I want to state on ‘Education’.

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"As regards industries in the private sector are concerned, the Government have stated that a sum of Rs. 20 crores will be allotted for the purpose of helping them. I submit that Rs. 20 crores is not a sufficient amount for the purpose of helping them. A larger amount is available in the country and should be given for the purpose of helping the private sector. Private sector also should be enabled to do that useful work under easy conditions.

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"The relationship between capital and labour should be made smooth. Government should see that good relationship is maintained between capital and labour. This could be possible if Government gave sufficient encouragement for private enterprise to start new industries. They must allow private enterprise a free hand and allow them to contribute their mite for building a Welfare State. That should be the correct approach. There are two sectors, the private and public. I do hope that our industrialists would rise to the occasion and help the State in the matter of starting medium and small-scale industries. Let not the talk of putting a ceiling on personal incomes gain momentum for that would spoil the enthusiasm of big industrialists to embark on the starting of medium industries. At any rate let the scheme by which the profits could be shared among the labourers in the industrial private sector be drawn up. I am not against it. But putting a ceiling on personal incomes will stifle the growth of private enterprise. At a conference of the private industrialists which the Government convened, it is stated they had proposed a plan of Rs. 201 crores in regard to industries. I do hope that Government would extend to the private sector necessary help through the Industrial Finance Corporation and the like, so that they could contribute their mite to the industrial advancement of our State under the Second Five-Year Plan.

"I also join the plea made by my friend Sri T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai that Government should spend the Rs. 40 lakhs which they had taken from the accumulated funds of the previous Hindu Religious Endowments Board for the renovation of our temples. That sum of Rs. 40 lakhs has been remaining there for the past 10 years. Government should utilize that sum, and the accrued interest for the renovation of our temples. The only redeeming feature in our State is that in every village, we have a temple. That is why the great Poetess Avvai said: 'Don't live in a village without a temple'. That is why even in Tyagarayanagar they have built a temple. The temples in our villages are in a bad condition. Due to factions in our villages, the money endowed on some of the temples is not being used. Government should see to it that that sum of Rs. 40 lakhs and its accrued interest is spent for the renovation of our temples. That would be a correct antidote for all the atheistic propaganda that is being carried on now vigorously in our State. With these words I welcome the Second Five-Year Plan. There are many things on which I wish to speak. But I do not want to take up the time of the House."

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* SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN:—"We are glad that we have been given an opportunity to discuss the Second Five-Year Plan for Madras before the proposals are finalized. Firstly I would like to express my satisfaction at the manner in which our Government have implemented the First Five-Year Plan. Hon. Members who spoke earlier have explained the objectives of the Second Five-Year Plan. They have shown how the Second Five-Year Plan was an All-India Plan. It is said that the idea of the Planning Commission is to increase the average income of every Indian and that the average income of a person would be increased by 25 per cent at the end of the Second Five-Year Plan. Another objective of the Plan is to find jobs for about 10 million people. We do not know how far these objectives would be realized. We are really sorry that on account of financial stringency the Planning Commission has cut down our preliminary draft proposals from Rs. 393 crores to Rs. 200 or Rs. 225 crores. Due to the discussion which this Government has with the Planning Commission, it is now said that the Planning Commission had given its approval for a sum of Rs. 200 to Rs. 225 crores over our State's Second Five-Year Plan. The hon. Member Sri T. S. Sankaranarayana Pillai said that the waters of the rivers in Travancore-Cochin State were going waste and that the rivers were running in the western direction from the Western Ghats. It is therefore particularly pleasant to note that a scheme has been included in our Second Five-Year Plan to utilize the waters of certain streams for the benefit of Madras and Travancore-Cochin States. Government have prepared detailed schemes for the development of cottage industries, village industries like the khadi industry and so on. We have to express our appreciation for the pains taken by the heads of departments in formulating this plan, and in allocating the amounts that have to be spent among the different heads. We have come to the end of our major irrigation sources. Even with the present outlay of Rs. 225 crores, I think for irrigation and power, it is now proposed to spend about Rs. 100 crores and for social services which includes education, health, etc., it is proposed to spend Rs. 89 crores. I shall concentrate my attention on the subject of 'education' leaving out irrigation and power projects and other items to more competent speakers.

"With regard to education I have to express my feeling of disappointment in the proposals contained in our draft Five-Year Plan. The total number of children of the age groups 6-11 in Madras State has been estimated to be 48 lakhs and the total number in the age group 11-14 is 25 lakhs. According to the draft plan of the Madras Government, we should have at the end of the Second Plan period 36 lakhs of children in the elementary schools in the age group 6-11 and 14 lakhs in the age group 11-14 in the middle and high schools. Therefore out of 70 and odd lakhs of children among the age group 6-11 and 11-14, we would be having only 50 lakhs of children attending the schools at the end of the Second Plan period. Therefore the percentage of school

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going population attending the schools at the end of the Second Plan period would be 69 or approximately 70. We have the directive principle in the Constitution that within 10 years from the commencement of the Constitution the State should endeavour to provide free, universal and compulsory education to all children below the age of 14. Even when we are planning, our target is only 70 per cent. I feel that the target ought to have been 100 per cent. We ought to have aimed at 100 per cent literacy at the end of the Second Plan period, viz., 1961. It might be that if we have ambitious schemes, we may not be able to achieve that target and have 100 per cent literacy at the end of the Plan period. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam: 'What we have aimed at is not mere ambition but a target which we could reach.') I feel, Sir, that by the year 1961, all our children under the age group should be and ought to be at school. What has been the experience of Russia and Japan in this field? Hon. Members might know that in 1918 when the Russian Revolution took place, the percentage of literacy there was 5 as compared to 10 per cent in British India during 1918.

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

4-40 p.m. "At the end of the First Five-Year Plan, the percentage of literacy in Russia was 45 and at the end of the Second Plan in 1928, ten years after the Russian Revolution, the percentage of literacy was 90. In 15 years Japan was able to have universal literacy and Russia, Japan and China are object lessons to us. The Russian people with a mighty effort, by sufficient will-power were able to bring about 90 per cent literacy during a period of ten years. What was possible for Russia should be possible for us also if only we attempt it. But we are pleading want of funds at every stage. Even now I would make an earnest request to the Government at this stage to modify the plan with the objective of universal education to all the children in the age group 6 to 14.

"I wish to quote a significant remark in the Seargent Committee's report. The Seargent Committee report said that 'other countries are already on the march towards universal education and social security and if India continues to evade her responsibilities in this respect, she must be content to be relegated to a position of permanent inferiority in the society of civilized nations.' That was the warning which the Seargent Committee gave us. The objective of the plan is to bring 17 lakhs of children into the school during the next five years. How are these 17 lakhs of children to be brought into the schools? We have no details. The plan seems to be very correct from the statistical point of view; it seems to be all right. But there seems to be a lack of understanding of the realities of the problem.

"Now with regard to the provision of mid-day meals. One of the prominent reasons for parents not sending their children to schools is poverty. The parents feel that if the children are allowed to remain in the home, they can be sent on errands, and that

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they would earn two or three annas a day. So poverty of the parent is one of the reasons for his not sending the children to schools. Even if children are made to go to the schools as a result of compulsion, they go there half-starved and the child only gazes at the teacher and at the roof in utter lassitude and is unable to understand anything. Besides, he has not had the necessary nourishment. I have always been thinking of the provision of mid-day meals. But this mid-day meal should be supplied for all the children in elementary schools in the State. When our Hon. Chief Minister four or five months ago said that the problem was a vital and important one, that he was going to bring about somehow provision for this mid-day meal, I was delighted, the teachers were delighted and there was jubilation all over the State that one essential piece of reform was going to be brought in. And then we were told that the Madras Government were to spend Rs. 8 or 10 crores for the provision of mid-day meals. When the plan had to be cut down, very conveniently, the Government seem to have agreed to cut out this provision for mid-day meals and now we have been told that in the draft plan there is a provision of Rs. 250 lakhs for providing mid-day meals to children. I consider this provision is pitifully inadequate for this purpose. Rupees 250 lakhs for a period of five years; that is, Rs. 50 lakhs per year and Rs. 50 lakhs for feeding how many children? To feed about 37 or 38 lakhs of children in elementary schools. It would work to Rs. 1½ per child, if all the children are fed. Assuming that there are 200 working days in the whole year, it works out to 1½ pies per pupil. It is a petty, ridiculously low amount. Even if the Government had provided 1½ annas per pupil for the mid-day meal, I would have been satisfied. I consider this provision utterly inadequate.

"Speaking on this subject, I am really very sorry, the representative of teachers in the Legislative Council said yesterday, 'cut out this provision for mid-day meal'. I do not think that he was reflecting the considered opinion of the teachers. The South Indian Teachers' Association has been asking that the Government should make provision for mid-day meals. I think the hon. Member Mr. Krishnamurthi was talking for himself when he said 'why waste the Rs. 2½ crores for this purpose and why not give that amount to the poor starving teachers'. Well, teachers are poor, teachers ought to have better salaries and there is no doubt about that. But that problem is quite different. The children are the asset of the land and there is no use allowing the children to come to the schools with starvation in their faces and so we want the children to be fed.

"Let me tell the hon. Members, Sir, what the position in England is. In England, the Local Education Authority arranges for the distribution of pure milk for every child that is attending the school. I am told by people who have gone to schools in England that, corresponding to our standards, there is provision for giving a quarter Madras measure of milk to every child every day.

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Even if the child is not fed at home during the day, this quantity of milk is nutritive enough to sustain the child. Besides this, the Local Education Authority in England provides mid-day meals also—a sumptuous, scientific kind of meal for which, of course, every parent is asked to pay 4d. But though the parent is asked to pay, the actual cost of the midday meal supplied to children in England is about 2sh. per pupil. I wonder whether we would have such conditions any day, whether we shall be able to attain the position obtaining in England. Anyhow, it is for the Government, the legislators and leaders of public opinion to have an ideal and to try to realize that ideal. There is no use saying 'let us not copy the example of England and let us not give *sambar satham* and *thayir satham*'. What is wrong with *sambar satham* and *thayir satham*? They are better than having nothing at all. It is certainly the duty of the Government, and the duty of the public to see that the children are fed. Some hon. Members were asking me whether I also believed in what the hon. Member Sri Krishnamurthi was saying yesterday. I entirely dissociate myself from the sentiments expressed by my hon. Friend, Sri Krishnamurthi. Still I have due respect for the opinions he expressed in regard to the salaries of teachers.

"In vague and general terms the targets have been given for the opening of schools, enrolment of pupils, construction of school-rooms, etc. We are told under elementary education the number of schools to be opened is 45,000 and the number of pupils to be additionally enrolled is 17 lakhs. We do not know how these 17 lakhs children are to be brought into the school. The average pupil-teacher ratio in aided schools is 25 while the teacher-pupil ratio in district board and municipal schools is 35. Therefore, I would request the Government to examine the question if more pupils cannot be educated even in the schools existing at the present day. I am not saying that more schools should not be started. It is for the Government to examine the question. The Parulekar Committee have made several recommendations and one of them is that it is necessary for the expansion of elementary education on a planned basis to have a complete educational survey of the whole State. I would request the Government to arrange for some kind of a preliminary survey.

"Now the existing schools are not evenly distributed in the various parts of the State. I know in Malabar there are 15 schools in the same place and in each school there is lack of strength. It is because of this that the teachers in Malabar and the political parties in Malabar have requested the Government to put an end to the system of private management of elementary schools. When the Hon. Chief Minister visited Malabar four months ago, so many representations were made not only by Teachers' Organizations, but by public bodies and political bodies in respect of the question of abolition of private agency system in the district of Malabar. There was no difference of opinion in this matter, because the schools are being managed as a commercial proposition. Just as anybody would run a betel shop, somebody or other starts an elementary

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school. In the name of education and on the pretext of running elementary schools these managers want to make money. We do not find anything in the draft proposals with reference to the question of managing agency for elementary schools.

"We were hoping, Sir, that when the Second Five-Year Plan came to light, teachers would have salvation. We were seeing so many press reports, hearing so many speeches and receiving so many pamphlets from the Ministry of Education that the salaries of teachers were going to be revised. We were told by the Ministry of Education that the salary of a secondary grade teacher was to be raised to Rs. 75 in the scale of Rs. 75—5—150. But what is it that we actually find? I have no hesitation in saying that the proposals are inadequate and unsatisfactory and that they cannot satisfy the teachers who have been clamouring for a living wage. According to the proposals, the salary of secondary grade teachers is to be raised to Rs. 55 in elementary schools run by the Government and local bodies. But here again the teacher serving in an aided school is to get only Rs. 50 whereas for the same work an elementary school teacher serving in the District Board schools or Government schools is to get Rs. 55. I would earnestly appeal to the Hon. the Minister for Education and to the other Members of the Cabinet to see that these invidious distinctions in salaries among teachers working under different managements are completely abolished. Let us not create divisions and caste systems among teachers. Any secondary grade teacher working either in a Government school or in a school run by the local body or in a private school should receive the same salary so that there may not be unhealthy competition between a Government school and a private school.

"I am really amazed that the Government should have been alarmed at the enormous cost in adopting the proposed pay scales. They have proposed that the increase in the minimum pay of the concerned scales should be brought about in stages, that is, Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 being allowed every year, so that at the end of the Plan period, the teacher would get Rs. 55 in addition to the increments due to him. I do not think that this will give psychological satisfaction. There should be also the psychological feeling that after all the Government are trying to do justice to the teachers and they are to have some real increase.

"With regard to basic education, I have once again to express my dissatisfaction with the proposals of the Government. The Government of India and the State Governments have accepted basic education as the pattern of education. We plead want of finance, we plead that standards will be lowered if more and more schools are converted into basic schools and so on. Out of 24,000 elementary schools existing in the State of Madras, we are to convert 1,000 schools every year so that at the end of the Plan period only 5,000 out of the 24,000 elementary schools would be converted into basic schools. At this rate, what would be the time taken for

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converting all the elementary schools in the State into basic schools? If we are really enthusiastic about basic education, whatever may be the difficulties, whatever may be the tremendous nature of the financial commitments, we must try to reach our objective. Of course, there may be some difficulties. But if we are going to have a Third Five-Year Plan or a Fourth Five-Year Plan for converting all these elementary schools into basic schools, I simply despair of basic education becoming the universal pattern of education all over the State.

With regard to the training of teachers, I have received a number of reports from teachers. I have met the District Educational Officers and Divisional Inspectors of Schools and asked them 'Why do you compel teachers who are 57 and 58 to undergo this training? Can you not at least exempt people above 55 years of age?' Instead of creating a bias for basic education and instead of making the teachers enthusiasts over basic education, some kind of aversion and repulsion is created and very often the teacher returns saying that basic education means self-cooking or removing one's own leaf. The fundamentals of basic education, namely, the teaching of the several subjects through the medium of crafts and correlation, are completely forgotten. Something of spinning is taught and the proficiency attained is not satisfactory.

All the remarks that I have made with regard to elementary education apply to secondary education also. There is provision for diversified courses and multi-purpose schools. We are glad about it, but there is no provision for the training of technical teachers. We require engineering instructors, Secretarial Assistants, drawing masters and painting masters and so on. When schools advertise for these posts, they find that candidates are not available. I would therefore request the Government to take measures for the training of engineering instructors, painting instructors and so on. Schools which have adopted these courses have complained to me that they issue appointment orders only to receive replies that the candidates appointed have accepted jobs elsewhere either in the railways or in the municipalities, etc.

With regard to opening of additional classes, I would like to say one or two words. If additional classes are to be opened, there should be a corresponding increase in the provision for post-graduate training also. We have no details about the increase in salaries of teachers in secondary schools. We have a lump sum provision of 63.01 lakhs of rupees out of which 8.54 lakhs are to be spent during 1956-57. I tried to find out from the Draft Proposals what was the increase proposed to be paid to the secondary grade teacher, to the Tamil Pandit, to the Hindi Pandit, to the graduate teacher and the Physical Education Instructor, but the Draft Plan does not give details about this. I am convinced that if education should really come to its own and if the teachers should be able to do their duty properly, there should be increase in salaries on an universal basis for all categories of teachers serving in elementary schools, secondary schools and training

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schools. Let us not omit any class of teachers. A B.A.L.T., after undergoing training for so many years, gets only Rs. 75 or Rs. 80. Very often such highly qualified teachers say that clerks in Post offices, Upper Division Clerks in the Secretariat and even Postmen are paid better than the teachers. I know students of mine, who apply for training and who come and tell me 'We do not want this training. As a postsman, we would be better paid than a teacher. We get Central Government scales of pay and dearness allowance, namely, Rs. 55 plus Rs. 50'. Therefore, unless the scales of pay are made attractive, we will not be able to attract young and brilliant men to the teaching profession. We cannot have an A-1 nation if we have only C-3 teachers. We can get only class C-3 men and we cannot have class A-1 teachers with these salaries. Only if the teachers are given all the facilities, it will be possible for them to do their work properly. I have spoken much about the need for increasing the salaries of the teachers, because the teachers are the pivot of the whole educational structure. It is not buildings alone that are required. More important than buildings is the teacher and I do believe that the future of this great and ancient country is being forged not in the factories, not in the irrigation and hydro-electric projects, not even in the Legislative Assemblies and the Parliament. But the future of this country is being forged in the innumerable institutions, big and small, known and obscure, that are training our small children between the ages of 6 and 14 and anything done to bring about contentment and satisfaction among the teachers and anything done to improve the elementary schools will pay the Government and the nation a hundredfold. I have absolutely no doubt about that."

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :—"The hon. Member has already taken about 30 minutes."

* SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN :—"Sir, I will finish in 5 p.m. three minutes. The one thing which I find in regard to the whole plan is that education is being neglected. Even in the overall Central plan as it stands at present, the provision for education seems to be about 12½ per cent of the total outlay, and the share of the States has been considerably reduced with the result that we cannot expect much advance in the field of education. I would request our Government to give education the highest priority in the final plan for Madras and see that the provision of Rs. 38 crores for education is doubled and that something is certainly done to better the service conditions and salaries of all classes of teachers."

"For want of time I shall not refer to the particular problems of my own district of Malabar. But as was pointed out in the memorandum submitted yesterday in the Assembly, there were several meetings of the Malabar Planning Board—four meetings were held—and the final meeting of the Planning Board on the 4th August unanimously arrived at certain decisions. Members of Parliament, Members of the State Assembly and Council, and the

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Government officers all agreed on certain proposals. It was decided that there should be better educational facilities, that there should be an agricultural college for Malabar, that there should be a medical college, etc. I am very glad that the Hon. the Finance Minister gave an assurance in the other House yesterday that the whole plan would be explained to the representatives from the several districts, that the break-up of the plan into several district plans had not been made, that no district had the right to complain, and that any complaint that any district had been ignored or neglected was premature. I am very glad that the representatives of the several districts will have an opportunity to know from the Ministers the programme for each district. I hope the Government will go through the plan formulated by the Malabar Board and do everything that is possible. I have been told by so many people that Malabar is an ideal place for starting a paper mill near Nilambur or Malampuzha. I am not going into the details.

"I am very glad that we had an opportunity to discuss this Five-Year Plan. Let us hope that our national income will increase by 25 per cent during the plan period. We were expecting that the promise of several persons that we would be having Heaven upon earth, that teachers of all classes would be helped and that India would become a blessed land with peace and plenty, would be fulfilled. But there is now a feeling of disappointment, because the Government of India and the Madras Government have adopted a wrong kind of approach. Hopes have been created. Ambitions have been created in the people, and then we are told that the amount would be cut down by a quarter or half. It would have been better if all these hopes had not been created. With these remarks I welcome the draft Second Five-Year Plan. I congratulate the Government on the detailed plans they have submitted for each department and for the promotion of cottage industries and village industries. With these words, I thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, for the indulgence you have shown to me."

* **SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM** :—"கனம் உதவித் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தை சபையில் சமர்ப்பித்த கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கும், இத்திட்டத்தை உருவாக்குவதற்காக பாடுபட்ட அனைவருக்கும் என் நன்றி அறிதலைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு அதனை வரவேற்கிறேன். ஆனால், அதில் குறைபாடுகள் இல்லாமலில்லை. பொதுஜனங்களின் பிரதிநிதி என்ற முறையில் அதிலுள்ள சில குறைகளை எடுத்துக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன்.

"சற்றேரக்குறைய நம்முடைய நாடு விடுதலை அடைந்து எட்டு ஆண்டுகள் சென்றுவிட்டன. ஒன்பதாவது ஆண்டு ஆரம்பத்துவிட்டது. இருந்தாலும் கூட ஏதோ இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றும் வகையில் சுமார் 225 கோடி ரூபாய் செலவழிக்கப்படும் என்பதாக குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதை நான் வரவேற்கத்தான் வேண்டும். பொதுவாக இந்த உலகத்திலுள்ள தேசங்களை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளுவோமானால் ரஷ்யா இவ்வப் பற்றி பிரமாதமாகப் பேசப்படுகிறது. ஆனால், அத்தேசத்தையும் குறைகூறுதவர்கள் இல்லை. ரஷ்யா தேசமானது சுதந்தரமடைந்து சிற

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நேரக்குறைய 37 ஆண்டுகள் ஆகின்றன. அந்த நாட்டில்கூட முதல் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டம், இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டம் என்பதாக இப்படியே போடப்பட்டு இப்பொழுது 37 ஆண்டுகள் ஆகிவிட்டன. அந்நாட்டைப்பற்றி பிரமாதமாக சிலர் பேசுகின்றனர். ஏன், எல்லோருமே பேசுகின்றனர் என்பதாக வைத்துக்கொள்ளுவோம். ஆனால், நம்முடைய நாடு பாரத நாடு சுதந்திரம் அடைந்து சற்றேரக்குறைய 8 ஆண்டுகள் ஆகின்றன. அதற்குள் பல காரியங்களைச் செய்வதென்றால் முடியாத காரியம்தான் என்பது யாவரும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளக்கூடிய விஷயமே. ஆனால் ஒன்றுமட்டும் நான் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இப்பொழுது நம்நாட்டில் கனிப்பொருள் நான், அதாவது இரும்பு, அலுமினியம், இன்னும் மற்ற பொருள்கள் ஏராளமாக இருக்கின்றன. அவைகள் எங்கிருக்கின்றன என்பதை ஆராய்ச்சி செய்து கண்டு பிடிப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை உடனடியாக நம்முடைய அரசாங்கத்தார் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்தால் இந்தநாட்டிலுள்ள வேலையில்லா திண்டாட்டத்தைப் போக்குவதற்கும், இன்னும் இந்த நாட்டுக்குத் தேவையான பொருள்களை சேகரித்துக் கொள்வதற்கும் ஒரு வசதியாக இருக்குமென்பதை நான் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். குறிப்பாக சேலத்திலே நீண்டநாட்களாக இரும்பு அகப்படுகிறது, இருந்துவருகிறது என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அதைப்பற்றி மத்திய அரசாங்கத்துக்குத் தகவல் கொடுத்திருந்தபோதிலும், சேலத்தில் கிடைக்கக்கூடிய இரும்பு அதிகமாக இல்லை, அல்லது, அதற்கேற்றவாறு தொழிற்சாலை வைப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய நிலக்கரி சரியானபடி கிடைக்கவில்லை என்று சொல்லுவதுமட்டும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளக் கூடியது அல்ல. ஏனெனில், சேலத் தொல்லுவதுமட்டும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளக் கூடியது அல்ல. ஏனெனில், சேலத்தில் குறிப்பாகப் பார்க்கும்பொழுது பல கனிப்பொருள்கள் கிடைக்கின்றன. இப்பொழுது அலுமினியம் கிடைப்பதற்கான அறிகுறிகள் இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கின்றன. கிடைத்தும் வருகிறது. சில இடங்களில் மைக்கா கிடைக்கும் அறிகுறியும் இருந்துவருகிறது. இன்னும் சில கனிப்பொருள்கள் கிடைக்கும் அறிகுறிகள் இருந்துவருகின்றன. அதனால்தான் மேலும் மேலும் இந்த ஜில்லாவில் ஆராய்ச்சி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆனால், கேள்வி நேரத்திலே இங்கு சென்றமாதம் இச்சபையில் கேட்கப்பட்டபொழுது எல்லா ஜில்லாவிலும் கனிப்பொருள்கள் இருப்பதாக சொல்லப்படுகிறது என்று இச்சபையின் கட்சித் தலைவர் கூறினார்கள். அப்படி எல்லா ஜில்லாவிலும் கனிப் பொருள்கள் இருப்பதாக எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. அப்படி இருந்தாலும் சேலத்தில் கிடைப்பதைப்போன்று அதிகப்படியாகக் கிடைக்காது. சேலத்தில் ஒரு கனிப்பொருள்மட்டுமல்ல, பல கனிப்பொருள்கள் கண்டுபிடித்து வருகிறார்கள். இன்னும் ஆராய்ச்சி செய்தால் அநேக கனிப் பொருள்கள் கிடைக்கும் என்பதை நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக, உபாத்தியாயர்கள் விஷயத்தில் அவர்களுடைய குறைகளைப்பற்றி சில அங்கத்தினர்கள் எடுத்துச் சொன்னார்கள். இது முற்றிலும் உண்மை. இந்த மாகாணத்தில் ஆரம்ப ஆசிரியர்கள் சற்றேரக்குறைய 85,000 பேர்கள் இருக்கின்றனர் என்பதாக நான் அறிகிறேன். அவர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைத்தரத்தைப் பார்க்கும்பொழுது அவர்கள் மிகவும் மோசமான நிலையில் இருந்துவருகின்றனர். கல்வி இலாகா அமைச்சர், கட்சித் தலைவர், இந்தசபையின் தலைவர், நம்முடைய மாகாணத்தின் முதன் மந்திரி, இந்தியாவின் பிரதம மந்திரி, ஏன் இந்தியாவின் ஜனாதிபதி உள்பட அனைவரும் ஆரம்பப் பள்ளிப்பயிற்சி கல்வி பெற்ற பிறகுதான் பெரிய பெரிய உத்தியோகத்திற்கு வந்தனர் என்பதை நாம் மறக்கமுடியாது. எனினியின்மீது படிப்படியாக ஏறி உயர்ந்த பதவி அடைந்த பிறகு எனியாக இருந்துவந்தவர்களை எரிட்டுப் பார்ப்பதுமில்லை. இது நியாயமா என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். 20 ரூபாய் சம்பளம் அவர்களுக்கு போதுமானதாக இருக்கமுடியுமா? ஆசிரியர்களின் நிலைமை மோசமாக இருக்கிறது. வாழ்க்கைத்தரத்துக்கு உகந்த சம்பளம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இதில் அரசாங்கத்துக்குத் தயக்கம் ஏன்? அரசாங்கத்திற்கு வருவாய் பலவிதத்தில் வருகிறது. எப்படியும் பட்ஜெட்டை ஏறத்தாழ சரிக்கட்டுகிறோம்? அந்த ஒருவிதத்தில் உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்கும் சம்பளத்தை உயர்த்தி பட்ஜெட்டை சரிப்படுத்துவதற்கு முடியுமா? ஆசிரியர்களின் வாழ்க்கைத் தரத்தை உயர்த்துவது

[Sri A. Subramanyam]

[25th August 1955]

நம்முடைய கடமை அல்லவா? அவர்கள் நாட்டின் ஊழியர்கள் அல்லவா? அவர்கள் கேஷமமாக இருந்தால்தானே நாடும் கேஷமமாக இருக்க முடியும். ஆதலால், இதை அரசாங்கம் உடனடியாக கவனித்து செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். பள்ளிச் சிறுவர்களுக்கு உணவு அளிக்கும் திட்டத்தையும் தயங்காது ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும்.

5-10
p.m.

“மற்றொரு முக்கியமான விஷயம். இந்த இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் நெசவுத் தொழிலாளர்களுக்குரிய சாஸ்வதமான திட்டமில்லை. நம்முடைய நாட்டிலே நெசவுத் தொழிலாளர்களின் நிலை உயரவில்லை. நெசவுத் தொழிலில் பல லக்ஷக்கணக்கான மக்கள் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கின்றனர். சேலம் ஜில்லாவிலுமட்டும் ஒரு லக்ஷம் மக்கள் இந்தத் தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கின்றார்கள். கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் நெசவுத் தொழிலாளருக்கு உடனடியாக வேஷ்டியும் புடவையும் நெய்வதை ஒதுக்கித் தரவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னார்கள். இது முற்றிலும் வரவேற்கத் தகுந்தது. தற்போது நெசவுத் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு அரசாங்கம் செய்துவரும் உதவி தற்காலிகமானது. அல்லது சில ஆண்டுகளுக்குத்தான் பயன்படுமே தவிர, சாஸ்வதமாய் உதவியாக இருக்காது. சாஸ்வதமாக அவர்களுக்கு ஏதாகிலும் நன்மையை செய்ய அவர்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுப்பதற்கு ஒரு திட்டம் இருக்கவேண்டும். வேஷ்டியும் புடவையும் மில்கனின்மூலம் நெய்யப்படுவதை உடனடியாக நிறுத்தவேண்டும். இதை அரசாங்கம் உடனடியாகச் செய்ய வேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் உண்மையாகவே, நெசவுத் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு அரசாங்கம் நன்மை செய்துவருகிறது என்ற நம்பிக்கை ஏற்படும் என்பதை நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக நான் எப்பொழுதும் கூறி வருகிற விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி இந்த ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் ஒன்றும் இல்லாதது கண்டு நான் மிகவும் வருந்துகிறேன். அது பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோகம் கொடுக்கும் விஷயம்தான். முதல் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டம் முடிந்து இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டம் ஆரம்பித்திருக்கிறோம். அப்படி இருந்துங்கூட பிற்பட்டவர்களின் உத்தியோக விஷயம் கவனிக்கப்படவில்லை. பின்னர் எப்பொழுதுதான் அவர்களுடைய உத்தியோக விஷயம் கவனிக்கப்படும் என்று நான் நம்புவது? ஸ்ரீ கஜபதி நாயகர் வன்னியகுல கூத்திரிய வகுப்பில் யாருக்காவது கலெக்டர் உத்தியோகம் உண்டா, அல்லது வேறு சில உத்தியோகங்கள் உண்டா என்று கேள்விகேட்டார்கள். ஜாதியைக் குறித்து கேட்பது நல்ல முறையல்ல, அப்படி கேட்பது கூடாது என்று கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கூறினார்கள். அதை நான் ஒப்புக்கொள்கிறேன்.”

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—“ஜாதி முறையில் நான் கேட்க வில்லை.”

SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM :—“குறிப்பாக ஒரு பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் விஷயத்தில் கேட்கப்படலாம். கீழே உள்ளவர்களை உயர்த்தவேண்டுமென்பதற்காகத் தான் நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் உத்தியோகத்தில் அதிகமாக இருந்துகொண்டும், தாழ்ந்த நிலைமையிலுள்ள பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் உத்தியோகத்தில் குறைவாக இருந்துகொண்டும் வருவதால், இந்த பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு அதிகமாக உத்தியோகம் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதுதான் என் கோரிக்கை. மேலும் ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட ஜாதியினர் (பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்) அதிக ஜனத்தொகை வடையவர்களாய் இருந்தும் யாதொரு பெரிய, சிறிய உத்தியோகங்களில் இல்லாமலிருந்து வந்தால், அத்தகைய ஜாதியைக் குறித்து கேட்பதில் தவறு ஒன்றுமில்லை. 1919-ல் ஆங்கிலேயர்களின் இரட்டை ஆட்சி காலத்தில் வகுப்புவாரி பிரதி நிதித்துவ முறை ஆரம்பமாயிற்று. பிராமணர்கள் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் உத்தியோகத்தில் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று பிராமணர் அல்லாதவர்கள் கிளர்ச்சியை ஆரம்பித்து, வகுப்புவாரி பிரதி நிதித்துவம் என்ற முறை அமுலுக்குவந்து, சில உத்தியோகங்களில் பிராமணரல்லாதவர்களில் சில குறிப்பிட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது. இது எப்படி இருக்கிறதென்றால், கருப்பன் என்று

25th August 1955]

[Sri A. Subramanyam]

ஒருவன் இருந்தாலும், கருப்பன் என்ற பெயர் நன்றியில்லை, ஆகவே அப்பெயரை மாற்றவேண்டும் என்று சொன்னபொழுது, பெரிய கருப்பன் என்று பெயரை மாற்றினோம். அதேபோன்று, பிராமணர்கள் ஏராளமான உத்தியோகத்தைக் கொண்டோடுகிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லி பிராமணர் அல்லாதவர்கள் என்று சொல்லப்படும் ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட வகுப்பினர்கள் அவர்களைவிட அதிகமான உத்தியோகத்தைக் கைப்பற்றிக்கொண்டு விட்டார்கள். இப்படியே போய்க்கொண்டு இருந்தால் கீழே உள்ளவர்கள் எப்பொழுது உயர்வார்கள் என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். இதற்கான ஒரு திட்டம் எப்பொழுது கொண்டுவரப்படும்? காந்தி மகான் பிற்பட்டவர்களை ‘தினபந்து’ என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். காங்கிரஸ் கட்சிக்கு பிற்பட்டவர்களிடம் அனுதாபமிருக்கிறது.

(At this stage the Chairman resumed the Chair.)

“காங்கிரஸிடம் எங்களுக்கு நம்பிக்கை இருக்கிறது. காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்காரிடம் எங்களுக்கு நம்பிக்கை இருக்கிறது. அதை நீங்கள் போக்கடிக்கலாமா? அதைப் போக்குவதற்கு நீங்கள் (காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்கார்) முற்படலாமா? ஆகையினால், இந்தத் திட்டத்தை சர்க்கார் உடனடியாகக் கொண்டு வரவேண்டும். ஜாதியைப்பற்றி பேசவேண்டாம். பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு அதிக உத்தியோகம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். நண்பர் கனம் ரஸாகான் அவர்கள் வன்னியகுல கூத்திரிய வகுப்பில் மந்திரி சபையில் எவ்வளவு பேர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று கேட்டார்கள். இரண்டு பேர்கள்தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஜனத்தொகை விகிதாசாரப்படி பார்த்தால் மூன்று பேர்கள் வன்னிய மாண்பு சேர்ந்த மந்திரிகள் இருக்கவேண்டும். இச்சபையில் 10 மந்திரிகள் இருப்பதாய் வைத்துக்கொள்ளுவோம். அதில் 8 மந்திரிகள் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களாக இருக்கவேண்டும். ஒருவர் ஹரிஜனனாக இருக்கட்டும். மற்றொருவர் முற்பட்டவராக இருக்கட்டும். ஸ்ரீ சுயம்பிரகாசம் அவர்களுக்கு ஏன் ஒரு மந்திரி பதவி கொடுக்கக்கூடாது. ஸ்ரீ ஆர். வி. சுவாமிநாதன் அவர்களுக்கு ஏன் கொடுக்கக்கூடாது. ஆசாரி இனத்தைச் சேர்ந்த கனம் தெய்வசிகாமணி ஆசாரிக்கும், சலவையாளர் இனத்தைச் சேர்ந்த கனம் எத்திராஜ் அவர்களுக்கும் ஏன் மந்திரி பதவி கொடுக்கக்கூடாது! மந்திரி சபையில் எட்டு நபர்கள் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களாக இருப்பதில் என்ன ஆட்சேபம் என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். ஜாதியைக் குறிப்பிடவேண்டாம். முற்பட்டவர், பிற்பட்டவர், ஹரிஜன் என்ற முறையில் ஜனத்தொகை விகிதாசாரப்படி பிற்பட்டவர்களுக்கு அதிகமாக உத்தியோகம் வழங்கப்படவேண்டும் என்று தானே சொல்லுகிறேன். இதில் என்ன தவறு இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே, வேறு எந்த விதமான தவறுதலான அபிப்பிராயத்தையும் இச்சபையின் கட்சித் தலைவர் அவர்கள் கொள்ளவேண்டாம். கட்சித் தலைவர் இதை அவசியம் செய்வாரென்று நம்புகிறேன். அப்படிச் செய்தால் 15 அல்லது, 20 வருடங்களில் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் இந்நாட்டிலே உயர்ந்து விடுவார்கள். இல்லாவிட்டால், மற்ற நாட்டினர் இந்த நாட்டிலுள்ள பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினர் கீழே தள்ளி மிதிக்கப்பட்டு விட்டார்கள் என்று ஏன் என் செய்ய நேரிடும். எந்த விதமான உத்தியோகமும் அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்காமல் அப்படியே வைத்து எமாற்றி வருகிறார்களென்ற பழிச் சொல்லுக்கு ஆளாவீர்கள். ஆகையால் ஜனத்தொகை விகிதாசாரப்படி பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோகம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இதை நீங்கள் அவசியம் செய்யவேண்டும். செய்யாவிட்டால் பிரயோசனமில்லை.

“சர்வீஸ் கமிஷனை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், என்ன செய்கிறார்கள். பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு நியாயம் செய்யவில்லையென்று தான் நான் பகிரங்கமாகச் சொல்லவேண்டும். சர்வீஸ் கமிஷனில் 5 மெம்பர்கள் இருக்கட்டும். மூன்று பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களைச் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளட்டும். அதோடு கூட ஒரு ஹரிஜனனும் ஒரு முற்பட்டவரும் ஆக 5 பேர்கள் மெம்பர்களாக இருக்கட்டும். அந்த நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டால் அவர்கள் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு உயர்ந்த நன்மையை உடனடியாக, நியாயமான, நீதியான முறையிலே செய்யமுடியும். அந்த நிலைமை ஏற்படவேண்டும். அதை அரசாங்கம் செய்யவேண்டும்.

[Sri A. Subramanyam] [25th August 1955]

“நான் சென்ற 17 வருஷகாலமாக பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் உயர்வடைவதைப்பற்றி சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வருகிறேன். 1937-1947-ம் வருடம் வரையில் பல இடங்களில் பிரசங்க மேடைகளிலும் சட்டசபையிலும் இதைப் பற்றி மீண்டும் மீண்டும் சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன். சட்டசபையிலும் ஒரு தீர்மானத்தையும் கொண்டு வந்தேன். அப்பொழுது ஏதோ சர்க்குப்போக்கு சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள். நான் சென்ற பட்ஜட் கூட்டத்திலும் சொன்னேன். இப்பொழுதும் சொல்லுகிறேன். பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களின் நிலைமையைக் கவனித்து அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டியதை உடனடியாகச் செய்யாவிட்டால் அவர்களுடைய குறையைப் போக்கிக்கொள்ள பெரிய தியாகத்தைச் செய்வார்கள், கிளர்ச்சியை செய்வார்கள் என்பதை இப்பொழுதும் சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அரசாங்கத்தார் அவசியம் அடுத்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்திலாவது பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய சலுகை கொடுத்து அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டியதை செய்யவேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்யாவிட்டால் அடுத்த பட்ஜட் கூட்டத்திற்குப் பிறகு நான் உண்ணாவிரதம் இருப்பேன். இப்பொழுதே எச்சரிக்கை செய்கிறேன். பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களின் குறைகள் ஒன்று தீரவேண்டும், அல்லது உண்ணாவிரதமிருந்து நான் மடியவேண்டுமென்று சபதம் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். பதினெழு வருடகாலமாக சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வருகிறேன். இனியும் காத்திருக்க முடியாது என்பதைச் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் இச்சபையின் தட்சி தலைவரும் மாகாணத்தின் முதன் மந்திரியும் இதைச் செய்யாவிட்டால், யார் செய்யப்போகிறார்கள்? பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களிடம் உங்களுக்கு அக்கரை இருக்கிறது. நீங்கள் செய்வீர்கள் என்ற நம்பிக்கை இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே, தாமதம் செய்யாது, இதை உடனடியாகச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று உங்களை நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக சேலம் ஜில்லா, ஒமலூர் தாலுகா, ஜலகண்டபுரம் பிரிக்காவில் 8 வருஷகாலமாக கிணறுகளிலிருந்து ஜலம் எடுப்பதற்கு மின்சார வசதி தேவை என்று சொல்லப்பட்டு வந்திருக்கிறது. இதைப்பற்றி அரசாங்கத்துக்கு எழுதியும், எஞ்சினியரிடத்தில் தூதுகோஷ்டி போயும்கூட, ஒரு பிரயோசனமும் இல்லை. உணவு உற்பத்தி செய்கிறோம், அதைச் செய்கிறோம், இந்தத் திட்டத்தைப் போடுகிறோம் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ளப்படுகிறதே ஒழிய, மக்களுக்கு வேண்டியதை நாம் செய்யவில்லை. ஆகையினால் மின்சார வசதி செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கத்தை நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

5-20 p.m. “என்னுடைய நண்பர் திரு. தேவராஜலு முதலியார் அவர்கள் இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்திலும் திருவண்ணாமலைக்கு குடி தண்ணீர் வசதி செய்யப்படவில்லை என்று சொன்னார். சாத்தனூர் அணைக் கட்டிலிருந்து குடி தண்ணீர் வசதி செய்யவேண்டும். இதற்குத் தேவையான சிறு தொகை ஒரு பகுதி பணத்தைக்கூட பொது மக்கள் தருவதாகச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அப்படியிருந்தும் இந்தத் திட்டத்தை அரசாங்கம் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை. உடனடியாக திருவண்ணாமலைக்கு குடி தண்ணீர் வசதிக்குத் தகுந்த திட்டத்தை ஏற்படுத்தி மக்களுக்கு எந்த விதமாக சகாயம் செய்யவேண்டுமோ அதை உடனடியாகச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களைப்பற்றி நான் மறுபடியும் ஒரு முறை சொல்லிக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். இப்பொழுது சர்க்கார் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோகம் கொடுக்கும் திட்டத்தை ஆரம்பித்தால்தான், 10, 15 வருஷங்களில் அது முடிவடையும். அவர்கள் நன்மையை அடைவார்கள். மற்றவர்களின் உத்தியோக நிலைமைக்கு வர முடியும். இப்பொழுதிருந்தே இந்தத் திட்டத்தை நாம் வகுக்க வேண்டும். பதினைந்து வருஷங்களுக்குப் பிறகு இதை எடுத்துவிடலாம். ஹரிஜனங்கள், பிற்பட்டவர்கள், முற்பட்டவர்கள் என்று சொல்லுவது அனாவசியம். பிறகு யாராவேண்டுமானாலும் தகுந்த பேர்களை, நல்ல வேலை தெரிந்தவர்களை, அனுபவம் வாய்ந்தவர்களை தேர்ந்தெடுத்து அவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோகம் அளித்துவிடலாம். இப்பொழுது எப்படி உத்தியோகம் கொடுப்பது என்று கேட்டால், ‘ரெக்ரூட்மென்ட்’ மூலமாகக்

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கொடுக்கலாம். குரவர், குலால், டோபி அல்லது பரத வகுப்பிலே யாராகிலும் படித்தவர்கள் இருந்தால் அவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோகம் கொடுக்கலாம். ஆனால், வன்னியர், கள்ளர், மரவர், அகமுடையர், செங்குந்தவர் போன்ற பெரும்பான்மையார் பெருங்குடி மக்களாக இருக்கின்றனர். அவர்களுக்குத் தகுந்தபடி உத்தியோகம் அளிக்கப்பட வேண்டாமா? 100-க்கு ஒன்று, மூன்று அல்லது ஐந்து பேர்களுக்கு வகுப்பினர்க்கு மட்டும் மேலும் மேலும் உத்தியோகங்கள் அளித்துக் கொண்டிருந்தால் நியாயமாகுமா? இந்த மகாணத்தில் நல்ல ஆட்சி நடக்கிறது என்ற நல்ல பெயர் ஏற்பட வேண்டாமா? ஆகவே, இந்த நன்மையைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று வற்புறுத்திச் சொல்லுகிறேன். ஏனென்றால், நம்முடைய முதல் அமைச்சருக்கு இதைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று ஆசை உண்டு. அவர் செய்வார் என்ற நம்பிக்கையும் எங்களுக்கு உண்டு. அதைக் கண்டிப்பாக, நல்ல முறையில், உடனடியாகச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு நான் என்னுடைய வார்த்தைகளை முடித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.”

* SRI K. BHASHYAM :—“Sir, we are glad that the Second Five-Year Plan has been placed before us for being discussed on the floor of the House and the Government have done well in having done so, so that before finalizing the plan they could take into account and consider in detail the views of the different sections in this House. Therefore it behoves us while talking on the plan to make suggestions where they could be made and to suggest changes, where those changes are considered necessary. We must realize in the first instance that all departments of Government have had their share of attention by Government and it is good that the Plan now proposed is all embracing. It is not lopsided. There are some critics who say that instead of embarking on a plan which is all embracing, it would be well if the Government could embark on a scheme to develop only certain specified spheres, wherein they could be sure of success being achieved. Those critics plead for the Government devoting their attention only on certain particular departments, wherein Government could be sure of making the Plan a success. That is one point of view. But in a country like ours which is of vast proportions, it is not correct if the Government concentrate on only one thing, and leave out the other things. If you think that only the subject of ‘agriculture’ should be looked into and concentrated on, then those districts in our State which depend on other districts for their food requirements, would be neglected. Such kind of concentration on only one field of activity would produce jealousies on the other. Therefore I would say that the Government have done the right thing in embarking on an all-embracing plan, wherein they have not neglected any department. All departments have had their share.

“I should like to say in this connexion that during the Second Five-Year Plan, a huge sum of Rs. 225 crores is going to be spent. It is certainly not a small sum. I strongly plead that there should be a separate Minister in charge of ‘Planning’. In the Government of India, for the formulation of the First Five-Year Plan, they had a separate department. The Planning Commission is there and there is also a separate Union Minister for

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Planning. When such is the case, there is absolute necessity for a separate Minister in charge of Planning for the State of Madras, who would correlate the activities of all departments and who would be responsible for the successful accomplishments of the targets fixed under the Second Five-Year Plan. At the same time I should like that that Minister for Planning should be one who has got ripe experience, who is wise and who is intelligent enough to grasp things and who would infuse enthusiasm in his subordinates and above all, who could get things done. I think such a kind of Minister for Planning is absolutely essential, if our Second Five-Year Plan is to be successfully implemented. If at all there is any dissatisfaction in respect of our First Five-Year Plan, it is because we had no separate department and Minister for the same. Therefore we should see to it that we have a separate Minister and department in charge of planning. If it is said that there are so many departments, that education is looked after by Education Department, health by Health Department, and therefore a separate Minister need not be there, I might say that the departments of women's welfare, national extension service and rural welfare—are all departments which would play a vital part in our Second Plan; and to correlate the work of all these departments in respect of planning, a separate Minister is absolutely essential. That is my strong view and I have offered my suggestion.

“Attention has been paid to the development of agriculture under the Second Five-Year Plan also. At the time of the beginning of our First Five-Year Plan, there was acute food shortage. We have now solved the food problem satisfactorily. Even now it cannot be said that we have solved the problem once and for all. The water level of the Mettur reservoir has gone down. It does not augur well for the future. It is now proposed to increase our agricultural production by six lakhs of tons. Even then I am told we would be requiring 1½ lakhs of tons more, if we are to increase our level of consumption. We have now come practically to the end of our major irrigation sources. We have now to beg the Travancore-Cochin State for their waters, Mysore for Palar waters and the Andhra Government for Krishna waters. That is the position in which we stand. That is why I say that the one goal left to us is to intensify our existing water facilities. We must try to produce more. It is good that Government have realized this and have started agricultural farms and have made arrangements for the distribution of good seeds and better manure to the agriculturists. They have proposed to start seed farms. All these things have been provided for. For, production has to be kept up at any rate and you should even increase it. But the difficulty I now feel is in the policy that is being pursued. The Government think of some land reform and they try to reconcile land reforms with the plans for intensifying agriculture and also introducing improved methods of agriculture. I do not blame anybody, for our agriculturists and our cultivating tenants are

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conservative lot by nature. They are not able to adopt the modern methods of agriculture. Even with the scheme which has been adumbrated for the purpose of improving the methods of cultivation, fixing a limit of 6 acres, etc., I think it is not possible to improve agriculture. Because an extent of 6 acres for a man's family consisting of himself, his wife, two or three children and an aged mother, is hardly sufficient for the purpose of inducing him to adopt methods of improvement. That, I think, is a very difficult matter. Therefore, I should suggest that this question of improving the quality of the peasantry must be examined. There have been various attempts made to help the agriculturists; there have been co-operative societies for affording rural credit and they have been in existence for over 40 or 45 years. What is the result? Indebtedness of the peasantry has not decreased. On the other hand, according to Narayanaswami Naidu Committee report, it has actually increased by 12 or 13 per cent. If that is so, it is understandable why the peasant is not able to imbibe modern methods of agriculture. He is essentially in need of credit and he does not get the necessary credit. In the first place, he must be made to know the facilities that are available to him. We should enliven agriculture by the introduction of a peasantry which will be more informed. Men who are educated, educated in colleges, especially in the Agricultural College and men who are able to understand and adopt new ideas of cultivation should be sent to rural parts for the purpose of doing actual cultivation, and by example, enthuse the people round about, for the purpose of increasing production on the land. Therefore, it is necessary that all these things should be done. Apart from this, we really want urgently rural credit and I am happy there is a big scheme afoot for the purpose of affording credit to the cultivating tenants. So far as the co-operative societies are concerned, they are giving about 3 to 5 crores of rupees per year. It is hardly enough to meet the needs of the rural agriculturists of our State. It has been calculated that about Rs. 35 crores would be necessary for meeting the yearly expenses on cultivation by the agriculturists in the State. Now the question arises 'How to get these Rs. 35 crores?' I suggest that these Rs. 35 crores could easily be obtained from big capitalists who are interested in agriculture and who are owners of large tracts of land. Just as Government are issuing treasury bills for the purpose of tiding over difficulties which are really redeemable within three months, this sum of Rs. 35 crores can also be raised in the same way. Is it not possible to issue something like the treasury bills for the purpose of getting this sum of Rs. 35 crores; it can be made redeemable within three months and paid back by collecting it from the tenants and agriculturists through Rural Credit Banks. Therefore, it becomes necessary that Rural Credit Banks should be opened and they may be asked at least to consider this proposal of affording short-term credit by issue of bills. This will go a long way in affording facilities to the agriculturists, that is, in getting advances for initial cultivation expenses. For that purpose, we may ask persons who have got the

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money to invest on them, and they can get back the money within the stipulated time. Unless something like this is done, there is no way of the cultivators in the villages getting any credit. All along, he has been going for advances only to his own brother-cultivators; and those brother-cultivators are becoming averse to help because of the Tenants Protection Acts and Agriculturists Debt Relief Acts. Even the little money he could spare for the purpose of lending is not forthcoming. Therefore, it is of urgent necessity that Rural Credit Banks should think of issuing short-term credit bills for the purpose of gathering the money available and advancing that money to agriculturists for purposes of agricultural expenses.

"Then, Sir, in all these matters large sums of money are involved and they have to be spent properly. As a consequence the question of personnel is the most important. I have been given to understand that the persons recruited for the purposes of carrying out the works of the Public Works Department are efficient enough. But what about the other departments? There is the cry that there are not enough doctors, there is the cry that there are not enough inspectors for the co-operative societies, and there is the cry that there are not enough persons trained to carry on the rural welfare work. If there is not the personnel, how are we going to spend the Rs. 225 or 300 crores usefully? If this large sum of money is put into the hands of incompetent men, it will be really a waste. Therefore, the question of recruitment of personnel to work the schemes is the most important. Of course, training in respect of this matter is no less important. Therefore, I would suggest that in the matter of recruitment of personnel, it must be done by an independent and impartial body. Government have put the selection of men out of the purview of the Public Service Commission. I am not at all concerned with the Public Service Commission as such. My purpose is quite different. My purpose is to select the persons who have an aptitude for the work, persons who have a rural bias in their blood and persons who will settle down in the villages for carrying on their work; not persons who are ambitious to become men of the cities, riding in motor cars, etc. The whole purpose is that they should be fit in all respects for undertaking rural welfare work. How is this to be done? It is a problem that has to be faced and tackled by the Government themselves. Otherwise, we will be doing the same thing which has happened in the big river valley projects of the North. Big projects were planned, estimates were made and Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 crores were spent. But from the audit reports of them all, what do you find? There has been a huge waste of money. Luckily, that has not been the case here. Therefore, we should learn from the blunders of others. Instead of repeating the blunders, we should profit by the blunders committed elsewhere. Therefore, I suggest, recruit persons who are really interested in the rural welfare work, who have done some constructive work and who are trained for it; let us use their wisdom and guidance in this

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matter. But I respectfully submit, certainly separate persons trained for this work should be posted for rural welfare work and not the ordinary Revenue Inspectors and others.

"In this connexion, I should like to stress the idea that those persons who are recruited for this work should have proper training. Of course, I find attention is now being devoted to this important aspect. But I should think that by the time the training is completed, the five years of the Plan period would be over. Therefore it becomes necessary that this question of training should be taken on hand sufficiently early and training of persons should be completed before recruitment even though it may mean the extension of these five years to six or seven years. This is necessary so that the persons may be ready to take up big tasks of the Second Plan.

"Not only that; the question of expenditure is also very important and difficult. Of course, to spend about Rs. 45 to 50 crores a year is a huge task. How are we going to do that? I shall be glad that out of one rupee, even if only 12 annas go really to the welfare of the people and the balance of 4 annas or even up to 6 annas is wasted. But supposing the waste is higher than the actual amount that goes to the welfare of the people, then that should be arrested.

"I think avoidance of the huge waste or rather the question of expenditure is closely connected with the recruitment of the personnel for the purpose of working the plan and the recruitment of persons who will direct. That factor has got to be taken into account and that alone will contribute to the success of the plan.

"Some complaint has been made—rightly too—that heavy industries are not established in this part of the country. I say, Sir, it is not deliberate. At any rate, one of the Ministers at the Centre told us 'we will consider it very favourably if there is any prospect'. It is not quite an evil to have no big industries. My own feeling is, in heavy industries, we cannot employ as many persons as are in need of employment. But if more attention is paid to medium-scale industries which can really employ more persons, it would be better. Many small-scale industries and medium-scale industries can employ many more persons than a limited number of big industries. I would therefore advise the Government to allot more and more money for the purpose of encouraging medium and small-scale industries. If prominence is given to the establishment of a large number of medium-scale and small-scale industries, it will create opportunities for employment of educated persons besides technicians. After all, as was pointed out more than once in the course of the debate, the village is the centre of the whole sphere. Once upon a time the villages were self-sufficient and persons were living there happily. Because of various factors, the standard of living there has gone down. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the villages and it can be

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done by employing all these persons in some remunerative employment. I do not think it is a great disaster that heavy industries have not been established in our State, but certainly to compensate for them, we must have corresponding increase in the medium-scale and small-scale industries so as to give as much employment as possible to very many persons who are unemployed in this country.

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

"When speaking of industries, the handloom industry looms large in our country's economy. Next to agriculture, it is the biggest industry. How are you going to give protection to this industry? Of course, suggestions have been made and the Government are also of the view that some portion of the Plan may be reserved for the advancement of the handloom industry. What I would suggest is that the handloom industry should be reorganized. It is not as if we cannot leave anybody out of the co-operative societies. I find in the scheme that a certain sum is set apart for helping the handloom weavers who are not within the co-operative fold. I do not see any reason why this should be so. If our idea is that all persons should join the co-operative societies and really come under the co-operative scheme for the purpose of helping the handloom industry to the utmost extent possible, then why should we encourage any person who is outside the co-operative society? On the other hand, there must be a compulsion or inducement to ask them to join the co-operative societies. Only then best results can be achieved in respect of the handloom industry. The question of granting some cess or subsidy for the purpose of sale and things like that are mere palliatives. They are not actually solving the problem. Two things must be done. The handloom products should be made more popular and more fashionable. If possible, the higher class of people must be made to purchase handloom products leaving the lower class, if necessary, to take to mill cloth because the latter is cheaper. Some way must be devised so that handloom clothes are worn by the richer classes who can afford to buy them. I do not know how exactly it could be done. It is only then that we can make the handloom industry flourish side by side with the mill industry. The levy of a cess on mill production is not going to help very much.

"One more point I would like to mention. The draft proposals are only tentative plans, and suggestions are invited from us. Here I would like to stress that the money allotted for welfare work must be really spent for good purposes. That is my respectful submission to the Government. The amount allotted should not be frittered away or utilized for other purposes."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—"Sir, is it the hon. Member's view that the Government are frittering away the amount and not spending the money usefully?"

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* SRI K. BHASHYAM :—"Dr. V. K. John reads too much into my speech. I have stated already that there were examples before the Government of things taking place elsewhere and that Government should profit by it. If I say that Dr. V. K. John is a good man, it does not mean that Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar is a bad man. Therefore it is I say that the question of spending the money well and for good purposes is much more important for the success of the Plan.

"How to get all the money is the next question. As has been pointed out here, we are already taxed to the utmost. The question of getting all the money required without upsetting the economics of the country is a great problem. I do not know wherefrom the Government are going to get all the money. Of course, financial experts say that deficit financing will not lead to inflation. We agree with that view because experts say like that. I have a feeling that sometimes experts go wrong. Therefore it is I am worried over the matter. Anyhow, since a number of people have assured us and the House is also in a mood to accept that assurance given by economic experts, I also accept that and I will be in good company in accepting that there will not be any inflation or deleterious consequences to the economy of our land.

"I am glad that the Engineering College, Guindy, is being taken over by the Government of India for conversion into a Higher Technological Institute. By this process, we will certainly have a college of a kind which can compete with the bigger colleges in England and elsewhere. Instead of sending persons for training overseas, we can have the training here in our own college. That will be a model institution supported by the Central Government with all its resources. That is why our Government thought it fit to hand it over to the Central Government.

"Therefore, in all these matters there has been progress so far and if there has not been further progress, it is not because of any fault on the part of the Government, but due to other reasons. If we exercise the necessary control over expenditure, the Second Five-Year Plan will be quite a success. I generally approve of the Draft Proposals contained in the Plan. Actually I have given notice of a motion according general approval to the preliminary Draft Proposals. But I am not moving it now, because I may not be here to-morrow at the time of voting and it will be discourteous on my part if I am absent. Otherwise I would have moved it."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—"The Government will be pleased to have the motion moved by the hon. Member because it supports the Government."

* SRI K. BHASHYAM :—"I must please all sides and I must pay due respect to the House. Therefore, if I am not here to receive the voting, it will be discourteous. That is why I do not propose to move it. But I give my general approval to the scheme."

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DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Will the hon. Member allow me to move it? "

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :—" The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3 p.m. to-morrow."

The House then adjourned.

III.—PAPER * LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

Bill passed by the Assembly and received therefrom in the Council—

The Madras Cultivating Tenants' Protection Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 11 of 1955).

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Friday, the 26th August 1955.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Replacement of English by Hindi as the official language of the Union Government.

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

(a) whether the Government have considered the programme and proposals mentioned in the brochure issued by the Union Ministry of Education to replace English by Hindi as the official language of the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to implement the direction of the Centre?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) :—" (a) This Government have not received the brochure issued by the Union Ministry of Education on the subject.

" (b) Does not arise."

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI :—" இந்திய அரசாங்கக் கொள்கையிலே இந்தியை பரப்புவதற்காக அதை மூன்று கட்டங்களாகப் பிரித்து முதல் கட்டத்தில் நிர்வாகத்திற்கான கலைச் சொற்களைத் தொகுக்கவும், இரண்டாவது கட்டத்தில் உயர்நிலைப் பள்ளிகளில் கட்டாயமாக இந்தியைப் பாடமாக்கவும் அபிப்பிராயம் என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அதேமாதிரி இருந்தால், நம்முடைய அரசாங்கத்தின் அபிப்பிராயம் என்னவென்று நான் அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்."

HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தின் கொள்கையைப்பற்றி என்ன சொல்லப்பட்டிருந்தாலும், இந்த அரசாங்கத்தின் கொள்கை முன்னமேயே நன்கு எக்கப்பட்டுக்கிறது."

V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY :—" May I ask the Hon. r, Sir, what, in his opinion, is the place of Hindi language? ancient language? Or has it grammar? Has it got literature? What kind of language is it to be forced upon us? "

HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" There is no question of forcing that language on us. About its place in the languages of the world, if the hon. Member is very much interested to know, he must put a separate question."

V. V. RAMASWAMI :—" மத்திய அரசாங்கம் இந்தியை 15 வகுக்குள் அரசாங்க மொழியாகக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டும் என்று

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ அரசாங்கம் முன்பு வெளியிட்ட கருத்திலிருந்து இப்பொழுது ஒன்றும் மாற்றிக்கொள்ள வில்லை.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Sir, is there any other State in India, particularly in South India, which resists the forcing of this Hindi on it? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I do not know whether what the hon. Member said about the resistance to the forcing of Hindi applies to this State. About other States, I have no information.”

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—“ Do this Government believe that English will be replaced by Hindi, Sir? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ There is no question of believing or not believing. That may have to be ultimately done.”

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAIR :—“ Sir, in view of the fact that our Constitution says that Hindi should become the national language of India, is it not to be the endeavour on the part of the Government to see that at least in course of time Hindi becomes the national language and that we should also move in that direction? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ That is perhaps the correct position.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“ May I ask, Sir, whether any definite attempt is being made or positive steps taken by the Members in the Cabinet to learn Hindi so that they may serve as an example to others? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Members in the Cabinet will certainly take all steps to equip themselves fully for discharging their duties.”

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI :—“ பதினான்கு தேசிய மொழிகளில் இந்தியும் ஒரு மொழிதானே. அப்படி இருக்கும்பொழுது, இந்தியை தேசிய மொழி அல்லது அரசியல் மொழி ஆக்குவதில் என்ன கருத்து? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தின் பாஷையாக இந்தியை அமைப்பது என்பது இந்தியாவிலே பெரும்பாலானவர்கள் அந்த மொழியைப் பேசுவதால்தான்.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“ Sir, nobody thinks that our Ministers in the Cabinet are not discharging their duties properly. My only question is whether any attempt is being made collectively or individually to learn Hindi so that they may not be at a disadvantage when they go to Delhi for discussions in future? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Whenever any Member of the Cabinet or the Cabinet feel that they suffer from any disadvantage by not equipping themselves in Hindi, they will certainly take steps to equip themselves. That is what I said before.”

[26th August 1955]

Lignite excavation in Neiveli Project.

* 362 Q.—**SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI** : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the progress of lignite excavation in the Neiveli Project; and

(b) whether there is any proposal before the Government to start any electrical industry in that area?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ (a) The pilot lignite quarry at Neiveli has gone to a depth of about 150 feet below ground level. Out of a total quantity of about 260 lakhs cubic feet of overburden to be excavated a quantity of about 230 lakhs cubic feet (i.e., about 85 per cent) of overburden has been removed. Further excavation work has been suspended pending the reduction of the pressure of the artesian aquifer below the lignite by large-scale pumping of water.

“ (b) There is a proposal to establish a lignite burning thermal station at Neiveli with a capacity of 211 megawatts. There is no proposal to set up any industry in the area for the manufacture of electrical goods.”

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI :—“ எலெக்ட்ரிக் எக்ஸ்ப்ளெண்டிங் செய்வதற்காக ஒரு தொழிற்சாலை தென்னிந்தியாவிலே ஏற்படுத்தலாம் என்ற அபிப்பிராயத்தை ஒரு வேளை மத்திய அரசாங்கம் கொண்டிருந்தால் அந்தத் தொழிற்சாலையை நம் மாகாணத்தில் இந்த இடத்தில் நிறுவுவதற்காக நமது சர்க்கார் வற்புறுத்துவார்களா? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ புதிய ஹெலி எலெக்ட்ரிகல் தொழிற்சாலையை நமது ராஜ்யத்தில் அமைப்பது குறித்து இந்த அரசாங்கம் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திடம் வற்புறுத்திக் கொண்டுதான் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் நிபுணர்கள் எல்லாம் பார்த்து எந்த இடம் தகுதிவாய்ந்தது என்று சிபார்சு செய்வதின் பேரில்தான் முடிவுசெய்யவேண்டுமென்று மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தினர் சொல்லுகின்றனர். அம்மாதிரி சென்னை ராஜ்யத்தில் எலெக்ட்ரிகல் தொழிற்சாலை ஏற்படுவதாய் இருந்தால்கூட அதற்கு நெய்வேலி தகுந்த இடம் என்று கருதப்படவில்லை. தகுந்த இடத்தைப் பார்த்து அங்கே அமைக்கலாம்.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“ Has the attention of the Hon. Minister been drawn to a report in the press that somewhere in the proximity of Neiveli, in the course of digging a well, black coal was found and it was a much better variety of coal than Neiveli coal and also the problem of water did not exist? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I have also seen a press report that some kind of coal or something looking like coal—not certainly better in quality than the one available in Neiveli—was found during the course of excavation near Tindivanam. I have asked our experts to go into the question.”

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI :—“ நெய்வேலிப் பிராந்தியம் இல்லாவிட்டால், இந்த ஹெலி எலெக்ட்ரிகல் தொழிற்சாலைக்கு எது தகுந்த இடம் என்று சர்க்கார் கருதுகிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லப்படுமா? ”

[20th August 1955]

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“அதை நிபுணர்கள் என்ன அபிப்பிராயம் சொல்லுகிறார்கள் என்பதைப் பொருத்துதான் செய்யவேண்டும். ஆவடியில்கூட அந்தத் தொழிற்சாலையை ஏற்படுத்தலாமென்று முன்பு நாம் ஒரு யோசனையே கூறினோம். தண்ணீர் அதிகமாக வேண்டும். இன்னும் சில வசதிகளும் வேண்டும். அதையெல்லாம் கவனித்துத்தான் இடத்தைத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கவேண்டும். முன்பு ஒரு நிபுணர் வந்து பார்க்கையில் ஆவடியைக் குறிப்பிட்டோம்.”

Industries in the Madras State.

* 363 Q.—**SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the various industries, major, medium, small-scale and cottage in the Madras State; and

(b) the particular cottage industries which they propose to encourage in order to give employment to the agriculturists who are out of work during the greater part of the year?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“(a) The details of the various industries which are proposed to be set up in the Madras State during the next five years are contained in the draft Second Five-Year Plan for the State, copies of which have been circulated to all Members of the Legislature.

“(b) All the cottage industries schemes proposed for inclusion in the State Plan are intended to provide greater employment opportunities to the people in the villages.”

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI :—“கிராமங்களிலே நிறுவப்படும் குடிசைத் தொழில்கள் அந்தந்த பிராந்தியத்திலேயே உற்பத்தி செய்யப்பட்டு அங்கேயே விற்பதற்கு மார்க்கெட் வசதிகள் ஏற்படும்படியாக இருக்குமா? அல்லது, பெரிய நகர்ப்புறங்களில் இருக்கின்ற பெரிய தொழிற்சாலைகளுக்கு உதவியாக சிறு கைத்தொழில்கள் பரவலாகக் கிராமங்களில் ஏற்படுத்தப்படும் என்று கேட்கிறேன்.”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“கூடியவரையில் பரவலாக அந்தந்த கிராமங்களுக்கு ஏற்ற தொழில் என்னவென்று பார்த்து எல்லா ஜிலாக்களிலும் தொழில்கள் அமையும்படித்தான் ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். அதில் இப்பொழுது கவனம் செலுத்தப்பட்டுவருகிறது.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“Is it true that some of the heavy industries will come under the Government of India Five-Year Plan and not the Provincial Plan?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“There is nothing like the Provincial Plan and the Government of India Plan. The Planning Commission have got a different allotment for heavy industries. That is what has been referred to.”

[26th August 1955]

Full fee educational concessions to poor students.

* 364 Q.—**SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before the Government to extend the full fee educational concession to poor students studying in IV, V and VI Forms?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“No, Sir.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“Sir, has the Hon. Minister's attention been drawn to a report published in the press saying that the Government are contemplating to extend these concessions to poor students studying in IV, V and VI Forms?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“These are periodical speculations in the Press.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“Have the Government arrived at the figure which would be required to compensate the managements in respect of the income foregone by the grant of concessions to poor students reading up to III Form ordered recently?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“Not yet, Sir.”

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI :—“இந்தக் கோரிக்கையை அடுத்த வர்வு செல்வத் திட்டம் தயாரிக்கும் போதாவது சர்க்கார் அனுதாபத்துடன் கவனிப்பார்களா?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“எல்லா விஷயங்களும் அனுதாபத்துடன்தான் கவனிக்கப்படும். அத்துடன் பண விஷயமும் அதைவிட முக்கியமாக கவனிக்கப்பட வேண்டியதாக விருக்கிறது.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“Will the Government consider the question of giving scholarships to poor and deserving students to continue their studies in the IV, V and VI Forms?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“Even now there are scholarships available. Whether they should be expanded or not, will depend upon the money available for that purpose.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“Am I to understand that such periodical publications are made in the Press without any basis and, if so, should not the Minister concerned issue another statement saying that there is no basis for the report published in the Press?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“I am sure sometimes the contradiction also will appear as speculation.”

SRI P. P. UMMER KOYA :—“Are the Government aware that the income certificates signed by the Members of the Legislature are being rejected on the ground that they do not have any office seal?”

[23th August 1955]

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I have heard about that complaint, Sir. But, I do not think it is of any relevancy now because this year is over and they would have produced some certificate or other. The Government are examining the entire matter of income certificates, how it should be regularized, and all that.”

Major irrigation schemes in Ramanathapuram district.

* 365 Q.—**SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI** : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether any investigation has been made in regard to major irrigation schemes in Ramanathapuram district?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“ The answer is in the negative.”

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI :—“ இப்பொழுது விவாதத்தில் இருக்கும் இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் ஆலாடி, பம்பியார் திட்டங்களுக்காக ஒரு கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கி வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. திருவாங்கூர்-கொச்சிப் பிரதேசத்தில் இருக்கிற ஆற்றுத் தண்ணீரை உபயோகப்படுத்துவதற்கான ஏற்பாடுகளை ஆராய்ந்துகொண்டு இருப்பதாக சொல்லப்படுகிறது. ஆலாடி, பரம்பி குளத்திட்டங்கள் எந்தெந்த இடங்களுக்கு உபயோகமாகவிருக்கும் என்று அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்? ”

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“ பரம்பி குளத் திட்டம் கோயம்புத்தூர் ஜில்லாவுக்கு உதவி அளிக்கக் கூடும். ஆலாடித் திட்டம் மதுரை, ராமநாதபுரம், திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாக்களுக்கு உபயோகப்படக்கூடியதாக இருக்கும். ஆனால் இந்த இரண்டு திட்டங்களும் திருவாங்கூர்-கொச்சி சர்க்கார் அனுமதி பெற்று அதற்குப்பிறகுதான் நிறைவேற்றப்படவேண்டிய திட்டங்கள். அதனால்தான் இப்பொழுது இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவிலே வேறு ஒரு திட்டமும் இல்லை என்று நான் பதில் கூறினேன்.”

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI :—“ அது விஷயமாக ஏதாவது சர்க்கார் ஒரு முடிவுக்கு வர ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்படுமா? ”

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“ ஏற்பாடு செய்யும் நோக்கத்தோடுதான் ஒரு கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கி வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.”

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

II.—ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE HON. THE CHAIRMAN.

(1) MESSAGE FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

8-10 p.m. **MR. CHAIRMAN** :—“ I have to announce to the House that I have received the following messages, dated the 25th August 1955, from the Deputy Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly :—

‘ 1. In accordance with rule 114 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras City Tenants Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1955 as passed by the Assembly on the twenty-fifth day of August, 1955 and signed by me for the concurrence of the Council; and

[26th August 1955]

2. In accordance with rule 138 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the motion passed to-day by the Madras Legislative Assembly desiring to obtain the concurrence of the Council in setting up a Joint Select Committee of the two Houses to consider the Code of Criminal Procedure (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 27 of 1955)—

MOTION.

That the concurrence of the Legislative Council be obtained for setting up a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses consisting of 24 Members (16 Members from the Assembly and 8 Members from the Council) to consider the Code of Criminal Procedure (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 27 of 1955) and that the following members of this House be selected to serve on such a Joint Select Committee :—

- (1) The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam.
- (2) Sri N. Ramakrishnan.
- (3) „ Y. Manjaya Shetty.
- (4) „ K. P. Kuttikrishna Nair.
- (5) „ W. J. Fernandes.
- (6) „ S. Venkatrama Iyer.
- (7) „ P. S. Krishnaswamy Iyengar.
- (8) „ H. M. Jagannatham.
- (9) „ P. Selvaraj.
- (10) „ P. Jeevanandam.
- (11) „ Kunhi Muhamed Shafee.
- (12) „ V. Gopala Gounder.
- (13) „ S. P. Thangavelu.
- (14) „ S. S. Kolkebail.
- (15) „ V. R. Krishna Ayyar.
- (16) „ K. P. Gopalan.’ ”

(2) ACT ASSENTED TO BY THE GOVERNOR.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ I have also to announce to the House that the Madras Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 18 of 1955), which was passed by the Madras Legislature on the 9th August 1955 received the assent of the Governor on the 17th August 1955 and has been published as Act No. XV of 1955 in Part IV-B of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 24th August 1955.”

III.—GOVERNMENT MOTIONS.

(1) MOTION UNDER RULE 23 OF THE MADRAS COUNCIL RULES.

* **THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM** :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

‘ That rule 23 of the Madras Council Rules be suspended and this House do resolve to transact Government Business on Saturday, the 27th August 1955.’ ”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ What is the provision for the next non-official day? Will a Government day be given as non-official day? ”

* **THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM** :—“ Sir, as hon. Members are aware, we shall be adjourning to-morrow evening and we shall be meeting again about the 20th September 1955. During that meeting, we will have at least one non-official day.”

[26th August 1955]

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The question is—

‘ That rule 23 of the Madras Council Rules be suspended and this House do resolve to transact Government Business on Saturday the 27th August 1955.’ ”

The motion was carried.

(2) MOTION UNDER RULE 21 (3) OF THE MADRAS COUNCIL RULES.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Sir I move—

‘ That under rule 21 (3) of the Madras Council Rules, the Code of Criminal Procedure (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 27 of 1955), be taken up before the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 11 of 1955).’ ”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The question is—

‘ That under rule 21 (3) of the Madras Council Rules, the Code of Criminal Procedure (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 27 of 1955), be taken up before the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 11 of 1955).’ ”

The motion was carried.

IV.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

(1) THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (MADRAS AMENDMENT) BILL, 1955 (L.A. BILL NO. 27 OF 1955).

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, I move—

‘ That this House concurs with the Assembly in setting up a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses consisting of 24 Members (16 Members of the Assembly and 8 Members of the Council) to consider the Code of Criminal Procedure (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 27 of 1955) and that the following members of this House be selected to serve on such a Joint Select Committee :—

- (1) The Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam.
- (2) Sri K. Bhashyam.
- (3) „ V. Bhashyam Ayyangar.
- (4) „ V. Gurunandan Row.
- (5) Dr. V. K. John.
- (6) Sri T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai.
- (7) „ K. Balasubramanya Ayyar.
- (8) „ A. Gajapathy Nayagar.’ ”

“ Sir, I do not think I need make a speech on this Bill. This is for the purpose of creating a Sessions Court to try the criminal cases within the City of Madras. Now, these cases are being tried by the Original Side of the High Court and we want to bring the City also in line with the other parts of the State.

[26th August 1955] [Sri C. Subramaniam]

Such a step has already been taken by the Bombay Government where also the Original Side exists. I do not think the West Bengal Government have yet made a move in this direction. By this we will be relieving one Judge at least in the High Court from the Sessions work so much so he will be able to attend to other work. After all crime within the City and outside the City is the same and there is no justification now in the present circumstances to have a special set up in the High Court for trial of criminal cases in this City. After drafting this Bill, hon. Members might have seen that the Criminal Procedure Code has been amended by Parliament. In view of that, certain consequential amendments have got to be made in our Bill. All these could be considered in the Select Committee.”

3-20
p.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ Motion moved—

‘ That this House concurs with the Assembly in setting up a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses consisting of 24 members (16 members of the Assembly and 8 members of the Council) to consider the Code of Criminal Procedure (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 27 of 1955) and that the following members of this House be selected to serve on such a Joint Select Committee :—

- (1) The Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam.
- (2) Sri K. Bhashyam.
- (3) „ V. Bhashyam Ayyangar.
- (4) „ V. Gurunandan Row.
- (5) Dr. V. K. John.
- (6) Sri T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai.
- (7) „ K. Balasubramanya Ayyar.
- (8) „ A. Gajapathy Nayagar.’ ”

* SRI K. BHASHYAM :—“ Sir, the Government of the day has adopted a policy of relieving the jurisdiction of the High Court, because they have felt that the High Court has not been able to cope with the work on hand and because its work was too heavy. If this Bill is intended to facilitate the clearing of arrears of work that had accumulated in the High Court, certainly it is a welcome measure. The original jurisdiction of the High Court has already been reduced by increasing the jurisdiction of the City Civil Court to try all suits under Rs. 50,000. We have already passed necessary legislation in respect of that. When such a thing has been done on the civil side, this Bill is only a corollary to that, so that even on the criminal side, the jurisdiction of the High Court could be lessened. I would like to say one thing in this connexion.

“ Even while we were discussing the Bill increasing the jurisdiction of the City Civil Court to try all suits under Rs. 50,000, I was referring to the difficulty of the practitioners practising in the High Court, the City Civil Court and the Small Cause Court. There are seven courts working and four of them are situated in

[Sri K. Bhashyam] [26th August 1955]

the High Court compound itself; the other three are in the Small Cause Court buildings. Persons who are practising in courts in the High Court compound, have to run about and walk to the Small Cause Court, argue the cases there, and then walk back and ascend the stairs back to reach the High Court. The practitioners are thus experiencing a great difficulty, including the practitioners on the original side. I have made the request to the Bar Council, the Bar Association and to the Government. The request is to construct an overbridge connecting the Small Cause Court and High Court. I do not know whether that request has been accepted by Government or not. I would request the Hon. Minister for Law to do the needful in the matter, so that the present difficulties which the practitioners are now experiencing might be overcome.

“As I have already said, once we have passed legislation restricting the original jurisdiction of the High Court to suits of Rs. 50,000 and over, the present Bill is only a consequential one restricting the jurisdiction of the High Court in respect of criminal matters also. This is a natural corollary. I certainly do not object to the present Bill. I support it.”

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—“I rise to endorse Mr. Bhashyam's suggestion and request that sufficient accommodation must be found in the High Court premises, when sessions' work so far as the Madras City is concerned is transferred from the High Court Judge to a District Judge by the present Bill and some work dealt in the original side of the High Court is transferred to the City Civil Court. There is so much congestion and there is not sufficient accommodation for Advocates' rooms. I request the Hon. Law Minister to pay a visit to the High Court and see for himself the scarcity of accommodation there for practitioners. I do request him to make early arrangements to provide sufficient accommodation.”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—“There is one point. In trials in High Court, the jury system is compulsory. In the mufassal, cases could be tried either with jury or assessors. There is difference between trial by a jury and trial by assessors. Even in cases tried in the mufassal courts, there is a section in the Criminal Procedure Code providing for trial by a jury. Trial by jury is a valuable right to the accused. That is what I feel. In the United Kingdom they have realized the value of trial by jury and that is why even in respect of civil cases, they are adopting the trial by jury and take their verdict. I want to know what the policy of the Government is with regard to the cases that are to be tried by the District and Sessions Judge, who is going to be appointed under the present Bill, for trying sessions cases arising in the City. Is the system of trial by jury or trial by assessors going to be followed here? Trial by jury is a valuable right of the accused. I want to know what the policy of Government is in this regard.”

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* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—“The question that has got to be faced is that there is no sufficient accommodation in the High Court buildings for all the practitioners. That is the difficulty. In the mufassal, the munsif court would be situated in one place and the sessions Court would be two or three miles away. So far as Madras City is concerned, practice is concentrated in the hands of certain individuals. That is my view. There are instances here wherein one vakil has got to argue a number of cases in a number of courts. Therefore in the interest of litigants and lawyers, it would be better if big advocates like Dr. John were to vacate the big rooms they occupy in the High Court, so that there may be enough room for the vakils to go about and argue their cases conveniently.”

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY :—“It is a long time I have visited the High Court. I should visit it again to have glimpses of the moon, as Shakespeare has put it, to see what it is. If vakils are not able to move and walk to the Small Cause Court from the High Court, I am reminded of one big advocate who was once carried from one court to the other to argue a case, in a trolley because he was too fat and could not move about from one court to the other easily. I would suggest that if our vakils find it difficult to walk, the Hon. Minister for Law could consider the desirability of providing trollies for the vakils so that they could move about from one court to the other court, to argue their cases. The question of accommodation may thus be avoided or evaded. Trollies or some other conveyance may be thus provided.”
(Laughter.)

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“Sir, the Government are aware of the accommodation problem in the High Court and also in the City Civil Court and as I already stated when we were considering the amendment to the Civil Court Bill, the Government are considering the question of putting up necessary buildings there. Again, the question is one of finance and whether we could allot sufficient sums. Anyhow, this is under the active consideration of the Government and we hope to take a decision very soon.”

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“With reference to the Jury system, it was prevalent in the mufassal apart from its being prevalent in the City; even now it is prevalent in the City. But after a good deal of experience, we found, far from its being a valuable right to the accused, it had proved a most valuable right to the jury men. Therefore, it was thought better to abolish trial by Jury in the mufassal. But I am quite aware that so far as the City is concerned it has been acknowledged by everybody that the Jury system has worked well. Some suggestion has been made that as far as the City is concerned, even though it may be the Original Side of the High Court which may function for exercising criminal jurisdiction, the Jury system must be followed. I am prepared to be guided by the members of the Select Committee and this matter can be thrashed out in the Select Committee. As a matter of fact whether it should

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [26th August 1955]

be a statutory provision or whether it should be in the form of a power given to the Government or whether the Jury system should be followed by notification, all that we can discuss in the Select Committee. It has been proposed to have the Jury system applicable by notification. That can be considered in the Select Committee. So I think this motion can be accepted."

Mr. CHAIRMAN :—" The question is—

' That this House concurs with the Assembly in setting up a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses consisting of 24 members (16 members of the Assembly and 8 members of the Council) to consider the Code of Criminal Procedure (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 27 of 1955) and that the following members of this House be selected to serve on such a Joint Select Committee :—

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- (7) ,, K. Balasubramanya Ayyar.
- (8) ,, A. Gajapathy Nayagar."

The motion was carried.

(2) THE MADRAS CULTIVATING TENANTS PROTECTION BILL, 1955
(L.A. BILL NO. 11 OF 1955).

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU :—" Sir, I move—

' That the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 11 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.'

" Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of the House certain changes made in the Bill by the Joint Select Committee and the Assembly.

" In the definition of ' land ' any house-site belonging to the landlord and let to the cultivating tenant under the same agreement of tenancy has been specifically included by the Joint Select Committee so that the cultivating tenant may also have protection against eviction from any site on which he may have been allowed to reside when the land was given to him for cultivation.

" The Committee considered whether a cultivating tenant who was in possession on 1st December 1954 should be restored under clause 4 of the Bill, if, after eviction, he is cultivating large extents of land elsewhere. The Committee decided that he need not be restored if, when the Act comes into force, he is in possession either as owner or as tenant or as both, of an extent of land exceeding 6-2/3 acres of wet or dry land irrigated from any Government

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e or 20 acres of dry land not irrigated from any Government e. The landlord cannot also be dispossessed by the old cultivating tenant, if the total extent held by the landlord was less than extent mentioned above and if he did not also have any other substantial occupation as evidenced by the payment of sales tax, profession tax or income tax during 1953-54 or 1954-55. The old cultivating tenant in possession on 1st December 1954 can, however, displace a new cultivating tenant inducted on the land afterwards, if the old tenant is not in possession of any land or is in possession of less than 6-2/3 acres of wet or 20 acres of dry land the new tenant is in possession of more than that extent. Clause 4 (2) was suitably amended.

' Another major amendment made by the Joint Select Committee is the provision in clause 3 (4) under which a tenant who has paid the arrears within one month as provided in the Bill, or has been guilty of the acts specified in clauses 3 (2), (b), (c) (d) can be evicted only on application to the Revenue Divisional Officer and this Officer can grant such further time for the payment of arrears as he considers just and reasonable having regard to the circumstances of the landlord and tenant. Provision was also made excluding the jurisdiction of civil courts and to place the rules made under the Act before both the Houses of the Legislature.

" The Legislative Assembly considered that the Bill need not apply to lands to which the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyal Protection Act does not apply. The proviso to sub-clause (2) (iii) of clause 1 was accordingly omitted.

" It is likely that it may not be possible for a Revenue Divisional Officer in an area to cope with the work and it may become necessary to appoint an additional officer even in places where there is a Revenue Divisional Officer. Hence the words ' where there is a Revenue Divisional Officer ' in clause 2 (f) of the Bill as amended by the Joint Select Committee were omitted.

" Under clause 4 (2) (ii) as amended by the Joint Select Committee one of the conditions which a landlord should satisfy in order to be eligible for exemption is that he should not have any other substantial occupation as evidenced by the payment of sales tax, profession tax or income tax during 1953-54 or 1954-55. It was considered that a similar restriction should also be imposed in the case of the cultivating tenant under clause 4 (2) (i) and that clause has been amended accordingly.

" The Legislative Assembly also amended clause 4 so that the cultivating tenants who were in possession of any land on 1st December 1953 and who were not in possession thereof at the commencement of the new Act might get the benefit of restoration. The date 1st December 1954 occurring in clause 4 of the Bill was accordingly changed to 1st December 1953.

" These are the amendments made in the Bill as originally published by the Joint Select Committee and the Legislative Assembly and I think that they will be acceptable to this House."

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MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Motion moved—

' That the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 11 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.' "

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—" Sir, I am really depressed to find that after the consideration by the Select Committee when the matter went to the Assembly a change had been accepted in the crucial date for restoration of possession, namely, from 1st December 1954 to 1st December 1953. How much it will affect the people has not been considered. Many transactions would have taken place between these two dates. It is difficult to say who were in possession of land either as cultivating tenants or as ryotwari proprietors. Therefore, when the Government originally fixed the date as 1st December 1954, they would have carefully considered this matter; and the Hon. Revenue Minister is a person who generally carefully considers these matters. And so he had adopted 1st December 1954 as the date on which should be based any restoration. Sir, even in the Committee both the Hon. Revenue Minister and the Hon. Finance Minister were firm that it should not be changed when Sri Ramamurthi was vociferous in demanding that it should be changed to 1st December 1946. That was his proposal, because there was according to him some agitation and it seemed landlords were evicting the tenants then. It is not a correct statement at all. So far as I know, in Tiruchirappalli district, nobody ever evicted any tenant from 1946. The tenants have been continuing all these years from year to year, for the agricultural lease is given every year. Never have they been evicted. All these things are because of the recent agitation. I have stated that in the Select Committee also. The tenants not only by themselves but also because other prominent people took part in it, started an agitation. I have got copies of notices issued by big Associations that meetings would be held under the auspices of those Associations for the purpose of carrying on agitation and because of that all these things have happened there. It is wrong to say that the landlord is evicting the tenants in anticipation of the land reform. The anticipation has been on the part of the tenants (and not at all on the part of the landlords) that they (tenants) can become the owners of the land immediately and therefore they have been carrying on this persistent agitation. Even police protection had to be sought by many of the proprietors. These things are of common knowledge to our people and I trust it will also be known to the Members of the Assembly and the Council. Therefore it is I feel very much depressed that the date ' 1st December 1954 ' should have been changed even after the Bill has gone through a Joint Select Committee. The change was effected at the last minute, even after it was declared rejected on a vote by voices. That is what I found from the newspapers. Therefore it is I feel that we are in very uncertain waters. The Bill may be passed into law and even after that there may be changes. The date may be changed from 1st December 1953 to 1st December 1952 or even to 1st December 1946,

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as the Communist Member wanted it, because I find that their propositions are much more accepted than the propositions of others. That is my impression. I am sorry to say all this and I have to say this because I feel I represent a very good peasantry population of ryotwari proprietors. Most of them are very peaceful, contented and good. I am glad that our trusted and venerable colleague Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar is here to-day. These things could have been done in a better way. Therefore it is I say that the last minute change altering the date from 1st December 1954 to 1st December 1953 is not correct.

" There are also some minor changes effected in the Bill. I do not want to take up the time of the House. I have got some amendments to be moved. There are certain consequential amendments which have to be made. It is stated that the Act shall not apply to a cultivating tenant who is in arrears with respect to the rent payable to the landlord subsequent to 31st March 1954. But if a cultivating tenant was in possession on 1st December 1953 and has been in arrears from 31st March 1953 onwards, there is no provision for that. The landlord cannot recover the rent from him. If the date 1st December 1953 is accepted, the other clauses should also have been changed. I do not want any favour to be shown to ryotwari proprietors. The Government are there for the purpose of holding the balance evenly and seeing that justice is done to both parties. I appreciate that attitude. This important change made at the eleventh hour in the Assembly shows that there is some state of nervousness on the part of the Government still. The ryotwari proprietor is as much important as the cultivating tenant in the agricultural economy. The hon. Member Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar rightly mentioned that only 14 per cent are tenants. The rest are all cultivating ryotwari proprietors. The definition of the term 'cultivating tenant' here differs entirely from the definition given in the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyals Protection Act. Here it is stated ' a person who cultivates by his own labour or by hired labour under his supervision and control '. Practically he is an intermediary. Many of the lessees do not cultivate themselves. There are other cultivators. They are exactly in the position of ordinary ryotwari proprietors. Why should a preferential treatment be shown to the cultivating tenants over the ordinary ryotwari proprietors? The word 'tenant' makes them the 'prize-boys' over other people. It cannot be so, so far as ryotwari system is concerned. Tenancy plays a very small part in the whole system. That is why I have been pleading that the cultivating tenant here should be in the same position as that of a ryotwari proprietor. Most of the lessees are rich people. They themselves own lands and they are also lessees of other lands. Why should they be favoured in preference to the ordinary ryotwari proprietors?

" Sir, I have got some amendments. I shall refer to particular points when I move them."

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* SRI K. BHASHYAM :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, in view of the land reforms that are expected, some interim steps have to be taken by the Government. According to them, the tenants are being evicted wholesale in various parts of the State. Of course, the question is whether they should undertake legislation in respect of any local troubles, unless those troubles are fairly prevalent so as to call for a legislation applicable to all the districts. So far as we know, the question of eviction has been prevalent mostly perhaps in Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli districts. Therefore, Sir, to undertake a legislation on a State-wide basis is wholly unnecessary and will lead to complications. If we want to interfere with vested interests, it leads to complication because they fight. I refer not only to the landlords but to cultivating tenants also. Under the Bill which we have got before us, the cultivating tenant, who was in possession on 1st December 1953, is protected. Why should there be this partiality in favour of the cultivating tenant who was in possession in 1953? Suppose if a person has been in possession after 1st December 1953 and if he is a landlord's tenant, why should he not be protected? Why should some favour be shown in respect of a person who has been in possession in 1953 and has been evicted for some definite reasons? Therefore it is I say that this partiality in favour of the tenant who was in possession on 1st December 1953 is not fair or equitable even as against the various cultivating tenants. The change made by the alteration of the date from 1954 to 1953 takes in more cultivating tenants than the original Bill did. Therefore, the question of the crucial date being changed from 1954 to 1953 is a very important matter which cuts into the fundamentals of the Bill itself. The crucial date is the life of the Bill and if it is changed, I would certainly ask the Government to have it republished and get the opinions of those who are affected by this change. I feel that it is not the landlord alone that is concerned. The representations of the numerous cultivating tenants who have taken lands for cultivation from landlords in 1953-54 must be heard, because the Government say they are anxious to protect the cultivating tenants. While they are anxious about the cultivating tenants of 1953, why not they be anxious about the cultivating tenants who were in possession in 1954 and who came after 1st December 1953? The idea is to give the land to the landless and the tiller. My submission, therefore, is that it is unnecessary to make this change in the crucial date as it will lead to great complications. Unless you hear the representations of those who have been let into possession by landlords after 1st December 1953, it will not be fair to those persons to undertake this legislation and go on. I submit that this question must be held over and representations invited from that class of people.

“ Apart from this, as this question of protection to tenants from eviction is purely a temporary measure, we thought it may be quite all right. That is why we accepted it. When you put the date back by one year, the tenant must be made liable to pay the rent in arrear for two years. The principle is changed

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and now we are asked to give our support to a Bill wherein the original principle, which we accepted in the best interests, is completely thrown overboard and a new principle is inserted. On account of this important change, this Bill should have been held up for the purpose of being republished or for eliciting the opinions of those affected thereby. Apart from this, the idea of the Government is that the land must go to the tiller. I am asking the Government whether under this Bill they intend to help the actual tillers of the land or help the middleman who has been in possession of the land in 1953 or 1954? Of course there is the limit of 6-2/3 acres. If there is a person owning only two acres of land and there is another who, as a business proposition, is getting two acres each from so many persons, is the latter person to be protected, because he is only a middle man? He is really not the tiller of the soil. Therefore the Government must make a distinction between a tiller and a person who is merely a lessee, and who is cultivating the lands by hired labour. I do object to the definition of the word 'land'. The definition of 'cultivating tenant' as one 'who cultivates by his own labour or by that of any other member of his family or by hired labour under his supervision . . .' cannot be there. This is a departure from the principle accepted by Government, when we passed the Tanjore Pannayals Act. This is a fundamental matter to be looked into by the Government. We say that the benefit should go to the tiller, but we are not actually helping the tiller. We are ennobling ryotwari pattadars into zamindars. We are giving tenants the occupancy rights. I ask whether it is necessary to do. Then; Sir, I ask, who are the tenants sought to be protected? Suppose a person, under the terms of an agreement, goes away giving up possession of land and is excused to pay the arrears of rent, is he again to be given possession of land under a fresh lease? He has already gone out and he did not pay the rent. He got the benefit of this remission from the landlord. Only then he surrendered possession of the land. Now is that man, who already had the benefit of being excused to pay the arrears of rent, to be brought again and given possession of the land to commit further defaults? Does this man require any consideration at all? The Courts are giving time to tenants for payment of rent. Even if there had been a decree for evicting the tenants for non-payment of rent, the Government interfere and want to restore the tenant to possession of the land. In spite of Court decrees the persons who are in default are to be protected. There must be some sort of reason and equity in this matter of protection. We cannot protect persons who are defaulters everywhere. Therefore, I submit this protection is too wide and too comprehensive to be rational or even fair. We say that tenants who had been in possession of lands in 1953 are to be protected. The tenant is liable to pay rent accrued after 1st March 1954. What about the rent for 1953? There was some fear in the mind of the tenant that, if he did not pay the rent, he would have to go. Now the Government have taken away that fear. If a tenant is in arrears in respect of rent for 1953, it cannot be recovered from him. The

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tenants, according to the Government, are not rich people. They must get their income only out of the land. If we want to restore the tenants who were in possession of lands in 1953, we must also make provision for recovering the arrears of rent from them for the years 1953 and 1954. Recovery of rent alone should not be restricted to 1954. Originally it was proposed that persons in possession of lands on 1st December 1954 should be restored. Now the date is put at 1st December 1953. Therefore, the tenants who are in arrears for two years should be required to pay rent for these two years and not for one year alone. This is only logical. I do not know what induced the Government to put the date at 1st December 1953 and what the pressure was on them. Is it the Communist pressure that made them accept it, I do not know. Even December 1954 was an arbitrary date. Anyhow we accepted that date, because the Government in their wisdom did it. But why change that date again to 1st December 1953, I am not able to understand. This fundamental change in the Bill is wrong.

"Then, Sir, I come to the removal of the jurisdiction of courts—an old tale. One result of taking away the jurisdiction of courts is this. I do not know whether the Government realize this fully. The more tribunals they create in this country, the more writ petitions are filed in the High Court. I find now in the High Court there is one Judge specially set apart for hearing writ petitions all through the year. On the one side we want to reduce the work of the High Court. But if we go on creating tribunals more and more, the clients find it easy to put in applications costing Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 and get the work done instead of having to go to the courts as parties in suits. The work is made easy for the clients. But the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts is taken away. In respect of protecting tenants, who are not entitled to protection, and other matters, the jurisdiction of courts is taken away. I respectfully submit that in the original Bill the jurisdiction of courts was not removed. The Joint Select Committee at the last moment by an amendment removed the jurisdiction of courts. The Bill in its original form was not acceptable and in the Joint Select Committee stage it was still more not acceptable, and finally when it has come to this House in its present form, it is most unacceptable."

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill is a simple Bill to give protection to tenants who have been evicted from lands on condition that they pay one year's rent. If a man pays one year's rental, he is saved from eviction. If the poor tenants cannot pay the full rent, the court will now give relief to the tenants. The date of eviction was fixed at 1st December 1954 originally. In the Joint Select Committee I said that the court could give relief to the tenant if he was recently dispossessed by the landholder. That is the law. The remedy given in the Act is a summary remedy. A man dispossessed of his tenancy can come before six months and ask for possession.

26th August 1955] [Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar].

One year's time from 1st December 1954, was found to be a long time. But then the other Members in the Committee felt that protection to tenants evicted from 1st December 1954 might not give adequate relief. They wanted the date to be put at 1st December 1953. Some others wanted the date to be taken to 1946. But now that the Government have been persuaded in the Assembly to adopt the date 'December 1953', my humble suggestion is that 'December 1954' does not give adequate relief. But, if the Government as a measure of compromise adopt the date 'July 1954' instead of 'December 1953', I think it will be satisfying both parties because 'December 1953' does not begin with cultivation. The cultivation season in our parts is July-March. Therefore, if the Government want to give relief, they can give relief from July 1954 so that both purposes will be served. There will be summary remedy and there will be chance of only one tenant being evicted. If we take the date further back, there will be the chance of more than one tenant coming into possession of land and so if it is 'December 1953', it would be rather difficult to decide. Therefore, if we want to put into possession the man who was actually in possession, please have the date 'July 1954'. That will be a convenient date. In our parts, the cultivation season begins in July. Therefore, relief must be given to tenants by changing it to 'July 1954', and the Government may also satisfy other friends of the Assembly by this amendment, i.e., eviction from July 1954. I hope my hon. Friend Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar will also agree with this."

* SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI :—"Sir, my friend Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar objected to the change of the date to 1st December 1953. There were three dates which appear to have been before the Assembly, namely, 1946, 1953 and 1954. 1954 was the date which originally appeared in the Bill. 1946 was too far back and evidently the Government could not accept it. The case for the tenants appears to be that some landlords, though not on an extensive scale, began to evict, rather than to take lands on their own personal cultivation apprehending that if they continued the tenants, rights of occupancy would be vested in the tenants under the new reforms. I know of some cases where such a kind of practice has been resorted to. It is not strictly eviction if a person owning a large extent and cultivating it by leasing it to several tenants takes back the lands for personal cultivation. Now, in 1946, the Congress Government published their programme and somehow it got into the air that people who were tenants would be given occupancy rights. This made the landlords apprehensive and therefore they thought that it would be better in their interests not to lease the lands but to cultivate them personally. That is why, perhaps, some of the Members wanted to go back to 1946 when the Congress published their programme. But in 1952 came the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyal Protection Act. Just as the Congress programme in 1946 raised apprehensions in the minds of the land owners, similarly, the enactment

[Sri T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai] [26th August 1955]

of this Act caused apprehensions and then also people began to take away lands from the tenants and began cultivating the lands themselves apprehending danger in the future if they allowed the tenants to cultivate. Therefore it is that the date 1st December 1953, which came immediately after the passing of the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyal Protection Act, came to be adopted in the Assembly. But, I am not pleading for supporting the action of the Government. Rightly or wrongly, those facts were before the Government at the time they published the Bill. They did arrive at the decision that 1st December 1954 was the proper date. Having published that in the Bill and having accepted it even in the Select Committee, it is really not fair to the other side to spring a surprise and accept all of a sudden the date 1st December 1953, whatever justification there might have been originally. If once you accept 1st December 1953, then some consequential changes also ought to have been made. The whole principle of the Bill is this. Suppose, there is a cultivating tenant who is *bona fide* and pays his rent, he ought not to be evicted by the landlord merely because he apprehends that some bad law is going to be made in future. Therefore as Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar pointed out, if we change the date to 1st December 1953, we must also provide for eviction of a tenant who fails to pay the rent on and from 1st December 1953. Otherwise, it will mean that the man who failed to pay the rent in 1954 will be evicted but the man who failed to pay the rent due on 1st December 1953 will escape. That is not what we really intended. Of course, it was a last minute acceptance of a compromise. The Government could not have had the time to gauge the effect of the acceptance of the compromise and the subsequent provisions.

4-10 p.m. "Sir, this is what we are concerned with at this stage. It cannot be said that this Bill is not necessary. Of course, a person like me, who wants to take a dispassionate attitude and not to take either the side of the landlord or that of the tenant, would very much have liked if our landlords and tenants could have got on amicably as they had been getting on in times of yore. But, certainly changes have taken place. The agricultural economy has been disturbed. Some landlords have taken it into their heads that tenants, if they continued to be in possession, would be given permanent occupancy rights and therefore they had begun to evict them. Especially, they did so in the beginning of this year. People say that this has happened only in the Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli districts and therefore there is no need for Statewide legislation. As a matter of fact this aspect of the matter could have been prevented when the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyal Protection Act had been passed. Therefore, I for one, would think that there is need for a Statewide legislation in a matter of this kind. After all this Bill is limited in its scope. When disputes have arisen we go to a court. The court grants an interim injunction, just to maintain the *status quo ante*. This Bill is not conferring any solid right on the tenants or depriving the

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landlord of any right. This is only a temporary measure, preventing the eviction of cultivating tenants. It says, if the landlord has a tendency to evict the tenant, 'do not evict the tenant'. At the same time, the landlord is entitled to evict the tenant if he puts the land to some use other than that to which it was first intended to be put. There are other clauses also safeguarding the interests of the landlords. It is said that the tenant should be a *bona fide* person. Otherwise the whole system of agriculture will get disturbed. The stability between the landlord and the tenant will be disturbed. After all this does not apply to a tenant or landlord who cultivates less than 6-2/3 acres. Similarly in the case of tenants, it does not for a moment contemplate the tenants coming and committing trespass on the land. This Bill does not give such permission to the tenants. It gives permission to the cultivating tenant to continue his cultivating operations and says that he would not be evicted, except for reasons specified under clause 3. Therefore, taking the psychological climate and atmosphere and the strained relationship existing between the landlord and the tenant in some parts of the State, it is but right that this legislature takes cognizance of it and provide for this temporary legislation preventing the eviction of tenants, who were cultivating the land on 1st December 1953. To that extent, I welcome this measure. I am not here concerned whether the Government are going to fix a ceiling on holdings or whether they are going to give permanent occupancy to the tenants or anything like that. It is not the object of this Bill. There are landlords owning 6-2/3 acres and less and there are tenants who are trying to have more than 6-2/3 acres. With this limited scope in view, I welcome a temporary measure of this kind."

* DR. V. K. JOHN:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, the opinions I express on this Bill are my own and not that of the Opposition. I find opinions are divided even on the side of Government. I feel strongly that this Bill does not reflect credit on the Government. It is stated that this Bill is only for one year. This Government believe that this will be in force for one year. When they enacted the South Kanara Cultivating Tenants Protection Act which prevented the eviction of tenants in South Kanara, it was a simple Bill and there were only two or three sections there. But here in this Bill, you have got provisions for the procedure to be followed for resumption of land, for eviction of tenant, etc. But this procedure could never end in one year. I do not think this Government are *bona fide* in providing for only one year for this Bill. It is only a ruse just to give a sort of calmness in certain quarters. This Government have been saying for many years that they would bring in a comprehensive measure of land reform. Ours is an agricultural country. The question of 'agrarian reform' had been under the consideration of Madras Government ever since 1946, when they passed a Bill for prevention of eviction of tenants. But still they have not brought any comprehensive legislation. I find at least in Bombay, they have now brought forward a measure, a comprehensive measure, of agrarian reform.

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But our Government want to put off that evil day. They have no mind of their own. They want to please both the landlords and the tenants. But I say, as was indicated by Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar in his speech, Government are now walking along with the Communists. They are actually trying to please the Communists by accepting some provisions which the Communists have indicated. The reason is because the elections are nearing and they do not like the Communists to have much strength in the State. From the way in which this Bill has emanated from the Select Committee and the Assembly, I find that many changes have been made in the Bill to please the Communists and follow their way of thinking. The Government could have brought forward a comprehensive legislation instead of tinkering with this problem and introducing this Bill in this way and saying that it would be in force for only one year. I ask the Government here and now (and I hope the Hon. Minister will give a reply) whether their bona fide intention is that this Bill should be in force for only one year. I ask the Government whether it is not their intention even now, to bring in another Bill next year to extend the life of the present Act for one or two years more, or is it their intention to bring in a comprehensive measure of agrarian reform in the course of one year from now on. I am sure that next year, Government would come in with another Bill extending the life of the present Act for one or two more years. At that time I will read from the official report of the Legislative Council this portion of my speech and the reply of the Hon. Minister then who assured us to the effect that this Bill would be only for one year. I say it is not for one year. You have the object now of preventing eviction of tenants, and then bringing in a measure which will reduce the rent—reduce the rent in such a manner that the landlord will no more exist. You provide in that Bill that the landlord will get as much as the Government would get in the shape of kist. It is better if the landlord relinquishes his ownership and walks away. Then you do not want any measure of land reform at all. There must be something of that kind.

“ I say, Sir, in any question of land reform you should not look at the interest of the landlord or the interest of the tenant. You must look at the interest of the community as a whole and the one major object in any question of agrarian reform should be to produce the largest output from the land. You must also distribute the land as widely as possible taking into consideration that if there be uneconomic units, co-operative cultivation should be introduced. You should follow the principle which all civilized countries have followed, viz., that the tenant should not be exploited and the landlord also should not be expropriated. It is a very easy measure of reform by which the cultivating tenant could be made to claim the ownership of the land, by paying in instalments (spread over many years) the market value of the land. The relationship between the landlord and tenant, according to eminent economists, is economic waste. In any question of land reform you must make the cultivating tenant (not the intermediary)

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become the owner of the land he cultivates. I find the Bombay Government is making a provision for conferring the ownership of the land on the cultivating tenant, viz., the tenant who cultivates the soil, I mean the tiller of the soil. In doing so you should not expropriate the landlord. As I pointed out in my notes in the Select Committee report, a reform was introduced in Germany whereby ownership passed on to the tenants on their executing a bond, charged on the land, and guaranteed by a co-operative society. It was a bond chargeable in the market at any time and it carried 5 per cent interest. It was stated that the tenant should pay the market value of the land to the landlord before he became the actual owner of the land. The Government need not spend any money in purchasing these lands, as they did in the case of zamindari abolition. Those who are benefited must pay and if the tenant is benefited, he must pay; he must execute a bond. The landlord may either keep the bond and receive interest or he may sell it in the open market. If it is a joint Hindu family property all the laws applicable to it will apply here also. The Government need not spend one rupee in purchasing land. What is the difficulty in accepting a measure of reform which will make the cultivating tenant, the owner of the soil in the manner in which I have suggested? There is no difficulty at all, unless the Government want to expropriate the landlord by not paying the landlord the market value. Why should they do that? Either they want to do that or they do not understand the experiment which was made in Germany and accepted in many other parts of the world. Sir, you know the French people are a very emotional people. Still, why is it that Communism or Bolshevism did not take root in France? It is because of the introduction of this agrarian reform making the cultivator the owner of the soil. There are some five million owner-cultivators in France owning one acre, two acres and so on. All over the civilized world, this measure of reform has been accepted and introduced. I am very pleased that Bombay has now introduced a Bill which makes the tenant-cultivator the owner of the soil. But that is not enough.

“ As it was pointed out earlier, in those areas to which this Bill applies, there are about 14 per cent of tenants. In Malabar that is not the case for there is not much pressure on land. Now in those areas where 14 per cent are tenants, to make them the owners of the soil, the proprietors of the soil, alone will not solve the problem in those areas. There are landless persons; we must be able to put those landless persons on land as proprietors; not only put them on land, but ask them to execute a bond and also assist them financially and with advice to cultivate the land which is given to them. That is what is called rehabilitation of the poor families, the landless families. Therefore I submit that what the Government should have done is to introduce actually a comprehensive measure or agrarian reform. I personally think that this Bill is uncalled for; it will only produce litigation and create

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bad relationship between the tenant and the landlord; there will be agrarian discontent and unrest. Probably the Communists want it. I do not know whether the Congress party is keen on fomenting this unrest by this Bill which when passed into law will only multiply litigation and sever the good relationship between the landlord and the tenant. We could have waited for a few months and not have introduced this Bill. I say here and now that apparently it is not the object of the Government to introduce a comprehensive measure of agrarian reform; and just to give an impression that they have done something, they have introduced this Bill for one year, a temporary measure, with many complicated provisions which can never be implemented if proceedings are started in a Court of Law. I personally think that this is not the way a good Government, a strong Government, a wise Government should act; they must act boldly and they must have brought in legislation as the Bombay Government have done. I ask, Sir, this Government at least now to get busy to bring in a comprehensive measure of reform which will be acceptable to all parties concerned and which will achieve the object of producing the maximum from the land. I hope that the Government—let me express the hope and wish—will not tinker with this problem of agrarian reform any more, but will bring in something which will be good, which will be acceptable to all people and which will achieve our object."

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, when the Hon. Minister for Revenue moved this Bill I never thought of speaking at all. But soon after the speech of the hon. Member, Dr. John, I feel I should speak. Mr. Chairman, friends like Dr. John, I should say, are the greatest friends of the Communists. They feel that they are supporting the landed class. Certainly not. Their extreme views are the greatest possible weapons in the hands of the Communists. On the other hand, we Congressmen, though dubbed sometimes by the Opposition as the friend of the Communists, are the enemies of the Communists. Because, our object is to avert a disaster, an avalanche and a catastrophe. But our friends without realizing that, without seeing the writing on the wall as clearly as they should, say and think just like some people of France just before the Revolution. What was the result? The result was a Revolution. We want to avert a Revolution. I am not talking in a tall fashion. We have to see the writing on the wall . . ."

DR. V. K. JOHN:—"Has the hon. Member seen the writing on the wall? And may I know what it is?"

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ:—"That is what I am going to say. We have to see the great endeavours being made by a great Saint, a big gentleman in our country regarding the distribution of lands. It was said that it was nothing but sharing the poverty of our people. Surely, yes. It is much better to share the poverty

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of the poverty-stricken than not share the prosperity of the rich. Now we have to see what this Government are doing. No doubt the landlord may be affected. Not to a great extent. We have to see the whole thing not from the point of view of the landlord alone, not from the point of view of the poor peasant alone or the cultivating tenant alone; we have to see that these are our people and we have to adopt a middle path. I have always been saying in this House that the Congress Party has been wedded to a middle course, a policy not of this extreme or that extreme. I have always maintained on the floor of this House that the Congress organization has been wedded to a middle path. Now, what has been done in this little Bill? Suppose some small money is taken away by the tenant, what harm is there? Do we not give lakhs and lakhs of rupees by way of charity sometimes? What does it matter if some landlord is affected to the extent of Rs. 500 or Rs. 1,000. After all, the money goes to the tenant who is our own countryman. The earth or land is not the creation of the landlord. The things under the earth are not created by him. No one claims any share in the sea. Suppose a man goes and catches some fish, he becomes its owner. What do our Government say? They say 'We shall respect the rights of the landlords. At the same time we shall also recognize the rights of our tenants. We shall see that our poor people are not deprived of the good things in life. My friend Dr. John says that we are an uncivilized Government. If we are talking like that, how does it help matters? (Interruption by Dr. V. K. John.) I beg to submit that we have to take a fair view of things. Let us not be moved by materialistic considerations. There is a provision for spending crores and crores of rupees on public health in our State. We are spending lakhs of rupees on medicine. Why should we help our poor people in the hospitals? Similarly, when a man is financially poor and when he deserves our sympathy, should we not help him? Instead of doing that, why should we say 'This is our right. We shall have our pound of flesh'. Let not anybody think that I am attacking anyone. We must realize all these things. Otherwise, we are in great danger. The Congress organization and the Congress Government are doing their best to avert a danger or a tragedy. If the Government were in the hands of persons like Dr. V. K. John, the next day there will be a revolution in this country. (Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar: 'He may change his views!') (Laughter.) Our leader says that he may change his views. After all, the landlord may be affected to a little extent. The money is not being thrown into the Bay of Bengal or is taken away by the Britisher. Even if it is taken away by some human being, what harm is there? The tenants are our countrymen. Let us not think like the proverbial Shylock. We are a generous people. Our tradition has taught us how to be generous. We have given lakhs of rupees to temples, churches and so on. We give so much by way of charity. Such being the case, why should we be arguing in this fashion? If the hon. Member Dr. John goes on talking like that, everyone of his arguments will be used by the Communists against us and he will be

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the greatest friend of the Communists. We are their great enemies, because we do our best and see that the country is not drenched in blood. (Interruption by Dr. V. K. John.) What harm is there if we share things? Suppose the hon. Member has got plenty of money and I share the money with him. What harm is there?" (Laughter.)

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish at the very outset to assure the Hon. the Deputy Chairman that hon. Members sitting on this side do not fall below the hon. Members on the other side in respect of philosophy or charitable mood. We want only that certain things should be done by the Government according to law and we are now concerned with the form of the Bill that has been laid before us for our approval. If the scope of this Bill is to give permanent security to the tenant in order to increase production and in order to make our country more prosperous, I would be the first man to approve of this measure; but this measure seems to go a little beyond that.

" Now, an intermediary, who is neither a cultivator nor a tenant, has been defined as a 'cultivating tenant' in this Bill. The cultivating tenant, as defined here, is none but a pure intermediary. He is expected to have this name and to claim benefits to be conferred on him by the Government under this piece of legislation if he conducts agricultural operations with hired labour under his supervision. A person who takes to agricultural operations with hired labour under his supervision is no better than an intermediary and somehow or other the Government have thought it fit that he should get more benefits than the owner of the land. Hon. Members may just infer from the example that I am going to give now, what will be the effect of this legislation on certain persons.

" Suppose some poor clerk, who gets some three or four thousand rupees by way of gratuity or provident fund on the eve of his retirement, invests the amount and purchases two or three acres of land. This is within the limit of 6-2/3 acres prescribed in this Bill. He might have leased out the land to some person, to be called the 'cultivating tenant' under this Bill. Suppose this cultivating tenant was in possession of the land on 1st December 1953. Now, if this poor clerk, a petty officer who drew only below Rs. 100 per month and was able to get a few thousands of rupees by way of gratuity or provident fund, wants to go back to his village and take up the cultivation of the land himself, this Bill does not allow him to do so, because it says that if the person is assessed to profession tax, he is not eligible to do that. I wonder how the Government thought it fit to place on a par these three categories of persons, namely, the person assessed to sales tax, profession tax and income-tax. Any person getting a salary of about Rs. 50 has to pay profession tax. A merchant whose turnover is above Rs. 10,000 has to pay sales tax and if a person gets an income of Rs. 350 or more, he has to pay income-tax. The petty clerk is

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being classified along with a big merchant who pays sales tax or a big zamindar or some other investor who pays income-tax. How is this proper? This Bill prevents him from taking back his own land and claiming to be the owner of the land in accordance with Article 19 of the Constitution, the fundamental right given to him. According to Article 19 (1) (f), he has got the right to acquire and dispose of property. According to Article 19 (1) (g), he has got the right of following any particular avocation or doing any business. Here this Bill aims at linking both and saying that if a man has a particular profession, he is not eligible to acquire and dispose of property as he pleases. This Bill is said to be the first instalment of the series of land reforms that the Government have under contemplation. The next Bill has been announced to be with regard to fixation of fair rent. This is the thin end of the wedge. Now we find that poor persons who have got an extent of land below 6-2/3 acres are not eligible to resume their land or to hold that land, simply because they pay some profession tax. If a petty clerk's profession makes him pay profession tax, and if he wants to leave his profession and resume his lands for cultivation, I do not see any provision in the Bill enabling him to resume his lands. If that petty clerk leaves his profession and wants to resume his three acres of land, will he be eligible to resume that land or will his tenant claim that land to be his because he was the tenant that cultivated the land on the 1st December 1953? My humble appeal to the Government is that the words 'profession tax' should be removed from the provisions of the Bill. If the Government really think, just as the Hon. Deputy Chairman who spoke before said, that rich men should part with their rights for the sake of helping the poor people, persons paying income-tax may not be allowed to resume lands. But if it is a question of people owning two or three acres of land being asked to part with their lands because they pay profession tax, I say it is not correct. Somehow or other the owner of the land has been given the big name of landlord. Any man is just apt to think that he is a big landlord. He is not a landlord at all. He is only a land-owner. And the person who neither cultivates nor is a tenant is given the name of cultivating tenant. He is really an intermediary. Now A leases his lands to B. A is the owner of the land. B is the lessee. But according to this legislation, he is the cultivating tenant. Really the cultivating people are persons from C to Z, namely 24 men. In every agricultural operation 24 people are required for each acre of land either for ploughing or for harvesting or for any other operation. These 24 people are the tillers of the soil. Are the Government benefiting these twenty-four men? They want to benefit only B, who is no more than a lessee. How is it that the sympathy of the Government has pounced upon the lessee to call him the cultivating tenant to confer on him not only this benefit but more benefits by way of fixation of rent, occupancy rights, etc., in the next few years? He is only an intermediary. The object of the Bill is not to benefit the intermediary. But the intermediaries are there. If the Government really want to help

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the people, as the Hon. Deputy Chairman says, they must see that people from C to Z engaged in cultivation are helped. Somehow it is the opinion of the Government that land is equal to air and water and that nobody can claim it exclusively. This is not so. If I dig a well in my house, I will not allow that well water to be contaminated by others. If the air in my house is to be polluted by some one, I will have to prevent it. The law allows this even in respect of air and water to every individual. It is not as if the Government have given away lands to people free. Perhaps this may have been done some thousands of years ago. But what about the poor persons who by the sweat of their brow saved a few thousands of rupees and invested that saving on lands? Are they not our own brethren? Should we deprive them? Should we not have more sympathy for these people than we show to the intermediary who is called the cultivating tenant? Should we deprive our own people—petty officers of Government and other clerks who by their hard-earned money and by provident fund accumulations have acquired some lands—of their lands by this piece of legislation? The provision that persons paying profession tax are not eligible to resume land for personal cultivation must be taken away.

“A person ‘A’ leases his land to ‘B’ on the 1st December 1953. Between the period 1953 and 1955 he has taken away the land and *bona fide* now leased it to one ‘C’. Now the lands are in possession of ‘C’. The person who was cultivating the land on 1st December 1953, is ‘B’. Sub-paragraph (iii) of sub-clause (2) of clause 4 says—

‘If subsequent to the 1st December 1953, the landlord has *bona fide* admitted some other cultivating tenant to the possession of land and such other tenant has cultivated the land before the commencement of this Act;’

That is, C, the man who is cultivating the land now, and to whom, with *bona fide* intention, A, the owner, gave the lands after the 1st December 1953, need not give back the lands if he holds below 6-2/3 acres, or if he, as the owner and tenant combined, does not cultivate more than 6-2/3 acres. I say that A has leased his lands to C after the 1st December 1953. According to one provision of the Bill, B, who was cultivating the land on 1st December 1953, should get the lands. But according to another provision, C, who has been cultivating the land after the 1st December 1953 and who, in his capacity both as tenant and owner, does not cultivate more than 6-2/3 acres, need not give the lands back to B. B may be a man owning no acres at all. B may be having no holding either on tenancy basis or on ownership basis. He may be in need of lands. He may not be paying profession tax, sales tax, or income-tax. In spite of that B is denied the privilege of getting the land from C, because C does not cultivate more than 6-2/3 acres. Here I find a provision lacking. There may be cases like this. Even if C is a big merchant paying profession tax, sales tax, and income-tax, he cannot be evicted because he is holding only less than 6-2/3 acres. He is not bound to give back the lands to B who was originally cultivating those lands on the 1st December 1953. I should like

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the Hon. Minister to enlighten us on this point. I have my own doubts whether this Bill does not go against the fundamental rights mentioned in Article 19 (1) (f) and (g) of our Constitution. Our Constitution says that every citizen has got the right of pursuing his own avocation and has got the right of acquiring, holding, and disposing of property. Here we are bringing in a Bill whereby a person, if he is paying profession tax, should not resume his lands for his own cultivation from a person who has been cultivating his lands on 1st December 1953. I should like hon. Members of this House to consider whether this is not against the spirit of our Constitution.

“As regards security of tenure for every tenant, I am in full agreement with the Government. But the Bill is affecting the position of small landholders for whom the Government must have some sympathy. These small landholders must have the power to resume cultivation of their own lands even if they pay profession tax provided of course the extent of lands does not exceed 6-2/3 acres as specified in the Bill.”

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU:—“Sir, very interesting speeches were made. Philosophical speeches were also made. But, now, we are not on philosophy. We have to deal with hard realities. The hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar said that these agrarian disturbances were only in isolated places and that in the State as a whole there were not many disturbances. Therefore he asked why a Bill of this sort was necessary. Sir, I admit the disturbances were in a few places only. It may be in a particular district or in a particular *firka* and even in a particular *firka* in one or two villages. In most of the areas in this State there is no agrarian trouble. Take for instance the Coimbatore district, the Nilgiris district or the Salem district. There is no agrarian disturbance there. So, legitimately they ask why for a few cases this Bill has been brought forward. But, Sir, I must remind the hon. Member that everybody on this earth is not law abiding. There are trouble makers in the land. We have to take note of it. Simply because there is trouble in a few places, we cannot keep quiet without taking any action to prevent any fresh outbreak of such disturbances in other places. Well, I give an example. Do the Health department wait for cholera or some other epidemics to spread? They do not wait. The Health department do not wait for cholera or anything to break out in every place and then rush their team to deal with it. If there is an outbreak somewhere, they take the precaution of going all around and taking precautionary steps. The Government also, Sir, must treat it like some disease. We must take precaution. We cannot be waiting for the outbreak of agrarian trouble in each and every place and then go and deal with it. We must take a comprehensive view according to the word used by the hon. Member Dr. John in connection with the land reform. We must take a long range view and deal with it and that is why this Bill is brought in.”

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"Sir, I must congratulate and also thank the learned Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University for explaining the scope of the Bill very clearly and succinctly. He very ably made it out that this Bill is intended to settle the agrarian disturbances so that the agricultural operations may go on and production may not suffer; and that is all the simple object of the Bill. It does not deal with other things though there is a certain provision in the nature of ceiling. The primary object is not to deal with any reformatory policies.

"Sir, as usual, the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition gave his knowledge of Germany, France and other places as to how the land reform should be carried out and how it can be carried out easily by giving bonds, etc. I wish he had said all these things in connection with the other Bill. This poor Bill cannot bear the weight of all that knowledge. As for the other Bill, Sir, I may assure the hon. Member that the Government are very earnest in bringing forward a comprehensive Bill and they took every step to have this Bill introduced as early as possible. In fact, they had a frame-work of the scheme ready. Suddenly, as I said the other day, some constitutional and other legal difficulties came in. That is why we could not have it as a whole. We are now breaking it up. Soon difficulties will be cleared and the rest of the provisions can be had in the form of another Bill."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—"May I know whether this Bill will be for one year?"

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU :—"It is hoped to be only for a year.

"Then, Sir, the hon. Member said 'Well, they did it in Bombay.' I submit that, as a lawyer, he should have understood the difference in tenure there and here. We examined it because we wanted to find out how Bombay was going ahead when we were not in a position to do so. The position is this. If the recent amendment that took place in Parliament was passed in the original form in which it was introduced, it would have suited our purpose. But, they made a change in the Select Committee and it gave us difficulty, but it did not give to Bombay. The meaning of the word 'estate' in Bombay and Hyderabad includes a ryotwari tenure also. But, in our State, 'estate' does not include ryotwari tenure. That is the difficulty in our State. So, Bombay Government was able to take advantage of the amendment. That is the difference between Bombay and Madras.

"In this connection, I may state that there are two extreme views about this land reform. One section wants us to go headlong. Another section wants us practically not to move. Now, the Government has to steer clear of these and do what is fair and reasonable. That is just what the Government is attempting to do now. One hon. Member wanted to put back the date to 1946. That we could understand because the Congress passed a resolution

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then. '1952' also we can very well understand because the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyal Protection Act was then passed. But, an hon. Member suggested to go back to 1922 when Mahatma Gandhi started his political campaign. He said that even then people thought they would get land, that the land would go to the tiller of the soil, and so he wanted us to put back the date so early as that. But, we will have to fix a date by which we can work this Act smoothly.

"So, the Select Committee fixed the date as 1954. Well, it might be said that the Government yielded to change the year from 1954 to 1953. Sir, if we go back too much, it will be very difficult to work it. That is why we fixed 1954. But still when there are certain people asking us to go back to 1922, we thought that it did not make much of a difficulty if we put it back by one year. I realized that there are difficulties. Now, I understand that some of the very people who wanted the date to be put back now want to shift it to 1954. They seem to have come to understand the difficulty. They thought they will get an advantage. But, they now think that they will not. So, we cannot be vacillating. Bad enough to have shifted the date, but now to shift again is not good."

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—"What about July 1954?"

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU :—"The date was deliberately put as 'December' and not 'July'. It is for this purpose. Generally, the agricultural year is between April, May, June-July to next June-July. Leases are changed generally for the agricultural year, i.e., in the months of April, May and June. Government thought that such leases were changed normally. There are tenants who have been on the land for 30 or 40 years but there are also tenants who are not kept for more than a year. If a man is changed at the end of the agricultural year, it may be for reasons other than this particular reason. What is that particular reason? The particular reason is to get back the land in order to avoid the 'ceiling' legislation. Our purpose is not to block that—the normal course of eviction. If the tenant is disturbed in the midst of agricultural operations, then there must be some ulterior motive. Perhaps the landlord might do so in order to take back the land himself, so that the tenant could not claim tenancy right. That is why we have said 1st December and not July.

"Regarding sales-tax, profession-tax and income-tax, there may be cases wherein the landlord may be owning lands less than 2/3 acres but at the same time he might be carrying on some business and earning profits. That is why we wanted it to be limited to men, who entirely depend upon agriculture and not upon other professions also for their source of income. Then it was said that when we put such a limitation on the landlord, such a

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limitation should be put on the tenant also, because there are some tenants who are richer than landlords. That is why by an amendment which was introduced, limitation was put in the case of tenants also. Some hon. Members have expressed doubt regarding the provision in respect of 'sales-tax'. There is no need for any doubt. If a man buys some article and pays sales-tax and at the same time he is a landlord, he would not be affected. Only if he is *assessed* to sales-tax or income-tax, he would be affected. That is the correct interpretation which has to be put."

SRI O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIAR :—" In the rules that are to be framed under this Bill, make that position clear."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU :—" We will do so. A point has been made out that the tenant who was cultivating on 1st December 1954, and if he had been evicted, he would be restored by this Bill, but the previous tenant would not be put back. Our object is this. We do not want to make any distinction between tenant and tenant. If a landlord has taken a tenant *bona fide*, he should be protected. The idea is no *bona fide* tenant should be evicted so that cultivation may go on. That is why we have said that *bona fide* tenants should not be disturbed. As to the question of intermediary, let me make it clear that we do not want to give benefit to the intermediaries. The word 'hired labour' seems to have caused some doubt in the minds of some hon. Members. An intermediary is a person who takes the land on lease but does not himself cultivate. Such sort of intermediaries we do not want to help. But anyone who takes the land on lease, if he wants to cultivate, has got to do so with hired labour. Even if he has a number of servants, he cannot carry on cultivation without hired labour. I think many hon. Members who have spoken on this subject have no sufficient knowledge of agriculture. Even if a cultivating man and the members of his family work, they will have to have recourse to hired labour. That is the fact. Our idea is not to help the intermediary but to help one who depends solely on agriculture for his livelihood.

" As regards arrears of rent to be paid we have said that all arrears of rent accruing subsequent to 31st March 1954 should be paid. There are many landlords and there are widows who entirely live upon agricultural income. We have to protect such kind of people also. About old arrears, the landlord could collect them in the usual way. Even for the interest accrued subsequent to 31st March 1954, hon. Members in the Assembly pleaded that even that burden the tenants would not be able to bear and they pleaded that the tenant should be made to pay that in 4 or 5 instalments. It is provided that the tenant should pay arrears of rent from 31st March 1954 and that if he wants some more time than what is stipulated in the Bill, he should apply to the Revenue Divisional Officer. If the Revenue Divisional Officer thinks, on the merits of the case, that some more time should be allowed to the tenant he may do so. But within the time granted by the

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Revenue Divisional Officer, the tenant should pay the arrears. I think I have more or less covered all the points raised by hon. Members.

" As I have previously said our intention is to help those who depend for their livelihood on agriculture and not those who are having lands and at the same time carry on other avocations by which they earn money. Only when a person is *assessed* to sales tax and if he possesses lands within 6½ acres, we have said that that person would not be protected by this Bill. Any person owning 6½ acres and less simply because he pays sales tax for the articles he buys for his consumption need not fear that he would not be protected under this Act. This Act will not apply to such a person. That is our idea. Only if a person is assessed to sales tax and owns 6½ acres and less, he will not be protected. Other persons who are not assessed to sales tax and possessing less than 6½ acres are protected. This is only a temporary measure for one year. All these provisions were not there in the original Bill. They came in during the Select Committee stage and when the Bill was again discussed in the Assembly. When a provision has been laid down for landlords owning less than 6½ acres it was said that there should be such a provision for tenants also. That is why we have laid the proviso to sub-clause (2) of clause 4 in respect of tenants also."

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—" Suppose one who is assessed to profession tax, if he were to lose his profession, can he resume the land for personal cultivation? "

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU :—" Only if he has been assessed to any profession tax under the respective laws relating to the levy of such a tax during 1953-54 and 1954-55, he cannot have the right to restoration of possession. If he had been assessed to profession tax in respect of previous years only, viz., 1952-53, 1951-52, etc., he escapes Scot free. Mr. Krishnamoorthi can advise his friends, if there are any, who were assessed to profession tax only in 1952-53 and not afterwards, that they are protected under this Act and they could go on merrily. This Bill does not apply to them. (Laughter.)

" With these words, Sir, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The question is—

" That the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 11 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration."

The motion was carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clause 2 was put and carried.

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Clause 3.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Motion moved—

' That clause 3 do stand part of the Bill.' "

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—" Sir, I move the amendments standing in my name, namely :—

1. In sub-clause (2) (a), for the words and figures " 31st March 1954 " substitute the words and figures " 31st March 1953 ".

2. In sub-clause (2), add the following after sub-clause (d) :—
" or (e) who has in spite of eviction order by the court trespassed upon the land, raised crops and forcibly removed them."

3. In sub-clause 3 (a) (i), for the word and figures " 31st March 1954 " substitute the words and figures " 31st March 1953 ".

" In view of the fact that the date 1st December 1954 has been changed to 1st December 1953, I thought that there should be a consequential amendment to clause 3 (2) (a) changing 31st March 1954 to 31st March 1953. It is but fair that we should have this consequential amendment. It is not a question of being generous. You cannot be generous unlawfully, even if it comes from the mouth of the Deputy Chairman. I cannot be generous to a murderer who commits an offence. Therefore there is no question of being generous at all here. I should not be expected to demand the pound of flesh here. I am only moving a consequential amendment which says that all arrears of rent up to 31st March 1953 should be paid to the landlord. I am not demanding anything extra but what it is legitimately due to the landlord.

5-10 p.m. " Sir, the next thing I want to say is that there are instances where even when there is honourable court eviction, the tenants—certain tenants, not all of them—have trespassed on the land, raised crops and forcibly removed. There are cases like that. I am not saying that everybody does it. There are a large number of cases I know and in such cases of trespass, there should not be any restoration to the very same person who had taken the law into his own hands; he should not be protected.

" The third thing is the same as the first. I want instead of 31st March 1954, the date 31st March 1953 should be put. The principle of my first amendment and that of the third are similar.

" I have moved all the three amendments."

The amendments were duly seconded.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU :—" Sir, with regard to the first amendment, I concede the hon. Member is right, logically. But just as justice is tempered with mercy, logic should be

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tempered with something else. As regards this, anybody who had committed an act of ' waste ', to put it legally, should not be put back on the land. I think it is covered by clauses (b) and (c). Not only that, we have added another clause that any one ' who has wilfully denied the title of the landlord to the land ' shall not be put back. I think there is no necessity for these amendments."

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—" I do not press the second amendment. But I am pressing the first and the third amendments."

Amendment No. 2 was withdrawn by leave of the House.

Amendment Nos. 1 and 3 were put and lost.

Clause 3 was put and carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Motion moved—

' That clause 4 do stand part of the Bill.' "

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—" Sir, I move the amendments standing in my name, namely :—

' In sub-clause (1), for the words and figures " 1st December 1953 ", substitute the words and figures " 1st December 1954 ".

' In sub-clause 2 (i), omit the following words :—

" or if he has been assessed to any sales-tax, profession-tax under the respective laws relating to the levy of such taxes during 1953-54 or 1954-55."

' Omit sub-clause (2) (ii) (b). ' "

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" I second the amendments, Sir."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Amendments moved—

' In sub-clause (1), for the words and figures " 1st December 1953 ", substitute the words and figures " 1st December 1954 ".

' In sub-clause 2 (i), omit the following words :—

" or if he has been assessed to any sales-tax, profession-tax under the respective laws relating to the levy of such taxes during 1953-54 or 1954-55."

' Omit sub-clause (2) (ii) (b). ' "

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—" Sir, this date 1st December 1953 has been accepted at the last moment in the Assembly and with that a caution has been given by the Leader of the Opposition there that ' attempts would be made in the Legislative Council to change; I hope and trust that the Government will not accept it '. Therefore this is practically, I think, acceptance of the Communist's position. Even though the Hon. Deputy

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Chairman affirmed that they were the best enemies of Communists, they have walked into their parlour. Because, in the Select Committee the whole question was considered."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" Sir, I rise on a point of order. We are considering the Bill 'as passed by the Legislative Assembly' and is it in order for any hon. Member of this House to cast aspersions on the Government and on a Party that Government have yielded to any party in the Assembly or in the Council? "

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" There is nothing wrong."

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—" Oh, yes. No aspersion is cast. Why, Government can yield always. But actually, I do not want them to yield. Therefore it is I say that the date 1st December 1954 was considered very carefully by the Government when they brought forward this Bill; they had every fact before them. Even in the Select Committee, they considered it and said 'No' when a change was proposed. What light was thrown since, I do not know. Let us think of the difficulties on account of the change from 1954 to 1953; other tenants would have been introduced and the old tenants would have gone to another land. When we restore the land to the old tenant, what becomes of his new land and what becomes of the landlord of the new land? It is not like Malabar where the tenancy continues for twelve years; here the lease is renewed from year to year. Well, supposing the landlord had in the meantime sold the land, what happens? Even now in Tiruchirappalli district lands are being sold. Recently 2 acres of land were sold; it was worth Rs. 7,500, but it was actually sold for Rs. 5,000 to a relation of the tenant, in the idea that he may have the benefit. Merely as a compromise to put back the date, it is convenient for the Government. But it is not convenient either for the landlord or for the tenant. (Sri O. P. Ramaswamy Reddiar: Paradise to the lawyer.) Yes, as the hon. Mr. Ramaswamy Reddiar says, it is only a paradise to the lawyers. Therefore, this compromise should not have taken place. I repeat it; though my hon. Friend raises a point of order I will repeat that this compromise ought not to have happened. Shall I suggest another compromise? Let us have the date as July 1954. At any rate, as the hon. Member Sri Gajapathy Nayagar said, July is the beginning of the season when the leases are renewed. But the Government have taken December when the tenants would be far away whereas in July they will be executing lease deeds and with the landlord and on the lands. And the Judge will be able to put his finger and say surely who was the tenant then. Sri Gajapathy Nayagar as a Judge from experience said that it was difficult to find the exact man if we adopted December. That is why I say if at all the Government go in for a compromise—I am prepared for a compromise—let them adopt July 1954; that will be perfectly all right; it is just. And it will be convenient for the Revenue Divisional Officer to decide disputes. He can very well see on the

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spot who the man in possession of the land is. Therefore, it is easier for the Revenue Divisional Officer and it is easier for the Judge. Further, technically also when the date has been changed from 1953 to 1954, this should also be changed consequentially.

"The other thing is about the sales-tax, profession-tax, etc. My hon. friend Sri Krishnamoorthi quoted very sensible instances. A retired man would have invested his money on land. He may want it for personal cultivation. He might have subsequently sold it out. In all these cases, it may be construed by those officers—with all respect to them, they have no judicial experience—as cases of eviction. I am against the whole provision. Why should we think that if a person pays sales-tax or profession-tax or income-tax, he is not a cultivating tenant. All his money has been put into the land. Don't we want the moneys of other people to go into the land for increasing and improving agricultural production? That is the most important thing in our country. Because other capital is flowing into the land, the ryotwari system is a much better system than any other system. What is the use of putting forward a general proposition that the tiller of the soil should be the owner? We should not forget that agriculture in our country especially cannot be successfully carried on without sufficient capital. We want capital for purchasing manure, we want capital for purchase of cattle and we want capital for so many other things connected with agriculture; there is the purchase of fertilizers like ammonium sulphate, super-phosphate and many other things. It is to buy all these things that we want capital. Suppose for example a man paying sales-tax has got money to invest on land, why should he not be a cultivating tenant. Suppose I want to be a cultivating tenant. I may be here in Madras but I may like to go to my village for some five or six months and take up cultivation. If money flows from other sectors to the agricultural sector, it is the most valuable thing that can happen in our State. You have followed some principles in the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyals Protection Act. Let us not have those propositions here. Here, a cultivating tenant may cultivate by his own labour or by hired labour. Why should people who pay sales-tax be prevented from becoming cultivating tenants? With the development of communications—we are told that our roads are going to be metalled and concreted—our country would become prosperous. We should allow money to flow from other sectors to the agricultural sector. It will be useful. That is why the ryotwari system has worked well all along. Some people, who have got money, have also bought lands. Some people, who were actually following other professions, went back to their lands for the purpose of cultivating them, leaving their professions. Therefore, it is a question of principle so far as the landlord and the tenant are concerned. Therefore I say that the concerned clause should be omitted. I am sure it will not be omitted because the majority will be against it. But still I want to say as a general principle that this is wrong. In the land reforms legislation, which the Government are going to bring in, they should

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not have the impression that money should not flow from other quarters. There may be our ryotwari proprietors, even though they may be paying sales-tax or profession-tax or income-tax. There is nothing wrong in that. It is the best way by which agriculture can improve in our country."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU :—" Sir, too much significance is attached to the change of date from 1954 to 1953. In spite of the date that is being mentioned in this legislation, the disputes between the landlords and the tenants are being amicably settled. Even in the controversial district of Tiruchirappalli, I have got information that they have settled their differences and that cultivation operations are going on. Now, this Act is intended only for the incorrigibles who are not able to settle their differences. It is only in such cases that the Act will have to be applied. The only difficulty is about the question of proving possession. To prove that a particular person was in possession of the land on a particular date is a little bit difficult. I can appreciate the difficulty. The section of the society that thinks that it will gain by shifting the date to one year back wants to have the change. The other section which thinks that it will lose by the change does not want the change. It is a dilemma. (Laughter.) I therefore think that it is better not to interfere and leave things as they are. (Interruption.)

" As regards the restriction in the case of persons paying sales-tax or profession-tax or income-tax, I can understand if any such restriction is put in the other pieces of legislation connected with land reforms. Here it is used for a limited purpose. It will apply both in the case of the landlord and the tenant who pay sales-tax or profession-tax, etc. That means that the landlord or tenant has got another avocation and he is able to eke out his livelihood and get on. The whole agrarian trouble has arisen because of the fact that there are people who are unemployed. They want that some land should be given to them so that they may cultivate. When food is denied to people, all sort of things will happen. (Laughter.) Riots and other disturbances take place. The Government are interested in seeing that there are no lazy and unemployed people in the State. So the first preference is given to those people who have no other means of earning a livelihood. If a man has got other ways of earning, for example like a profession, he will get on easily. He would not be very much affected as regards keeping his body and soul together. But the other man who cannot keep his body and soul together is very much affected. That is why the restriction is put. So hon. Members will easily understand the purpose with which we have introduced that clause."

Mr. CHAIRMAN :—" The question is—

' In sub-clause (1), for the words and figures " 1st December 1953 ", substitute the words and figures " 1st December 1954 " . . . "

The amendment was lost.

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Mr. CHAIRMAN :—" The question is—

' In sub-clause 2 (i), omit the following words :—

" or if he has been assessed to any sales-tax, profession-tax or income-tax under the respective laws relating to the levy of such taxes during 1953-54 or 1954-55 " . . . "

The amendment was lost.

Mr. CHAIRMAN :—" The question is—

' Omit sub-clause (2) (ii) (b). ' "

The amendment was lost.

Clause 4 was put and carried.

Clauses 5 to 7 were put and carried.

Clause 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU :—" Sir, I move—
' That the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 11 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be passed. ' "

* SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, just as my hon. Friend Sri A. M. Allapichai said that it was the speech of Dr. V. K. John that made him rise to speak, so also it is Mr. Allapichai's speech as well as the remarks of the Hon. the Revenue Minister in reply to the motion for consideration of the Bill that prompts me to rise and speak a few words. I find I am in a very awkward position in this House. When I feel and say that the Government are moving at a snail's pace in the matter of land reforms, I find the other Members in the Opposition cautioning against haste and saying that they are moving fast. They say ' You are doing something wonderful. You should not go too fast. You are creating a revolution '. That is why I say that I am in an awkward position here.

" I feel that this matter of land reforms is a very important question. In this connection I would like to refer to the speeches of the Hon. the Revenue Minister and the hon. Member Sri A. M. Allapichai on the question as to why these land reforms are being brought about. The Hon. Minister said that it was a question where they should take a middle course as between what the landlord wants and what the tenant wants. I ask ' Has the Congress Party no conception of social justice in this matter? Is it merely because that the Government want to effect a compromise between the landlord and the tenant they are doing all this? ' After all, the Congress is a political party just like any other Party. They cannot say that they are the best judges to see that justice is done between the landlord and the tenant. A political party represents certain sections of the people. The peasantry to-day

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forms the majority of the total population of the country. How then, can you say that you do not represent either the peasantry or the landlords but act as a sort of Judges? How can the Congress Party say that they are not going to be partial towards this person or that person and that they are going to make a compromise between one class of persons and another class of persons? It is unthinkable that a political party can take up this attitude. I challenge the Congress Party to go and say this in the next elections that when they come to power they would no longer be a political party and that they would not stand for a particular class whose interests clash with those of the ruling class, namely, the landlords. Sir, I want a categorical statement from the Government. Do they do this only for the purpose of steering a middle course? Or is it for the purpose of doing social justice? When the peasantry—the tillers of the soil—are by the sweat of their brow getting something and that is being taken away as rent, what is the meaning in bringing forward this halting legislation—an apology for land legislation? This is the point I want to make out. I say that this sort of halting legislation means that when we are taking a step forward the Government are taking two steps backward."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU :—" Sir, I do not really understand the outburst of the hon. Member at the far end of the sitting now. He said that I was steering a middle course, I had no definite views, and that I wanted to compromise this way and that way. He is probably thinking of the story of the monkey and the cats. There is no such thing here. He also used the term 'social justice'. I stand by social justice—social justice as understood by an ordinary man of prudence and generally understood. It is not social justice as thought of by the hon. Member. I know his ideas of social justice. Here we in this land are not out for that social justice."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The question is—

'That the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 11 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.' "

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I now adjourn the House till 11 a.m. tomorrow."

The House then adjourned.

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APPENDIX.

[Vide item IV (2) on page 510 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 11 OF 1955.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill for the protection from eviction of cultivating tenants in certain areas in the State of Madras.

WHEREAS it is necessary to protect cultivating tenants in certain areas in the State of Madras from unjust eviction; Be it enacted in the Sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. *Short title, extent and duration.*—(1) This Act may be called the Madras Cultivating Tenants' Protection Act, 1955.

(2) It extends to the whole of the State of Madras, except—

(i) the districts of Malabar and South Kanara;

(ii) the Gudalur taluk of the Nilgiri district; and

(iii) the areas in which the provisions of the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyal Protection Act, 1952 (Madras Act XIV of 1952), are in force.

(3) It shall remain in force for a period of one year.

2. *Definitions.*—In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) "cultivating tenant" means a person who cultivates, by his own labour or by that of any other member of his family or by hired labour under his supervision and control, any land belonging to another, under a tenancy agreement, express or implied, and includes—

(i) any such person who continues in possession of the land after the determination of the tenancy agreement; and

(ii) the heirs of such person;

(b) "cultivation" means the use of lands for the purpose of agriculture or horticulture;

(c) "holding" means a parcel or parcels of land held by a cultivating tenant;

(d) "land" means land used for the purposes of agriculture or horticulture and includes any building, or any waste, vacant or forest land, appurtenant thereto, and any house-site belonging to the landlord and let to the cultivating tenant under the same agreement of tenancy;

(e) "landlord" in relation to a holding or part thereof means the person entitled to evict the cultivating tenant from such holding or part;

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(f) "Revenue Divisional Officer" means the Revenue Divisional Officer in whose jurisdiction the holding in question or part thereof is situate or an officer of the Revenue Department not lower in rank than the Revenue Divisional Officer, empowered by the State Government in this behalf.

3. *Landlords not to evict cultivating tenants.*—(1) Subject to the next succeeding sub-sections, no cultivating tenant shall be evicted from his holding or any part thereof, during the continuance of this Act, by or at the instance of his landlord, whether in execution of a decree or order of a Court or otherwise.

(2) Subject to the next succeeding sub-section, sub-section (1) shall not apply to a cultivating tenant—

(a) who, if in arrear at the commencement of this Act with respect to rent payable to the landlord and accrued due subsequent to the 31st March 1954, does not pay such rent within a month after the commencement of this Act or who, after the commencement of this Act, does not pay rent within a month after such rent accrues due; or

(b) who has done any act or has been guilty of any negligence which is destructive of, or injurious to, the land or any crop thereon or has altogether ceased to cultivate the land; or

(c) who has used the land for any purpose not being an agricultural or horticultural purpose; or

(d) who has wilfully denied the title of the landlord to the land.

Explanation.—A denial of the landlord's title under a *bona fide* mistake of fact is not wilful within the meaning of this clause.

(3) (a) A cultivating tenant may deposit in Court the rent or, if the rent be payable in kind, its market value on the date of deposit, to the account of the landlord—

(i) in the case of rent accrued due subsequent to the 31st March 1954, within a month after the commencement of this Act;

(ii) in the case of rent accrued due after the commencement of this Act, within a month after the date on which the rent accrued due.

(b) The Court shall cause notice of the deposit to be issued to the landlord and determine, after a summary enquiry, whether the amount deposited represents the correct amount of rent due from the cultivating tenant. If the Court finds that any further sum is due, it shall allow the cultivating tenant such time as it may consider just and reasonable having regard to the relative circumstances of the landlord and the cultivating tenant for depositing such further sum inclusive of such costs as the Court may allow. If the Court adjudges that no further sum is due, or if the cultivating tenant deposits within the time allowed such further sum as is ordered by the Court, the cultivating tenant shall be deemed to

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have paid the rent within the period specified in the last foregoing sub-section. If, having to deposit a further sum, the cultivating tenant fails to do so within the time allowed by the Court, the landlord may evict the cultivating tenant as provided in sub-section (4).

(c) The expression "Court" in this sub-section means the Court which passed the decree or order for eviction or, where there is no such decree or order, the Revenue Divisional Officer.

(4) (a) Every landlord seeking to evict a cultivating tenant falling under sub-section (2) shall, whether or not there is an order or decree of a court for the eviction of such cultivating tenant, make an application to the Revenue Divisional Officer and such application shall bear a court-fee stamp of one rupee.

(b) On receipt of such application, the Revenue Divisional Officer shall, after giving a reasonable opportunity to the landlord and the cultivating tenant to make their representations, hold a summary enquiry into the matter and pass an order either allowing the application or dismissing it and in a case falling under clause (a) of sub-section (2) in which the tenant had not availed of the provisions contained in sub-section (3), the Revenue Divisional Officer may allow the cultivating tenant such time as he considers just and reasonable having regard to the relative circumstances of the landlord and the cultivating tenant for depositing the arrears of rent payable under this Act inclusive of such costs as he may direct. If the cultivating tenant deposits the sum as directed, he shall be deemed to have paid the rent under sub-section (3) (b). If the cultivating tenant fails to deposit the sum as directed, the Revenue Divisional Officer shall pass an order for eviction.

4. *Right to restoration of possession.*—(1) Every cultivating tenant who was in possession of any land on the 1st December 1953 and who is not in possession thereof at the commencement of this Act shall, on application to the Revenue Divisional Officer, be entitled to be restored to such possession on the same terms as those applicable to the possession of the land on the 1st December 1953.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall be deemed to entitle any such cultivating tenant to restoration of possession—

(i) if, on the day this Act comes into force, he is in possession, either as owner or as tenant or as both, of land exceeding the extent specified in the Explanation below or if he has been assessed to any sales-tax, profession-tax or income-tax under the respective laws relating to the levy of such taxes during 1953-54 or 1954-55; or

(ii) if the landlord, after evicting such cultivating tenant from the land, has been cultivating the land by his own labour or by that of any other member of his family or by hired labour under his supervision or control, provided as follows:—

(a) the total extent of land held by such landlord inclusive of the land if any held by him as a tenant does not exceed the extent specified in the Explanation below; and

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(b) the landlord has not been assessed to any sale-tax, profession-tax or income-tax under the respective laws relating to the levy of such taxes during 1953-54 or 1954-55; or

(iii) if subsequent to the 1st December 1953, the landlord has *bona fide* admitted some other cultivating tenant to the possession of land and such other tenant has cultivated the land before the commencement of this Act:

Provided that where such other tenant is in possession, either as owner or as tenant or as both; of any other land which exceeds the extent specified in the Explanation below and the cultivating tenant who was evicted is not in possession of any land or is in possession of any other land which is less than the extent specified in the said Explanation, the cultivating tenant shall be entitled to restoration of possession.

Explanation.—The extent referred to in clauses (i) to (iii) above is 6-2/3 acres of wet land or dry land irrigated from any Government source of irrigation, which shall be taken to be equivalent to 20 acres of dry land not irrigated from any Government source of irrigation for the purpose of determining the extent of land in any case where it consists of one or more of the classes of land mentioned above.

(3) Every application to a Revenue Divisional Officer under sub-section (1) shall be made within thirty days from the commencement of this Act, and shall bear a court-fee stamp of one rupee:

Provided that the application may be received after the period of thirty days aforesaid, if the applicant satisfies the Revenue Divisional Officer that he had sufficient cause for not making the application within that period.

(4) On receipt of an application, under sub-section (3), the Revenue Divisional Officer shall, after giving a reasonable opportunity to the landlord and the cultivating tenant, if any, in possession of the land, to make their representations, hold a summary inquiry into the matter and pass an order either allowing the application or dismissing it. In passing an order allowing the application, the Revenue Divisional Officer may impose such conditions as he may consider just and equitable including conditions in regard to—

(i) the payment by the applicant of any arrear of rent already due from him to the landlord, but not exceeding in amount one year's rent, and

(ii) the reimbursement by the applicant of the landlord or the other cultivating tenant in respect of the expenses incurred or the labour done by him during the period when the applicant was not in possession of any crop which has not been harvested, if an agreement is not reached between the parties as regards the rates and manner of such reimbursement.

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Explanation.—In lieu of imposing any condition relating to reimbursement as provided in clause (ii), the Revenue Divisional Officer may, in his discretion, postpone the restoration of the applicant to possession of the land, until any crop which is being grown thereon at the time when the order is passed, has been harvested.

5. *Exclusion of time for limitation.*—In computing the period of limitation or limit of time prescribed for an application for the execution of a decree or order for the eviction of a cultivating tenant, the time during which he was protected by section 3 from eviction shall be excluded.

Explanation.—A decree or order shall be deemed to be a decree or order for the eviction of a cultivating tenant, notwithstanding that any other relief is also granted by such decree or order.

6. *Bar of jurisdiction of civil courts.*—No civil court shall, except to the extent specified in section 3 (3), have jurisdiction in respect of any matter which the Revenue Divisional Officer is empowered by or under this Act to determine and no injunction shall be granted by any court in respect of any action taken or to be taken in pursuance of any power conferred by or under this Act.

7. *Power to make rules.*—(1) The State Government may, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) All rules made under this section shall be laid for not less than fourteen days before both Houses of the State Legislature, as soon as possible after they are made, and shall be subject to such modifications whether by way of repeal or amendment, as those Houses may make during the Session in which they are laid.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Saturday, the 27th August 1955.

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

STARRED QUESTIONS.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Applications for credit made by co-operative societies.

* 357 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) how many applications for credit made by co-operative societies in each district during the last two years are still pending; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in disposing of these applications?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) Out of 319 loan applications as on 30th June 1955, 182 are still pending, out of which 68 are in North Arcot, 3 in South Arcot, 55 in Chingleput, 5 in Salem, 32 in Tanjore, 3 in Madurai, 1 in Ramana-thapuram and 15 in Tirunelveli.

“(b) the delay is due to the following factors in the main :—

(1) Want of additional particulars from the borrowing societies.

(2) Pendency of overdues.

(3) Non-rectification of defects pointed out by the Central Banks.”

Working of mass B.C.G. Vaccination.

* 366 Q.—SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether there has been any decrease in the number of persons vaccinated in the districts where mass B.C.G. Vaccination has been introduced?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“Yes, Sir, from the middle of June onwards.”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—“There has been a lot of discussion about the B.C.G. What do the letters ‘B.C.G.’ stand for?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“‘B’ stands for Bacillus. ‘C’ and ‘G’ represent the names of the two scientists Calmette and Guérin.”

* Question postponed from the list of questions for the 25th August 1955.

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SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“ May I know how the figures work before the controversy was started and after the controversy in the districts? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ It is only after the controversy was started, the response from the people has been affected. There has been a fall in the number of people coming for testing as well as for vaccination.”

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY :—“ May I know the percentage, Sir? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ It varies from district to district. There has been a progressive fall.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“ In view of the statement made the other day, do the Government keep a record of the tuberculin-tested people and see that the tuberculin-tested people do not avoid the B.C.G. inoculation? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Sir, this vaccination is entirely voluntary.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“ In view of the fact that one who is tuberculin tested is exposed to virulent infection, do the Government keep a record of those who were tuberculin tested and compel them to get B.C.G. inoculated? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ There is no compulsion, Sir.”

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ :—“ Rajaji, a very great man, is opposed to B.C.G. vaccination and the Government are convinced that the vaccination is good and in view of that fact, Sir, what special steps have the Government taken to fight that propaganda against B.C.G.? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ There is no question of fight, Sir. The Government have published a pamphlet. As I said the other day, Dr. Ranganathan, Director of the B.C.G. Institute, Guindy, spoke on this subject under the auspices of the City Branch of the Indian Medical Association. The other day this Association gave a party in honour of Dr. Benjamin. He also spoke about B.C.G. to the members of the medical profession at that party, Sir.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“ May I know, Sir, how Rajaji was able to get so much of expert knowledge on this B.C.G. within so short a time? ”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ You must ask Rajaji.”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ In this B.C.G. drama that is being now enacted, Sir, there is something like a playback and an actor on the stage, as in film shows.”

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SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ :—“ What I mean to say is this. A big man is opposed to that. Whether he is right or wrong, that is a different question. But the World Health Organization feels that B.C.G. is good, and it has been in practice for the last 30 years. Even an advanced country like England has adopted it. But, this agitation is going on here. May I know what special steps have the Government taken to see our people do not fear that vaccination? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ There is no sort of opposition, Sir, in other States of India. Everywhere else the campaign is going on quite smoothly and there is good response. The controversy arose in this State after Rajaji began his anti-B.C.G. campaign. I hope, Sir, that in course of time, the doubts and fears of the people will be allayed and good sense will prevail.”

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—“ If it is not a question of fight with the big man, Sir, is it a question of flight—running away from him? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ The hon. Member wants to provoke me to say something.”

Location of the proposed new Medical College.

* 367 Q.—SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state with reference to the answer to supplementary question to Legislative Council Question No. 72 answered on 21st December 1954, whether the Government of Madras have come to any decision regarding the place where the new Medical College is to be located?

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

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“ May I know whether the Government have come to any decision regarding the location of the proposed Medical College? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Government have not yet come to any decision. Establishing a college means a big investment of about a crore of rupees as non-recurring expenditure. We have included in the Second Five-Year Plan schemes for opening two colleges to produce 150 medical graduates per year and the estimated cost is Rs. 166 lakhs. But, what will happen to the scheme when it is finalised at Delhi, I cannot say. The Central Government will examine the needs of each State with regard to medical education and approve of the scheme of starting colleges only where they think it is necessary.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“ What had happened to the report submitted by the Committee headed by our Leader of the Opposition and wherein our Chairman was also a member? ”

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11-10
a.m.

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" That report is under our consideration."

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI :—" Are the Government expecting any substantial financial aid from the Central Government for their proposal to start more medical colleges? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Yes; Government expect financial assistance from the Centre."

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—" Will the Government consider the desirability of opening medical schools instead of colleges? In view of the fact that we are in need of a large number of medical practitioners, cannot something like a condensed course be started in place of the present M.B.B.S. course? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The medical profession in general is opposed to this idea of starting medical schools. They want one uniform standard of medical education throughout the country. Even though our ex-Chief Minister Rajaji was in favour of starting medical schools, he did not muster enough courage to put that idea into execution on account of the opposition from the medical profession. The hon. Member, Dr. A. Sreenivasan, may do some propaganda in this matter and convert his colleagues to his point of view."

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—" I am not interested in converting my colleagues, whom I will not be able to convince at all. I am concerned only with one fact, viz., whether the Government, as the custodian of the rights and privileges of the people, will consider the desirability of starting medical schools instead of colleges. That is my submission. The medical profession has got a vested interest and therefore it is very very difficult to convince men, who do not want to be convinced."

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Medical schools which were in existence before have all now been converted into medical colleges, except perhaps in Mysore. The Bhore Committee that went into this question has also recommended that we should have one uniform standard of medical education, viz., a degree course extending to five years, which has now been reduced to 4½ years. The Central Council of Health is also in favour of having throughout India one uniform standard of medical education. That is what they have in other countries. The hon. Member who must be well versed on the subject of medical education is presenting here a new proposal."

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—" Is the Hon. Minister aware that the Hon. Minister for Finance also, while addressing a meeting, was in favour of a condensed course for medical students? "

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MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The Hon. Minister for Health is not responsible for the opinion expressed by another Hon. Minister."

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—" I protest against the aspersion cast on me by the Hon. Minister. According to me 'well versed' is an innuendo. If he does not mean any aspersion, then it is all right."

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" I think the innuendo is only in the brain of the hon. Member."

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—" 'Well versed' is an innuendo. It means something bad."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" If the hon. Member wants to put supplementary questions, he could do so."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" Does the uniform standard of medical education referred to by the Hon. Minister include indigenous system of medicine also? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" For the indigenous system of medicine also, we have only one standard of education, viz., 5-year diploma course."

(Both Dr. A. Sreenivasan and Sri T. Purushotham stood up to put questions.)

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I am not running a school."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" Is there any proposal for a synthesis of both systems of medicine? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" At the College of Indigenous System of Medicine, they are taught both modern and indigenous systems of medicine. That is in accordance with the recommendation of the Usman Committee, the Chopra Committee and the Pandit Committee."

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—" My question has gone off the track. May I know whether the demands of the people of Malabar and Tanjore districts for a medical college in their respective districts will be taken into consideration, when a decision is taken by Government? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The demands of all places would be given due consideration wherefrom contributions either in the form of money or land are forthcoming for the starting of a medical college."

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—" In view of the fact that there is a great dearth of doctors in our State now, and it is too much to acquiesce in the superiority of the graveyard, is it not better to bring in some new idea in the matter of training medical people

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to cater to the needs of our poor population, especially because of the unwillingness nowadays of the medical graduates to settle down in village dispensaries?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" It is not a new idea; it is an old idea that has been discarded."

Death of a hydrocele patient in the General Hospital

* 368 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a person by name Sri S. Ramaswami was admitted into Ward No. 12 of the Madras General Hospital for operation for Hydrocele on Saturday, the 12th March 1955;

(b) whether it is a fact that he was taken to the mortuary on Monday, the 28th instant;

(c) whether it is a fact that the death is reported to be due to complications from operation;

(d) if the answer to clause (c) is in the affirmative, whether the Government will be pleased to set out *seriatim* the complications referred to;

(e) whether it is a fact that the death was caused by an infection of Tetanus;

(f) if the answer to clause (e) is in the affirmative, when the first signs of Tetanus were observed;

(g) whether it is a fact that several cases of death due to the infection of Tetanus have occurred in the General Hospital, Madras;

(h) whether the Government have instituted any enquiry into the cause thereof and with what result; and

(i) whether the infection of Tetanus in the case of Sri S. Ramaswami was due to his own action and if not, whether the Government propose to give any compensation to the members of his family?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Clause (a) to (i) A statement^a is placed on the table of the House."

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—" What was the operation, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" It is stated in the question. Perhaps the hon. Member is not aware of his own question."

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—" The Hon. Minister has stated the patient developed signs of tetanus. Tetanus means non-contraction. Even a healthy man, without any injury, even for a brick may be said to suffer from tetanus. It is called idiopathic tetanus. I have got text books to testify my statement."

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SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY :—" Is it idiopathic or idiotic, Sir?" (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" I am thankful to the information of the hon. Member. This answer has been furnished by the Head of the department. It is a technical matter. The hon. Member may well discuss this question before the Medical Association."

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—" Was not investigation made to find out the bleeding state that was present in this patient?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Investigation was made and necessary medicines were administered but in spite of all that was done, the patient got tetanus and died. Such mishaps may sometimes take place in other hospitals also, not only in this country but also in Western countries."

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—" I want to put one more supplementary question, Sir."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" No more supplementaries."

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—" I want to put one very important supplementary question. Will you please permit me, Sir?"

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" All right."

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—" It is said that the infection may be due to 'faecal contamination'. Is there faecal contamination among human beings. I think only in case of animals, it is there."

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" In Hydrocele operation, faecal contamination sometimes takes place. Particular care has to be taken with reference to such contamination."

Allotment for Local Development works

* 369 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement showing the districtwar allotment for Local Development works in the year 1953-54 and in the year 1954-55 and the amount actually spent on the same in each of those years?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" A statement^a is placed on the table of the House."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" May I know whether Government have investigated into the cause of non-utilization of the allotted amount in certain districts?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Yes, Sir, that has been done."

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" Will the Government consider special treatment being accorded to poor, and dry districts like Chingleput, in the matter of matching contribution to be met by the local public in respect of local development works? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I do not think, Sir, Government could make any distinction between one district and another. The question of poverty is there in all other districts also."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" May I know, Sir, why Malabar is favoured with such a large allotment? Is that due to the incessant agitation by the representatives of Malabar? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" These funds have been distributed according to the population and that is how Malabar got a big sum. In regard to other districts also, the sums were allotted on population basis."

Extension of new railway lines in the Chingleput, North and South Arcot and Salem districts.

* 370 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have recommended to the Government of India any proposals for extension of new railway lines in the Central districts of Chingleput, North and South Arcot and Salem; and

(b) if so, at what stage they are at present?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" (a) This Government have furnished a list of railway projects to the Government of India in connection with the formulation of the Railway Board's Second Five Year Plan. The following proposals covering the districts of Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot and Salem have been included in the above list :—

(1) Neyveli-Vriddhachalam-Salem (Broad-Gauge) Line.

(2) Salem-Bangalore Line.

(3) Chinnasalem-Chingleput Line.

(4) Salem-Tiruchirappalli Line.

(5) Conjeeveram-Vellore Line.

" (b) It is observed from the Budget speech of the Minister for Transport and Railways, Government of India and the Explanatory Memorandum thereon, that in the list of surveys proposed to be undertaken during 1955-56, the traffic and engineering surveys in respect of Salem-Bangalore Line and the Katpadi or Vellore to Kancheepuram Line have been included and that the scheme for extension of electrification from Tambaram to Villupuram has been approved."

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Programme for development of Industries.

* 371 Q.—SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have drawn up any programme in regard to the development of industries, big and small; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place it on the table of the House showing also the industries classified as Village Industries, Cottage Industries, Basic Industries, Small-scale Industries and Large-scale Industries?

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

" (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the Draft Second Five-Year Plan for Madras State which has been submitted to the Planning Commission and copies of which have been circulated to all hon. Members of the House."

Recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission.

* 372 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased—

(a) to lay on the table of the House a summary of the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission with regard to (i) State finances and (ii) local finance; and

(b) to state what steps have been taken by the Government to implement the same?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Finance) :—" (a) Four sets of the Report of the Taxation Enquiry Commission (Volumes I to III) are available in the Madras Legislature Library; Volume III of the Report contains the recommendations of the Commission in regard to State Finances as also Local Finances together with a summary.

" (b) The recommendations of the Commission are under the consideration of the Government and it will take some time before a decision is reached on each of the proposals."

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—" May I know whether Government could supply us copies, even for cost 11-20 because, it is a big report of 500 pages and it deals with the important matter of taxation? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I do not know if copies are available for sale. I shall look into the matter."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" May I request the Hon. Minister to indicate to us the steps taken by Government to improve the finances of District Boards and Municipal Councils? "

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Sir, that is a large question and I cannot give a complete answer to that now. Anyhow, if a separate question is put, I shall try to answer it."

Periods of work for Language Pandits in High Schools.

* 373 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state with reference to the answer to starred Legislative Council Question No. 15 answered on 29th December 1953, at what stage the question of reducing the minimum number of periods of work in High School classes insisted on for eligibility to I grade scales of pay in the case of Language Pandits stands?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. Minister for Finance) :—" There is no proposal to reduce the number of periods of work in High school forms for language Pandits other than Hindi Pandits so as to enable them to get pay in the Grade I scale.

"The question was however considered in respect of Hindi Pandits, and deferred as provision has since been made under Part II of the First Language, which will increase the number of periods of study of Hindi."

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—" May I know whether the figures were gathered as to the additional amount that would be required if the limit were reduced to 16 periods? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" No, Sir."

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—" May I know whether the Government would kindly consider the claims of Tamil and other language Pandits to be placed on a par with those teaching English at least now when there is much pressure from the public to recognise the value of Tamil? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I would suggest to the hon. Member to put a separate question."

Introduction of single point sales tax.

* 374 Q.—SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before the Government to introduce single point sales on certain commodities like yarn, oil, etc., as an experimental sure?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU :—" There is no such proposal at present. The Government propose to hold a conference of officials and non-officials shortly to discuss matters relating to sales tax. The question whether single point tax can be levied on any, and if so, on what articles will also be considered then."

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Gramasevak Training Centre at Parli.

* 375 Q.—SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal for shifting the present Gramasevak Training Centre at Parli in Palghat taluk to any other place;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any representations have been received from public bodies and M.L.As., of the Malabar district against the proposed step and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" (a), (b) & (c)

There was a proposal to shift the Training Centre at Parli. The question was considered and it has been decided to retain the Training Centre at Parli at present with reference to the number of candidates to be trained for the several regions."

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

II.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE MADRAS CITY TENANTS' PROTECTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1955
(L.A. BILL NO. 15 OF 1955).

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

* DB. V. K. JOHN :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a very important Bill. I went through it. We want to bring in many amendments. It was passed only yesterday in the Assembly and this is brought in here to-day. There is not any urgency about it. Actually, some of us have very serious objections to the application of this amending Bill to the City of Madras. It applies not only to properties leased before 1922, but before this Bill, although it is not mentioned in the statement of objects and reasons. The amendment is affecting the landlords as also the tenants in the City of Madras. We want to bring in amendments. I cannot understand why it should be hurried through in this manner here. That is why, Sir, with your permission, I should say that people are asking that this Council is not functioning well and doing useful service. We want to make it useful and I should like to give notice of amendments. Therefore, I suggest that this Bill can be taken up some time later."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU :—" Sir, an ordinance was passed previously, and by this Bill we are only converting it into an Act. Therefore, this Bill has to be passed within a certain period and so there is some urgency. With regard to the other point, the old Act is being extended to other Municipalities and to tenancies that have taken place. There is no complication in this. I therefore submit that we can proceed with the consideration of the Bill."

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* DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Sir, this is a Bill which is of very great importance. It affects all landlords and tenants regarding the properties in the hands of tenants just before the date of this Act. In the original Act, there was a promise that it would affect only properties leased out till the date of that Act. No tenant hereafter will get any land. For, people will think that after all there will be breach of faith and Government may bring in another legislation later on. Further, this is not in the interests either of the landlord or the tenant. I particularly want to point this out to the Government. I do not know why it should be rushed through like this. Although there is an Ordinance, that applies to municipalities and there cannot be any objection to that. But so far as the City is concerned, it is a breach of faith and it should not be committed. In 1922 when the original Act was passed it was stated that it would not affect any land leased after the passing of the Act. But now in 1955, we are saying that any lands which were leased after 1922 will be affected. That is a very important thing. This is not in the interests of the tenants themselves. Therefore, we want to move amendments and we want to have a thorough discussion on this.

" Another thing, Sir. It was the practice to print the provisions of the Act when an amendment was proposed to be made. Here nothing is printed. I ask sincerely 'How many members of this House have made a critical study, comparative study of the original Act, and this Bill?' Not many. I made a study of it. Government have brought in this amendment without mentioning what the provisions of the previous Act are. If the House is to function usefully, it should not be done like this. Some Bill is passed yesterday in the Assembly and is brought in here to-day and goes through this House. No doubt it will go through this House. Still we must have a say in the matter. Therefore, I press that this Bill should be taken up some time later, and thus the privileges of this House should be preserved."

III.—(1) MOTION UNDER RULE 21 (3) OF THE COUNCIL RULES.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Sir, in view of what the hon. Deputy Leader of the Opposition says, I would suggest that this Bill be taken up in the afternoon at 2-30. Because we are going to adjourn this evening, I would very much urge that this be taken up to-day itself. However, it may be put on to the afternoon, I therefore move—

'That under Rule 21 (3) of the Council Rules, the order of business of the House be changed and the Madras City Tenants' Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1955, be taken up to-day afternoon at 2-30.'"

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The question is—

'That under Rule 21 (3) of the Council Rules, the order of business of the House be changed and the Madras City Tenants' Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1955, be taken up to-day afternoon at 2-30.'"

The motion was carried.

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IV.—FIRST REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The Chairman of the Committee on Government Assurances is not here. So that item also would be taken up in the afternoon."

III.—(2) MOTION UNDER RULE 21 (3) OF THE COUNCIL RULES.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I move—
'That under Rule 21 (3) of the Council Rules, the First Report of the Committee on Government Assurances be taken up this afternoon at 2-30.'"

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The question is—

'That under Rule 21 (3) of the Council Rules, the First Report of the Committee on Government Assurances be taken up this afternoon at 2-30.'"

The motion was carried.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" On a point of information, Sir, may I know whether we will be allowed an opportunity to discuss the Report of the Committee on Government Assurances? It would be interesting to know what is the procedure adopted in such cases in Lok Sabha and in the British Parliament."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The hon. Member can ask for information by way of supplementary questions when the Chairman of the Committee presents the Report. We shall now continue the discussion on the Second Five-Year Plan."

V.—DRAFT SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR THE STATE OF MADRAS—cont.

* SRI V. BHASHYAM AYYANGAR :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to give my support to the Preliminary Draft Proposals of the Second Five-Year Plan that have been placed before this House and, in doing so, I wish to make a few observations. It is stated in the Report itself that the First Five-Year Plan was concerned with increasing the food requirements of the country, and that emphasis in the Second Five-Year Plan could be shifted to industries although agriculture would continue to receive its due share of attention. That is what is stated in the Paper placed on the table of the House regarding the Second Five-Year Plan. The objects of the Second Five-Year Plan have been fully explained in the speech made by the Hon. the Leader of the House. He said that much emphasis would be laid on developing small scale village industries, communications, housing and other social services. I think that is an improvement upon the objects of the Second Plan as stated in the Paper placed before the House.

" I wish only to state that much importance should be attached to the development and improvement of our villages. Everybody knows that our villages are in a very unsatisfactory state of affairs.

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This deterioration in the condition of the villages began under the alien rule. The system of administration that was adopted even under the foreign rule has led to this deplorable condition of the villages and after the attainment of Independence during all these eight years we have not been able to achieve any substantial progress towards the advancement of our villages. India, as is well-known, lives only in its villages. If you go to the villages, you will find the deplorable state of affairs there. The village community system which worked so well is now practically non-existent. In villages there are factions and there is acute poverty. People do not get enough food. Every person of importance has migrated to towns or cities from the villages. The villages are no longer self-sufficient. Even for getting articles of normal consumption, which they could easily produce in the villages, they have got to go to towns or cities. You cannot get fresh vegetables in a village which is 20 or 30 miles away from this place. People from there are coming to Madras to get fresh vegetables. That is my personal experience. I am afraid that even after the attainment of independence the Government have not devoted proper attention to the advancement of the villages. There is much work to be done in the villages. I would go further and say that the work of administering the country is less important than the improvement of the rural parts, because the bulk of the population of India lives in the villages. As already pointed out by me, the villages are no longer self-sufficient. Cottage industries have mostly disappeared from the villages. The village artisans have also migrated to the towns and cities in order to eke out their livelihood. Agriculture does not pay them throughout the year. There are not sufficient minor industries to enable them to augment their income. I would therefore urge upon the responsible Ministers to concentrate on the improvement of the villages and make them as prosperous as they were long, long ago, about thirty or forty years back. From my personal experience, I would say that the conditions in the villages have considerably deteriorated during this period. It is necessary that the Government should create subsidiary occupations for the villagers. Otherwise, they could not make both ends meet. Hon. Members are aware that our Great Father of the Nation was emphasizing this aspect of this question and was saying that unless we improved the conditions of the villagers, the Independence which we got would mean nothing. The routine administration of the Government could very well be looked after by the Secretaries and the Executive officers of the Government and Hon. Ministers would do well to concentrate their attention on the general principles upon which the development of our villages has to be worked out. The villagers are in need of all essential things that are necessary for the welfare of the human being, namely, education, water-supply, medical help and so on. Unless special steps are taken for the improvement of the villages, there is no hope for our country. Therefore, I would strongly impress upon the Government the necessity for devoting more and more attention to the development of the villages. Day before yesterday, it was suggested that there ought to be a Minister in charge of planning. I

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would suggest that there ought to be a responsible officer in each district to guide the villagers as to how best they can improve themselves, how subsidiary occupations can be found for those who have got no work for a considerable part of the year and how they could be helped to augment their income, because agriculture, as it is to-day, is not a paying profession at all. If a person in a village depends purely on agriculture for his work, it is certain that he falls greater and greater into debts every year. A few people, who are now above the average in villages, owe their present position to the additional occupation which they have, for example, keeping a shop or some such thing. Except these who have additional means of earning, others are all going from bad to worse. Therefore, the one thing I would impress on the Government is that they should pay more attention to the reconstruction of the villages. The other things will naturally follow then. I am glad that so far as minor irrigation schemes are concerned, the Government have said that steps will be taken to improve them. In the last paragraph of the draft plan, it is stated that the development of minor irrigation in the Malabar district will receive special attention during the Plan period. I submit that even in the other dry districts special attention should be paid to minor irrigation works. The hon. Member Sri T. Purushotham referred to the Shembarampakkam tank, which is the biggest tank in Chingleput district. This has not received full water-supply for more than 12 or 15 years. There are other smaller tanks which are also in the same condition. Many of these tanks have become silted up, and they require to be improved as urgently as possible.

11-40
a.m.

"I do not wish to speak on the other aspects of the plan. Hon. Members on both sides of the House have generally supported the draft proposals that have been placed before us. The Council must be thankful to the Government for taking the Council into their confidence at an early stage—when the matter is only in the drafting stage. We hope that the Plan before being finalised will again come before the Council so that the Council may express its views upon the various items. Now that the House has given general support to the draft proposals in the Second Five-Year Plan, I beg to move an amendment to the motion that has been placed before the House, namely:—

'Add the following at the end:—

"and on such consideration this House accords its approval to the preliminary Draft Proposals for the Second Five-Year Plan for the State of Madras""

With these words, Sir, I support the proposals that have been placed before us."

Sri T. G. Krishnamoorthi seconded the amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"The hon. Member Sri N. Annamalai Pillai will speak now. I fix 15 minutes for each speaker hereafter."

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SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI :—“கனம் சேர்மன் அவர்களே, இரண்டாவது ஐந்து வருஷத் திட்டத்தை ஆதரித்து, அதில் சேர்க்கப்பட வேண்டிய சில விஷயங்களை இப்பொழுது நான் தங்கள் முன்பு சமர்ப்பிக்கின்றேன். சென்னை நகரத்தில் ஏராளமான ஜனங்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். சென்னை நகரம் இந்த மாகாணத்தின் தலை நகரம். இதை பல இடங்களில் சொர்க்க பூமி என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்கிறார்கள். சென்னையிலே இருக்கின்ற கடற்கரையைப்போல் உலகத்தில் ஒரே ஒரு பெரிய கடற்கரைதான் இருக்கிறது. இது இரண்டாவது என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இவ்வளவு உயர்ந்த பிரதேசம் கார்ப்பரேஷன் மூலமாக பாதுகாக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. ஒரு புறத்திலே அதிகமாக செலவழிக்கப்படுகிறது. மற்றொரு புறத்தில் ஜனங்கள் நரகத்தில் வாழ்ந்து வருகிறார்கள். இதை உடனடியாகக் கவனித்து இதற்கு பரிசாரம் தேடவேண்டும். திருவல்லிக்கேணி, கிருஷ்ணம் பேட்டை குடிசைகளில் வாழ்கின்ற மக்கள் எல்லோரும் நரகத்திலே வாழ்கிறார்கள். அந்தப் பிரதேசத்திலே ஒரே சாக்கடை, ஒரே சகுதி, சொல்ல முடியாது. அங்கே உள்ளே நுழைய மிக சங்கடமாக இருக்கிறது. அதே சமயத்தில் ஒரு பக்கத்தில் தியாகராயநகர், மற்றொரு பக்கத்தில் திருவல்லிக்கேணி முன்பகுதி, இன்னொரு பக்கத்தில் புரசவாக்கம் இவைகளெல்லாம் சொர்க்க பூமியாகத்தான் இருக்கின்றன. சொர்க்கம் இருந்தால் நரகமும் இருக்கும் என்று சொல்லுவதுபோல பூலோகத்தில் கூட அப்படியே இருக்கிறதுபோலும். சென்னை பிரதேசத்தில் இருக்கிற எல்லா இடங்களிலும் தங்குவதற்கு வசதியும் நடப்பதற்குப் பாதையும் சாக்கடைகள் சேராமலிருப்பதற்கும் வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகளை இந்த ஐந்து வருஷத் திட்டத்தில் சேர்த்து இவைகளைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக சென்னையில் வந்து தங்குகிற ஏழை ஜனங்கள் பாதைகளிலும், வழிகளிலும் தங்குகிறார்கள். படுத்துக்கொள்கிறார்கள். வெளியூரிலிருந்து ஜீவனத்துக்காக ஏழை ஜனங்கள் சென்னைக்கு வருகிறார்கள். வண்டிப்பேட்டையில் வண்டியை விடுவதுபோல், மோட்டார் ஷெட்டில் மோட்டாரை விடுவதுபோல், இவர்களுக்கு தங்குவதற்கு ஒரு தனி இடம் வேண்டும். மத்தியாக இருக்கக்கூடிய இடங்களில் காலி இடங்களை வாங்கி அந்த இடங்களில் இவர்கள் தங்குவதற்குத் தகுந்த வசதிகள் செய்துகொடுக்கவேண்டும். இதற்காக கொஞ்சம் பணத்தை ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டத்தின்கீழ் ஒதுக்கி இதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்யவேண்டும்.

“மற்றொரு விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி சொல்லுகிறேன். ஆறு வருஷப் பஞ்சத்தில் மழை இல்லாமல் ஜனங்கள் கஷ்டப்பட்டார்கள். சென்னை நகரில் குடி தண்ணீருக்குக் கஷ்டமாக இருந்தது. பூமியிலிருக்கின்ற கிணற்றுத் தண்ணீரை உபயோகப்படுத்தக்கூடாது. யானைக்கால் வியாதி வருகிறது என்று சொல்லி அந்தக் கிணறுகளை **condemn** செய்து முடி விட்டிருந்தார்கள். மூடிப்போன கிணறுகளை எல்லாம் ஆறு வருஷம் பஞ்சத்தில் திறந்துகொள்ள விட்டுவிட்டதுடன் பூமியிலிருந்து **hand-pump** கிணறுகளும் சிருஷ்டி செய்து இவைகளின் மூலம் தண்ணீரை உபயோகப்படுத்துகிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது பஞ்சம் வந்தாலும் ஒருவாறு சமாளித்துக்கொள்ளலாம். ஆபத்துக்குப்பிறகு மழை பெய்து நாடு சுபிட்சமாக இருக்கிறது. பூண்டித் தேக்கத்தில் நிறைய தண்ணீர் இருக்கிறது. ஹோட்டல்கள் இந்தக் கிணற்றுத் தண்ணீரை உபயோகப்படுத்துவதால் சென்னையிலே யானைக்கால் வியாதி பரவிவருகிறது. இதைத் தடுப்பதற்கு இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டத்தில் சர்க்கார் அதிகப் பணம் ஒதுக்கி இதற்குத் தகுந்த ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

“மற்றொரு விஷயம். இந்த மேல் சபை ரொம்ப நல்ல முறையிலே காரியங்களைச் செய்து வந்திருக்கிறது. இந்தச்சபை இருக்கவேண்டியது அவசியமா அவசியமில்லையா என்ற விவாதம் ரொம்ப நாட்களாக பல இடங்களில் நடக்கிறது. இதைப்பற்றி பல இடங்களில் பேசப்படுகிறது.”

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டத்தைப்பற்றி பேசும்போது மேல் சபையைப்பற்றிய பிரச்சனை எழவில்லையென்று நான் கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்களுக்கு தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.”

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI :—“தலைவர் அவர்களே, ஐந்து வருஷத் திட்டத்தைப்பற்றி பேசும்போது இந்தச் சபையைப்பற்றி பேசுவதற்கு அவசியம் இல்லையே என்று கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இந்தச் சபையிலே நேற்று முன் தினம் இந்தச் சபை வேண்டியதில்லை என்ற ஒரு அபிப்பிராயம் வெளியிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அந்த சமயத்தில் அதை கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் மறுக்கவில்லை. ஆகை யினால்தான் அதற்கு இப்பொழுது பதில் சொல்ல நான் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன். இந்தச் சபை ரொம்பவும் உயர்ந்த அறிவு படைத்தவர்களையும், நிபுணர்களையும் அங்கத்தினர்களாகக்கொண்ட சபை. அவர்களுடைய யோசனைகளும் அபிப்பிராயங்களும் அவசியம் வேண்டும். கனம் லக்ஷ்மண ஸ்வாமி முதலியார், டாக்டர் ஜான் போன்றவர்கள்”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“மற்றவர்கள் தெரிவிக்கவேண்டியதை நாமே ஏன் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்கிறேன்.”

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI :—“கனம் புரூஷோத்தம் முதலியார் மற்றவர்கள் இதைத் தெரிவிக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறார். இந்தச் சபை அவ்வளவு விசேஷமானது, அதற்கு அவசியம் இருக்கிறது என்பதை எடுத்ததுக்காட்ட கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன். அதை நான் சொல்லாமல்போனால் கடமையைச் செய்ய தவறியவனாவேன். இந்தச் சபையில் பல பேர்களை **nomination** மூலமாகக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறோம். ஸ்ரீமான் கள் ஓமந்தூர் ராமசாமி ரெட்டியார், உஸ்மான் போன்ற பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் **Nomination** மூலமாகக் கொண்டுவரப் பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். **Nominate** செய்யப்பட்ட அங்கத்தினர்கள் மந்திரிகளாகக்கூட இருந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அரசியல் அமைப்பிலே இந்தச் சபை இருக்கவேண்டியது அவசியம், அதனால் பிரயோஜனம் ஏற்படுமென்று தெரிவித்து இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையினால் இந்தச் சபை பிரயோஜனமற்றது. இதற்கு ஒன்றும் அதிகாரமில்லை என்ற காரணத்துக்காக இந்தச் சபையை எடுத்து விடவேண்டும் என்ற எண்ணம் தவருளது. அப்படிச் செய்தால் நம் தேசத்திற்கு ஒரு தவறான வழியைக் காட்டியவர்களாகி விடுவோம். எலக்ஷனில் வெற்றிபெற்று வர முடியாதவர்கள் எலக்ஷனுக்கு நிற்க மனமில்லாதவர்கள் இவர்களுடைய யோசனையை இழந்து விடும்படியாக இருக்கும். இழந்துவிட்டால் இப்படிப்பட்ட ஐந்து வருஷத் திட்டங்களில் சரியான யோசனைகள் சொல்லி அந்தப் பணத்தை சரியான வகையில் உபயோகப்படுத்த முடியாமல்போய்விடும். இந்தச் சபை அவசியம் என்று இந்த இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டு திட்ட விவாதத்தின்போது சொல்லவேண்டியது அவசியம் என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக, எனது ஜில்லா இந்த இரண்டாவது ஐந்து வருஷத் திட்டத்தில் ஒரு விதமாக ஆதரவும் பெருமல் விடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. எனது ஜில்லாவில் மிக சலபமான கைதொழில்கள் ஏற்படுத்துவதற்கு வசதி இருக்கிறது. காகித தொழிலை சர்க்கார் மிக அவசியமாக ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும். பள்ளிக்கூடப் பிள்ளைகளுக்கும் வியாபாரிகளுக்கும் மற்றவர்களுக்கும் காகிதம் அவசியம் வேண்டும். மனிதர்களுக்கு உணவு எப்படி அவசியமோ அதைப்போல் காகிதம் பிரதிதினமும் அவசியம் வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது நாம் பல வெளி நாடுகளிலிருந்து காகிதம் வரவழைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். ஆனால் வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் செங்கம், போளூர் முதலிய தாலுகாக்களில் மூங்கில் மயமாக இருக்கிறது. மஞ்சம்பில் மயமாக இருக்கிறது. எத்தனை வருஷங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய காகிதம் இந்தப் பிரதேசத்திலே உற்பத்தி செய்யலாம். வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் யாதொரு கைத்தொழிலும் இல்லாமல் மக்கள் பரிதவிக்கிறார்கள். விவசாயத்திற்கு ஓரளவுக்கு அவர்களுக்கு வழிசெய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அவர்களுக்கு வேலை இல்லாத மாதங்களில் வேலை

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கொடுத்து கூலி கொடுப்பதற்கு ஒரு ஸ்தாபனம் அவசியம். பல பேர்கள் பல யோசனைகளைச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அதேபோல் வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் ஒரு காகிதத் தொழில் ஏற்படுத்துவதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்தால் அங்கு இருப்பவர்களுக்கு வேலை கிடைக்க வசதி ஏற்படும். நம் நாட்டிலேயே உற்பத்தி செய்யப்படுகிற பொருளை உபயோகப்படுத்துதலாம். Co-operative சங்கங்கள் மூலம் ஓய்வு நேரத்திலே காகிதங்களை சிறுஷ்டி செய்வதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யலாம். அதனால் ஜனங்களுக்கு ஆதாயம் கிடைக்கும் என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் கடலோரம் பிரதேசங்கள் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. அங்கு கோரையை அதிகமாக உற்பத்தி செய்து கோரைப்பாய் கைத்தொழிலை விருத்தி செய்யலாம். இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டத்தில் அதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகள் சர்க்கார் செய்வார்களென்று நம்புகிறேன்.

“வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் வேலூரிலுள்ள சிற்பக்கலைகள் அனைத்தும் அழிந்துபோகிறது. இந்தச் சிற்பக்கலைகளை எல்லாம் சரியான வழிகளில் பாதுகாப்பதற்கு வழி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். சர்க்கார் நல்ல காளை மாடுகளை விவசாயத்திற்காக உற்பத்தி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். காங்கேயன், சிந்தி காளைகளோடு நாட்டு மாடுகளை விட்டு உற்பத்தி செய்தால் இவைகள் கன்று போடுவதற்கு மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகின்றன. ஆகவே சர்க்காரே ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் பண்ணைகளை ஏற்படுத்தி மாடுகளை உற்பத்தி செய்ய வசதி செய்யவேண்டும். மாடு இல்லாமல் உணவு கிடையாது. புராணங்களிலும், இதிகாசங்களிலும், மாடுகளைப்பற்றி சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. கண்ணன் மாடு மேய்த்தான் என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. சங்கரன் ரிஷபத்தில் சென்றான். மனிதர்களுக்கு அத்யாவசியமானது மாடுகள். மாடுகளை அதிகமாக உற்பத்தி செய்வதை ஜனங்களிடம் விட்டுவிட்டால் அது முடியாது. சர்க்காரே ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் மாட்டுப் பண்ணை வைத்து மாடுகளை உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்தால் ஜனங்களுக்கு விலை சாயம் செய்வதற்கு வசதி ஏற்படும் என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“சுதந்திரம் வந்து எட்டு வருஷங்கள் ஆகின்றன. இன்னும் சில மக்களுக்கு சுபிட்ச உணர்வுகூட ஏற்படவில்லை. ஒன்றுமே இல்லாமல் நிற்கியாக இருக்கும் நரிக்குறவர் என்ற ஒரு மனித சமூகம் இருக்கிறது. Depressed Classes தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்கள் வாக்கத்திலே அவர்கள் சேர்த்து வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்காக ஒதுக்கப்படும் பணம் அனைத்தும் ஒரிரண்டு சமூகத்தவர்களுக்கே செலவழிக்கப்படுகிறது. நரிக்குறவர்கள், இருளர்கள் மிகவும் பிற்பட்ட நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். இவர்களுக்கு பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் ஏற்படுத்தி உபகாரச் சம்பள வசதி செய்து கொடுத்து படுக்க இடம் கொடுத்து, இரண்டு வேளைக்கு உணவு கொடுத்து அவர்கள் முன்னேற வகை செய்யவேண்டும். இதற்கான முயற்சிகளை சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். இருளர்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுப்பதில்லை. ‘ஆடுதண்ட ராஜா மாதிரி முழிக்கிரையே உனக்கு ஒன்றும் வேலை கிடையாது எங்கேயாவது போய் எலி பிடி’ என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். Backward Community என்ற பிற்பட்டவர் சமூகம் மிகவும் பிற்பட்ட நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள்.”

Dr. V. K. JOHN :—“Backward Community-க்கு தமிழ் கிடையாது?”

Sri N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI :—“கனம் டாக்டர் ஜான் அவர்களுக்கு ரொம்ப நன்றாகத் தமிழ் தெரியாது. அதனால்தான் பின்னால் சொன்ன வார்த்தையை அவரால் கவனிக்க முடியவில்லை. பிற்பட்ட சமூகத்தினருக்கு சர்க்கார் சில சலுகைகள் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் அதிகப்படியாக கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். எனது ஜில்லாவிலே அவர்களுக்காக ஒரு பள்ளிக்கூடம் ஏற்படுத்தி அதில் 65 பிள்ளைகள் படிக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் ஒரு வேளை உணவும் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. அவர்களுக்கு பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் ஆதரவு கொடுக்கவேண்டும்.

27th August 1955]

[Sri N. Annamalai Pillai]

‘எழை என்றும் அடிமை என்றும் எவ்நுமில்லை—ஜாதியில் இழிவு பட்ட மனிதர் என்பவர் இந்தியாவில் இல்லையே.’ என்று பாரதியார் பாடியிருக்கிறார். எல்லோரும் நாட்டின் மன்னன் என்றும் கூறியிருக்கிறார். ஆதலால் உயர்ந்தவர் தாழ்ந்தவர் என்ற வித்தியாசமில்லாமல் எல்லோரும் முன்னேறுவதற்கு சர்க்கார் முயற்சி செய்யவேண்டும்.

“சிறு சிறு co-operative society-கள் மூலம் குடிசைத் தொழில்கள் உற்பத்தி செய்யவேண்டும். சோப்பு செய்யும் தொழிலை விருத்தி செய்யவேண்டும். வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் புழப்பலூர் சக்கர வர்த்தி நாயனார் என்பவர் எழுட்டு கைத்தொழில்களையும் குடிசைத் தொழில்களையும் விளக்கி புஸ்தகம் எழுதியிருக்கிறார். சாயத் தொழில், தேனி வளர்த்தல் இவைகளெல்லாம் அதில் விளக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதை மக்கள் வாசித்து அந்தத் தொழில்களைப்பற்றி தெரிந்துகொண்டு அவைகளை விருத்தி செய்தால் ஓய்வு நேரத்திலே சம்பாதிப்பதற்கு வசதி ஏற்படும். இதே மாதிரி எத்தனையோ புஸ்தகங்கள் ஆங்கிலத்தில் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளை மொழிபெயர்த்து ஜனங்களுக்கு பயன்படும்படியாகச் செய்யவேண்டும்.

“நிலம் அதிகரிக்கவில்லை. ஆனால் ஜனத்தொகை அதிகரித்துக்கொண்டே போகிறது. பாகில்தான் பிரிந்த பிறகு பத்து கோடி மக்கள் குறைந்து விட்டார்கள். இப்பொழுது 25 கோடி இருப்பதற்கு 36 கோடி ஜனங்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த 10, 11 கோடி ஜனங்களுக்கும் உணவு எப்படி அளிக்கமுடியும். நிலங்களை அதிகப்படுத்துவதற்கு ஒரு வழி செய்ய வேண்டும். கனம் பெருமாள்சாமி ரெட்டியார் family planting போடவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். மலைப் பிரதேசங்களில் நிலங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. நீலகிரி, கொடைக்கானல் போன்ற பிரதேசங்களில் ஏராளமான பயிர்களை வைத்து விவசாயத்தை அபிவிருத்தி செய்து மற்றத் தொழில்களையும், குடிசைத் தொழில்களையும் அதிகப் படுத்தி ஜனங்களுக்கு உபயோகமான திட்டங்களை வகுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக ஒரு வார்த்தை சொல்லி நிறுத்திக்கொள்கிறேன். இந்த பி.சி.ஜி. தகராறு சகிக்க முடியவில்லை. ஒரு பக்கத்தில் போடக் கூடாது என்கிறார்கள். மறுபக்கத்தில் போடலாம் என்கிறார்கள். இந்த விஷயம் தொல்லையாக இருக்கிறது. அம்மை ஊசி போடுவதிலேயே தகராறு இருக்கிறது. அதனால் பயனுண்டா பயனில்லையா என்று 30 வருஷமாக தகராறு இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. அப்படியிருக்கையில், இந்த பி.சி.ஜி. என்று ஒன்று வந்து பிராணத்தை வாங்கிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அதனால் கட்சி, பிரதிகட்சி எல்லாம் ஏற்படுகிறது. பி.சி.ஜி.-யை இப்பொழுது விட்டுத் தொலைத்துவிட்டு பிறகு வேண்டுமானால் எ.சி.சி. என்ற பெயருடன் கொண்டு வாருங்கள். அதனால் இப்பொழுது இருக்கிற பிரயோஜனம் இல்லாமலேயே இருக்கட்டும். பி.சி.ஜி. ரொம்ப அபாயம். அது ஒரு குழப்பத்தை உண்டு பண்ணிவிட்டது. ஆதலால் அதை விட்டுத் தொலைங்கள் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் சர்க்கரை ஆலை ஆரம்பிப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்கிறார்கள். அதை அவசியம் ஆரம்பித்து ஜனங்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுக்கும்படி செய்ய வேண்டும்.

“நரிக்குறவர்கள், இருளர்கள் அனாதையாக இருக்கிறார்கள் அவர்களுடைய முன்னேற்றத்துக்கு வழி செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். இப்பொழுது செங்கற்பட்டு ஜில்லாவில் இருக்கும் கலெக்டர் வா. வெங்கடேசன் அவர்கள் வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் இருந்த போது இவர்களுக்கு தங்குவதற்கு ஓர் இடத்தை ஏற்படுத்திக் கொடுத்தார்கள். இப்பொழுது அவர்களுக்கு ஆதரவு கிடைத்து அவர்கள் விவசாயம் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். எனக்கு ஒரு யோசனை தோன்றுகிறது. தேங்காய்

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வியாபாரத்தை இவர்களுக்கே தனியாக ஒதுக்கிவிட்டு நல்ல மார்க்கெட்டையும் ஏற்படுத்திக் கொடுத்தால் அவர்கள் முன்னேறிவிட முடியும் என்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். ஒரு தொழிலைக் காட்டிவிட்டால் அவர்கள் முன்னேறி விடுவார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு Co-operative Society-கள் ஏற்படுத்திக் கொடுத்து 200, 300 ரூபாய் கடன் வசதியும் செய்து கொடுத்தால் அவர்கள் வியாபாரத்தில் முன்னேறி விடுவார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு வியாபாரம் தெரியும். சர்க்கார் இதில் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.”

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I sincerely congratulate the Government on their having given an opportunity to the Members of both Houses of the Legislature to discuss the draft proposals of the Madras Government under the Second Five-Year Plan. It shows the interest evinced by Government to constructive suggestions from Members of the Legislature in regard to the Second Five-Year Plan. It is my earnest hope that suggestions made in this House, as well as in the other House, will all be taken into serious consideration and would be implemented to the extent they could be implemented. It is in this belief that I propose to make a few suggestions of mine.

“ It is very important to remember that the Five-Year Plan is a plan for the whole of India and not for one State or other or for any part of India. Everyone of us should look at the Plan from the point of view of the Indian Union as a whole. We should not look at the Plan from the point of view of Madras State or any other part of the Indian Union. It is a plan for the whole of the Indian Union. That point should always be remembered. We would be doing a wrong to ourselves and to the Indian Union, if we ask something for Madras State at the expense of another State. The Indian Union must be considered to be, in the nature of a human body and if one limb of it is weak, we must give particular attention to that limb. There may be backward areas and we must give particular attention to backward areas, whether they are in the East, West, South or North. It is that attitude which we should always take when we look at the Five-Year Plan and consider it. I want to emphasize it because recently there was the instance of some Members of the other House and also a Member of this House, walking out of the House because, according to them, due attention was not paid to the development of Malabar under the Second Five-Year Plan and sufficient allotment had not been made for the same under the draft proposals now before us. It is a very wrong attitude to take and it is very wrong to say that one part of the State should be developed at the expense of other parts of the State. No doubt it is necessary that we should develop backward areas. Government, I hope, would do welcome suggestions from hon. Members for the development of backward areas in our State. But it does not lie in the mouth of anybody to say that one particular district should be developed at the expense of other districts. That is a very wrong attitude for one to take. If Chingleput district is more backward than other districts, I say more money must be spent in Chingleput district. But no district should be developed at the expense of the other. We have to take Madras

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State as one unit, just as I said that we have to take the Indian Union as one unit. It is good that Members come forward and state the needs of their respective areas. It is good for Members from Malabar to certainly state the needs of their district but if they were to go further and say that Malabar should be developed at the expense of other districts, among which there are some backward districts, then I say it is not carrying out the spirit of the Five-Year Plan, which as I said already, should be looked at as a plan for the whole of India with all the States taken as a whole. We should look at it as a human body. If one finger in the human body is weak, we should give more attention to that finger. Just like that, backward areas should be given attention. The one point we should remember is that we do not want lopsided development of this country. We want harmonious development. We want harmonious development of the Madras State taken as a whole. No one district should be developed at the expense of the other. I deprecate very strongly any Member of this House pleading particularly for his own district, because he comes from that district. I personally think that people from Malabar should have pleaded for the development of other districts equally well. They should have pleaded for the development of the dry districts like Chingleput district and other backward districts. It was Edmund Burke who enunciated the theory that when a person was elected from a constituency, he did not represent that constituency in particular, but that he represented the whole State. This applies to all hon. Members of the Legislature. Particulars hon. Members from Malabar should feel that they are not only representatives of Malabar but that they represent the whole State. Under this Five-Year Plan, you should aim at the development of not only Malabar but all other backward areas in the State. Hon. Members can offer suggestions for the development of Malabar, but not at the expense of other districts. There has been some sort of a discontent that Malabar is not represented in the Cabinet. Every Minister in the Cabinet must consider himself to be the Minister for all districts. If I may say so, whatever may be the difficulties, the Minister should take care of all districts. All the Ministers should see to it that the Second Five-Year Plan is implemented properly for there is no use of any plan, if we do not implement the same. The one matter which we have to remember is that the crores and crores of money that we would be spending under the Second Five-Year Plan is not money that is given to us by the United States of America or any other country as a gift. It is the money which we have to collect from our own people. There may be deficit financing with which I do not agree. I cannot be considered to be an expert in economics. But as far as I know economics, I do not think that deficit financing is good for the country. But even if money is found in deficit financing, it is clear that one day or other that money has to come from the people by taxation. Even if we borrow that money, that has to be paid. I want that this money should be treated as borrowed money; and what should we then do with borrowed capital? Government should not spend even one rupee out of this Rs. 225 crores, which we may get for the Plan, on revenue

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expenditure. We must spend it only on capital expenditure. If we invest this Rs. 200 odd crores, to put it in round figures, properly, there will be a return of 4 per cent. If we put it on irrigation projects or some other productive investment, we can get Rs. 8 crores a year and that we can get for all time to come. Therefore, if we are wise men we should invest every rupee of that money on some productive activity and not utilize it for revenue expenditure. Otherwise, in a few years time we may not have again money to continue that expenditure.

"Sir, I borrow a lakh of rupees. If I am a wise man I would not go in for cars, furniture, unnecessary food and clothing and make myself and my family live in luxury. I would rather construct buildings which may produce some Rs. 500 a month and pay off that loan in a few years and continue to get the full benefit out of that sum. My strong advice, rather my strong suggestion to the Government, is that they should spend this money regarding it as borrowed money. For, actually it is borrowed from the Government of India and the Government of India in turn borrows from all people, and therefore, certainly this Rs. 200 odd crores is part of the borrowed money from the people. Therefore the Government should not consider this as a gift from the Government of India; they should spend that money only on capital expenditure which will yield income; every rupee of which will yield income.

"When I say capital expenditure it does not mean that it must directly give an income. Supposing we spend the money on an Agricultural College or an Engineering College, I would say it is capital expenditure. Because it will train graduates who will help in the production of food and in the expansion of industry. I would suggest that if the Government are spending this Rs. 200 crores, the main object of expenditure should be to increase the purchasing power of the people and therefore to increase production and therefore to increase employment. Unemployment is acute particularly in our State. What is our programme for giving employment?

"There has always been a feeling, to the exclusion of all others, in the minds of many of us that employment meant employment under some employer. It is not so. A person employed need not be under an employer. If we have to spend this money in development of agriculture, I say let Government spend a major portion of this money on rehabilitation of poor families in productive employments. We can give an acre of land to a poor family, lend money to that family through a co-operative society; if he wants the loan in kind, let us give him in the shape of manure, implements, seeds and housing materials to construct a house and help him cultivate that plot of land. If a man cultivates an acre of land in a hill station like Kodaikanal, he can get about Rs. 2,000 a year. I say rehabilitation in productive employment should be the aim of the Government under the Second Five-Year Plan. Every family should be rehabilitated in Madras. If Government only gives that family financial assistance, it would be of great help to them. I

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say that statistics collected shows that there are more dependants on earning persons in the State of Madras than in any other part of the world, not even other States in India. If there is one earning member, half a dozen or more persons are dependent on him, not children and old men and women who cannot work, but able-bodied people. Under the Second Plan, the main object should be that every hand is engaged in some productive activity or other and that there should not be any hand that is idle. We can do that only by rehabilitating all people in productive employment.

"When I say rehabilitation, I am talking of self-help, not charity. It is rehabilitation and not relief. If we give a loan of Rs. 200 to a rehabilitated family, that money and more money could be collected from that family out of its sweat and labour."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"Three minutes more for the hon. Member."

* DR. V. K. JOHN:—"Please allow me five minutes more and I shall finish."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"There are a large number of hon. Members who want to speak."

* DR. V. K. JOHN:—"I shall finish soon. I will continue unless hon. Members consider that my suggestions are useless or a waste."

"If we want this Second Plan to be implemented successfully, with the object of giving more purchasing power to the public, with the object of solving unemployment problem, with the object of increasing production, then we must do it through co-operative societies and utilize co-operative societies for that purpose. We must also utilize the local bodies like the panchayats and municipalities. Without laying the foundation co-operative societies and local bodies, we can never implement this Plan successfully. We will be only putting the cart before the horse. When the Government want to collect any information about the local bodies, they do so through the Collector and his subordinates. I say it is wrong. If they want to implement the Second Five-Year Plan successfully, they must place on strong foundations the local bodies and co-operative societies. Nothing of that is found in the Plan placed before the House."

"I protest against Government withdrawing appointments for implementing the Plan from the purview of the Public Service Commission. It is a wrong thing to do and the Hon. Ministers will certainly become more unpopular when they start appointing persons, thousands of them. They will be accused of favouring their cousins and not selecting efficient men on merit. This should have never been withdrawn from the Public Service Commission."

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"I would like to tell the hon. Member that there is no question of withdrawing any of the powers that the Public Service Commission have been having with reference to the implementation of the Plan."

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DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ I thought it was published that these temporary appointments would be outside the purview of the Public Service Commission. If I am wrong, I am pleased to hear that from the Hon. Minister.

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1.20. “ Then, I say that private agencies should be encouraged. If we want to construct a road such work should be given to private agencies as in America. Government go about talking of nationalization. I feel the Government are not fit for nationalization now. Perhaps later on, they may be fit for nationalization. As a matter of fact, they are doing certain things at a loss what somebody else would do at a profit. That is what we are doing in respect of our transport undertaking. I would request the Government to encourage private enterprise. If you leave irrigation, electricity and other things in the hands of private enterprise, they will do it at half the cost. They will employ a large number of people and pay them more. If they are all taken by the Government, it will be a waste. In America public roads are entrusted to private enterprise and in ten years they realize the capital by way of interest. Sir, the tempo of public expenditure is on the increase and we know with what result. We have lost Rs. 45 crores in State trading schemes. Is it not a heavy loss to our State? It is high time to give up the tempo of public expenditure which is on the increase. Our officers are not interested in private enterprise and therefore they are not interested in carrying out things efficiently. I would strongly advise the Government that whenever they spend money on capital expenditure by undertaking irrigation schemes, electricity schemes, etc., they should entrust the work to private agencies, to our people and not to foreigners. Private enterprise will be able to carry out the work at half of the amount which the Government are spending. The work can be done more efficiently. The Government can also supervise the work. Of course, they will not have the opportunity to appoint more people. We must look at things from the economic point of view of our country and see that everything is done efficiently. I would therefore submit that the sum of Rs. 225 crores, which the Government propose to spend on welfare schemes during the Second Five-Year Plan, will be wasted if they do not spend it properly. I sincerely believe that we do not have the effective methods to spend as much as Rs. 200 or Rs. 225 crores in five years' time to increase employment, the purchasing power of the people and the productive capacity of the State.

“ In conclusion, I would request the Government to spend the money in such a manner as to develop the backward areas in the State. They should consider the whole State as a human body and pay attention to every limb of it. The weaker the limb, the more the attention that should be paid. If Malabar is weaker, they should spend more money for the improvement of Malabar. I am cent per cent certain that when the Report of the States Reorganization Commission comes into effect, Malabar will not be a part of the Madras State. But so long as Malabar is part of our State

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and if it is weaker, we should spend money on it. We should not consider things district-war or taluk-war. We should not have that narrow patriotism. I would particularly request the Malayalees not to look at the proposition from the narrow point of view of Malabar but from the point of view of the State as a whole. They should not have walked out of the Assembly in protest. It is a very wrong thing to do. I say emphatically that the Members who have walked out in protest that Malabar has been badly treated, have not done a service to Malabar. But, on the other hand, they have done a positive disservice to Malabar. The Government should follow the very high principles which they ought to keep in mind when implementing the Second Five-Year Plan.”

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Second Five-Year Plan comes into operation from April 1956. The objectives of the Plan are firstly to secure greater prosperity and secondly to render social justice to the community by means of increased production and more equitable distribution of wealth. For achieving this, close co-operation is necessary between the State and the Centre. I say this because we must always be careful to insist upon our claims before the Centre so that our case may not go by default. What have we done so far? In the First Five-Year Plan period we have made some improvement in the field of agriculture, but there have been short falls with regard to expenditure on other items. That is a thing which we all regret. We have not made any progress at all in the industrial sector during the First Five-Year Plan period and therefore when our Ministers formulated the Second Five-Year Plan, they have made provision for large and medium-scale industries. The cost of all the schemes included in the Second Plan would come to about Rs. 394 crores. But the Planning Commission have given their approval only to the extent of Rs. 225 crores. I say that in the matter of spending the sum of Rs. 225 crores, our Government should spend all the amount and allow no short falls in expenditure.

“ The first subject I wish to take up is agriculture. In the field of agriculture we have not yet attained self-sufficiency. The target fixed for the Madras State works out to 7.92 lakhs tons of rice, millets and pulses put together. Our Government propose to aim at an additional production of about 6 lakhs tons under various agricultural schemes, namely, use of manures and fertilizers, improved seeds, etc., and of about 1.14 lakhs tons by minor irrigation and major irrigation schemes. I find that under the head ‘ Minor Irrigation ’, the Government are going to spend about Rs. 410 lakhs. I ask the Government what would be the cost they will have to incur if they want to raise the production by 6 lakhs tons under the various agricultural schemes. I put this question only to ask whether Government will not find more money to spend on minor irrigation schemes. If the money they are going to spend to raise the production by 6 lakhs tons by means of various agricultural schemes is spent on minor irrigation, it will be of lasting benefit. Therefore, I submit that the Government may be

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pleased to spare as much money as possible for improving minor irrigation. When dealing with agriculture, I wish to point out that the problem is one of population. We have got a large population who depend upon the land. Therefore, I would submit that the Government should undertake a method of controlling the population by taking up various welfare schemes, so that the low grade population may not grow up and eat up all the fat of the land.

"There are also other allied matters like forests, animal husbandry, etc. So far as the Forest Department is concerned, I find that two big officers have been given an extension of service. I would like to ask what they have been actually doing. The yield from our forests has not been large. Considerable leeway has to be made up as admitted by the Plan itself. Therefore, I suggest that special attention should be devoted to the improvement of forests.

"As regards animal husbandry, I find that the Government are doing something to increase the cattle population. Recently I had a discussion with an officer on this matter. I suggest that there should be five more men under each stock-man so that they can attend to the needs of the village people with regard to the improvement of the livestock.

"In the matter of fisheries, we are fortunate in that Madras State has got a long coastline. The Government have got a special duty and responsibility to take steps for the growth of the fisheries. We have a number of fisherfolk living in our midst. In the matter of recruitment to the service to the Navy and in the matter of control and improvement of shipyards, etc., the claims of the Tamil people should always be urged before the Central Government.

2-30
p.m. "With regard to production, I say that whatever is produced should be buttressed and broad-based upon a certain land policy. When Russia became independent, workers came to power and they had therefore, workers' economy. When China became independent, the peasants got control, and they had peasants' economy. But what kind of economy do we have in India? Is it workers' economy or peasants' economy? We call it glibly a Welfare State, and that the tiller of the soil must be given his due share. My submission is that the policy of the Government should be to raise the status of the villager and to increase his purchasing power. The Government must give him the amenities and all that he should have, so that he can live a decent life. But what we find now is that the Government do not take any firm land policy but go on saying that they would do something in the matter. They say that they will improve the condition of the tenants and fix a ceiling for holding, etc. But the thing is, that the man must be made the owner of the soil. He must have some stake in the land to work, and a ceiling must be fixed for holdings. He must be helped by co-operative societies. It is only by these means

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we can help the tenant. There must therefore be a firm land policy so that revolutions and other disorders may not occur in this land. This is my first submission and my foremost submission too.

"As regards establishing industries, we leave the matter to the Central Government, because the Government of India are going to deal with the matter on an All-India scale. Therefore I am not saying anything about industries.

"I now come to education. I congratulate the Government on the great steps they are taking to improve the education of the child and the adult. We find that the Government are now going to improve the education in the Universities. In reply to one of my questions yesterday, the Hon. Minister was pleased to say that English would be replaced by Tamil positively in 15 years or more. But I ask the question, Sir, whether we can afford to lose English. Very many of our countrymen, especially my friends in other communities, say, Christians, Anglo-Indians, and others, who are staying in our land, like to have English for studies. We have been in contact with the English language for so many years, and our contact with the world through English language is for many years past. I should like to give one suggestion here. English we may learn as an allied subject. If Hindi in Devanagari script is to be the Union language, why not we have the option to learn Hindi in Roman script also? I put up this idea solely with the view that English may stay in our midst. English can only stay on here in Roman script. I say this because it gives us international status. I welcome Hindi in Devanagari script. That will be one of the languages which we should know. (Dr. V. K. John: 'What about Tamil?') If Tamil is going to be the Indian Union language, certainly it will have to be in Roman script. But Tamil will only be the regional language and therefore it will have its own script. If we want Hindi to be the language of the Indian Union, please raise it to the position of international language by adopting the Roman script. I very much like to bring to your pointed attention that only by adoption of Roman script, can a language become international in character. Our men are thinking of translating all terms. I say this is impossible. Roman terms and Greek terms cannot be translated. I challenge whether anybody can translate any of these terms. It is impossible. Therefore, I say if we want to have full grounding in technical education, we can have it only by the use of Roman terms. This will also result in our learning the subjects easily. We will also have English in our country. With one script, i.e., Roman script, we shall learn two languages, i.e., Hindi and English. Thus English will stay with us.

"Finally I come to the question of rural reconstruction schemes. I am glad that the Central Government are responsible for these village development works though the administrative responsibility lies on us. We have able officers and they will carry

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out the work with good personnel. In a paper on community projects, I find the statement, 'The Gospel of work was started by Sri Krishna in the Gita.' May I humbly say, Sir, the villager does not live by bread alone. I say that there are many classics in our language, for example, Tirukkural. It is a very good book and very easily available. Knowledge of Tirukkural can be carried to every village, and everybody in the village could learn everything about our great tradition and in the best manner possible. The persons in charge of rural reconstruction schemes must go to every village with a copy of Tirukkural in his hand, and he can teach everything to people.

"I say, Sir, for any work to be done, there must be statistics. We are sadly lacking statistics. There must also be a survey. Where is the survey? When I was the Commissioner of the Religious Endowments Board in Madras, I found that a number of houses had been built on inam lands. Not one of these was paying quit-rent. There were houses occupying five grounds and more. I suggested that a survey could be made of all the temple lands. There are so many complaints like this in Tanjore and Tirunelveli of unlawful possession of temple lands. We have the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act. How many houses belong to charities and endowments? Does anybody know? I request the Government to undertake a survey of all these and know what buildings belong to the temples and other charitable institutions. When the Government are so anxious to exercise control over charitable institutions, they must know first the properties of the charitable institutions.

"One more suggestion I wish to make here. Why not the Government make co-operation also as one of their departments? We find so many persons being the heads of banks, etc. What progress has co-operation made? It is still in a non-official state. Why not co-operation be made a department of the State, to be administered by the State itself so that in the matter of production and distribution, the consumer will . . ."

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"I may tell the hon. Member, Sir, that co-operation is a department of the State."

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR:—"But only in the sense in which the Hon. Minister means. In the real sense it is not a department of the State."

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"I would like to know whether the hon. Member suggests that all the non-official elements should be completely eliminated from the co-operative department."

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR:—"On the other hand they could be recognized as Government servants. Thus it is the other way about. Co-operation must be the responsibility of the State."

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Such responsibility is in Russia where there is production, distribution and consumption. It is only for the purpose of consumption that co-operation has come. If man must produce he must also eat. I say, let not co-operation be left to outside agencies.

"Finally I would say that there must be trained personnel. We must have refresher courses, and people again and again must be taught. Let there be no complaint of patronage being shown to any one. In the matter of trained personnel, we may take in more women than men, because we find that women pay pointed attention to their work, commit less wastage, and do not spend money like men on cigarettes, etc. Their income adds to the family economy. Therefore, I suggest that more and more women—many of them are educated—may be absorbed in services. In this way, we will raise the tone of the services also. I say this, because charges of corruption would become rare.

"Lastly, Sir, I will say something with regard to Electricity. We are spending crores and crores on it. May I kindly bring to the notice of the Government one small matter? Yesterday night at 9 o'clock, electricity failed. Then, we phoned to the Mount Road General Breakdown Office. He said 'You go and see the Kilpauk Sub-station'. Then we telephoned to Kilpauk."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM:—"We are now discussing the Second Five-Year Plan. How is the hon. Member's reference to failure of electricity relevant here?"

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR:—"I will say how it is 12-40 p.m. relevant later. You know what the Kilpauk man says. He says 'I have no cycle to spare'. I ask, Sir, what is the use of spending crores and crores on Electricity. Cannot each sub-station be provided with a cycle to meet such contingencies? Sir, from 9 o'clock to 12 o'clock last night, there was darkness. It is because the department which spends crores and crores cannot supply a cycle to the sub-station. I am not bringing this matter as a complaint. We must see that these things are looked into properly. I want to bring this to the notice of the Council because the same thing may occur again sometime later and if we go and telephone, nobody will attend to it. What I say is when we spend so much amount on electricity, we must see that service is rendered. Therefore, Sir, in the matter of service, whatever we may do, we must see that it is feasible, whether it is actually done, and that it serves the people properly. For example, Sir, we spend a large amount on the construction of houses. The Government place steel, cement and timber at the disposal of the house construction societies. They are paying 25 per cent of such cost to the contractors. What is the purpose in giving such percentage to them when the Government have given them steel, cement and timber for construction. In fact, such a case was brought to the notice of the Public Accounts Committee last year

"Lastly, Sir, I wish to say that we are poor tax-payers. We should see that we get proper return. We must take care of the poor man and see that the benefits really reach him. We can plan

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but we must see that the poor man really benefits. Therefore, I request the Government not to stop at planning—high-level planning—but go to the villages and see that the wants of the villagers are satisfied.”

SRI O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIAR :—“தலைவர் அவர்களே, அரசாங்கம் இரண்டாவது ஐந்து வருஷத் திட்டத்தை சமர்ப்பித்திருக்கிறார்கள். முடிந்த வரையில், அதில் அவர்கள் தகுந்த திட்டங்களை வகுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனாலும், இவ்வளவு கோடி ரூபாய் நமது மாகாணத்திலே செலவழிக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறதே, வருவாய் எந்த முறையிலே வரப்போகிறது என்று பார்க்கும்போது, இந்தத் திட்டம் எவ்வளவு தூரம் பூராவாக பயனடைய முடியும் என்பதைப்பற்றி சிந்திக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஏனென்றால், குறிப்பாக நம் மாகாணத்தில் எவ்வளவு வரி போட வேண்டுமோ கிராமங்களில் நாம் பாதி கொடுக்க வேண்டியும் இங்கே கொடுக்கும் கிராமங்களில் நாம் பாதி கொடுக்க வேண்டியும் என்று அவர்கள் நிபந்தனை விதித்திருக்கிறார்கள். நம்முடைய கிராமங்களிலுள்ள ஜனங்களிடம் போய் ‘நீங்கள் கொடுக்க வேண்டும்’ என்று சொல்லுகிறோம். ஒரு பக்கம் எவ்வளவு வரி போட முடியுமோ அவ்வளவு போட்டாய் விட்டது. இன்னும் அதிகமாக எவ்வளவு போட முடியும் என்பதை யோசித்து ரொம்பவும் குறைவாகத்தான் போட முடியும். இல்லாவிட்டால் நாம் ஜனங்களை கசக்கிப் பிழிய வேண்டிய நிலைமை தான் ஏற்படும். மத்திய அரசாங்கம் நம்மை ஒரு நிலையில் வைத்திருக்கிறது. நாம் ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களை ஒரு நிலையில் வைத்திருக்கிறோம். ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்கள் கிராமங்களை ஒரு நிலையில் வைத்திருக்கின்றன. ஆகையினாலே, எல்லாவற்றையும் பார்க்கும்பொழுது கீழே இருப்பவர்கள் நிலையில்தான் இதெல்லாம் வந்து விழுகிறது. நமது மாகாணத்திலுள்ள சுமார் 36,000,000 ஜனங்களில், 50 முதல் 60 லட்சம் ஜனங்கள் நகரங்களில் வசிக்கிறார்கள். மற்றவர்களெல்லாம் கிராமங்களில் வசிக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், கிராம ஜனங்களுடைய பொருளாதார நிலைமையையும் நகர ஜனங்களுடைய பொருளாதார நிலைமையையும் பார்க்கும்பொழுது, கிராமத்தை விட நகரத்திலுள்ளவர்கள் கொஞ்சம் சுபிட்சமாகத்தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். நகரங்களிலுள்ளவர்களுக்கு வேலை இருக்கிறது, மற்ற துறைகளிலே அவர்களுடைய வருவாய்க்குத் தகுந்த சூழ்நிலையும் இருக்கிறது. கிராமங்களிலுள்ளவர்களுக்கு வேலையில்லை. அங்கே ஏழ்மை ஜாஸ்தி. கிராமங்களில் ஒற்றுமையிலலை. சுபிட்சம் குறைவு.

“நமது மாகாணத்தில் பத்தில் ஒன்பது பங்கு ஜீவநதிகள் இல்லாத பிரதேசம்; பத்தில் ஒரு பங்கு தான் ஜீவ நதிகள் பாசன வசதி உள்ள இடம். ஒரு பக்கம் ஜனசங்கியை அதிகமாகக் கொண்டவருகிறது. மற்றொரு பக்கம் ஏழ்மை நிலவுகிறது. அரசாங்கம் எவ்வளவு தூரம் நல்ல எண்ணத்தோடும் ஜனங்களுக்கு வசதிகள் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று நினைத்தாலும், அரசாங்கத்துக்கு வருவாய் கூட ஜனங்களிடமிருந்துதான் வரவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆகையினாலே, ஜனங்களுடைய சுபிட்சம் எவ்வளவு தூரம் இருக்கிறதோ, அதிலிருந்துதான் அரசாங்கம் ஒரு பங்கு அடைய முடியும். இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டத்துக்காக முதலில் 390 கோடி ரூபாய் நிர்ணயம் செய்திருந்தார்கள். அது இப்பொழுது ஜாஸ்தி என்று மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தினால் 225 கோடி ரூபாயாகக் குறைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால், மாகாண அரசாங்கம் குறைந்தது அதற்காக 100 கோடி ரூபாய் கண்டு பிடிக்க வேண்டிய நிலையிலிருக்கிறது. நூறு கோடி ரூபாய் ஐந்து வருஷங்களில் கண்டு பிடிக்க வேண்டும். அது முடியுமா என்பதை யோசிக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. நூறு கோடி ரூபாயில் நாம் எவ்வளவு ஜனங்களிடம் வரி போட்டு வாங்க முடியும்; எவ்வளவு கடன் வாங்க முடியும் என்பதை யோசிக்க வேண்டும். ஜனங்களிடையே எந்த முறையிலே பணம் வாங்க முடியும், எது விடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதை யோசிக்க வேண்டும். **Taxation Enquiry Committee** இந்த விஷயத்தைப் பரிசீலனை செய்து, எந்த வருவாயை மத்திய அரசாங்கம் வைத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும், எந்த வருவாயை மாகாண அரசாங்கம் வைத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று நிர்ணயம் செய்திருக்கிறது.

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கிறது. மாகாண அரசாங்கம் ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களை எந்த முறையிலே விட்டிருக்கிறார்கள், ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்கள் எந்த நிலையிலிருக்கின்றன, அவர்களுக்குப் பாதி வருவாய் கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்பதையெல்லாம் யோசிக்க வேண்டியதாயிருக்கிறது. இங்கும், அங்கும், ஒரு அணு இரண்டு அணு மேலும் வரி போட்டால் அதிலிருந்து எவ்வளவு பணம் கிடைக்கும் என்பதையும் யோசிக்க வேண்டும். ஆகையினாலே, இந்த நிலையில் என்ன செய்வது என்று யோசிக்கும் பொழுது ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டமாகத்தானிருக்கிறது. நாவிக் Press-ல் அதிக **currency note**-களை print செய்து கொடுக்கலாம். அதனால் **inflation** ஜாஸ்தியாகும். **Deflation** ஆனாலும் சரி **inflation** ஆனாலும் சரி, கஷ்டம் தான். தர்ம சங்கடமான நிலையிலே நாம் இருக்கிறபடியால், நாம் என்ன செய்வது என்பதைத் தீர யோசிக்க வேண்டியதாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது. ஜன சங்கியை அதிகமாகவிட்டது. கிராமங்களிலே ஏழ்மையும் அறியாமையும் நிலவி வருகின்றன பிழைப்புக்கு வழியில்லை. பல துறைகளிலும் முன்னேற்றமில்லை. **Communist**-ஆக இருக்கட்டும், **Socialist**-ஆக இருக்கட்டும், **Congress**-ஆக இருக்கட்டும், அல்லது **Independent**-ஆக இருக்கட்டும், எல்லோரும் ஏதோ செய்யவேண்டுமென்ற முறையிலே, பல துறைகளில் பல காரியங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டும். இந்த நிலையில் நாம் அதிகமாகக் கடன் வாங்கவேண்டிய நிலைமையே ஏற்படும். ஆகையினாலே, ‘நம் மாகாணத்தில் ஜீவ நதிகள் அதிகமாக இல்லை, சுபிட்சம் குறைவாக இருக்கிறது. இந்த மாகாணத்துக்கு அதிகமாக கிராமங்கள் கொடுக்கவேண்டும்’ என்று நம் அரசாங்கம் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தினிடம் வற்புறுத்த வேண்டும். நமக்கு சுபிட்சம் வேண்டுமென்றால் விவசாயம் வேண்டும். விவசாயத்திலிருந்து தான், உணவுப் பொருள்கள் மற்ற பொருள்கள் உற்பத்தி, அதிலிருந்து வியாபாரம், வியாபாரத்திலிருந்து கைத்தொழில், கைத்தொழிலிலிருந்து சுபிட்சம் இப்படி பல துறைகளிலும் முன்னேற்றம் அடைய வேண்டும்.

“இதற்கெல்லாம் அடிப்படை எப்படி இருக்கிறது என்பதை நாம் யோசிக்கத்தான்வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. குறிப்பாக விவசாயத்தை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால், நான் முன்பு சொன்னபடி பத்தில் ஒன்பது பங்கு நிலப்பரப்பு ஜீவ நதிகள் மூலம் பாசன வசதி இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறது. சுபிட்சம் இல்லை. மொத்தத்தில் நாம் சுபிட்சம் அடையவேண்டும். அதற்கு **Minor irrigation** வேண்டும். அதிலிருந்து நாம் அதிகமாக சுபிட்சம் அடைய முடியுமா என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். வருஷ மழை நன்றாக இருந்தால் சுபிட்சம் ஏற்படும். எரிகளில் ஜலம் தங்கும். இப்பொழுது அநேக நீர்த்தேக்கங்கள் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. மேட்டூர், கிருஷ்ணராஜஸாகர் போன்ற அணைக்கட்டுகள் இருக்கின்றன. மேலும் ஜீவ நதிகள் எங்கு இருக்கின்றனவோ அங்கிருந்து ஜலத்தைக்கொண்டு வருவதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும். இந்த மாகாணத்தைச் சேர்ந்ததாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, மற்ற மாகாணங்களைச் சேர்ந்ததாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, அந்த நதிகளின் தண்ணீர் வீணாகாமல் நாம் உபயோகப்படுத்துவதற்கு விதி இருக்கிறது. ஜலத்தை வீணாக்குவதற்கு எந்த மாகாணத்திற்கும் அதிகாரமில்லை. ஏனென்றால் சுபிட்சம் இருக்கிற இடத்திலிருந்து துர்பிட்சம் அதிகமாக இருக்கிற இடத்துக்கு வசதி செய்யவேண்டும். அதே மாதிரி சுபிட்சமாக இருக்கும் ஜனங்கள் துர்பிட்சமாகவும் ஏழையாகவும் இருக்கும் ஜனங்களுக்கு சேவை செய்யவேண்டும். ஜீவநதிகளின் தண்ணீரை வீணாக்காமல் இன்னும் அதிகமாக உபயோகப்படுத்துவதற்கு மேலும் வேண்டிய திட்டங்கள் போட வேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்தால் 40,000, 50,000 ஏக்கராவுக்கு பாசன வசதி கிடைக்கும். இங்கு 50 லட்சம் ஏக்கர் நஞ்சை இருக்கிறது. அதில் சுமார் 15 லட்சம் ஏக்கருக்கு ஜீவநதிகள் பாசனம். மீதி 35 லட்சம் ஏக்கருக்கு சாதாரணமாக மழையை எதிர்பார்த்துத்தான் பாசனம். எவ்வளவு தூரம் ஜீவநதிகளின் தண்ணீரை உபயோகப்படுத்த முடியும் எரிகளைநிரப்ப முடியும் என்பதை யோசிக்கவேண்டும். அது மிகவும் கஷ்டமான வேலைதான். மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தினிடம் நமது பிரதிநிதிகள் அமைச்சர்கள், பொது ஜனங்கள் எல்லோரும் சேர்ந்து கூக்குரல் போடவேண்டும். எங்கு கூக்குரல் அதிகமாகப் போடப்படுகிறதோ அங்கேதான் ஏதாவது கொஞ்சம் கவனிக்கப்படுகிறது. அழுகிற பின்னாக்குத் தான் பால் கிடைக்கும். நம் தமிழ் நாட்டு ஜனங்களுக்கு எப்பொழுதும் ரொம்பவும் பேசாமல் இருந்து பழக்கமாகி

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விட்டது. இந்நிலையில் இருந்தால் பிரயோஜனம் இல்லை. ஆந்திராவை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளுங்கள். அவர்கள் எவ்வளவு கூக்குரல் போடுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் நம் ஜனங்கள் இருக்கிறதோ இல்லையோ தலைவிதி என்று நினைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்நிலையிலிருந்தால் நாம் புறக்கணிக்கப்பட்டு விடுவோம். காலா காலத்திலே விஷயங்களை எடுத்துச் சொல்லி அதிகமாக வற்புறுத்தினால் ஏதாவது நடக்கும். அதற்கு இதுதான் தகுந்த சந்தர்ப்பம். கோதாவரி, கிருஷ்ண ஆகிய இரண்டு நதிகளின் தண்ணீரையும் இங்கு கொண்டுவரவேண்டும். அதற்கு 20 வருஷங்கள் ஆனாலும் தகுந்த ஏற்பாடு இப்பொழுதே செய்யவேண்டும். அடிப்படை தகுந்த முறையில் இருக்கவேண்டும். நமக்குப் பின்னால் எந்த முறையில் தண்ணீர் பிரயோஜனப்படவேண்டுமோ அதற்குத் தகுந்த அஸ்திவாரம் இப்பொழுதே போடவேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால் இப்பொழுது 100 கோடி, 200 கோடி ரூபாய் என்று செலவழித்துவிட்டு பிறகு நமக்கு அதிகமாக பணம் போடமுடியாது. நாம் அதிகமாகப் போட்டாலும் கூட மத்திய அரசாங்கம் அதற்கு மேல் செலவு செய்யமாட்டார்கள். கோதாவரியின் உபரி ஜலத்தை கிருஷ்ணாவுக்கு மாற்ற முடியும். இதற்கு levels இருக்கின்றன. நமது கனம் அமைச்சர் பக்தவத்சலத்திற்கு தெரியும், இதைப்பற்றி investigation செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. கிருஷ்ண ஜலத்தை இங்கே கொண்டுவரவேண்டும். தற்போது கிருஷ்ண ஜலம் கொஞ்சமாகத்தான் உபயோகப்படுத்தப்படுகிறது. எல்லாப் பக்கத்திலும் சேர்ந்து உபயோகப்படுத்தினாலும்கூட 50 சத விதத்திற்கு மேலே அவர்கள் உபயோகப்படுத்த முடியாது. ஆகையினாலே வீணாகப் போகும் ஜலத்தை நாம் இங்கு கொண்டுவருவதற்கு வசதி இருக்கிறது. மனம் இருந்தால் நிச்சயம் செய்யலாம். இதை அவசியம் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். நம்முடைய அமைச்சர்கள் தகுந்த முறையிலே இந்த விஷயத்தை மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தினிடம் வற்புறுத்தவேண்டும். சண்டை பிடித்துக் காரியத்தை சாதிக்கவேண்டும். அது மாத்திரம் அல்ல. மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தில் நமது பிரதிநிதிகள் தூங்கிக்கொண்டுதான் இருக்கிறார்கள். மற்றவர்கள் விழித்துக்கொண்டு இருக்கிறார்கள். எந்தக் கட்சியாக இருக்கட்டும். மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தினிடம் சண்டை பிடித்து இதற்கு வேண்டிய திட்டங்கள் வகுக்கவேண்டும். இம்மாதிரி ஏற்பாட்டினால் நமது தமிழ் நாட்டிலே 50 லட்சம் ஏக்கராவை நீர்ப்பாசனத்தின் கீழ் கொண்டுவர முடியும். இதை அரசாங்கம் கட்டாயம் செய்வார்களென்று எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன். பல மாகாணத்தின் வழியாக ஓடும் ஜீவநதிகளை (inter-provincial rivers) அந்தந்த மாகாணம் நினைத்தபடி செய்யாமல் மத்திய அரசாங்கம் அதற்கு தகுந்த முறையிலே வழி வகைகளை வகுத்து உபரி ஜலத்தை நல்ல முறையிலே எங்கே ரிஸர்வ் செய்து எங்கே கொண்டுவரமுடியும் என்று நிர்ணயிக்கலாம் என்று அரசியல்சட்டத்திலேயே கூறப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.”

SRI T. G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“ சண்டை யாரோடு எப்படிப் போடுவது ? ”

SRI O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIAR :—“ யாரோடும் சண்டை இல்லை. எல்லோருக்கும் மனம் இருந்தால் விஷயங்களை எடுத்துச் சொல்லும் முறையிலே காரியங்களை முடிக்க முடியும். அதிகமாக சுபிட்சத்தை அடைவதற்குத் தகுந்த சூழ்நிலையை உண்டாக்க முடியும். இதைச் சர்க்கார் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ கிராமங்களுக்கும் நகரங்களுக்கும் உள்ள பாகுபாட்டைப் பார்த்தால் நாம் கிராமங்களுக்கு அதிகமாக சேவை செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நினைக்கிறோம், மத்திய அரசாங்கமும் காங்கிரசும் அதைத்தான் நினைக்கின்றன. பெரும்பாலான ஜனங்களும் அதைத்தான் நினைக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் திட்டங்களைப் பார்க்கும்போது நகரங்களுக்குத்தான் அதிக வசதி செய்து தரப்படுகின்றன. ஏனென்றால் அங்கு விழிப்பு இருக்கிறது, கூக்குரல் இருக்கிறது, பிரதிநிதிகள் இருக்கிறார்கள், படித்தவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள், வசதிகளைப்பற்றி அதிகமாக வற்புறுத்துவதற்குத் தகுந்த சூழ்நிலை

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இருக்கிறது. விவசாயத்தைத் தவிர மற்ற துறைகளில் எங்கே வசதி இருக்கிறதோ அங்கேதான் மேலும் அதிகமாக வசதி செய்து கொடுப்பதற்குத் திட்டம் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையினாலே அதையும் நாம் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். உதாரணமாக ஒரு குடும்பத்தில் 10 சகோதரர்கள் இருந்தால் இரண்டு பேர்கள் நல்ல நிலைமையில் இருந்துகொண்டும் மீதி எட்டு பேர்கள் ஏழ்மை நிலையில் இருந்தால் இந்த எட்டு சகோதரர்களையும் நல்ல நிலையில் இருக்கும் சகோதரர்கள் கைதூக்கிவிட முடியும். அவர்கள் பங்கையும் இந்த இரண்டு பேர்களே எடுத்துக்கொள்வது நியாயமில்லை. நல்ல நிலைமையில் இருக்கும் சகோதரர்கள் ஏழ்மையாக இருக்கும் சகோதரர்களுக்கு உதவி செய்து அவர்களுடைய திறமையை அதிகமாக்கவேண்டும். அரசாங்கம் முடிந்தவரையில் செய்கிறார்கள். இருந்தாலும், நகரத்திற்கும், கிராமத்திற்கும் பாகுபாடு இருக்கிறது என்பதை குறிப்பிடாமல் இருக்கமுடியாது.

“ விவசாயத் துறையை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் நிலங்களைத் துண்டு போடுவதற்கு (fragmentation of holdings) பல சட்டங்கள் இயற்றப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. மேலும் பல சட்டங்கள் வகுக்கப்படுகின்றன. மாடு இல்லாமல் விவசாயம் நடக்காது. நிலங்களைச் சிதர அடிப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய சட்டங்களை இயற்றுவதற்குத் தயாராய் இருக்கிறோம். அதை எவ்வளவு தூரம் செய்யப்போகிறோம் என்று நமக்குத் தெரியாது. இந்த அரசாங்கத்துக்கும் தெரியாது. மத்திய அரசாங்கத்துக்கும் தெரியாது. எவ்வளவு பேர்கள் விவசாயிகள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய பொருளாதாரம் எந்த நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறது, அதிகமாக நிலம் வைத்திருப்பவர்கள் எவ்வளவு பேர்கள், ஜனசங்கிய எவ்வளவு, நிலம் இல்லாதவர்கள் எவ்வளவு பேர்கள், uneconomic holdings வைத்திருப்பவர்கள் எவ்வளவு, அவர்கள் முன்னேற்றம் அடையவேண்டும், அதிக நிலம் வைத்திருப்பவர்களிடமிருந்து நிலம் எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் எவ்வளவு நிலம் கிடைக்கும், அந்த நிலங்களை எவ்வளவு பேர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்க முடியும் என்பதையெல்லாம் தீர யோசிக்கவேண்டும். அது இல்லாமல் மொட்டைத்தாத்தான் குட்டையில் விழுந்தான் என்று பல சட்டங்கள் கொண்டுவருவதால் என்ன பிரயோஜனம்? மத்திய அரசாங்கமும் அதே முறையில்தான் இயங்குகிறது. நிலம் இல்லாதவர்களுக்கு நிலம் கொடுப்பது அவசியமா? கொஞ்சம் நிலமிருந்து மாடு முதலிய வசதி இல்லாமல் விவசாயம் செய்ய முடியாமலிருப்பவர்களுக்கு இன்னும் கொஞ்சம் நிலத்தைக் கொடுத்து வசதியும் செய்து கொடுப்பதா என்று யோசிக்கவேண்டும். நிலம் இல்லாதவர்களுக்கு கைத்தொழில்கள் ஏற்படுத்திக் கொடுத்து அதன் மூலம் முன்னேற்றமடையச் செய்ய முடியுமா என்பதையும் ஆலோசிக்கவேண்டும். எந்த மாகாணமும் இந்த மாதிரி சிந்தித்ததாகத் தெரியவில்லை. ஒரு வேளை மத்திய அரசாங்கமும், ராஜ்ய அரசாங்கங்களும் இவைகளைப்பற்றி நினைத்திருப்பார்கள். ஆனால், வெளியே சொன்னால் ஒன்றும் செய்யமுடியாது என்ற நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்களோ என்னமோ. ஆகவே நம்முடைய திட்டங்கள் பொருளாதார நிலைமையிலே கீழே போகிற திட்டங்களாக இருக்கிறதே தவிர மக்களுக்கு நன்மை பயக்கக்கூடியதாக இல்லை. அடிப்படையை யோசிக்கவேண்டும். நம் நாட்டில் 100-க்கு 80 பேர்கள் விவசாயிகளாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அதிலே 100-க்கு 60, 70 பேர்கள் கொஞ்சமாக நிலங்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு வாழக்கை நடத்த முடியாத நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களில் எவ்வளவு பேரை முன்னேற்றத்துக்குக் கொண்டுவர முடியும் என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். அந்த நிலங்களை வாங்கி நிலம் இல்லாதவர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்து அவர்களையும் இம்மாதிரியான கீழ்த்தரமான நிலைக்குக்கொண்டு வரவேண்டுமா? இதை எவ்வளவு தூரம் செய்யமுடியும், அதிகமாக இருக்கும் நிலங்களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் எவ்வளவு ஏக்கர்கள் கிடைக்கும், அதை எத்தனை பேர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கமுடியும் என்பதை எல்லாம் பரிசீலனை செய்யவேண்டும். இதையெல்லாம் சர்க்கார் யோசிப்பார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன். அப்படி யோசிக்கவில்லையென்றால், ஐந்து வருஷத் திட்டம், 10 வருஷத் திட்டம் என்று திட்டம் போடப்பட்டு பணம் வீணாகப்படும. பெரும்பாலாக தூர்பிடித்திலிருக்கும் மக்கள் சுபிட்சத்தை அடைய மாட்டார்கள். இதையும் அரசாங்கம் கவனிப்பார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன்.

[Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar] [27th August 1955]

“மாடு இல்லாவிட்டால் நாம் விவசாயம் செய்யமுடியாது. இந்நிலையிலே விவசாயத்தைச் செய்து வரவேண்டும். நம் நாட்டில் மாடு மேய்கால் நிலம் கிடையாது. ரஷ்யாவைப்போல **collective farms** இங்கே ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும் என்று சட்டங்கள் மட்டும் இயற்றிக்கொண்டிருந்தால் பிரயோஜனமில்லை. அவற்றிற்கும் கோடுகளில் பலவித **interpretation** செய்வார்கள். **Discriminatory legislation** என்று சொல்லி **High Court, Supreme Court**-களில் பல கேஸ்கள் வரும். இவைகளையும் நாம் யோசிக்கவேண்டும். அபிவிருத்தித் துறையில் எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் மற்ற மாகாணங்களிலிட நம் மாகாணம் பின் தங்கித்தானிருக்கிறது. குறிப்பாக, செங்கல்பட்டு, தென் ஆற்காடு, வட ஆற்காடு, திருச்சி, தஞ்சாவூர், மதுரை பெரும்பான்மையான பாகம், திருநெல்வேலி பெரும்பான்மையான பாகம் இங்கு இருக்கும் மாடுகளெல்லாம் ஆட்டுக்குட்டிகள்போலிருக்கும். இவைகளை வைத்துக்கொண்டு நாம் எப்படி முன்னேற முடியும்? மாடுகளுக்குத் தீவனம் வேண்டும். மாட்டுக்கு உணவு கிடைத்தால்தானே மனிதனுக்கு உணவு கிடைக்கும். மேய்ச்சல்கால் நிலங்களே தற்போது இல்லையே. பழைய காலத்தில் ஒரு மாட்டுக்கு 6 ஏக்கர் மேய்ச்சல் கால் நிலம் இருந்தது. அக்கப் காலத்தில் கூட ஒரு மாட்டுக்கு 3, 4 ஏக்கர் மேய்ச்சல்கால் நிலம் இருந்தது. நமது காலத்திலே எல்லாம் போய் விட்டது. மேலும், மாடுகளிலிருந்து பால்பண்டங்கள் கிடைக்கின்றன. அதையும் நாம் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது ஓரிருண்டு பேர்கள், மாட்டுப்பண்ணை வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களும் **liquidate** செய்து விட்டால் பிரயோஜனமில்லை. பழயக்கோட்டை பட்டகார் என்பவர் பெரிய பண்ணை வைத்திருக்கிறார். அவர்கள் வைத்துக்கொண்டிருந்த மாடுகள் மாதிரி எங்கேயும் கிடையாது.

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

“ஹோசூர் மாட்டுப்பண்ணையிலிருக்கும் பொலிக் காளைகள் பிரயோஜனமில்லை. எனக்குத் தெரியும். என்னுடைய அனுபவத்தைக்கொண்டு சொல்லுகிறேன். அந்த இடத்தைவிட்டு அந்தப் பண்ணையை வேறு இடத்திற்கு மாற்றினால் தான் பிரயோஜனப்படும். விவசாய இலாகா கால்நடை இலாகா ஏதோ சொல்லுகிறார்களென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருந்தால் பிரயோஜனமில்லை. ஹோசூர்ப் பண்ணையிலிருக்கும் பொலிக்காளைகளுக்கு **virility** இல்லை. ஆகையினாலே இடத்தை மாற்றவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது இந்த ஐந்து வருஷத் திட்டத்தில் ஹோசூரில்தான் 300 ஏக்கருக்கு அதிகமாக தீவனம் உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதை இந்த இடத்திலல்லாமல் வேறு இடத்தில் செய்யவேண்டும். வேறு இடத்தில் பண்ணையை ஏற்படுத்தி அங்கு பொலிக்காளைகளை வைக்கவேண்டும். இந்தத் திட்டத்தில் மாடு அபிவிருத்திக்கு சுமார் 75 லட்ச ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. சென்னைக்கு மாத்திரம் பால் மாடுகள் அபிவிருத்திக்காக இரண்டரை கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நமது மாகாணத்திலே 1,50,00,000 மாடுகள் இருக்கின்றன. சென்னையிலே 14,000 மாடுகள் இருக்கின்றன. ஆனால் மாகாணம் பூராவிற்கும் 73 லட்ச ரூபாய் தான் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. சென்னைக்கு மாத்திரம் 2½ கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நமது மாகாணத்திலே காங்கேயம், ஆலம்பாடி, ஒம்பளச்சேரி மாடுகள் இருக்கின்றன. ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் மாட்டுப் பண்ணை ஏற்படுத்தி, அது அபிவிருத்தி யாவதற்கு வேண்டிய சூழ்நிலையை உண்டாக்கவேண்டும். மாடுகள் மேய்வதற்குத் தகுந்த வசதிகள் செய்ய வேண்டும். நிலம் ஒரு செண்ட்சூட அதிகம் ஆகவில்லை. ஜனசங்கியை அதிகமாகிக்கொண்டே இருக்கிறது. ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் மாடு தீவனத்துக்காக ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். பூமி தானத்துக்கு நிலம் வாங்குவதுபோல் மாடுகள் மேய்ச்சல் நிலத்துக்கு நிலம் தானம் வாங்கி அரசாங்கமும் கொடுத்து, மேய்ச்சல் நிலங்களை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். இதைச் செய்தால் மாடுகள் அபிவிருத்திக்கும் விவசாய அபிவிருத்திக்கும் பால் அபிவிருத்திக்கும் இடம் உண்டாகும். இதில் சர்க்கார் கவனம் செலுத்துவார்கள் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன். நம் மாகாணத்திலே மலைச் சாரல்களிலே கிராமங்களைச் சுற்றியிருந்த காடுகள் அழிந்துவிட்டன. இப்பொழுது அங்கு இருப்பது **bushes** தான். எட்டு லட்சம் ஏக்கர்

[Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar] [27th August 1955]

ஜமீன்தாரி பிரதேச காடுகளை காட்டிலாகா எடுத்து இருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. ஆனால் அங்கு மரங்கள் கிடையாது. புதர்கள்தான் இருக்கும், புல் முளைக்காத இடம் இருக்கும். முட்கள் நிறைந்திருக்கும். இவைகள் மேய்காலுக்குத்தான் பிரயோஜனப்படுமா? கொடுக்காப்பள்ளி ஒரு **perennial** மரம். அதை இரைத்துவிட்டால் நெடுக முளைத்துவிடும். எனக்குத் தெரியும். காட்டிலாகாவில் ஒரு ஏக்கருக்கு சவுக்கு நடுவதற்கு 250, 300 ரூபாய் செலவழிக்கிறார்கள். நான் 50 ரூபாயில் சவுக்கு அபிவிருத்தி செய்திருக்கிறேன். அந்த முறையிலே அதிகமாக பணம் வீணாகும். நான் சொல்லுகிற திட்டத்தை அமுல் நடத்தினால் 6,000, 7,000 ஏக்கராவுக்கு காடுகளை அதிகரிக்கலாம். வேறு முறையிலே செய்தால் அதிக பணம் இல்லாமல் செய்ய முடியாது. பாசனவசதி கிடையாது. இந்தக் கொடுக்காப்பள்ளி விதைகளைச் சேகரித்து **Forest Ranger**களிடம் கொடுத்துப் போடச் சொல்லவேண்டும். இம்முறையிலே சலபமாக காடுகளை அபிவிருத்தி செய்யலாம். கொடுக்காப்பள்ளி மரம் உழுகடைக்கும் வண்டிகளுக்கும் உபயோகப்படும். பஞ்சத்தில் சில சமயங்களில் ஜனங்கள் கூட அதைச் சாப்பிடுவார்கள். விதைகளை இரைத்துவிட்டால் விறகு வெட்ட வெட்ட திரும்பவும் திரும்பவும் வளர்ந்துகொண்டே இருக்கும். வெட்ட வெட்ட ராவணன் தலைமாதிரி முளைத்துக்கொண்டே இருக்கும். இந்தமாதிரி எல்லா இடங்களிலும் சர்க்கார் செய்வார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன். அவர்கள் அதற்குத் தகுந்த ஏற்பாடுகளைச் செய்யவேண்டும்.

“இந்தத் திட்டத்திலே, நம் மாகாணத்தில் பெரிய கைத்தொழில்கள் இல்லை. எங்கேயோ ஒன்றிரண்டு இருக்கிறது. அதுவும் நடக்கப்போகிறதோ, இல்லையோ தெரியவில்லை. சந்தேகமாக இருக்கிறது. மத்திய அரசாங்கம் தயவு வைத்தால் நடக்கும். எல்லோரும் நெய்வேலியைப் பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அது இல்லையென்று வைத்துக்கொண்டு, **Agro industries** ஏற்படுவதற்குத் தகுந்த ஏற்பாடுகளை கட்டாயமாகச் செய்யவேண்டும். நெய்வேலியிலிருந்து பழம்பு நிலக்கரி எடுக்கப்படும். அதில் சந்தேகமில்லை. ஆனால் அதுவரையிலும் காத்திருக்கக்கூடாது. சேலத்தில் இரும்புக்கனி நிறைய இருக்கிறது. என்னிடத்தில் ஜெர்மனி, அமெரிக்கா நிபுணர்களின் ரிபோர்ட்டுகள் இருக்கின்றன. நான் முதன்முதலியாக இருந்தபொழுது இதை **investigate** செய்திருக்கிறேன். இரண்டாவது **process**-கள் இருக்கின்றன. ஒரு **process** மூலம் 60 சதவிகிதம் இரும்பு கிடைக்கும். ஆகையினாலே, **basic industries** திட்டம் இல்லையென்றால் ஒன்றும் நடக்காது. **Pig iron** நான் ஒன்றுக்கு 60 அல்லது 70 டன்கள் உற்பத்தி செய்ய திட்டம் வகுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அது போதாது. விவசாய நாடு முன்னேற்றமடைய விவசாயமும் கைத்தொழிலும் சேரவேண்டும். குடிசைத் தொழிலும் அதிகமாக வேண்டுவது முக்கியம். இதைத்தான் காந்தி மகானும் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். நம் மக்களுக்கு உணவு, உடை, இருக்க வீடு இவை அவசியம் வேண்டும். **Basic industries** அவசியம் ஏற்படவேண்டும். பல மாகாணங்களுக்கும் சேர்ந்து **basic industries** இருந்தால் போதாது. இரண்டாயிரம் மைல்களுக்கு அப்பாலிருந்து பொருள்கள் வரவேண்டுமென்றால் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கும். ஆகாய விமானத்திலோ, அல்லது கடல் மార్க்கமாகவோ கொஞ்சம் பொருள்கள்தான் கொண்டுவர முடியும். எல்லாப் பொருள்களையும் கொண்டுவர முடியாது. விந்திய மலைக்குத் தெற்கில் இருக்கும் ராஜ்யங்களில் அதற்கு வடக்கே இருக்கும் ராஜ்யங்களைப்போல **basic industries** வேண்டும். அதேமாதிரி இங்கேயும் கொஞ்சம் வேண்டும். சில சந்தர்ப்பங்களில், சண்டை முதலிய தொல்லைகள் ஏற்பட்டால் அதை நாமே சமாளிக்க வேண்டும். வெளியிடங்களிலிருந்து பொருள்களைக் கொண்டுவரும் நிலையை வைத்துக்கொள்ளக்கூடாது. மற்ற இடங்களில் இருப்பதுபோல் தெற்கே கைத்தொழில் வசதிகள் வேண்டும். தென் இந்தியா மாகாணங்களெல்லாம் சேர்ந்து இதற்காக சண்டை போடவேண்டும். பம்பாய், மத்திய மாகாணம், ஆந்திரா, தமிழ், மைசூர், திருவாங்கூர், கொச்சி எல்லோரும் சேர்ந்து கேட்கவேண்டும். நமது அமைச்சர்கள் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திலுள்ளவர்களைப் பார்த்து பேசி இந்த விஷயங்களையெல்லாம் எடுத்துச் சொல்லவேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்தால்தான் சொந்தமாக நாம்

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நம்மைக் காப்பற்றிக்கொள்ள முடியும். எல்லா வசதிகளிருந்தாலும் வெளியிடங்களிலிருந்து பொருள்களை இங்கு கொண்டுவருவதற்கு நேரம், சத்தம் அதிகமாகிவிடும். விலை அதிகமாக இருக்குமாதலால் அந்தப் பொருள்களைக் கொண்டு இங்கு மார்கட்டில் **Compete** செய்ய முடியாது.

“மனிதனுக்கு அறிவு அதிகமாக ஆக ஆக உழைப்பதற்குத் தயாராக இருக்கவேண்டும். உழைப்பு நல்ல நிலையிலே அமையவேண்டும். பிறருக்கு ஒத்தாசையாக இருக்கவேண்டும். ஏழைகளாக இருந்தால் நமக்கு அறிவு இருந்தால் அவர்களுக்கு அறிவு கொடுக்கவேண்டும். பணம் இருந்தால் பணம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். யார் மேலோங்கி இருக்கிறார்களோ அவர்கள் கீழ்நிலையிலுள்ளவர்களுக்கு ஒத்தாசை செய்யவேண்டும். சில சந்தர்ப்பங்களில் தகராறு வரும்பொழுது அரசாங்கம் நடுக்கண்ட நாயகமாக ஒத்தாசை செய்யவேண்டும். அறிவு இல்லாமல் இருந்தாலும் சரி, மனம் இல்லாமல் இருந்தாலும் சரி, ஒழுக்கம் இல்லாமல் இருந்தாலும் சரி, எல்லாவற்றையும் சரிக்கட்டுவது அரசாங்கத்தின் கடமை. ஆகையினாலே, அந்தக் கடைமையை அரசாங்கம் சரிவர செய்து எல்லோரும் முன்னேற்ற மடையும்படிச் செய்யவேண்டும்.

“படிப்பை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், கிராமங்களில் 24,000 பள்ளிகள் இருக்கின்றன. பத்து வருஷங்களில் எல்லாப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களும் ஆதார கல்விப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களாக மாற வேண்டுமென்பது காங்கிரஸின் திட்டம். இன்னும் புதுப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் அதிகமாக வேண்டும். வருஷத்தில் 1,000 பள்ளிக்கூடங்களைத் தான் ஆதாரப் பள்ளிகளாக மாற்றுவதற்கு திட்டம் போடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. கல்விக்காக சுமார் 20 கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதில் **training** பள்ளிகள் உள்பட ஆதாரக் கல்வி பள்ளிகளாக மாற்றுவதற்காக 2½ கோடி ரூபாய் தான் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. பள்ளி கட்டடங்கள் கட்ட பணம் ஒதுக்கப்படவில்லை. நம் குறிக் கோளுக்கு மாறான முறையில் திட்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன என்பதை எடுத்துக்காட்டாமல் இருக்க முடியவில்லை. நான் யாரையும் குறை கூறவில்லை. எனக்குத் தெரியும், சுமார் 5,000 பேர்கள் **basic training** கொடுக்கப் பட்டு, அதில் 2,000, 3,000 பேர்கள் மற்ற பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலிருக்கிறார்கள். ஜில்லா போர்டு பள்ளிக்கூடங்களையும், மற்ற ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபன பள்ளிக் கூடங்களையும் என்றும் யாரும் கவனிப்பதில்லை. அதைக் கொஞ்சம் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். பத்து வருஷங்களில் எல்லாப் பள்ளிகளையும் ஆதாரக் கல்விப் பள்ளிகளாக மாற்ற முடியும். ஆனால் சர்க்கார் இப்பொழுது போட்டிருக்கும் திட்டம்படி பார்த்தால் அதற்கு 20, 25 வருஷங்கள் பிடிக்கும். அதையும் சர்க்கார் கவனிப்பார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன்.

“அது மாத்திரமல்ல, கைத்தொழில் பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் எல்லா இடங்களிலும் உண்டாக்கப்பட வேண்டும். நகரங்களில் மாத்திரம் உண்டாக்கி னால் போதாது. கிராமங்களில் சர்வ கலாசாலைகள் ஏற்பட வேண்டும். அங்கே **College**-கள் **High School**-கள் வேண்டும். ஆனால், இது இவ்வளவு தூரம் நடை முறையில் நடக்கிறது என்று பார்க்கும் பொழுது குறை சொல்லாமல் இருக்க முடியவில்லை. தீர்மானிப்பது ஒன்று, நடை முறையில் நடப்பது ஒன்று, என்று இல்லாமல் இதையெல்லாம் கவனத்தில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகள் சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுவார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன்.

“கிராம மக்களிடையே ஏழ்மை, அறியாமை, தொழிலின்மை இவைகள் இருக்கின்றன. அவர்களும் நகர வாசிகளைப் போல் முன்னேற்ற மனைய வேண்டும். 4, 5 வருஷங்களுக்கு முன் சென்னையில் 6 லட்சம் பேர்கள் இருந்தார்கள். இப்பொழுது 14 லட்சம் பேர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஒவ்வொரு நகரத்தை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் ஒன்றுக்கு மூன்று ஜனத் தொகை அதிகமாயிருக்கிறது. என்ன காரணம்? கிராமங்களில் பிழைப்புக்கு வழி இல்லாததால், நகரங்களுக்கு மக்கள் ஓடி வருகிறார்கள். கிராமங்களில் மக்கள் சபிட்சம் அடைவதற்குத் தகுந்த சூழ்நிலையை உண்டாக்க வேண்டும். கிராமங்களில் விவசாய சம்பந்தமான கைத்தொழில்களும், **Agricultural industries**, குடிசை கைத்தொழில்களும் இரண்டும்

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சேர்ந்த பரவலான முறையிலே அதிகமாகச் செய்ய முடியும். பெரிய கைத் தொழில்களும் கிராம ஓரங்களில் அதிகமாகச் செய்ய முடியும். மகாத்மா காந்தியும் இதைத் தான் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். சர்க்கார் அதைக் கவனித்து நடை முறையிலே செய்வார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக, ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளுவோம். டாக்டர்கள் கிராமங்களுக்குச் செல்வதே இல்லை. எந்த டாக்டரும் கிராமத்துக்குச் சென்று ஊழியம் செய்யவில்லையென்றால் அவர்கள் உத்தியோகத்துக்கு லாயக்கில்லை என்று அரசாங்கம் **declare** செய்ய வேண்டும். ஏழைகளின் பணத்தைக்கொண்டு வைத்தியக் கல்லூரிகளை ஏற்படுத்துகிறோம். ஒரு வைத்தியக் கல்லூரி ஆரம்பிப்பதற்கு 2 கோடி ரூபாய் வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. மாணவர்களும் சம்பளம் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். ஆனாலும் அரசாங்கமும் அவர்களுடைய படிப்புக்கு ரூ. 30,000, 40,000 செலவழிக்கிறார்கள். ரூ. 5,000, 6,000 **revenue expenditure** ஆகிறது. நான் முதல் மந்திரியாக இருக்கும்பொழுது கணக்குப் போட்டு பார்த்தது எனக்குத் தெரியும். பொது ஜனங்களுடைய பணத்தில் அவர்களும் பங்கு கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். ஜனங்களுக்குச் சேவை செய்ய வேண்டுமென்பதற்காகத் தான் அவர்களைத் தயார் செய்திருக்கிறோம். அவர்கள் சரியான முறைகளில் கிராமங்களில் சென்று சேவை செய்வதற்கு சட்டங்கள் வகுக்கவேண்டும்.

“இந்தத் திட்டத்தில் ஆயுர்வேதத்துக்கு இடமேயில்லை. அது விஷயத்தில் சுன்னம் தான். ஏன் என்று எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. சாதாரணமாக 100-க்கு 80 பேர் ஆயுர்வேதம், வலித் தைவத்தியம், யூனனி இந்த முறைகளிலே தான் சிகிச்சை செய்து கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். அவைகளுக்கு வேண்டிய ஆக்கமளித்து அந்த வைத்திய முறைகளை மேலும் திறம்படச் செய்ய வேண்டும். நான் **Herbarium** ஏற்படுத்துவதற்காக 20 ஏக்கர் ஜாரி செய்தேன். அது என்ன ஆயிற்று, ஏதாவது நடக்கிறதா, இல்லையா என்றும் தெரியவில்லை. **China**-வில் ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் மூலிகை உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு என்று ஒரு இடம் இருக்கிறது. அங்கே டாக்டர்கள் என்ன செய்வார்கள் என்று கேட்டால், வேண்டிய மூலிகைகளை எழுதித் கொடுத்து விடுவார்கள். பிறகு வியாதியஸ்தர்கள் மூலிகை உற்பத்தி செய்யும் இடத்துக்குப் போய் மூலிகைகளைச் சேகரித்து கிஷாயம் போட்டு சாப்பிடுவார்கள். அந்தப் பழக்கத்தை நம் நாட்டிலேயும் கொண்டு வந்தால் ஜனங்களுக்குப் பிரயோஜனமாக இருக்கும். சர்க்கார் இதையும் செய்வார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன்.

“எல்லா தாலுகா ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளையும் அரசாங்கம் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். மொத்தம் 100, 120 தாலுக்காக்கள் இருக்கின்றன. இப்பொழுது சில தாலுகா ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளை அரசாங்கம் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப் போகிறது. இன்னும் எவ்வளவு பாக்கி இருக்கிறது என்று தெரியவில்லை. அகையினாலே, எல்லா தாலுகா ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளையும் அரசாங்கம் எடுத்துக் கொண்டு அவைகளில் இன்னும் வேண்டிய வசதிகளையும் செய்ய வேண்டும். அது இப்பொழுது நடக்கும். ஏனென்றால் இப்பொழுது முன்னிருந்ததை விட பணம் நிறைய வருகிறது. ஒவ்வொரு ஆஸ்பத்திரியும் சுமார் 400 சதுர மைல் விஸ்திரணத்திலுள்ள ஜன சமூகத்துக்கு தொண்டு செய்ய வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆகையினாலே அங்கே தகுந்த வசதிகள் வேண்டும். மருத்துவ விடுதிகள் வேண்டும். **Operation theatre** வேண்டும். இன்னும் அநேக வசதிகள் வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது அவை கிளெல்லாம் இல்லாமலே இருக்கிறது. எனக்குத் தெரியும், நகரத்திலே மின்சார வசதி இருக்கும், ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் இருக்காது. **Operation** செய்ய வேண்டுமென்றால் வெளிச்சம் இல்லாமல் செய்ய முடியாது. எனக்குத் தெரியும், சில ஊர்களில் **Electricity** இருக்கும், ரயில்வே ஸ்டேஷனில் இருக்காது. இதையெல்லாம், கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கவனிப்பார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். கிராமங்களிலும் இன்னும் அதிகமாக ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் சில ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளிலே டாக்டர்கள் இல்லை. டாக்டர்கள் கிராமங்களிலே போய் வேலை செய்வதற்குத் தகுந்த சூழ்நிலையை உண்டாக்கவேண்டும். அவர்களுக்குக் கொஞ்சம் அதிகமாகப் பணமும் கொடுக்கவேண்டும்

[Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar] [27th August 1955]

சட்டம் மாத்திரம் போட்டால் போதாது. கண்டிப்பாகவும் இருக்க வேண்டும். பணமும் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். அப்படியிருந்தால் தான் நடக்கும் சர்க்கார் இதற்குத் தகுந்த ஏற்பாடுகளை செய்வார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன். **Malaria, Filariasis** இவைகளின் நிவாரணத்திற்காக அதிகப் பணம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் குஷ்டரோகத்துக்குப் பணமே ஒதுக்கப்படவில்லை. **Survey** எடுத்ததில், 6 சத விதிகம் தான் மக்கள் குஷ்டரோகத்தினால் பீடிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. ஆனால் எனக்குத் தெரியும், 20 சத விதிகத்துக்கு மேல் குஷ்டரோகிகள் இருக்கிறார்கள். தென் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் 1,60,000 பேர்கள் என்று கணக்கெடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆரம்பக் கேஸ்கள் எவ்வளவோ இருக்கின்றன. மேலுக்குத் தெரியாமல் தழும்பு உளவர்கள் எவ்வளவோ பேர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த வியாதியால் பீடிக்கப்பட்ட பெண்கள் வேறு இருக்கிறார்கள். ஒரு கிராமத்தில் முதலில் **Survey** எடுத்ததில் 15 பேர்கள் இருந்தார்கள். திரும்பவும் கணக்கெடுத்துப் பார்த்ததில் 60 பேர்கள் இருந்தார்கள். இன்னும் அதிகமான பேர்கள் இருப்பார்கள் என்று தெரிகிறது. ஏனென்றால் ஸ்திரீ டாக்டர் யாரும் போகவில்லை. போயிருந்தால் உண்மை நிலை தெரியும். **Elimination of Malaria, Elimination of tuberculosis, National Filaria Elimination** என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. ஆனால் இந்த வியாதிகளெல்லாம் சில இடங்களில் தானிருக்கிறது. உதாரணமாக, மலேரியா மலைப்பிரதேசங்களில் தான் அதிகமாக இருக்கும். ஆனால் குஷ்டரோகம் ஒவ்வொரு ஊரிலிலும் இருக்கிறது. இல்லாத ஊரே கிடையாது. இது நமக்குத் தெரியாமல் இருக்கிறது. இதை மத்திய அரசாங்கமும் கவனித்ததாகத் தெரியவில்லை. ராஜ்ய அரசாங்கமும் கவனித்ததாகத் தெரியவில்லை. சுமார் 30,000 கிராமங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. கவனித்துப் பார்த்தால் பெரும் வியாதி இல்லாத கிராமமே கிடையாது. 20 சத விதிகம் பெரும் வியாதியஸ்தர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் சில பிராந்தியங்களில் அதிகமாகவே இருக்கிறது. இந்த வியாதியஸ்தர்களுக்கு நிவாரணம் அளிப்பதற்கும், இந்த வியாதியைப் போக்கடிப்பதற்கும் கோடிக்கணக்கான பணம் ஒதுக்க வேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால் பிரயோஜனமில்லை.

“இதையெல்லாம் சர்க்கார் மனதில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு சந்தர்ப்பம் கிடைத்தபொழுது மத்திய சர்க்காருடன் பேச்சு வார்த்தைகள் நடத்தி, எல்லாவற்றையும் கவனித்து வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகளைச் செய்வார்கள் என்று எதிர் பார்க்கிறேன்.”

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :—“ The House will now rise and meet again at 2-30 p.m ”

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

(Mr. Chairman in the Chair)

II.—GOVERNMENT BILL—cont.

THE MADRAS CITY TENANTS' PROTECTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1955 (L.A. BILL NO. 15 OF 1955).

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU :—“ Sir, I move—
‘ That the Madras City Tenants' Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 15 of 1955) . . . ’ ”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Without any great disrespect to you and to the House, Sir, I submit that we feel that this Bill is being rushed through and therefore we are not taking part in the discussion.”

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* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU :—“ Sir, I move—
‘ That the Madras City Tenants' Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 15 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration ’.

“ Sir, certain changes were made in the Bill after it was published. They relate mainly to the year of applicability of this Act. Under the old Act, only tenancies created before 1922 will come under the provisions of this Act. Now, even tenancies that have been entered into after 1922 and before the commencement of this Act will also come under the Act. Then, we have created a belt area, i.e., any village within five miles of the cutskirts of the municipality will also come under the provisions of this Act. The old Act was applicable only to the City of Madras. But, the new Act will apply to Madurai and Tiruchirappalli as it is, and to other municipalities that the Government may notify. These are the main changes made. Sir, I hope the House will adopt my motion.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ Motion moved—

‘ That the Madras City Tenants' Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 15 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration ’.”

* SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW :—“ Mr. Chairman, I heartily welcome and support this Bill and I say that this is the only Bill where I can say I have no criticism to offer except to give my support to it. In fact, this Bill has been long overdue. As hon. Members are aware, during the war and after, there had been a large influx of people into the Madras City and they have been leasing out small plots of land for building huts there. Those people have been living there by paying some rent or other. To-day, what is happening is, big industrialists or cinema owners are trying to occupy those lands and evict all these poor people, who have no other place to go. I may say and I know that even some of the poor Government servants like peons and others are living in such huts and paying rent. It is certainly a good measure as it is intended to see that such people are not evicted from the only place where they can stay now. It has been long overdue and there has been real agitation for such a measure.

“ Sir, apart from this, I would appeal to the Government one thing more. I think it would certainly be better if the Government hereafter acquire those areas under the Madras Slum Improvement Act—I do not remember the exact name of the Act which was passed last year—improve them and assign them to the poor people for building purposes. If the Government could bring about such a Bill and link it up with this Bill, that would mean that Government would be able to give these poor people lighting, roads, and other amenities and they can really assist the worker and make their habitation more clean and conducive to public health. With these remarks, Sir, I support this Bill.”

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* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU :—“ Sir, I am glad that the hon. Member supports this Bill. As regards the other point that the Government should try to acquire lands and improve them for the habitation of these poor people, I wish to say, Sir, that just a couple of hours ago, I have to deal with a file wherein the Government have transferred about 400 to 500 grounds of land to the Madras Corporation to enable it to raise colonies for the homeless people. So, whenever possible, the Government are doing their best in order to provide habitations for these poor people. What the hon. Member has stated will be borne in mind.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The question is—

‘ That the Madras City Tenants’ Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 15 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration ’.”

The motion was carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clauses 2 to 10 were put and carried.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU :—“ Sir, I move—

‘ That the Madras City Tenants’ Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 15 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be passed ’.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The question is—

‘ That the Madras City Tenants’ Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 15 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be passed ’.”

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed.

IV.— FIRST REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES—cont.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ Sir, while presenting the first report of the Committee on Government Assurances, may I invite the attention of hon. Members to a few points that are summarised in the recommendations.

2-40 p.m. “ The Committee went through the standard list of forms as passed by the Lok Sabha and suggested slight modifications. In particular it was felt that the budget speech and the general discussion thereon should also be included in the assurances given by Government. Also assurances given in the Governor’s Address on behalf of Government should be likewise included. I am sorry to say that there has been considerable delay in getting any sort

* Printed as Appendix IV on pages 632-638 infra.

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of replies from the various departments regarding the implementation of assurances given by the various Ministers in the House. The Committee felt that that amount of delay was not justifiable and have recommended to Government, who have also accepted the same, that as a rule all assurances should be implemented within a maximum period of three months from the date of giving that assurance and where it was not possible to do so, a report giving reasons for the delay should be made to the Committee in order to enable them to judge how far it was beyond the power of the department concerned to implement the assurances within the stipulated period, and what were the reasons responsible for the delay or inadequate implementation of the assurances. I feel, Sir, that the House will agree with me, that when an assurance is given by a Minister and that is engaging the attention of the department concerned, the duty of the department ought to be to explain the matter as far as possible and present their reply, so that the Committee would be informed of the position. The Committee felt that it was a lapse which should be corrected in the case of the departments concerned.

“ There are still a large number of assurances for which replies have not been received and the Committee decided that Government should be requested to send within a month from the date of the meeting, viz., 24th August 1955, their replies to all pending assurances and also to assurances wherein reports were awaited from the Government of India or any other authority.

“ With these words, I present the report of the Committee on Assurances.”

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ May I congratulate the Chairman of the Assurances Committee on the valuable report he has presented to the House. I am sure the House would endorse all the recommendations made by the Committee. I am one with the Leader of the Opposition in his regret that for such a large number of assurances, replies have not come from the concerned departments showing the action taken thereon. I would suggest for the consideration of Government that there should be a separate section in each of the Secretariat Departments for effective disposal of matters relating to the legislature. Such a special section in each department of the Secretariat as a sort of liaison between the Legislature Secretariat and the administrative departments would be most desirable. I am sure Government would consider my suggestion. We are glad that Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar and the Members of the Committee on Assurances have done a good job of it and presented an excellent report. I urge the Government to remedy the defects pointed out by the Committee. I am sure the House would entirely agree with the remarks made by the Leader of the Opposition in presenting the report.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ There is no debate on this report. We will go to the next item.”

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V.—DRAFT SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR THE STATE OF
MADRAS—cont.

Sri V. V. RAMASAMI :—“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது விவாதத்திலிருக்கும் இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டத்தைப் பற்றி சில வார்த்தைகள் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். இந்தத் திட்டம் நகல் திட்டம் என்று கூறப்படுகிறது. அது மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தினுடைய அங்கீகாரம் பெற்று அசல் திட்டமாக வருவதற்கு இன்னும் சில மாதங்கள் பிடிக்கும் எனத் தெரிகிறது. மேலும், அந்தந்த ஜில்லாவிற்கு வேண்டிய அபிவிருத்திகளைப் பற்றிய திட்டங்கள் சரியாக வகுக்கப்பட்டு அரசாங்கத்துக்கு வந்து சேர்ந்ததாகத் தெரியவில்லை. இருந்த போதிலும், அவைகள் அரசாங்கத்துக்கு வந்து சேர்ந்த பிறகு ஜில்லா வாரியாக விவாதிக்கப்படும் என்று தெரிகிறது. ஆகவே, இப்பொழுது பொதுவாகத்தான் அபிப்பிராயம் சொல்லக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் இந்தத் திட்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன என்று நம்புகிறேன்.”

“முதல் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டம் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தால் வகுக்கப்பட்டு ஒவ்வொரு ராஜ்ய அரசாங்கமும் அவைகளினால் எவ்வளவு சாத்தியமோ அந்த வழிகளிலே அவைகளைத் தொகுத்து அமுல் நடத்தும் திட்டமாக இருந்தது. அரசாங்கத்தினிடத்திலிருக்கும் நிதியைக் கொண்டும், மக்களிடத்தில் கிடைக்கும்படியான நிதியைக் கொண்டும் பல காரியங்களைச் சாதிக்க வேண்டிய நிலைமையாக இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் மக்களாலேயே பிரேரேபிக்கப்பட்ட அவர்களது குறைகளை நிவர்த்திக்கும்படியான திட்டங்களாக இருக்கும் பக்கத்தில், மக்கள் அந்தத் திட்டங்களுக்கு ஆதரவு கொடுத்து வருவார்கள் என்பதைக் குறிப்பிடாமல் இருக்க முடியாது. இருந்த போதிலும், முதல் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தினால் முக்கியமான நன்மை என்னவென்று கேட்டால், ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் மக்களிடையே ஒரு புது உணர்ச்சி உண்டாகி விட்டது. ஆங்கிலேயர் ஆட்சிகாலத்தில் அரசாங்கத்தாரே மக்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்ய வேண்டுமென்ற ஒரு மனோபாவம் இருந்து வந்தது. ஆனால், சுதந்திரம் வந்த பிறகு, முதல் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டம் அமுல் நடந்த பிறகு, மக்களுக்கே தங்களுடைய குறைகளையும் கஷ்டங்களையும் எடுத்துச் சொல்ல உரிமை இருக்கிறது என்ற உணர்ச்சி ஏற்பட்டுவிட்டது. அந்தந்தப் பிரதேசங்களில் மக்களுக்கு என்னென்ன குறைகள் இருக்கிறதோ அதை அவசியம் அரசாங்கம் நிவர்த்தி செய்ய வேண்டும். ஆகவே, மக்களிடையே நிலவி வரும் இந்தப் புதிய உணர்ச்சியை பயன்படுத்தும் நோக்கத்துடனேயே, மத்திய அரசாங்கம் இந்த இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டம் மக்களுடைய திட்டமாக இருக்க வேண்டுமென்று நிர்ணயம் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். அது மக்களுடைய திட்டமென்றே எண்ண வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அதற்காகத்தான், ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திற்கும், ஒவ்வொரு நகரத்திற்கும், ஒவ்வொரு மாவட்டத்திற்கும் தனித்தனியாக திட்டங்கள் வகுக்கப்பட்டு, அவைகள் அரசாங்கத்துக்கு வந்து சேர்ந்த பிறகு சேர்த்து பொருத்தப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன.

“முதல் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் விவசாயத்துக்கும் நீர்ப்பாசனத்துக்கும் முக்கியத்துவம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது. அதற்கு வேண்டிய அநேக காரியங்கள் செய்யப்பட்டன. இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் கைத்தொழில்களுக்கு விசேஷ முக்கியத்துவம் கொடுக்கப்படும். அதற்கான அநேக திட்டங்கள் வகுக்கப்பட்டு சேர்க்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. முதலாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தின் விவசாய நீர்ப்பாசன திட்டங்கள் அநேக நன்மையை உண்டாக்கி, நம் ராஜ்யத்திலே மக்களுக்குத் தேவையான உணவு கிடைக்கும்படி செய்திருக்கின்றன என்ற ஒரு திருப்தி மக்களிடையே ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இருந்தபோதிலும், பல கிராமங்களில் நீர்ப்பாசனத்துக்குப் போதிய அளவு மின்சார வசதி கிடைக்கவில்லை என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. ஆகவே, இந்த ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் நீர்ப்பாசன வசதியும் மின்சார வசதியும் கிடைக்கும்படி சரியாகக் கவனித்து வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகளை செய்யவேண்டுமென்று

[27th August 1955] [Sri V. V. Ramasami]

சொல்லிக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அடுத்தபடியாக, இப்பொழுது நமது தென் நாட்டிலே ஒன்றிரண்டு ஜீவ நதிகள்தான் உண்டு. அவைகளை நீர்ப்பாசனத்துக்காக உபயோகப்படுத்தி விட்டோம். இன்னும் சில நதிகளை நம் நாட்டுக்குத் திருப்பவேண்டியது அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. திருவாங்கூர் கொச்சி ராஜ்யத்தினைச் சேர்ந்த அரபிக் கடலில் போய் விழும் பம்பையார், அப்பர் பெரியார் முதலிய நதிகளின் தண்ணீரை நம் ராஜ்யத்துக்குத் திருப்பி, பயன்படுத்திக் கொள்வதற்காக அந்த அரசாங்கத்துடன் நம் அரசாங்கம் பேச்சு வார்த்தைகள் நடத்தி அந்தத் தண்ணீரை நமக்குப் பயன்படும்படி செய்யவேண்டும். இது நமது அரசாங்கத்தினுடைய கடமை. இதை அவர்கள் கட்டாயம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்த மாதிரி விஷயத்தில் அந்த அரசாங்கத்துடன் அடிக்கடி தொடர்பு வைத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் காரியம் சீக்கிரம் நிறைவேறும்.

“இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் நம் மாகாணத்தில் பெரிய தொழிற்சாலைகளை நிறுவுவதற்கு வேண்டிய பொறுப்பை மத்திய அரசாங்கம் ஏற்றுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களிடம் இதைப்பற்றி நமது அரசாங்கத்தார் அடிக்கடி வலியுறுத்திக்கொண்டே இருக்கவேண்டும். இது நமது அரசாங்கத்தின் கடமையாகும். அடிக்கடி நமது அமைச்சர்கள் டெல்லிக்குப் போய் வருகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் டெல்லிக்குப் போவதற்கு வாய்ப்புக் கிடைத்தபோதெல்லாம் இதை மனதில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு மத்திய அரசாங்கத்துக்கு இதைப்பற்றி எடுத்துச் சொல்லவேண்டும். இதற்கு அவர்கள் ஆவன செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் வற்புறுத்திக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தோடு எவ்வளவுக்கெவ்வளவு நமது அரசாங்கம் நேரடியாக தொடர்பு வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறதோ அவ்வளவுக்கவ்வளவு நமது தேவைகளை அவர்களுக்கு எடுத்துச் சொல்லமுடியும். உதாரணமாக, எங்கள் முனிசிபாலிட்டியில் sewerage பண்ணைக்காக 100 ஏக்கர் நிலம் வாங்கி போட்டிருந்தோம். அதைப் பயன்படுத்திக் கொள்ளுவதற்கு பணமில்லை என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டிருந்தோம். மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தின் விவசாய இலாகா ஆபீஸர் வந்து பார்த்து “நாங்கள் பணம் கொடுத்தால் பயன் படுத்த முடியுமா” என்று கேட்டார்கள். இதற்கு வேண்டிய முயற்சி எடுத்துக் கொண்டதால், இப்பொழுது ரூ. 95,000 உதவியாக சாங்குன் ஆகியிருக்கிறது. அதே மாதிரி, அடிக்கடி நேரான தொடர்பு வைத்துக்கொண்டிருந்தால் காரியங்கள் கட்டாயம் முடியும். மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தோடு பழக்கமுள்ள, நம் அரசாங்கத்திலும் அனுபவம் வாய்ந்த ஒரு அதிகாரியை நிரந்தரமாக டெல்லியிலேயே வைக்கவேண்டும். இங்கிருந்து மத்திய அரசாங்கத்துக்கு அனுப்பும் கடிதங்களை அவர் உடனுக்குடன் கவனித்து மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திடம் அதை விளக்கி எடுத்துச்சொல்லி, அடிக்கடி அவர்களுக்கு அந்த விஷயங்களைப் பற்றி நினைவுபடுத்திக் கொண்டே இருக்கவேண்டும். அதிகாரிகளுக்குத் தகுந்த அவ்வளவு மதிப்பில்லையென்றால், டெல்லியிலே இதற்காக ஒரு தனி மந்திரியையே வைத்து விடலாம். அப்படிச் செய்தால் காரியங்களை சீக்கிரம் சாதித்துக் கொள்ள முடியும் என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டத்தை ஒழிப்பதற்கு கைத்தொழில்கள் அவசியம். நெய்வேலி திட்டத்தை உடனடியாக நிறைவேற்ற நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கவேண்டும். தென்னாட்டிலே கனரகத் தொழிற்சாலை கட்டாயம் அமைய வேண்டும் என்பது என்னுடைய கோரிக்கை. கோயமுத்தூரில் சில மாதங்களுக்கு முன் திட்ட கமிஷன் ஆதரவில் நடந்த ஒரு கூட்டத்தில் பேசும்பொழுது நமது கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் தென் நாட்டில் கணிசமான தொழிற்சாலைகள் இல்லையென்றும், ஆதலால் தென் நாடு புறக்கணிக்கப்படுகிறதென்ற எண்ணம் வளர்ந்து வருகிறதென்றும் அதைத் தடுப்பதற்கு வேண்டி பெரிய ஆலைகள் தென் பகுதியில் அமையவேண்டுமென வற்புறுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள், சர்க்கார் அந்த உள் நோக்கத்தை மனதில் வைத்துக் கொண்டு வேண்டிய

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ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் மறுபடியும் வற்புறுத்திக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். முதலிலே நம் அரசாங்கம் 394 கோடி ரூபாய்க்கு திட்டம் போட்டிருந்தாலும், அதை மத்திய அரசாங்கம் சுமார் 225 கோடி ரூபாய்க்கு குறைத்து விடக்கூடிய நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த 225 கோடி ரூபாய்க்கு கட்டாயம் அங்கோரம் கிடைத்துவிடும் என்று எதிர் பார்ப்பதாக நமது நிதி மந்திரி சொல்லுகிறார். இந்த 225 கோடி ரூபாயை நாம் எப்படி சமாளிக்கப்போகிறோம் என்பது ஒரு முக்கியமான விஷயம். அரசாங்கத்தார் குறிப்பில் பார்க்கும்பொழுது, இப்பொழுது கேட்கப்பட்ட கடன் தொகையை மக்கள் தாராளமாகக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள், இன்னும் மேலும் கேட்டாலும் கொடுப்பார்கள் என்ற நம்பிக்கை இருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். நமது கணம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் ஒரு இடத்தில் சொல்லும் பொழுது 'நமது நாட்டில் வரி எவ்வளவு தூரம் விதிக்கமுடியுமோ அவ்வளவு தூரம் வரி போட்டாய்விட்டது. இனிமேல் வரி ஒன்றும் போடுவதற்கில்லை' என்று குறிப்பிட்டார். அம்மாதிரி சொல்லிவிட்டு, இனி வரி போட்டால் மக்களால் தாங்கமுடியாது. இதையெல்லாம் மனதில் வைத்துக் கொண்டு இன்னும் எவ்வளவு கடன் கோரலாம் என்று யோசித்து மத்திய அரசாங்க உதவியையும் பெற்று இதற்கு ஆக வேண்டிய காரியங்களை கவனித்துச் செய்யவேண்டும். அதைவிடுத்து வரி கள் போட முற்பட்டால் மக்களால் தாங்கமுடியாதென்றும், அரசாங்கம் மீது அவநம்பிக்கையும் ஏற்படுமென்றும் எச்சரிக்க விரும்புகிறேன்.

"பெரிய கனரகத் தொழிலை மத்திய அரசாங்கம் ஒப்புக் கொண்டிருப்பது நமக்கு ரொம்பவும் நல்லது. அதே சமயத்தில் கிராமங்களில் அநேக கைத்தொழில்கள் ஏற்படவேண்டும். விவசாயிகள் ஆண்டிலே 120 நாட்களுக்கு வேலையில்லாமலிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுப்பதற்கு கிராம கைத் தொழில்கள் ஏற்படவேண்டும். நகரங்களிலிருக்கும் கைத்தொழில்களுக்கு உபயோகமாக இருக்கும்படி, கிராமங்களில் சில கைத்தொழில்கள் கட்டாயம் இருக்கவேண்டும். நகரங்களிலிருக்கும் தொழிற்சாலைகளுக்கு வேண்டிய உபகரணங்களை தயாரிப்பதற்கு, அங்கே இல்லாமல் கிராமங்களில் கைத்தொழிற்சாலைகள் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்தால்தான் கிராமங்களில் இருக்கின்ற மக்களுக்கு நகரங்களுக்கு வரவேண்டுமென்ற வேட்கை ஒழியும். இல்லாவிட்டால் வேலைக்காக ஜீவனுத்துக்காக கிராமங்களிலிருந்து மக்கள் நகரங்களுக்கு வரும் போக்கை மாற்றமுடியாது. கிராம மக்கள் எல்லோருக்கும் வேலை கொடுக்கும் ஒரு திட்டத்தை கிராமங்களில் ஏற்படுத்திக் கொடுத்தால், அங்கிருந்து மக்கள் நகரங்களுக்கு குடி போகும் போக்கையும் நாளடைவில் மாற்றலாம். நகரத்தில் இருக்கும்படியான எல்லா நவீன வசதிகளையும் கோரிக்கைகளையும் கிராமங்களில் கிடைக்கும்படி செய்யவேண்டும்.

"கிராமங்களில் குடிசைக் கைத்தொழில்களை அபிவிருத்தி செய்ய வேண்டும். அங்கு உற்பத்தியாகும் பண்டங்களை உடனடியாக விற்பனை செய்வதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளைச் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால் கொஞ்ச நாட்களிலே மக்கள் சோர்வு அடைந்து விடுவார்கள். குடிசைத் தொழில்களில் ஈடுபடுவதற்கு கிராம மக்களுக்கு முக்கியமாக பணம் கடன் கொடுத்து உதவி செய்யவேண்டும். அவர்கள் கேட்ட சமயத்தில் கிடைக்கும்படியாகவும் சகாயமான வட்டிக்குக் கிடைக்கும்படியாகவும் கடன் வசதி ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். குடிசைத் தொழிலில் ஈடுபடுகிறவர்களுக்கு கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்களின் மூலம் சகாய வட்டிக்கு கடன் கொடுப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்வது அல்லது இந்த விஷயங்களை முக்கியமாக கவனத்தில் கொண்டு கிராம மக்களின் சுபிட்ச வாழ்வில் நாட்டம் வைத்து திட்டங்கள் வகுக்கப்படுவதே சிறந்தது.

"அடுத்தபடியாக, தமிழ் நாட்டைப் பொருத்தமட்டில், கடலோரச் செல்வமாகிய மீன்பிடிப்பை அதிகப்படுத்தவேண்டும். அதைச் சரியானபடி பாதுகாத்து மீன் வளர்ப்புத் தொழிலுக்கு ஆக்கம் அளிக்கவேண்டும். சிறிய துறைமுகங்களிலிருந்து ரோடுகள் போடவேண்டும். சிறிய துறைமுகங்களுக்கும் பெரிய ரோடுகளுக்கும் இணைப்புப் பாதைகள் போட்டு மீன் பிடிப்பவர்கள் மீன்களை கொடாமல் சீக்கிரம் நகரங்களுக்குக் கொண்டு

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வந்து விற்பனை செய்வதற்கு வசதி செய்துகொடுக்கவேண்டும். தூத்துக்குடி துறைமுகத்தை பெரிய துறைமுகமாக விருத்தி செய்ய முயற்சி எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். கிழக்குக்கரை ஓரமாக சென்னையிலிருந்து தென்கோடி வரை ஒரு பெரிய coastal road ஏற்படுத்தினால் கடலோரங்களில் இருக்கும் கிராமங்கள் நகரங்களோடு இணையும். அதோடு கிழக்குக் கரையிலிருக்கும் சிறு சிறு துறைமுகங்களை பெரிதாக்கி அவைகள் இறக்குமதி ஏற்றுமதிக்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளுடன் இயங்கும்படி செய்தல் அவசியம். அப்படிச் செய்தால் வியாபாரம் வலுக்கும். மக்கள் ஒருவருக்கொருவர் பழகுவதற்கு ஏதுவாக இருக்கும். மீன்பிடிப்புத் தொழிலைப் பற்றி பேசும் பொழுது மற்றொரு விஷயத்தையும் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். இப்பொழுது அநேக துறையில் மீன் பிடிக்கிறார்கள். ஆபத்தில்லாமல் நவீன முறையில் மீன்பிடிக்கும் வழிகளை மீன்பிடிப்பவர்கள் தெரிந்து கொள்ளுவதற்கு ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்யவேண்டும். அதிலே அவர்கள் பழகுவதற்கு அநேக பயிற்சிப் பள்ளிகள் வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது சென்னை மாகாணத்தில் 63 பயிற்சிப்பள்ளிகள் இருக்கின்றன. இன்னும் அதிகமான பயிற்சிப் பள்ளிகள் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். மலையாளப் பகுதியில் சுமார் 60 பள்ளிகள் இருக்கின்றன. ஆனால் கிழக்குப் பக்கத்தில் 4, 5 பள்ளிகள்தான் இருக்கின்றன. அப்படியிருக்கையில் சந்தோஷப்படாமல், மலையாளம் புறக்கணிக்கப்பட்டதாகச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். கிழக்குப் பக்கத்தில் மீன் பிடிப்பவர்களுக்காக அநேக பயிற்சிப் பள்ளிகள் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும்.

"இந்தத் திட்டத்துக்கு மக்களுடைய ஒத்துழைப்பு கிடைக்கும் என்று எதிர்பார்ப்பதாக சர்க்கார் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். மக்கள் திட்டத்துக்கு அவர்களுடைய ஒத்துழைப்பு அவசியம்தான். 1953-54-ல், 1954-55-ல் ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவுக்கும் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட பணத்தையும் செலவழிக்கப்பட்ட பணத்தையும் கணக்கிட்டுப் பார்த்தால், சில மாவட்டங்கள் கொடுத்த பணம் போதாமல் அதையெல்லாம் செலவழித்துவிட்டு அதிகப் பணம் கோரியிருக்கிறார்கள். உதாரணமாக, ராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவில் சர்க்காரை அதிகமாக பணம் கேட்டுக்கேட்டு போதுமானபடி கொடுக்காத நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டது. ஆனால் மலையாளத்துக்கு ஒதுக்கிய பணத்தில் மூன்றில் ஒரு பங்கு கூட பிரயோஜனப் படுத்திக்கொள்ளப்படவில்லை. காரணம் மக்கள் ஒத்துழைப்பு இல்லையென்ற துறான் யூக்கிவெண்டியதாயிருக்கிறது. அப்படியிருக்கையில் மலையாளம் புறக்கணிக்கப்படுகிறதென்றும் மேலும் அதிகமாக வேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்கிறார்கள். ஒரு சமயம் மக்களை மயக்குவதற்காக அரசியல் வாதிகள் கேட்கிறார்களோ என்னமோ தெரியாது. நான் குறை சொல்லவில்லை. அவர்கள் ராஜ்யம் வந்த பிறகு எப்படித் தான் நடந்து கொள்ளப்போகிறார்களோ தெரியவில்லை. அப்பொழுது நல்ல முறையில் நடந்து கொள்ளுவார்கள் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன். ஒவ்வொரு மாவட்டத்துக்கும் அதிகமாக பணம் கொடுக்கும் பணத்தில் மக்களுடைய உணர்ச்சி வளர்ந்து இன்னும் மேலிட ஒத்துழைப்பு கிடைக்கும். மக்களிடையே இம்முறையில் நல்ல பிரசாரம் நடத்தவேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால் பலனே இல்லாமல் போய்விடும்.

"கிராமக் கண்மாய்கள் சீரமைப்புக்காக நமது சர்க்கார் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தினிடம் 125 லட்ச ரூபாய் வாங்கி வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதை எப்படி செலவழிப்பது என்று தெரியாமல் இருக்கிறார்கள். சரியான பிரசாரம் இல்லாமல் மக்களின் ஒத்துழைப்பு காலாகாலத்தில் கிடைப்பதில்லை போலும். தாமதம் ஏற்படுவதால் மக்களிடையே சுறுசுறுப்பு இல்லாமலிருக்கிறது. Contract-களினால் காரியங்கள் தடைப்பட்டிருக்கலாம், அல்லது மீன் சார் வசதி கிடைக்காததால் தாமதம் ஏற்படலாம். இந்த நிலையினால் மத்திய அரசாங்க உதவி கிடைக்காமல் போய்விடுவதற்கு இடம் கொடுக்கக் கூடாது. இதை மக்களுக்கு எடுத்துச் சொன்னால் அவர்கள் கிடைக்கும் வசதியை பயன்படுத்திக் கொள்ளுவார்கள் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன். மக்களுடைய ஒத்துழைப்பைப் பெறுவதற்கு ஒவ்வொரு பிராந்தியத்திலும் எவை உடனடித் தேவையென்று அங்குள்ள மக்களை திட்டம் வகுக்கச் சொல்லி, அமுல் செய்யவரும்படி அழைக்கவேண்டும். இந்தத் திட்டத்தை சரிவர பயன்படுத்திக் கொள்ளவேண்டியது அவர்களுடைய கடமையென்று

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மக்களிடையே சொல்லி அவர்களுடைய ஒத்துழைப்பைப் பெறவேண்டும், பிற்பட்ட மாவட்டங்களுக்கு அதிகமான வசதிகள் கிடைக்கும்படி செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“கடைசியாக ஒரு வார்த்தை. சில பெரிய நகரங்களிலே குடி தண்ணீர் திட்டம் இருந்தபோதிலும் வடிகால் (drainage) திட்டம் இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறது. குடி தண்ணீர் திட்டமும் வடிகால் திட்டமும் சேர்ந்திருக்க வேண்டும். எங்கள் ஊரில் வடிகால் திட்டம் 1936-37-ல் சாங்ஷன் ஆகி இன்னும் முடியாமலிருக்கிறது. குறுகிய காலத்திட்டம் ஒன்று போட்டு 1943-ல் பணம் கொடுத்த போதிலும் இன்னும் அது நிறைவேற்றப்படாமலிருக்கிறது. டிசைன் போடுவது ஒரு இலாகா, நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டியது மற்றொரு இலாகா, பணம் கொடுப்பது முனிசிபாலிட்டி, இப்படி ஒன்றுக்கொன்று சம்பந்தமில்லாமல் மாறுதலாக இருக்கிறது. முக்கியமான நகரங்கள் இம்மாதிரி திட்டங்களில் தாங்களே பொறுப்பு எடுத்துக்கொண்டு அரசாங்க மேற்பார்வையில் இவைகளை நிறைவேற்ற முன் வந்தால் சீக்கிரமாக முடித்துவிடலாம். கொடுத்த பணத்தை வீணாக செலவழிக்காமல் மக்களுடைய உணர்ச்சியைப் பயன்படுத்திக்கொண்டு அவர்களிடமிருந்து வேண்டிய ஒத்துழைப்பை சரியான முறையில் பெறவேண்டும்.

“நமது நாட்டிலே பெரிய தொழிற்சாலைகளை நிறுவுவதற்கு மத்திய சர்க்காரிடம் வற்புறுத்துவதோடு அல்லாமல், மாநிலத்தில் ஏற்படவேண்டிய சிறு சைத்தொழில்களுக்கும் தனிநபர் தொழில்களுக்கும் நம் மாகாண அரசாங்கம் எவ்வாறாகிலும் பண உதவி செய்து மக்களுக்கு ஆக்கம் அளிப்பார்கள் என்று எதிர்பார்த்துக் கொண்டு, என்னுடைய வார்த்தைகளை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

SRI T. G. KRISHNAMOORTHY:—“Mr. Chairman, Sir, of course, most of the hon. Members have spoken on the Second Five Year Plan. Before proceeding to talk about the Plan itself, I would like to point out to the Chairman a very serious omission in the First Five Year Plan, namely, improving the seating accommodation of the Members of this House. (Laughter.) There is no arm-rest and, as the Chairman and the hon. Members could well see, it is absolutely impossible to stand erect and talk with the table in front and no space between the seat and the table. Especially for a man like myself who happens to have a slight paunch, it is definitely inconvenient to stand for any length of time. I may mention this in passing.

“I went through the Second Five Year Plan. I was really impressed by the very high imagination of our Government in drawing up a Plan which is both realistic and goes a great length in satisfying the aspirations of our people. Of course, critics there may be and they will criticise anything. The First Five Year Plan period is nearing completion and we are going to launch the Second Five Year Plan. What has been our achievement under the First Five Year Plan? It has been tremendous. We never bargained for so much co-operation from the public, so much co-operation from the officials, and in spite of the very violent propaganda carried on against the First Plan by certain political parties in the most derisive language, the First Five Year Plan has after all been quite a success. It was thought that in a democratic set-up planned economy is impossible. Strict regimentation and the attendant totalitarian control were thought to be necessary to make the Plan a success whereas here was a country where

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as to the drive and the initiative of our illustrious Prime Minister followed on no less a scale by the State Ministers, we have not only got the co-operation of the people but have produced tangible results. The food problem has been solved. Russia of which so much is being spoken of to-day launched upon a First Five Year Plan in the year 1928 and in the year 1933 at the end of the completion of the First Plan, the worst famine the world saw anywhere occurred in Russia. But what have we done here? Even during the worst famine, we did not allow a single individual to perish. We have overcome the difficulty and it appears we are now surplus to food. If this is not an achievement for the hon. Member Dr. V. K. John, I do not know what he will consider to be an achievement?

“If we go to the villages and see what is happening there, everywhere we find there is activity under the National Extension Service Schemes, the Local Development Schemes and the Community Projects. The villagers are satisfied. Villagers, who were in the beginning a little apathetic, have come to know how beneficial these measures are to them. Something was said about the 50 per cent contribution. Of course, it is difficult for certain people. But they can contribute through labour. Some of the villagers have taken contracts to work under Local Development Schemes and the Community Projects Schemes for laying village roads, veterinary dispensaries, maternity centres, etc. Our Prime Minister Nehru, while addressing a mammoth public meeting of villagers a few years ago was seen to be shedding tears. Why did he shed tears? He said: ‘These lakhs and lakhs of people are assembled here in the hope that I am going to bring them salvation and that I am going to solve all their problems and usher in an era of peace and plenty. Will I be able to achieve all this before I die? I do not know’. He was afraid. He looked all around and noticed there was poverty. Our position then was that a man 6 feet tall was not able to cover his whole body with a bed-sheet 5 feet long. If he wanted to cover his head, his legs and feet would be exposed. If he wanted to cover his feet, his head was exposed. So we can just imagine the plight of such a man in a cool place. It was in the same plight that we were then. Now we have tided over the crisis.”

DR. V. K. JOHN:—“Will the Government consider giving the hon. Member a leading place in the propaganda machinery of the Government?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“Sir, there is no place that the Government can give. It is not only for the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition but also for the hon. Member who is speaking for the people, to take their due legitimate places.”

SRI T. G. KRISHNAMOORTHY:—“Of course, I agree with the Hon. Minister. But I should tell the hon. Member Dr. V. K. John that India, more than any other country, expects every man

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to do his duty and the duty of the Member of the Opposition is not to sit idle at home and criticise the Government in the Council but contribute his mite for the amelioration of the condition of the masses and to make the Plan a great success. (Laughter.) Of course, he can mention certain items that have been omitted. But where is the wherewithal to take up all the schemes? We are already taxed much. How long can we go on taxing the people? All these things should be taken into consideration.

3-10 p.m. "So, during the First Five Year Plan, it was unfortunate that we in the South faced a very serious famine. There was no rain. Food production went down. We had to depend upon outside States for our food requirements. There was continuous drought for four or five years. Of course, our position then was bad. Added to that, immediately after the Congress Ministry was formed here, we were afraid that the whole administration would collapse. There was acute famine. We were not able to solve it. Added to that, the then Chief Minister of Madras launched upon certain pet schemes of his that engendered so much of controversy in our State. He brought in the elementary education scheme and communal bitterness and rancour developed on account of that. Most of us were worried where we were heading. Fortunately, the regime changed and we are now having a Government under the leadership of the present Chief Minister who has been with the masses and who has come from the masses and knows their sufferings. Communal rancour has vanished and all the other problems have been solved. The timely withdrawal of the modified elementary education scheme saved this State from the catastrophe towards which this State was heading. Now we are in peace and quiet and everything is prospering. I read some time back in the papers the speech of our ex-Chief Minister Mr. C. Rajagopalachari somewhere in Bombay that this Government was not good enough, at least was not as good as the Government of Bombay. I was very much worried and I rushed to the Press with a statement of mine. But on further consideration I thought I need not have done it. Mr. Rajagopalachari was an angry man. He was angry with God. He was angry with Nature that was not co-operating with him. He was angry with the people who raised so much hubbub against his elementary education scheme. Now in spite of his best propaganda against B.C.G. vaccination, no individual seems to raise his voice against B.C.G. campaign. So he was very much worried. He was frustrated. He was a man of large ambition—lingering ambition—but frustrated ambition. As an angry man he has said this. As a balanced individual enjoying very good Government, I need not have gone to the Press I thought. This is by way of digression, Mr. Chairman.

"Coming to the Second Five-Year Plan . . . (Interrupted by Dr. V. K. John). I hope Dr. John understands English."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"The hon. Member will continue his speech on the Five-Year Plan."

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SRI T. G. KRISHNAMOORTHY:—"Of course I was comparing the administrations. Coming back to the Second Five-Year Plan, Sir, hon. Members have dwelt at length upon certain omissions. Of course, nobody is more interested in the people than the present Government. Our Finance Minister is a young man. We should expect him to have as much drive if not more than that of Dr. John himself. The Hon. Mr. M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Agriculture, has been Minister for a pretty long time. Under him, the P.W.D., and now the Agricultural Department is progressing by leaps and bounds. People acknowledge it. Dr. John sitting in his bungalow may not have time to visit rural areas and see for himself the development that has taken place, least of all the forest areas. His Kodaikanal bungalow is not in the midst of forests. Far away from his bungalow is the forest area, which the Government are trying to improve. We read in the papers how our Finance Minister fought in Delhi so that the cost of our schemes might not be cut down. The provision of Rs. 225 crores for the five-year period of the plan is quite realistic and we can achieve considerable results under this plan. One suggestion I will try to give to Government. As Dr. John himself has observed, we are concerned with the improvement of the purchasing power of our people. How are we going to achieve it? So far as Tamilnad is concerned, we can never hope to be self-sufficient in food. The protagonists of Tamil may speak about the Sangam days when there was prosperity and all that. Our rivers except perhaps Cauvery have not been giving us plentiful supply of water at all. From time immemorial it was the Tamilian that went to overseas countries. Nobody else from India went overseas. Why did he alone go overseas? It is not in any spirit of adventure. He went to foreign lands to seek food and employment and earn profits. So far as Tamilnad is concerned, we can never be self-sufficient in food. Our water resources are poor. So industry alone is our salvation. Regarding the establishment of a steel plant, I say that we cannot establish it here because the coal position is not good. Electricity position is not good. Our Government some time ago launched upon irrigation project schemes. Formerly it was a question of a certain percentage of return from any project. Later on the Government changed their policy and said, 'It is not profit motive that we are concerned with; if necessary, we execute irrigation projects'. Just like this we should have industries. In the Second Five-Year Plan, millions of jobs are sought to be created, out of which only 200,000 will be created in the South. We are a population of 3½ crores, and about 200,000 jobs, during the whole period of five years, in the South, are absolutely inadequate, and we will have to face the serious unemployment problem—the problem of the educated, uneducated, skilled labourers, and unskilled labourers. So we should create more jobs for our people. How are we going to create more jobs? By establishing industries, we should not care for profit. We should have large scale industries, and the Government should put up a fight, as the hon. Member Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar

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said. I asked him, 'With whom and how?' He refused to answer. We should put up a fight with the Central Government. What are the people of Andhra doing? What are the people of Bengal, Punjab, Hyderabad, etc., doing? They go and tell the Central Government, 'Look here; there are the Communists; they will swallow the country and sweep the polls if you are not going to do this.' They threaten the Central Government and they get crores of rupees. From Poona to Bombay it is more than 100 miles. Throughout this distance, it is a wonderful sight to see. Crores of rupees on industries have been invested, and everywhere new industries are springing up. But between Madras and Madurai in the South, it is really a bleak desert. The Neiveli Project is just like Addison's speech in Parliament. He conceived thrice but brought forth nothing. When are we going to produce anything from this Neiveli? I do not know anything about the scheme of this project. When and how are we going to produce anything out of this project, I do not know. I do not know how are we going to find employment for hundreds of thousands of our people. So, we should tell the Central Government, 'If you are not going to do this, a sort of centrifugal forces that have started to operate in the South now will gain momentum, and we cannot check it; so the South must be industrialized'. There must be large scale industries, medium industries, and small scale industries in the South. The Government must concentrate on these.

"Regarding the finances for implementing the Second Five-Year Plan, I must say that our State cannot hope to tax people any more. Neither the Centre in my opinion. I am not an expert, but so far as I have been able to glean facts from so many experts and specialists in the field of economics, I think we can resort to deficit financing. Immediately after we attained independence, what we did was very seriously to launch upon a scheme of deflation. If the prices of agricultural products and commodities have fallen, it does not necessarily mean that there has been so much of production in these items but that the deflationary tendency is so high that the prices have naturally fallen. This is my own impression. We have taken deflation too far, and a certain amount of inflationary current will be conducive to a change for the betterment of our economic position. This is my feeling. We can resort to deficit financing by some crores of rupees. We can print small denomination notes and need not issue them through banks but take them to the national extension services and community project areas. There are backward districts. Even in those districts, there are backward taluks. In very forward districts, there are backward taluks. In those areas not only do the people not contribute their half-share for the development works, but they also cannot contribute free labour. Because if a man works for one day free, he does not earn his wages for one day. Most of the villages are in backward taluks. Even in my own district, this is the position in Tirumangalam and Palni taluks. In these places we can pay wages to the labourers

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with these new notes. Thereby the purchasing power of the people will increase, and the savings of the people also will increase. The savings will come back to the Government in the shape of loans to Government.

"Our Government could borrow still further. We can easily afford to have about Rs. 200 crores debt. In that way, we can increase the purchasing power of the people, produce more employment and make the condition of the people better. Under the Rs. 225 crores investment, definitely our status will rise. With the irrigation projects and the emphasis laid more on industrial development, instead of feeling shy, if we fight with the Central Government and get substantial contribution for industrial development in the South, we will definitely advance. I can assure hon. Members of this House that our Government are proceeding in the right direction, they have an eye only to the good of the people and they will spare no pains to see that we not only achieve our objective under the Second Five-Year Plan but even overstep it and lay the foundation for the Third Five-Year Plan also."

* SRI M. ETHIRAJULU :—"சேர்மன் ஸார், இரண்டாவது ஐந்து வருஷத் திட்டத்தைப் பற்றி சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். முதல் ஐந்து வருஷத் திட்டம் முடிவதற்குள்ளேயே இரண்டாவது ஐந்து வருஷத் திட்டம் போட்டாய்விட்டது. முதல் ஐந்தாண்டுத்திட்டத்தில், இந்தியா சுதந்திரம் அடைந்தபிறகு முன்னேற்றமடைந்ததுபோல் மற்ற எந்த நாடும் முன்னேற்றம் அடைந்திருக்காது. இதில் யாதொரு சந்தேகமுமில்லை. குறிப்பாக எடுத்துக் கொண்டு பார்க்கும் பொழுது லோயர் பவானி அணைக்கட்டு முடிவு அடைந்து வருகிற செப்டம்பர் 9-ம் தேதியிலிருந்து 2 லட்ச ஏக்கரா நிலங்களுக்குப் பாசன வசதி அளிக்கப்போகிறது. மணிமுத்தாறு, மேட்டூர் வாய்க்கால் சாத்தனூர் அணைக்கட்டு மற்றும் பல அணைக்கட்டுகள் துரிதமாக வேலை நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. இன்னும், முதல் ஐந்தாண்டுத்திட்டத்தில் 1,360 மைல்களுக்கு மேல் ரோடுகள் போடப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன, 190 மைல்களுக்குமேல் மெட் ரோடுகள் போடப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. 2,400 கிராமங்களுக்கு மின்சார வசதி செய்து கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். 25,500 பம்பு செட்டுகளுக்கு மின்சார வசதிகளைத் திருக்கிறது, 40 லட்ச கஜங்கள் கதர் துணி உற்பத்தி செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இன்னும் பல அரிய பெரிய காரியங்களும் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. ஆகவே இந்தியாவைப்போல் இந்த அளவுக்கு இவ்வளவு சீக்கிரம் எந்த நாடும் முன்னேற்றமடையவில்லையென்று நான் நிச்சயமாகக் கூற முடியும்.

"இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத்திட்டத்தில் கிராமங்களுக்கு பள்ளிக்கூடவசதி மின்சார வசதி, குடி தண்ணீர் வசதி, படிப்பு வசதி, போக்குவரத்துவசதி, கிராமக்கடன் பாங்குகள் வசதி, இப்படி எல்லாவிதமான திட்டங்களையும் கேர்த்திருக்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் வசதி, அதிகப்படுக்கை வசதி, T B, கிளினிக், குட்டிரோசு நிவாரணம், மருத்துவ லிடுதிகள், சிசு சம்ரக்ஷண சாலைகள் ஆகியவைகளும் ஏற்படுவதற்கு திட்டங்கள் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இதை இரண்டாவது ஐந்து தாண்டு திட்டம் என்று சொல்லுவதை விட கிராம மக்கள் நிவாரண முன்னேற்றத் திட்டம் என்று சொன்னால் மிகவும் பொருத்தமாயிருக்கும். இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டம் குறித்து யாரும் குறை கூற முடியாது என்று மிக மிகப் பெருமையுடன் சொல்லிக் கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

"இந்தத்திட்டத்தில், சில முக்கியமான விஷயங்களில் கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். சில ஊர்களிலே படிப்பதற்குக் கல்லூரிகள் இல்லை. ஆனால் சில ஊர்களில் தனிப்பட்டவர்கள் கல்லூரியுடன் சர்க்கார் கல்லூரியும் நடக்கிறது.

[Sri M. Ethirajulu] [27th August 1955]

சில பகுதிகளில் 3, 4 கல்லூரிகள் இருக்கின்றன. சில பகுதிகளில் ஒன்றுமே கிடையாது. சில பகுதிகளில் தனிப்பட்டவர்கள் கல்லூரியைத் தவிர சர்க்கார் கல்லூரி கிடையாது. குறிப்பாக பார்க்கப் போனால் தென் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லா மிகவும் எல்லாத் துறையிலும் பிற்போக்கான ஜில்லா. அங்கு அண்ணாமலை சர்வகலாசாலை கல்லூரியைத் தவிர சர்க்கார் கல்லூரியே கிடையாது. அங்கே மிகவும் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் 100-க்கு 90 சதவிகிதம் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் இப்பொழுது படித்து கொஞ்சம் முன்னேற்றம் அடைந்து கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். S.S.L.C. பாஸ் செய்து விட்டு, கல்லூரியில் இடத்துக்காக ஊர்ஊராக அலைந்து தவிக்கும் நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் இந்த ஜில்லாவில் ஒரு கல்லூரி மிகவும் அவசியமாக இருக்க வேண்டும். இதை இரண்டாவது ஐந்து வருஷ திட்டத்தில் சர்க்கார் சேர்த்து கல்லூரி அடுத்த நடப்பு வருஷத்தில் கண்டிப்பாய் கொண்டுவரவேண்டும். அடுத்த படியாக தென் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லா விவசாயம் நிறைந்த ஜில்லா. அதற்குப் பக்கத்திலிருக்கும் தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவும் அப்படியே. ஆகையால் அங்கு ஒரு விவசாயக்கல்லூரி வேண்டுமென்று சென்ற கூட்டத்திலேயே சொன்னேன். விவசாயக்கல்லூரி ஆரம்பிக்க அதற்குப் போதுமான வசதிகள் அண்ணாமலைக் கல்லூரியில் வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அங்கு விவசாயக்கல்லூரி ஏற்படுத்தினால் விவசாய மக்களின் குழந்தைகள் விவசாயத் துறையில் தங்கள் முழு கவனத்தை செலுத்தி படிக்க முன் வருவார்கள். விவசாயமும் அதிகரிக்கும். அபரிமிதமாக வீணாவை எதிர்பார்க்கலாம். இந்த விஷயத்தை அரசாங்கம் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். அடுத்த படியாக சர்க்கார் தாங்களே வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டத்தைப்போக்க முடியும் என்று கருது மாட்டார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். கோடான கோடி பேர்களுக்கு அவர்களால் எப்படி வேலை கொடுக்க முடியும். பெரிய தொழிற்சாலைகளை ஏற்படுத்தித்தான் வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டத்தைப் போக்க முடியும் என்ற முடிவுக்கு சர்க்கார் வர வேண்டும். குறிப்பாக நம் சென்னை மாகாணம் பின் தங்கிய மாகாணம். மற்ற மாகாணங்களைப் போல் நம் மாகாணமும் இருந்தால் எவ்வளவோ காலத்துக்கு முன்பே வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டத்தைப் போக்கி இருப்போம். நமது மாகாணம் பின் தங்கிய மாகாணம் என்று நமது அமைச்சர்கள் மத்திய சர்க்காரிடம் வற்புறுத்தி நம் மாகாணத்தில் பல பாகங்களில் பல கைத்தொழில்களை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும். கனம் அங்கத்தினர் டி. ஜி. கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி அவர்கள் சொல்லியது போல் வேறு எந்த விதத்திலும் வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டத்தைப் போக்க முடியாது. வேலையில்லாமல் திண்டாடுபவர்களை மூன்று விதமாக பிரிக்கலாம். மிகப் படித்தவர்கள் திண்டாட்டம், படிப்பில்லாதவர்கள் திண்டாட்டம், மிகக் குறைவான அரைகுறை படிப்பு உள்ளவர்கள் திண்டாட்டம். ஆகிய எல்லாம் சேர்ந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் சர்க்கார் இதையெல்லாம் சீக்கிரம் கவனித்து மத்ய சர்க்காரிடம் வற்புறுத்தி பெரிய தொழிற்சாலைகளை உடனடியாக மாகாணத்தில் அமைப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகளைச் செய்ய வேண்டும். நெய்வேலித் திட்டத்தை சீக்கிரம் அமுல் நடத்த வேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்தால் சென்னை மாகாணம் வெகுவாக முன்னேற்ற மடையும். தென் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லா பொன் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லா என்று சொல்லும்படியாக முன்னேறிவிடும். இதனால் பல்லாயிரக்கணக்கான மக்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுக்கமுடியும். இந்த விஷயத்தை மிக சீக்கிரம் கவனித்து வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ஜில்லா போர்டுகள் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளை தங்கள் பராமரிப்பில் நடத்துகிறார்கள். உதாரணமாக 12 ஆயிரம் மக்கள் என்று வைத்துக்கொள்வோம். பன்னிரண்டு ஆயிரம் மக்களுக்கு ஒரு ஆஸ்பத்திரி இருக்கிறது. ஆனால், அந்த ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் வருஷத்திற்கு ரூ. 2,000 பொறுமான மருந்துகள் தானிருக்கின்றன. அதை வைத்துக்கொண்டு எப்படி 12,000 பேர்கள் பயனடைய முடியும். இதனால் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டம் ஏற்படுகிறது. இதைச் சீக்கிரத்தில் கவனித்து இந்தக் கஷ்டத்தை நிவர்த்திப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஜில்லா போர்டார் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளை நடத்த சர்க்கார் அனுமதிக்காமல் எல்லா ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளையும் சர்க்காரே நடத்தி வேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் மக்கள் பயனடைவார்கள்.

[27th August 1955] [Sri M. Ethirajulu]

“அடுத்த படியாக N.G.O.-க்களுக்கு நான்கு ஜில்லாக்களில் ஜில்லா ஒன்றுக்கு 100 வீடுகள் கட்டிக்கொடுப்பதாகச் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இன்னும் அவர்களுக்கு அதிகமாக வீடுகளைக் கட்டிக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். அவர்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்யவேண்டியது அவசியம். இங்கு பல சட்டங்கள் இயற்றப்படுகின்றன. பல திட்டங்கள் போடுகிறோம். இதை எல்லாம் N.G.O.-க்கள் தான் சரிவர அமுல் நடத்த வேண்டும். அவர்கள் திருப்பியோடு வேலை செய்ய வேண்டும். அவர்களுக்குப் போதுமான சம்பள வசதி கிடைக்கும் நான் வெகு கீரத்திலிருந்தாலும், Co-operative Society-கள் ஏற்படுத்தி அவர்கள் வாங்கும் அன்றாட உணவுப்பொருள்களையாவது சர்க்கார் வாங்கும் விலைக்கே கட்டுகக் கொடுத்தால் அவர்கள் ஒருவாறு திருப்தி அடைவார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். நான்கு ஜில்லாக்களில் மட்டுமில்லாமல், எல்லா ஜில்லாக்களிலும் அவர்களுக்கு வீடுகள் கட்டிக்கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். N.G.O.-க்களின் குறைகளை நீக்கி சீக்கிரம் சர்க்கார் அடுத்த பட்டுஜட்டிலாவது நன்மை செய்வார்கள் என எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன்.

“இந்த ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் மீன் பிடிப்பவர்கள், ஹரிஜனங்கள், Scheduled Tribes இவர்களுக்கு குறைந்த செலவில் சிறு வீடுகள் கட்டிக் கொடுப்பதற்கு ஒரு திட்டம் சேர்க்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அவர்களை விட மிகவும் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் பெயர் ஒன்றும் சொல்ல வேண்டியதில்லை. கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்களுக்குத் தெரியும். அதாவது barbers, washermen இவர்களை குறிப்பிடுகிறேன். அவர்களுக்கும் வீட்டு வசதி செய்து கொடுப்பதற்கு ஒரு திட்டம் போட வேண்டுமென்று கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். டோபிகள் பொது மக்கள் துணிகளை வெளுப்பதற்காக எடுத்துக்கொண்டு போய் கிராமங்களில் குடிசைகளில் வைக்கிறார்கள். அதாவது ஒரு சமயத்தில் தீ பிடித்துக்கொண்டால் எல்லா துணிகளும் நாசமாய் போய்விடும். அவர்கள் குடும்பங்களும் பாதிக்கப்படும். மேலும் அவர்கள் பட்டினங்களில் மூலை முடுக்குகளில் வாடகைக்கு வீடு எடுத்து வாழ்க்கை நடத்தி வருகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் வீடுகளுக்கு தக்க பாதுகாப்பு கிடையாது. பொது மக்களின் விலை உயர்ந்த துணிகளை எல்லாம் எடுத்துப் போய் மேற்படி வீட்டில் வைக்கும்பொழுது, சில சமயங்களில் திருட்டும் போகிறது. ஆகையால் அவர்களுக்கு பொது மக்கள் நன்மையைக் கருதியாவது டவுன்களில் பாதுகாப்பான இடங்களில் அவர்கள் குடும்பமாக இருக்கும் இடங்களில் குறைந்த செலவில் சிறு வீடுகள் கட்டிக் கொடுக்க சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும்.

“நான் மற்றொரு விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் கமிஷன் டில்லியிலிருந்து சென்னைக்கு வந்துபொழுது அதன் தலைவர் ஸ்ரீ கலேல்கரிடம் நான் ‘பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களில் 153, 154 ஜாதிகள் சேர்க்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அப்படி எல்லா ஜாதிகளையும் ஒன்று சேர்த்தால் படுபாதாளத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவருக்கு சரியான சலுகை கிடைக்காது. ஆகையால் ‘backward’ more backward, most backward என்று பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களை மூன்று பிரிவுகளாக பிரிக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும்’ என்று சொன்னேன். பின் தங்கியவர்கள் யார், மிகப் பின் தங்கியவர்கள் யார், மிக மிகப் பின் தங்கியவர்கள் யார் என்று கண்டு பிடிக்க ஒரு கமிட்டி நியமிக்க வேண்டும். அவர்களுக்கு படிப்பு வேண்டும். படிப்புக்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகள் இருக்க வேண்டும். most backward ஜாதியினர்கள் பொருளாதாரம், கல்வி, அரசியல் ஆகிய மூன்று துறைகளிலும் முன்னேறுவதற்கு வழி செய்ய வேண்டும். இதை நமது சர்க்கார் மத்திய சர்க்காரிடம் வற்புறுத்தி மேலே சொன்னபடி பிரிக்க கேட்டுக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். சீக்கிரமாக பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களை மூன்று விதமாக பிரிப்பதற்கு நமது மாகாண சர்க்கார் ஒரு கமிட்டி நியமனம் செய்ய வேண்டும். நமது தவப்புதல்வர்கள் கனம் காமராஜ், சுப்பிரமணியம், பக்தவத்சலம் ஆகியவர்கள் தான் இதைச் செய்வதற்கு உண்மையான தகுதி வாய்ந்த

[Sri M. Ethirajulu] [27th August 1955]

வர்கள். இந்த மூன்று மந்திரிகளும் இதைச் செய்யாமல் போனால் வேறு எந்த மந்திரி சபை வந்தாலும் இதைச் செய்ய முடியாது. ஆகையால் இதை உடனே செய்யும்படி அவர்களை வற்புறுத்திக்கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

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p.m.

“தென் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் கரும்பு அதிகமாக விளைகிறது. கரும்புச் சக்கையால் காகிதம் உற்பத்தி செய்யலாம். மேலும் காகிதம் உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு அனுகூலமாக அங்கு சவுக்கை, மூங்கில் இலைகள் ஏராளமாக இருக்கின்றன. ஆகையால் இந்த ஜில்லாவில் ஒரு காகிதத் தொழிற்சாலை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும். இன்னும் சர்க்கரை ஆலையும் இங்கு ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். மற்றும் முந்திரி இங்கு அதிகமாக உற்பத்தியாகிறது. முந்திரிக்கொட்டையிலிருந்து எண்ணை எடுக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் எண்ணை தொழிற்சாலையை பண்ணுட்டியில் ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும். கூடை முறம் முடைதல், பாய் முடைதல், சட்டி பாளை செய்தல் போன்ற கிராமங்களிலுள்ள குடிசைத் தொழில்களுக்கு ஆதரவு கொடுத்து வேலையில்லாத தினாட்டத்தை முதலில் கிராமத்தில் போக்க வேண்டும். இந்தமாதிரியான குடிசைத் தொழில்களை அபிவிருத்தி செய்வதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளைச் செய்வதற்கு கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்கள் மூலம் பணம் கொடுக்க வேண்டும்.

“பிற்பட்டவர்களின் உத்தியோக விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி சில வார்த்தைகள் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். Service Commission-க்கே எல்லாவிதமான பொறுப்பையும் கொடுத்துவிடக்கூடாது. 25 சத விசதம் உத்தியோக நியமன அதிகாரத்தை குறிப்பாக அமைச்சர்களே வைத்துக் கொண்டு அமைச்சர் அவர்களே most backward-ஆக இருப்பவர்களைப் பொறுக்கி எடுத்து அவர்களை நேரடியாக கூப்பிட்டு தகுதியையும் திறமையையும் பார்த்து தாங்களே அவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோகங்கள் வழங்கவேண்டும். 75 சத விசதம் உத்தியோகங்களை வழங்கும் அதிகாரத்தை Service Commission-க்கு விட்டு விட்டு மீதி 25 சத விசத உத்தியோகங்களை கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்களே மிகவும் பின் தங்கியவர்களுக்கு வழங்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இதுவரை Service Commission மிகவும் பின் தங்கியவர்களுக்கு ஒரு சலுகையும் காட்ட வில்லை. மிகவும் பின் தங்கியவர்களை மெம்பராகவும் அங்கு போட வேண்டும்.

“அடுத்த படியாக Service Commission பரீகைக்கு (உத்தியோகத்திற்கு) S.S.L.C.-ல் 40 மார்க்குகள் வாங்கியிருந்தால் தான் போக முடியும் என்று நிபந்தனை இருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் ஒன்று இரண்டு மார்க்குகள் குறைவாக வாங்கியிருப்பவர்கள் பரீகைக்குப் போக முடியாமல் அவர்கள் வாழ் நாள் முழுவதும் வீணாகி விடுகிறது. வேலைக்கும் செல்ல முடியவில்லை. மிகவும் பின் தங்கியவர்கள் ஒரிரண்டு மார்க்குகள் குறைவாக வாங்கியிருந்தால் அவர்களுக்கு விதி விலக்கு அளிக்க வேண்டும். இதற்குத் தகுந்தபடி விதியை மாற்ற வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அல்லது Service Commission பரீகைக்குப் போவதற்கு 35 மார்க்குகள் போதுமானது என்று உடனே விதியைத் திருத்த கூடிய ஏற்பாடு சீக்கிரம் செய்ய வேண்டும்.

“தென் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லா மிகவும் எல்லா வசதி குறைந்த ஜில்லா. அதில் முன்பு எடுத்துக்காட்டியது போல் ஆர்ட்ஸ் கல்லூரி, விவசாயத் கல்லூரி, சர்க்கரை ஆலை, காகிதத் தொழிற்சாலை இவைகளையெல்லாம் ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“கடைசியாக ஒரு வார்த்தை. டோபிகள் நம்முடைய துணிமணிகளை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு போய் கஷ்டப்பட்டு ஆறுகளிலும், குளங்களிலும், குட்டைகளிலும், ரயில் பாதை ஓரங்களிலும், ஏரிகளிலும் சுத்த மில்லாத தண்ணீர் நிலையங்களிலும் துணிகளை வெளுத்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் கண்ட தண்ணீரில் நின்ற கொண்டு துணிகளைத் துவைப்பதால், பல சிருமிகள் கடித்து யானைக்கால் போன்று வியாதிகளால் துன்பம் படுகிறார்கள். நான் பலபேர்களைக் காட்டி நிரூபிக்க முடியும். Public Health Act-ன்படி 50,000 பேர்கள் இருக்கக்கூடிய ஒவ்வொரு

[27th August 1955] [Sri M. Ethirajulu]

பட்டினங்களிலும் ஒரு டோபிகானு இருக்க வேண்டுமென்று விதி இருக்கிறது. அரசாங்கம் அதைத் தாங்கள் நேரடியாக கவனிக்காமல் ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களுக்கு விட்டு விட்டார்கள். ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களும் வண்ணார்கள் சிறுபான்மையினர்கள் தானே என்று இந்த விஷயத்தில் அலட்சியப்படுத்தி அக்கரை காட்டுவதில்லை. இந்த இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் சர்க்கார் ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களுக்கு மார்க்கெட், பஸ் ஸ்டாண்ட் இவைகள் கட்டுவதற்கு 175 லட்ச ரூபாய் கடன் கொடுக்கப்போகிறார்கள். அதில் டோபிகானு கட்டளையும்கூட சொல்ல வில்லை. ஆகையால் அப்படிக்கொடுக்கும் கடன் முதலீட்டிலிருந்து டோபிகானுக்களையும் கட்ட வேண்டுமென்று ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் ஒரு உறுதியான உத்தரவு போடவேண்டும். அப்படி பொது மக்கள் துணிகளை நல்ல முறையில் சலவை செய்து கொடுப்பதற்கும், பொதுமக்களுக்கு அனுதினமும் உழைப்பையும் கொடுத்து வருகிற வண்ணார்கள் சுகமாக வாழ வழி தேடவும், டோபிகானுக்கள் கட்ட சர்க்காரே முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்றும் இதை அதி சீக்கிரம் செய்ய சர்க்கார் சகல நடவடிக்கைகளும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என் வார்த்தைக்களை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.”

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“I should like to join with my colleagues in expressing our thanks to the Government for having placed before us the draft proposals with regard to the Second Five-Year Plan and the connected papers and for having given us this opportunity to discuss the Plan. Several Members speaking on both sides of the House criticised the Plan in various ways and finally ended by supporting the Plan. I propose to reverse that process by first thanking the Government and offering my congratulations on their having presented before us their draft proposals with regard to the Second Five-Year Plan and then to offer such criticisms as may be found absolutely necessary in regard to the Second Five-Year Plan.

“So far as the Second Five-Year Plan is concerned, it is the duty of every citizen, whether he sits on the Treasury Bench side or on the side of the Opposition (who have not got the good fortune to sit on the Treasury Benches) to try to examine whether the Plan is up to his expectations or not. It is our duty to point out to Government what our views and reactions are so far as the Plan is concerned. It does not mean that Government have not attempted to do their duty as best as they can. I realize that this Government are not wholly free to suggest what they deem necessary in the interests of the people of the State, and that at every stage, they have had to follow directives, instructions, notes, further communications and various advices issued from time to time according to what may be called the Plan Frame, framed by certain individuals in the Centre. Under these conditions I quite realize that the Government had to see as far as possible their recommendations were in compliance with those directives. It is no doubt true that some States have given the go-by to those directives and have thrown overboard many of the suggestions and directives given by the Centre. But we, as loyal and law-abiding people of the State, have always found it necessary to line up within the four corners of the directives issued, whether it be by the Central Government or by the Planning Commission. Therefore we had to restrict ourselves in the manner in which our Plan had to be put before the Central authorities. It is no doubt

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true that our Plan is a realistic one. Unfortunately it is a little too realistic that at times one is apt to feel whether the Second Five-Year Plan is not merely an elaboration of five-year budgets of the Government, rather than a plan which covers new ground. That does not however mean that the Government have not taken all the pains to see how far within the definite limitations under which they suffer from, they could bring forward before the House certain material contributions, with regard to the Second Five-Year Plan.

"The idea of providing Five-Year Plans and of planning in general has originated after the First Great World War. It is no doubt true that some of the Communist countries were the first to have Five-Year Plans. But in all countries after the first world war was over and more particularly after the second world war, planning has been the order of the day, for this reason, viz., that no country which does not have any definite plan can possibly expect results, which ought to be expected, as to its progress and material advancement in many directions.

3-40 p.m. "The object of the First Five-Year Plan was two-fold: First of all it was to meet the great deficit in food in practically all parts of India. The urgency was so great, the famine conditions were everywhere so strikingly in evidence that the greatest emphasis had to be laid in the First Five-Year Plan on some of these; secondly, to combat the inflationary tendency that was so marked on account of various factors, internal and external. It must be said to the credit of the Governments concerned, both State Government and Central Government, that they have been able in a remarkable manner to solve the food problem. Much of the credit for that must necessarily go to the former Food Minister, the Hon. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai who in a striking manner came to give as much succour as possible to the deficit provinces and brought about a solution which indeed is apparent. Thanks also to the measures of this Government in a timely manner to fight food controls and thanks mainly to Nature which after seven years' of truce had become a little bit conciliatory in the last two or three years, the food position has materially improved.

"Now the objectives of the Second Five-Year Plan—the main objectives—may be described in general terms as follows:—

- (i) an increase in national income so as to raise the level of living in the country;
- (ii) rapid industrialization with particular emphasis on the development of basic industries;
- (iii) fuller employment and
- (iv) social justice.

"In the examination of the Second Five-Year Plan, so far as this State is concerned, it would therefore be well worth our

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while to see how far these objectives are attempted to be incorporated in the proposals Government have formulated and to what extent, there is a reasonable hope that some at least of these objectives may be fulfilled in this State.

"It is no doubt true that these objectives are inter-related and cannot be altogether dealt with in water-tight compartments. In the frame-work of the Five-Year Plan, figures have been given in extenso as to the manner of growth in national income in selected countries has occurred. And it is stated that an increase in national income of about 5 per cent every year in the Second Plan is by no means unrealistic or ambitious. I shall refer to this subject a little later. May I point out that to speak of an increase in the national income of 5 per cent every year without any reference to the possible increase in the cost of living is not altogether realistic? Apart from the fallacy in arriving at average of this sort in a country so vast as India and with such great differentials in the income in the different States, it must be emphasised that unless price levels of all commodities are stationary, one cannot possibly state that the increase in national income will give a better purchasing power to the people.

"I well remember in the early years of this century, as a boy, the national income per individual was very low indeed. I well remember the position of labourers who got an income of Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 and who were considered very fortunate. Clerks, graduates, were started on Rs. 15 in the Collectorate, etc. But the prices of commodities were then entirely different when compared to the prices now. I know in the district in which I had my education, one could get 8 measures of rice per rupee and 28 to 30 measures of cholam for the same amount. It is no good comparing the increase in national income unless we have an approximate idea of what the expenditure will be. People were simple to the extreme then . . . (Interruption by the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam.) The real income is only the purchasing power!"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Now the national income is calculated on a certain constant basis, the price level in 1948-49. That will be the constant factor. Then the 1951 increase is taken into account. That is the real income."

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Provided, of course, that that real income has the purchasing capacity correspondingly.

"Now, Sir, I come to the problem of fuller employment. Hon. Members had dealt with this problem and I think it is one of the basic factors to be taken into account. The authors of the Plan frame have stated that a large increase in employment opportunities must be regarded as a principal objective. They use the expression that it is the 'Kingpin' of the Second Plan. It is estimated that the employment target for the Second Plan should be of the order of 12 million and these 12 million persons

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outside agriculture should be absorbed. Various schemes have been suggested in the Second Five-Year Plan. But there is no reference to the question of the number of unemployed in the different regions, if not in the different States. One regrets to note that these unemployment figures have not been further analysed and taken due note of. So far as the problem of unemployment is concerned, it is one of the most urgent problems. To speak of the possibilities of employment of 12 million people because there are various industrial and other concerns that are being floated is not to speak in realistic terms. It is like the statistician who took the average depth of the river and finding that the average was 6 inches less than his height, tried to wade through the river. Unemployment is a problem of the locality and not an All-India problem at all in the sense that we cannot take the unemployed from one part to the other. I think I must express my emphatic protest against what has been stated in the Plan frame that there should be a Labour Corps corresponding to the Army force, that they must be in a position to shift from one part to the other, etc. I cannot think of anything more detrimental to root the people out of their villages. Let us think of the position which unfortunately some of our labourers had to face in Burma and other places where the conditions were hardly helpful or favourable to them. I am sure I am not exaggerating when I say that it is the most difficult thing to raise a Labour Corps. I wish the authors had not thought of it and I wish they give up any such idea at least now.

" Unemployment is of various kinds. Hon. Members have stated already about that. The problem of unemployment consists of various categories. We have unemployment, underemployment, malemployment and unemployment in the educated classes, unemployment in skilled workers, unemployment in partially skilled workers and unemployment in unskilled workers. I think it will be well to consider, so far as our State is concerned, these categories separately and see what could be done. It is no doubt true that a certain number of the educated classes are to be absorbed by the expansion of educational activities in the State. I venture to think that the frustration that is seen everywhere in these categories is a real danger to the State, a danger because it is these elements which go to make up utter discontent and malcontent among the population. It is therefore necessary that suitable employment should be found to every sphere of unemployment and unless suitable employment is given to them, the position with regard to unemployment would greatly deteriorate.

" Sir, the pattern of employment varies from State to State and from region to region. The increase, for instance, in mining, in factory establishments, in railways, in commerce and transport, even in Government administration, is not uniform in all States. To speak therefore of a foreseeable employment potential of the Second Five-Year Plan as of the order of 9.5 million persons absorbed outside agriculture would appear to be more wishful

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thinking than a reality. The Plan framers have stated that so far as professions and liberal arts are concerned, it is another important sector from the point of view of employment. They state that in 1950-51, some 64 lakhs of persons were employed in this sector including 10 lakhs teachers, 11 to 12 lakhs barbers, 12 to 13 lakhs dhobis, 7 lakhs scavengers and 8 lakhs medical practitioners and health workers. I am glad the allied workers—health workers and scavengers—have met together. (Laughter.) They add that in view of the substantial increase in the expenditure on Health, Sanitation and Education envisaged in the Second Plan, an increased demand for the services of barbers, dhobis, etc., and an increase in the employment of 15 lakhs or more of persons in this sector is not unlikely. Another wishful thinking indeed, Mr. Chairman! Have the Planners considered the modern means by which occupations of these people are slowly being displaced? Have they thought of the safety razors that would eliminate in many cases the employment of barbers? Have they thought of the electric gadgets and devices displacing the services of dhobis and the improved methods of underground drainage system dispensing with the unfortunate class of so-called scavengers? What is the earthly use of enhancing purchasing power with the number of dhobis, scavengers, etc., increased through employment provided for these classes? I should not expect, particularly after having adopted that a socialistic pattern of society is our goal, that these will be the thoughts that will occur to any Plan framers. Or can it be that the planners want their services to be perpetuated? I think that the proper thing to do will be ultimately, as far as possible, to divert them to follow more up-to-date methods of pursuing their professions and divert them to other professions which are equally profitable, if not more profitable. Let us not imagine that the old state of things will continue for ever. Therein lies a great danger and it is the lack of appreciation of the future that the Plan framers are guilty of in suggesting that these methods of employment be perpetuated and increased.

3-50
p.m.

" Sir, let me now take up some of the main features of the Second Five-Year Plan. Whatever may be the objective or the target to be achieved, it cannot be denied that the main aim, under the present circumstances, in a part of the country where sub-normal conditions exist to such an extent, I say, should be to provide for the bare necessities of the population. From this point of view, it will be agreed that what we should aim at is to enable the citizens to get the minimum of sustenance in the shape of food, clothing and housing and to provide them with those necessities which will be conducive to the maintenance of minimum standards of physical and mental health.

" Thus, education, health, medical and public health activities have to be considered. Reference has already been made to the necessity for providing employment. Let us now examine these proposals from the above point of view.

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"For the production of food, the target has been fixed that an extra 7 lakhs of tons in the shape of foodgrains should be made available. It is perhaps fortunate, as we are always fortunate in these respects, that we have, by our own labours, been able to accomplish a great deal of the irrigation projects in our State, though we had to depend upon godfathers away from the regions of the poor inhabitants of this part. Only to a moderate extent in the First Five-Year Plan some of these projects have been completed. In the Second Five-Year Plan a very modest estimate has been made of the irrigation projects that we may take up and here, may I say that it is my hope still that, if not in the Second Plan, at least in a future Plan, this Government will, in co-operation with the neighbouring Governments of South India, explore all the possibilities of making use of the rivers that are flowing east and west to see in what direction and to what extent by combined efforts we shall be able to see that something is done that is good for the people of South India. I am sorry my friends from Malabar are not here. The hon. Member Dr. V. K. John comes from Travancore-Cochin. (Dr. V. K. John: I am coming from Madras.) I will happily support the hon. Member and state that he is coming from Madras so that when the linguistic provinces come, no question may arise about his domicile (Laughter). But I am suggesting that after all is said and done, there is a great deal of co-operative endeavour that has got to be put through, if we are to survive at large. There is no necessity for us to think in terms of irrigation schemes only from those resources which are available within the State of Madras. The big irrigation schemes which we had sponsored have gone neither to Madras nor to Andhra, but like a hog that comes and absorbs whatever it can, have gone to a third State which has not contributed even a pie and from what I know is not going to contribute anything. Apart from all that, I wish to plead that we in this region must conserve our natural resources irrespective of territorial boundaries, in co-operation with the other neighbouring States. In regard to one or two projects in Travancore-Cochin, even if we have to pay much more, I would beg of the Government to see that these resources are taken on hand.

"I gather that in the State of Mercara there is abundant supply of rain and if many useful irrigation canals can be dug up by storing the waters at various levels and by taking those waters through tunnels to larger and larger irrigation channels, even a duplication of the Mettur Plan is possible. The Engineers are fully eager to explore all these possibilities and I would suggest to the Government that in the Second Five-Year Plan at least an exploration of the possibilities might be made, so that with the good will of all the States we may be in a position to implement them.

"The total area that is to be irrigated as a result of the schemes which have already been taken on hand and much of whose work had already been executed, is stated to be 90,000 acres. Now,

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Sir, all these schemes that have been more or less implemented here do not equal to one big river valley scheme that has been implemented in the North. I do not at all grudge the people of the North that. They had the natural resources and got it. But let us also realise from past experience that it is not altogether correct to say that these irrigation projects will be of help to other parts of the country. Provincialism is bound to dominate more and more in the future and whatever may be the results of such irrigation schemes, I am afraid that it will not be possible for us to get any direct benefit except in the sense that we may derive the indirect benefit of not importing foodgrains from outside.

"I am glad that in many other spheres also improvements have been suggested. They are improvements that have been all the time under our Plans, whether they be the Five-Year Plans or the annual Budget Plans. These improvements are increasing the cattle population, opening of more veterinary institutions, development of forests and fisheries and these all, directly or indirectly, contribute to the welfare of the people. I have no doubt about it at all. I am glad that this part of the sector has not been forgotten.

"Projects of major irrigation are closely connected with hydro-electric schemes and it has been reported that when all these schemes are completed, about 5,000 villages will have electric connections given, of which 2,400 have already been electrified. I shall refer to the importance of rural electrification when dealing with the industrial aspect of the question, for I feel that the only safeguard for this part of the country, namely, the Southern region itself, is not the possibility of heavy industries, but the utilization of electric-supply, which fortunately we are in a position to generate, for the development of cottage industries.

"Sir, I now come to one of the main functions of a Welfare State, the education of its citizens. I must confess that the programme outlined seems to fall far short of the requirements at the present juncture. Under the Constitution, as already stated by me, the State 'shall endeavour to provide within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution, free and compulsory education for all children, until they complete the age of 14 years'. Fortunately perhaps, the expression used in the Constitution is only 'shall endeavour' and therefore it may be argued that there is no statutory obligation on the part of the State except to endeavour to the utmost of its capacity and to see that free and compulsory education is given up to the age of 14."

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ:—"Sir, what does the word 'shall' mean?"

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, the emphasis 'shall' is only on the endeavour, but not on the fulfilment. (Laughter.) I am not an English Professor, but that is how I understand it. I am not saying anything by way of

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criticism. Nobody is in a position to do that. It only shows some of the lapses, if I may respectfully say so, in the Constitution in having introduced all these sections, which, very learned Constitutional lawyers say, do not find a place in any other Constitution.

“Under the Second Five-Year Plan, it is suggested that primary education should, at the end of the Plan period, provide for schools for 36 lakhs of children in the age group 6 to 11 and for 14 lakhs of children in the age group 11 to 14, thus leaving unprovided 12 lakhs of children in the first group and 11 lakhs in the second group. It is not known whether these figures include the increase, shall I say, the alarming increase, in the number of children during this period that will come within these age groups. The real significance of these figures should, however, be noted. Out of those who are completing or have nearly completed their primary education, a large number will not be in a position to have further education at the middle school or senior basic stage as it is termed. If 36 lakhs of children go through the primary stage and only 14 lakhs can be accommodated, it is obvious that quite a good number, at least three to four lakhs of children, who complete their primary education, will not have the facilities for joining the high school in the first form. I shall not refer to the difficulties of education at a later stage. But let me express one's great apprehension even now. The most embarrassing and trying period of the year is the beginning of the academic session, whether it be that the parents want to gain admission for their children in the primary school or middle school or high school or a college. Let us imagine what will be the state of mind if four to five lakhs of children are not in a position to get admission even to the First Form. It is not a question of the children but of the parents and the whole families. And I know from experience how such parents react with the frustration caused for lack of educational facilities to their children. I would respectfully draw the attention of Governments, both State and Central, to the grave danger involved in this psychological reaction of the parents which will certainly express itself against the Government of the day and against society in general.

“The position will be even worse in regard to secondary education, where the enrolment will be increased by 7,350 additional pupils being provided every year under the Second Five-Year Plan. The total number therefore will be 36,750 as against a total possible demand for at least 100,000 to 125,000 promising entrants. In the face of such an abnormal position and in the light of the grave repercussions that will occur—I hope I am not exaggerating, because I know how I have been tackled by parents who want admission for their children in colleges, leave alone schools in the earlier Forms—I, for one, am not enthused about the provision in the Second Five-Year Plan in regard to certain items which I feel can take a second or third priority as compared with the demand for primary education and middle school

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education. I am not very much enthused about the proposal to have 2,000 adult literacy schools. Let us not manufacture adult illiterates and then provide for them schools. Let us rather cut at the very root of it and provide the children with all possible facilities for education. I am not even enthusiastic—and some may criticise me for this—for establishing audio-visual libraries, radio sets, youth camps, etc. Every pie that we can save should go to the purpose for which the need is so great. These are all very good, but I am speaking about priorities. It seems to me that all these are luxuries when compared with the primary necessity of affording the minimum facilities for the education of the young children. It is a matter on which both the State and the Central Governments and the public should deeply ponder. I think it is necessary for us to realise whether, at this stage of our evolution, free and compulsory education is a possibility at all. There is no use of indulging in this slogan of free and compulsory education time and again when we are not in a position to do it. The plan is a realistic plan, and it will be wisdom on our part to realise that there are many things that have to be provided by the State which are absolute necessities. Free education for all is not a possibility in the present set-up and therefore those who can afford to pay should pay and those who cannot afford to pay should be given education free. This is my stand. Education is an investment, and, like all investments, those who can afford to invest must certainly invest. There is no use of being carried away by what other Governments have done. It is not possible for the Government to give free and compulsory education for all. Cutting tall poppies will not do good to anybody. It is of primary importance to give every encouragement to private enterprise in regard to provision of education at all stages. I venture to think that but for the efforts of private enterprise, even the steep ladder of higher education in the State, which we have at present, and for which we must be grateful to the munificence and philanthropy of individuals—would not have been rendered possible. Let us face the problem and realise better the priorities in this regard.

“I deeply regret that it has not been found possible even under the Second Five-Year Plan to take into consideration the need for a minimum pay scale for school teachers. I agree with those who have spoken earlier in the House and elsewhere that the scales of pay suggested are far from the minimum sustenance scales for the teachers. Rightly or wrongly, this class of persons are not in a position at present to get every member of the family to earn a living wage for himself or herself. Things may have to change compulsorily. The teacher's wife and daughters may have to take to domestic service to supplement their income. When they see that Governments are stirred to pay increasing wages under the threat of strikes and disorderly conduct, whether it be in the Central or State services, when they find that the departments like Posts and Telegraphs, Railways, Communications, and much of industrial labour get wages double and treble that of what the

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poor teachers are asked to be satisfied with, it can only mean that the forces of discontent will be driven underground much to the detriment of a Welfare State. I suggested some time ago that the only way to get the teachers to be satisfied was to give them some subsidiary occupation, which they could take in their spare time. I also ventured to make a few observations on subsidiary occupations. I shall not dwell on that subject now.

"I must express my hope that, although nothing is provided in the Second Five-Year Plan, in regard to certain of the changes suggested in secondary education, the Government will not stand in the way of private effort to start higher secondary schools and leave it to such people to bring into existence at as early a stage as possible a few at least of higher secondary schools as also higher multi-purpose schools. It is a peculiar irony indeed that this State which pressed for this reform and which was the first in the field to suggest such reforms and give evidence before the Secondary Education Commission, and which led the way for all other States should be hindmost in regard to the implementation of the reforms, while the neighbouring States like Andhra, Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin and many other States in the North have already taken steps to implement them. I do not wish to speak further on this matter, because it is not a question of any personal disappointment. It is a question where the future interests of education lie.

"In the light of the meagre provision that has been vouchsafed for education, I am not surprised that there is nothing mentioned regarding higher education. Year after year, at the time of admission to colleges, Principals and University authorities are put to the greatest amount of mental strain on account of the difficulties that are encountered. Recently it has been suggested that a proportion of the seats in all collegiate institutions and schools should be reserved for the scheduled castes and tribes and for the backward communities. I am entirely in favour of every encouragement being given, and I am glad that, in this respect, the Government have taken a step forward. But may I respectfully suggest that this requires further consideration as to the manner in which it can and ought to be implemented? Otherwise, chaotic conditions will prevail at the beginning of the next academic year, and I trust Government will take note of the need for clarifying the position and for presenting a more detailed picture of what has to be done and what may be possible so that the school and college authorities may be duly aware of their responsibilities, in case they wish to continue under the conditions demanded by the Government.

"Reference has been made to the establishment of higher technological institutes in the Southern region. As one who has been connected from the very beginning with the scheme of higher technological institutes, may I explain the position? When the All-India Council for Technical Education was first formed in 1945, it was resolved that there should be four higher technological institutes in each of the regions, and, as a first step, the Eastern

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Technological Institute was to be started. Within a few short time, effective steps were taken and I am glad that the Eastern Technological Institute has been established at Kharagpur entirely out of funds given by the Central Government, both non-recurring and recurring. That institute cost the Central Government somewhere between Rs. 4 crores and Rs. 5 crores in the non-recurring expenditure and nearly Rs. 70 lakhs to Rs. 80 lakhs in recurring expenditure. When, however, the question of a technological institute for the Southern region was contemplated, the Central Government demanded, as a condition of the establishment of this institute in this State, that the College of Engineering at Guindy as well as the University College of Technology should be handed over to them to form the basis of this technological institute.

"The University was, for very obvious reasons, not prepared for this. As, however, the establishment of a higher technological institute was the only method of promoting to a large extent, the development of post-graduate education and research in the field of engineering in the Southern region and this was a great necessity, I confess that I was agreeable to the suggestion that the Engineering College at Guindy, one of the oldest institutions, may be incorporated in the higher technological institute, provided a quota up to 75 per cent at any rate was reserved for the subjects of this State. It would have been an anomaly if the oldest engineering college in India, which has celebrated a century and more, is not participating in the scheme. I do not know whether the scheme will come through and when.

"If, however, the resources of the State were such as to enable us to develop a higher technological institute of under-graduates and post-graduates at Guindy, nobody would be happier than myself. We do not want all the scales of salaries that are given in Kharagpur to attract people from all over the country and the world in general. We, as a people, who are the descendants who are content somehow or other with the merest fraction of a meal will be prepared to work at a more modest scale of pay. I am glad and grateful to the Government that they propose to establish another engineering college as supplementary to the provision for under-graduate education at Guindy in this part of the country.

"Now, Sir, I come to the field of medical relief and public health programme. The Plan contemplates what may be said to be an expansion of some of the activities already in vogue and nothing very startling in the shape of additional facilities. I note that the bed-strength is to be increased by 5,500, i.e., an increase of about 43 per cent over the existing bed-strength of 13,100. I note that the framers of the Second Five-Year Plan have suggested the doubling of the bed-strength. May I respectfully submit to them and to the State authorities that the mere increase of the bed-strength in hospitals would serve little or no purpose unless, simultaneously, many steps are taken to see that beds are available for the proper type of cases. I will have to refer the existing hospitals as 'hospital choultries'. I do not wish to go into details.

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But, I would suggest that the out-patient department of hospitals are organized in such a way in which such out-patient departments in hospitals are organized in other countries. The work of diagnosis and even treatment can be carried on there. Unnecessary delays involved in bio-chemical, biological and radiological examinations can be reduced. Patients need not be required to be in bed for more than two or three weeks for these investigations to be completed before effective measures of treatment are adopted. It is in increasing these side activities in the hospital and in the out-patient department that we can hope to see that the additional accommodation gives the necessary facilities for those who most require it. I am glad that the Ministry attempts adopting some of the suggestions which have been repeatedly made on the floor of the House. The standards of treatment in hospitals and teaching in various colleges will have to be considerably improved. This is a matter on which repeated demands were made and communications sent to the Government to see that such facilities are included and that necessary training is given to the staff that is required to undertake this responsibility. I welcome this measure and welcome also the step contemplated for the special training which is to be given to the technicians, nurses, maternity assistants, opticians, etc., and the provision made for the training of teachers wherever necessary. I am glad, after all, that the Government propose to start a chronic and convalescent home near Madras and the taluk headquarters hospitals now run so inefficiently, thanks to our local boards, will be taken over by the Government. I need only add, Sir, that all these measures will be realistic and will be of some vital value and even the number of medical men employed in certain parts of the medical organization can be reduced if whole-time doctors are appointed on a substantial increased salaries to meet the requirements.

"In regard to rural medical relief, I have, time and again, pressed for a re-orientation of the present system. My chief point was that every village does not require a doctor. I must confess that I was surprised when my esteemed friend Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar made such a statement. I am not going into the question of indigenous medical practitioners. Let the Government give them every possible help and encouragement. There is no necessity for us to fight over the small things and rouse passions as sometimes they are being roused most unnecessarily in details which few of us understand and few of us will appreciate. But, I do feel that, as villages are at present, if proper road development takes place, as it is contemplated, every medical officer should have under his charge not one village but a number of villages, say within a radius of 5 miles, and he will be in a position to attend to many of these problems.

"The health units contemplated under the Bhore Scheme presented a different set-up altogether. You can never get doctors to settle in villages unless minimum standards are assured in respect of accommodation and treatment of emergencies. There is no reason why like officers of the Government posted for circles,

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medical officers should not be posted for similar circles. It requires a certain amount of planning and I hope and trust that the Minister in charge will see to it that such planning is taken on hand and the whole of the State is covered for purposes of medical and public health duties. Even with the existing number of doctors, if the Government are prepared to give these facilities, I can assure them that doctors will not be wanting to go and settle down in these places. This morning, Sir, speaking at the Medical Exhibition, the Rajah of Chettinad made a pointed observation with which I whole-heartedly agreed. One thing which ought to be taken note of, is this. It is futile, worse than futile, to post young medical graduates, just out of their college to the villages. They should get the training in larger hospitals for periods ranging from three to five years and then only they should be posted to these villages. Otherwise, the young doctor will deteriorate very soon and, unfortunately, will bring the reputation of the medical profession to a lower level.

"In regard to public health, the provision of Rs. 18 lakhs has been made for water-supply schemes. I understand that the Central Government is going to place a great deal of emphasis on this subject and I hope and trust that what we are going to supply is not mere water but protected water not only in the municipalities and urban areas but in villages as well.

"Sir, I now come to the provision for housing. Very recently, this House was told its place by the Minister in charge of Public Works when certain questions were raised in regard to the necessity for controls for house accommodation. I am sorry the Hon. Minister is not here. Perhaps, he is more busily engaged with worthwhile activities in the other House, as he himself observed that this House does not represent the masses and his place is in the other House. Being a democrat of democrats, he naturally feels that our observations are not worth consideration. I do not object to that attitude at all. I realize that new converts are always more eager than old ones to enthuse over a socialistic pattern of society. I shall give them full credit for that.

"Let me proceed and see what this housing scheme is. It is not my intention to go into the question of controls now. What is the provision that has been made for housing? The provision is to grant loans, let me repeat, loans for the construction of 2,600 houses in all the municipal and urban areas of the State and 3,600 houses in rural areas. The figures are appalling indeed—for all the municipal and urban areas that 2,600 houses should be constructed by this Government. In addition, 3,600 houses at a cost amounting to Rs. 750 per house will be constructed for the poorer classes of agricultural labour in rural areas. Industrial housing schemes are also proposed for the construction of 5,000 houses for industrial workers and 5,000 houses for Government industrial employees. Let me not try to make a cheap criticism. But, I feel, Sir, that I must say what I felt. I felt humiliated when I read that a house was to be constructed at a cost of Rs. 750 or Rs. 400

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for some labouring classes and that this should be included in the Second Five-Year Plan. We could have done it in our budget without parading on the same. May I ask for the blue-print of those houses, so that some of us may live in them. I believe, whatever may be the inferiority complex, we need not explain to the world outside, that in India we contemplate providing houses at a cost of Rs. 750 each. I feel strongly that this was not a wise suggestion.

"To relieve the shortage of housing which Government servants are experiencing (this is a fact which the Hon. Minister emphasized in his discussions on the Bill) it is proposed to construct 700 houses for Government servants drawing Rs. 150 a month and less, in Madras City, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore and Kozhikode. I shall not refer to some of the other minor provisions, as the housing scheme for fishermen or for the Harijans, for whom 500 houses are to be constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 480 per house. I must say (I hope it will not be considered as a sort of undesirable or vindictive criticism) that this is not a proper thing to be published. My own feeling in this matter and I may be excused for offering my opinion, is that houses are constructed by the thousands after the First and Second World Wars. Houses have been constructed by hundreds of thousands in some countries. Take London, for example. Without encroaching on a single national path of any description and keeping in view the fundamental factor, viz., the free flow of air, the whole of Central London has expanded into suburban London and no less than 100,000 (hundred thousand) houses (houses which are big enough to accommodate two to three families) have been constructed within the last six years. Anyway I wish the Hon. Minister for Public Works every success in his laudable endeavour to increase housing accommodation of the people and particularly poor people, whom we in this House do not represent but he in the other House most nobly represents.

"I shall now come to the question of industries. So far as this Council is concerned, I think, we had to wait Micawber-like and hope against hope that something may yet be possible so far as basic heavy industrial development is concerned. This Government is not in a position to tell us what the Plan Framers and the superior authorities in the Centre had told them with regard to the starting of heavy industries in our State. The wish expressed in the Plan-frame emphasizes the development of basic heavy industries on the one hand so as to have command over means of production in strategic sectors and increase the national income and the extension of household and hand industries on the other as the principal method of liquidating unemployment and under-employment and of meeting the expanding demand for consumer goods likely to result from larger purchasing power. The framers of the Plan for our State have confessed, as they cannot help confessing, that the development of heavy industries in the Madras State has so far been negligible. So it would serve no useful purpose for this House to discuss the problem of heavy industries

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inasmuch as the framers of the Plan at the Centre have not given any indication of their ability to sponsor any such schemes and to what extent they could help in the starting of heavy industries in this State. As I said before, we shall wait and hope and be prepared for the worst.

"In regard to small-scale industries and cottage industries, I find it difficult to believe that this is any real expansion of activities from the present position. Leather and hand-made match industries, black-smithy, carpentry, tiles and brick manufacture, are to be selected for development. I respectfully suggest that there is little or no need for Government to sponsor this development and if there is the need, the necessary talent is readily available and could be implemented. The other existing industries which are selected for development—locks, utensils, building hardware, are such as will, with greater demand, progressively increase. A great deal has been said about cottage industries. Among the foremost is the handloom industry, and this State is particularly interested in this industry. I am glad that steps are being taken for the industry to survive but I must confess to a feeling that in the present state of competitive endeavour, whatever may be the encouragement given, the handloom industry will still be handicapped because in spite of the restrictions that the Government may impose on the mill industry, it cannot control the tastes and demands of the general public. I see evidence everywhere that these tastes are turning to a method which will far from encouraging the use of handloom products affect the industry adversely. However, let us hope that with the co-operative system spreading to the handloom industry, with arrangements for the marketing of these products and with, as I hope, better facilities for export of the handloom products to different countries and for a more intensive method of propaganda for sale in those countries of certain of the finished products of the handlooms, there will be better scope for the handloom industry to survive and thrive.

"Let me here state that it was the fault of a former Government in the State which, at a time of panic, far from taking the measures that intelligent forethought must have dictated, prevented the export of the handloom products to those centres where the handloom industry had a real market. It was in 1946-47 that, under a democratic form of Government, the handloom industry was prevented from exporting products to those markets in Malaya, in Burma, in Madagascar, in parts of Africa and in other places where it had a thriving trade. Such was the lack of forethought on the part of the then Government that it did not realize that once a vacuum was created, that vacuum would be filled by other sources. And so it is that the trade was captured by others, with a great damage for the prosperity of the handloom industry. It is idle to shed tears over the phenomenal incompetence of a former Government. But let us hope that measures will be taken to raise the present position of the handloom industry to the position of prestige which it occupied before.

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"Coming to village industries, I must confess that we are taking an unrealistic attitude when we think that bee-keeping, village pottery, village oil industry, cotton-ginning, groundnut decorticating, hand-pounding of rice, are the things which have to be encouraged and laid stress upon under the Second Five-Year Plan. If these are to be the industries that are to be encouraged, there will be no manner of doubt that the disappearance of villages will continue and the over-urbanization of the population would be the result.

"Those who have seen some of the village industries in other parts of the world will bear out the truth of the statement that what is contemplated through village or cottage industries should be supplemental to that produced by large-scale industries. I have referred to the fact with some appreciation that nearly 5,000 villages will be supplied with electricity. Therein lies the real purpose of stimulating village industry. It is with this electric plant that small looms and various types of small industries can be promoted. As household industrial products, there are many things that our artisans can make with great skill. During the war period, there were one or two small centres which were struggling to produce surgical instruments and other appliances. Pressure from large-scale industries drove them out. But if this Government were really to pursue this policy of village industries, they must get small-scale units established in villages, in groups of houses or even individual houses. Many are the things that can be made there. I would particularly appeal to the Government to consider the possibility of using electricity for promoting village industries. The whole of the Swiss watch industry is in the villages; in the houses, different parts are made with the help of small electric and other instruments and then these are assembled in a central workshop and the finished product is made there. There are a hundred and one things which can be produced through village industries of this sort and it should be the endeavour of the Government to see that necessary skilled personnel are available.

"Sir, I have taken much of your time, Mr. Chairman, and the time of the House. I must apologise for it, but the interesting literature that the Government have been pleased to supply to the Members deserves much more thorough study than I have been able to devote; that enabled me to offer these remarks not with a view to criticise the schemes but with a view to see how best suggestions can be made to accomplish the objects in mind. If my suggestions are of any value, I shall be grateful; if they are useless, they can be discarded without a moment's hesitation. I must confess to a feeling that although the present Plan is realistic in every way, it is only an expansion of the ordinary activities of the Government covered in their annual budget schemes. I can see nothing far-reaching in conception. There is a little attempt to cover new ground in a very small way, a little attempt to see that targets are kept in view. These are the fundamental features.

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"I do not know how much of the 200 and odd crores of rupees that are to be spent in the Second Five-Year Period will be vouchsafed by the Central Government and how much by the State Government. I am not one of those who are anxious that we should suddenly grow rich. In fact, the one phenomenon of this region has been that it is far more of the average low income-group than any other part of the country. And those large differences between the so-called capitalists and labour have been already removed by successive legislation, both State legislation and Central legislation. I am not sorry. There is a couplet which says—

'Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay.'

I am glad wealth has not accumulated in this part of the country and there is no single person here who can raise his head and pretend to be a capitalist whatever may be said about the so-called capitalists. We are all of the common stock. We live with our common people; our relations near and distant, are of the masses. Let there be no mistake; they are agriculturists, they are petty traders, they are humble folk in their own way, though when speaking in the Legislature some gentlemen appear to forget that we live with the masses, that we are of the masses and that we are with the masses. Because we happen to be representatives here of particular electorates, let no one cast an aspersion that we do not represent the masses. It ill-becomes people who have not been in touch with the masses, who have been brought up in the lap of luxury, to speak in that strain. I hope this will be the last time when such expression will be given utterance to. We are interested in the welfare of the masses because even from a selfish point of view, the bulk of those with whom we live and have contacts, the bulk of those who are our kindred and associates, necessarily come from the masses.

"I wish well of the Second Five-Year Plan. In spite of some disappointment, the Government have tried to do their best. I can only hope that they will realize that the people of this State, even more than in any other State, are anxious and eager to help them in every respect. No better argument can be advanced than the fact that when the Government floated a loan of seven crores of rupees, double that amount was subscribed on the very first day. (The Hon. Sri Subramaniam: 'Twice the amount.'). Well, twice the amount was subscribed. This ought to convince any Government that the people are behind all plans for the promotion of a Welfare State. Let there be no attempt made to divide the masses into so-called classes. All that I can say is that we are deeply interested in this Plan for the welfare of the people of this country and not of any individual. I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for your courtesy in giving me this time and this patient hearing."

SRIMATHI MARY C. CLUBWALA JADHAV:—"Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak. I am very glad to see in the report that the Womens' Welfare Department has now got a Director and that the Government are going

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to give more assistance under the Second Five-Year Plan for increasing the Service Home strength and for opening a Reception Home, that has long been needed in the City for these women. I am also glad to note that the certified schools are to be extended and that the Government have made this department permanent. I am sorry to note that no scheme has been prepared either for the backward children or for the deaf and dumb who leave these institutions. This is one of the very important problems and I hope that even now at the last stage some facilities and some conveniences would be got for these. It is with great disappointment I note, Sir, that only Rs. 10 lakhs have been kept aside for Social Services. This is a very paltry sum for voluntary Social Service and it is really negligible. I wonder whether even out of this Rs. 10 lakhs, a part will be spent on Social Welfare Extension Projects.

"Sir, it is a great pity that the Government did not, as was done by the Post-War Reconstruction Committee, call for experts in the field of voluntary work, discuss with them the programme and ask them to put up proposals for this particular work and we note this with great disappointment.

"We are glad that more hospitals are coming and that the bed-strength is to be increased. I would like to plead very much about the cases of nurses. I am very glad to note that Nurses quarters are to be built for District Hospitals. I think it is time that some of our nurses are housed well. I wish that the Government would also set aside some amount for the amenities and for the well-being of our nurses. We have often pleaded for this. Other groups and cases there are; but this is one of the most important groups that should receive every attention.

"Talking of out-patients, I do hope that it will be improved and that good staff will be made available in the leading hospitals for the out-patients to get treatment in time. At present there is a lot of loopholes which make it difficult for them to get admission in time. In this respect, the employment of trained social workers and medical workers does not seem to have been thought of in the Plan. The Government deserves to be congratulated for having provided in the plan for starting of a new hospital for treatment of infectious diseases, just as the one we have here. It has been in great need. We are very glad that more schools are being opened for the blind and deaf and the mentally backward in the Plan.

"Sir, I do not want to take up more time. There is one point. Why is it that Government do not take on the Committees, the various Committees of the Legislature, any of the lady members of this House? Whenever the Hon. Chairman announces the names, we always are disappointed to see that no lady member is included. We are capable; we have knowledge; we are taking part in these First and Second Five-Year Plans. I hope that in future at least we would be included for work in the various Select Committees for the discussion of many Bills. We have a vital part to play in these activities.

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"Sir, I take this opportunity to congratulate the Government and the Hon. Finance Minister on the wonderful success of the new loan that was floated recently. It was really a marvellous and astounding success. It is proof that the people are eagerly supporting the Five-Year Plan and this is a matter for gratification.

"Before I close, I hope the Hon. Finance Minister would make a better and more substantial allotment in the Second Plan for voluntary agencies who are running Orphan institutions which are doing very good work needing Government help; the trainees of these institutions when they go out of the institutions will have become experts and will not add to unemployment problem.

"Mr. Chairman, I thank you for the opportunity given to me to speak."

* SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, the 4-40
Plan has some good features. The first is that the Plan for the p.m.
first time stresses upon industrialization in this country. The second thing is that emphasis is laid on the development of heavy industries. The third thing is that they have pointed out the need for participation by the people. That is a thing that is very good. Of course, there is the realization that land reforms are absolutely essential to make the Plan a success.

"Before proceeding to the various features in the Plan itself, we must find out what has happened to the First Five-Year Plan and what do the Plan framers think about the First Plan. Prof. Mahalanobis, who is the author of the Draft Plan himself says, that though the First Five-Year Plan has resulted in a modest success of increasing the national income of the country in the course of the five years, say by 15 per cent, yet there are disquieting features. He says that agricultural prices are falling down and that unemployment, especially in urban areas, is on the increase. The question naturally arises what has happened to this 15 per cent increase of national wealth? Why should there be increasing unemployment? We have to ponder over these matters. As far as the first question is concerned, I admit that there is an increase of 15 per cent in the national wealth, but the distribution of that national wealth has not been equitable. That means the First Five-Year Plan did not deal with the necessity of seeing to the equitable distribution of this additional national wealth that has been realized during that Plan period. Why is it so? It is because that no steps were taken in the First Five-Year Plan to increase the purchasing power of the people. Though we produced more, the people had no purchasing power to buy them. That is why Prof. Mahalanobis says that agricultural reforms are basically necessary for the purpose of increasing the purchasing power of the rural population. He says at page 4 that the question of fixation of a ceiling and procedural arrangements for the distribution of land to peasant cultivators must be decided at an early date in each State in accordance with general principles and standards set up on an All-India basis and that the redistribution should be completed by the year 1958. I

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ask this Government what do they mean by land distribution, whether they accept that land distribution should be completed by 1958 and if so, on what basis that land distribution is going to take place in this State, whether it is a distribution of tenancy or whether it is a distribution of the ownership and the rights to the tiller of the soil. That is the one thing which I would like to know from the Government. Making the tiller the owner of the soil can alone increase the purchasing power of the rural population.

"Another important factor which I want to stress is this. To-day the peasant population is under heavy debts. Subject to correction, I think that the rural indebtedness in this State is about the order of Rs. 150 crores. The grant of rural credit on a limited scale will only enable the money to go back to the landlords and the money-lenders who have given the money. Unless there is some kind of real moratorium, the peasant population cannot be saved. Agricultural indebtedness should be wiped out completely. Therefore, the basic policy of making the tiller of the soil the owner and wiping out all his debts will increase the purchasing power of the people and make it possible for the goods to be produced by the development of industries to be purchased by those people.

"We are repeatedly saying that we are going to establish a socialistic pattern of society. I cannot conceive of a socialistic pattern of society without the co-operation of the working classes. What have the Government done for the working classes in this Plan? How are they going to enlist the co-operation of the working classes for the success of this Plan? It is not as if the working classes are not willing to co-operate. They are as much interested in the welfare of the country as any other section of the community. What does the Plan provide for them? What the Plan says is that the Government are going to give assistance to the private sector or industrialists to the extent of several crores of rupees. To-day the Central Government are giving income-tax concessions to big industrialists and are enabling them to invest the profits in the industry. It is stated that the working classes will share the burden, which means that they will be exploited. Do you think it is really possible to increase the wealth of the country without the co-operation of the working classes? Why should not the Government invite the Trade Union leaders and workers' representatives and in consultation with them fix a national or State-wide minimum wage? If you satisfy the workers and see that they are given a real living wage, they will certainly co-operate and make this Plan a great success. The fixation of a minimum wage will also increase their purchasing power so that they may also purchase the things that we are producing. The fixation of a State-wide minimum wage will make them to put forth all their efforts and work enthusiastically for the success of the Plan, for increasing the production and for increasing the national wealth of the country. Not only that. You will find a market in the labour sections for the goods that you are manufacturing under the Plan schemes.

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"Lastly, I would like to make a few observations on the question of the burden of taxation. The burden of taxation should not fall upon the workers, because I find from the Plan that the taxation is going to be much heavier than what the Taxation Enquiry Commission has recommended. If the peasantry and the working classes are taxed, then it will come to this, that what is given by the right hand is taken away by the left. So, any taxation measure should fall only on those who can bear it.

"Another important suggestion I wish to make is that when crores of rupees are spent, the Government should see to it that wastage is avoided and corruption is eradicated. Unless there is respect for public property, unless the money is spent well and properly and unless wastage and corruption are eliminated, the Plan will never be a success.

"In conclusion, I would request the Government firstly to introduce basic land reforms, secondly to come to a settlement with the workers and fix a minimum wage for them, thirdly to see that the burden of taxation does not fall upon the peasantry and the working classes, that is the toiling people and lastly to avoid wastage and eradicate corruption. These alone will ensure the success of the Plan."

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am indeed very much obliged to the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition and other hon. Members of this House for having made such valuable contribution to this discussion on the draft proposals of ours for the Second Five-Year Plan. We do always welcome criticisms, and we are quite well aware that constructive criticisms just like those offered by the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition should not only guide the Government and help them but also strengthen them in carrying out the programme that they seek to prepare. Even the hon. Member who spoke last did refer to some good features of these proposals of ours. I am indeed so very happy to see that all the hon. Members who have participated in this debate have expressed their general appreciation of the approach that is to be seen in the draft proposals that have been under discussion. The hon. Member who spoke last wanted to know the policy of this Government with reference to basic land reforms. This Government have made quite clear more than once the policy which they would be pursuing. It is the definite attitude of the Government that the tiller of the soil should be able to own the land on which he would toil and should be encouraged to produce through his efforts his very best with which he should improve his own living conditions. It is, of course, the definite policy of this Government that this ownership of the land should be distributed to the tiller. But I would like to add that it could be done only in a limited way. The hon. Member who spoke last knows quite well and perhaps better than I that whereas in a country like Russia there is a lot of land but the population is very small, and the Soviet Government have to face the problem of finding men for tilling the vast land that is there, we have here very

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little extent of land with a large growing population. Therefore whatever land is available for distribution cannot be distributed to all the rural population. The hon. Member has pointed out that during the First Five-Year Plan although wealth has increased, the living conditions of the urban population have not shown any progress. That is because there has been a large inflow of rural population into the towns. It is with a view to avoiding that this Second Five-Year Plan contemplates the decentralisation of small-scale industries not only in the various districts of this State but also in the various taluks and other centres. Of course, the hon. Member, if he had not referred to the working class and the settlement that has to be made with them, would not have spoken for the party which he has the honour to represent in this House. But I would like to point out that we do not think in terms of those classes of workers who work in factories in the urban areas. As the great Poet Bharati sang, in this free country, it is the worker who works and toils on the land who counts. It is he that has a place in the country and not any idle man. So we are interested in the people of this country. We are interested in providing employment for all the people in this country, and we are interested in the people of this country taking to some work or other so as to make his or her contribution to the production of wealth in this country. Of course, hon. Members are aware that even as the Government seek to organise the industrial development of this country, they have been looking to the improvement and amelioration of the conditions of the workers who contribute in no small measure to the production of wealth in this country. Therefore, if this plan does not particularly and specifically refer to what will be done for the benefit of the workers, I do not think there is any room for criticism that way. There has been at the commencement of the discussion on the Second Five-Year Plan a walk-out, which has been referred to by some hon. Members who participated in the discussion. I would like to tell the hon. Member, who chose to make a brief statement and then stage a walk-out, that it is no good indulging always in stereotyped methods of expression of opinion or feelings or making a protest. The motion that was moved by me, Sir, at the outset, was that these draft proposals be taken into consideration by this House. I am unable to appreciate the provocation for this walk-out by the hon. Member from Malabar. He said that this Government had completely neglected Malabar so far as the preparation of the plan was concerned, and he went to the extent of saying that the people of Malabar had completely lost their faith in this Government. I do wish him well in getting into a State where he would be most happy. I do wish him well in getting under a Government in which he would have complete faith. I do hope and I do expect that that situation would be brought about as early as possible. Speaking during a discussion on the last occasion I said, Sir, that if hon. Members coming from Malabar would like to stay on in this State, they were welcome, and if they wanted to get away from this State and form their own State, we did wish them well and bid them good-bye.

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"But, now, as I do see, if the expression of feelings that has been shown by this walk-out by the hon. Member should represent the general feelings of Malabar, I do feel that it is in the best interests of Malabar and also in the best interests of the State outside Malabar that the separation is brought into effect as early as possible. But, I would like to point out that even if Malabar should get away from this State and form their own State or even their own Aykya Kerala State, still the people of Tamilnad and the people of Malabar would be neighbours and they must continue to be good neighbours with all mutual goodwill. There would be so many things of common interest and it is essential for both the States that the friendly feeling should continue and that it should not be disturbed on any account. I would once again repeat my assurance that so long as the people of Malabar are obliged to stay on in this State, this Government would not make any kind of discrimination between one set of people and another (hear, hear)."

"Sir, in these draft proposals, hon. Members should have seen that in the break up between different sectors of development, there are items like Irrigation and Power, Agriculture, Forests, Animal Husbandry, Dairy and Milk Supply, Fisheries and Co-operation Small Scale and Village Industries, Handloom, Technical Education, Roads and Inland Waterways, Housing, Town-Planning and Assistance to local bodies, other Social Services including Education, Health and Backward Classes, etc., Community Development and Local Development Works. These are the various Heads under which various proposals for the Second Five-Year Plan have been formulated. Hon. Members should see how each one of these items should cover not this district or that district but the entire area. It is not yet time to level a charge against the Government which has framed a Plan that particular district has been completely neglected. As has been announced before, Government do propose to invite some time in September, representatives of the Legislature in the Parliament from each district for a discussion so that we could see how the legitimate complaints of the districts concerned could be met with. Just as the District Plan framed in Malabar referred to by the hon. Member who walked out, five other districts have also framed plans. I have seen that one or two districts, under effective and proper guidance, having framed the best plan which should serve us as guidance for any district or State. But, I would like to point out that just as Malabar would complain that there was no mention of Malabar or not much mention of Malabar in the draft proposals, several other districts in the State could complain with equal vehemence that the name of Madurai is not there, Chingleput is not there, North Arcot is not there. Ramanathapuram is not there and so on. Therefore, I do still hope that the hon. Members representing Malabar and particularly the people of Malabar would wait with some patience and see that unnecessarily the good neighbourly, friendly, cordial feelings are not disturbed."

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"Sir, the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition, while expressing his general appreciation, referred to a few items relating to the proposals and made his own observations. The hon. Member, Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar (former Chief Minister) and the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition referred to the need for utilising inter-State natural resources for the benefit of the States concerned. It is the established international law that the resources like rivers should be utilized to the best advantage of the largest community. As has been pointed out by the hon. Member, Sri Ramaswami Reddiar, whether it is the Godavari or the rivers on the West Coast, if whatever surplus there can be—and there will be a lot of surplus—if there should be a surplus after the States through which these rivers pass have taken the fullest advantage, that surplus must be used for the benefit of other States which are deficient in such natural resources. That is a very sound proposition to which no objection can be taken. But, questions like this could be effectively dealt with only if the Centre intervenes in the proper way. I do hope that the Centre will take appropriate action so that there should be no dog-in-the-manger attitude, if there should be any such attitude anywhere, in any quarters.

"Then, Sir, the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition referred to certain proposals which have found a place in our draft proposals about the Housing Programme. I would like to point out to him that certain specific schemes which have found place under this item, present certain ideas of the Government. It does not mean that the State would be quite satisfied with these hundreds or thousands of houses which are referred to in these proposals of ours. We do feel that housing is a very acute problem and that is the problem in several countries and that is one of the essential requisites for people who are expected and who legitimately claim to live a happy life. It is the anxiety of this Government to take a big step during this Plan period to solve to a considerable extent this housing shortage. But, we do look to the private sector for substantial contribution in carrying out these programmes.

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"Sir, the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition particularly referred to the proposals to construct cheap houses on Rs. 750. Sir, I would like to point out to him that even in the City of Madras, still we see the sad and disgusting sight of people cooking and carrying on and living in the streets and using the streets and platforms as their habitation. We have to thus face a very colossal problem. Taking into account the present economic conditions and taking further into account the urgency in the matter of meeting to some extent at least this acute housing shortage in our State, we have planned to construct cheap houses. We have not done anything extraordinary nor could it be said that we have done anything wrong in having planned for the construction of cheap houses, to meet the present acute housing shortage in our State. I have seen houses with mud walls, with cement plastering, cement flooring and roofing with tiles, being constructed at

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the average cost of Rs. 500 per house. Those houses present a neat appearance and they have been constructed with some idea of planning and there is provision for public convenience in those houses also. I do not say at all that our people should be satisfied with these poor houses. But people who have no houses at all do welcome this, as something better than nothing. It is our anxiety to build houses in every taluk like that and I have been fighting with the Centre, that rather than building houses at a cost of Rs. 2,500 or Rs. 3,000 in a few areas, it would be better to build houses at an average cost of Rs. 500 in our villages. Even though the Centre want to extend help to the low income group in the matter of building houses, I have been urging the Centre that the lowest income group, who suffer terribly for want of habitation, should be helped first. I have been persuading the Centre that they should come forward with some more substantial aid in order to meet the large and anxious representations from the poor people for these small houses, which I have described. I have been discussing with some of the architects to see how cheaply and elegantly we could build fairly comfortable houses. But, Sir, even though it is my idea that we should build these cheap houses in large numbers, we should get sufficient resources for this purpose.

"The Hon. Leader of the Opposition referred to the need for taking up heavy industries. I would like to tell him that even now we have been giving serious consideration to a few heavy industries. With the large and enthusiastic response to the loan which the Government recently floated, we do expect that we would be able to start some heavy industries even without waiting for the commencement of the Second Five-Year Plan. A big industry utilising the raw materials that are available in and around Tuticorin, viz., a Heavy Chemical Industry and the erection of a soda ash plant, is being proposed by Government. Government have been taking some interest in this matter and may I tell this House that arrangements are being made to initiate that industry and we hope to be able to start that organisation before long. Government are also thinking whether they could not take presently steps to organise the Aluminium industry, taking advantage of the valuable bauxite that is available in Salem district, even before the commencement of the Second Five-Year Plan. We do hope to discuss with the Planning Commission about the general programme with regard to heavy industries and I do expect that we would be able, during the Second Five-Year Plan, to organise some major industries.

"About the criticisms of the Hon. Leader of the Opposition in regard to small-scale industries and cottage industries that have been referred to in the draft proposals, I would like to say that the idea behind it is that we should be able to provide employment to the large unemployed population in the rural areas. Taking advantage of the industries that have been already there without sufficient encouragement and also taking advantage of the possibility of organising new industries with new facilities like

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electricity, etc., we do hope that our programme with regard to cottage and small-scale industries, would go a long way in relieving unemployment in rural areas.

"The Hon. Leader of the Opposition referred to our programme with regard to education. We have framed a plan and hon. Members no doubt have appreciated it as a realistic plan. But still it depends on the resources that would be available for distribution to various heads. We have had tentative discussion with the Planning Commission. Even though we have presented a plan for Rs. 393 crores, it has been pointed out to us by the Planning Commission that so far as heavy industries are concerned, we could look to an allotment for the same under a different head. Therefore this plan for the purpose of discussion should be taken to be a plan for about Rs. 350 crores only. We have seen in our discussion with the Planning Commission that they have not been able to find any defect in the programme we have framed. But they only pointed out that they had to distribute the limited resources available, for the various States under various heads. Therefore I do welcome the suggestion of the Hon. Leader of the Opposition that if we were obliged to cut down our target, we should have to assess certain priorities in the matter of various schemes that we have presented to the Planning Commission particularly in the matter of educational development.

"Government are fully aware of the need to improve the conditions of teachers. But I cannot at all understand the hon. Member representing exclusively the teachers, viz., Sri G. Krishnamurthy maintaining that he would be satisfied only if the teachers got all that they require, even at the cost of other beneficiaries. I must point out to him the large beneficiaries are the people. It is their children that are sought to be educated. For this purpose we require teachers and we train teachers. I do sympathise with the conditions of the teachers. But I cannot at all agree with Mr. Krishnamurthy's objection to provide funds for supplying slates and books to children and for providing mid-day meals to the children.

5-20 p.m. "Perhaps, I could understand his objection; of course, I sympathise with him. For, he represents exclusively teachers and he does not know any other world. It is for us to examine all the aspects of the question before we finalise our programme. I was glad to see the other hon. Member representing the teachers, Sri Parameswaran at once coming forward to point out the error in the enthusiastic plea that was put forward by the other hon. Member representing the teachers.

"The hon. Member, the Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University, referred to the need for expanding agricultural education. Hon. Members would have seen in the draft proposals that funds are sought for increasing the strength of the Agricultural College at Coimbatore. But the hon. Member pleaded that rather than increasing the strength of the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, the Government should come forward—not that a unitary

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University would organise a college—to start an Agricultural College which he would be able to affiliate to his University. We have examined the relative merits of these proposals. For one thing we cannot do that, as the Hon. Leader of the Opposition pointed out about the proposal to have the Engineering College at Guindy upgraded as a Regional Institute, the College at Coimbatore also has great advantages and tradition behind it. Then there is the question of economy. If in addition to the proposed increased strength of the Agricultural College at Coimbatore, there is still need for agricultural graduates and if the Annamalai University comes forward to organise an Agricultural College, as they have organised an Engineering College and as they have been taking interest in the courses of study on Agriculture, then this Government would certainly take interest in such a proposal and secure all the support that they could give.

"Sir, several hon. Members referred to the question of handlooms. I would also repeat that it is good giving doles permanently to the handloom weavers. The handloom is a great industry and it should be permanently rehabilitated. We have examined the steps that should effect this permanent rehabilitation. But sometimes advocates of handlooms plead as if, whatever the cloth that is produced and whatever the price for which this cloth is sold, the people should have no other option but to purchase that cloth, even by reserving certain varieties for handlooms. There is the question of purchasing power of the people. Even if that should improve, as we do expect to effect it in the course of the Second Plan period, we cannot compel the consumer to take goods whatever be the quality and whatever be the price. If we do still compel, such compulsion can be done only in a totalitarian State—then the consumer might say that instead of purchasing two cloths, he would be satisfied with one cloth and instead of wearing a shirt on, he would go bare-bodied.

"Therefore, we have to see how there is a thoughtless hue and cry to use power. I have repeatedly stated that this Government would not be a party to any kind of rationalisation in industry which would mean the reduction of wages of the worker or the reduction of the number of workers who are engaged in a particular industry. In the same way about handlooms. This Government would never agree to the use of power for the looms, if it should mean a certain number of weavers going without employment or if it should mean the reduction in the emoluments of the weavers. I have been feeling and the Government of India do want to try, by making experiments and seeing how far they work that way, whether the handlooms could not, even utilising power, be established on a permanent footing, so that these weavers could carry on a happy life of no-wants.

"Sir, we have produced the Plan and the finalisation of this Plan should depend on the resources that should be found available. Still, hon. Members would have seen that we have framed it in such a way that we should be able, as I hope, to implement all the schemes that we have presented under these proposals.

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"Sir, the hon. Member Sri Ramaswami Reddiar referred to the need for improving the cattle wealth and referred to the shifting of some breeding bulls from the Hosur Farm. Government have been thinking of that and have been examining whether the Kangayam bulls which are there in the Hosur Farm could not be taken to Pudukkottai. Government have proposals to extend the cattle farm there and Government do feel that these Kangayam bulls would fare better there than in Hosur. In the same way Government have got proposals not only to improve the forests generally, but our forest wealth also which is very poor and which may become poorer. But we have taken up particularly the question of re-forestation of the ex-Zamin and ex-Panchayat forests. Of course, in many of these areas, they cannot be called forests. It is my idea that not only we should take effective steps to regenerate the forests in these areas, but that it should be linked with the provision of grazing facilities for the cattle as pointed out by the hon. Member Sri Ramaswami Reddiar.

"Sir, the hon. Deputy Leader of the Opposition made a novel suggestion. Of course, it is not new to this House. He always follows the United States pattern and he suggested that, in America, the irrigation works are undertaken by the private sector and therefore we can also leave these things to the private sector. But it has been our experience that it is best worked in the public sector. Whether it is irrigation or power project or any of these things, we have found that it is most advantageous to take it up in the public sector. Therefore, I am sorry that I have not been able to appreciate his suggestion.

5-30 p.m. "Then another reference was made by the hon. Member Sr V. V. Ramaswamy under development of fisheries. We have framed very good schemes for the development of fisheries: we are endowed with long coasts both on the east and on the west and therefore we are interested very much in fully utilising what nature has endowed us with. Sir, in this connection, I was glad to see that the hon. Member Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar made an appreciative reference to this White Paper which has been presented to this House. I would also like to pay my tribute to the officers who worked at the preparation of these proposals for several months with great enthusiasm and interest. They have worked very hard and they have produced this Plan. I must express my appreciation for the enthusiastic manner in which they have worked at it and produced it.

"It is gratifying to note that there is a new awakening in our country, which we have not seen some two years ago or even during the last year. That has been referred to by the hon. Member. I have been visiting so many villages and I say that this wonderful new awakening gives us all hopes. Whatever may be the total funds that would be allotted by the Central and the State Governments, it is this new awakening, which we actually see with our own eyes, that gives the Government all the strength and it is the unanimous appreciation and support which

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this House has given to the broad outlines of the Second Five-Year Plan proposals that gives added strength to the Government in venturing forward to implement this programme in order that we should be able to raise the standard of living of the people in our country to a considerable extent. Thank you, Sir."

SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM :—"Sir, ஒரு இலாகாவில் 40 உத்தியோகங்கள் காலி இருக்கிறது என்று அரசாங்கம் விளம்பரப்படுத்தினால் அதற்கு 4,000 விண்ணப்பங்கள் வந்து குவிக்கின்றன. ஆகையால் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு அதிகப்படியான உத்தியோகங்கள் கிடைப்பது மிகவும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே, அவர்களுக்கென்று இப்பொழுது உத்தியோகங்களில் ஒதுக்கீடு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிற சத விசிதத்தை மேலும் உயர்த்தவேண்டும் என்பதாகக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டேன். அதைப்பற்றி கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் ஒன்றுமே தெரிவிக்கவில்லை. மேலும் படிப்பு விஷயத்தில், அவர்களுக்கு எஸ்.எஸ்.எல்.ஸி. வரையில் இலவசமாகக் கல்வி கற்பிக்க வேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டேன். குறிப்பாக . . ."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"This is not the time for speaking when the Hon. Minister has finished his speech."

SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM :—"Sir, only on a point of information, I spoke those few words.

"பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு ஒன்றுமே செய்யப்படவில்லை. கனம் முதல் மந்திரி அவர்கள் அடுத்த பட்ஜெட்டில் அவர்களுக்கு பள்ளிகளில் எஸ்.எஸ்.எல்.ஸி. வரை இலவசக் கல்வி அளிப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்வதாக என்னிடம் தெரிவித்தார்கள். மற்றொரு கூட்டத்திலும் அதேமாதிரி சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். அதை நம்பலாமா?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—"கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்கள் சொன்ன விஷயங்களைப்பற்றி இதுவரையில் அரசாங்கம் பரிசீலனை செய்து ஒரு முடிவுக்கும் வரவில்லை. ஆதலால்தான் அந்த விஷயங்களைப்பற்றி நான் ஒன்றும் சொல்ல முடியாத நிலையில் இருக்கிறேன்."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"I am sorry I have not been able to call a few hon. Members who wanted to participate in the discussion. With due apologies to them, I hope to satisfy them on the next occasion. Now, I am putting the amendment of the hon. Member Sri V. Bashyam Ayyangar to the vote of the House. The question is—

'Add the following at the end :

"and on such consideration this House accords its approval to the preliminary Draft Proposals for the Second Five-Year Plan for the State of Madras."

The amendment was carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"I now put the original motion, as amended to the vote of the House. The question is—

'That the draft Second Five-Year Plan for the State of Madras be taken into consideration and on such consideration this House accords its approval to the preliminary Draft Proposals for the Second Five-Year Plan for the State of Madras."

The motion was carried.

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MR. CHAIRMAN :—"The House will now adjourn and meet again on Monday, the 26th September 1955."

The House then adjourned.

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

* 1. *Finance Accounts, 1952-53 and the Audit Report, 1953 for the State of Madras.*

† 2. *Bill passed by the Assembly and received therefrom in the Council :*

The Madras City Tenants' Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 15 of 1955).

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 368 asked by Dr. A. Sreenivasan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 27th August 1955, page 550 supra.]

(a), (b) & (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The patient was operated upon on 12th March 1955. Owing to his bleeding tendency, he had post-operative oozing of blood from the wound. Active measures were instituted for this from the immediate post-operative period and were continued subsequently also.

As the oozing of blood continued, the wound was packed with special haemostatic gauze and then dressed, all under aseptic conditions. On 14th March 1955 all dressings were done aseptically. Antibiotics were given from 13th March 1955 in order to minimize wound infection and on 17th March 1955 a prophylactic dose of anti-tetanic serum was given. In spite of these, the wound was found infected on 19th March 1955.

On 25th March 1955 he developed signs and symptoms of tetanus.

In spite of energetic and expeditious anti-tetanic treatments, he succumbed to tetanus on 28th March 1955.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Thirteen days after the operation.

(g) This question is rather vague in that it does not specify the period. No case of tetanus as a result of a surgical operation has occurred in the Government General Hospital, Madras, during the last three years.

(h) Does not arise.

(i) No. Several other cases were operated upon and dressed and treated in the same ward and in the same theatre as well as in the other wards and theatres of the Government General Hospital, Madras, on 12th March 1955 and the subsequent weeks. The same surgical material, catgut, gauze, etc., have been used for several of these cases. Not one among all these cases developed tetanus. Departmental enquiry has revealed that there was no negligence in the pre-operative preparation, in the operative technique or in the post-operative management. The tetanus that this patient had, was either an idiopathic one or was a latent infection that flared up because of his debilitated condition or was an accidental one, infection occurring in a sloughing wound due to faecal contamination from the patient himself.

* Laid on the table of the House on 26th August 1955.

† Circulated by special messenger on 25th August 1955.

[27th August 1955]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 369 asked by Sri T. Purushotham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 27th August 1955, page 551 supra.]

Serial number.	District.	Allotment in 1953-54.	Amount spent in 1953-54 out of Grants.	Allotment in 1954-55.	Amount spent in 1954-55 out of Grants.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Chingleput	1,33,400	1,31,475	3,20,300	1,79,353
2	North Arcot	2,05,700	..	4,94,900	8,14,376
3	Salem	2,42,600	82,129	5,33,400	6,98,627
4	Coimbatore	2,36,900	..	5,70,000	16,22,000
5	South Arcot	1,99,400	1,167	4,81,600	1,41,569
6	Tanjore	2,14,600	35,699	5,16,300	2,22,351
7	Tiruchirappalli ..	2,11,800	9,379	5,09,500	1,69,350
8	Madurai	2,08,000	24,861	5,00,500	4,60,081
9	Ramanathapuram ..	1,49,700	4,547	3,60,100	4,74,700
10	Tirunelveli	1,76,000	11,798	4,23,400	6,23,800
11	The Nilgiris	22,400	..	54,000	1,02,461
12	South Kanara	1,25,900	..	3,02,700	1,07,468
13	Malabar	3,42,300	..	8,23,600	1,77,651
	Total	24,69,100	3,01,055	59,40,600	57,96,1

APPENDIX III.

[Vide Item II on page 582 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 15 OF 1955.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill further to amend the Madras City Tenants' Protection Act, 1921.

WHEREAS it is necessary further to amend the Madras City Tenants' Protection Act, 1921 (Madras Act III of 1922), for the purposes hereinafter appearing;

Be it enacted in the Sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Madras City Tenants' Protection (Amendment) Act, 1955.

2. *Amendment of long title and preamble, Madras Act III of 1922.*—In the Madras City Tenants' Protection Act, 1921 (Madras Act III of 1922) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act),—

(1) in the long title, for the words "in the City of Madras", the words "in municipal towns and adjoining areas in the State of Madras" shall be substituted;

(2) in the preamble—

(i) for the words "in many parts of the City of Madras", the words "in municipal towns and adjoining areas in the State of Madras" shall be substituted;

(ii) the expression "and whereas the sanction of the Governor-General has been obtained under section 80-A (3) of the Government of India Act;" shall be omitted.

3. *Amendment of section 1, Madras Act III of 1922.*—In section 1 of the principal Act, for sub-section (2) and sub-section (3), the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(2) It extends to the City of Madras and the State Government may, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, extend this Act to any other municipal town and any specified village within five miles of the City of Madras or such municipal town with effect from such date as may be specified in the notification.

(3) This Act shall apply, in the City of Madras, only to tenancies of land created before the commencement of the Madras City Tenants' Protection (Amendment) Act, 1955, and in any municipal town or village to which this Act is extended by notification under sub-section (2), only to tenancies created before the date with effect from which this Act is extended to such town or village."

[27th August 1955]

4. *Amendment of section 7, Madras Act III of 1922.*—In section 7 of the principal Act, for the words “or to the Presidency Small Cause Court”, the words “or, in the City of Madras, either to such Court or to the Presidency Small Cause Court,” shall be substituted.

5. *Substitution of new section for section 7-A in Madras Act III of 1922.*—For section 7-A of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

“7-A. *Application by tenant.*—A tenant may apply to the Court having jurisdiction to entertain a suit for ejectment or, in the City of Madras, either to such Court or to the Presidency Small Cause Court, to fix a reasonable rent for the occupation of the land or where on application under section 7, the rent previously payable for the land has been enhanced, for a reduction of the rent fixed; and thereupon the Court shall, by its order, fix such rent as it deems reasonable.”

6. *Amendment of section 9, Madras Act III of 1922.*—In section 9, sub-section (1), of the principal Act, for the words “after the date of this Act coming into force”, the words, brackets and figures “of the date of the Madras City Tenants’ Protection (Amendment) Act, 1955, coming into force or of the date with effect from which this Act is extended to the municipal town or village in which the land is situate” shall be substituted.

7. *Amendment of section 10, Madras Act III of 1922.*—In sub-section (1) of section 10 of the principal Act, for the words “but have not been executed before the coming into force of this Act”, the words, brackets and figures “but have not been executed, in the City of Madras, before the commencement of the Madras City Tenants’ Protection (Amendment) Act, 1955, and in any municipal town or village, before the date with effect from which this Act is extended to such town or village” shall be substituted and in sub-section (3) of the same section, for the words “at the commencement of this Act”, the words, brackets and figures “at the commencement of the Madras City Tenants’ Protection (Amendment) Act, 1955” shall be substituted.

8. *Amendment of section 11, Madras Act III of 1922.*—In section 11 of the principal Act, for the second paragraph, the following paragraph shall be substituted, namely :—

“A copy of such notice shall at the same time be sent, in the case of property situated in the City of Madras, to the Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras, or, in the case of property situated in any municipal town or village to which this Act is extended, to the executive authority of the municipality or the executive officer of the panchayat, as the case may be or any other authority as may be notified by the Government.”

[27th August 1955]

9. *Amendment of section 13, Madras Act III of 1922.*—In section 13 of the principal Act, after the words “the City of Madras,” the words “and to any municipal town or village to which this Act is extended” shall be inserted.

10. *Repeal of Madras Ordinance II of 1955.*—(1) The Madras City Tenants’ Protection (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955 (Madras Ordinance II of 1955), is hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken in the exercise of any power conferred by or under the Madras City Tenants’ Protection Act, 1921 (Madras Act III of 1922), as amended by the said Ordinance shall be deemed to have been done or taken in the exercise of the powers conferred by or under the said Act, as if this Act were in force on the day on which such thing was done or action was taken.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide Item IV on page 584 supra.]

FIRST REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES.

I

INTRODUCTION.

1. the Chairman of the Committee on Government Assurances, present this the First Report of the Committee.

2. The Committee was nominated by the Hon. the Chairman on the 15th February 1955 under the provisions contained in Rule 172 of the Madras Council Rules, with five members on it.

II

FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

3. The functions of the Committee are to scrutinize the assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers, from time to time, on the floor of the House and to report on—

(a) the extent to which such assurances have been implemented; and

(b) where implemented, whether such implementation has taken place within the minimum time necessary for the purpose.

III

SITTINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

4. The Committee met in the Congress Party Room at Fort St. George at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, the 24th August 1955 and scrutinized all assurances made during the Seventh Session of the Madras Legislative Council.

[27th August 1955]

IV

PROCEDURE FOR CULLING OUT OF ASSURANCES.

5. At present, the Legislature (Council) Secretariat communicates to various departments the various assurances, promises and undertakings given on the floor of the House as culled out from the debates and the replies received from them are first placed on the Table of the House and then before the Committee on Government Assurances for their remarks. The Committee approved the above procedure for the present and also decided that the statement to be placed before the Committee in future in regard to assurances should also contain the dates when they were communicated by the Legislature (Council) Secretariat to the Departments of the Secretariat.

V

FORMS OF ASSURANCES.

6. A list of various forms in which assurances, promises and undertakings are usually given on the floor of the House on the lines of the one approved by the Lok Sabha was considered by the Committee and was approved as a standard list of forms which constitute assurances subject to certain alterations and additions. This list is however subject to alteration by the Committee whenever it considered it necessary. A list of forms as finally approved by the Committee is appended. (Annexure I.)

VI

IMPLEMENTATION OF ASSURANCES.

7. Out of 52 Assurances given during the Seventh Session and communicated to the Departments concerned, replies were received only in respect of 29 Assurances as on 3rd August 1955. The Committee decided that Government should be requested to send within a month from the date of this meeting, viz., 24th August 1955, their replies to pending assurances and also to assurances wherein reports were awaited from the Government of India or any other authority.

8. The Committee also decided that, in future—

(i) the assurances should normally be implemented within a maximum period of three months from the date of giving them, and, where it was not possible to comply with this requirement, a report giving the reasons for the delay should be made to the Committee in order to enable them to judge how far it was beyond the power of the department concerned to implement the assurances within the stipulated period, and what were the reasons responsible for the delay or inadequate implementation of the assurances;

(ii) in cases where a reference was made to the Government of India or any other authority and where no reply was received, the Government should state when the Government of India or the authority concerned was addressed.

27th August 1955]

9. The Committee examined the statements showing the action taken on the assurances, etc., given during the Seventh Session of the Madras Legislative Council and agreed to await further reports in cases where reports from the Government of India or any other authority were awaited. In all the other cases but one, the Committee had no remarks to offer on the action taken by the Government. A statement showing the assurance, the implementation of which the Committee concerned as not satisfactory and the remarks made by the Committee is appended. (Annexure II.)

VII

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

10. The following is the summary of the recommendations made in this report:—

(1) The Legislature (Council) Secretariat may themselves for the present do the work of culling out assurances (paragraph 5).

(2) A list of standard forms of assurances, promises and undertakings to be adopted as a guide for extracting of assurances for implementation was approved by the Committee (paragraph 6).

(3) The Government should expedite their replies to assurances pending replies and assurances for which interim replies were given, within one month from the date of this meeting, viz., 24th August 1955 (paragraph 7).

(4) The assurances should normally be implemented within a maximum period of three months from the date of giving them and where it was not possible to comply with this requirement, a report giving the reasons for the delay should be made to the Committee in order to enable them to judge how far it was beyond the power of the department concerned to implement the assurances within the stipulated period, and what were the reasons responsible for the delay or inadequate implementation of the assurances (paragraph 8).

(5) In cases where a reference is made to the Government of India or any other authority and where no reply is received, Government should also state when the Government of India or the authority concerned was addressed (paragraph 8).

FORT ST. GEORGE,
MADRAS,
25th August 1955.

A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR,
Chairman.

[27th August 1955]

ANNEXURE I.

Standard List of Forms constituting Assurances.

1. The matter is under consideration.
2. I shall look into it.
3. Enquiries are being made.
4. I shall inform the Hon. Member.
5. This is primarily the concern of Central Government but I shall look into it.
6. I shall write to the Central Government.
7. I assure the House all suggestions by Hon. Member will be carefully considered.
8. I shall study the conditions on the spot during my tour.
9. I shall consider the matter.
10. I will consider it.
11. I will suggest to the Central Government.
12. We will put the matter in the shape of a resolution.
13. I shall see what can be done about it.
14. I will look into the matter before I can say anything.
15. The suggestions will be taken into consideration.
16. The matter will be considered at the . . . conference to be held on .
17. The matter is still under examination and if anything requires to be done it will certainly be done.
18. The matter will be taken up with the Government of . . .
19. I have no information, but, I am prepared to look into the matter.
20. Efforts are being made to collect the necessary data.
21. The suggestions made will be borne in mind while framing the rules.
22. If the Hon. Member so desires, I can issue further instructions.
23. Copy of the report, when finalized, will be placed in the Library of the House.
24. I shall supply it to the Hon. Member.
25. I think it can be done.
26. If the Hon. Member's allegation is true, I shall certainly have the matter gone into.
27. We shall have to find that out.
28. I will draw the attention of the . . . Government who I hope will take adequate steps in this direction.
29. It is a suggestion for action which will be considered.

27th August 1955]

30. (The Budget Speech and the General Discussion thereon.) All the points raised in the Budget Speech and by the various members during the General Discussion will be considered and the result will be communicated.
31. Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.
32. I am reviewing the position.
33. Directions by the Chairman, Deputy Chairman or the Vice-Chairman involving action on the part of Ministers.
34. All specific points on which information is asked for and promised.
35. Assurances given in the Governor's Address on behalf of the Government.

[27th August 1955]

ANNEXURE II.

Statement showing the assurance, the implementation of which the Committee considered as not satisfactory and the remarks made by the Committee.

Serial number and date and reference.	Subject.	Promise made.	When and how fulfilled.	Remarks made by the Committee.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 24th February 1955—The Madras Indebted Agriculturalists (Repayment of Debts) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 2 of 1955).	Amendments moved by Sri K. Bala. Subramania Ayyar and Dr. V. K. John.	Government will take due notice of all the amendments moved by members and also proper notice of all that was said by them and would try to see how far they would be effected in the rules which would be made under this Act.	The amendments moved by the members cannot be provided for in the rules framed under the Act as they involve material changes in the Act.	The Committee was of the opinion that the Government may consider whether an amendment to the Act is necessary in the light of the remarks made by the members during the discussion on the Bill.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATES

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

2nd to 6th, 8th, 9th, 22nd to 27th August 1955.

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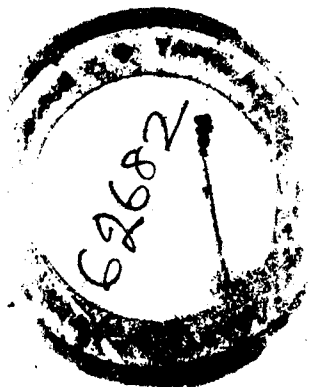
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