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MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
DEBATES.

OFFICIAL REPORT

Tuesday 17th December 1956

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**MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
DEBATES**

OFFICIAL REPORT

MONDAY, 17TH DECEMBER 1956

VOLUME XVII—No. 1

CONTENTS

	PAGES
I Expression of sorrow at the demise of Sri R. Madanagopala Naidu, a former Member of the Old Madras Legislative Council	1
II Condolence Resolution on the death of Sri T. M. Daivasikhamani Achariar, a former Member of the Madras Legislative Council	1-2
III Questions and Answer	2-5
IV Announcements by the Hon. Chairman—	
(1) Nomination of two Members to the Business Advisory Committee	6
(2) Nomination of a Member to the Committee on Government Assurances	6
(3) Bill assented to by the President	6
(4) Decisions of the Business Advisory Committee	6-7
V Government Motions—	
(1) Election of one Member to the State Library Committee	7
(2) Election of one Member to the Committee of Privileges	7-8
VI Presentation of the Budget for the year 1957-58	8-10, 12-73
VII Papers laid on the table of the House	10-11

*Legislature Department (Council)
Madras*

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PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS

SHRI A. J. JOHN.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

- 1 THE HON. SRI K. KAMARAJ, *Chief Minister in charge of Public, Police in the Home Department and Planning and Development.*
- 2 THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM, *Minister in charge of Agriculture, Forests, Fisheries, Cinchona, Rural Welfare, Community Projects, National Extension Scheme, Women's Welfare, Industries, Labour, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary, Residuary matters relating to Food, Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Civil Aviation, Yarn, Textiles, Mines and Minerals, Iron and Steel Control, Prices and Supply of Goods Act, Companies, Newsprint Control and Khadi and Cottage Industries, Co-operation, Housing and Ex-Servicemen.*
- 3 THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM, *Minister in charge of Finance, Education, Elections, Information and Publicity, Legislature, Law Department, Home (Courts and Prisons).*
- 4 THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU, *Minister in charge of Land Revenue Commercial Taxes, and Rural Development, Medical and Public Health.*
- 5 THE HON. 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.*
- 6 THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN, *Minister in charge of Transport, Harijan Uplift, Hindu Religious Endowments, Registration, Prohibition and Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes.*
- 7 THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMY PADAYATCHI, *Minister in charge of Local Administration.*



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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Chairman.

THE HON. DR. P. V. CHERIAN.

Deputy Chairman.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ.

Panel of Vice-Chairmen.

- 1 SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI.
- 2 SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM.
- 3 SRI T. M. NARAYANA-SWAMY PILLAI
- 4 SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM.

Secretary to the Council.

SRI C. D. NATARAJAN, M.A., B.L.

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

Serial number and name of member.	3705	Name and class of constituency.
1 Allapichai, A. M., B.A., B.L.	..	State Legislative Assembly.
2 Annamalai Pillai, N.	..	Do.
3 Arunachalam, A. J.	..	Do.
4 Balasubramanya Ayyar, K., B.A., B.L.		Madras Graduates.
5 Balasundaram, V. S.	..	State Legislative Assembly.
6 Bhaktavatsalam, M., B.A., B.L. (Minister).		Do.
7 Bhashyam Ayyangar, V., B.A., B.L.		Nominated.
8 Chakkarai Chetty, V., B.A., B.L.		State Legislative Assembly.
9 Cherman, 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 Chidambaram Mudaliar, A.	..	Madurai-cum-Ramanathapuram-cum-Tirunelveli Local Authorities.
11 Chibwala Jadhav, Mary C.		Nominated.
12 Desikar, K. M.	..	South Arcot-cum-Tanjore-cum-Tiruchirappalli Local Authorities.
13 Devaraja Mudaliar, T. V.	..	Madurai-cum-Chingleput-cum-North Arcot Local Authorities.
14 Ethirajulu, M.	..	State Legislative Assembly.
15 Gajapathy Nayagar, A., B.A., B.L.		Do.
16 Gurunandan Row, V., BAR-AT-LAW.		Do.
17 Guruswami, Dr. M. R., M.D.	..	Nominated.
18 John Asirvatham, M.A., L.T.	..	Madras Teachers.
19 John, Dr. V. K., BAR-AT-LAW.	..	Madras Graduates.
20 Jothi Vencatachellum.		Nominated.
21 Krishnamoorthi, G.	..	Madras Teachers.
22 Krishnamoorthi, T. G., B.A.	..	State Legislative Assembly.
23 Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Dr. A., M.D., LL.D., D.S.C., D.C.L.		Madras Graduates.
24 Mahomed Usman, B.A.	..	Nominated.
25 Manjubhashini, S.	..	Do.
26 Mohamed Raza Khan	..	State Legislative Assembly.

Serial number and name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
27 Nallasenapathi Sarkarai Manradiar, N.	State Legislative Assembly.
28 Narayanaswamy Pillai, T. M., M.A., B.L.	Do.
29 Palaniswami Gounder, K. N. ..	Salem-cum-Coimbatore-cum-Nilgiris Local Authorities.
30 Perumalswami Reddi, C. ..	Madras-cum-Chingleput-cum-North Arcot Local Authorities.
31 Ponnusamy Chettiar, S. R. P. ..	Salem-cum-Coimbatore-cum-Nilgiris Local Authorities
32 Purushotham, T., B.A. ..	Madras-cum-Chingleput-cum North Arcot Local Authorities.
33 Ramalingam Pillai, V. ..	Nominated.
34 Ramaswami, V. V. ..	State Legislative Assembly.
35 Ramaswami Reddiar, O. P. ..	Nominated.
36 Ranganathan, V. R., M.A., D LITT.	Madras Teachers.
37 Sankaranarayana Pillai, T. S., B.A., B.L.	Madurai-cum-Ramanathapuram-cum-Tirunelveli Local Authorities.
38 Sivanandam, Dr. T. V., M.B. B.S.	Madras Graduates.
39 Sivasubramanya Nadar, S. P., B.A., B.L.	Madurai-cum-Ramanathapuram-cum-Tirunelveli Local Authorities.
40 Somasundara Reddiar, A. ..	South Arcot-cum-Tanjore-cum-Tiruchirappalli Local Authorities.
41 Sreenivasan, Dr. A., M.B.C.P. (Lond.).	Madras Graduates.
42 Srinivasavaradan, T.P., B.A., L.T.	Madras Teachers.
43 Subramanyam, A. ..	State Legislative Assembly.
44 Subrahmanyam, B. V., B.A., B.L.	Do.
45 Sudarsanam Naidu, M. V. ..	South Arcot-cum-Tanjore-cum-Tiruchirappalli Local Authorities.
46 Thiagaraja Reddiar, P. B. K.	Salem-cum-Coimbatore cum-Nilgiris Local Authorities.
47 Vacant	Local Authorities.
48 Do.	Do.
49 Do.	Do.
50 Do.	Do.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

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

Monday, the 17th December 1956.

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.

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

I.—EXPRESSION OF SORROW AT THE DEMISE OF SRI R. MADANAGOPALA NAIDU, A MEMBER OF THE OLD MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I regret to announce to the hon. Members the death of Sri R. Madanagopala Naidu, a former Member of the Old Madras Legislative Council from 1925 to 1926 and again from 1930 to 1936. We express our sorrow at the demise of this Member and I shall convey our sympathies to the members of the bereaved family.

II.—CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION ON THE DEATH OF SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR, A FORMER MEMBER OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I also regret to announce to the House the demise of Sri T. M. Daivasikhamani Achariar, a former Member of this House, on the 18th November 1956 at Karaikudi.

He was a well-known architect, being a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts (London) Architecture, and was responsible for the designing of several public buildings the last of which was the Mahatma Gandhi Mandapam at Raj Bhavan, Guindy. He had the privilege of giving evidence before the Indian Industrial Commission, 1917. He was the author of many books in Tamil including the well-known book “ Medai Tamil ” which won the Government of India prize in 1952.

He was a nominated Member of the Council from 1952 to April 1956. He was 76 years of age at the time of his death.

I now move a Condolence Resolution which I request you all to pass unanimously by standing in silence for a few minutes, as a mark of respect.

“ That this House places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the demise of Sri T. M. Daivasikhamani Achariar, a former Member of this House, and conveys its sympathy to the members of the bereaved family.”

2

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION ON THE DEATH OF
SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR, A FORMER
MEMBER OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

[17th December 1956]

The Resolution was passed *nem. con.*, all the Members standing in silence for a few minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall convey this to the members of the bereaved family.

III.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Grants for substitutes appointed in the place of teachers going on earned leave

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a circular has been issued in Tiruchirappalli East Range that no assessment of grant will be made for substitutes appointed for a month or less in the place of teachers going on earned leave in aided elementary schools in the Range;

(b) whether any representations have been received by the Government in the matter; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) It is a fact that a circular was issued by the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Tiruchirappalli East Range, to the effect that the posting of substitutes in short vacancies of a month and less should be discouraged and that if appointments were made contrary to these instructions, no grant would be assessed for the substitutes.

(b) Yes, Sir, by the District Educational Officer of the district.

(c) The circular was not cancelled, as the instructions issued were considered to be only advisory and also because it was felt that such instructions were necessary.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Have the Government made sure that no teacher who desired leave during this interval of 15-16 months since this circular was issued has been affected?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I cannot give a categorical assurance that nobody has been affected. If, however, any specific case is brought to the notice of the Government, we shall look into the matter. After all, the circular is advisory.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Government, therefore, kindly instruct the withdrawal of that circular as it is a peculiar circular which denies certain facilities granted by the Government under the usual leave rules?

17th December 1956]

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : After taking everything into account, it has been considered by the Director of Public Instruction that indiscriminate appointments of such substitutes in short leave vacancies should be avoided, and the Government also agree with that view.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Government kindly see that the same rule which is applied to teachers in all ranges in the State is applied to the teachers in the Tiruchirappalli East Range also and that there is no discrimination against anybody with regard to allowance for substitutes to be appointed in vacancies lasting a month or less?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Yes, Sir. I will make the rule applicable to all the districts.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : May I draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to the fact that in the case of aided secondary schools, substitutes are allowed if the leave taken is for more than three weeks? The Government's objection seems to be that if the leave taken is for less than a month, the substitute and the permanent teacher will get grant. So, it seems that they want that the posting of substitutes in short vacancies of a month and less should be discouraged. Will the Government kindly see that the rules are uniformly applied and the grant is allowed in both the cases?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Yes, if the principle is accepted that we have to fix some minimum for this. We shall see how it could be done and pass such orders as may be necessary. I shall try to make a uniform scale applicable to all.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : May I know what rule the Hon. Minister has promised to make uniform?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Instead of this one month, to make it three weeks.

Protection of Tiruchendur temple against erosion by sea

* 103 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state the steps taken by the Government to protect the Tiruchendur temple against the erosion by sea?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : The Government had already examined the matter in detail in 1952-53 and considered the question of constructing a sea screen wall to check erosion. Such a wall was, however, considered unnecessary. The Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department has now reported, in consultation with the Public Works Department, that there is no risk to the temple. The Government are alive to the need for meeting any such risk if it should arise in future.

[17th December 1956]

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Are the Government convinced that there is no danger to the temple and that no damage as in the case of Sri Masilamani Easwarar temple at Tranquebar, would be caused in this case by sea erosion?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : The Government sent their Engineers and the Engineers reported that there is no immediate risk and the people who are there have been able to testify to the fact that the same conditions obtain for the past 50 years and that there is no need for any protection against erosion at the present time.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : As it would be desirable to take timely steps in these matters, will the Government examine whether the construction of a groin at the sea line as at Mahabali-puram could not improve matters and may I appeal to the Government not to take a too complacent view in this matter and not to allow the situation to worsen?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : The Government have called for estimates and Messrs. Gannon Dunkerley and Company have stated that the estimates would go to the extent of rupees 2,50,000. The Government consider that such a huge amount need not be spent at present. We have already decided to send an expert to find out whether there is an immediate need for incurring such heavy expenditure on this or whether the expenditure could be minimised by adopting some other method of protection against erosion if it were to arise in future.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Government kindly enlighten the House on the financial position of the particular temple and whether it would not be in a position to meet this small expenditure of Rs. 50,000 on an important scheme like this?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : It is not Rs. 50,000. It is Rs. 2,12,000. I do not have the exact figures to give to the hon. Member regarding the financial position of the temple. First of all, we must establish that there is an immediate need. If the need is established, the Government will not hesitate to spend whatever amount may be necessary.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : It is due to the vagaries of nature that we have to face sea erosion and things like that. Is it not possible to remove the temple to a safer place in case the financial commitment is too big for the Government or the temple?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : I do not think such an impossible suggestion needs any reply from me. It is a classical temple. Because of its proximity to the sea, it is called the "Sea Shore Temple". Therefore, I do not think the hon. Member's suggestion would be acceptable to anybody here.

[17th December 1956]

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : In view of the anxiety felt in the matter, will the Government appoint a local committee to tender advice to the Government whenever the sea advances towards the temple?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : It is a local committee which has been agitating for this. In response to its desire, we have called for tenders and further sent our Engineers. The Engineers say that there is no need for any protection at present. However, as I said, we are sending an expert to investigate into the matter and express an opinion. When his opinion in the matter is available, we will proceed further.

Vesting of more powers in municipal councils

* 104 Q.—DR. V. K. JOHN (on behalf of Sri V. V. Ramaswami) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to accord more powers to municipal councils in this State; and

(b) if so, what they are?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI : (a) & (b) Attention is invited to the provisional conclusions of Government regarding municipalities as given in section IV of the White Paper on Local Administration.

DR. V. K. JOHN : May I ask whether the Government realize that a Welfare State can be created and promoted mainly through the action of the local bodies?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Sir, it is a hypothetical question. It is not a supplementary question at all. It is only asking for opinion.

Reorganization of district boards

* 105 Q.—DR. V. K. JOHN (on behalf of Sri V. V. Ramaswami) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state whether the Government have constituted any committee to examine and report on the question of reorganization of district boards in this State?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI : Yes, Sir. In 1951 the Government constituted a committee of non-officials with Sri K. Kuttikrishna Menon as Chairman for making recommendations regarding the reforms required in the administration of district boards and improving their financial resources so as to make them efficient organs of local administration. The committee submitted its report in 1953 and a copy of it is given in Part II of Appendix II to the White Paper on Local Administration. The provisional conclusions are specified in section III of the White Paper.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Questions are over.

[17th December 1956]

IV.—ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE HON. CHAIRMAN.

(1) NOMINATION OF TWO MEMBERS TO THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

3-10 p.m. MR. CHAIRMAN : I have to announce to the House that I have nominated under rule 164 (4) of the Council Rules, Srimathi Jothi Vencatachellum and Dr. T. V. Sivanandam as Members of the Business Advisory Committee in the vacancies caused by the cessation of membership of Sri P. P. Ummer Koya and Sri M. P. Govinda Menon consequent on the reorganization of States with effect from 1st November 1956.

(2) NOMINATION OF A MEMBER TO THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have also to announce to the House that I have nominated Srimathi Mary C. Clubwala Jadhav as a Member of the Committee on Government Assurances in the vacancy caused by the cessation of membership of Sri P. P. Ummer Koya consequent on the reorganization of States with effect from 1st November 1956.

(3) BILL ASSENTED TO BY THE PRESIDENT.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have further to announce to the House that the Madras Agriculturists Relief (Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L. A. Bill No. 19 of 1956), which was passed by the Madras Legislature on the 29th September 1956 received the assent of the President on the 3rd December 1956 and has been published as Act No. XXVIII of 1956 in Part IV-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 12th December 1956.

(4) DECISIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have also to report to the House that at the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee held at 2-30 p.m. to-day, the following programme has been decided :—

18th December 1956	}	..	General discussion on the Budget for 1957-58.
19th December 1956			
20th December 1956			
19th December 1956	..	..	Presentation of the final supplementary statement of expenditure for 1956-57.
22nd December 1956	..	..	Government Bills that may be passed by the Assembly on the 20th December 1956.
24th December 1956	..	..	General discussion on the supplementary statement of expenditure for 1956-57 and consideration of Government Bills, if any and if time permits.
27th December 1956	.	.	Consideration of Appropriation Bills.

17th December 1956] [Mr. Chairman]

The Council will meet at 3 p.m. on all days and the further programme of legislative business will be announced later.

V.—GOVERNMENT MOTIONS.

(1) ELECTION OF ONE MEMBER TO THE STATE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

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

The motion was put and carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN : With reference to the motion of the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education regarding the election of one Member of this Council to the State Library Committee, I fix 5 p.m. on Wednesday, the 19th December 1956, as the time within which nomination papers of candidates for election to the State Library Committee should reach the Secretary. Nomination forms can be had on application to the Secretary.

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

(2) ELECTION OF ONE MEMBER TO THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES.

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

“ That, with reference to rule 151 (3) of the Madras Council Rules, this Council do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Hon. Chairman to elect one Member to be Member of the Committee of Privileges for the financial year 1956-57 in the vacancy caused by the cessation of membership of Sri P. P. Ummer Koya consequent on the reorganization of States. ”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“ That, with reference to rule 154 (3) of the Madras Council Rules, this Council do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Hon. Chairman to elect one Member to be Member of the Committee of

[Mr. Chairman] [17th December 1956]

Privileges for the financial year 1956-57 in the vacancy caused by the cessation of membership of Sri P. P. Ummer Koya consequent on the reorganization of States."

The motion was put and carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have to inform the House that, in accordance with Regulation 2 (1) framed for the holding of elections according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, I fix the following programme for election of one Member to the Committee of Privileges for the financial year 1956-57 :—

Last date for making nominations.	5 p.m. on Thursday, the 20th December 1956.
Date for the scrutiny of nominations.	12 noon on Friday, the 21st December 1956.
Last date for the withdrawal of candidature.	3 p.m. on Saturday, the 22nd December 1956.
Election, if necessary ..	Between 11 and 1 p.m. on Monday, the 24th December 1956.

Nomination forms can be had from the Secretary to the Council.

VI.—PRESENTATION OF THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1957-58.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : "அவைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, 1957-58-ம் ஆண்டின் வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தின் மதிப்பீடுகளை இச்சபை முன் சமர்ப்பிக்கின்றேன். இந்த மதிப்பீடுகள் இடைக்கால உத்தேச மதிப்பீடுகளே. ஆண்டு முழுவதற்கும் புள்ளி விவரங்கள் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளபோதிலும் நிதி ஆண்டின் முதல் நான்கு மாதங்களுக்கு செலவாகக்கூடிய தொகைக்கு மட்டுமே ஒரு உத்தேச மான்யம் கோரப்படுகிறது. நிதி ஆண்டின் ஆரம்பத்திலிருந்தே நடத்தக்கூடிய புதிய வேலைத் திட்டங்கள் மட்டுமே இந்த வரவுசெலவுத் திட்டத்தில் இணைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. மற்ற புதுத் திட்டங்களையும் வருவாயில் துண்டுவிழும் தொகைகட்ட வழி வகைகளையும் பொதுத் தேர்தலுக்குப் பின்னர் அமைக்கப்படும் புது அரசாங்கமே ஆலோசிக்கவேண்டும். அவ்வாறு ஆலோசனை செய்து திருத்தி அமைக்கப்பட வரவு செலவுத் திட்டம் 1957-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூன் மாத வாக்கில் சபை முன் கொண்டுவரப்படும். இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தின் முக்கிய அம்சங்களை அசெம்பிளியில் நிதி மந்திரி செய்த உரை விளக்கியுள்ளது, விரிவான வரவு செலவு அறிக்கைகள் இம்முறை தயாரிக்கப்படவில்லை. ஆனால், இத்துடன் வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ள தனி அறிக்கைகளிலும் அதன் இணைப்புகளிலும் கனம் அங்கத்தினர்களுக்குத் தேவையான குறிப்புகள் அனைத்தும் அனேகமாகக் கிடைக்கும்.

2. இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டப்படி வருவாய் நிதி இனத்திலிருந்து 57 கோடியே 71 லட்ச ரூபாயும் மூலதன இனத்திலிருந்தும் மற்ற இனங்களிலிருந்தும் 29½ கோடி ரூபாயும் செலவு செய்ய வசதி செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது. ஆக மொத்தம் செலவு 87 கோடியே 21 லட்ச ரூபாயாகும். இந்தச் செலவில் 46 சதவிகிதம், அதாவது சுமார் 40 கோடி ரூபாய் இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் சேர்த்துள்ள புது அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டங்களுக்காக செலவு செய்யப்படும் என்பதை கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள்

* Printed as Appendix I on pages 12-16 infra.

b Printed as Appendix II on pages 17-73 infra.

[17th December 1956] [Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam]

வரவேற்பார்கள். இந்த 40 கோடி ரூபாயில் 16 கோடி ரூபாய் மின்சார அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டங்களுக்கும், 10 கோடி ரூபாய் விவசாயத் திட்டங்களுக்கும், அத்துடன் இணைந்த நீர்ப்பாசன தேசிய வளர்ச்சித் திட்டங்களுக்கும், 3½ கோடி ரூபாய் கிராமக் கைத்தொழில்களுக்கும் சிறு கைத்தொழில்களுக்கும் ஆகும். மேலும் 3½ கோடி ரூபாய் கல்விக்காகவும் 2 கோடி ரூபாய் பொது சுகாதாரத்திற்கும் எஞ்சிய தொகை மற்ற முன்னேற்றத் திட்டங்களுக்கும் செலவு செய்யப்படும். இப்போது நடந்துவரும் அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டங்களை இதே முறையில் நடத்தி வருவதற்காக வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் பெரும் தொகைகள் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. மேலே குறிப்பிட்ட 40 கோடி ரூபாய் இந்தத் தொகைகளுக்கும் மேலாக ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது என்பதை கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் காணவேண்டும். வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டங்களுக்கு இல்லாத மற்ற செலவின் விகிதத்தை, அதாவது சட்டம், ஒழுங்கு, பாதுகாத்தல், வரி வசூலித்தல், முதலியவற்றால் ஏற்படும் செலவுகள் போன்றவற்றின் விகிதத்தை படிப்படியாகக் குறைத்து வருவதே சென்ற சில ஆண்டுகளாக அரசாங்கத்தின் நோக்கமாக இருந்துள்ளது. இத்தகைய செலவு 1939-40-ம் ஆண்டின் வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் 42 சதவிகிதமாக இருந்தது. 1950-51-ம் ஆண்டின் இச்செலவு 33 சதவிகிதமாகக் குறைந்தது. தற்போது வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் இது மேலும் குறைக்கப்பட்டு 24 சதவிகிதமாகத்தான் உள்ளது.

3. இப்பொழுது வகுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளபடி வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தின் வருவாய் இனத்தில் ஐந்து கோடியே ஆறு லட்ச ரூபாய் துண்டுவிழும். புது அரசாங்கத்தின் மூலம் புதுத் திட்டங்கள் சேர்க்கப்படும்பொழுது, துண்டு விழும் இத்தொகை மேலும் பெரிதாகக்கூடும். இந்தத் தொகை மிகப் பெரிதாக உள்ளது என்பது உண்மையே. ஆயினும் ராஜ்யத்தின் அபிவிருத்திக்காக மிக விரிவான, தீவிரமான திட்டத்தை வகுத்து நடத்த நாம் உறுதி கொண்டுள்ளதே இவ்வளவு பெரும் துண்டு விழுவதற்கு முக்கிய காரணம் ஆகும். துண்டு விழும் தொகைகள் கட்டுக் கடங்காமல் போய்விட்டன என்ற கவலைக்கு இடம் இல்லை. ராஜ்யத்தில் வரி விதிப்பு வசதிகள் குறைவாகவே உள்ளபோதிலும் இவ்வசதிகளை நாம் இவ்வரை நன்கு பயன்படுத்தியே வந்துள்ளோம். விவசாய வருமான வரி, நில வரி மீது உபரி வரி, மின்சார கட்டணங்கள் மீது உபரி வரி, துணி, புகையிலை, சர்க்கரை போன்ற பொருள்களுக்கு அதிக விற்பனை வரி, போக்குவரத்து வசதிகள் மீது புதிய கட்டணம் போன்ற புதிய வரி விதிப்பு யோசனைகளை நாம் சென்ற சில ஆண்டுகளாக நடைமுறையில் கொண்டுவந்துள்ளோம். இவற்றால் மேலும் ஆண்டிற்கு சுமார் 5½ கோடி ரூபாய் நமக்கு வருவாய் கிடைக்கும். இவ்வாறுதான் நாம் நிதி நிலைமையைச் சரிக்கட்டி வந்துள்ளோம். புது அரசாங்கம் இப்பிரச்சனையை மேலும் ஆராய்ந்து இயன்றதைச் செய்யும். இப்பொழுது ஆலோசனை நடத்திவரும் நிதிக் கமிஷன் அதற்குள் நமக்கு உதவிக்கு வரும் என்று நாம் எதிர்பார்க்கலாம்.

4. சமீப கால வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் தொடர்ந்து துண்டு விழந்து கொண்டு இருப்பதன் காரணங்களில் முக்கியமானது, பொது மக்களிடமிருந்து வாங்கிய கடனைத் திருப்பித் தருவதற்காக நாம் ஒதுக்கிவைக்க வேண்டியுள்ள தொகைகள் அதிகரித்தல் கொண்டிருப்பதேயாகும். இக்கடன்ளுக்கான வட்டி செலுத்துவதற்கு 1947-48-ம் ஆண்டில் 82 லட்ச ரூபாய்தான் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் 4 கோடியே 80 லட்ச ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கவேண்டியுள்ளது. ஆனால், இதனால் நாம் கவலைப்படவேண்டிய அவசியம் இல்லை. நாம் பொது மக்களிடமிருந்து கடனாக வாங்கியுள்ள தொகையெல்லாம் லாபகரமான மூலதனத் திட்டங்களில் பயன்படுத்தியுள்ளோம். சென்ற ஐந்தாண்டுகளில் இந்திய அரசாங்கத்திடமிருந்தும் பொதுமக்களிடமிருந்தும் நாம் மொத்தம் 96 கோடி ரூபாய் கடன் வாங்கியுள்ளோம். இதற்கு எதிராக இந்த ஐந்து ஆண்டுகளில் நாம் சுமார் 100 கோடி ரூபாயை லாபகரமான மூலதனத் திட்டங்களில் பயன்படுத்தியுள்ளோம். இந்த 100 கோடி

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam] [17th December 1956]

ரூபாயில் சுமார் 40 கோடி ரூபாய் மின்சாரத் திட்டங்களுக்கும், 25 கோடி ரூபாய் நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்களுக்கும், சுமார் 5 கோடி ரூபாய் கட்டடங்களுக்கும், 19 கோடி ரூபாய் ஸ்தலஸ்தாபனங்களுக்கும் விவசாயிகளுக்கும் கடன் வழங்குவதற்காகவும், 11 கோடி ரூபாய் மற்ற லாபகரமான மூலதனத் திட்டங்களுக்காகவும் பயன்பட்டுள்ளன. இந்தத் திட்டங்களில் சில இனிதான் பலன் தரும். ஆகவே தற்காலீகமாக நமக்கு சில கஷ்டங்கள் இருக்கலாம். ஆனால் இத்திட்டங்களில் செலவு செய்வது விவேகமில்லை என்று யாரும் கூறமுடியாது. நம் ராஜ்யத்தின் நிதி நிலைமை அடிப்படையில் உறுதியாக உள்ளது என்பதையும் யாரும் சந்தேகிக்க முடியாது. ஆண்டு தோறும் கடன் வாங்க முற்படும்பொழுது பொது மக்கள் மிகவும் உற்சாகமாக அதை வரவேற்று ஆதரித்துள்ளதற்கும் இதே முக்கிய காரணமாகும்.

இந்த உரையுடன் 1957-58-ம் ஆண்டின் வரவு செலவுத் திட்ட மதிப்பீடுகளை அவை முன் சமர்ப்பிக்கின்றேன்.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3 p.m. to-morrow.

The House then adjourned.

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

^a1. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1724, Home, dated 14th June 1956, regarding amendment to Rule 3 (h) to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.

^b2. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2525, Home, dated 6th September 1956, regarding amendment to Rule 19 regarding scale of diet under the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1930.

^b3. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2565, Home, dated 12th September 1956, regarding remission of Court-fees on certain applications and petitions presented to officers of the Port department.

^b4. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2390, Agriculture, dated 6th October 1956, regarding amendments to Rule 19 of the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Rules, 1948. [Laid on the table under section 18 (4) (c) of the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act.]

^b5. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3580, Public (Services), dated 23rd October 1956, regarding the re-designation of certain posts in the Madras Educational Subordinate Service. [Laid on the table under Article 325 (5) of the Constitution of India.]

^b6. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3581, Public (Services), dated 23rd October 1956, regarding the exclusion from the Commission's purview of the posts of the District Publicity Officers. [Laid on the table under Article 320 (5) of the Constitution of India.]

17th December 1956]

^c7. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1235, L.A., dated 23rd August 1956, regarding the delegation of powers by Executive Officers under the Courtalam Township Act, 1954.

^c8. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1323, L.A., dated 29th September 1955, regarding the implementation of the Courtalam Township Act, 1954.

^c9. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2519, Home, dated 6th September 1956, regarding amendment to Rule 21 (2) of the Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Rules, 1949.

^c10. Balance sheet, etc., of the Fertilisers and Chemicals (Travancore), Limited, Alwaye, as at 31st December 1955.

^a Placed on the table of the House on 26th October 1956.

^b Despatched by post and special messengers on 1st December 1956.

^c Despatched by post and special messengers on 12th December 1956.

17th December 1956]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide item VI on page 8 supra.]

அறிமுகம்.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, 1957-58-ம் ஆண்டின் நிதி நிலை அறிக்கையை இச்சபைமுன் சமர்ப்பிக்க முன்வந்துள்ளேன். இது ஒரு இடைக்கால உத்தேச வரவு செலவுத் திட்டம். இருந்தபோதிலும், நடப்பு ஆண்டில் ராஜ்யத்தின் பொருளாதார நிலையும், இப்போதுள்ள வருமான செலவு விகித அடிப்படையில், வரும் ஆண்டில் இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலையும், இத்திட்டத்தில் விளக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த ஆண்டில், இச்சமயத்தில், வரவு செலவுத் திட்டம் சமர்ப்பிக்கக் காரணமாய் இருக்கும் விசேஷ சந்தர்ப்பங்களைக் கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் நன்கு அறிவார்கள்.

மக்கள் இச்சபைக்குக் கொடுத்திருந்த அதிகார காலம் அனேகமாய் முடிவடைந்துவிட்டது. அடுத்த நிதி ஆண்டு தொடங்கும் போது, பொதுத் தேர்தல்கள் முடிந்து, புது அரசாங்கம் பொறுப்பேற்றிருக்கும். தாங்கள் பின்பற்ற விரும்பும் கொள்கைகளுக்கு ஏற்ப, 1957-58-ம் ஆண்டின் முடிவான வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தை வகுப்பது, அந்த அரசாங்கத்தின் பொறுப்பாகும். ஆகவே, புது அரசாங்கம் வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தை மீண்டும் பரிசீலனை செய்து, புதுத் திட்டங்களையும் வரிவிதிப்பு யோசனைகளையும் இணைத்து, வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தைத் திருத்தி அமைக்கும். திருத்தப்பட்ட இத்திட்டம், 1957-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூன் மாத வாக்கில், சட்டசபைகளின் முன் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்படும். இப்போது வகுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள திட்டத்தின் பேரில், அடுத்த ஆண்டின் முதல் நான்கு மாதங்களில் ஒவ்வொரு இனத்தின் கீழும் உத்தேசமாக எதிர்பார்க்கும் செலவிற்கு வேண்டிய அளவிற்குமட்டுமே மானியம் (vote on account) கோரப்படும். 1955-56-ம் ஆண்டின் வரவு செலவுக் கணக்குகளையும், 1956-57-ம் ஆண்டின் திருத்தப்பட்ட மதிப்பீடுகளையும், இப்போது வகுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளபடி 1957-58-ம் ஆண்டின் வரவு செலவுத்திட்ட மதிப்பீடுகளையும் சுருக்கமாக விளக்கும் தனி அறிக்கை ஒன்று கனம் அங்கத்தினர்களிடையே வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. இவ்வாண்டின் விசேஷ நிலைமையை முன்னிட்டு, விரிவான வரவு செலவுத் திட்ட அறிக்கைகள் தயாரிக்கப்படவில்லை.

ராஜ்யங்கள்
சேரமைப்பு.

2. 1956-ம் ஆண்டு நவம்பர் முதல் தேதி முதல் ஏற்பட்ட ராஜ்ய சீரமைப்பின் பயனாக, மலையாளம், தென் கன்னடம் ஆகிய மாவட்டங்களும் கோவை மாவட்டத்தைச் சேர்ந்த கொள்ளைகால் தாலுகாவும், கேரள, மைசூர் ராஜ்யங்களுடன் சேர்ந்துள்ளன என்பதையும், லக்ஷத்தீவுகள், மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தின் நேரடி நிர்வாகத்தின் கீழ் வந்துள்ளன என்பதையும் கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் அறிவார்கள். திருவாங்கூர்-கொச்சியில் பெருவாரியாகத் தமிழ் பேசும் பகுதிகளில் பெரும்பகுதி சென்னை ராஜ்யத்துடன் சேர்க்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. பிற ராஜ்யங்களுக்கு மாற்றப்பட்ட பகுதிகளில், இந்த ஆண்டின் முதல் ஏழு மாதங்களில், கிடைத்த வருவாயும் ஏற்பட்ட செலவும், இந்த ராஜ்யத்துக்குப் புதிதாக வந்துள்ள பகுதிகளில், கடைசி ஐந்து மாதங்களுக்கான வருவாய் செலவும், நடப்பு ஆண்டின் திருத்தப்பட்ட மதிப்பீடுகளில் அடங்கியுள்ளன. தற்காலிக மதிப்பீட்டின்படி, முந்திய திருவாங்கூர்-கொச்சி ராஜ்யத்திலிருந்து வந்து, கன்யாகுமரி மாவட்டமாக அமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பகுதிகளில், 1956 நவம்பர் முதல் 1957 மார்ச்சு வரை ஏற்படக்கூடிய செலவு, வருவாயைவிட 23 லட்ச ரூபாய் அதிகமாக இருக்கும் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது. வரும் ஆண்டில், இந்தப் பகுதியில், வரவை விட செலவு 84 லட்ச ரூபாய் அதிகமாக இருக்கும் என்று கணக்கிடப்படுகிறது. புதுத் திட்டங்களுக்காகப் பணம் ஒதுக்கப்படும்போது,

17th December 1956]

செலவு மேலும் அதிகமாகும். ஒருபுறம் செலவு இவ்வாறு அதிகரிக்கையில், கேரள, மைசூர் ராஜ்யங்களுடன் சேர்ந்துவிட்ட மலையாளம், தென் கன்னடம் ஆகிய மாவட்டங்களில் நாம் செய்து வந்த அதிகச் செலவு நமக்கு மிச்சமாகிறது. இவை ஒன்றுக்கொன்று சரிக்கட்டிவிடும் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கலாம்.

3. 1956-57-ம் ஆண்டின் வரவு செலவுத்திட்ட மதிப்பீடுகளைச் சட்டசபை முன்பு சமர்ப்பித்தபோது, புது வரி விதிப்பு யோசனைகள் வழியாகக் கிடைக்கக்கூடிய 145 லட்ச ரூபாயை கணக்கில் எடுத்துக் கொண்டு மின்னரும், 166 லட்ச ரூபாய் பற்றாக்குறை விழும் என்று எதிர்பார்த்தோம். இப்போது திருத்தப்பட்ட மதிப்பீடுகளின்படி, 57,08 லட்ச ரூபாய் மொத்த வருவாய் கிடைக்கும்; 60,87 லட்ச ரூபாய் செலவாகும். இதனால் 379 லட்ச ரூபாய் துண்டு விழுகின்றது. இது பெரிய தொகையே; அதிலும் குறிப்பாக பயிர் விளச்சல் நிலைமை சாதகமாயிருந்த நிலையிலும் இத்துண்டு விழுவது கொஞ்சம் கவலை தரக்கூடியதே. ஆனால் சென்ற ஆண்டு டிசம்பர் மாதத்தில் தெற்கு மாவட்டங்களில் புயலால் எழுந்த நாசத்தைத் தடுக்க நிவாரண நடவடிக்கைகளுக்காக நாம் மிக அதிகம் செலவு செய்ய வேண்டியிருந்தது. கஷ்ட நிவாரணத்துக்குத் தானமாக சுமார் 122 லட்ச ரூபாயும், பொது சாதனங்களைப் பழுதுபார்ப்பதற்காக 315 லட்ச ரூபாயும், கடன்களாகச் சுமார் 372 லட்ச ரூபாயுமாக, 809 லட்ச ரூபாய் மொத்தச் செலவாகும் என்று மதிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நடப்பு ஆண்டில் மட்டும் இதற்காக 615 லட்ச ரூபாய் செலவாகும். இத்தொகை நாம் முதலில் மதிப்பிட்டதைவிட 377 லட்ச ரூபாய் அதிகமாகும். இந்த நிவாரண நடவடிக்கைகளுக்காக, மத்திய அரசாங்க உதவி தாராளமாகக் கிடைக்கும் என்று நாம் எதிர்பார்க்கிறோம். ஆனால் எஞ்சிய செலவை, ராஜ்ய நிதிதான் ஏற்றுக் கொள்ள வேண்டும். குறைந்த சம்பளம் வாங்கும் பொதுநல ஊழியர் ஊதியத்தைச் சமீபத்தில் உயர்த்தியுள்ளோம். இதனால் இந்த ஆண்டில் எஞ்சியுள்ள மாதங்களில், சுமார் 65 லட்ச ரூபாய் செலவாகும். பெரிய துண்டு விழுவதற்கு இதுவும் ஒரு காரணமாகும். இனம் நிலங்கள் மீது அதிக வரி, மசல் எண்ணெய் மீது அதிக வரி, இவை போல் இந்த ஆண்டில் போட்ட புது வரி விதிப்பு யோசனைகளில் சில இனித்தான் அமுலுக்கு வரவேண்டியிருக்கின்றன. புது வரி விதிப்பு யோசனைகளை நடைமுறையில் கொண்டு வருவதில் ஏற்பட்டுள்ள தாமதத்தால், முன் வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் கண்ட வருவாயில் சுமார் 70 லட்ச ரூபாய் குறையும் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது. மேலும் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் சேர்க்கப்பட்ட பல புதுத் திட்டங்களை இவ்வாண்டில் நாம் நடத்தத் தொடங்கியுள்ளோம். இக்காரணங்களால் இன்னும் அதிகத் தொகை துண்டு விழுந்திருக்கவேண்டும். ஆனால் பொது விற்பனை வரி, விவசாய வருமான வரி, மோட்டார் வண்டிகள் வரி, ஆகிய முக்கிய வருவாய் இனங்களில் நமக்குச் சாதகம் ஏற்பட்டதால், துண்டு விழும் தொகை அவ்வளவு அதிகரிக்கவில்லை.

4. நடப்பு ஆண்டில் மூலதனச் செலவு இனத்தின்கீழ் 27,61 லட்ச ரூபாய் செலவாகும் என்று முதல் வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் மதிப்பிட்டிருந்தோம். ஆனால் 24,14 லட்ச ரூபாய்தான் செலவாகும் என்று இப்போது மதிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ளது. மின்சார இலாகாவுக்கும் நீர்ப்பாசன இலாகாவுக்கும், முதலில் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருந்த தொகை முழுவதையும் அநேகமாக செலவு செய்யமுடியும் என்று நம்பப்படுகிறது. மூலதனச் செலவு இனத்தில், கட்டிடங்களுக்காக ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட தொகை முழுவதும் செலவாகாது. சிமிட்டி, எஃகு போன்ற அத்தியாவசியப் பொருட்களின் பற்றாக்குறையே இதற்கு முக்கிய காரணம்.

[17th December 1956]

வரவு செலவு
திட்ட மதிப்பீடு
கள், 1957-
58, வரு
வாய் இனம்
(Revenue
Account).

5. 1957-58-ம் ஆண்டு வரவு செலவுத் திட்ட மதிப்பீடுகளின்படி, இப்போதுள்ள வரிவிதிப்புகள் முறையில், 52,65 லட்ச ரூபாய் கிடைக்குமென்றும் 57,71 லட்ச ரூபாய் செலவாகும் என்றும், ஆக 506 லட்ச ரூபாய் துண்டு விழும் என்றும் எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது. ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் அடங்கிய பல புதுத் திட்டங்களுக்கான செலவும் இதில் சேர்க்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. இத்திட்டங்கள் பற்றிய விவரங்கள், தனி அறிக்கையில் ஒரு இணைப்பாகத் தரப்பட்டுள்ளன. அடுத்த ஆண்டின் ஆரம்பத்திலிருந்தே நடத்தக்கூடிய புதுத் திட்டங்களுக்கு மட்டுமே பணம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. மற்ற திட்டங்கள் பின்பு பரிசீலனை செய்யப்பட்டு, தேர்தலுக்குப்பின் சமர்ப்பிக்கும் வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் இணைக்கப்படும். புதுத் திட்டங்களுக்காக வருவாய் இனத்தில் 130 லட்ச ரூபாயும், மூலதன இனத்திலும் மற்ற இனங்களிலும் 248 லட்ச ரூபாயும் நிகரமாக ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன.

வருவாய் இனத்தில் துண்டு விழும் இவ்வளவு பெரிய தொகையை ஈடு செய்ய, எத்தகைய வழிகளையும், முறைகளையும் மேற்கொள்ளலாம் என்பதுபற்றி புது அரசாங்கம், அவசியம் ஆலோசனை செய்ய வேண்டியவரும். இத்தொகையில் சுமார் 2 கோடி ரூபாய், கெஜட் பதிலில்லாத அரசாங்க ஊழியர், பள்ளி ஆசிரியர்கள், ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபன ஊழியர்கள் ஆகியோரின் ஊதியங்களை உயர்த்தியதால் ஏற்பட்ட செலவாகும். குறைந்த சம்பளம் வாங்கும் ஊழியர்களுக்கு, இந்த உயர்வினால் போதுமான அளவு நிவாரணம் கிடைக்கவில்லை என்பது உண்மையாயிருக்கலாம். அவர்கள் கஷ்டங்களுக்காக நாம் எவ்வளவு அனுதாபப்பட்டாலும், மத்திய அரசாங்கம் தாராளமாக உதவ முன்வந்தால் ஒழிய, இதைக் காட்டிலும் அதிகம் செய்ய நம் ராஜ்ய நிதி நிலைமை இடம் தராது என்பதை, இச்சபை உணர்வேண்டும். இவ்விஷயமாக, இந்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்கு நாம் வேண்டுகோள் அனுப்பியுள்ளோம். சமீபத்தில் தில்லியில், தேசிய அபிவிருத்திக் குழுவின் கூட்டம் நடந்தபோதும், இது பற்றி விவாதிக்கப்பட்டது. மத்திய அரசாங்க நிதி மந்திரி இவ்விஷயத்தை இப்போது யோசித்து வருகிறார்; நமக்குச் சாதகமாக முடிவு செய்வார் என்று நம்பலாம். இப்போது ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கும் நிதிக் கமிஷனிடமும் நாம் நிலைமையை எடுத்துச் சொல்லியுள்ளோம். அடுத்த பிப்ரவரி மாத ஆரம்பத்தில் நம் ராஜ்யத்துக்கு நிதிக் கமிஷன் வரும்போது இதை மேலும் வற்புறுத்துவோம்.

மூலதனச்
செலவு,
1957-58.

6. 1956-57-ம் ஆண்டின், திருத்தப்பட்ட மதிப்பீடுகளில், மூலதனச் செலவுக்காக ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட தொகை 24,14 லட்ச ரூபாய். 1957-58-ம் ஆண்டில் 25,64 லட்ச ரூபாய் மூலதனச் செலவு ஆகும் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது. இம்மதிப்பீடுகள் பற்றிய முழு விவரங்கள் தனி அறிக்கையில் தரப்பட்டுள்ளன. மூலதனச் செலவினத்தில் முக்கிய அம்சம், மின்சாரத் திட்டங்களுக்காக சுமார் 16 கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருப்பது. வரும் ஆண்டில், குந்தா, பெரியாறு திட்டங்களில் வேலை மிகத் துரிதமாக முன்னேறும் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது. கிராமங்களுக்கு மின்சார வசதி பரப்பும் திட்டமும் நன்கு முன்னேறி வருகிறது. ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டப்படி, இந்த ஆண்டில் சுமார் 500 கிராமங்களுக்கு மின்சார வசதி பரப்ப உத்தேசித் திருந்தோம். ஆனால் இந்த ஆண்டிலேயே ஏறக்குறைய 1,000 கிராமங்களுக்கு மின்சார வசதி செய்து தரப்படும். இதே வேகத்தில் அடுத்த ஆண்டிலும் முன்னேற முடியும் என்று நம்புகிறோம்.

1957-58-ம் ஆண்டில், ரொக்க வசதித் தேவை, (ways and means requirements) சுமார் 37,57 லட்ச ரூபாயாகும். மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தில் இருந்து கிடைக்கும் உதவி, பொது மக்களிடமிருந்து வாங்கும் கடன், தவிர்க்க முடியாத அளவுக்கு அதிக வரி விதிப்பு, ஆகியவை மூலம் இத்தொகை கிடைக்கும் என்று நம்புகிறோம்.

[17th December 1956]

7. 1956-57-ம் ஆண்டின் திருத்தப்பட்ட மதிப்பீடுகளில், கன்யா இரண்டாவது குமரி மாவட்டத்தின் தேவைகள் நீங்கலாகவும், பிற ராஜ்யங்களுடன் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்ட வேலைகளுக்காக சுமார் 35 கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. விவசாய உற்பத்தி, கிராம சிறு கைத்தொழில்கள், ஆகிய துறைகளில் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருந்த அளவு செலவு செய்யப்படவில்லை. இந்த புதிய அபிவிருத்தி வேலைகளை முறைப்படுத்தி ஒழுங்காக அமைப்பதற்கு, நாம் எதிர்பார்த்ததை விட அதிக காலம் ஆகிவிட்டது. ஆனால் இதுவரை ஏற்பட்டுள்ள முன்னேற்றத்தைக் கொண்டு பார்த்தால், வரும் ஆண்டில் அதிக முன்னேற்றம் இருக்கும் என்று நம்ப இடமிருக்கிறது. ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்ட வேலைகளுக்காக வரும் ஆண்டில் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள தொகை சுமார் 40 கோடி ரூபாய். செலவினங்கள் பற்றிய பொது விவரங்கள், தனி அறிக்கையில் ஒரு இணைப்பில் தரப்பட்டுள்ளன. கன்யாகுமரி மாவட்டத்தைப் பொறுத்தவரை, திட்ட வேலைகள், திட்டத்தில் உட்படாத வேலைகள், எல்லாவற்றிற்கும் சேர்த்து மொத்தமாக ஒரு தொகை நிர்ணயிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. இவ்வகையில் கன்யாகுமரிக்காக 1956-57-ம் ஆண்டின் திருத்தப்பட்ட மதிப்பீடுகளில் 91 லட்ச ரூபாயும், 1957-58-ம் ஆண்டின் வரவு செலவுத் திட்ட மதிப்பீடுகளில் 180 லட்ச ரூபாயும் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

8. கெஜட் பதிலில்லாத அரசாங்க ஊழியர்களுக்கு இப்போது கல்வி, வைத்திய சலுகைகள் தரப்படுகின்றன. இச்சலுகைகளை, பல தரப்பட்ட கிராம அதிகாரிகள் அனைவருக்கும் வழங்க அரசாங்கம் முடிவு செய்துள்ளது. மேலும், அரசாங்க ஊழியர்களில் கடைசி வகுப்பினருக்குத் தரப்படுவது போல், தலையாரி, வெட்டி, நீர்கட்டி ஆகிய கிராம ஊழிய வகுப்பினர் குழந்தைகளுக்கும், நான்காவது படிவம் முதல் ஆறாவது படிவம் வரை, முழு இலவசக் கல்வி அளிக்கப்படும். இச்சலுகைகள், உத்திரவு பிறப்பிக்கப்படும் தேதியிலிருந்து அமுலில் வரும். நடப்பு ஆண்டில் எஞ்சிய மாதங்களுக்கும் இச்சலுகைகள் உண்டு. நிர்ணயம் (Settlement) செய்யப்பட்ட ரயத்வாரிக் கிராமங்களின் கிராம அதிகாரிகளுக்கும், ஊழியர்களுக்கும், அரசாங்கத்தால் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்பட்ட எஸ்டேட் கிராமங்களில் உள்ள கர்ணங்களுக்கும், முப்பணி அதிகாரிகள் (Triune Officers) உட்பட, அவர்கள் செய்ய ஏற்படும் பிரயாணங்களுக்குப் பிரயாணப்படி மொத்த விகிதத்தில் தரப்படும். தாலுகாத் தலைமை நிலையத்திற்கும், அவர்கள் கிராமத்திற்கும் இரண்டு தூரத்தைக் கொண்டு இத்தொகை நிர்ணயிக்கப்படும். இரண்டு தூரத்தைக் கொண்டு எஸ்டேட் கிராமங்களில் அரசாங்கத்தால் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்பட்ட எஸ்டேட் கிராமங்களில் உள்ள கிராமத் தலைமை அதிகாரிகளுக்கும் தங்கள் வேலை சம்பந்தமாகச் செய்யும் பிரயாணங்களுக்காக, பிரயாணச் செலவு தரப்படும். விசுவாசத்துடன் உழைக்கும் இப்போது நல ஊழியர்களின் நியாயமான குறைகளை, இந்தச் சலுகைகள் ஓரளவு தீர்க்கும் என்று அரசாங்கம் நம்புகிறது. கிராம அதிகாரிகளின் அமைப்புகளையும், அவர்கள் வேலை வசதிகளையும் திருத்தி அமைக்கும் பொதுப் பிரச்சனை, மிகவும் கவனத்துடன், நிர்வாக, பொருளாதார நோக்குகளிலிருந்து பரிசீலனை செய்ய வேண்டியது அவசியம். இப்பிரச்சனை பொதுத் தேர்தலுக்குப் பின் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்படும்.

மற்றொரு சலுகை, கிறிஸ்துவ மதத்தைத் தழுவியுள்ள ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குத் தரப்படுகிறது. இவ்வாறு மதம் மாறியவர்களுக்கும், ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குமிடையே, கல்விச் சலுகைகளில் இப்பொழுது சில வித்தியாசங்கள் பாராட்டப்படுகின்றன. இவ்வித்தியாசங்கள் அகற்றப்பட வேண்டும் என்று வற்புறுத்தப்பட்டு வந்துள்ளது. ஆகவே, இவ்வித்தியாசங்களை அகற்றி, ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குத் தருட கல்விச் சலுகைகளை, மதம் மாறிய ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் வழங்க அரசாங்கம் இப்பொழுது தீர்மானித்துள்ளது.

17th December 1956]

ஆலோசனை, புகையிலை, சர்க்கரை போன்ற பொருள்கள் மீது மத்திய அரசாங்கம் இப்பொழுது எக்ஸைஸ் வரிகளை ஆரம்பக் கட்டத்திலேயே விதித்து வருகின்றது. இப்பொருள்கள் மீது விற்பனை வரி விதிக்கும் பிரச்சனை சமீபத்தில் தில்லியில் கூடிய தேசிய அபிவிருத்திக் குழுக் கூட்டத்தில் விவாதிக்கப்பட்டது. இப்பொருள்கள் மீது விற்பனை வரியைக் கைவிட எல்லா ராஜ்ய அரசாங்கங்களும் ஒத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்றும், இதற்கு பதிலாக ஆரம்பக் கட்டத்திலேயே மத்திய அரசாங்கம் எக்ஸைஸ் கட்டணம் விதித்து அதைப் பல்வேறு ராஜ்ய அரசாங்கங்களுக்கும் பகிர்ந்து தரவேண்டும் என்றும் இந்த அரசாங்கம் வற்புறுத்தி வந்துள்ளது. இந்த சிபார்சை தேசிய அபிவிருத்திக் குழு ஏகமனதாக ஏற்றுக்கொண்டது. இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை மத்திய அரசாங்கம் விரைவில் நடைமுறையில் கொண்டு வரும் என்றும் எதிர்பார்க்கலாம். இந்த நடவடிக்கைகளால் ராஜ்ய வருவாயில் நஷ்டம் எதுவும் ஏற்படாது. விற்பனை வரித்திட்டத்தை மாற்றியமைக்கவேண்டுமென்று வற்புறுத்திவந்துள்ள வர்த்தகரீரிகள் கோரிக்கையை இது ஓரளவு திருப்தி செய்யும்.

முடிவுரை.

9. இந்த சபை ஏறக்குறைய ஐந்தாண்டுகள் வேலை செய்து வந்துள்ளது இதுதான், நான் இச்சபைமுன் சமர்ப்பிக்கும் கடைசி வரவு செலவுத் திட்டம். இச்சமயத்தில் இதுகாறும் எனக்கும் அரசாங்கத்திற்கும் ஒத்துழைப்பும் உதவியும் அளித்து வந்துள்ள கனம் அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு நான் என் நன்றியை செலுத்த விரும்புகின்றேன். இது ஒரு இடைக்கால வரவு செலவுத் திட்டம். ஆகவே நிர்வாகத்தின் பல்வேறு துறைகளைப் பற்றி நான் விமர்சனம் செய்யப் போவதில்லை. வரும் ஆண்டைப் பொருத்தவரை முடிவான அதி காரத்தை நமக்குப் பின் பொறுப்பேற்றவர்களே செலுத்தமுடியும். இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தைத் திருத்தி அமைக்கும் வாய்ப்பும் உரிமையும் அவர்களைச் சாரும். கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தைப் பற்றித் தங்கள் கருத்துக்களை தெரிவிக்கும் போது இந்த வரம்பை மனதில் கொள்வார்கள் என்று நம்புகின்றேன்.

17th December 1956]

APPENDIX II.

(Vide item VI on page 8 supra.)

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

White Paper on the Madras Budget, 1957-58, as presented to the Legislature.

This Paper gives a brief review of the financial results of the last year (1955-56) and the Revised Estimate for the current year, 1956-57, and explains the basis on which the interim Budget for the next year, 1957-58, has been framed.

ACCOUNTS, 1955-56.

2. The Revised Estimate for 1955-56 anticipated a revenue deficit of Rs. 221 lakhs. The Accounts show that the transactions resulted in a revenue deficit of Rs. 246 lakhs, i.e., a worsening by Rs. 25 lakhs—See Appendix I. There was a large reduction of Rs. 149 lakhs under “Land Revenue”, which was almost set off by increased collections under Agricultural Income-tax (+ Rs. 67 lakhs) and General Sales Tax (+ Rs. 64 lakhs). On the expenditure side, the increase under some heads like Police, Education and Stationery and Printing, was more than off-set by the reduction under other heads like Civil Works and Agriculture.

Accounts, 1955-56.

The year closed with a large cash balance (Rs. 884 lakhs), showing an improvement of Rs. 718 lakhs over the Revised Estimate (Rs. 166 lakhs). About one-half of this improvement was due to the postponement of the adjustment of the cost of fertilizers supplied by the Government of India. The adjustment was made in the current year. The real improvement of about Rs. 3½ crores was mainly due to smaller Capital Expenditure (—Rs. 234 lakhs) and smaller net disbursements under “Loans and Advances” (—Rs. 145 lakhs). The decrease in capital outlay occurred mainly under Irrigation Works (Rs. 101 lakhs), Electricity Schemes (Rs. 40 lakhs), Industrial Development and other Works (Rs. 52 lakhs) and Civil Works—Buildings (Rs. 38 lakhs). Under “Loans and

[17th December 1956]

Advances", the saving was due mainly to the delay in the disbursement of special advances in the cyclone-affected areas, large disbursements having been made only in the current year.

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1956-57.

Revenue Account.

Revised
Estimate
1956-57.
Revenue
Account.

3. The Budget Estimate for 1956-57 provided for a Revenue of Rs. 60,78 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs. 62,44 lakhs, resulting in a revenue deficit of Rs. 166 lakhs. The figures under both Revenue and Expenditure were bloated to the extent of about Rs. 3 crores on account of a change in classification made by the Auditor-General according to which Land Cess and Surcharge on Stamp Duties payable to local bodies were ordered to be shown as payments on the expenditure side, instead of being taken in reduction of revenue as in past years. The Government of India and the Auditor-General have since decided that this change in classification need not be made, and the Revised Estimate has therefore been framed according to the previous classification only. On the other hand, the grants anticipated from the Government of India towards expenditure on cyclone relief which were taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget Estimate for 1956-57 are shown in the Revised Estimate as Revenue, at the instance of the Accountant-General. In order to facilitate easy comparison between the Budget for 1956-57 and the Revised Estimate for that year, the Budget figures have been adjusted in accordance with the classification adopted in the Revised Estimate, and these are the figures shown in Appendix I. The position is as follows:—

	Budget Estimate, 1956-57.	Revised Estimate, 1956-57.	Worsening (-)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
Revenue	58,95	57,08	(-) 187
Expenditure on revenue account	60,61	60,87	(-) 26
Revenue deficit (-) ...	(-) 1,66	(-) 3,79	(-) 213

17th December 1956]

It will be seen that against a revenue deficit of Rs. 166 lakhs anticipated in the Budget, the Revised Estimate provides for a revenue deficit of Rs. 379 lakhs, showing a worsening of Rs. 213 lakhs. This is accounted for mainly as follows:—

	RS. LAKHS.
(a) Provision made on account of the increase in expenditure consequent on the revision of emoluments of public servants from 1st November 1956	65
(b) Increase in interest charges on account of the provision made for the payment of this Government's share of the outstanding Ways and Means advance of Rs. 26½ crores as on 1st October 1953 (94 lakhs) by the share transferable to the new States of Kerala and Mysore on all debt charges, on the population basis (-Rs. 30 lakhs) and other variations (-Rs. 7 lakhs)	57
(The Budget did not provide for interest charges on the Special Ways and Means advances, pending the decision of the Government of India on the representations made by this Government. The Government of India have decided that the interest charges should be paid from 1955-56.)	
(c) Reduction in the anticipated proceeds from new taxation due to the delay in implementation	70
(d) Net effect of variations in respect of other items	21
Total	213

NOTE.—The effect of the transfer of the districts of Malabar and South Kanara, and the Kollegal taluk of Coimbatore district to other States, and the transfer to the Madras State of the Tamil areas of the Travancore-Cochin State, has been allowed for only in a very rough way, as the estimating officers have not had sufficient time to examine the matter thoroughly. In the matter of pay and allowances of the staff transferred from this State, the expenditure for eight months has been included in the Revised Estimate, the reduction being only in respect of the last four months (December 1956 to March 1957). The officers were paid their salaries for the month of October in that month itself, before the reorganization came into force. As regards other expenditure, the reduction is in respect of the last five months, i.e., November 1956 to March 1957.

[17th December 1956]

Similarly, in respect of the personnel transferred from the Travancore-Cochin State to this State, the Revised Estimate provides for the expenditure only in respect of the last four months of this year, while in regard to the other expenditure pertaining to the transferred area (Kanyakumari district), provision is made for the requirements of the last five months of this year.

The reduction in revenue in the current year on account of the transfer of some areas to the Kerala and Mysore States is about Rs. 390 lakhs, while the reduction in expenditure is about Rs. 413 lakhs, the result being a net improvement of Rs. 23 lakhs, which is set off by the net provision of Rs. 23 lakhs made for the Kanyakumari district.

Variations
under
individual
heads.

4. Noteworthy variations under individual heads are explained below. (Variations which are solely due to the Reorganization are not generally mentioned here.)

Revenue.

Share of Central Taxes.—The Government of India have not yet intimated their revised estimates of Revenue that will be allocated to this State in respect of Central Taxes during the current year. The present estimates are based on the original budget anticipation, adjusted with reference to the relevant provisions of the States Reorganization Act. The portion due to this Government for the first seven months was credited before the reorganization of the States, and the amount due for the last five months alone remains yet to be adjusted. The reduction in revenue in the current year on account of the reorganization is about Rs. 56 lakhs, made up of Rs. 13 lakhs under Union Excise Duties, Rs. 41 lakhs under Income-tax, and Rs. 2 lakhs under Estate Duty.

Agricultural Income-tax.—The total revenue for the current year is estimated at Rs. 122 lakhs against the Budget Estimate of Rs. 125 lakhs, notwithstanding the loss of revenue of about Rs. 23 lakhs on account of the reorganization, as an improvement is expected in the total assessment for the year particularly in coffee cases.

Land Revenue (including portion due to Irrigation).—The Revised Estimate is Rs. 617 lakhs against the Budget figure of Rs. 770 lakhs, showing a

[17th December 1956]

reduction of Rs. 153 lakhs. The Revised Estimate is based on the trend of collections and allows for a reduction of Rs. 65 lakhs on account of the reorganization and Rs. 20 lakhs on account of the delay in passing legislation for the levy of Ryotwari assessment on inam lands.

Taxes on Vehicles.—The Revised Estimate is Rs. 409 lakhs against the Budget figure of Rs. 380 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 29 lakhs. Taking into account the fact that there is a net reduction in revenue of about Rs. 11 lakhs on account of the reorganization, the improvement anticipated is Rs. 40 lakhs, which is based on the trend of collections in this year.

General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties.—The Revised Estimate is Rs. 14,26 lakhs against the original Budget anticipation of Rs. 12,42 lakhs, the improvement being Rs. 184 lakhs. As the Budget figure included Rs. 30 lakhs by way of the proceeds from the proposed enhancement of the Sales Tax on diesel oil which is yet to be enforced and as there was a net reduction in revenue of about Rs. 40 lakhs on account of the reorganization, the real improvement as contemplated in the Revised Estimate is Rs. 254 lakhs, which is based on the trend of collections in this year. No special credit has been taken for the additional amount that may accrue as a result of the Inter-State Sales-tax Legislation or other changes proposed in the Sales-tax structure.

Co-operation.—The Revised Estimate is Rs. 166 lakhs, against the Budget provision of Rs. 54 lakhs. The increase represents mainly contributions from the Handloom Cess Fund anticipated with reference to the outlay.

Industries.—The Revised Estimate of the receipt under this head is Rs. 167 lakhs, against the Budget figure of Rs. 348 lakhs, the reduction of Rs. 181 lakhs, occurring mainly in the receipts (including

[17th December 1956]

Central Grants) pertaining to the Small-Scale and Cottage Industries, consequent on the delay in implementing some of the new schemes. The reduction on account of reorganization is about Rs. 12 lakhs. The reduction in Revenue is set off by a corresponding decrease in expenditure.

Civil Works.—The Revised Estimate is Rs. 102 lakhs, against the original Budget figure of Rs. 226 lakhs. The reduction is mainly due to the omission of the credit by way of Central Grants, in respect of expenditure on roads sponsored by the Government of India in the West Coast and departmental Revenue relating to Malabar and South Kanara.

Electricity Schemes.—The net revenue is taken as Rs. 225 lakhs in the Revised Estimate, against the original Budget figure of Rs. 336 lakhs. The reduction of Rs. 111 lakhs is due equally to a reduction in revenue and an increase in working expenses. The reduction in revenue is chiefly due to the delay in the levy of surcharge on electricity tariff (Rs. 20 lakhs), and a change in classification by which the interest realized on investment of securities is credited to the Depreciation Fund in the Deposit Section instead of as Revenue in the General Accounts (Rs. 25 lakhs).

State Road Transport.—The net revenue is taken as Rs. 24 lakhs in the Revised Estimate (including Rs. 2 lakhs for the transport service in the Kanyakumari district), against the original Budget figure of Rs. 26 lakhs.

Community Projects National Extension Services and Local Development Works.—The Budget for this year provided for a total outlay of Rs. 237 lakhs under this head, with a revenue by way of Central Grants, public contributions, etc., of Rs. 178 lakhs. The Revised Estimate provides for a larger outlay (Rs. 392 lakhs) and a larger credit (Rs. 277 lakhs). The increase occurs mainly in respect of Local

[17th December 1956]

Development Works. The grant anticipated from the Government of India in respect of Local Development Works on the basis of the estimated outlay is Rs. 137 lakhs and full credit has been taken for this.

Expenditure.

Debt charges (Interest on debt and other obligations and appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt)

—*Gross.*—The Revised Estimate provides for an expenditure of Rs. 454 lakhs, against the original Budget anticipation of Rs. 397 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 57 lakhs. Details for this revised provision are given in Appendix I-A. The increase is mainly due to the provision made for payment in respect of the Ways and Means advances outstanding at the time of the Andhra Partition, as already referred to.

Police.—The Revised Estimate provides for an expenditure of Rs. 519 lakhs, against the original Budget figure of Rs. 502 lakhs. The reduction in expenditure provided for this year on account of reorganization is Rs. 12 lakhs. If this is taken into account, the increase in expenditure will be Rs. 29 lakhs, which is distributed over several heads and includes the additional expenditure on Dearness Allowance.

Education.—The Revised Estimate provides for an outlay of Rs. 10,54 lakhs, against the Budget figure of Rs. 12,18 lakhs. The reduction of Rs. 164 lakhs is due in equal measure to reorganization and delay in the implementation of new schemes, for which only a lump-sum was provided in the Budget.

Co-operation.—The Revised Estimate of expenditure is Rs. 197 lakhs, against the Budget figure of Rs. 107 lakhs. The larger outlay is in respect of relief to handloom weavers.

Industries.—The Revised Estimate of expenditure is Rs. 285 lakhs, against the Budget figure of Rs. 444 lakhs, showing a decrease of Rs. 159 lakhs,

[17th December 1956]

which is partly due to the reorganization (Rs. 43 lakhs) and mainly due to the slower progress in the implementation of Small-Scale, Village and Cottage Industries.

Harijan Uplift.—The Revised Estimate is Rs. 164 lakhs against the Budget figure of Rs. 134 lakhs, notwithstanding the reduction due to the reorganization. This is mainly due to the larger expenditure on general schemes for the removal of untouchability sponsored by the Government of India.

Civil Works.—The Revised Estimate is Rs. 514 lakhs, against the Budget figure of Rs. 554 lakhs, showing a reduction of Rs. 40 lakhs. If we take into account the reduction on account of reorganization (Rs. 68 lakhs), there is really an increase of Rs. 28 lakhs, which occurs mainly on the maintenance of roads.

Famine Relief.—The total expenditure on the relief of distress caused by famine and cyclone is now estimated at Rs. 845 lakhs for the two years 1955-56 and 1956-57, including Rs. 372 lakhs by way of loans. Details are given in Appendix I-B. We have received from the Government of India last year a grant of Rs. 70 lakhs and a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs in respect of the expenditure in the cyclone-affected areas, and we have now asked them for a further grant of Rs. 148 lakhs and a loan of Rs. 300 lakhs.

Capital
Expenditure
1956-57.

5. The total capital expenditure outside the revenue account (excluding State Trading Schemes) is now estimated at Rs. 24,14 lakhs against the budget anticipation of Rs. 27,61 lakhs. The Revised Estimate includes Rs. 520 lakhs for Irrigation, etc., works, Rs. 13,26 lakhs for Electricity Schemes and Rs. 284 lakhs for Civil Works (Buildings and Roads). The provision made for the payment of compensation to landholders on the abolition of the Zamindari System is Rs. 21 lakhs, while the capital expenditure on industrial development and other works is Rs. 207 lakhs. The provision for Road Transport (including

[17th December 1956]

purchase of new buses) is Rs. 65 lakhs. Further details by Projects and Works will be found in Appendix II.

In respect of State Trading Schemes, the Revised Estimate provides for a net expenditure of Rs. 315 lakhs against the Budget anticipation of a recovery of Rs. 32 lakhs. The worsening of nearly Rs. 3½ crores is mainly due to the payment in the current year of the value of chemical fertilisers obtained from the Government of India during last year, as already stated.

6. In respect of Loans and Advances by the State Government, the Budget for the current year took credit for recoveries amounting to Rs. 410 lakhs and provided for advances to the extent of Rs. 861 lakhs. According to the Revised Estimate, the corresponding figures are Rs. 365 lakhs and Rs. 12,12 lakhs. The increase in the advances is mainly on account of the loans that had to be given for relief in the cyclone-affected areas. The reduction under recoveries is mainly in respect of short-term loans to the Madras Industrial Investment Corporation.

7. An open market loan for Rs. 13.76 crores repayable in 1968 was issued in September 1956, bearing interest at 4 per cent per annum and at an issue price of Rs. 99-12 per cent. The Government of India have given in the current year a loan of Rs. 4½ crores for various purposes, besides short-term advances to the extent of Rs. 2½ crores, up to the end of October 1956 as indicated in Appendix III. The Revised Estimate assumes that further loans will be received before the end of the year, to meet capital expenditure generally and the special loans in the distressed areas, making a total of about Rs. 26½ crores, including short-term advances of about Rs. 4½ crores. On the disbursement side, the Revised Estimate makes provision for the repayment of the temporary advances of Rs. 4½ crores, besides the usual annual repayment of about Rs. 3 crores, towards the outstanding debt.

[17th December 1956]

No Treasury Bills were raised during the current year, but large Ways and Means advances have been taken from the Reserve Bank of India and the Government of India. The Revised Estimate anticipates that all outstanding Ways and Means advances will be cleared by the end of the year.

Ways and
Means
Budget,
1956-57.

8. The Ways and Means Budget for 1956-57 is as follows:—

RESOURCES.

	RS. CRORES.
(a) Opening cash balances	8.84
(b) Loans raised in the open market	13.76
(c) Loans anticipated from the Government of India (including short-term advances)	26.50
Total	49.10

REQUIREMENTS.

	RS. CRORES.
(d) Deficit in the Revenue Account	3.79
(e) Capital expenditure including State Trading Schemes	27.30
(f) Loans and advances by the Government (Net)	8.47
(g) Public debt—Repayment— Open market loans (Madras Government's share)	0.81
Central loans including short-term advances	7.42
(h) Net disbursements under deposits, etc., heads	0.80
(i) Closing cash balance	0.51
Total	49.10

Debt
Position.

9. A statement showing the outstanding balances as on 31st October 1956, of the loans raised by the Madras Government in the open market and from the Central Government will be found in Appendix III. The adjustments to be made with reference to the formation of the Andhra State on 1st October 1953, have not yet been finalised. The adjustments on account of the reorganization of the State from 1st November 1956, will also take some time. The position shown in the statement should therefore be taken as approximate only.

[17th December 1956]

BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1957-58.

10. The total revenue for the next year on the basis of the existing taxation is estimated at Rs. 52,65 lakhs, while the total expenditure is estimated at Rs. 57,71 lakhs, resulting in a deficit of Rs. 506 lakhs. The details of the figures for the Revised Estimate for 1956-57 and the Budget Estimate for 1957-58 will be found in Appendix I. As compared with the Revised Estimate for 1956-57, the Budget for 1957-58 total revenue will be less by about Rs. 443 lakhs. The expenditure on Revenue Account is also expected to be less by Rs. 316 lakhs.

The decrease under both Revenue and Expenditure is mainly on account of the full effect of the Reorganization during the next year. The increase in the net Revenue deficit may be attributed chiefly to the additional expenditure in the next year on account of the recent enhancement of the emoluments of Government servants, Local Board employees and School teachers. The revenue deficit will increase when provision is made for further new schemes of expenditure, unless additional resources by way of taxation or otherwise are found.

11. The noteworthy variations under individual heads which are mainly due to causes other than the Reorganization are dealt with below:—

REVENUE.

Head of Account.	Revised Estimate, 1956-57.	Budget Estimate, 1957-58.	Remarks.
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	
Agricultural Income-tax ...	122	90	A decline in the total assessable income of plantation is anticipated during the next year on account of the fall in price of tea and increase in the cost of labour amenities.
Co-operation ...	166	37	Credit has not been taken for contribution from the Handloom Cess Fund pending a final decision. This is set off by corresponding decrease on the expenditure side.

[17th December 1956]

Head of Account.	Revised Estimate, 1956-57. RS. LAKHS.	Budget Estimate, 1957-58. RS. LAKHS.	Remarks.
REVENUE—cont.			
Industries	167	404	The increased receipt is consequent upon larger expenditure provided mainly in respect of small-scale and cottage industries during the next year.
Electricity schemes (Net revenue).	225	296	The increase is due mainly to the normal growth in the load consequent on the completion of new Projects and Extensions.
State Road Transport (Net revenue).	24	6	Working expenses are expected to be larger on account of a larger contribution to the Depreciation Reserve Fund on the new buses recently bought and other causes.
Community Development Projects, National Extension Services and Local Development Works.	277	178	The decrease is consequent upon the smaller outlay under Local Development Works, as now provided for.
EXPENDITURE.			
Irrigation Expenditure (Financed from ordinary revenues).	290	89	The Revised Estimate includes special provision for repairs to minor irrigation works, etc., damaged by the cyclone.
Debt charges (Gross)	454	548	The increase is mainly due to the payment of a full year's interest on loans raised in the open market and from the Government of India in the current year—See Appendix I-A.
Co-operation	197	80	Provision has not been made for expenditure on handloom relief to be financed from the Handloom Cess Fund. This will be considered in connexion with the regular Budget for 1957-58.
Industries	285	551	Larger outlay is anticipated in the next year on account of the schemes started late in 1956-57 mainly under small-scale and cottage industries.
Famine	62	9	The Revised Estimate, 1956-57, includes special provision for relief in the cyclone-affected areas. It is assumed that the seasonal conditions will be fair during the next year.
Community Development Projects, National Extension Services and Local Development Works.	392	276	Smaller provision is made mainly in respect of Local Development Works.

The provision included for expenditure on account of General Elections is Rs. 61 lakhs in the Revised Estimate for 1956-57 and Rs. 24 lakhs in the Budget for 1957-58, one-half of which is expected to be recovered from the Government of India.

[17th December 1956]

12. The Budget for 1957-58 includes provision for many new schemes (most of them covered by the Plan, as detailed in Appendix IV. It should, however, be noted that only such new schemes as are expected to be ready for implementation from the very beginning of the next year have been provided for. Other schemes will be considered by the new Ministry in connexion with the regular Budget for the next year in due course. An expenditure of Rs. 322 lakhs in the Revenue Account and Rs. 248 lakhs in the Capital and other Accounts has now been provided for, on account of new schemes in the Budget for the next year. As against this, credit has been taken by way of normal receipts and grants from the Government of India to the extent of Rs. 192 lakhs in the Revenue Account. The net provision in the Budget is thus Rs. 130 lakhs in the Revenue Account and Rs. 248 lakhs in the Capital and other Accounts, making a total of Rs. 378 lakhs.

13. The provision made for capital expenditure in the next year (excluding the outlay on State Trading Schemes) is Rs. 25,64 lakhs against Rs. 24,14 lakhs included in the Revised Estimate for 1956-57. Details by Projects, Schemes, etc., will be found in Appendix II. The outlay on Irrigation Works is expected to be less by Rs. 206 lakhs, while the expenditure on Electricity Schemes is expected to increase by Rs. 293 lakhs. Further provision will be included in the regular Budget to the extent necessary.

14. The present Budget provides for disbursements to the extent of Rs. 809 lakhs and recoveries of about Rs. 423 lakhs. The net disbursements are thus estimated at Rs. 386 lakhs against Rs. 847 lakhs in the Revised Estimate for 1956-57. The decrease is mainly due to the fact that there has been no natural calamity in this year requiring the grant of loans liberally and also that provision for disbursement of loans to local bodies, etc., for new purposes in 1957-58 has been held over for the regular Budget.

[17th December 1956]

Borrowings,
1957-58.

15. The raising of an open market loan and loans to be taken from the Centre in the next year are matters for consideration by the new Ministry. No credit is taken for the receipts from these sources in the present Budget.

Opening
and Closing
Balances,
1957-58.

16. As indicated above, the current year is expected to close with a balance of Rs. 51 lakhs, which will be the opening balance for the next year, 1957-58. According to the estimates as now framed, the year will close with a *minus* balance of Rs. 37,57 lakhs which is mainly due to the omission of the credit for the loans to be raised from the open market and from the Centre.

Second
Five-Year
Plan.

17. Appendix V contains a statement indicating the provision included in the Revised Estimate for the current year and the Budget for the next year on account of the schemes included in the Second Five-Year Plan. It will be seen that the total provision made for the present Madras State (excluding the Kanyakumari district) works out to Rs. 35 crores in the current year and Rs. 40 crores for the next year. The integration of the Plan for the Kanyakumari district with that for the rest of this State is under consideration. Meanwhile, only a lump-sum has been included for both Plan and Non-plan schemes in the present Budget, the total amount being Rs. 91 lakhs in the Revised Estimate for 1956-57 and Rs. 180 lakhs in the Budget Estimate for 1957-58.

As indicated already, the question of the further provision to be made for the schemes included in the Plan in the Budget for next year, together with the problem of finding out the requisite additional resources will be considered by the new Government.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
17th December 1956.T. A. VARGHESE,
Finance Secretary.

[17th December 1956]

The figures up to the end of September 1953 include those relating to the Andhra areas. The Revised Estimate, 1956-57, and the Budget Estimate, 1957-58, take into account the Reorganization of States from the 1st November 1956.

APPENDIX I.

(See paragraphs 2, 3 and 10.)

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT OF THE MADRAS STATE.
A. REVENUE.

Major heads.	1947-8.	1948-9.	1949-50.	1950-1.	1951-2.	1952-3.	1953-4.	1954-5.	1955-6.	Budget Estimate, 1956-7. (Adjusted.)	Revised Estimate, 1956-7.	Budget Estimate, 1957-8.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Union Excise Duties ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taxes on Income other than Corporation tax—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Share of Income-tax.	5,35-32	8,42-22	8,23-32	8,23-15	9,15-43	9,42-44	7,50-82	5,67-38	5,59-54	5,56-00	5,14-92	4,54-58
Agricultural Income-tax.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,41-94	1,25-00	1,21-65	90-00
Estate Duty ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5-28	17-57	22-63	21-09	18-97
Land Revenue—	8,08-42	7,68-79	8,12-09	9,50-71	9,20-58	8,70-85	6,68-67	5,95-41	5,97-34	7,69-43	6,17-00	6,30-00
Gross receipts including portion due to Irrigation.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Excise ..	10,09-18	3,06-54	58-82	55-28	40-74	47-26	30-36	27-22	28-62	27-67	29-30	29-00
Stamps ..	3,35-92	4,05-57	4,32-68	4,88-49	4,54-27	4,51-88	3,69-23	2,62-47	3, 9-56	3,95-79	3,75-99	3,41-00
Forest ..	1,82-81	1,59-57	1,95-70	1,88-56	2,08-92	1,58-17	1,22-14	1,31-89	1,77-08	2,03-75	1,63-01	1,16-09
Registration ..	78-90	86-55	95-47	1,07-97	1,09-59	1,01-03	90-60	60-46	69-66	63-55	70-42	60-79
Taxes on Vehicles ..	1,66-64	1,97-45	3,00-73	3,48-74	3,90-14	4,25-95	4,17-04	3,59-89	4,00-87	3,79-67	4,08-37	3,80-76
Other taxes and duties—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
General sales tax ..	8,31-26	13,03-01	15,24-35	15,86-87	15,59-10	13,23-18	11,99-26	8,68-98	9,82-07	9,57-88	11,50-00	10,50-00
Other items ..	1,98-52	2,29-32	2,85-64	3,08-61	3,62-50	3,78-67	1,22-08	2,49-35	2,66-40	2,84-10	2, 5-80	2,56-92
Total ..	10,29-78	15,32-33	18,09-89	18,95-48	19,21-60	17,01-85	13,21-34	11,18-33	12,48-47	12,41-95	14,25-80	13,86-92
Irrigation—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Direct receipts ..	11-85	12-06	13-78	14-29	10-11	15-52	10-64	6-59	7-22	7-92	7-91	7-83
Deduct—Working expenses.	— 91-08	— 1,03-44	— 1,17-86	— 1,14-94	— 1,20-89	— 1,65-85	— 1,38-01	— 44-32	— 45-45	— 55-53	— 50-84	— 44-96
Net receipts ..	— 79-20	— 91-38	— 1,04-08	— 1,00-65	— 1,10-28	— 1,50-08	— 1,27-37	— 37-73	— 38-24	— 47-61	— 42-93	— 37-08

* Excludes land revenue.

A. REVENUE—cont.

Major heads,	1947-8.	1948-9.	1949-50.	1950-1.	1951-2.	1952-3.	1953-4.	1954-5.	1955-6.	Budget Estimate, 1956-7, (Adjusted.)	Revised Estimate, 1956-7.	Budget Estimate, 1957-8.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Irrigation—												
Direct receipts *	280	309	423	454	330	331	278	223	242	197	233	188
Interest ..	79.95	93.72	91.73	77.07	52.22	19.24	40.43	45.75	52.76	55.10	58.76	62.52
Administration of Justice.	72.51	73.12	80.99	84.55	84.48	78.25	55.42	43.60	57.60	48.10	57.97	54.89
Jails and Convict Settlements.	13.21	15.99	22.05	20.98	26.67	31.97	25.00	27.32	22.02	26.62	21.85	24.92
Police ..	13.79	19.51	27.28	26.86	29.32	28.74	20.64	22.18	21.41	21.16	21.97	21.71
Ports and Pilotage ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education ..	32.63	30.29	42.54	31.90	54.23	38.71	46.09	57.81	73.40	1,29.87	1,27.37	1,47.41
Medical ..	20.35	23.33	23.03	27.07	26.34	24.67	26.71	22.13	27.35	23.41	33.64	38.97
Public Health ..	5.49	7.79	6.34	7.55	9.01	7.70	5.64	6.05	22.13	24.31	25.76	23.11
Agriculture ..	22.64	23.86	35.30	1,18.24	1,16.60	1,35.28	1,27.90	88.14	80.37	1,21.91	1,22.91	1,16.14
Veterinary ..	2.73	3.50	5.30	5.93	7.86	8.83	7.65	8.69	7.93	18.41	16.06	18.12
Co-operation ..	8.89	12.28	18.82	26.45	13.33	22.74	20.85	43.35	64.53	53.54	1,66.00	36.68
Industries ..	72.49	75.81	77.82	1,20.39	1,19.78	1,07.95	1,05.48	77.13	1,17.52	3,48.22	1,66.69	4,03.96
Miscellaneous departments.	17.14	20.63	25.64	42.61	41.33	48.76	40.42	35.12	42.50	53.84	87.41	45.23
Civil Works ..	1,11.25	86.34	1,15.54	1,06.47	1,07.24	1,43.38	1,26.31	1,11.38	1,14.67	2,25.50	1,01.94	82.36
Receipts from Electricity Schemes (Gross).	1,83.89	2,71.22	3,21.41	3,77.61	4,71.20	5,16.76	5,31.42	5,97.21	7,03.08	8,19.44	7,90.01	9,41.30
Deduct—Working expenses.	—	1,86.10	—	2,33.13	—	3,47.88	—	3,71.79	—	4,52.08	—	5,64.68
Net receipts ..	61.96	85.12	1,01.22	1,44.48	1,23.32	1,04.67	1,67.84	2,25.42	2,51.00	3,86.41	2,25.33	2,96.37
Receipts in aid of superannuation.	7.39	4.80	5.07	5.96	5.90	6.35	5.09	13.07	11.32	11.84	11.14	6.48
Stationery and Printing.	13.75	13.44	33.67	16.90	19.54	14.79	14.17	12.16	12.79	11.48	9.88	8.61

[17th December 1956]

Miscellaneous—

Gross Receipts from Bus Service (a).	23.35	95.83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other items ..	93.54	92.40	1,39.22	1,65.52	1,04.42	92.14	1,96.82	1,23.02	87.10	92.57	81.14	74.49
Total ..	1,16.89	1,88.23	1,39.22	1,65.52	1,04.42	92.14	1,96.82	1,23.02	87.10	92.57	81.14	74.49
Receipts from Road and Water Transport Schemes—	..	..	1,04.06	1,16.68	1,18.87	1,24.95	1,44.64	1,42.54	1,58.35	1,52.56	1,76.29	1,189.05
Port Schemes—	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gross Receipts (b).	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Working expenses (b)	..	..	91.87	1,00.84	1,10.20	1,20.37	1,24.93	1,16.69	1,25.13	1,28.89	1,52.63	1,76.82
Net receipts ..	..	..	12.19	15.64	8.67	4.68	19.96	25.85	25.22	23.67	23.66	6.33
Grants-in-aid from the Central Government.	..	..	..	..	4.00	8.61	5.70	1.90	72.19	1,35.26	1,52.45	11.72
Miscellaneous adjustments between Union and State Governments.	0.10	0.21	0.22	0.20	0.25	0.98	.86	.21	.40	.21	.37	.34
Extraordinary Receipts.	2,98.05	2,79.25	2,26.22	2.69	1,18.62	74.05	1,39.34	43.01	47.15	25.80	30.62	25.40
Transfer from Revenue Reserve Fund.	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Receipts from Com-munity Develop-ment Projects, National Extension Services and Local Development Works (c).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40.19	2,50.73	1,77.71	2,76.55	1,77.38
Civil Defence ..	15.45	0.47	0.40	0.41	4.59	—	1.92	.08	..	..	..	..
Grand total ..	50,70.15	53,33.52	55,89.49	58,16.34	59,38.50	58,42.32	50,80.73	43,32.88	52,09.48	58,95.45	57,08.05	52,64.63

17th December 1956]

(a) The receipts are shown under "Receipts from Road and Water Transport Schemes" from 1949-50.

(b) Prior to 1949-50, the receipts were included under the revenue head "Miscellaneous" and the Working Expenses were shown under the expenditure head "Miscellaneous".

(c) The receipts were shown under "Miscellaneous" and "Extraordinary Receipts" up to the end of 1953-4.

B. EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Major heads.	1947-8.	1948-9.	1949-50.	1950-1.	1951-2.	1952-3.	1953-4.	1954-5.	1955-6.	Budget Estimate, 1956-7. (Adjusted.)	Revised Estimate, 1956-7.	Budget Estimate, 1957-8.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
Taxes on Income other than Corporation tax.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.93	2.75	2.49	2.37
Land Revenue ..	23.98	37.44	40.42	48.10	84.52	84.33	87.96	79.42	80.09	89.84	88.29	88.29
Excise duties ..	59.44	69.04	77.24	79.79	84.86	80.47	83.23	38.02	6.18	6.46	6.67	6.30
Stamps ..	21.04	21.16	23.05	25.25	24.10	25.13	22.52	12.84	15.33	12.82	14.10	16.35
Forest ..	86.29	79.10	79.26	74.81	80.35	90.34	75.70	63.75	64.25	87.53	64.85	56.24
Registration ..	48.62	51.86	50.83	52.19	53.57	54.01	47.78	38.25	38.76	40.02	39.41	36.93
Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Act—												
Payment to local bodies.	90.81	95.56	90.27	90.34	90.89	92.89	90.49	{	68.15	66.06	63.95	60.19
Other departmental expenditure.	5.66	6.11	6.59	8.50	9.89	11.13		{	9.11	11.04	11.10	11.04
Other taxes and duties—												
Payment to local bodies.	57.80	83.79	97.72	1,01.94	1,12.48	1,06.22	1,22.64	{	63.39	77.51	76.71	85.00
Other departmental expenditure.	29.23	35.68	43.04	45.45	48.83	52.91		{	45.41	46.27	45.40	43.53
Irrigation—Interest on works for which capital accounts are kept.	95.71	1,04.15	1,19.15	1,42.21	1,75.31	2,17.97	1,91.00	1,42.23	1,63.86	1,96.82	1,75.82	1,76.36
Irrigation—Other revenue expenditure financed from ordinary revenues.	1,28.06	1,43.57	1,49.42	1,49.25	1,45.83	1,68.29	1,19.20	95.07	1,18.38	2,44.63	2,90.10	89.34
Construction of Irrigation, etc., works.	2.60	4.07	5.80	3.89	0.61	.24	2.01	..	..	..	..	..

[17th December 1956]

Interest on debt and other obligations.	81.96	1,00.04	1,06.39	1,23.66	1,45.66	2,04.89	2,21.71	1,77.29	3,0.42	3,33.27	3,90.65	4,30.19
Debt—Interest transferred to Commercial Department.	— 1,47.33	— 1,73.58	— 2,13.18	— 2,65.54	— 3,33.49	— 4,19.45	— 3,96.61	— 3,33.06	— 4,47.19	— 4,98.77	— 4,8.36	— 5,67.73
Net amount met out of ordinary revenue.	— 65.36	— 73.54	— 1,03.79	— 1,41.83	— 1,87.83	— 2,15.06	— 1,74.90	— 1,55.77	— 1,48.77	— 1,65.50	— 96.71	— 87.54
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt.	1,42.73	69.68	75.47	75.63	1,02.30	1,06.01	1,29.93	49.55	49.56	63.88	63.84	67.59
General administration.	5,60.40	5,82.05	6,26.32	6,54.90	7,41.34	7,24.47	6,25.93	6,12.53	4,47.39	4,42.85	4,64.41	1,17.10
Administration of Justice	1,45.64	1,50.03	1,53.34	1,65.56	1,76.09	1,84.47	1,61.74	1,24.94	1,7.23	1,28.63	1,20.66	1,12.39
Sala and convict settlements.	79.63	1,10.22	1,18.52	1,20.37	1,33.85	1,42.63	1,34.12	93.49	84.43	86.31	83.17	79.00
Police ..	4,64.81	6,51.97	6,89.89	6,98.89	7,37.42	7,16.88	5,97.96	4,80.53	5,19.89	5,02.19	5,19.04	5,07.89
Ports and Pilotage ..	..	0.01	..	..	..	..	.01	..	..	..	..	..
Scientific Departments.	1.37	1.52	1.53	1.64	2.45	2.31	2.14	2.54	2.59	2.47	2.60	2.63
Education ..	7,03.70	8,85.94	9,58.41	10,42.65	11,01.10	11,96.02	10,53.07	9,19.13	10,93.30	12,17.88	10,53.77	10,41.12
Medical ..	2,33.50	2,76.54	2,96.18	3,14.87	3,53.12	3,80.34	3,48.01	3,03.85	3,21.03	3,72.10	3,45.39	3,60.31
Public Health ..	1,90.55	90.54	1,14.42	1,04.06	1,85.11	2,05.71	1,41.38	1,04.04	1,13.97	66.71	65.73	9.64
Agriculture ..	1,16.93	1,26.74	1,32.74	2,76.35	3,16.49	2,60.07	2,19.04	1,57.44	1,57.38	1,87.24	2,10.13	1,85.71
Veterinary ..	31.31	40.58	49.67	56.69	62.98	60.63	45.55	40.15	41.92	67.52	64.93	63.80
Co-operation ..	42.69	53.41	73.44	76.43	76.39	77.81	66.82	78.75	1,03.19	1,06.92	1,96.65	90.03
Industries ..	1,12.71	1,20.36	1,23.06	1,37.46	2,01.67	1,37.93	1,76.42	1,53.31	1,77.09	4,43.85	2,84.80	5,51.13
Capital outlay on Industrial Development.	0.02	0.06	0.32	0.25	0.59	0.30	.66	0.01	..	..	..	..
Aviation ..	..	..	0.59	0.75	0.43	0.35	.43	0.31	0.26	.35	.39	.41
Miscellaneous departments.	1,19.82	1,15.05	1,31.99	1,49.34	1,67.29	1,72.77	2,06.51	1,66.98	1,99.36	2,27.07	2,58.50	2,05.36
Civil Works ..	4,64.69	5,85.34	7,39.05	8,27.83	7,62.56	9,34.46	6,49.39	4,10.77	5,02.64	5,53.99	5,18.49	4,64.83

* Includes expenditure on Haritan uplift including concessions to backward classes as shown below:—

41.38	63.75	82.44	1,00.46	1,23.47	1,38.95	..	98.14	1,17.77	1,38.60	1,64.47	1,22.42
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B. EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT—cont.

Major heads.	1947-8.	1948-9.	1949-50.	1950-1.	1951-2.	1952-3.	1953-4.	1954-5.	1955-6.	Budget Estimate, 1955-7 (Adjusted.)	Revised Estimate, 1956-7.	Budget Estimate, 1957-8.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Interest on capital outlay on Electricity Schemes.	49.92	66.92	87.41	1,14.36	1,48.81	1,89.00	1,96.94	1,81.96	2,25.99	2,87.02	2,94.60	3,78.08
Other revenue expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes.	2.92	0.11	— 0.84	8.47	3.22	5.87	2.84	0.21	— 0.74	1.11	— 2.87	— 3.19
Famine	3.80	4.75	25.08	8.00	18.86	51.56	92.72	11.48	96.10	38.76	61.94	8.55
Privy purses and allowances of Indian Rulers.	..	..	..	1.94	2.04	12.48	6.33	1.87	0.97	.94	.94	.94
Superannuation allowances and Pensions.	1,57.53	1,56.36	1,65.44	1,85.24	1,96.75	2,09.25	1,78.65	1,37.23	1,40.97	1,11.63	1,25.04	1,14.18
Commutation of pensions.	1.83	4.37	8.13	9.59	17.18	17.47	10.91	10.59	5.08	17.77	6.55	5.15
Stationery and Printing	49.42	71.98	94.51	87.10	1,05.10	1,02.14	1,13.74	1,01.12	85.77	67.04	65.50	79.72
Miscellaneous—												
Expenditure on Bus Service.	12.44	90.31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other items ..	1,06.86	1,33.24	43.53	29.76	20.58	26.27	96.12	18.69	76.55	94.92	95.96	1,17.53
Extraordinary charges—												
Net outlay on State Trading Schemes transferred to the Revenue Account.	— 16.04	2,03.63	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Other items ..	1,84.53	78.61	1,13.41	1,06.29	99.99	70.13	36.02	17.47	6.44	1.73	2.14	1.15
Total ..	1,68.49	2,82.24	1,13.41	1,06.29	99.99	70.13	36.02	17.47	6.44	1.73	2.14	1.15

[17th December 1956]

17th December 1956]

Community Development Projects.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,75.51
National Extension Service and Local Development Works.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transfer to Revenue Reserve Fund.	4,90.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil Defence ..	20.29	1.17	0.72	0.45	0.05	0.08	20.89	0.08	..	..	..	..
Grand total ..	50,69.93	53,33.42	55,54.01	59,45.21	64,24.96	68,40.71	59,68.83	47,24.52	54,55.81	60,81.33	60,86.97	57,70.94
Final Revenue Surplus + 0.22 + 0.10 + 35.43 + 1,38.87 + 4,96.46 + 9,98.39 + 3,33.10 + 3,91.64 + 2,46.33 + 1,65.88 + 3,78.92 + 5,06.21												
(+) or Deficit (-).												
(a) Shown under Capital Account. The figures are: — 4,49.11 1,38.13 2,54.88 + 11,66.50 + 3,68.74 + 5,25.05 + 32.20 3,15.37 58.36												

* Working Expenses of the Madras City Bus Service are taken in deduction of the receipts from 1949-50.

[17th December 1956]

APPENDIX I-A.

[See paragraphs 4 and 11.]

DEBT CHARGES—1956-57 AND 1957-58.

(Rupees in lakhs.)			
(1)	Budget Estimate, 1956-57.	Revised Estimate, 1956-57.	Budget Estimate, 1957-58.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I Interest on Open Market loans	1,56.00	1,82.10(a)	2,11.25 (e)
II Discount on Loans	..	3.44	..
III Interest on Ways and Means advances from the Reserve Bank.	2.00	2.00	2.00
IV Expenditure on the issue and administration of loans.	20.81 (b)	3.06(b)	26.60 (f)
V Interest on Loans from the Government of India.	1,84.02	2,25.00(c)	2,80.00 (g)
VI Interest on Provident Fund Balances, etc.	25.87	25.14	27.26
VII Interest on Depreciation Reserve of Commercial Concerns, etc.	6.02	3.87	4.37
Total ..	3,74.52	4,44.61	5,51.48
VIII Deduct—Recovery from Andhra, Kerala and Mysore States.	(—)41.25	(—)53.98(d)	(—)70.75 (d)
IX Net Total—' 22 '	3,33.27	3,90.63	4,80.73
X Contribution to the Loan Depreciation Fund of market loans.	64.79	64.75	85.37 (h)
XI Deduct—Share of Andhra, Kerala and Mysore States.	(—)17.16	(—)17.16(d)	(—)29.84 (d)
XII Net Contribution	47.63	47.59	55.53
XIII Contribution to the General Sinking Fund.	16.25	16.25	12.06
XIV Total—' 23 '	63.88	63.84	67.59
XV Total—Debt Charges	3,97.15	4,54.47	5,48.32

Note.—(a) Includes provision for one half-year's interest on the new market loan and the contribution payable to Kerala State on their loans. A lump-sum provision for the former was made in the Budget Estimate for 1956-57 against item IV.

(b) See remarks under (a) above.

(c) The increase is mainly due to the share of this Government in the interest on the Ways and Means Advances given by the Government of India to the Composite State of Madras, before the Andhra partition.

(d) The recovery anticipated is based on the population ratio.

(e) Provision made for one full year's interest on all the loans raised up to date.

(f) Includes a lump-sum provision for all charges connected with a new open market loan that may be raised in 1957-58.

(g) The share of Madras in the interest payable on loans received up to 31st October 1956 is Rs. 213 lakhs. A further provision of Rs. 67 lakhs has been included to cover the interest on the loans to be received before 31st March 1957 and the share of interest payable on the loans taken by the Travancore-Cochin State before 31st October 1956.

(h) The increase as compared with the Revised Estimate, 1956-57, is due to the additional provision made for the 4 per cent Loan, 1968, issued in 1956-57.

[17th December 1956]

APPENDIX I-B.

[See paragraph 4.]

EXPENDITURE ON FAMINE AND CYCLONE RELIEF.

(Rs. in lakhs.)			
(1)	Actual expenditure 1955-56.	1956-57 (Estimated Expenditure).	Total 1955-56 and 1956-57.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I. Cyclone relief measures.			
A. Gratuitous Relief—			
Cash grants for repair and reconstruction of houses damaged by floods and cyclone.	75.03	34.75	109.78
Free or concessional supply of food, etc. ..	8.37	0.19	8.56
Free or concessional supply of seeds, fodder, medicines, etc., including transport facilities provided for movement of goods.	3.40	0.44	3.84
Total-A. ..	86.80	35.38	122.18
B. Repairs to Government property—			
Repairs to minor irrigation sources, bridges, etc.	34.27	217.39	251.66
Repairs to buildings, highways, etc.	6.76	43.99	50.75
Total-B. ..	41.03	261.38	302.41
C. Repairs to Roads and Bridges of Local Bodies.	12.87	0.15	13.02
Total (A), (B) and (C) ..	140.70	296.91	437.61
D. Loans to people in cyclone-affected areas ..	53.30	318.28	371.58
Grand total ..	194.00	615.19	809.19

Note.—The Government of India have given a grant of Rs. 70 lakhs and a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs in March 1956. We have addressed them for a further grant of Rs. 148 lakhs and a loan of Rs. 800 lakhs to meet the expenditure in the current year.

II. Other Famine expenditure.

Famine relief expenditure in other areas ..	14.96	20.44	35.40
Total, I and II ..	208.96	635.63	844.59

[17th December 1956]

APPENDIX II.

The figures up to the end of September 1953 include those relating to the Andhra areas. The Revised Estimate, 1956-7 and the Budget Estimate, 1957-8 take into account the reorganization of States from the 1st November 1956.

DETAILS OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

Description of the scheme.	Approximate estimated cost.	1953-4.										Total 1946-7 to 1953-6.	Revised Estimate, 1957-8.	Budget Estimate, 1957-8.
		1946-7 to 1951-2.		1952-3.		1954-5.		1955-6.		Budget Estimate, 1956-7.				
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)			
A. IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, ETC., SCHEMES.														
Lower Bhavani Project	9,96-00	7,17-47	2,35-76	51-00	4-04	2-32	10-07	10-22-66	1-29	5-99	—	0-06	RS. LAKHS.	
Mettur Canals Scheme.	2,67-00	47-14	27-38	10-00	18-77	37-49	20-56	1,61-34	10-04	9-47	4-29	..	RS. LAKHS.	
Malampuzha Project ..	4,42-00	1,87-15	95-36	31-81	42-15	58-74	28-94	4,23-91	42-50	13-71	1,04-33	—	RS. LAKHS.	
Manimathar Project ..	3,98-00	27-22	51-44	38-60	79-02	1,02-96	1,01-97	3,92-13	1,16-74	1,04-33	2-38	..	RS. LAKHS.	
Arani Project ..	1,04-00	0-98	7-19	4-22	4-17	11-97	45-62	74-10	28-89	27-84	..	..	RS. LAKHS.	
Walayar Project ..	1,00-00	0-20	0-24	4-12	20-56	41-95	27-85	94-92	16-50	6-91	..	..	RS. LAKHS.	
Mangalam Project ..	88-65	0-37	1-25	1-10	7-65	20-40	19-92	50-69	22-61	5-42	..	..	RS. LAKHS.	
Amaravathi Project ..	2,97-00	..	..	..	4-14	48-24	84-45	1,38-33	91-03	81-53	42-72	..	RS. LAKHS.	
Vaigai Reservoir Project.	3,00-00	..	..	..	0-59	34-88	48-52	83-99	1,07-09	56-92	86-55	..	RS. LAKHS.	
Sathanur Project ..	2,89-00	..	..	..	..	13-74	68-08	82-70	81-61	69-20	18-10	..	RS. LAKHS.	
Krishnagiri Project ..	1,84-00	..	..	..	..	3-62	37-30	40-92	43-94	53-42	44-19	..	RS. LAKHS.	
Kattalai High Level ..	1,56-65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c)	5-12	20-26	..	RS. LAKHS.	
Pandamudi Canal Scheme.	1,42-43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c)	5-12	20-26	..	RS. LAKHS.	
Vidur Reservoir Project.	61-37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c)	..	..	..	RS. LAKHS.	
Meenakeral Reservoir Project.	49-56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2-00	1-07	..	..	RS. LAKHS.	
Works under the special minor irrigation programme including Tank Improvement Scheme.	..	1,91-16	98-35	18-46	14-68	71-29	72-74	4,61-68	1,22-61	64-22	72-92	..	RS. LAKHS.	
Other Schemes (Productive and Unproductive). Irrigation Projects transferred to Andhra and Mysore States.	(a) ..	2,03-23	68-43	12-92	— 4-18	— 3-16	1-49	2,73-73	6-34	3-93	7-54	..	RS. LAKHS.	
	..	12,95-11	4,27-66	1,51-20	(b)	(b)	(b)	18,73-97	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	..	RS. LAKHS.

(a) Consists of several works some of which have been completed, while others are in progress. Hence no estimated cost is given.

(b) Does not relate to the present Madras State.

(c) Taken provision.

17th December 1956]

Pro-rata charges on Establishments and Tools and Plant.	..	20-48	3-25	3-12	1-86	2-76	2-08	35-54	— -03	..	..
Transfer from the Deposit Account of Procurement Bonus given by the Government of India.	..	— 1,06-57	..	..	..	..	..	— 1,06-57	..	..	..
Lump-sum deduction for probable savings.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	— 1,00-00	..	..	..
Total ..	..	25,63-88	10,16-30	3,21-35	1,84-45	4,47-20	5,70-47	51,02-65	5,93-16	5,19-50	3,13-65
B. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES.											
Moyar Hydro-Electric Scheme.	..	3,36-22	8-76	10-92	0-29	19-82	18-54	3,94-55	6-00	20-29	12-77
Pikara Hydro-Electric Scheme.	..	4,25-67	1,35-21	1,03-34	96-83	1,41-43	2,29-24	11,31-82	2,21-30	2,09-52	1,56-56
Mettur Hydro-Electric Scheme.	..	4,16-41	74-76	48-27	35-23	1,30-06	2,76-84	9,79-57	3,12-39	2,77-81	1,79-19
Papanasam Hydro-Electric Scheme.	..	3,00-85	99-22	32-96	42-43	1,13-96	1,64-71	7,54-13	94-88	1,65-39	2,18-33
Periyar Hydro-Electric Scheme.	10,48-00	..	..	..	..	16-58	80-44	97-08	3,21-64	3,01-68	2,65-84
Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme.	..	..	..	..	..	..	14-15	14-15	2,00-00	2,36-60	5,00-48
Madras-Thermal Electric System.	..	5,79-32	1,35-35	73-34	64-22	17,20-56	2,84-94	13,03-22	3,14-19	2,45-00	2,37-71
Other Minor Schemes.	..	44-47	17-61	..	..	..	..	62-08	..	20-00	20-00
Schemes transferred to Andhra and Mysore States.	..	9,50-51	3,10-75	3,07-82	(a)	(a)	(a)	15,69-08	(a)	..	..
Lump-sum provision for payment of compensation for acquisition of electrical undertakings of local authorities and private companies. Deduct—probable savings.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	— 2,00-00	— 2,00-00*	..	..
Total ..	..	30,54-51	7,89-36	5,74-66	1,86-64	21,32-65	11,07-18	62,99-19	13,07-07	13,26-39	16,19-38

(a) Does not relate to the present Madras State.

* There may be delay in the arrival of imported machinery, particularly on account of the Suez crisis.

DETAILS OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE—cont.

Description of the scheme.	Approximate estimated cost.	1953-4.						1954-5.	1955-6.	Total, 1946-7 to 1956-6.	Budget Estimate, 1956-7.	Revised Estimate, 1956-7.	Budget Estimate, 1957-8.
		1952-3.		(Second six months.)		1954-5.							
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)						
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	LAHRS.	LAHRS.	LAHRS.	LAHRS.	LAHRS.	LAHRS.	LAHRS.	LAHRS.	LAHRS.	LAHRS.	LAHRS.	LAHRS.	LAHRS.
C. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES.													
Ginseng Plantations,	..	97.47	8.04	..	2.89	5.14	3.57	1,17.11	2.66	3.46	3.27	..	..
Kerala Soap Institute.	..	..	.26	..	.82	.02	.18	1.55	..	.03	..	..	..
Madras Industrial Engineering workshop.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.02	..	.02	..	..	1.06
Fish Liver Oil Industry.	..	1.30	.06	..	..	.05	.31	.72	..	.04	..	..	..
Madras Vegetable Ghee Factory.	..	11.66	3.22	.37	.38	.16	.01	17.80	.10	.14	..	..	..
Government Silk Filatures.	..	3.54	.78	.08	.05	.02	.14	4.61	..	.32	..	..	..
Polytechnics ..	..	34.30	15.99	3.85	5.80	2.06	2.48	64.58	2.98	2.28	10.17	..	..
Artesian Wells ..	..	14.35	2.69	.34	.11	—	.01	17.34	.31	.61	..	..	..
Shares in Fertilisers and Chemicals, Ltd., Travancore.	..	21.00	..	..	..	..	..	21.00	..	..	..	..	..
Shares in Madras Industrial Investment Corporation, Madras.	..	1,02.00	..	..	..	..	19.42	1,21.42	..	..	..	..	..
Shares in Dhrangdhara Chemical Works.	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.09	5.00	..	..	..	..	..
Shares in State Warehousing Corporation.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.00	30.00	..	..	..
Shares in Co-operative Sugar Factories.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.00	30.00	..	..	..
Other Shares ..	..	1.50	..	..	..	..	.10	1.60	1.40	9.25	..	..	..
Industrial Housing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.82	7.82	11.00	24.20	..	..	..
Industrial Estates ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.19	4.19	12.46*	— 12.46*	..	..	..
Small-scale and Village Industries.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84.22	18.77	..	..	..
Other items ..	..	28.01	1.91	1.05	..	2.76	2.91	..	36.89	36.89	64.45	..	..
Total ..	..	3,12.39	34.86	6.02	10.05	10.15	46.14	4,19.50	1,91.28	1,44.40	6.54	85.46	..

* Recovery from the Government of India.

[17th December 1956]

17th December 1956]

D. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROAD TRANSPORT SCHEMES.

adras City Bus Service.	..	57.55	10.37	9.92	0.48	30.12	36.54	1,44.98	44.00	64.91	9.62
Buildings ..	..	312.99	1,04.75	37.16	28.99	40.95	52.15	5,77.99	2,41.89	1,46.98	2,24.94
Seed works (including tools and plant).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99.46	85.85	69.75
Grants to Local Bodies for Water-supply.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29.32	18.24	15.59
Grants to Local Bodies for road works.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44.10	32.48	..
Total ..	..	312.99	1,04.75	37.16	28.99	40.95	52.15	5,77.99	4,14.77	2,88.56	3,10.28

F. COMPENSATION TO ZAMINDARS.

Advance compensation and interim payments.	..	458.12	86.18	37.55	10.30	29.97	10.30	6,26.42	39.00	21.15	47.30
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G. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON OTHER WORKS.

Buildings, machinery, etc. for the Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, etc., Departments.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22.50	62.22	17.05
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H. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS.

Forest works ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.75	9.92	16.11
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I. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IMPROVEMENTS TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

Sanitary works (Stoaks).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62.00	(-) 82.27*	13.89
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Rural Water-supply Schemes.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28.10	34.23	28.29
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National Water-supply and Sanitation.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.00	15.00	17.58
---------------------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-------	-------	-------

Grants to Madras Corporation for Water-supply.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22.16	14.08	8.42
--	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-------	-------	------

Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,92.95	(-) 19.36	98.17
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J. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS AND RESEARCH.

Acquisition of lands for State Seed Farms.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.25	.78	4.75
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* Value of stores to be transferred to works of local bodies.

[17th December 1956]

APPENDIX III.

[See paragraph 9.]

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DEBT POSITION.

A. Loans raised before the 1st October 1953.

When issued.	Description of loan.	Total amount issued.	Amount outstanding on 30th September 1953.	Amount outstanding on 31st October 1956.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
I. OPEN MARKET LOANS.				
September 1937 and September 1940.	3% Loan, 1952, I and II issues.	2,33.54	0.80	0.28
September 1938	 3% Loan, 1953	1,51.29	15.20	0.56
June 1939	 3% Loan, 1959	1,50.00	1,23.96	1,23.96
September 1942	 3% Loan, 1955	1,25.00	1,23.25	9.78
September 1943	 3% Loan, 1956	1,25.10	1,25.10	10.87
August 1944	 3% Loan, 1958	1,10.00	1,07.95	1,07.95
September 1945	 3% Loan, 1960	3,00.00	2,78.44	2,78.44
September 1946	 2½% Loan, 1961	4,09.30	3,81.77	3,81.77
July 1950	 3% Development Bonds, 1960.	4,39.75	4,38.25	4,38.25
September 1951	 3½% Loan, 1962	3,01.49	3,01.49	3,01.49
August 1952	 4% Loan, 1964	5,24.81	5,24.81	5,24.81
July 1953	 4% Loan, 1963	10,33.71	10,33.71	10,33.71
	Total, I ..	39,03.99	34,54.73	32,11.87

17th December 1956]

A. Loans raised before the 1st October 1953—cont.

When obtained and description of loan.	Total amount.	Amount outstanding on 30th September 1953.	Share of Madras in the outstanding balance on 31st October 1956.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	

II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

(1) Pre-autonomy consolidated debt (1st April 1937).	7,56.71	3,11.89	1,84.52	The Madras Government's debt to the Government of India after certain adjustments amounted to Rs. 7,56.71 lakhs on 1st April 1937. This debt was consolidated into a 4½ per cent loan and made repayable by 1981-82 by half-yearly equated instalments.
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(2) Post-autonomy debt—				
1947-48	..	6,00.00	3,76.00	These are loans given by the Government of India for capital expenditure on Irrigation and Electricity Schemes when the Madras Government did not raise any market loan. Interest is payable half-yearly at 2-7/8 per cent per annum. The principal is repayable after 15 years in each case.
1948-49	..	3,00.00	1,88.00	

1950-51—				
For re-lending to the South Madras Fishermen Co-operative Society.	1.33	..	..	As there was no likelihood of the loan being utilized for the purpose, it was repaid to the Government of India in full with interest at 3½ per cent per annum in October 1951.

Tractor Reclamation Schemes.	30.00	30.00	31.33	Loans given by the Government of India in connexion with the Intensive Cultivation Schemes. Interest at 3½ per cent per annum is payable half-yearly. Principal is repayable after 15 years.
Oil Engines, Electric Motors, etc., Hire-purchase.	20.00	20.00		
Oil Engines, Electric Motors, etc., Hire-purchase.	40.00	40.00	53.27	Loans given in connexion with the Intensive Cultivation Schemes. Interest at 3-3/8 per cent per annum is payable half-yearly. Principal is repayable after 15 years.
P.W.D. Irrigation and Tank Improvement Schemes.	45.00	45.00		
Purchase of cotton seeds from Madhya Pradesh for expansion of cotton cultivation.	10.00	..	..	The loan was free of interest and the principal was repaid on the 31st March 1952.

1951-52—				
Purchase and distribution of manure to the ryots.	1,00.00	..	..	This was a short-term loan repaid on the 31st March 1952.

[17th December 1956]

A. Loans raised before the 1st October 1953—cont.

When obtained and description of loan.	Total amount.	Amount outstanding on 30th September 1953.	Share of Madras in the outstanding balance on 31st October 1956.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	

II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—cont.

2) Post-autonomy debt—cont.

1951-52—cont.

To finance capital expenditure on Tungabhadra and Lower Bhavani Projects.	6,00.00	6,00.00	3,27.67	Loan from the Special Development Fund. Repayable by annual equated instalments commencing from 1955-56 and ending in 1961-62. For the first three years, i.e., 1952-53, 1953-54 and 1954-55, interest alone at 3½ per cent per annum was paid.
P.W. Irrigation Schemes.	23.00	21.83	11.31	Repayable in fifteen annual equated instalments with interest at 3½ per cent per annum.
River Pumping Schemes.	9.00	8.23	3.61	Repayable in ten annual equated instalments with interest at 3½ per cent per annum.
Tractor Cultivation Schemes.	13.00	11.89	5.22	
Purchase and distribution of oil engines and electric motor pump sets.	12.00	9.75	1.60	Repayable in five annual equated instalments with interest at 3½ per cent per annum.
Industrial Housing Schemes.	9.00	..	..	This loan was free of interest and repayable after 25 years. As, however, the industrial concerns which applied for the loans dropped out of the scheme, preferring another scheme sponsored by the Government of India, the loan was repaid in 1952-53.

1952-53—

Purchase and distribution of manure to the ryots.	1,00.00	..	..	This was a short-term loan repaid with interest at 3 per cent on 31st March 1953.
Purchase of cotton seeds from Madhya Pradesh for expansion of cotton cultivation.	10.00	..	..	This loan was free of interest and was repaid on 31st March 1953.
To finance capital expenditure on Tungabhadra, Lower Bhavani and Malampuzha Irrigation Projects.	7,34.00	7,34.00	3,76.98	Loan from the Special Development Fund. Repayable in annual equated instalments commencing from 1955-56 and ending in 1961-62. For the first two years 1953-54 and 1954-55 interest alone at 4 per cent per annum was paid.

17th December 1956]

A. Loans raised before the 1st October 1953—cont.

When obtained and description of loan.	Total amount.	Amount outstanding on 30th September 1953.	Share of Madras in the outstanding balance on 31st October 1956.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	

II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—cont.

2) Post-autonomy debt—cont.

1952-53—cont.

To finance famine relief expenditure.	2,00.00	2,00.00	1,07.46	Repayable in 20 annual equated instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum.
For being re-lent to the Madurai Municipality for extension of the Madurai Municipal sewage farm.	2.26	2.01	0.76	Repayable in eight equated annual instalments with interest at 3-7/8 per cent per annum.
P.W. Irrigation Schemes.	21.00	21.00	11.13	Repayable in fifteen annual equated instalments with interest at 4-1/8 per cent per annum.
River pumping schemes.	9.00	0.50	0.23	Repayable in ten annual equated instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum.
Tractor Reclamation Schemes.	17.58	11.00	5.10	
Supply of oil engines and electric motors.	36.75	25.59	11.87	
Lift irrigation schemes.	4.50	0.96	0.45	Repayable with interest at 3-1/8 per cent per annum in two equated annual instalments commencing from December 1953. (Repaid in full before 31st March 1954.)
Construction of tube-wells with filter points.	2.60	2.60	..	
Construction of tube-wells with filter points.	15.26	15.26	5.96	Repayable in ten annual equated instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum.
Special Minor Irrigation Schemes.	25.00	25.00	13.01	Do. (Annuity commenced in March 1955.)
Scheme for urban compost.	3.52	..	..	Repaid in June 1953, as it was not utilized for the purpose for which it was sanctioned.
Loan for Community Projects — Thulabhaga Electricity Extension Scheme, Ramachandrapuram taluk.	1.00	1.00	0.26	Repayable with interest at 3-5/8 per cent per annum in five annual equated instalments.
Loan for being re-lent to the Agriculturists in the Periyar Community Project Area for deepening or digging of Irrigation Wells.	2.97	2.97	1.38	Repayable with interest at 4 per cent per annum in ten annual equated instalments.

[17th December 1956]

A. Loans raised before the 1st October 1953—cont.

When obtained and description of loan.	Total amount.	Amount outstanding on 30th September 1953.	Share of Madras in the outstanding balance on 31st October 1956.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	
II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—cont.				
(2) Post-autonomy debt—cont. 1952-53—cont.				
Loan for Rehabilitation Schemes—For financing the educational expenditure of displaced students from Pakistan.	0.06	0.06	0.02	Repayable with interest at 3-5/8 per cent per annum in five annual equated instalments. (Repayment commenced in March 1955.)
Ways and Means Advances.	17,00.00	17,00.00	10,65.33	Principal repayable in March 1970. Interest at 4½ per cent per annum payable annually from 1955-56. Interest for 1955-56 payable in three equal annual instalments with the interest due for 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59.
1953-54 (first six months)— For financing the expenditure on Tungabhadra, Lower Bhavani and Malampuzha Projects.	1,75.00	1,75.00	1,09.67	Loan from the Special Development Fund. Repayable in seven equated annual instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum from 1957-58. Interest alone at 4 per cent per annum is payable for the first three years 1954-55, 1955-56 and 1956-57.
Loan for famine relief measures.	60.29	60.29	33.82	Repayable in twenty annual equated instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum.
Loans for Community Projects.	13.62	13.62	6.76	Repayable in twelve annual equated instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum.
Cotton Extension Schemes.	5.00	5.00	..	Repaid with interest at 1½ per cent per annum on 31st March 1954.
Loan for improvements to the Capital of the Andhra State. (Based on actual expenditure to end of September 1953.)	13.48	13.48	..	This is the liability of the Andhra State only. Transferred to the Andhra State in 1954-55.
Ways and Means Advances.	9,41.53	9,41.53	5,90.03	Principal repayable in March 1970. Interest at 4½ per cent per annum payable annually from 1955-56. (Interest for 1955-56 payable in three equal instalments along with the interest due for 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59.)
Total, II ..	59,49.46	59,49.46	35,22.75	

17th December 1956]

*A. Loans raised before the 1st October 1953—cont.***III. SPECIAL IRREDEEMABLE LOANS.**

	Amount. RS.
(1) Four bonds bearing interest at 8 per cent per annum issued between the years 1796 and 1807.	1,33,000
(2) Two bonds bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum issued in the years 1795 and 1817.	10,500
(3) A deposit bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum received in 1817 ..	41,770
(4) A deposit bearing interest at 4 per cent per annum (now treated as an Endowment for the Stanley Hospital, Madras).	66,878
Total, III ..	2,52,148 or 2.52 lakhs.

Summary.

(1)	Total outstanding on 30th September 1953. RS. LAKHS.	Share of Madras in the outstanding balance as on 31st October 1956. * RS. LAKHS.
I. Open Market Loans	34,54.73	20,89.58
II. Loans from the Central Government.	59,49.46	35,22.75
III. Special Irredeemable Loans ..	2.52	1.58
Total ..	94,06.71	56,13.91

* The share has been worked out provisionally in the population ratio except in the case of the 4 per cent Madras Loan 1963, for which the share has been calculated mainly with reference to the loan proceeds placed at the disposal of this Government on 1st October 1953.

[17th December 1956]

B. Loans raised on or after 1st October 1953.

When issued.	Description of loan.	Total amount issued.	Amount outstanding on 31st October 1956.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		RS.	RS.
		LAKHS.	LAKHS.
I. OPEN MARKET LOANS.			
August 1955	4 per cent loan, 1967	10,47.17	10,47.17
September 1956	4 per cent loan, 1968	13,76.00 *	13,76.00
	Total ..	24,23.17	24,23.17

II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

When obtained and description of loan.	Total amount.	Amount outstanding on 31st October 1956.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS.	RS.	
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	
1953-54 (second six months)—			
For financing the expenditure on Lower Bhavani, Melampuzha, Manimuthar, Aranar, Walayar and Mangalam Irrigation Projects.	92.00	92.00	Loan from the Special Development Fund. Repayable in seven equated annual instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum commencing from 1957-58. Interest alone at 4 per cent per annum is payable during 1954-55, 1955-56 and 1956-57.
For financing Vaigai, Amara-vathi and Mettur Canals Irrigation Schemes.	23.00	23.00	Special assistance for permanent improvements to scarcity areas. Repayable in 25 annual equated instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum commencing from 1959-60. Interest-free for the first five years (1954-55 to 1958-59).
For the development of Handloom Industry—			
Loan for advancing the share capital of the weavers admitted to the Co-operative Societies.	6.62	..	Interest-free. Repaid in two annual equal instalments.
Loan for improving designs and technique.	0.58	..	Interest-free. Repaid in November 1954.
Loan towards working Capital of Co-operative Societies.	27.34	21.18	Interest-free. A sum of Rs. 0.86 lakh representing the share of Mysore was refunded to the Government of India in 1954-55 in addition to the first instalment of Rs. 5.29 lakhs repaid in accordance with the original terms, namely, five equal annual instalments. According to the revised terms, the loan is repayable in ten equal annual instalments commencing after two years from the date of drawal of the loan. The repayments already made in 1954-55 will be adjusted towards the instalment due in 1955-56 in accordance with the revised terms.

* The figure is provisional as final statistics have not yet been furnished by the Reserve Bank.

17th December 1956]

B. Loans raised on or after 1st October 1953—cont.

When obtained and description of loan.	Total amount.	Amount outstanding on 31st October 1956.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS.	RS.	
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	
II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—cont.			
1953-54 (second six months)—cont.			
Loan for re-lending to the Madras Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society for setting up a Co-operative Spinning Mill in Tirunelveli.	10.00	..	Repaid in full in 1955-56.
Special Minor Irrigation Schemes.	20.00	18.00	Repayable in fifteen annual equated instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum commencing from February 1955.
Construction of tube-wells with filter points.	11.44	9.50	Repayable in ten equated annual instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum commencing from February 1955.
Public Works Irrigation Schemes.	2.73	2.46	Repayable in fifteen annual equated instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum.
Lift Irrigation Schemes ..	13.19	3.70	Repayable in ten annual equated instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum.
Tractor Reclamation Schemes (Hire-purchase System).	4.60	3.45	Repayable in fifteen annual equated instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum.
Scheme for the utilization of urban compost.	1.17	0.72	Repayable in five annual equated instalments with interest at 3.5/8 per cent per annum.
Do.	0.50	0.42	Repayable in ten equated annual instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum.
For re-lending to the Madras Industries Association, Madras, for setting up an emporium.	1.00	0.34	Repayable in three annual equated instalments with interest at 3.5/8 per cent per annum.
For re-lending to the National Educational Society for the construction of the Kamala Nehru Hostel. (First instalment.)	0.20	..	Repaid in full in 1955-56.
For development of Minor Ports.	0.91	0.91	Repayable with interest at 4½ per cent per annum in eighteen equated annual instalments. Interest-free for the first twelve years.
Loan for Minor Irrigation Schemes in the National Extension Service Blocks.	4.48	3.87	Repayable in twelve annual equated instalments with interest at 4.1/8 per cent per annum.

[17th December 1956]

B. Loans raised on or after 1st October 1953—cont.

When obtained and description of loan.	Total amount.	Amount outstanding on 31st October 1956.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS.	RS.	
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	
II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—cont.			
1953-54 (second six months)—cont.			
Loan for Community Development Projects.	2.87	2.66	Repayable in twelve annual equated instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum. (Annuity commenced in September 1956.)
Value of the stock of food-grains, fertilizers, etc., held in the Madras State on 1st October 1953 (treated as a short-term loan).	3,69.41	..	Repaid with interest at 3 per cent per annum. This was adjusted against the value of the surplus stocks of rice sold to the Government of India consequent on decontrol.
1954-55—			
For financing Manimuthar, Araniar, Walayar, Mangalam, Sathanur and Krishnagiri Projects.	2,00.00	2,00.00	Loan from the Special Development Fund. Repayable in seven equated annual instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum commencing from 1958-59. Interest alone payable during the first three years (1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58).
For Rural Electrification Schemes.	1,00.00	1,00.00	Do.
For financing the Vaigai, Amaravathi and Mettur Canals Irrigation Schemes.	1,20.00	1,20.00	Interest-free for the first five years. Repayable in twenty-five annual equated instalments with interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum from 1960-61.
Share in National Plan Loan.	5,00.00	5,00.00	Repayable in October 1965. Interest alone payable half-yearly at $3\frac{7}{8}$ per cent per annum.
Special Minor Irrigation Schemes.	68.18	64.84	Repayable in fifteen annual equated instalments with interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum.
Tractor Reclamation Schemes (Hire-purchase System).	4.60	3.85	Do.
For re-lending to the Corporation of Madras for their City Sewage Utilization Schemes.	16.00	13.28	Repayable in ten equated annual instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum.
For re-lending to the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society.	33.00	26.40	Interest-free. Repayable in five annual equal instalments.
Loan for Cotton Extension Scheme.	3.00	..	Short-term loan. Repaid on 31st March 1955.

17th December 1956]

B. Loans raised on or after 1st October 1953—cont.

When obtained and description of loan.	Total amount.	Amount outstanding on 31st October 1956.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS.	RS.	
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	
II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—cont.			
1954-55—cont.			
For re-lending to Small Scale Industries under the State Aid to Industries Act.	3.50	2.29	Repayable with interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum in six equated annual instalments commencing from 1959-60. Interest alone payable for the first four years.
For re-lending to the National Educational Society for the construction of the Kamala Nehru Hostel (second and final instalment).	0.20	0.04	Interest-free. Repayable in sixteen years commencing from 1955-56. The balance of the loan has been repaid in advance.
Loan for the purchase and distribution of fertilizers.	1,16.80	..	Short-term loan. Repaid in full with interest at 3 per cent per annum on 30th June 1955.
For expansion of power facilities for increasing employment opportunities.	64.00	64.00	Repayable with interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum in twenty-five annual equated instalments commencing from 1960-61. Interest alone payable for the period 1955-56 to 1959-60.
Community Development Programme.	26.64	24.88	Repayable in twelve annual equated instalments with interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum.
Do.	18.15	16.83	Repayable in twelve annual equated instalments with interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum. (Repayment commenced in 1956-57.)
National Extension Service Programme.	5.08	4.75	Repayable in twelve annual equated instalments with interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum.
For re-lending to the Metal Industries, Shoranur.	1.00	..	Sanction cancelled in October 1955.
For Urban Water-supply and Drainage Schemes.	25.00	24.59	Repayable in thirty annual equated instalments with interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum.
For the construction of a hostel for Post-graduates in the Ramakrishna Vidyalaya, Coimbatore.	1.00	1.00	Interest-free. Repayable in not more than thirty equal annual instalments commencing from 1956-57.
For improvements to the Minor Ports.	1.91	1.91	Interest-free for the first twelve years. Repayable in eighteen annual equated instalments commencing from the thirteenth year with interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum.

[17th December 1956]

B. Loans raised on or after 1st October 1953—cont.

When obtained and description of loan.	Total amount.	Amount outstanding on 31st October 1956.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS.	RS.	
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	

II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—cont.

1954-55—cont.

For Subsidised Industrial Housing Schemes (first instalment).	4.15	4.15	Repayable in twenty-five equated annual instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum. (Annuity commences after one year from the date of drawal of the last instalment.)
Loans for the Development of Handloom Industry.	6.00	3.00	Interest-free. Repayable in two annual instalments.
	0.09	0.03	Interest-free. Repayable in seven annual instalments.
	0.46	0.41	Interest-free. Repayable in ten annual instalments.
	38.49	38.49	Repayable in ten annual instalments commencing from the second year after the date of drawal.
	0.18	..	Repaid in full in 1955-56.
For the establishment of a model carpentry workshop in urban and semi-urban areas.	0.30	..	Repaid in full with interest at 3½ per cent per annum in 1955-56.
For the establishment of a Productive-cum-Training Centre at Manamadurai.	0.04	..	
For the setting up of a Handicrafts Emporium at Madurai.	0.50	..	
For expansion of a Training Centre for the manufacture of Scientific Glassware in Madras.	0.09	..	

17th December 1956]

B. Loans raised on or after 1st October 1953—cont.

When obtained and description of loan.	Total amount.	Amount outstanding on 31st October 1956.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS.	RS.	
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	

II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—cont.

1955-56—

For financing approved Irrigation and Electricity Schemes.	500.00	500.00	Repayable in seven annual equated instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum commencing from 1959-60. Interest alone payable for the period 1956-57 to 1958-59.
For financing Vaigai, Amaravathi and Mettur Canals Scheme.	150.00	150.00	Interest free for the first five years. Repayable in twenty-five annual equated instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum from 1961-62.
For expansion of power facilities for increasing employment opportunities.	120.00	120.00	Repayable in twenty-five annual equated instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum from 1961-62. Interest alone payable for the first five years.
For Cyclone Relief measures.	50.00	50.00	Repayable in ten annual equated instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum.
Share of Small Savings Collections.	43.50	43.50	Repayable in one instalment at the end of ten years. Interest alone to be paid annually at 4 per cent per annum.
Special Minor Irrigation Schemes.	75.97	66.45	Repayable in fifteen annual equated instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum.
Construction of tube-wells with filter points.	20.00	..	Repaid in full before 1st November 1956.
Tractor Reclamation (Hire-purchase system).	3.00 3.00	2.75 3.00	Repayable in fifteen annual equated instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum.
Lift Irrigation Schemes ..	10.00	4.54	Repayable in ten annual equated instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum.
Urban Compost Scheme ..	1.11	1.11	Repayable in fifteen annual equated instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum.
Cotton Extension Schemes.	3.00	..	Repaid in March 1956.
Sewage Utilization Scheme, Virudunagar.	.95	.92	Repayable in twenty annual equated instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum.
Construction of mechanised fishing boats.	.64	.64	Repayable in seven annual equated instalments with interest at 3-7/8 per cent per annum.
Soil Conservation Schemes, Avanashi-Coimbatore taluks.	.57	..	Refunded to the Government of India in October 1956.
Soil Conservation Schemes, Vellore-Walajah taluks.	.71	..	Do.

[17th December 1956]

B. Loans raised on or after 1st October 1953—cont.

When obtained and description of loan.	Total amount.	Amount outstanding on 31st October 1956.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
RS.	RS.	RS.	
LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	

II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—cont.

1955-56—cont.

Soil Conservation Schemes, Nilgiris district.	4.40	0.07	A sum of Rs. 4.33 lakhs has been repaid to the Government of India in October 1956. The balance of Rs. 0.07 lakh is repayable in ten equated annual instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum.
Purchase and distribution of fertilizers.	100.00	..	Repaid in full in October 1956
Do.	50.00	50.00	Repayable within a maximum period of eighteen months with interest at 3½ per cent per annum. Interest is payable for a maximum period of fifteen months or the actual period for which the loan is retained by the State Government whichever is less.
For placing at the disposal of Kalakshetra, Adyar, for establishment of a dye research laboratory.	47	..	Converted into a grant in October 1956.
For re-lending to the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education for construction of hostel.	1.50	1.50	Interest free. Repayable in 30 equal annual instalments.
Development of minor ports.	53	53	Repayable in 18 annual equated instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum. Interest free for the first 12 years.
Payment to the Southern India Education Trust, Madras.	2.10	2.10	Interest free. Repayable in 30 annual equated instalments from 1958-59 onwards.
Small-scale Industries ..	2.50	..	Repaid in full in 1956-57 as it was not utilized.
Do. ..	2.24	2.24	Repayable in 10 equated annual instalments commencing two years after the date of drawal with interest at 4 per cent per annum.
Do. ..	12.10	12.10	Repayable in 10 equated annual instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum commencing two years after the date of drawal. Interest for the intervening period payable with the first instalment of repayment.

17th December 1956]

B. Loans raised on or after 1st October 1953—cont.

When obtained and description of loan.	Total amount.	Amount outstanding on 31st October 1956.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
RS.	RS.	RS.	
LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	

II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—cont.

1955-56—cont.

Small Scale Industries ..	0.75	..	Refunded to the Government of India in October 1956.
Do. ..	11.03	11.03	Repayable in 20 equated annual instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum commencing two years after the date of drawal.
Community Development Programme.	24.37 22.77	22.76 22.77	Repayable in 12 equated annual instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum.
National Service. Extension	8.36 4.80	7.80 4.80	Do.
Low Income Group Housing Scheme.	22.50	22.50	Repayable in 20 annual equated instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum commencing two years after the date of drawal. Interest for the first year is payable along with the first instalment of repayment.
Do.	2.00	2.00	Repayable in 30 annual equated instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum commencing two years after the date of drawal.
Do.	3.24	3.24	Repayable in 3 annual equated instalments with interest at 3½ per cent per annum.
Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.	5.49	5.49	Repayable in 25 equated annual instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum.
Cost of materials supplied under T.C.A. Programme.	36	36	Repayable in 12 annual equated instalments with interest at 3½ per cent per annum.
Development of Khadi Industry.	6.00	6.00	Interest free. Repayable before 15th February 1957.
Development of Handloom Industry.	1.29 49	0.64 49	Interest free. Repayable in 2 equal annual instalments.
Development of Handloom Industry.	57.74	57.74	Interest free. Repayable in 10 equal annual instalments commencing from 1957-58.
Development of Handloom Industry.	15.00	15.00	Interest free. Repayable in 5 equal annual instalments.

[17th December 1956]

B. Loans raised on or after 1st October 1953—cont.

When obtained and description of loan.	Total amount.	Amount outstanding on 31st October 1956.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS.	RS.	
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	
II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—cont.			
1956-57—			
Miscellaneous Development Schemes (Irrigation and Electricity).	1,50.00	1,50.00	Repayable with interest at 4 per cent per annum in seven annual equated instalments from 1960-61. Interest alone payable for the first three years 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60.
Share of Small Savings Collections.	92.00	92.00	Principal repayable in October 1966. Interest at 4 per cent per annum payable annually from 1957-58.
Ways and Means Advance for expenditure on cyclone relief measure.	2,50.00	..	Repaid in September 1956.
Grow More Food Schemes—Purchase and distribution of fertilizers.	37.80	37.80	Repayable in a maximum period of eighteen months. Interest payable at 3-1/8 per cent per annum for a maximum period of fifteen months or for the actual period for which the loan is retained, whichever is less.
Development of fruit production.	2.00	2.00	Do.
Do.	3.00	3.00	Repayable in ten annual equated instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum.
Tractor Reclamation Schemes (Hire-purchase System).	2.00	2.00	Repayable in seven annual equated instalments with interest at 3-7/8 per cent per annum.
Construction of tube-wells with filter points.	4.00	4.00	Repayable in five annual equated instalments with interest at 3-5/8 per cent per annum.
Cotton Extension Schemes.	3.00	3.00	Repayable in a maximum period of eighteen months with interest at 3-1/8 per cent per annum.
Low Income Group Housing Schemes.	1.20	1.20	Repayable in thirty annual equated instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum from June 1958. Interest for the first year is payable along with the first instalment.
Do.	8.00	8.00	Repayable in twenty annual equated instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum from July 1958. Interest for the first year payable along with the first instalment.

17th December 1956]

B. Loans raised on or after 1st October 1953—cont.

When obtained and description of loan.	Total amount.	Amount outstanding on 31st October 1956.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS.	RS.	
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	
II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—cont.			
1956-57—cont.			
Loan for subscribing to the share capital of Madurantakam Sugar Mills.	10.00	10.00	Repayable in twelve annual equated instalments with interest at 4-1/8 per cent per annum.
National Extension Service Schemes.	7.94	7.94	Do.
Community Development Programme.	21.82	21.82	Do.
Development of Village Oil Industry.	0.30	0.30	Repayable within a period of three years with interest at 3 per cent per annum. Interest free for the first year.
Small-Scale Industries ..	37.33	37.33	Repayable in ten annual equated instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum. (First instalment commences from the second year of the date of drawal of the last instalment of the loan.) Interest on each instalment of the loan for the intervening period is payable along with the first annual equated payment.
Establishment of Industrial Colony at Erode.	35	35	Repayable in twenty annual equated instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum. Repayment commences from July 1958.
Loans from the Handloom Cess Fund—			
Conversion of handlooms into powerlooms.	40	40	Repayable with interest at 3½ per cent per annum between five and ten years at the option of this Government.
Distribution of yarn to the co-operative societies.	8.00	8.00	Interest free. Repayable after the yarn is distributed or after a period of one year whichever is less.
Development of handloom industry.	6.06	6.06	Interest free. Repayable in two equal annual instalments.
Do.	22	22	Interest free. Repayable in seven annual equal instalments.
Do.	79.41	79.41	Interest free. Repayable in ten equal annual instalments.
Total ..	40,19.71	30,65.90	

[17th December 1956]

APPENDIX IV TO THE WHITE PAPER ON THE MADRAS
BUDGET 1957-58.

(See paragraph 12.)

LIST OF NEW SCHEMES FOR WHICH PROVISION HAS BEEN
INCLUDED IN THE BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1957-58.

Serial number.	Description of the scheme.	Provision made in the Budget Estimate, 1957-58.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Agriculture Department.		
FORESTS.		
		RS.
1	Reclamation of eroded areas by afforestation	70,400 (C) 2,42,000 (G) — 1,56,200
2	Reconnaissance survey of eroded areas outside reserve forests ..	38,700 (C) 1,000 (G) — 19,900
3	Casuarina plantations	17,100 (C) 99,000
4	Cashew cultivation	84,400 (C) 3,54,000
5	Improvements to grazing in State forests	22,500 (G) — 2,700
6	Scheme for the preservation of wild life	39,700 (C) 83,400 (G) — 41,700
7	Creation of Industrial plantation such as Blue Gum and Wattle.	37,700 (C) 1,69,100
8	Lac cultivation	19,000
9	Development of matchwood plantations	43,800 (C) 83,700 (G) — 63,800
10	Creation of river canal and lake fringe forests	44,800 (C) 1,26,000 (G) — 85,400
11	Development of fodder and pasture	2,84,500 (G) — 1,42,300
12	Reclamation of eroded areas in Tiruvannamalai	62,000 (C) 3,10,300 (G) — 1,86,200
13	Rehabilitation of degraded forests	13,700 (C) 1,66,800 (G) — 90,300
14	Expansion of planting activities of valuable timber	24,200 (C) 1,36,600
	Total—Forests ..	7,83,500 (C) 17,71,900 (G) — 7,88,500

J) = Debitable to Capital Account. (G) = Anticipated grants from the Government of India.

17th December 1956]

(1)	Description of the scheme.	(2)	Provision made in the Budget Estimate, 1957-58.
		(3)	
Agriculture Department—cont.			
AGRICULTURE.			
			RS.
15	Soil conservation work in 3,000 acres in the Vadachittor and Ondampatti villages in Coimbatore		2,44,100 (G) — 25,100
16	Soil conservation work in 5,000 acres in Kannivadi village in Coimbatore		2,78,700 (G) — 29,300
17	Soil conservation work in 250 acres near Vilpatti in Madurai.		1,31,200 (G) — 14,900
18	Strengthening of the Agricultural College, Coimbatore		1,39,500 (R) — 14,300 (G) — 5,300
19	Soil conservation work in 2,000 acres in Kolarpatty, Coimbatore		1,39,200 (G) — 12,500
20	Soil conservation work in 2,000 acres in Salem district ..		1,45,300 (G) — 13,100
21	Scheme for the development of cashewnut production by conducting crop competition		3,100 (R) — 300
22	Scheme for the soil survey and classification of soils of the cane tracts in Madras State under the Sugarcane Research Scheme in the Second Five-Year Plan		26,800 (R) — 26,800
	Total—Agriculture ..		11,07,900 (R) — 41,400 (G) — 1,00,200
VETERINARY.			
23	Scheme for the establishment of eight sheep and wool extension centres in Madras State under the All-India Sheep and Wool Development Scheme		1,96,700 (R) — 1,36,100
24	Scheme for the establishment of four extension centres under the All-India Poultry Development Scheme in Madras State.		2,22,100 (G) — 1,61,000
25	Supply of microscopes to Veterinary Institutions		50,000
26	Establishment of three artificial insemination centres in urban areas		62,200
27	Employment of additional stockmen in the touring billets in the Animal Husbandry Department		17,300

(G) = Anticipated grants from the Government of India. (R) = Other Receipts.

[17th December 1956]

Serial number.	Description of the scheme.	Provision made in the Budget Estimate, 1957-58.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Agriculture Department—cont.		
VETERINARY—cont.		
		RS.
28	Scheme for the development of Goshalas in Madras State ..	13,400 (G) — 8,400
29	Grant of subsidy to private poultry breeders and associations ..	8,500
30	Schemes for calf subsidy under All-India Key-Village Scheme.	1,10,000 (G) — 55,000
31	Scheme for the establishment of eight supplementary extension centres for the utilization of bulls produced in key villages in the State	5,04,300 (G) — 2,52,200
32	Establishment of artificial insemination centres in rural areas and in conjunction with dairy schemes	2,82,500 (G) — 1,41,300
33	Poultry improvement in key village areas of Madras State ..	18,000
34	Scheme for the establishment of mobile units	55,100
35	Scheme for the improvement of Livestock Research Station, Hosur, by undertaking soil conservation measures ..	(C) 25,000
36	Establishment of two co-operative cattle-breeding societies in Chingleput and North Arcot	9,800
	Total—Veterinary ..	15,74,900 (C) 25,000 (R) — 1,36,100 (G) — 6,17,900
Agriculture (Food Production).		
37	Lump-sum provision for works under the Special Minor Irrigation Programme and the Scheme of Desilting cum Reclamation of Irrigation Tanks	(C) 67,01,000
Health, Education and Local Administration Department.		
EDUCATION.		
38	Deputation of teachers from schools to Government Museum, Madras, for training in the organization of school museums.	3,400
39	Provision for matching funds for assisting Universities ..	5,00,000
40	Training of teachers in Yogasanas and exercises on Malkhamb ..	4,000
41	Basic Education—Convening of bi-monthly conferences during 1957-58	40,000
(C) Capital Expenditure. (G) Anticipated grants from the Government of India. (R) Other Receipts.		

17th December 1956]

Serial number.	Description of the scheme.	Provision made in the Budget Estimate, 1957-58.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Health, Education and Local Administration Department—cont.		
EDUCATION—cont.		
		RS.
42	Basic Education—Convening of Regional Basic Conferences during 1957-58	6,000
43	Conversion of Government Training Schools into Basic Training Schools	4,58,800 (C) 8,04,800 (G) — 7,58,200
44	Opening of pre-professional courses in the Government College of Engineering, Guindy and the Government College of Technology, Coimbatore	1,35,700
45	Government Arts College, Ootacamund—Opening of degree courses in 1957-58	41,200
46	Expansion of National Cadet Corps during 1957-58	3,51,200
47	Organization of short-Training Courses in Citizenship for pupil-teachers and for instructors	20,900
48	Award of prizes for the production of Children's Literature ..	30,000 (G) — 15,000
49	Training Course for teachers for teaching 'Home Crafts' in Forms I to III of secondary schools for girls	3,800
50	Supply of free meals to poor children in elementary schools ..	10,00,000
51	Employment of pre-Vocational Instructors in higher elementary schools under the Second Five-Year Plan	47,000
52	Introduction of bifurcated courses in secondary schools ..	8,04,400 (G) — 6,21,800
53	Adult Education—Second Five-Year Plan—Opening of sixty adult literacy schools and two training schools for teachers in adult literacy methods	61,800
54	Introduction of crafts in secondary schools	97,800 (G) — 60,100
55	Improvement of libraries in selected secondary schools ..	2,70,100 (G) — 1,68,800
56	Improvement of existing facilities for teaching science and improvement of teaching core subjects in selected secondary schools	10,36,600
57	Opening of Form VI in the Government Secondary School for Girls, Paramakudi	(G) — 7,98,600 2,500 (R) — 1,100
58	Purchase of films and film strips for the Central Film Library attached to the Director of Public Instruction's Office ..	15,000
(C) Capital Expenditure. (G) Anticipated Grants from the Government of India. (R) Other Receipts.		

[17th December 1956]

Serial number.	Description of the scheme.	Provision made in the Budget Estimate, 1957-58.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Health, Education and Local Administration Department—cont.		
EDUCATION—cont.		
		RS.
59	Payment of teaching grant to the Physical Training Colleges at Perianaickenpalayam and Karaikudi	10,000
60	Deputation of graduate teachers for re-training in Basic Education	53,300
61	Basic Education—Opening of the next higher grades in the existing practising schools attached to the Government Basic Training Schools	6,100 (G) — 3,700
62	Conversion of elementary schools into basic schools	8,00,000 (G) — 4,80,000
63	Physical Education—Coaching in Athletics Training Scheme of the Government of India—Utilization of trainees for imparting training to students	13,000
64	Basic Education—Re-training in Basic Education of elementary and secondary grade teachers in 1957-58	2,16,000 (G) — 1,29,600
65	Enrolment of additional pupils of the age group 6-14 in elementary schools	33,29,600 (G) — 16,64,800
66	Second Five-Year Plan—Basic Education Seminars for teachers.	1,00,800 (G) — 60,500
67	Conduct of Technical Teachers' Diploma and Certificate courses during the summer vacation of 1957	6,600
68	Construction of buildings for Government secondary schools	1,00,000 (C) 1,00,000 (G) — 1,00,000
69	Construction of a building for Government Basic Training School, Sanmugarangapuram	1,16,400 (C) 77,800 (G) — 1,16,400
70	Grants to local bodies for construction of elementary school buildings	(C) 1,63,800
71	Employment of additional Inspection staff in the Education department	3,00,000 (G) — 1,50,000
Total—Education ..		99,82,000 (R) — 1,10,000 (G) — 51,27,500 (C) 11,46,200

(C) Capital Expenditure.

(G) Anticipated grants from the Government of India,
(R) Other Receipts.

17th December 1956]

Serial number.	Description of the scheme.	Provision made in the Budget Estimate, 1957-58.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Health, Education and Local Administration Department—cont.		
MEDICAL.		
		RS.
72	Construction of a separate building to provide accommodation for the Central Sterilization department and the Blood Bank in the Government General Hospital, Madras	(C) 90,000
73	Construction of quarters for the nursing staff attached to the Government Hospital, Mayuram	(C) 45,000
74	Government Dispensary at Walajapet, North Arcot district—Conversion into a Government Hospital—Construction of a building	(C) 24,500
75	Training of 25 additional nurses in the Government Stanley Hospital, Madras	27,600
76	Opening of a Blood Bank and an X-ray department in the Government Hospital, Nagapattinam	48,800 (C) 56,000
77	Medical Institutions—Purchase of a deep X-ray unit and employment of additional staff in the Government Stanley Hospital, Madras	1,26,900
78	Upgrading of three Dental Clinics in the three district headquarters hospitals	88,200 (G) — 59,100
79	Opening of 28 Health Centres in National Extension Service Blocks	13,53,200
80	Opening of three subsidiary centres for the control of leprosy	2,05,000 (G) — 1,73,700
81	Increase of bed-strength and employment of additional staff in the Government Mental Hospital, Madras	87,800
82	Provincialization of Local Fund Medical Institutions in taluk headquarters	1,03,300
83	Increase of bed-strength and employment of additional staff in the District Headquarters Hospital, Tiruchirappalli, and the construction of a ward in the Government Hospital, Lalgudi	55,200 (C) 92,400
84	Opening of venereal diseases clinics in the Government Headquarters Hospitals in the State	3,05,000 (C) 75,000
85	Provision of Eye Relief Measures—Opening of Mobile Ophthalmic Units and Blind Relief Camps in Madras City and Madurai	1,65,000
86	Opening of an Infectious Diseases Hospital at Madurai	1,12,100
87	Provincialization of the services of seven doctors in the Local Fund and Municipal Medical institutions in non-taluk headquarters stations	23,000
88	Opening of 5 urban and 74 rural family planning clinics	3,62,800 (G) — 2,54,000

(C) Capital Expenditure. (G) Anticipated grants from the Government of India.

[17th December 1956]

Serial number.	Description of the scheme.	Provision made in the Budget Estimate, 1957-58.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Health, Education and Local Administration Department—cont.		
MEDICAL—cont.		
		RS.
89	Improvements to the Government General Hospital, Madras—Establishment of a full-fledged department of Thoracic Surgery	1,49,200
90	Improvements to the Taluk Headquarters Hospitals at Gudalur and Kotagiri in the Nilgiris district	(C) 50,000
91	Improvements to the Kasturba Gandhi Hospital for Women and Children, Madras	(C) 2,75,000
	Total—Medical ..	33,13,100 (C) 7,07,900 (G) — 4,86,800
LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.		
92	Grants to District Boards and Panchayats for road works included in the Second Five-Year Plan	(C) 48,60,000
93	Loans to local bodies for roads, bridges, etc.	(L) 13,80,600
94	Grant of loan to local bodies for preparation and execution of town-planning schemes	(L) 15,00,000
	Total—Local Administration ..	(C) 48,60,000 (L) 28,80,600
PUBLIC HEALTH.		
95	Establishment of two additional Filaria Control Units under the National Filaria Control Programme	1,43,400
96	Supply of squatting slabs at concessional rates and free supply in deserving poor cases	97,900
97	Training of Specialists in Town-Planning	42,000
98	Opening of 96 maternity and child-welfare centres	1,28,700
	Total—Public Health ..	4,12,000
Home Department.		
JAILS.		
99	Jails—Prisoners suffering from T.B.—Admission in the Ramalingam T.B. Sanatorium at Perundurai	16,100
100	Appointment of additional District Probation Officers and Welfare Officers in certain districts	38,500
101	Establishment of an additional Rescue Home at Tiruchirappalli or Tanjore	(G) — 33,800
	Total—Jails ..	97,400 (G) — 48,700 77,400 (C) 83,800 (G) — 48,700

(C) Capital Expenditure. (G) Anticipated grants from the Government of India.
(L) Loans and Advances by the State Government.

17th December 1956]

Serial number.	Description of the scheme.	Provision made in the Budget Estimate, 1957-58.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Department of Industries, Labour and Co-operation.		
CO-OPERATION.		
		RS.
102	Scheme of integrated rural credit employment of additional supervisors	1,74,900
103	Grant of loans and grants to industrial housing societies	2,03,000
	Total—Co-operation ..	3,77,900 (G) — 2,03,000 (L) 4,06,000
INDUSTRIES.		
104	Loans under State Aid to Industries Act—Scheme for grant of aid to Small-Scale Industries in Private Sector	(L) 15,00,000
OTHER SCHEMES.		
105	Slum improvements—Grants to the Corporation of Madras for slum improvements	89,500
	Total—Industries, Labour and Co-operation ..	4,67,400 (G) — 2,03,000 (L) — 19,06,000
Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Special) Department.		
106	Establishment of a Model Production Centre for the production of handpounded rice and organizing the industry in 26 National Extension Service Community Development Blocks.	2,89,000 (C) 32,900 (R) — 91,500 (G) — 75,700
107	Establishment of a three Demonstration-cum-Training Units in three National Extension Service Community Development Blocks for the development of village tanning and allied industries like footwear and leather goods	3,98,300 (C) 98,700 (R) — 1,68,000 (G) — 1,90,000
108	Establishment of three model Training-cum-Service Centres for the development of village pottery industry	1,34,600 (C) 26,600 (R) — 13,500 (G) — 74,800
109	Establishment of ten Demonstration-cum-Training Centres in National Extension Service Community Development Blocks for the development of Village Oil Pressing Industry	2,39,700 (C) 17,600 (R) — 56,000 (G) — 1,14,900

(C) Capital Expenditure. (G) Anticipated grants from the Government of India.
(L) Loans and Advances by the State Government. (R) Other Receipts.

[17th December 1956]

Serial number.	Description of the scheme.	Provision made in the Budget Estimate, 1957-58.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Special) Department—cont.		
110	Development of bee-keeping industry in 30 select N.E.S./C.D. Blocks	RS. 1,32,000 (R) — 57,000 (G) — 56,300
111	Procurement of foreign experts for the establishment of industrial units and centres	81,000
112	Establishment of two training centres for the development of bell-metalware industry in Tirunelveli and Tiruchirappalli districts	90,800 (G) — 33,000 (R) — 57,800
113	Establishment of a training centre for the manufacture of vessels and fancy articles from soap stone in Salem district ..	46,300 (R) — 43,000 (G) — 3,000
114	Development of small-scale industries by the establishment of a shoe lace making section in the sports goods unit	50,600 (C) 12,500 (G) — 44,100
115	Development of small-scale industries by the expansion of the service centre for the manufacture of electrical goods	12,87,100 (C) 6,60,400
116	Development of small-scale industries by the expansion of the service centre for the manufacture of hand tools in the Industrial Estate at Guindy	20,700 (C) 3,94,700
117	Improvement and development of the Institute of Leather Technology, Madras	2,15,800 (C) 1,87,300 (G) — 1,06,200
118	Development of small-scale industries by the establishment of four Industrial colonies	47,000 (C) 24,50,000
119	Establishment of a demonstration-cum-training centre for development of aloe fibre and products industry in North Arcot district	21,300 (R) — 1,800 (G) — 19,500
120	Establishment of a training centre for the manufacture of fancy leather goods at Elayangudi (Ramanathapuram district)	54,200 (R) — 15,000 (G) — 39,200
121	Establishment of a training-cum-service centre for manufacture of bamboo articles in Salem district	16,000 (R) — 4,000 (G) — 9,700

(C) Capital Expenditure. (G) Anticipated grants from the Government of India.
(R) Other Receipts.

17th December 1956]

Serial number.	Description of the scheme.	Provision made in the Budget Estimate, 1957-58.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Special) Department—cont.		
122	Establishment of a Training Centre for wood carving at Madurai.	RS. 26,600 (R) — 1,400 (G) — 25,200
123	Establishment of three Training Centres for the development of palm leaf products in Chingleput, Tanjore and Coimbatore districts	38,000 (R) — 1,400 (G) — 36,600
124	Establishment of two Training Centres in Tirunelveli and Tanjore districts for the development of rattan industry ..	29,100 (R) — 2,800 (G) — 26,300
125	Establishment of a Training Centre for the manufacture of lace and embroidery in Tiruchirappalli district	14,600 (R) — 1,000 (G) — 15,000
126	Establishment of Training Centres for printing and dyeing in Coimbatore, North Arcot, Tirunelveli and South Arcot districts	77,500 (R) — 12,000 (G) — 65,500
127	Supply at cost price of raw materials to village artisans and workers engaged in cottage industries	100
128	Development of small-scale industries by the expansion of the Service Centre for the manufacture of surgical instruments in the Industrial Estate at Guindy	95,800 (C) 2,10,600 (G) — 65,600
129	Development of small-scale industries—Establishment of a Technical Information Section in the Industrial Estate at Guindy	5,44,500 (C) 1,50,100 (G) — 4,84,800
130	Development of small-scale industries—Employment of additional staff in the office of the Director of Industries and Commerce	41,600 (G) — 20,800
131	Loans to local bodies under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme for constructing houses for their employees drawing Rs. 100 or less per mensem	(L) 8,50,000
132	Establishment of two Handicrafts Emporia at Tanjore and Tirunelveli	3,52,200 (R) — 2,11,500 (G) — 1,40,700

(C) Capital Expenditure. (G) Grants from the Government of India.
(L) Loans and Advances by the State Government. (R) Other Receipts.

[17th December 1956]

Serial number.	Description of the scheme.	Provision made in the Budget Estimate, 1957-58.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Special) Department—cont.		
		RS.
133	Expansion of three Training-cum-Production Units for the manufacture of footwear at Pallavaram, Salem and Madurai.	(C) 1,21,600
134	Development of decortication of groundnuts as a Cottage Industry	(C) 11,200 (L) 33,800
Total—Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Special) Department ..		43,34,500 (C) 43,74,200 (L) 8,83,800 (R) — 6,72,900 (G) — 17,11,700

Public Department.

135	Books and Publications—Compilation of compendium on important subjects connected with public administration ..	4,300
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Public (Rural Development Projects) Department.**KHADI SCHEMES.**

136	Extensive Khadi Development Scheme	4,58,000 (R) — 3,28,100 (G) — 65,700
137	Establishment for workshop for the manufacture of charkas and implements under the Intensive Khadi Development Scheme.	6,46,900 (R) — 5,63,700 (G) — 1,00,000
138	Establishment of a Khadi Vidyalayam for Training, Marketing, Propaganda and Publicity	1,95,800 (G) — 1,95,800
139	Establishment of a Khadi Research Institute	1,78,900 (G) — 1,62,000
140	Employment of additional staff for Propaganda and Publicity.	2,41,100 (G) — 1,50,000

(C) Capital Expenditure. (G) Anticipated grants from the Government of India.
(L) Loans and Advances by the State Government. (R) Other Receipts.

17th December 1956]

Serial number.	Description of the scheme.	Provision made in the Budget Estimate, 1957-58.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Public (Rural Development Projects) Department—cont.		
		RS.
141	Establishment of a Regional office and main centre, sub-centres and sales depots under Intensive Khadi Development ..	29,94,500 (R) — 25,77,100 (G) — 4,93,300
142	Ambar Charka Scheme	51,02,400 (R) — 39,85,200 (G) — 8,85,500
Total—Public (Rural Development Projects) Department ..		98,17,600 (R) — 74,54,100 (G) — 20,52,300

(G) Anticipated grants from the Government of India. (R) Other Receipts.

[17th December 1956]

APPENDIX V TO THE WHITE PAPER ON THE MADRAS BUDGET, 1957-58.

[See paragraph 17.]

Provision made for Schemes included in the Second Five-Year Plan (excluding the Kanyakumari district and portion relating to the areas transferred to other States).

Head of Development.	Rs. lakhs.		
	Budget Estimate, 1956-57.	Revised Estimate, 1956-57.	Budget Estimate, 1957-58.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Agricultural Production	53 } — 1 }	12	46
2 Minor Irrigation Projects	1,35 } — 6 }	67	7
3 Land Development (other than Soil Conservation)	12 } — 5 }	11	72
4 Animal Husbandry	33	21	32
5 Dairying and Milk Supply	13	16	70
6 Forests	44 } — 1 }	31	32
7 Soil Conservation	5	29	33
8 Fisheries	24	12	12
9 Co-operation	46 } — 4 }	80	29
10 Miscellaneous	..	..	..
11 National Extension Service, Community Projects and Local Development Works ..	3 58 } — 50 }	4,53	4,36
12 Major and Medium Irrigation Projects ..	4,63 } — 27 }	4,18	2,33
13 Power Projects	13,09 } — 14 }	12,93	16,01
14 Large and Medium Industries	30	3	..
15 Handloom	89	227	77
16 Khadi	6	3	28
17 Village and Small Industries	2,42	135	327
18 Roads	146 } — 12 }	51	130
19 Education	1,45 } — 1 }	1,28	3,49
20 Health	1,89	1,41	1,82
21 Housing	80 } — 3 }	36	29
22 Welfare of Backward Classes ..	1,25 } — 8 }	1,42	1,05
23 Social Welfare. (Women's Welfare and Schemes of the Inspector-General of Prisons and Chief Inspector of Certified Schools).	*	1	2
24 Town-Planning	12	11	15
25 Broadcasting and Publicity	..	..	..
26 Schemes of Local Bodies	12	12	14
27 Statistics	4	1	3
Total ..	35,75 (—) 1,32	33,84	38,73

* Less than Rs. 1 lakh.

17th December 1956]

Head of Development.	Rs. lakhs.		
	Budget Estimate, 1956-57.	Revised Estimate, 1956-57.	Budget Estimate, 1957-58.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Indispensable Schemes not yet included in the plan.</i>			
Urban Water supply and Drainage Schemes ..	60	1,14	1,07
Police housing	90	55	58
Employees' State Insurance	4	6	5
Employment Exchanges	1	1	1
	1,55	1,76	1,71
Grand total ..	37,30 (—) 1,32	35,10	40,44
	35,98	35,10	40,44

NOTE.—The minus figures indicate the provision included originally for the areas transferred to other States.

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3705

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT

TUESDAY, 18TH DECEMBER 1956

VOLUME XVII—No. 2

CONTENTS

	PAGES
I Questions and Answers	75-80
II Adjournment Motion re the serious insecure situation created in the case of teachers handling Sanskrit, Arabic and Urdu in secondary schools by the passing of G.O. No. 1344, Education, dated the 12th July 1956	80-82
III General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1957-58	82-101
IV Papers laid on the table of the House	102

Legislature Department (Council)
Madras

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, the 18th December 1956. 3705

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.

Dravida Kazhagam meeting at Erode

* 106 Q.—SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether it was a fact that, at a recent public meeting held at Erode by the Dravida Kazhagam, the image of God Rama made of cloth was burnt in public by Sri E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker; and

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

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister): (a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) After careful consideration, Government have come to the conclusion that such demonstrations are best ignored for the present.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Is the Kazhagam interpreting the golden silence of the Government as consent to its activities?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I may tell the hon. Member that the Government have not been absolutely silent over these matters. It came to the notice of the Government that a procession had been arranged to be taken round the important streets of Erode on the 8th July 1956 in connexion with the celebration of Buddha Jayanti, and holding of a conference on Buddha's life. Government had information that there was to be a procession and also an exhibition of characters dressed like Rama and Sita, vilifying these characters. Placards announcing this procession were hung up on lamp posts and walls at important road junctions at Erode a day or two in advance of the date. As it was felt that this kind of vilification in open procession, if allowed, was likely to offend the feelings of others and might possibly result in breach of peace, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Erode, with the concurrence of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Erode, promulgated an order under section 30 of the Indian Police Act, directing one Shanmughavelayudham, a follower of Sri E. V. Ramaswami Naicker and Editor of the Tamil weekly "Erode Vasi" who had announced the organization of the above procession, to take out a licence.

[18th December 1956]

On an application from this person, the Deputy Superintendent of Police issued a licence imposing some conditions, one of which was that there should be no vilification of any sacred or religious character. The Dravida Kazhagam obeyed the orders of the Deputy Superintendent of Police and took out a procession without vilifying any religious character. After this procession, the conference was held. There was a meeting in the forenoon. There was again a meeting in the afternoon. It was in that afternoon meeting that this effigy was burnt.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: I am rather ignorant about these matters. But may I know from the Hon. Minister why Sri E. V. Ramaswami Naicker indulges in this kind of Guy-Fawkes day demonstrations?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I believe the hon. Member is a very old friend of Sri E. V. Ramaswami Naicker and he could very well get the information from him. It is not for the Government to give the information. (Laughter.)

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: Something has come over him, some transformation for which I am not responsible. I do not know why he does these things. It seems to me to be a mysterious affair. Is he mad or what is the matter?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: It is not possible for the Government or anybody else to probe into the actions of various persons and personalities.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Is the Hon. Minister aware of the wild rumour that is set afloat in this State that the Hon. the Chief Minister happens to be a great friend of the leader of the Dravida Kazhagam and that that is the reason why the Government are not taking sufficient action in these matters.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I am not aware of any such rumour. Government are not aware of any such rumour. But the hon. Member is all full of these rumours and I do not know whether the Hon. the Chief Minister is a great friend of Sri E. V. Ramaswami Naicker. But I may tell the hon. Member that I am a very good friend of the hon. Member but that does not mean that I approve of every action and every expression of opinion by the hon. Member.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Human nature being what it is, people, rightly or wrongly, take advantage of the pseudo-friendship that may exist between prominent individuals. This may be a case in point. Is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that in "Kudi Arasu", there was a leader three months ago, wherein it was said that this Government dared not do anything because he was a friend of the Government?

[18th December 1956]

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: That is exactly the way of people who want to do many things, good or bad. Several people proclaim that they are very very good friends of the Ministers and that they have the authority of Ministers. They go about saying this to secure various advantages.

Training of Tamil Pandits in the Teachers' College, Saidapet

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

(a) the total number of seats provided for training of Tamil Pandits at the Teachers' College, Saidapet;

(b) the number of candidates that applied for admission to the last course held there for such training;

(c) the number of II-A Vidwans among such applicants; and

(d) the number of II-A Vidwans selected?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) Usually 40 to 45 candidates are admitted to each course, which is of five months' duration.

(b) Ninety-five for the second course conducted in 1955-56.

(c) Six.

(d) Nil.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: May I know whether the Teachers' College cannot provide for training double the number of Tamil Pandits that are usually admitted now?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It depends upon the requirements also. We cannot train them and leave them without employment.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: May I know why no II-A Vidwan was selected when there were six applicants?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: As the hon. Member is aware, II-A Vidwans have taken Sanskrit as their main subject, and not any other language as subsidiary subject. But this course was for Tamil Pandits. So, it was thought that persons who had taken Tamil for their main study would be preferable to persons who had taken Sanskrit as their main subject.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: In view of the fact that II-A Vidwans are equally qualified in Tamil and Sanskrit and are eligible for this training, is it not obligatory on the part of the Government to just encourage these II-A Vidwans who are doubly qualified rather than others?

[18th December 1956]

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : It depends upon the subject they had taken. Tamil Pandits should have specialized in Tamil. Apart from the training they have for becoming Tamil Pandits, persons seeking admission to such a training should have some basic knowledge of Tamil.

3-1) P.M. SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : As they are already qualified both in Sanskrit and in Tamil, they can be admitted if Government so desire. If not, will the Government be pleased to provide separate training for the Sanskrit Pandits or at least exempt these Pandits from such training for promotion to the first grade?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : That is a different matter and the hon. Member may put a separate question, Sir.

Text-books in non-language subjects in Forms I to III

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

(a) whether the use of prescribed text-books in respect of non-language subjects in Forms I to III is compulsory; and

(b) if so, the orders issued by the Government in this regard?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) & (b) The use of prescribed text-books by pupils is essential, though not compulsory.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Government please allow such of those schools or classes as could pull on without these text-books to do so without departmental interference or compulsion?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Sir, the question is not whether they would be able to carry on without text-books. I do agree that if we have got well-equipped teachers, they may be able to do without text-books. But generally it will be good to have text-books and we have not made it compulsory, but we have said that it would be good if they have text-books.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Sir, in view of the fact that the prescription of these text-books has resulted in less regard for the teacher, loss of memory and inattention in class, will the Government, as a first step, abolish the use of text-books for History, Mathematics and English Grammar in Form I and then gradually extend it to Forms II and III?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Sir, I am not prepared to subscribe to what the hon. Member has stated. Perhaps it may be his opinion and I do not know whether other experts would agree with him in thinking that the prescription of text-books tends to make the students forgetful or disobedient to their teachers. That is a different problem and that has to be tackled in a different way and not by abolishing text-books.

[18th December 1956]

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : As the last question, may I request the Government to consider this question whether by the prescription of text-books in large numbers in recent years, cultivation of personality has suffered and whether pupils attach more importance to the text-books than to the teachers?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : It all depends upon the system of education we impart; we do not aim that it should be purely bookish; we aim at the development of personality as a whole. That is why in the lower classes, the system of basic education without text-books is generally followed.

Provision of shelters at bus-stops in the City

*** 109 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any scheme under the consideration of the Government for the provision of shelter at all the bus-stops in the City; and

(b) whether private philanthropy is proposed to be tapped for the purpose?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : (a) It has been decided to provide for the present shelters at 35 bus-stops in the City. Other bus-stops will be taken up in due course for provision of shelters.

(b) No, Sir.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. Minister please enlighten us on what the financial arrangement is for construction of passenger shelters in the City; whether the Corporation of Madras is putting up such sheds and whether the Government are giving any financial help in the shape of grants or loans for construction of such shelters?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : We have given the Corporation by way of ex-gratia grant Rs. 1 lakh for improving traffic arrangements. The Corporation was asked to spend about Rs. 15,000 out of that. The Director of Government Transport submitted a report stating that he required 35 shelters to be put up immediately. The cost of this would be nearly Rs. 43,000. We have asked the Corporation to come up before the Government for any further assistance. Already, the Corporation has undertaken to provide these 35 shelters and five of them have already been constructed and the rest are ready for completion in the course of three or four months.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Sir, what is the probable cost of each shelter and has any attempt been made to have the work done by charitably disposed gentlemen who come forward to do so? May I suggest that an appeal be made to them through the Transport authorities so that private charitable agencies may be utilized for this purpose?

[18th December 1956]

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: Sir, the cost is for 35 shelters Rs. 43,000. Government do not discourage any philanthropic gentleman coming forward to do this item of work, out of generosity. We would, on the other hand, welcome any such offer and I have no objection to appealing to public-spirited gentlemen. I know there are certain places where philanthropic gentlemen have undertaken this kind of work and they have also named the shelters after their dear ones.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Sir, is it the idea of Government to construct shelters at every bus-stop?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: There are 762 bus-stops and 52 of them have been already provided with shelters. But in view of the huge expenditure involved in construction, the cost of provision of shelter at every stop is prohibitive. But it is the intention of the Government to provide shelters at important places and they have selected 35 places which are considered to be very important and which require the urgent attention of the Government.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Sir, will the Government try any other pattern of shelter, as the present one does not give shelter either from sun or rain? (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: I think I will be satisfied with some shelter provided for the time being.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: If it is very costly to construct shelters as we are doing now, why should we not go in for cheap ones? (A Voice: Thatched shelters?)

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: Should they not be durable and should not they withstand storm and winds and give sufficient protection from sun and rain?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Questions are over.

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

II.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* THE SERIOUS INSECURE SITUATION CREATED IN THE CASE OF TEACHERS HANDLING SANSKRIT, ARABIC AND URDU IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS BY THE PASSING OF G.O. No. 1344, EDUCATION, DATED THE 12TH JULY 1956.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have received notice of a Motion for Adjournment from the hon. Member Sri G. Krishnamoorthi. The motion runs as follows:—

“I beg to move that this House do adjourn the business of the Council for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the serious insecure situation created in the case of teachers handling Sanskrit, Arabic and Urdu in Secondary Schools by the passing of G.O. No. 1344, Education, dated the 12th July 1956 and the application of rule 60 of the Madras Educational Rules to such languages.”

ADJOURNMENT MOTION *re* THE SERIOUS INSECURE SITUATION **81**
CREATED IN THE CASE OF TEACHERS HANDLING SANSKRIT,
ARABIC AND URDU IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS BY
THE PASSING OF G.O. NO. 1344, EDUCATION,
DATED THE 12TH JULY 1956

18th December 1956] [Mr. Chairman]

Mr. Krishnamoorthi will now explain his motion.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: I do not hear you properly, Sir. He has given notice to adjourn the business of the House, for what purpose?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He will now explain the issue.

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg leave to move the motion which runs thus—

“I beg to move that this House do adjourn the business of the Council for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the serious insecure situation created in the case of teachers handling Sanskrit, Arabic and Urdu in Secondary Schools by the passing of G.O. No. 1344, Education, dated the 12th July 1956 and the application of rule 60 of the Madras Educational Rules to such languages.”

Now, Sir, rule 60 of the Madras Educational Rules says . . .

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, before the hon. Member explains, I would like to say that when there is an opportunity in the near future to discuss such a matter, it should not be brought before the House in the form of an adjournment motion. We are now going to discuss the Budget and any subject could be discussed during the debate. Therefore, *prima facie* this issue cannot form the subject-matter of an adjournment motion. Whatever the hon. Member wants to say, he can say when he speaks during the Budget debate. Therefore, I submit that this motion will have to be ruled out of order even without any discussion.

DR. V. K. JOHN: Sir, does this mean that during the Budget discussion, no adjournment motion could be moved?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Yes, that is so, especially when we are having the general discussion to-day and to-morrow. There is an opportunity to raise this issue during that debate.

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: In view of the fact that the Rules of Parliamentary Procedure fix a definite period of at least two hours for the discussion of a particular topic of urgent public importance that has recently occurred through an adjournment motion, I beg leave of the House to give me this opportunity to explain the serious situation that has arisen. Of course, it can be discussed in the Budget speech, but it may not be . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will the hon. Member please sit down? My original intention was to give him a chance to explain and then give my ruling. Since the Hon. Minister has now explained the position, I hope, the hon. Member will be satisfied. He can refer to this in his speech on the Budget and he will be the

82 ADJOURNMENT MOTION *re* THE SERIOUS INSECURE SITUATION
CREATED IN THE CASE OF TEACHERS HANDLING SANSKRIT,
ARABIC AND URDU IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS BY
THE PASSING OF G.O. NO. 1344, EDUCATION,
DATED THE 12TH JULY 1956

[Mr. Chairman] [18th December 1956]

first speaker to-day. Further, this is neither an urgent matter nor a matter of recent occurrence. The Government Order was passed on 14th July 1956, five months ago.

3-20 p.m. * SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: The Government Order is coming into effect only now. Much time has been taken to circulate it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I rule the motion out of order.

Discussion on the Budget will now commence.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, before the discussion starts, may I be permitted to inform the hon. Member that orders have been issued by the Government that teachers of five-years' standing and those who are above the age of 45 years should not be affected on account of this Government Order?

III.—GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR
1957-58.

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am glad that I have been given the opportunity of speaking first on the Budget for the year 1957-58. Now, what I wanted to say with regard to the Government Order is this. The Government Order has been passed and rule 60 of the Madras Educational Rules is sought to be enforced with regard to the three languages—Sanskrit, Arabic and Urdu. Rule 60 of the Madras Educational Rules says that if in a particular area a minority community lives and the children of that community through their parents claim instruction through the medium of a language that is different from the regional language or the mother-tongue, then provision can be made for that purpose by the Government if there are 15 such children in each of the Forms I to III or 45 such children in all the three Forms put together and 45 such children in all the three Forms IV to VI put together. Rule 60 refers only to the introduction of a language as a medium of instruction in all subjects in the case of a minority community that wants that language to be the medium of instruction. That rule has no application whatsoever to the teaching of an additional language, say, a classical language like Sanskrit, Arabic or Urdu. The action of the Government in passing this Government Order is not at all proper. Sanskrit has been there for a number of years and the other languages also have been there for a number of years. We are not asking for these languages to become the media of instruction. We are only asking for these languages to be taught additionally for two or three periods in a week. We do not want all subjects to be taught through the medium of these languages. What is contemplated in rule 60 of the Madras Educational Rules is the introduction of a language as a medium of instruction. The application of this rule to this case, i.e., the teaching of an additional language, is quite improper. It was never thought of and

18th December 1956] [Sri G. Krishnamoorthi]

it could never have been thought of by the framers of those rules that such a rule as rule 60 would be applied to classical languages which were to be taught as additional languages. It was simply intended as a safeguard for the minorities that they would be taught through the medium of their languages in case there were 45 such children in Forms I to III or 45 such children in Forms IV to VI. So, the application of that rule to the teaching of an additional language like Sanskrit is improper. Now, let us see what the consequences are. The Government Order has been passed in the middle of the year. Nobody expected that such a Government Order would be issued by this Government. Now, they say that provision of facilities for the teaching of Sanskrit cannot be made if there are less than 45 children studying Sanskrit in Forms I to III or 45 children studying Sanskrit in Forms IV to VI, and this rule applies to the teaching of Arabic and Urdu also. In a statement of the Government during question-time I was provided with information that out of the thousand and odd secondary schools, middle and high schools, in this State, only about 250 schools had provision for the teaching of Sanskrit. So, already we have got provision for this in only 25 per cent of the schools. Many of the district board schools have not made provision for the teaching of Sanskrit or have withdrawn the facilities for its teaching. Now, this order would surely sound the death-knell of Sanskrit and would drive the last nail into the coffin of Sanskrit. There is no doubt about that. Already the Madurai District Board has—I speak subject to correction—I understand, issued notice to teachers under its control, I mean, to Sanskrit Pandits, saying that their services would not be required from the 1st June 1957. There will not be teaching of Sanskrit in many of these schools. Hundreds of schools would be affected. Still more, a larger number of Sanskrit and Arabic Pandits and Munshis will be affected. The number of Arabic and Urdu Munshis affected may be less than the number of Sanskrit Pandits affected. I do not know why the Government passed this order. I do not know what is in the mind of the Government in passing this order. Sanskrit has been there for a number of years. If it is not to be honoured as a classical language, it ought to be honoured at least as a treasure-house from which we can cull out the highest treasures relating to engineering and medicine even to-day. Even for many other things, it is a storehouse from which we have not yet drawn enough. When we want more encouragement for the study of Sanskrit, when the Union Government have appointed a Commission for Sanskrit, and when a questionnaire has been issued by that Commission as to how Sanskrit can be more popularised in order to bring out the treasures therefrom so that they may be utilised for the full benefit of the Indian citizens who belong to a sovereign, democratic Republic, to enable them to take their full place in the comity of nations, I do not know why this State Government, particularly when other State Governments have not done anything, have taken it into their heads to ban the study of Sanskrit.

[18th December 1956]

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Member whether he would like to have a minimum number of students to be fixed at all. Suppose there is only one student. Even then, would he like to permit the appointment of a Sanskrit Pandit or would he like a minimum number of students to be fixed? If he would like a minimum to be fixed, then what should be the minimum is a different thing altogether. But if the hon. Member waxes eloquent and says that we are not for the study or teaching of Sanskrit and that no minimum number of students should be fixed, then it is quite a different thing altogether. I am sorry that he is taking a wrong attitude as far as this matter is concerned and that a wrong interpretation is being put on the Government Order. I would be the last person to discourage the study of Sanskrit. But we thought that in the interests of economy in public expenditure, it was necessary that there should be at least a minimum number of students to warrant the appointment of a Sanskrit Pandit in a school and the payment of money from the public coffers, because it should be usefully spent. If there are only 5 students and a Pandit is employed and if we are asked to pay from the public coffers the necessary grant, then certainly we cannot justify that expenditure. It is only from that point of view that this order was passed. Therefore, I would like the hon. Member not to cast aspersions as if we were not for the teaching of Sanskrit or the appointment of Sanskrit Pandits. On principle, he may say that a minimum of 45 students should be fixed or he may say what the minimum should be. But if he should say that even for one student or five students we should employ a Sanskrit Pandit and that we should pay for him from the public coffers, certainly he would not be justified.

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Sir, I may at once submit to the Government that it is their duty to see that the study of Sanskrit and other languages is encouraged and no such order ought to have been issued now. In the case of Hindi, the Government have gone to the extent of saying that recognition ought not to be given to schools if there is no Hindi Pandit in the particular schools. The minimum that the Government can do to encourage Sanskrit is to say that no school will be given recognition if there is no Sanskrit Pandit in that school. That is what the Government ought to do, not in the interests of the study of Sanskrit, not in the interests of anyone but in the interests of the revival of culture and in the interests of getting the benefit of the treasures of Sanskrit to make ourselves fit to walk upright along with the citizens of the rest of the world. It is in that interest that I implore and beg of the Hon. Ministers to see that a rule is brought that no school would be recognised unless there is a Sanskrit Pandit in the school. If that is done, naturally students would be rushing forth. What have the Government done in the case of Hindi? What did they do when there was great opposition to the study of Hindi? In spite of all the agitation, they have been

[18th December 1956] [Sri G. Krishnamoorthi]

able to bring Hindi to the forefront. Now, because Hindi has been linked with Sanskrit and Hindi has been brought into Part II of the first language, great discouragement has already been caused to the study of Sanskrit. The number of periods for the study of Sanskrit has not been enhanced at all. Now, we find that the Government have driven the last nail into the coffin of Sanskrit. If the Government go to the extent of thinking that it is a waste of public funds to pay Sanskrit Pandits if there is not the minimum number of pupils, I think that they do not have sympathy for the study of Sanskrit and that they do not want to encourage its study. That is sure as anything. If they really want to encourage the study of Sanskrit, I ask them what the need was for issuing this order just in the middle of the year. They are Sanskrit Pandits; students are there; parents are there, and every year the Budget is discussed. Why should such a sweeping order be issued now with regard to all the secondary schools? Orders can be passed then and there with reference to a particular school if the strength becomes very nominal in that school. Why should there be a general order that there should be 45 students in certain forms and that there should not be a Sanskrit Pandit, Urdu or Arabic Munshi if there were less number of students? It may be uneconomical. But, even an uneconomical expenditure has to be met in certain cases for the benefit of the country. It is the duty of the Government to popularise the study of Sanskrit. It is the duty of the Government which have been spending a sum of Rs. 10 to 12 crores on education to encourage the study of Sanskrit. After all, most of the Sanskrit Pandits and others are not in the I grade so far as pay is concerned. They are getting only a sum of Rs. 45 or Rs. 50. The Government should come forward to patronise these people. I am really sorry that in a country where Sanskrit was occupying the highest pedestal and where Sanskrit was the medium through which the culture of the country was exhibited, the study of that language should be discouraged in this fashion. It is clear from the statement of the Hon. the Minister for Education that the order would apply to all classes. There was a doubt whether provision of facilities would be withdrawn only in the case of new schools or whether it would apply to existing schools as well. Now, it is clear that the facilities would be withdrawn from the beginning of the next academic year. With due deference and regard to the Hon. the Minister for Education for what all he has done and has been doing in the past for the teachers, I would like to ask whether it is proper on his part to oust so many Sanskrit Pandits and Urdu and Arabic Munshis from employment.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: May I know whether the hon. Member has any idea as to the number of people that would be affected?

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: I now hear that the Government have passed an order which may not affect those who have had five years' experience or those who are over 45 years of age,

[Sri G. Krishnamoorthi] [18th December 1956]

Even then, what is the use? So many Pandits and Munshis will still be affected. It is not only that. It is not merely a question of those people being affected. It will affect the study of the language as such. That will in turn affect the cultural development of the country. A number of people will be thrown out of employment. What will happen to their families on the 1st of June 1957? Some of the managements may interpret this order even illiberally and send Pandits out earlier. We will find, as a result of that, a number of people being thrown out of employment. Simply because of the fact that a person has not reached the age of 45 and is only 43 or 44 years old, he will be affected. Again, simply because of the fact that a person has not put in a service of 5 years, although he has put in a service of nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ years, he will be affected. All such persons below the age of 45 and those who have put in less than 5 years' service will be affected. What will be the fate of these poor people and their families? How can the Government reconcile themselves to such a situation in the context of a socialistic pattern of society which they want to build in our country? Will it not create more unemployment? When all our efforts should be in the direction of relieving the unemployment position in the country, can we take steps which will intensify that problem? All these things have to be faced in a country where Sanskrit was very much respected and used from Kashmir to Cape Comorin. The Government should not have passed such an order. I would humbly request the Government to withdraw the order and restore Sanskrit to its rightful status. If really it ceases to be popular and if really the strength in a particular section or class falls to a very low level, the cases of such classes in particular schools should be treated on their merits and appropriate action taken wherever necessary. I agree with the Hon. the Minister for Education that there should be some popular interest for students to take up the study of that language. But then, I would also like to point out that it is the duty of the Government to create the necessary interest in the student population to take up the study of this language. The Government are taking so many steps to see that the study of Hindi and other languages is encouraged. I only want that some margin should be given in the case of Sanskrit. The Government must view it more sympathetically and come forward to afford special facilities for its study. I once again request the Government to kindly withdraw the order which states that if there is not a particular minimum in certain Forms, no provision would be made and no facility would be made available for the study of that language.

Sir, with regard to the Budget, I will be failing in my duty if I do not pay my humble tribute to our revered Education Minister for having looked into the case of teachers sympathetically during the last $4\frac{1}{2}$ years. This is perhaps the second or third occasion when I take the opportunity of pointing out that I have great admiration for him for the sympathy that he has shown towards the teachers and for the way in which he has taken up the reforms with regard to the raising of the status of the teachers. The

[18th December 1956] [Sri G. Krishnamoorthi]

bottom-most teacher has been benefited first. The aim of educational reform in the last two or three years has been like that. I very much appreciate that and it is really a change for the better. There were days when only the top-most men got all the benefits. In this connection, I also wish to state that we expected a little more and that we expected more clear things. We expected larger benefits before the new Government took office in June next or so. Even now there is time. This Government can give us in a concrete form certain things for which they have laid the foundation and build up the superstructure.

There was a rosy picture drawn before us that the Second Five-Year Plan would give the teachers all the benefits. Whether it was in the hands of the Government here or not, the allotment under this head was curtailed to a great extent. Instead of the expected Rs. 38 crores for Education under the Second Plan, we are told that we would get only Rs. 15 crores. Out of this sum of Rs. 15 crores, Rs. 3 crores will go to colleges, polytechnics and industrial schools. We have got only Rs. 12 crores for the promotion of elementary and secondary education during the Second Plan period. Out of this Rs. 12 crores, we thought that at least Rs. 5 crores would be allotted for the raising of the salaries of teachers. But, from the Report of the Legislature Committee on the White Paper on Education, we find that only a little over Rs. 3 crores would be made available for the benefit of teachers. Even when it was expected that a sum of Rs. 5 crores would be allotted, it was expected that every teacher would get only about Rs. 10. Now, when it is decided to spend only a sum of Rs. 3 crores, I do not know what the amount that will actually be received by the teachers will be. The Legislature Committee on the White Paper on Education have recommended and the Government have announced certain increase in the emoluments of teachers. In the case of elementary school teachers, they say that the teachers will get a special pay of Rs. 5, Rs. 6 and Rs. 7. That is, they have raised the dearness allowance as in the case of Non-Gazetted Government servants to Rs. 25. In order to see that no teacher gets less than Rs. 25 as dearness allowance, it is stated that those who are getting Rs. 18 as dearness allowance will hereafter get an additional sum of Rs. 7, that those who are getting a sum of Rs. 19 will get an additional sum of Rs. 6 and that those who are getting a sum of Rs. 20 will be getting hereafter an additional sum of Rs. 5. This increase in dearness allowance has been treated as special pay in the case of teachers. I would like to have enlightenment from the Hon. the Minister for Education on why in the case of the elementary school teachers alone, it should be treated as 'special pay'. Of course, we have no quarrel with the name. It is not merely a question of name. There is a great risk involved in calling it 'special pay'. It will not reach the pockets of the teachers in many cases; it will only reach the pockets of the managers. A sum of Rs. 3 was given as additional grant on 1st March 1954. On the floor of this sacred House, I submitted

[Sri G. Krishnamoorthi] [18th December 1956]

to the then Chief Minister and our present Education Minister that the rules should be framed in such an unambiguous way that the money reached the pockets of the teachers for whom it was intended and not the pockets of the managers. But, somehow or other—I do not know how—the money only reached the pockets of the managers in most cases. The additional grant of Rs. 3 agreed to by this Legislature did not reach the real persons for whom it was intended. The managers were saying, “Well, look here. We were already paying you over Rs. 30. The Government have now raised the grant from Rs. 27 to Rs. 30. Now, we are incurring a loss. The Government have sympathetically taken this aspect into consideration and granted this additional sum of Rs. 3.” In the same manner, the enhancement in dearness allowance which is called ‘special pay’ may not be paid to the elementary school teachers and is likely to go to the managers. Therefore, I appeal to the Government to call it ‘dearness allowance’ and not ‘special pay’. The term ‘special pay’ may be attractive and it may look as though some benefit would accrue to the teachers by way of enhanced pension or dearness allowance. But we do not want it to be called special pay, because there is every risk of its being taken away by the managements. I may tell hon. Members that in Tirunelveli district there are schools in which the service registers of teachers bear entries like ‘teacher’s pay—Rs. 30 plus Rs. 10, Rs. 30 Government grant and Rs. 10 paid by the management’. When the grant of three rupees was sanctioned for the elementary school teachers, then the entry became ‘Rs. 33—Government grant and Rs. 7 paid by the management’. The managements say, ‘We are running the schools at a loss; the Government have, therefore, been pleased to sanction an increased grant and so, naturally our contribution correspondingly gets reduced’. Now, this five rupee increase in dearness allowance will result in an entry like ‘Rs. 38 plus Rs. 2’. I have very recently verified the entries in certain service registers and I am sure there is every chance of the managements taking away this enhancement in dearness allowance which is called special pay, because the Government Order says that no teacher should be paid less than the assessed grant. The managements would say, ‘We are paying the assessed grant; now we are getting only a very small amount by way of compensation for the loss of fee income on account of full fee concessions; therefore, the Government have thought it fit to sanction a special pay of five or six or seven rupees, as the case may be, so that we may be reimbursed to the extent we have lost on account of fee concessions.’ So, Sir, I would humbly request the Government to treat this five or six or seven rupees as dearness allowance and not as special pay as far as elementary school teachers are concerned.

Then, Sir, the order that has been issued by the Government is not clear. We are not sure whether this additional amount would be paid to secondary school teachers in middle schools and B.Ts. and Headmasters in high schools. No order has been

[18th December 1956] [Sri G. Krishnamoorthi]

received, to my knowledge, by the high schools that this additional sum of five rupees should be given to them also from the 1st of November 1956. We saw an announcement made by the Hon. the Minister for Education that he had received a telegram from the Central Government approving of this additional payment of five rupees to teachers. From this statement, we find that this sum is linked with the additional pay that the Government propose to grant to these teachers under the Second Five-Year Plan. The Central Government have to contribute fifty per cent in this regard. If really this additional pay is to be merged in the revised pay that has to be given under the Second Five-Year Plan, then this cannot be called a benefit to teachers as it may be called in the case of N.G.Os. There is no case of approval by the Central Government in the case of N.G.Os. Sir, even a peon in a Government office is getting a minimum dearness allowance of Rs. 25. But the teacher is to get this, according to the Government, as special pay, which may not reach him and the dearness allowance will remain still at Rs. 18. Now, I believe that this enhancement in dearness allowance is styled ‘special pay’ because the Government want that the teachers should not claim more pay promised under the Second Five-Year Plan. Also, I do not know why orders have not been issued sanctioning this in the case of secondary grade teachers and B.Ts.

Sir, the Report of the Legislature Committee on the White Paper on Education shows the expenditure on increase of salaries of teachers as Rs. 3 crores odd. The *per capita* cost, that is, the amount to be spent per year per pupil, is put down at three rupees. Of this, eleven annas will be taken away for midday meals and the balance, Rs. 2-5-0 is intended to meet the salary of the teacher and management expenses. Having seen all these statements, I find that the atmosphere under the Second Five-Year Plan is not very favourable to the teachers. I would like to have enlightenment from the Hon. the Minister for Education on what exactly the teacher is going to get and why the Government have postponed refixation of scales of pay for teachers to the middle of next year to be done by the new Government.

I would like to submit another thing. There are colleges, called Oriental Title Colleges, which are teaching pure Sanskrit or pure Tamil, more Tamil Colleges than Sanskrit Colleges. The pay of the principal of these colleges is to start from Rs. 100 and go up to Rs. 200. That is the pay of the principal. Where? In Tamil Nad. We want Tamil to be the official language; we want proceedings in the Legislature to be carried on in Tamil and yet we say that the principal is to get Rs. 100. There is an Oriental College at Tiruvayyar. There are other such special colleges elsewhere. We want the principal to get Rs. 100 and what is the pay, the Professor in Tamil is to get? Rs. 75—125. A B.A. B.T., in English, a foreign language, gets a starting salary of Rs. 85. But here the Professor in Tamil gets Rs. 75 and his

[Sri G. Krishnamoorthi], [18th December 1956]

maximum pay is Rs. 125. Again what does an Assistant Lecturer in Tamil in the Arts College get? Rs. 150 in the scale of Rs. 150—300. This is the state of affairs now and this ought to be remedied if we are really earnest about the promotion of our languages.

Sir, it is stated that medical concessions have been extended to village officers. I know they were clamouring for these and I am sure they deserve them also. We are indeed very glad that they are recognized to be on a par with the N.G.Os. But what sin have these teachers in aided institutions committed not to deserve these? Assurances were given on the floor of this sacred House and also these assurances found their way into the Assurance Committee that the teachers' case would be considered when their scales of pay were revised. Now there is nothing in the Report of the Committee about this or about house-rent allowance for teachers. Everything is indefinite. What is the idea of the Government? Are they going to sanction house-rent allowance and medical concessions for these teachers or not? Sir, this house-rent allowance is denied only to a particular category of teachers. More than 50 per cent of the teachers are getting it. Only teachers in aided institutions are not getting it. The Government say that aided institutions are doing a very fine job. But the teachers there live in hovels. Can they be energetic enough to teach, if they live in such places? They have been clamouring for this for the last four or five years. Even when Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao was Minister, I raised this question. According to the Government's own figures, the extra cost would only be ten lakhs of rupees. What is the size of our Budget? It is nearly of the order of Rs. 52 crores. Is this ten lakhs a big figure? It is not; but the benefit would be great to the teachers. Why should you discriminate against the aided school teachers? I would humbly request the Government just to see that house-rent allowance is given to teachers in aided institutions also and that the medical concessions are also extended to teachers.

Then, Sir, the Government have recently published the pension rules for teachers. There is a great disadvantage experienced by the teachers in the matter of pension. The last of the rules says that no 'temporary increase' will be permissible in the case of pension for teachers. This 'temporary increase' is the dearness allowance which is paid to Government and other pensioners. It ranges from four to six rupees. A higher grade teacher getting Rs. 45 will get a quarter pension on retirement which will amount to Rs. 11-4-0. If this 'temporary increase' is added on to his pension, it will increase his pension by 40 or 50 per cent. With Rs. 11-4-0, he may not get even one kanji per day. But with this 'temporary increase', he may be sure of one kanji. As I said just now, no teacher should be discriminated against and I would humbly request the Government to sanction this 'temporary increase' in the case of teacher-pensioners also.

[18th December 1956] [Sri G. Krishnamoorthi]

Then, there is again rule 16 which says that if the teacher were to put in unsatisfactory work, his pension would be reduced. The wording is very vague. Who is to judge whether the work is "unsatisfactory" or not? The teacher has got so many masters over him. There is the management, there is the Headmaster, there is the Deputy Inspector of Schools and there is again the parent. Of these persons, who is to judge whether the work that the teacher has put in is unsatisfactory or not? I do not know why this restriction is put in the way of the teacher getting the small pension that is now given under the pension rules. We would request Government to delete this rule.

Then, there is rule 10 (b) which says that service prior to resignation in a particular school would be considered as service forfeited, if the resignation had been within the control of that person. But in all schools teachers are forced to resign, except in district board and Government schools. What is done in private schools is this. The management say to the teacher concerned, "You have committed so many mistakes. We will not spoil you. Let us not go up to the department. You please resign and go away. Otherwise, your certificate will be affected." This is how the poor teacher is forced to resign. It so happens that the teacher has to resign his job in one school and join another school. If the present rule saying that service prior to resignation will be forfeited, is applied, then it will cause great hardship to the teachers. Therefore, I request that Government should take steps to modify this rule and state in clear terms that all breaks would be condoned and that service prior to resignation would not be forfeited.

Then, it is said that compassionate gratuity would not be allowed to teachers. Compassionate gratuity is given to a Government servant who dies before qualifying for pension. A Government servant qualifies himself for pension if he puts in a service of not less than ten years. If the Government servant dies before putting in ten years of service, compassionate gratuity is given to his poor family because the Government think that that family of the Government servant deserves sympathy. When such is the case, why should the poor teacher alone be denied compassionate gratuity? After all, the teacher is doing the work of the Nation. He is in charge of educating the children; he is the moulder of the Nation. When such is the case and when he is doing the Nation's work, it is but fair that compassionate gratuity should be allowed to him, also, as in the case of Government servants. Therefore, this rule also should be deleted.

While we thank the Government for granting pension to elementary school teachers and secondary grade teachers, we request Government to extend this benefit to all other categories of teachers also. I also request the Government once again to grant the dearness allowance applicable to pensioners to teachers also now denied by rule 20.

[Sri G. Krishnamoorthi] [18th December 1956]

The Legislature Committee on the White Paper on Education which has given a valuable report says that the lot of the teacher ought to be improved and that he should be paid something more. The Government say that their finances are limited. During the four years I have been in this Council I have always been suggesting ways of finding more money. I have been saying to the Government, "You need not spend much on roads and other works. You can divert that money to better the lot of teachers". This was what I was saying in the first two years. There was not much response. Then I was saying to Government that within the Educational Budget they need not spend so much on building and equipment and on the Inspectorate but that they could best utilise the money thus saved for improving the lot of the teachers. That had no effect. It is now said that for improving the conditions of the N.G.O.'s working in the States, the National Development Council's attention was drawn to that question and that it had been urged by the States that the Centre should give them sufficient grants for the same. But so far as teachers are concerned, I might say that the Government need no funds from the Centre. They have got a source from which they could get money, and that source is the parents. They could always get money from the parents. If to-day even with a shrunken State, our revenue is nearly Rs. 52 crores, where is the money coming from? It is got from the parents in the form of property tax and other taxes. What harm is there in asking the parent to pay a small contribution to the Teachers' Maintenance Fund? Even in the Legislature Committee Report there is a paragraph supporting one of my suggestions. In the last page of that Report I find a beautiful version saying that text-books ought to be published by Government. They say that there is difference of opinion on this question; but, in the first instance, the publication of text-books with regard to elementary schools at least should be undertaken by Government. That is a very definite recommendation made on the last page of the Legislature Committee's Report. Asking the pupils in the secondary schools to pay one rupee per month for 10 months in a year and asking the pupils in the elementary schools to pay one rupee per quarter for three quarters in a year and utilising this money for bettering the lot of teachers, is definitely not asking too much of the parents. I was urging the Government to take up the publication of text-books, even three or four years before. That would fetch them Rs. 1 crore annually as profit and that amount might be earmarked for giving relief to the teachers. That would go a long way to improve the present condition of the teachers.

The Members of the Treasury Benches may think, "Here is Sri G. Krishnamoorthi who always talks about teachers, forgetting the other sections of the people." If I speak always on behalf of the teachers, it is because the teacher is given the task of moulding the nation. There is now the provision for midday meals to elementary school children. Some outside the House think

[18th December 1956] [Sri G. Krishnamoorthi]

that I object to that provision. I say that not only the children but also their mothers who are weak and under-nourished should be fed. Providing midday meals to children in elementary schools is a social problem and not an educational problem. Out of Rs. 12 crores allotted for Education, Rs. 2 crores are provided for midday meals to elementary school children. Even in this interim Budget, for the four months of 1957-58, Rs. 10 lakhs have been provided for midday meals to elementary school children. That comes to about Rs. 2 crores for five years and when the allotment for Education is meagre, why should Rs. 2 crores be taken out of it by including the provision for midday meals under the head "Education," when the proper method is to include it under the head "Social welfare or social amenities"? The Legislature Committee have said that this work of providing midday meals should be undertaken by the panchayats and that only poor children should be fed. As I said before, this is a social problem and this ought not to be included under the head "Education". If out of Rs. 15 crores, Rs. 3 crores are taken away for collegiate, polytechnic and industrial education and Rs. 2 crores for midday meals to elementary school children, then we are left barely with Rs. 10 crores. With the elaborate schemes for training of teachers, doubling the number of schools and strengthening the Inspectorate and so on, we are left with only Rs. 3 crores for the teachers, which works out to not even Rs. 7 or Rs. 8 per teacher. Therefore, if this provision for midday meals is included under some other head and if some economy is effected in the expenditure on the Inspectorate, the amount thus saved could be utilised for bettering the lot of teachers.

Let us look at the (former) Travancore-Cochin State, it is very often said. There the percentage of literacy is very high. What is it that they do there? They run the elementary school daily only for 2½ or 3 hours. Double the number of children are thus taught. Do they lag behind the children of Madras because of their being taught for only 2½ or 3 hours there? But Rajaji's scheme which visualized instruction for only 2½ hours for elementary school children and which was only a teachers' scheme sponsored by me four or five years earlier has been given the go-by. Under that scheme, with the present number of teachers, double the present number of children could have been taught. So, we can make all the children literate with the present strength of teachers, in the present schools, in the present buildings and we can also pay the teachers a little more. When that scheme was brought in, there was opposition to it. Was it opposition purely on the merits of the scheme or was there a political tinge in it? That scheme aimed at half-day school for children and full-day school for the teacher. What does the Legislature Committee's Report say? It says that there is much time in the basic schools for teaching more crafts: in the Travancore-Cochin schools, children are more efficient. I would, therefore, humbly request the Government to examine this question, whether it is not advantageous to have the shift system

4 p.m.

[Sri G. Krishnamoorthi] [18th December 1956]

in elementary schools by which with the same number of teachers, education can be extended to all the children. Of course, we have to give a little more salary to the teachers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member has taken 45 minutes now.

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Lastly, I would refer to one more matter. Recently, Government have passed an order in respect of aided school managements with regard to compensation for loss of fee income forgone as a result of concessions granted by the Government. This gave the occasion for many school managements to curtail the salary of the teacher in the middle of their service. Hon. Members would be surprised to hear that in the teaching profession the salary of the teacher is reduced in the middle of his service, in spite of his high integrity, good character and efficient work. Can there be any profession where during the course of service, the salary is reduced? Of course, the point may be raised as to what the teachers say. They have to keep quiet for the time being and they say to me, 'You are there; you will fight for us and bring us relief'. What they say is that suddenly their salary has been reduced because fee compensation was granted by the Government and there is a rule that it is enough if what is paid as grant by Government is paid by the managements.

Now, I just got a favour from the Hon. the Minister for Education when he accepted my Resolution brought on the floor of this sacred House regarding the disparities in scales of pay of teachers. It was accepted and a provision of about Rs. 35 lakhs was also made for that purpose. The Report of the Legislature Committee on the White Paper on Education also stresses the need that irrespective of the different managements under which the teachers might be employed, teachers with equal qualifications must get the same pay. My resolution was accepted by the Government and a provision of about Rs. 35 lakhs was made, accepting the principle that secondary grade trained teachers should get the same scale. When Government accepted that resolution and made the necessary provision also, this ought to have been enforced and the salary scales should have been brought into force as from 1st April 1956. I do not know why they delayed it. If they delayed it in view of the reorganization of States, then after reorganization it should have been given retrospective effect from 1st April 1956, in respect of teachers now serving in the Madras State. Somehow or other, from the Budget speech of the Hon. Minister and the Budget presented, we find that some money has been left unspent under the Educational Grant on account of the non-implementation of certain schemes. Are not the teachers entitled to have the scales of pay as from 1st April 1956, the beginning of the first year of the Second Plan?

Another point is this. In the matter of fixation of pay also, it has been said, "You, teachers, are not eligible for weightage for service". Very senior teachers do not get any benefit at

[18th December 1956] [Sri G. Krishnamoorthi]

all from this. If they are getting Rs. 48, it is said that the pay will be fixed as Rs. 47 plus Re. 1 and not at the next higher stage in the scale; and next year they will get only Rs. 49. That is the order. Usually, any refixation of pay in 1947 it was done like that—takes into account the number of years of service put in and weightage is given in refixing the pay. Accordingly, here the teacher must be given weightage and his pay fixed at the next higher stage. But this is not done. Actually no weightage is given and the salary is fixed below the stage in the scale and the difference is shown separately. That is the gist of the order that has been issued by the Government. The senior teachers get nothing. Well, now, that is not the object with which I brought in the Resolution. They must be given weightage, say, one increment for every four years of service. In the case of teachers who are on higher scales, as in the Government schools and aided and municipal schools giving Government scales, they are to be pulled down in scales. Have we ever heard of a person who is supposed to be benefited under the Second Plan being pulled down in pay by some Rs. 5? This is nothing short of giving by the right hand and taking away by the left hand.

Again, with regard to dearness allowance, it has been generally accepted that no man, not even a peon, in the service of the Madras Government should get less than Rs. 25 as dearness allowance. The same principle should be applied in the case of teachers also. In refixing the pay, weightage for service should be given. This is all my request.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for giving me this opportunity to speak elaborately and in such detail.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, before taking up the Budget, I wish to convey the hearty welcome of this House to our new Governor, Sri A. J. John, and to express our appreciation of the sentiments in his message on the assumption of the office of Governorship.

Sir, this is an interim Budget and we are happy to find, on an analysis of the figures placed before us, that the financial position of our State is quite sound, thanks to the efficient handling of the finances of the State by the Ministry of Finance. All our public borrowings have been invested in productive schemes and with satisfactory returns from them, the financial stability of the State is assured. At the same time, we should bring home to the Central Government that during the last few years we have levied several new taxes and that we have levied every kind of surcharge—surcharge on land revenue, surcharge on motor vehicles tax, surcharge on electricity rates, agricultural income-tax and so on, and I may safely say that we have thus reached the maximum taxation limit in our State.

DR. V. K. JOHN: Are we introducing more taxes after the Elections?

[18th December 1956]

4-10
p.m.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: No, I do not think so.

I feel, Sir, that we should make a fervent appeal to the Finance Commission and that the Government of Madras should seriously apply their minds to this problem and make their representations to the Central Government and the Finance Commission that they should recognise these factors and give us the needed relief and substantial allotment in the permanent re-allocation of the share of the Central taxes to this State.

We find, Sir, that several new schemes have been provided for in the Budget Estimates for 1957-58, notably schemes relating to the development of small-scale industries and agricultural expansion. Educational schemes in the Budget deserve special mention. Hon. Members would have gone through the Report of the Legislature Committee on the educational policy to be followed in this State. The difficulties of poor parents, as have just now been pointed out by the hon. Member Sri G. Krishnamoorthi, were emphasized by the Committee. We are glad that the Government were able to provide for free midday meals to school children, especially in rural areas, a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs. Some attempt has been made through the activities of the Director of Public Instruction to tap private philanthropy for providing midday meals to children in schools in rural areas. But such a wholesome need cannot be left entirely to private philanthropy to be met however much we are charitably disposed in our country. So, this provision of Rs. 10 lakhs in the Budget for supply of free midday meals to poor children in elementary schools in the rural areas should be welcomed and I am sure hon. Members will appreciate this act of Government.

Speaking on educational matters, the hon. Member Sri G. Krishnamoorthi has waxed eloquent about the appointment of Sanskrit Pandits and accused the Government of discouraging the study of Sanskrit. The Hon. the Finance Minister has explained the circumstances in which the Government Order was issued. Perhaps, the Member opposite is not aware how much the Hon. the Finance Minister is interested in the study of Sanskrit. I know that the Hon. Minister himself devotes an hour everyday to the study of Sanskrit and that no visitor is allowed to see him during that time. That shows how much the Hon. the Finance Minister is personally interested (Interruption) and I say that we are all equally interested in the matter. The hon. Member Sri T. P. Sreenivasavaradan knows that I have myself been a student of Sanskrit in the Hindu High School, Triplicane, and I may tell the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition that we are not against the development of this ancient language in our country.

We find, Sir, in the Budget Estimates that there are as many as 142 new schemes. Hon. Members would have appreciated if a short note on each of the more important schemes included in this Budget had been made available to us so that we might have the details and the salient features of the new schemes for reference

[18th December 1956] [Sri T. Purushotham]

and discussion. I trust that the Government would consider this suggestion of mine when presenting the Budget in the coming years.

We find that there is an allotment of a sum of Rs. 39,700 under Demand IV—Forests, for a scheme for preservation of wild life. I should like to plead, in this connection, for the formation of a separate Department or at least for the appointment of a separate officer to look into matters relating to preservation of wild life. The official statement made recently in the Lok Sabha that the cheetah and such other varieties, distinctly Indian varieties, of wild life are getting extinct should set us thinking. I had an opportunity to draw public attention to this question. The present arrangement by which the responsibility for preservation and development of wild life is entrusted to the Forest Department is not satisfactory. We are attaching the greatest importance to the development of tourist traffic. Wild life, I am sure hon. Members will agree, if properly managed and developed, would be a source of great attraction to tourists. The provision in the Budget now, I know, is for the development of the Bird Sanctuary at Vedathangal in Chingleput district. We have also got the Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary. More sanctuaries may be started if there is a separate department to attend to these matters. A sanctuary at Vedaranyam and a sanctuary in Top Slip in Coimbatore district could be started and developed. I trust that the Government would take steps to form a separate department or that at least a Special Officer, well-trained and with necessary equipment, would be appointed in our State for the preservation and development of wild life.

Hon. Members would remember, Sir, the question that I raised some time back about the ever-growing demand in the Police Budget. I think we should be glad to be assured now that it has been the endeavour of the State Government to reduce progressively the non-developmental expenditure in the Budget and that the expenditure on the maintenance of law and order and also the allotment for the collection of revenue have been kept down as far as possible. But, I cannot but refer, in this connection, to the need for retrenchment of staff in all the departments, commensurate with the shrinking size of the Madras State. Shri B. N. Datar, Minister for Home Affairs in the Home Ministry of the Central Government, stated in the Rajya Sabha last week that as a consequence of reorganization of States, 5,900 Government servants were transferred from Madras to Kerala for two large districts and one taluk transferred to the latter whereas—I request the hon. Members to note the figures—7,500 Government servants were transferred from Travancore-Cochin to Madras for four and a half taluks transferred to us. Significant figures these and I am sure that this House has a right to know why there is this great disparity. I should like the Government to state the correct position and keep the expenditure on staff well within justifiable limits. I trust that the Hon. Minister would furnish us with details and explain the

[Sri T. Purushotham] [18th December 1956]

figures referred to by me because I know that the answer of the Minister for Home Affairs in the Rajya Sabha was based on the figures furnished by the State Government.

4-20 p.m. Hon. Members should note that under Demand XVII—Public Health the amount required “on account” is Rs. 31,50,000. The obligation of the State to provide for rural areas substantial allotments in the matter of medical relief and maternity and child welfare schemes is yet to be fulfilled. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition has also drawn the significant attention of the Government to this aspect in one of his recent speeches elsewhere. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, the Union Health Minister, has stated at the recent meeting of the Central Council of Health that funds were available with the Central Government for Health Services, but that the State Governments had not taken advantage of the same and worked out schemes of improvement. Here again, the Government should enlighten us on how far this charge of surrender of funds allotted to the States would apply to our State. Even if we had been able to utilise the amounts allotted to us, presumably with the available amounts on account of the surrender by other States, we could have asked for more and launched on a State-wide comprehensive scheme for rural medical aid and maternity relief. I trust that the Government would apply themselves to this problem with greater keenness and approach the Centre for needed help in the matter.

On the question of medical relief, speaking recently at the Convocation of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Bombay, our Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has observed that in view of the anxiety to have a large number of trained doctors in a short time, the choice was to have a cadre of persons not fully qualified but trained in some kind of compressed course to work as Assistant Doctors. I do not know how far this suggestion of our Prime Minister has been taken up by the State Government. He has also said that indigenous systems are rich as far as the curative and remedial aspects are concerned, and that in a country like India, advantage has to be taken of the indigenous systems. In this connection, I wish to state that the Government have recently placed the administration of Indian medicine in the hands of the Director of Allopathic Medicine. This is not a satisfactory arrangement. Dr. Jsmar Committee which has gone into the question fully has stated, ‘The need for establishing a separate Department of Indian Medicine is very great. For, it is unreasonable to throw on the shoulders of the present head of allopathic institutions whose primary concern is to foster the progress of Western medicine the additional and rather incompatible duty of fostering the progress of the system of medicine which he is apt to look down upon as unscientific and antiquated and superstitious, not worth his scientific study. Hence, the Committee says, ‘Under the existing conditions, for the earnest progress of the indigenous system, the establishment of a separate Department of Indian Medicine quite independent and distinct from the existing Department of Western Medicine is necessary.’ In the light of these findings of the Committee on Indian Medicine, the present administrative set-up of control under the

[Sri T. Purushotham] [18th December 1956]

Director of Allopathic Medicine assisted by an Assistant Director of the same system of medicine who does not know the A, B, C of the Indian system of medicine needs revision. I would earnestly impress upon the Government the urgent need for the appointment of a Committee to review the position and introduce needed changes if any progress is to be achieved in this branch.

Sir, we find that special provision is made in the Budget for admission to sanatoria and treatment of prisoners suffering from tuberculosis. I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Members to the fact that policemen are posted to guard such patient-prisoners and under-trial prisoners in the tuberculosis hospitals and Leprosy Sanatoria. I have known cases where such policemen who are posted to guard these prisoner-patients got the disease themselves. The Government should provide for the grant of a suitable risk allowance to such policemen or jailors sent to these sanatoria for duty.

Sir, in this connection, I should like to say a few words on the Madras City traffic problem. This question figured in our discussions on the supplementary estimates at the last meeting. The situation has worsened and it needs immediate attention. You should have seen, Sir, the congestion during the last few days in the Mount Road Round Tana area. The Corporation of Madras mooted the construction of a sub-way to relieve this traffic congestion at the spot. I expected some provision for this in the Budget for helping the Corporation of Madras by way of grant or loan to push through the scheme of the proposed Arcade as in cities in the Western countries. This needs speedy action. But, in doing so, I should express my protest if any buildings or quarters in the Government House Estate are to be pulled down. I learn that there is a proposal to demolish the Goschen Block of residential quarters to widen the Road in that area. This should not be done. In these days of acute shortage of housing accommodation, any scheme for providing an Arcade or a sub-way or widening the Mount Road should be implemented without affecting the built-up quarters in that locality.

DR. V. K. JOHN: I would like to know from the hon. Member whether any such proposal was announced in the Press.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Yes, it appeared in the Press that the Government wanted to widen that road and that there was a proposal to pull down the residential quarters inside the Government House Estate.

Sir, the Hon. the Minister for Finance has stated that the recent enhancement in dearness allowance for Non-Gazetted Officers would apply to local board's servants as well. But, I am reliably told that orders have not been issued to this effect and that even this temporary relief is denied to the local board establishments. I would appeal to the Government and the Hon. the Leader of the House to consider this aspect and ensure that specific orders are issued to local boards, municipalities and panchavats allowing their staff to draw the enhanced dearness allowance with effect from 1st November 1956 as in the case of the Non-Gazetted Officers.

[Sri T. Purushotham] [18th December 1956]

4-30
p.m.

Regarding sales tax, representations were made in this House and in the Assembly that articles of food should be exempted from the levy of sales tax and that following that general principle, milk and coconut should be exempted from the levy of sales tax. This has been done in Mysore and other States and milk and coconut, I find, are not liable to levy of sales tax there. The Hon. the Minister for Revenue also assured us last time, when this question was raised in this House, that it would be considered when the Budget for 1957-58 was taken up. I, therefore, appeal to the Hon. the Minister for Finance and the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture to have this examined and to sanction the exemption of these articles of food from the levy of sales tax before the Budget is finalised.

We are glad that a large provision amounting to Rs. 16 crores has been made for expenditure during 1957-58 on electricity schemes and that rapid progress is being made in the execution of the Kundah and Periyar Projects. It is encouraging to learn that 1,000 villages will be electrified in the current year as against the target figure of 500. At this rate, it would not be too much to hope that all villages will be provided with electricity before the end of the Second Plan period. Also, we should congratulate the Government on the grant of certain concessions in the matter of levy of electricity charges on agricultural consumers. I should like to state, in this connection, that standard tariff rates based on the horse power of the pumpsets installed should be introduced and that the Government should take up with the Chief Engineer for Electricity the question of rationalisation of levy of electricity charges in respect of rural electrification schemes. If this is done, the agriculturists will feel greatly relieved.

Mr. Chairman, with the reorganization of States, the strength of this Council was reduced to 48. We are, however, glad that the strength has since been raised to 50 and that none of the Members have been obliged to go away. But, Sir, this 50 represents only the provisional strength of the Council. The Home Minister of the Government of India assured in the Rajya Sabha that the general question of increasing the strength of the Legislative Councils would be taken up separately. This number, 50, would not permit the proper adjustment of the constitutional provision regarding proportional representation for local authorities, graduates and teachers in the Council. Fifty should be raised to 64 so that the number may be easily divisible in accordance with the principle laid down in the Constitution. This point was raised in this House and we requested that the strength should be raised to 64. I hope that, in view of the assurances given by the Home Minister at the Centre, this question will be taken up again and the strength of this House raised to 64.

DR. V. K. JOHN: Will the hon. Member understand that the Madras Government are against it in spite of the resolutions passed by both the Houses?

18th December 1956]

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: I do not think such a serious charge is true. The Madras Government are not against the proposal at all, and I may assure the hon. Member about it, whatever the source of his information.

SRI MAHOMED USMAN: It is the Law Minister that said, 'We will consider'. The Home Minister at Delhi never said anything about it.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: I am glad the hon. Member has made the position clear and I hope the Hon. the Leader of the House will consider all these aspects and see what best could be done.

Mr. Chairman, permit me to make a suggestion not entirely within the range of the Budget proposals. We have several distinguished visitors coming to Madras. I suggest that in the programme of visits of these V.I.Ps., an invitation to visit the Legislative Assembly or the Council might be included. Not that I desire that the Legislature should be summoned specially for the purpose but that they may be invited if the Legislature is in session during their visit to the City. May I not appeal to you, Sir, to examine and see that this is done in future?

Before I resume my seat, I should like to state how grateful we are to our Chief Minister, Mr. Kamaraj Nadar, and other Ministers for the splendid record of good work and services rendered by them to the State. I am sure hon. Members including the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, would join me, in wishing all our Ministers success in the coming elections.

DR. V. K. JOHN: Yes, except Ministers who are neglecting this House.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Not only success in the election, but also I hope they will continue as Ministers. I hope that this will not be the last Budget to be presented by our energetic Finance Minister, the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam, and that he will present many more Budgets to us.

As regards the Hon. the Leader of the House, I think he is anxious to transport himself to the other House, at any rate, he is desirous of doing so. All sections of this House will agree that he is an ideal Minister and an ideal Leader of the House. We wish him success. Even though he may go to the other House as member, I hope we will continue to have him as Minister.

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

The House then adjourned.

[18th December 1956]

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

1. Report of the Legislature Committee on the White Paper on Education.

2. Finance Accounts of the Government of Madras for the period from the 1st October 1953 to the 31st March 1954 and Audit Report, 1954.

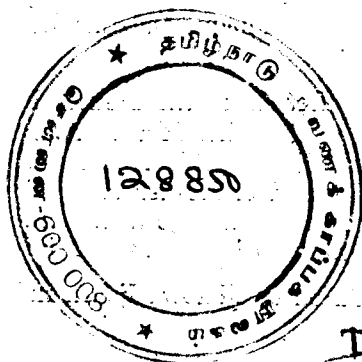
3. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2985, Home, dated 27th October 1956, regarding insertion of new rule 294-B in the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940. [Laid on the table under section 133 (3) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (Central Act IV of 1939).]

4. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3026, Home, dated 30th October 1956, exempting the motor vehicles plying between Tirunelveli district and the areas of Travancore-Cochin State transferred to Madras State from 1st November 1956 from double taxation. [Laid on the table under section 11 (2) of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931.]

5. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2851, Home, dated 11th October 1956, exempting Vehicle No. MSY. 5328 belonging to a Technical Co-operation Mission personnel from taxation. [Laid on the table of the House under section 11 (2) of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931.]

6. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3020, Home, dated 30th October 1956, exempting from taxation Vehicle No. MSY. 6154 belonging to a Technical Co-operation Mission Personnel. [Laid on the table under section 11 (2) of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931.]

7. Annual Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 1955 (V Report) and Appendices.



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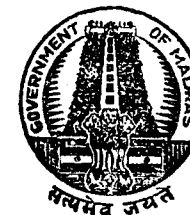
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MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT

WEDNESDAY, 19TH DECEMBER 1956

VOLUME XVII—No. 3

CONTENTS

	PAGES
I Questions and Answers	103-108, 132-133
II Government Business—	
(1) Presentation of the Second Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1956-57	108-110
(2) General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1957-58— cont.	110-130
III Papers laid on the table of the House	131

Legislature Department (Council)
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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

376
Wednesday, the 19th December 1956.

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.

The misconception abroad about the Tamils

* 110 Q.—SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state with reference to the answer to the Legislative Council Question No. 31, dated the 27th August 1956—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the exhibition at the Chicago Natural History Museum of a bronze statue of a Tamilian palm tree climber with the caption that the Tamils are a mixture of White and Negro stocks having dark brown and wavy hair; and

(b) if so, whether the Government have any proposal to take up the matter with the Government of India for the removal of the misconception abroad about the Tamils?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister); (a) Government have no official information in the matter.

(b) No, Sir.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: This matter was also brought to my notice and I wrote to the American Consul here. He took up the matter with the concerned authorities and I have been informed that it has been rectified now.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: எந்த மாதிரி திருத்தியமைத்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று தெரிய வருமா? அது பற்றி விவரம் சொல்ல முடியுமா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am sorry I do not have the letter with me now. Otherwise, I shall be able to give the exact information. But I may tell the hon. Member that I did address the American Consul here about the matter and he has taken action.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: May I ask the learned Finance Minister whether there is any foundation for this libel, for this ethnological gross error? Is there any foundation at all for saying that we are a mixture? Mixture is sold only in hotels.

[19th December 1956]

Dress regulations for students of the Madras Medical College

* 111 Q.—SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether any dress regulations for men and women students of the Madras Medical College have been prescribed by the Government; and

(b) if so, what they are, and when they will come into force?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : (a) & (b) No dress regulations for men and women students of the Madras Medical College, Madras, have so far been prescribed by the Government, but by an understanding some uniform dress is worn by the students of the Madras Medical College. The Executive Committee of the Madras Medical College Association has resolved to follow a dress regulation for the College which was given effect to from 1st August 1956 and this has been given effect to by the Dean. A copy of the regulation* is placed on the table of the House for information.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : What was the provocation for this change in dress?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : The provocation is that there should be a convenient and useful dress for medical students.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Is the Hon. the Minister for Health aware of the fact that wearing of flowers is considered a religious duty by Hindu women students but that the women students of the Medical College are prohibited from wearing flowers when they study in the college?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : The students are not expected to do religious duty in the medical college, when they do their work. Probably there is a ban on their wearing flowers while in the college as it may distract attention because of its fragrance.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : The very existence of the opposite sex will distract attention. Wearing of flowers or ornaments is not going to do anything worse.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is not a question.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is there any regulation regarding wearing of ornaments by girl students?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Nowadays students do not wear ornaments. So, no regulation will be necessary.

* Printed as Appendix I on page 132 infra.

19th December 1956]

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : May I know whether there was any dress regulation and whether any particular dress was prohibited when the Hon. Minister was in the Medical College (An hon. Member. He was not in the medical college) or in the Presidency College wherein there is co-education?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : In the early days when I was at school, there were strict regulations regarding dress. No one would be admitted without a cap. Afterwards, no cap was necessary. No coat was necessary. Anything would do.

Maintenance grant for aided elementary schools

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

(a) the number of aided elementary schools in the Mannargudi taluk of Tanjore district that received full 15 per cent maintenance grant for the year 1954; and

(b) the reasons for which cuts were imposed on maintenance grants in respect of the other aided elementary schools in the taluk?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) Five.

(b) The percentage of maintenance grant was fixed with reference to rule 7 of the rules for aid and with reference to the particulars in the annual inspection report on the School concerned for the year 1954. Payment of maintenance grant in the case of fee levying schools was restricted to the actual deficit.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : May I know whether there are any uniform rules followed by the departmental officers with regard to cut in the maintenance grant?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Yes, according to rules, it is being done. That is why I said that it was fixed with reference to the rule.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that maintenance grant is cut on account of the inefficiency of certain teachers as judged by the departmental officers?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I would like to have notice.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : If the Government get such reports, will they kindly look into the matter and see that the maintenance grant is not cut simply because the Inspecting Officer thinks that certain teachers are inefficient?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I do agree that the maintenance grant should not normally be cut. I shall look into the matter.

[19th December 1956]

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : The maintenance grant is given just to see that the school is housed in a proper building with proper environments and so on, and it has nothing to do with the efficiency or inefficiency of the teacher.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : When a school is given maintenance grant, it is expected to maintain its efficiency. If the teacher is not efficient, we cannot say that the school is efficient. Therefore, if there are inefficient teachers, we have to consider the question whether any grant, teaching or administrative, should be given to that school.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : In view of the fact that managements get only 15 per cent of the assessed grant, will the Hon. Minister kindly see that the maintenance grant which is given for the proper maintenance of the building and other sanitary environments is not cut on account of the inefficiency of the teacher?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The whole question of grant-in-aid is under consideration. If the hon. Member has got any useful suggestion to make, he may write to the department.

Abolition of cycle tax

* 113 Q.—**SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have given permission to the Corporation of Madras to abolish the cycle tax in the City of Madras;

(b) whether the Government have received proposals from other Municipal Councils for similar permission; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes. The Ambur Municipal Council applied for sanction for the abolition of the cycle tax. A few other municipal councils applied for reduction of the rate of the tax.

(c) A statement* showing the action taken by Government on the proposals received from the municipal council is placed on the table of the House.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : ஆம்பூர் நகராட்சியில் இந்த வரியை நீக்குவதற்கு சர்க்கார் அனுமதி தேவையில்லை என்று குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அந்த மாதிரியான விதி பொதுவாக இருக்கிறதா என்று அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI : பொதுவாக நகராட்சிக்கு அரசாங்கத்தினிடம் கடன் பாக்கி எதுவும் இல்லாமலிருந்தால், அதாவது இவ்விஷயத்தைத் தீர்மானித்து அமல் நடத்தலாம் என்று மனப்பே அரசாங்கத்தின் உத்தரவு இருக்கிறது. அதனால் சர்க்கார் அனுமதி தேவையில்லை.

* Printed as Appendix II on page 133 supra.

[19th December 1956]

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : May I know, Sir, how much the Corporation of Madras is likely to lose by the abolition of the cycle tax?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI : About Rs. 2 lakhs, Sir.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : சென்னை நகராட்சி முதலில் இந்த வரியை நீக்குவதற்கு அனுமதி கோரியபோது அரசாங்கம் மறுத்ததாவும், ஆனால் மறுபடியும் கோரிய பிறகே அனுமதி கொடுக்கப்பட்டதாகவும் தெரிகிறது. இதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன என்று கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொல்ல முடியுமா?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI : இந்த வரியை நிறுத்தவதால் இழக்கும் 2 லட்ச ரூபாயை நகராட்சியினர் வேறு விதமாக எப்படிச் செய்வார்கள் என்று அரசாங்கம் கேட்டது. செலவுத் தொகையில் சரிக்கட்டுவதாக அவர்கள் கூறினார்கள். குறிப்பாக கார்ப் பொரேஷன் கவுன்சிலர்களுக்கு டெலிபோன் வசதிக்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யப் பட்டிருந்தது. அதைக் கைவிடப்போவதாகக் கூறினார்கள். அதைக் கை விடுவதால் ரூ. 1 லட்சம் கிடைக்கும். மேலும் 'விளம்பரம்' மூலமாக ரூ. 1 லட்சம் வருமானம் வருகிறது என்றும், ஆகவே ரூ. 2 லட்சத் தைச் சரிக்கட்ட முடியும் என்றும் அவர்கள் சொன்னதன்பேரில் அரசாங்கம் ஒத்துக்கொண்டது.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : May I know whether the Corporation of Madras make periodical requests to the Government for financial assistance, as they have got their own problems? Is there any definite reason which prompted them to abolish this tax resulting in the loss of about Rs. 2 lakhs?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI : The Corporation thought that they could abolish this as cycle was a poor man's vehicle. Further, for the collection of this tax alone they had incurred an expenditure of about Rs. 30,000 and, therefore, they wanted to abolish this tax.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : May I know whether before the Government of Madras gave the Corporation permission, they considered the financial position of the Corporation?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI : Yes, Sir. Not only in the case of the Corporation of Madras, but in the case of every municipality, we will approve their Budget proposals and in doing so, consider whether they can increase or reduce any tax.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : சைக்கிள் வரியைத் தள்ளிவிடும் படியாகக் கோரி கடலூர் முனிசிபாலிட்டியிலிருந்து ஏதாவது தகவல் வந்திருக்கிறதா?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI : அந்த மாகிரித் தகவல் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு இன்னும் வந்து சேரவில்லை என்று எண்ணுகிறேன்.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : இந்தக் குறிப்பிலே சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கும் ஆறு நகராட்சி மன்றங்களைத் தவிர மற்ற நகராட்சி மன்றங்களிலிருந்து கோரிக்கை வந்திருக்கிறதா இல்லையா என்று அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI : இதைப் பற்றி ஒரு தனிக் கேள்வி கேட்டால் பதில் சொல்லப்படும்.

[19th December 1956]

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Sir, was the cycle tax abolished for election purposes?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI : Your question is always the same.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Questions are over.

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

II.—GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

(1) PRESENTATION OF THE SECOND SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1956-57.

3-10 p.m. THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Sir, I present the Second Supplementary Statement of Demands for Grants for further expenditure for the current financial year, 1956-57, and the detailed estimates thereof. Copies of the Statement of Demands and Estimates have been laid on the table of the House.

2. As explained in the introductory memorandum, the present supplementary estimates relate to—

(a) the additional provision required for schemes of expenditure covered by the Budget for this year and for schemes included in the First Supplementary Statement, with reference to the expenditure already incurred or expected to be incurred before the end of the year;

(b) 'New Service' Schemes sanctioned by the Government in the latter part of the year which were not included in the First Supplementary Statement of Expenditure, mainly under 'Industries' and 'Electricity' Schemes; and

(c) payments of costs awarded by the courts in certain suits in which the Government were impleaded as a party.

In respect of New Services, the demand proposed is for the actual additional appropriation required to meet the expenditure in the current year on individual schemes, after taking into account the savings now anticipated in the concerned Grants. Where sufficient savings are expected, or no expenditure is likely to be incurred in the current year, the demand proposed is only for a token sum of Rs. 100.

3. In connection with the Budget for the current year, 45 Demands for Grants were voted by the Legislature in March 1956, involving a total amount of about Rs. 146 crores, besides a charged appropriation of about Rs. 26½ crores. In September last, Supplementary Demands were approved by the Legislature to an extent of about Rs. 4½ crores, mainly for grants and loans connected with the relief of distress in the areas affected by the cyclone. In the present Supplementary Statement, additional sums are asked for under 32 Demands, for a total sum of Rs. 26.75 crores for voted items, and Rs. 9.65 crores under charged items. At first sight, it

19th December 1956] [Sri C. Subramaniam]

would appear that the total demand is unduly large. But it should be remembered that against this additional demand, recoveries are anticipated to the extent of over Rs. 20 crores, so that the net demand is only for about Rs. 9.64 crores under charged items, and Rs. 6.68 crores under voted items.

4. Taking the charged appropriations first, the main item included in the total sum of Rs. 104 lakhs asked for in the Revenue Account is Rs. 80.6 lakhs under 'Debt charges', of which Rs. 17.2 lakhs is due mainly to a change in the procedure for obtaining the approval of the Legislature, and Rs. 3.4 lakhs is towards the charges on account of the discount allowed on the issue of the Open Market Loan in the current year. The balance of Rs. 60 lakhs is mainly on account of interest charges payable to the Government of India on the share of this Government in the large special Ways and Means advances, which were outstanding at the time of the Andhra Partition. The additional charged amount asked for outside the Revenue Account is Rs. 8.61 crores, which represents mostly the repayment of short-term advances taken from the Reserve Bank of India and the Government of India during the current year.

5. Under voted items, the substantial demands are as follows :—

Grant VIII—Irrigation (Rs. 52 lakhs) towards the cost of repairs to works damaged by the 1955 cyclone.

Grant XX—Co-operation (Rs. 83 lakhs) for the grant of rebate on sales of handloom cloth (this expenditure will be covered by allocation from the Handloom Cess Fund).

Grant XXII—Harijan Uplift (Rs. 36 lakhs) in respect of various schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes and other Backward Classes.

Grant XXVII—Electricity (Rs. 170 lakhs) most of which is in the nature of Book Adjustments in respect of Generation Expenses of Electricity System.

Grant XXXII—Community Development Projects and National Extension Services and Local Development Works—(Rs. 161 lakhs) mostly for the Local Development Works Programme for which Central Grants to the extent of Rs. 137 lakhs are anticipated.

Grant XXXIII—Road Transport Schemes—(Rs. 22 lakhs) representing increased maintenance, etc., charges on account of the addition to the fleet strength in the State Transport Service, including the Kanyakumari branch.

The demands that have been just mentioned are in the Revenue Account. In the capital account, the large demands are the following :—

Grant XXXVI—Irrigation (Rs. 212 lakhs), Grant XXXVII—Public Health (Rs. 31 lakhs), Grant XLI—Electricity Schemes (Rs. 13.83 lakhs) and Grant XLII—Road Transport Schemes.

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [19th December 1956]

(Rs. 31 lakhs), most of which represent Book Adjustments in respect of Suspense transactions, the demand having to be presented for the debits only ignoring the credits, under the existing system of gross budgeting. Apart from these items, token demands are asked for in respect of new service schemes under Irrigation, Public Health, Civil Works and Electricity, particulars for which are given in the detailed estimates. The Demand under Road Transport includes the cost of the purchase of additional buses also. The other noteworthy demands are :—

Rs. 42 lakhs for Schemes of State Trading (Grant XLIV), which is mainly on account of the payment in the current year of the cost of chemical fertilizers supplied by the Government of India in previous years, and Rs. 17 lakhs for Loans and Advances by the State Government (Grant XLV), to meet the anticipated disbursements of loans to municipalities in respect of water-supply and drainage schemes and for other Public Health purposes.

6. Full particulars of all demands will be found in the Detailed Supplementary Estimate. This additional expenditure has already been anticipated generally in the Revised Estimate for 1956-57, presented to the Legislature on the 17th instant.

7. With these words, I commend the Supplementary Estimates for the acceptance of the House.

(2) GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR
1957-58—cont.

3-20 p.m. MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now continue the general discussion on the Budget. The hon. Member Sri Mohamed Raza Khan will now speak.

* SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the very fact that the speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister hardly runs to four pages is proof of the fact that there is not much to be said from this side of the House. The whole Budget that was presented to us is a 'Vote on Account' for four months. The Government have done well in having convened the Budget session for this 'Vote on Account' in this part of the year rather than doing it in the month of February or March because there would not be any reality then in our discussion as was the case in connexion with a similar Budget before the last General Elections. It is an undoubted fact that the Hon. the Minister for Finance in the four and a half years of his stewardship of the finances of this State has done his best to see that whatever amount accrues to the Government is spent on nation-building activities. Not only that. As I have said on previous occasions and I still maintain, if we take an overall picture of the financial position of the various States and the taxation structure in the various States and if we also see how many taxes this State has had to impose, I think the Hon. the Minister for Finance will get the first prize throughout the Indian Union because Madras will hold the record in regard to the number of taxation measures, many of them very, very rigorous and falling on the

19th December 1956] [Sri Mohamed Raza Khan]

people. Of course, it could be said that all he did and all this Government did was to get as much as possible and to see that it was spent usefully. As there has been a persistent demand from various sides of this House that there should be a thorough enquiry into the taxation structure and the financial structure of the State, I hope the coming Government at least will do something and give relief in certain ways wherever the measures are too rigorous. I know that no steps could be taken at this stage for this purpose. It is for the coming Government to take steps in that direction. However, the Hon. the Minister for Finance deserves congratulations on the stand he has taken in the recent discussions at the Centre that the time has come for the Central Government to ask the State Government to give up sales tax on four important commodities like tobacco and cloth and substitute it by excise duty. Really that is a great benefit and I congratulate the Hon. the Minister for Finance on the bold step he has taken and on his having convinced the powers that be that it is a step in the right direction. I think the Hon. Minister is aware that the people of no other State are paying so much of tax as the people of our State. Apart from all the taxes imposed by the State and the Centre, the people of the Madras State are called upon to pay sales tax at various stages to the tune of one anna and three pies. I think that the Government and the Hon. the Minister for Revenue know that we cannot expect all the merchants to be honest. At least a good number of them have tried to divert their business and also carry on business without giving receipts for goods sold, with the result that the Madras State has lost considerably in the matter of business in cloth. Naturally, business in cloth has shifted to the neighbouring States. People have evaded payment of tax and the sales tax which ought to have reached the Government has been lost. Therefore, if the Hon. Minister were to see that this new decision is enforced from the 1st April 1957, he would be doing a very great service. We are quite aware that we have reached the limit in tapping our financial resources. Therefore, when the Hon. the Minister for Finance says that the Madras State is likely to get something more than what it is getting by way of sales tax, it should surely be welcomed and I am sure that this House will give its support to him.

With regard to the administrative activities of the various departments, I do not propose to deal with them at length. But I can say that it is an undeniable fact that there is an all-round improvement in the various fields of governmental activity. It may be that a particular department may not have done all that it should have done. But knowing as we do the limited financial resources of this State and also the heavy expenditure that the various proposals involve, we cannot expect anything better than what is being done or what is attempted to be done. However, as the Second Five-Year Plan is implemented, the real effect of it will be felt by the public and there will be an all-round improvement. It will also go to increase the purchasing power of the people and that will be a great thing for us.

[Sri Mohamed Raza Khan] [19th December 1956]

The second question which I like to refer to was referred to by the hon. Member Sri T. Purushotham and that is that the strength of the Legislative Council should be raised from 50 to 64. The hon. Member Sri T. Purushotham might have used all his power of eloquence to convince the Government but I am repeating it because our Ministers take some time to come to a decision and repeating the same thing also helps sometimes. (Interruption.) The Hon. the Minister for Finance says that sometimes their decisions are expressed. It all depends on mood. If the Ministers are in a happy mood, they come out with decisions also. However, there is a good case for increasing the strength of the Legislative Council from the present number of 50 to 64. I need hardly dilate on how it should be done because this question has been repeatedly discussed on previous occasions. When the opportunity comes—and there is bound to be an opportunity—I am sure the Madras Government will take up the matter with the Central Government.

Then, there was a proposal to shift our Legislative Assembly to its former hall, namely, the present Council Hall. If the Government take a decision, nobody could stand in the way. But there was the problem where the Council should be shifted if that proposal was to be implemented. This is a big hall and the other one, the old hall, is too small for us. There is always this problem. The old Council Hall is not a worthy place for the Legislative Council. The old Council might have carried on with that hall but I am sure the Hon. the Minister for Finance will not grudge spending some money on constructing an additional hall to provide accommodation for the Legislative Council of Madras. What little money is spent on it is worth it.

I would like to refer to another thing about which I have spoken several times. I refer to it not out of any personal feelings. The question is what the position of Members of the Legislature is when they are invited to Government (official) parties. I am not saying this out of any personal feeling because whenever I attend a function, I always stand in a corner so that I may go on smoking. The other day I was present at the ceremony that was held in Rajaji Hall. I really felt sorry that Members of the Legislature, important people, having been invited, were not even provided with seats. They were merely given 'B' class or 'C' class pass. I really felt sorry that many of them, having come, had to stand in some corner. As representatives of the people, they thought that they had to attend the function. But nobody, no official in charge of the function, took notice of them. I think the Councillors of the Madras Corporation are being treated thousand times better than the Members of the Legislature. Nothing would have happened if some seats had been allotted to the Members of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly and they could have occupied those seats by virtue of their right and they could have been introduced to the Governor of Madras. Most probably, I do not know who was responsible, it was thought that only the Ministers and the Chairman—I do not say that we should be introduced—and some

19th December 1956] [Sri Mohamed Raza Khan]

high officials alone deserved introduction. One thing I would like to say to the Hon. the Leader of the House. If the Hon. Sri M. Blaktavatsalam happens to be the Leader of the House and a Minister, it is by virtue of the fact that he happens to be first a Member of the Legislative Council. I am, therefore, sorry that our own Ministers do not care for all these things and allow the whole thing to be handled by some departmental Secretary. We have a duty to attend such functions because some people may ask us why we did not attend a certain function. It is against the dignity of a person to attend such functions and be treated in the way in which we are treated. I may bring to your notice that after all, the Members of the Legislature attending such functions will number hardly 20 or 25. When the Legislature is not in session, most of the Members are not in the City and, therefore, they will not attend such functions. Only a few members who happen to be in the City attend such functions. Am I to understand that there is not proper accommodation for even 20 people? Is this the way in which the representatives of the people should be treated? This question was raised on the floor of the House last year and in the previous Assembly times without number. But I am sorry to say that proper steps have not been taken in this matter. If the Government have got their own difficulties, let them not invite us. Let them invite only some important people. I am not saying this out of personal feelings. After all, I am a small man. I do not mind where I stand, whether in the front or in a corner. It is a temporary phase. One does not become big by merely sitting in the front and one does not similarly become small by sitting in a corner. That is not the point. I want that representatives of the people should be given some respect. I cannot understand the logic of the whole thing. All the arrangements are being left in the hands of some departmental officials or Secretaries. I may like to pursue the point further and say that when great personalities like the President of the Indian Union or our Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, visit any mufassal centre, I am sure all the local Members of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council will be invited to the functions arranged in their honour. If, however, they are not invited, I know they will create a big row. But, what is the fate of the Members in the City? Because of the fact that there are too many eminent personalities in the City like Ministers and others, we, Members, are 'nobodies' here. I am not saying this out of personal motives against anybody. But, I feel that it is my duty to point out the mistake to the Government whenever it is committed. In that spirit only I am pointing out these mistakes to the Government so that they may rectify them.

3-30
p.m.

There is another matter on which I would like to say a few words. It is about the administration of the Police Department. From the Administration Reports and other documents, we are really happy to know that law and order in our State is being maintained at a perfect level. We are proud of that. In fact, Madras has always given the lead to other States. The other day,

[Sri Mohamed Raza Khan] [19th December 1956]

I read a report of a speech delivered on the occasion of some function stating that comparatively, the number of crimes committed in the State had considerably reduced. The number is very much less than what it was in previous years. That is what I have read. I have also read that, even in the matter of detection, there has been a high percentage of detection as compared with the previous years. As a friend of the Government and with no motive against anybody, I would like to tell the Government that, while the Government and the department are trying to put down one evil, more evils are sought to be perpetrated. In their attempt to root out evil in the City and elsewhere and in trying to root out betting on New York Cotton prices and Horse Racing, illicit distillation and things like them, the officers, especially at the lower level commit atrocities. It is true that the people, every honest citizen, should co-operate with the Government in putting an end to such evils. But, the Government should not allow these constables and others to harass innocent people in the name of putting down these evils. I do not propose to lay any charge against anybody. The Government can themselves find out whether what I say is correct or not. Let the Government conduct an inquiry into the matter. If they come to the conclusion that what I say is not true, let them drop the matter. If, however, it is found to be true, let the Government take immediate action to put an end to such atrocities.

I do not propose to speak more on this occasion. I hope there will be another opportunity in June or so for us to meet and discuss. I reserve my other remarks for that occasion. With these few words, I conclude my speech.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : Mr. Chairman, I must first congratulate the Hon. the Minister for Education on the excellent Budget that he has presented. He has provided for the necessary items of expenditure. He has so cleverly managed the finances of the State for the benefit of the people. At the same time, we are not called upon to bear additional burden by way of paying more taxes. That is indeed a blessing. I should congratulate the Hon. the Finance Minister who has been able to pilot the financial statements of this State successfully all these years. This Budget is an indication of the triumphant position that he occupies. I do not want to say much on this occasion. Of course, I wanted to say a few words on my favourite subject, but I do not want to go on beating my hobby horse. I refer to the fact that no provision has been made in the Budget for giving additional emoluments to the hard-working and low-paid staff, both manual and mental—employed in the various departments of the Government. I have often heard complaints from various men and in spite of the mounting cost of living, their remuneration still remains inadequate to meet their requirements. I hope the Government will pay some attention to this matter of making these people happy by granting them some additional allowance so that they may be in a position to meet their requirements. With these words, I congratulate the Hon. the Minister for Finance and the Government as a whole and resume my seat.

[19th December 1956]

* SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Mr. Chairman, I should thank, at the outset, the Government and especially the Hon. the Minister for Education for the benefits that they have conferred upon the teachers. No doubt, those benefits do not redress all our grievances. In this world, everybody entertains some grievance or other and it is absolutely impossible to satisfy all. To a certain extent, this Government have done for the elementary school teachers certain good things. One of these is that the children of these teachers can study up to the end of Sixth Form without payment of school fees. Moreover, pension has been granted to teachers for the first time in the whole of India. This has been granted to elementary school and middle school teachers. The Hon. the Minister for Education has on more than one occasion stated that he would extend the benefit of pension to the other categories of teachers who are now excluded from this scheme. The teachers who are now omitted from this pension scheme are trained graduates, physical directors and first-grade pandits. The South India Teachers' Union has made representations to the Hon. the Minister for Education that if this pension scheme is extended to all these categories of teachers, it will not cost the Government more than a lakh of rupees per annum. The Hon. the Minister for Education has stated that he would consider this question. As a logical consequence of the grant of pension to some categories of teachers in the secondary schools, I am quite sure that the Government will come forward to grant this benefit to the other categories of teachers as well. I should congratulate this Government, because, by the introduction of this system, they have set a good example for other States to follow. Though the amount may be small, I am sure it will raise the status of teachers in elementary and secondary schools.

In this connexion, I should also like to point out that one great thing has been done very recently. By saying this, I do not mean that teachers are satisfied with their present pay scales. Secondary grade teachers in higher elementary schools and elementary schools were given either the scale of Rs. 40—48 or Rs. 45—75. Now, the Government have made this scale uniform which is Rs. 45—2—85. We have been agitating that the secondary grade teacher, whether he is in a higher elementary school or in an elementary school or in a middle school should get a uniform pay. There is going to be one distinct advantage in this. Hereafter, the secondary grade to be one distinct advantage in this. Hereafter, the secondary grade teachers working in rural parts will remain in the villages themselves. The elementary schools in villages will improve in quality by these teachers remaining there. It is in that way I feel that it is a good thing, and I do not mean to say that the scale of pay is quite satisfactory. In this connexion, I plead that uniform scales for other categories of teachers also should be prescribed.

The Hon. the Minister for Education has been kind enough to attend our Education Conferences whenever we have invited him. That has given him an opportunity to understand some of our

[Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan] [19th December 1956]

grievances and try to do as much as possible for helping the teachers. The views that we have expressed at these Conferences have given him an opportunity to know our case. The Report of the Secondary Education Commission has been before the public for more than three years. There has been a controversy, and sometimes bitter too, over some of its recommendations. There has been a controversy as to whether the duration of education should be 8 *plus* 4 years or 8 *plus* 3 years. We have stated in one of our conferences which the Hon. the Minister for Education attended that it should be 8 *plus* 4 years. Whatever it is, we have before us the Report of the Legislature Committee on the White Paper on Education. We find that its recommendations are unanimous. There is no dissenting minute. That is a great thing. One of the terms of reference to that Committee was "to assist the Minister for Education in finalizing the Education Scheme for the State of Madras". I hope and trust that the future Legislature and the Government will not say that the whole thing should be gone into *de novo*. It is for the Government either to accept or reject the recommendations of the Committee. I think that is the position, and the Committee's Report will not go again before another Committee, as it is clearly stated that the present Committee was 'to assist the Minister for Education in finalizing the Education Scheme for the State of Madras'. I hope the Government will try to implement the recommendations of the Committee presided over by the Hon. the Minister for Education himself. Sir, the total duration is taken to be eleven years and this has been phased into seven and four. It is a good thing that it is so. While I was a student in the primary school, I was having only four years of elementary education and later on six years of secondary education. Of course, primary education then was only for four years. It was raised to five years later on. Now, this eleven years is a sort of compromise which has been accepted by all. Now we are going to have four years of secondary education. That is a very important step in upgrading secondary education.

3-40
P.M.

In the Legislature Committee's Report, it is stated that three languages should be studied—(1) regional language, (2) Hindi or any other Indian language not included in Part I and (3) English or any other non-Indian language. Till now, we were having "Hindi or any other Indian language or any classical language". The omission of "classical language" under item (2) makes one think that Sanskrit is not to be included in the list of Indian languages. My impression is that it is included in the list of Indian languages because it cannot be ignored. Thus provision is made for the study of Sanskrit. Yesterday, the hon. Member Mr. G. Krishnamoorthi spoke about the place of Sanskrit in schools and how the recent Government Order had affected its study in schools. My humble submission is that in view of the fact that we are going to have this reorganized scheme of education and also in view of the fact that more 'periods' may be allotted for the study of language subjects, the present Government Order may be withdrawn so that the *status*

[Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan] [19th December 1956]

quo ante may be restored. If we provide more 'periods' for the study of Sanskrit, more students will come in and hence my suggestion to withdraw the Government Order for the time being. The views of the Union have already been communicated to the Government requesting them not to implement the Government Order which prescribes a minimum number of 45 students for the first three Forms and Forms IV to VI.

The Legislature Committee Report says that an experts' committee will be appointed for the drawing up of syllabus. I may tell the Hon. the Minister for Education one thing as a teacher of thirty years' experience. The Department of Education—to be precise, the office of the Director of Public Instruction—drafts one or two lecturers from the Teachers' College and a few others from some institutions and constitutes a committee of, say, five members to draw up the syllabus. I would earnestly plead with the Government, 'Do not confine yourself to a committee of five members; have a committee of ten or twelve members for each subject; have on the committee teachers who actually teach the subject and not Headmasters who do not teach and not lecturers from training colleges, who do not teach the subject but teach only the teaching methods.' In fact, one of the grievances of the teachers is that they are not at all selected as members of the Syllabus Committee. I would plead for their inclusion in the committee so that there may be a sense of reality about all this.

Sir, a ten-year education programme has been drawn up by the Committee. It is a good thing that a plan has been drawn up. We cannot have changes overnight. We must have the necessary teaching personnel and the necessary equipment. The change should be gradual. If we introduce violent changes in the middle of the course, it will be a very difficult thing to implement the scheme. There will be no stability. On the whole, I am happy about the programme.

Sir, I come to Article 45 of the Constitution under Directive Principles of State Policy which 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."

But why should this burden be thrown on the State Governments? Why should the Centre think that the State Governments should finance the whole thing? We are all citizens of India. All fruitful sources of revenue are taken away by the Government of India and very little resources are left to the State Governments. I submit that it is the duty of the Central Government to assist in implementing the State Governments' policy in this regard by meeting at least 75 per cent of the total expenditure. It is their first and foremost duty, besides, of course, giving liberal grants for secondary, university and technical education.

[Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan] [19th December 1956]

Coming to the implementation of the programme as outlined in the Report, I would like to point out that we are lucky or fortunate in one respect. In the Madras State, ninety-five per cent of the teachers are trained teachers. If we take Bengal or the Uttar Pradesh, we will find that there are many untrained M.A.'s and B.A.'s as teachers there, but getting nearly the same scales of pay as the trained teachers here. Here we have got trained graduates and it is very easy to implement the scheme. Appeal to the teachers, appeal to the headmasters and appeal to private managements. They will certainly come forward willingly to see that the recommendations are implemented as early as possible and also as efficiently as possible. I would like to invite the attention of hon. Members to what the Report says about the role played by private agencies in this State. It says that secondary education has owed its spread to the public spirit of managements and the generosity of private individuals and institutions. There is an important difference between the elementary schools and the secondary schools. In the case of secondary schools, the Government give some aid. But in the case of elementary schools, a major portion of the expenditure is borne by the Government themselves. If secondary education in this State has spread so much, it is all due to the efforts of private managements. And what is the treatment given to these managements? It is understood that the Audit Department has begun to put all kinds of restrictions on private managements, some of them irksome and unreasonable. We find it absolutely impossible to take any initiative with such restrictions imposed on us. The Report says:

" . . . private managements should not be hampered by restrictions which limit their power to take decisions for day-to-day management of school affairs . . . "

We should be allowed maximum liberty, or shall I say limited liberty, to run the institutions efficiently. I do not mean to say that there should be no audit. It must be there; but it has its own limitations. Let us see what happens actually at present. A clerk is put down as auditor and we have now only clerk-auditors. The Deputy Inspector of Schools is put down as senior auditor. What happens? When he comes to the school, he imagines he is not only the senior auditor but also the District Educational Officer and demands the certificates of teachers for evaluation. It is absolutely not his business. It is the business of the District Educational Officer to ask for teachers' certificates for evaluation. Then he says that payment of gratuity to teachers is 'unnecessary and extravagant.' If this item is considered unnecessary and extravagant, then the pension for Government servants is equally unnecessary and extravagant. And you can withdraw the pension and reduce the taxes on the people to that extent. I am very strong on this point. When you are not in a position to give us anything, why do you object if something is paid by the private managements to the teachers? Then the dress allowance to peons is considered extraordinary and extravagant. After all, the poorly

[19th December 1956] [Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan]

paid peon gets Rs. 12 per year by way of dress allowance. I feel strongly on this question. When my hon. Friend Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliar was acting as Director of Public Instruction, he told us specifically that the auditors would only help the managements to get more grant. That was the communication we received from the office of the Director of Public Instruction. The Report says that a Committee will be appointed to revise the Grant-in-aid Code. I hope it will be appointed soon and it will take care to see that these unnecessary and irksome restrictions are removed. If more restrictions are placed, there will be no efficiency. Efficiency will go down in most of the institutions.

It is rightly stated in the Report that the aim of the Committee is to improve the quality of education and the utility of education. It is easy to achieve these objects in our State. What we have got to do is to employ qualified teachers for the job. But, Sir, to-day we have got qualified teachers in the middle schools and high schools. We have higher grade trained teachers in elementary schools. Most of the higher grade trained teachers have got III Form qualification. You will be glad to hear, Sir, that in the Andhra State they have abolished the higher grade training institutions. We should also try to abolish them. But in the White Paper there is no such proposal at all to abolish the higher grade training institutions. It will be a good thing if it is done. We cannot improve the quality of education with teachers who possess III Form qualification. With the integrated elementary course contemplated in the White Paper, it is but essential that we should have only secondary grade trained teachers and not higher grade trained teachers. It is not upon the students alone that the quality of education depends. It depends upon the quality of the teacher also, upon the type of education he has received.

3-50
P.M.

I now come to "In-Service Training". I should like to appeal to the House that the age of retirement in the case of teachers should be raised to 60. I am not pleading for this because I am on the verge of retirement. When in other fields we say that the age of retirement could be 60, I ask why in the case of teachers it should be restricted to 55. There is, of course, this concession. If the aided managements think that a particular teacher can be retained up to the age of 60, they can do so. What actually happens is that in municipal and district board schools, as soon as the teacher reaches the age of 55, he is retired. It is better to retain the teachers in service if they are found physically and mentally fit. We should try to attract the best men possible. Under the present conditions, the teacher finds himself unable to get on, with the meagre pay he is getting. If the best teacher leaves one institution and joins another school, there is deterioration in the school he has left. Inefficiency then sets in. If we want to retain the best men and attract the best men, there must be revision of pay scales and fixation of uniform ones. There seems to be no way out. The Hon. the Finance Minister says that there is no money at all. No doubt, slowly he is doing something to better the lot

[Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan] [19th December 1956]

of teachers. I am quite sure that if the Central Government come to the aid of the State Government, the latter will do something for the teachers.

It is stated in the Legislature Committee Report that there should be uniform scales of pay. In the case of teachers in Government schools, who are liable to go to far-off places, they will get higher pay. Now, there are many scales. There is the local-body scale. There is the aided-management scale. There is the Government scale. All these disparities should be removed. There should be one uniform scale. If we have uniform scales of pay, teachers will not try to go from one school to another.

Conditions of service of teachers in the case of aided-managements should improve. There are good as well as bad managements. I must admit that. So also there are good as well as bad teachers. If a good teacher were to be under a bad management, there is difficulty. If a good teacher is under a good management, there is no difficulty at all. Good teachers suffer under bad managements. I should like to say, in this connexion, that there are only a few and not many bad managements. The agreement that is entered into between the teacher and the management should be looked into and the Government should see to it that the teachers are given sufficient protection against bad managements. Representations have been made to Government that the agreement between the teacher and the management should be so modified as to give effective protection to the teachers. At times, teachers are harassed by the managements. Recently two headmasters were sent out by different managements. One headmaster appealed to the High Court and he won the case. But the other headmaster is still kept under suspension. We, poor teachers, are not in a position to go to a Court of Law to vindicate our cause. Going to court means expense. Therefore, I submit that the Government should take up the question of re-drafting the agreement between the teacher and the management so as to afford greater security of tenure to the teacher.

I now come to "old age provision". A scheme of Provident Fund-cum-Compulsory Life Insurance-cum-Pension is now contemplated. In the case of youngsters all this is possible. We may insist upon them to take life insurance policies. But, for those who are aged above 45, it is not possible. I should like to say, in this connection, that the pension scheme should be extended to all categories of teachers. So far as L.T.'s are concerned, there are the first grade and the ordinary grade of pay. The ordinary grade goes up to Rs. 175. The first grade is Rs. 175-245. This grade is denied to teachers in aided institutions. I would request the Government to give the first grade to teachers in aided institutions also. In Government schools, one-third of the number of L.T.'s are given the first grade pay, viz., Rs. 175-245. For Pandits also we have the first and the ordinary grades. The only category that

[19th December 1956] [Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan]

is not having a first grade is the category of secondary grade teachers. I would earnestly request the Government to consider whether it is not advisable to create a higher grade of pay for the secondary grade teachers also. At present, they are paid in the scale of Rs. 45-3-60-2-90 or Rs. 45-2-85. If we have a first grade also for secondary grade teachers in the scale of Rs. 90-4-130, there will be incentive for them to work. A secondary grade teacher may join service at the age of 22 and reach the maximum of Rs. 90 after putting in 20 years of service, that is, at the age of 42. Then, till he retires, he will be marking time. He will continue to be on Rs. 90. There will then be no incentive for him to work. If he is to have the grade, viz., Rs. 90-130 he will have incentive to work. Therefore, it is better to create a higher grade of pay for the secondary grade teachers.

It is now stated that the recent enhancement of Rs. 5 in the dearness allowance is applicable to secondary grade teachers and that that Rs. 5 should be treated as special pay. In the case of other teachers, no mention has been made. I met the Education Minister and also the Education Secretary and both of them said that the recent enhancement in dearness allowance would be made applicable to all categories of teachers, because in 1948 when Sri Avinashilingam Chettiar was the Education Minister, he said that the dearness allowance that was applicable to Non-Gazetted officers would be made applicable to teachers also so long as dearness allowance continued. I urge that not only all teachers but all clerks and peons working in all schools should get the benefit of the recent enhancement in dearness allowance that has been announced.

With the cost of living going up and allowances chasing prices and the prices chasing allowances, any amount of dearness allowance will not meet the increased cost of living. Steps should be taken to stabilize the prices of commodities.

I am now coming to the grievances of the Non-Gazetted officers. Their grievances are legitimate ones. One major grievance of theirs is that whereas they get a low dearness allowance, their counterparts working under the Central Government get an enhanced dearness allowance, even though both of them do the same kind of work. In this morning's paper I have found the Finance Minister at the Centre describing the creation of a new class of Central employees by the Central Pay Commission as misconceived. He has said that he is considering the question of the glaring disparity that exists between the scales of pay of the State Government servants and those of the Central Government servants, even though both do the same kind of work. This disparity should go. So long as both the Central Government employees and the State Government employees do the same kind of work, they should get the same dearness allowance and the same scale of pay too. So long as this disparity is not removed, the Non-Gazetted officers will entertain a serious grievance against

[Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan] [19th December 1956]

the State Government. I find from the speech of the Finance Minister of Madras, while presenting the interim Budget, that due to the recent enhancement in the dearness allowance of the Non-Gazetted officers, the State Government would have to incur an expenditure of Rs. 2 crores in 1957-58. Out of the deficit of Rs. 5 crores we have, deficit to the extent of Rs. 2 crores is due to the recent enhancement in the dearness allowance of the Non-Gazetted officers, school teachers and local board employees. The Finance Minister has, of course, admitted that the recent enhancement in the dearness allowance of the Non-Gazetted officers is not adequate. He has stated as follows in his speech:—

“It may be true that this enhancement does not give adequate relief to the low-paid employees. However much we may sympathise with their plight, the House should appreciate that it is beyond the resources of the State Government to do anything more without a substantial measure of Central assistance. Representations have been made to the Government of India and the subject came up for discussion at the recent meeting of the National Development Council in Delhi. The Union Finance Minister is now considering the matter, let us hope, sympathetically.”

4 p.m. I am really glad that the State Government have taken up this matter with the Central Government. In view of this fact, I should like to make an appeal to the Non-Gazetted officers to give up the token strike which they have contemplated to stage on the 9th January 1957. I appeal to them because the State Government have made a move and I trust the Central Government are being apprised of the position here, and the Union Finance Minister has also admitted in a way that the disparity should go. I would request them not to take any hasty step to seek redressal of their grievances. No doubt, they have waited for long. But, I would tell them that the after-effect of any hasty action of theirs will be nothing but bitterness, unfriendliness, disappointment and greater frustration. Therefore, I would appeal to them to give one more chance to this State Government, inasmuch as the State Government and the Union Government are one on this matter, namely, that the disparity in scales of pay should go.

Now, in the Report of the Legislature Committee on the White Paper on Education, the Committee has stated that publication of text-books for elementary schools should be undertaken by the Government. I am totally against this proposal. If we give this right to the Government, then the Party in power for the time being will try to force its own doctrinaire ideas; one Ministry goes and another Ministry comes and with the coming in of new Ministries, ideas and books will have to change. If the Government want revenue, let them have recourse to other sources. This is not the way to do it. Text-books should not at all be published by the Government and if they do, it will not at all be good. If that is allowed, there will be nothing but regimentation of ideas

[19th December 1956] [Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan]

and expressions too. Now, we have got a variety of text-books and there is abundant scope for individual initiative and imagination. I do not want that this work should be undertaken by the Government. The Andhra Government appointed a Committee and we gave evidence before it. Ultimately, I think, they gave up the idea of the Government themselves publishing text-books.

Then, I come to the shift system. Luckily, in the White Paper on Education, it has been given up. My hon. Friend Sri Krishnamoorthi suggested that the shift system should be adopted. The shift system is of two kinds. One is for want of accommodation. When we adopted the shift system, there was not enough accommodation. The first three Forms worked in the morning session and the other higher forms worked in the evening session. Then there were two different sets of teachers handling the classes. But in the contemplated shift system, the same set of teachers are to work both in the morning session and in the evening session. If they work for six hours a day and for six days in the week, they have to work for 36 hours a week. It is most cruel to ask a teacher to work for that length of time. Then, in regard to the system of Rajaji, a Committee was appointed and Shri Parulekar was the Chairman of that Committee. I was asked to give evidence before that Committee. I asked him, “Do you really believe that a teacher made to work for 36 hours a week can put in efficient work?” Immediately, he admitted that efficiency would go down. We can pay the teacher Rs. 10 or even Rs. 100 more, but still efficiency will go down. But the shift system could be adopted if there are different sets of teachers for the different sessions, and not the same set of teachers for different sets of boys. So, I would appeal to the Government, “Please do not adopt the shift system for Heaven’s sake, for quality will deteriorate.” Of course, where it is a question of want of accommodation, shift system could be adopted as we had done. It could be adopted for solving the problem of paucity of teaching aids, furniture, etc. In that way Government could save money. But, to use the same set of teachers for different sets of children, I am afraid, will result in deterioration of efficiency and quality.

Sir, I find a provision of Rs. 3,51,200 for extension of National Cadet Corps. It is a welcome feature. For, if there is National Cadet Corps in any school, there is much better discipline; more and more students want to join the Corps, but we are not able to provide them with the necessary things, mainly on account of lack of finance. I do hope that more and more schools would start this National Cadet Corps. In this connexion, I should like to point out that the officers are all teachers. No doubt, they are given some honorarium. But they are asked to work for the full quota of hours of teaching work. I would, therefore, appeal to the Department of Education that in the case of such teachers, the maximum period of work may be twelve hours instead of seventeen hours. Not only have they to attend to parades and other things but they

[Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan] [19th December 1956]

have also to look to correspondence, and correspondence has been of late increasing heavily. Therefore, I would request the Department of Education to see that they are given some relief on the teaching side.

There is a provision made for the introduction of crafts in secondary schools. Very recently, there was a communication—we saw it in the Press—that the Government had accepted the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction that in the higher Forms also crafts should be introduced. I have absolutely no objection to the introduction of crafts, provided they have realised the situation in the schools. Now, in a classroom normally about 40 boys can sit. But, if they have to do craft work, then only 20 boys can be accommodated in a classroom. Craft work requires more space. For instance, if there is a spinning wheel, it requires more space. And, when spinning was introduced some years ago, we could not get the necessary materials, namely, spinning wheels, taklies and cotton. If we want to introduce crafts in the higher Forms also, IV, V and VI Forms, then we have to think first about accommodation. Most schools have not enough accommodation. Secondly, there are about 800 schools and if crafts are introduced in the higher Forms simultaneously in all these schools, there will be great dearth of equipment. As to what kind of crafts they are going to introduce, we are kept in the dark. Anyhow, I would warn this Government not to be too hasty in doing good things. It is a good thing to introduce crafts in higher Forms, but it should be done slowly and gradually. If only this is borne in mind, any delay in starting will not be questioned.

Again, there is a provision for improvement of libraries in selected secondary schools. What happened last time? The Office of the Director of Public Instruction selected some schools, large amounts of money were placed at their disposal and they were asked to spend the money before the 31st March. They had barely two months. They could not get all the books they wanted in the open market. They approached the publishers, but they could not get the books. Therefore, what they did was this. They bought all sorts of books. (Laughter.) I am not joking. Similarly, in the matter of purchase of scientific apparatus, they bought things which were required for the Intermediate and the B.A. classes. This is not the way to spend the money; it is wasting well-earned money. How these schools were selected, God only knows. Some had no laboratory and had no store-rooms to store materials, and yet they were granted large sums of money. I hope that some looking into will be made by the authorities before these grants are made to the various schools.

A provision of Rs. 15,000 is made for the purchase of films and film strips for the Central Film Library of the Director of Public Instruction. I should like to point out that there is very little advantage in this. Schools are now obliged to get films and film strips only from the Central Library here in Madras. When I ask

[19th December 1956] [Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan]

for four films, the reply I generally get is that they are not available. Now we have got about 800 schools. How can they supply the required films from the Central Film Library if a good number of schools ask for the same films? We suggested that Regional Libraries should be established and that these films should be distributed by them also. If we have one at Tiruchirappalli, it can serve two or three districts; there is Tirunelveli and a library there can also serve two or three districts; so also a library at Coimbatore can serve two or three districts. Thus, in all these centres, Regional Libraries may be started. Otherwise, the scheme will not work efficiently. We are not permitted to borrow films or hire films from other private companies.

Sir, I have got only two or three more topics to cover. One is with regard to conversion of elementary schools into basic schools. I am a teacher with some years of experience. It has been said that basic education is the pattern we have to follow. We all accept it. But, I should like to know what is entirely wrong with the present elementary schools. I am not able to understand that. It is said that teaching should be correlated. Well, we also correlate in the case of Mathematics or Geography. There is correlation in that respect. Once I asked Mr. Ariyanayakam, "Is it possible to teach all subjects, the languages also, through your crafts?" He said that what he wanted was production. Since then ideas have changed and the protagonists of basic education are changing their ideas. At one time it was said that students must produce and revenue should be derived from the sale of such products. But most boys produce only unsaleable articles and it is not possible to meet the expenses by selling the things produced by them. That idea is now given up and the present aim seems to be to meet the cost of the raw materials only. How can children of 7 years and 8 years produce finished products? We all agree that learning must be through activity. But that activity must be of different kinds. Therefore, I would submit to the Hon. the Minister for Education to consider whether it is necessary to make this provision of Rs. 8 lakhs for conversion of elementary schools into basic schools when we have to satisfy so many conditions. In some places, one fine morning, the name 'elementary school' was erased and the name 'basic school' was written. I hope such a thing will not be done here. There is nothing absolutely wrong with our existing elementary schools. We are all products of the old system of education and I do not think we have been very bad products of such a system. I would plead with the Hon. the Minister for Education that he should see that there are enough teachers properly trained in basic education. Where are the teachers available if all the elementary schools are to be converted into basic schools? Therefore, the pace of conversion must be slowed down. Money should not be wasted on hasty conversion of elementary schools into basic schools.

4-10
p.m.

[Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan] [19th December 1956]

The next point is about the employment of additional inspection staff in the Education Department. A sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has been provided in the Budget for this purpose. We have been saying for the last so many years that the present Inspectorate should be completely reorganized. Of late, the Government have recruited young men to the Inspectorate. These people have not got the capacity to give either academic or administrative direction. Their experience is limited. Therefore, they do not command any respect when they go to any school. I am speaking of the District Educational Officers and the Deputy Inspectors of Schools. Why do the Government want to have more of these Inspectors? Let them have one set of District Educational Officers to look into the administrative aspect and another set to look into the academic aspect. But these District Educational Officers, before they are entrusted with the duty of inspection, must have served as teachers in some school for at least ten years. It is only then that they will pick up the work. But what happens is that a Superintendent of the Office of the Director of Public Instruction is appointed as a Deputy Inspector and then made the District Educational Officer. The clerks have been made Deputy Inspectors. They do not know much about teaching. It is no wonder, therefore, that these people do not command so much respect as the District Educational Officers of former times did. The former District Educational Officers used to give us useful model lessons. But we have to give the present District Educational Officers model lessons. They should undergo refresher courses. The Secondary Education Commission has made a very valuable recommendation in this respect. So far as the academic side is concerned, it is suggested that we should have a panel of headmasters and senior teachers. For instance, take two or three districts in one year. Five experienced Science Masters can go round and inspect each school because they have been teaching for some years. This is what is known as the system of 'Subject Inspectors' and that system is followed in England. Certainly, that system is much better than the present system followed in our State. If the Government want to spend Rs. 3 lakhs on the employment of more District Educational Officers, it will be a sheer waste of money and it will not improve the quality of education. More and more importance is attached to administrative aspect than to academic aspect. The present District Educational Officers are all very fine, young and good men. I have nothing personal to say against them. But, being placed in such a position, they cannot be expected to discharge their duties efficiently. So, I earnestly request the Government to accept the recommendations made by the Secondary Education Commission regarding the recruitment of Inspectors.

Then, the Board of Secondary Education should be completely reconstituted. The Secondary Education Commission has made a proposal in regard to this matter. The present Board of Secondary Education was constituted some twenty years ago when we did not

[19th December 1956] [Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan]

think of bifurcated courses such as pre-technological course, Secretarial course and Agricultural course. On the Board to be reconstituted we must have the Joint Director of Industries—because we have the pre-technological course—and the Director of Agriculture also because we have the Agricultural course. The present Board must go and it must be reconstituted as recommended by the Secondary Education Commission.

Regarding supply of midday meals to poor children, the hon. Member Sri G. Krishnamoorthi took exception to making provision for that from out of the funds allotted for Education. If that is not done, the money will be provided under some other head. To that extent, the allotment under Education will go down inasmuch as there is no statutory obligation to set apart a certain percentage for Education. It is essential that we should supply midday meals to a number of students. We have to find money for that. There is no escape from that in the present circumstances. Our country is not a rich one. Many poor people are not able to send their children to school because they want them to assist in their work or they cannot afford it. In my school, we have been supplying midday meals to 100 boys for the last 15 years. This work should not be entrusted to any contractor. If it is entrusted to a contractor, the boys will starve and they will be served with bad stuff. The contractor will try to exploit the situation. If it is entrusted to him, all the money spent will be a waste. Wherever possible, let the food be cooked. That is what we have been doing. If that is done, this sum would be usefully spent. The help of the local people may be sought.

Mr. Chairman, I thank you for permitting me to take so much time of the House.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : அவைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இவ்வாண்டு நவம்பர் மாதம் முதல் தேதியன்று நம் தமிழ்நாடு தனி நாடாக அமைந்திருக்கிறது. சில பாகங்கள் தமிழ்நாட்டை விடும் பிரிந்தாலும், நம் மனதிற்கேற்ப கன்யாகுமரிப் பகுதி தமிழ்நாட்டோடு சேருவது மகிழ்ச்சியை அளிக்கிறது. அதை மனமாய் வரவேலின்றோம். (ஒரு கனம் அங்கத்தினரின் குறுக்கீடு). வேங்கடமும் நானைக்கே வரும். மனது இருந்தால் வரும். அது எங்கேயும் போகவில்லை. இப்பொழுது தமிழ்நாட்டுக்கு வந்திருக்கிற இடம் தமிழ் பக்கள் வாழும் பகுதி. ஏன் அதைச் சொல்கிறேன் என்றால், தமிழ்நாட்டில் வசிக்கும் எல்லா மக்களும் எல்லா நலன்களும் பெற்று, நல்லாழ்வு வாழ்வதற்கென்றே நான் சொல்கிறேன். சமய வேற்றுமையோ, வேறு எந்தவிதமான வேற்றுமையோ கிடையாது. எல்லோரும் ஒற்றமையாக இருந்து, நாட்டின் மீது பற்றுக்கொண்டு, தமிழ் மொழி மீது பற்றுக்கொண்டு இருந்தால் எல்லோரும் வாழலாம். அப்படியிருந்தால் யாருக்கும் அச்சம் வேண்டியதில்லை. அதற்கு அறிகுறியாக நமது அமைச்சரவர்கள் இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்ட உரையைத் தமிழ்லேயே வழங்கினார்கள். அதை மிகவும் வரவேற்கின்றேன்.

மேலும், நமது அரசியலார் ஒரு குழுவை ஏற்படுத்தி. அதன் மூலமாக தமிழ் மொழியில் நிர்வாகப்பதங்களைத் தெரிந்தெடுத்து வைப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். அது விஷயமாக இரண்டு நாட்களுக்குப் பின்னால் கூட்டம் கூடுகிறது. அரசியலார் தொடர்ந்து முயற்சி எடுத்தாக

[Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar] [19th December 1956]

கொண்டு, தமிழ்மொழியில் நல்ல நிர்வாகப் பதங்கிலையும் மற்ற கலைச் சொற்களையும் தெரிந்தெடுத்தால், நாம் எல்லோரும் அவையில் தமிழில் பேசி, ஒருவரையொருவர் நன்றாக அறிந்துகொள்ளலாம். அந்தத் துறையில் அரசியலார் கவனம் செலுத்தி வருவதை நான் பாராட்டுகின்றேன்.

ஆனால், இந்த அரசியலார் ஒரு முக்கியமான காரியத்தைச் செய்யத் தவறிவிட்டார்கள். நான் இதற்கு முன்னால் பல தடவைகள் இங்கே குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறேன். அதாவது தமிழ் சுருக்கெழுத்து, தமிழ் டைப்ரைட்டர் பற்றி அரசியலார் ஒரு நடவடிக்கையும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை. இதில் அரசியலார் முக்கிய கவனம் செலுத்தி, எந்த டைப்ரைட்டர் வாங்க வேண்டுமோ அதை வாங்கி, அதில் ஏராளமானவர்களுக்குப் பயிற்சி கொடுத்து ஆவன செய்தால்தான் இந்தத் துறையிலும் முன்னேற்றம் காணமுடியும். ஏதோ தமிழில் உரை நிகழ்த்திவிட்டோம் என்று மட்டும் இருந்துவிடாமல், தமிழ் டைப்ரைட்டர், தமிழ் சுருக்கெழுத்து முன்னேற்றத்திலும் கவனம் செலுத்தினால், தமிழ்மொழி ஆட்சி மொழியாக இருப்பதற்கு ஆக்க முறையில், நல்ல முறையில் உதவியதாகும்.

ஒன்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். நமது நாடு தமிழ்நாடாக அமைந்த பிற்பாடு ஒரு சீர்திருத்தம் வந்தது. அந்த சீர்திருத்தம் நலமாகவே முடிந்தது. சட்டத்தைச் சரியாக கவனிக்காமல் செய்ததால் வந்த விளைவு அது. சட்ட நிபுணர்களெல்லாம் ஒன்றுக்கடிப் பேசி, நம் நாட்டுக்கு ஒரு குறையும் வரக்கூடாது, எந்தக் கேட்ட பெயரும் வரக்கூடாது என்ற காரணத்தாலே அதைப் பரிசீலனை செய்தார்கள். யாருக்கும் விரோதமாகச் செய்வதாக நினைக்கக்கூடாது. அங்கே ஹைக்கோர்ட்டில் போட்ட மனுவினால் விஷயம் நன்றாகப் புரிந்தது. அது ஒரு சல்ல வழி காட்டிற்று. 48 உறுப் பினர்கள் கொண்ட அவை ஐம்பதோடு நல்லது, மேலும் பெருகுவதால் எல்லோருக்கும் நல்லது. பிரமுகர்களாகவும், படித்தவர்களாகவும், பல துறைகளிலே நிபுணர்களாகவும், நல்லவர்களாகவும் உள்ளவர்கள் அநேகர் இந்த அவையில் மேலும் வருவதானால், அது நாட்டுக்குப் பெருமை அளிக்கக்கூடிய காரியம். ஆகையால், ஏதோ நடவடிக்கை நடந்தது. அதனால் யாருக்கும் குறைவு வந்தது என்று எண்ணாமல், நாட்டின் நல்லதுக்காகவே செய்யப்பட்டது என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

4-20
p.m.

இப்பொழுது வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் துண்டு விழுந்திருக்கிறது. அது கவலைக்கு இடம் கொடுக்கிறது. பெரும்பான்மையான அபிவிருத்தி வேலைகளுக்கு செலவு செய்வதால் அதை நான் ஏற்றுக்கொள்கிறேன். இருந்தாலும், ஒன்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். அடிக்கடி அரசியலார் கடன் வாங்க முற்படும்போது, முதலில் 2½ சதவிகிதத்துக்குக் கடன் வாங்கி, பிறகு 3 சதவிகிதத்துக்கும், அதற்குப் பிறகு 4 சதவிகிதத்துக்கும் வாங்குகிறார்கள். சென்ற ஆண்டிலே பட்ஜெட் பிரசங்கத்தில் நான் பேசியபோது, அதிக வட்டி ஏன் கொடுக்கவேண்டும், குறைந்த வட்டிக்கு ஏன் கடன் வாங்கக்கூடாது என்று நான் கேட்டதன்ை. இப்பொழுது துண்டு விழுவதற்குக் காரணம், வட்டி கொடுப்பதுதான் என்று அரசியலாரும் ஒத்துக்கொள்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால், வட்டி கொடுத்து கடன் வாங்குவது என்றால், குறைந்த வட்டியில் கடன்களை வாங்கும்படியாக அரசியலாரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

விவசாய அபிவிருத்திக்காக சில சீர்திருத்தங்களை அரசியலார் செய்து கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். ஒரு பக்கத்தில் நிலச் சீர்திருத்தம், நீர்ப்பாசன வசதி போன்றவைகள். இன்னொரு பக்கத்தில் மின்சார வசதிகள். நான் கண்கூடாகப் பார்க்கின்றேன். கடலூர் ஜில்லாவிலே நெய்வேலித் திட்டத்திலே, அங்கே வேலை செய்யக்கூடிய இடத்திற்குக் கீழே இருக்கக்கூடிய தண்ணீரை பல விதமான பம்புசெட்டுகளை வைத்து, மேலே கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அந்தத் தண்ணீர் எங்கே போகிறது என்று தெரியாமல் இருக்கிறது. 'ஏன், ஐயா! அந்தத் தண்ணீரை விவசாயத்திற்கு உபயோகப்படுத்த ஏதாவது ஏற்பாடு செய்யக்கூடாதா?' என்றால், பொது

[19th December 1956] [Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar]

மாமத்துத் துறையைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள், 'எங்கே கால்வாய் வேண்டுமானாலும், வெட்டிக்கொள்ளுங்கள்' என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். இப்படி அரசியலாரின் இலாகாக்கள் ஒன்றுக்கொன்று இணக்கமாக ஒத்துழைக்காதபடியால், கிடைக்கக்கூடிய தண்ணீர் அவ்வளவும் வீணாகப் போகின்றது. ஆகையால், அரசியலாரின் இலாகாக்களெல்லாம் ஒன்று சேர்ந்து ஒத்துழைத்தால்தான் நாம் திட்டங்களின் ஈழப் பலனையும் அடையலாம். கனம் திரு. பக்தவத்சலம் அவர்களுக்கு இது முக்கியமாகத் தெரிகிறது. ஏராளமான தண்ணீர் வீணாகப் போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கிறது; கொஞ்சம் தண்ணீர்தான் பயன்படுகிறது.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: தண்ணீர் எவ்வளவு தூரம் மிச்சம் ஏற்படக்கூடும், மிச்சம் ஏற்படுமா என்பது எல்லாம் திட்டத்தின் பரிசீலனை முடிந்த பிற்பாடு, திட்டத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்ட பிறகுதான் தெரியும். இப்போதெல்லாம் பரிசீலனை நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. பரிசீலனை நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கும்போதே, கிடைக்கும் தண்ணீரை உபயோகப்படுத்துவதற்கென்று நாம் ஏதாவது திட்டம் வகுப்பதும், அதற்காகச் செலவு செய்வதும் சரியல்ல. திட்டம் பூர்த்தியாகப் பரிசீலனை செய்யப்பட்டு, அதை எடுத்துக்கொண்ட பிறகு தண்ணீர் மிச்சம் இல்லாமலும் போகலாம். ஆகையால், அதைப் பார்த்துக்கொண்டு வேண்டியதைச் செய்யலாம்.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: திட்டம் போடவேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை. தண்ணீர் வீணாகப் போகாமல், விவசாயத்திற்குப் பயன் படுத்துவதற்கான முறையில் வாய்க்கால் வெட்டிக் கொடுக்க பொது மராமத்து இலாகாவின் ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கின்றேன்.

நமது அரசியலார் வெகு துரிதமாக மின்சார வசதி செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்காக அவர்களை நான் மிகவும் பாராட்டுகின்றேன். இப்பொழுது பல கிராமங்களுக்கு மின்சார வசதி ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. குறிப்பாகச் சொல்லவேண்டுமானால், வருகிற ஜனவரி மாதம் 16-ந் தேதியன்று வடலூரில் தைப்பூச விழா நடக்கப்படுகிறது. அதற்கு உதவிகரமாக இருக்கும் பொருட்டு, அங்கே மின்சார வசதி செய்து கொடுப்பதற்காக நமது அரசியலார் தீவிர முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொண்டதற்காக நான் அவர்களைப் பாராட்டுகின்றேன். அமைச்சர் கனம் திரு. பக்தவத்சலம் அவர்களையும் பாராட்டுகின்றேன். மேலும், அங்கே ஒரு பெரிய நிகழ்ச்சி நடக்கப்போகிறது. தென்னாட்டிலேயே பெரிய நகரீகத்தைக் காணும்படியான வழியில் அருட்பா இசை நடக்கப் போகிறது. உலகப் பொது மறையாம் திருக்குறள்; உலகப் பொது நெறியாம் வள்ளலார் போதித்த சுத்த சமரச சன்மார்க்கம். தமிழ் நாட்டின் பண்பாடுகளை நன்றாக எடுத்துக் கூறுவதற்கு உதவிகரமாக அங்கு மின்சார வசதி கிடைக்கும்படி நமது அரசியலார் செய்ததற்காக அவர்களை மீண்டும் பாராட்டுகின்றேன். அவ்வமயம் நமது உதவி ரயில்வே அமைச்சர் கனம் திரு. அனகேசன் அவர்கள் தலைமை தாங்குவார்கள். ஏன் இதைச் சொல்கிறேன் என்றால், அங்கே மின்சார வசதி செய்து கொடுத்திருக்காவிட்டால், இவ்வளவும் நடத்துவது சாத்தியமாக இருக்காது. ஆகையால், கிராமப்புறங்களுக்கு எவ்வளவுக்கெவ்வளவு மின்சாரத்தைக் கொண்டு போனாலும், அதனால் அங்குள்ள மக்களுக்கு நல்ல பலன் கிடைக்கும் என்ற காரணத்தால் நான் அதை மனமார் வரவேற்கின்றேன்.

வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தின்மீது நிகழ்ந்திய உரையில் அடிக்கடி ஆசிரியர்களுடைய பேச்சைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறேன். ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய ஆக்கம் கொடுக்கவேண்டியதுதான் என்றாலும் நான் ஒரு கருத்தைத் தெரிவிக்க விரும்புகிறேன். அதற்காக கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ ஜி. கிருஷ்ண மூர்த்தியோ வேறு ஆசிரிய அங்கத்தினரோ கொபம் கொள்ளக்கூடாது. நன்மைக்காக நான் சொல்கிறேன். ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு மாதம் ஐந்து ரூபாயோ பத்து ரூபாயோ வேண்டுமானால் அதிகமாகக் கொடுங்கள்,

[Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar]

[19th December 1956]

வேண்டாமென்று சொல்லவில்லை. ஆனால், அவர்கள் 'பரேவேட் ட்யூஷன்' மட்டும் வைத்துக்கொள்ளாமல் இருக்கும்படியாகச் செய்ய வேண்டும்.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have to finish to-day's discussion at 4-30 p.m. If the hon. Member could not finish his speech by then, he may continue his speech to-morrow.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு சம்பளம் 5 ரூபாய் கொடுத்தாலும் 50 ரூபாய் கொடுத்தாலும் மாணவர்களுக்கு வீட்டில் தனியாகப் பாடம் சொல்லிக் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். ஒரு பையனுக்கு ஆசிரியர் தனியாக வீட்டில் பாடம் சொல்லிக் கொடுத்தால் அந்தப் பையனின் படிப்பை கெட்டுப்போகும், அவனுடைய அறிவே அழிந்துபோகும். நான் பொதுவாக எல்லா ஆசிரியர்களையும் குறைசூறவில்லை. ஒரு சில ஆசிரியர்களைப் பற்றித்தான் கூறுகிறேன். ஒரு ஆசிரியரிடம் வீட்டில் 21 பையன்கள் படிக்கிறார்கள். ட்யூஷன் வைத்துக்கொள்ளும் வழக்கத்தை விட்டுவிடுங்கள் என்று ஆசிரியர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். "எவ்வளவு சம்பளம் வேண்டுமானாலும் சர்க்காரிடம் கேட்டு வாங்கிக்கொள்ளுங்கள். பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் பையன்களுக்குப் படிப்பு நன்றாக வருகிறதா என்று பாருங்கள். ட்யூஷன் வைத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டாம்" என்று ஆசிரியர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் பையன்கள் அடங்குவதில்லை, பாடம் படிப்பதில்லை. ஆசிரியரை எதிர்த்துப் பேசுகிறார்கள். பையன்கள் பள்ளிக் கூடத்தில் நன்றாகப் படிக்கிறார்களா என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் படித்தால்தான் பையனுக்குப் படிப்பு வரும். ஆசிரியர்கள் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் பாடம் கற்றுக்கொடுக்கிறார்களா? இல்லை. "அங்கே போகவேண்டும், இங்கே போகவேண்டும், கொண்டு வா 50 ரூபாய், 80 ரூபாய்." என்று பையன்களிடம் ஆசிரியர்கள் பணம் கொண்டு வரச் சொல்கிறார்களே தவிர, சரியாகப் பாடம் சொல்லிக்கொடுப்பதில்லை. கல்லூரிக்குப் போய்விட்டால் மாணவர்கள் ட்யூஷன் இல்லாமல் அவர்களாகவே பாடம் படித்துக் கொள்வார்கள். ஆசிரியர்கள் மாணவர்களுக்கு வீட்டிலே பாடம் சொல்லிக் கொடுக்கவேண்டாம். பள்ளிக்கூடத்திலேயே அவர்களுக்கு நன்றாகப் பாடம் சொல்லிக்கொடுக்கவேண்டும் "ட்யூஷன் வைத்துக்கொள்வதை நிறுத்து வதற்கு உங்களுக்குள்ளே ஏற்பாடு செய்து கொள்ளுங்கள்" என்று ஆசிரியர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். நான் அனுபவத்தில் நடந்ததைச் சொல்கிறேன். என் மகன் முதல் பாரத்தில் படித்துக்கொண்டிருந்தான். அப்போது நான் மதுரையில் வேலை பார்த்துவந்தேன். ஒரு ஆசிரியர் என் மகனிடம் சொன்னார், "அப்பா, நீ நன்றாகப் படிக்கின்றாய் ஆனால் ட்யூஷன் வைத்துக்கொள்ளாவிட்டால் மாதம் 10 ரூபாய் கொடுக்காவிட்டால், நீ 'பெயில்' ஆக்கிவிடுவாய்." அதைக் கேட்டுவிட்டு என் மகன் என்னிடம் வந்து, "ட்யூஷன் வைத்துக்கொண்டு ரூ. 10 கொடுக்காவிட்டால் என்னை 'பெயில்' ஆக்கிவிடுவதாக உபாத்தியாயர் சொல்கிறார்" என்று சொன்னான். அதைக் கேட்டு நான் பயந்து போனேன். அப்போது நான் ஜில்லா நீதிபதியாக நிறையச் சம்பளம் வாங்கிக் கொண்டிருந்தேன். 'பெயில்' ஆக்கிவிடதாகக் கூறியதைக் கேட்டு பயந்து நான் "ரூ. 10 தானே போனால் போகிறது கொடுத்துவிடு, ட்யூஷன் வைத்துக்கொள்" என்று மகனிடம் சொல்லிவிட்டேன். இதை நான் என் சொல்லுகிறேன் என்றால் தாய் தகப்பன்மார்களை இந்த மாதிரி மிரட்டக்கூடாது. ஆசிரியர்களை நான் மதிக்கிறேன். "அப்பனுக்கு அடுத்தவன் ஆசான்." ஆசிரியனுக்கு அடுத்தவன் உலகத்தில் வேறு யாரும் கிடையாது. எல்லாவற்றிற்கும் அவன்தான். "உங்களை சீர்திருத்திக்கொள்ளுங்கள். பரேவேட் ட்யூஷன் சொல்லிக் கொடுப்பதை விட்டுவிடுங்கள்." என்று ஆசிரியர்களைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். அப்போதுதான் மாணவர்களுக்குப் படிப்பு வரும். அப்போதுதான் எல்லோருக்கும் நன்மை.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3 p.m. to-morrow.

The House then adjourned.

[19th December 1956]

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

1. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3787, Revenue, dated the 9th October 1956, granting exemption from sales tax for sales by Kannappa Nayanar Kazhagam, Rayapuram. [Laid on the table of the House under section 19 (6) of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939, inserted by section 16 (c) of the Madras General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Act, 1956.]

2. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1265, L.A., dated 31st August 1956, amending sub-rule (7) of the rules made under the Madras Places of Public Resort Act, 1888, regarding sanction of licence for travelling cinematograph show.

3. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 4053, Revenue, dated the 5th November 1956, exempting from sales tax, charkas and other spinning implements supplied to the State Government. [Laid on the table under section 19 (6) of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939 inserted by section 16 (c) of the Madras General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Act, 1956.]

* Laid on the table of the House on 19th December 1956.

[19th December 1956]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 111 asked by Sri Mohamed Raza Khan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 19th December 1956 at page 104 supra.]

Dress regulations followed in the Madras Medical College.

Men students will wear full trousers (preferably white), shirt (preferably white), tucked inside the pant and half-sleeves, white drill over-coat with three pockets. Length of the coat will be up to the tip of the fully extended middle finger when the man stands erect hands by the side. Men students will wear only shoes (preferably black or brown) with socks. On college functions, men students will come to the college with a tie which bears the college emblem. They can wear any suit they like on occasions.

For daily routine work, all the students will have the college crest fixed to their over-coats. The crest which bears the college emblem is similar to the college banner. (The crest will be on black ground and white threading.)

All the lady students also will have the over-coat with the college crest. All ladies working in clinical side will put up their hair and should not wear any kind of flowers.

This dress regulation is applicable for all the students of Madras Medical College and they will follow this as long as they are inside the college premises (wards and lectures) and also when they go out for special posting to different hospitals.

19th December 1956]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 113 asked by Sri V. V. Ramaswami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 19th December 1956, at page 106 supra.]

Statement showing the names, etc., of municipal councils which applied for abolition or reduction of the rate of cycle tax and the present stage of the proposals.

Serial number and name of municipality.	Nature of proposal.	Present stage.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Ambur	Abolition of the tax.	Government sanction is not necessary in this case.	..
2 Pudukkottai ..	Reduction of rate from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 1-4-0 per half-year.	Sanctioned	G.O. Ms. No. 306, L.A., dated 22nd February 1956.
3 Madurai	Reduction of rate from Rs. 2 to Rs. 1 per half year	Do.	G.O. Ms. No. 490, L.A., dated 9th March 1956.
4 Vaniyambadi ..	Reduction of rate from Rs. 1-4-0 to As. 8 per half-year ..	Do.	G.O. No. 477, L.A., dated 17th March 1956.
5 Thiruvannamalai.	Reduction of rate from Rs. 1-8-0 to As. 8 with effect from 1st October 1956 ..	Not sanctioned, since the provisions of the Madras District Municipalities Act do not permit the reduction of the tax from the middle of a financial year.	Memorandum No. 76747/56-1-L.A., dated 23rd August 1956.
6 Erode	Reduction of rate from Rs. 1 to As. 2 per half year.	Under consideration.	

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THURSDAY, 20TH DECEMBER 1956

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CONTENTS

	PAGES
I Questions and Answers	135-143, 178-182
II Felicitations to Srimathi Mary C. Chubwala Jadhav, M.L.C., on her appointment as Sheriff of Madras	143-145
III Announcement by the Hon. Chairman re election of two Members to the Senate of the Annamalai University	145
IV General discussion on the Budget for the year 1957-58—cont.	145-175
V Papers laid on the table of the House	175

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Madras

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3205

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Thursday, the 20th December 1956.

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.

Export of onions and chillies by the co-operative societies

* 114 Q.—SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased—

(i) to state the quota allotted to co-operative societies for export of onions and chillies respectively for the half-years commencing from 1st April 1954 up to date; and

(ii) to place on the table of the House a list showing—

(a) the names of co-operative societies to which quotas have been recommended by the Government;

(b) whether the recommendations made by the Government are based upon any rules framed for that purpose;

(c) if so, the basis on which recommendations in regard to particular co-operative societies are made;

(d) whether any co-operative societies have been recommended for the grant of the licence in spite of a charge against the societies of having misused the licence granted to them; and

(e) whether any representations were made to the Government that co-operative societies should not be recommended for export quotas of onions and chillies and if so, the action taken on such representations?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (i) & (ii) (a) A statement showing the allotment of quotas of onions and chillies to the co-operatives commencing from the half-year January 1954 and the quantity exported by them towards such allotments is placed on the table of the House. As the allotments were made for the half-years from January to June and July to December, figures have been furnished for such half-years. There was no allotment of chillies for the half-year January to June 1954.

(b) & (c) The co-operative marketing societies in whose areas of operation there was a large surplus of the commodities produced by their members, were recommended for allotment of quota. A few co-operative stores were also recommended for

[20th December 1956]

allotment of quota last year on the condition that they should procure the commodity from the members of the agricultural credit societies or marketing societies. The apportionment of the allotment given to co-operatives was made in proportion to the quantity of the produce offered for export.

(d) The answer is in the negative.

(e) In August 1955, representations were made by certain merchants against co-operatives in the matter of export of chillies. The Government considered that the charges were levelled against the co-operatives without citing specific instances to prove their allegations. Certain allegations were made against the Salem Co-operative Marketing Society in the matter of export of onions and chillies during 1955. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies is taking departmental action against the officials of the Co-operative Department and the office-bearers of the society for the irregularities committed in the export transactions.

SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether any principle as to the actual sales conducted by co-operative societies in the commodity concerned has been taken into consideration in allotting particular quotas to particular societies?

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

SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW: May I know whether the Government are aware that as a result of giving large quotas for export outside of chillies and onions, the prices of these commodities have risen considerably since last year?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I cannot admit that. The Government do take into account the prevailing prices of commodities when they order the export of particular commodities.

Training centre for sculptors

* 115 Q.—SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Government have any proposal to start a training centre for sculptors in the State?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Yes, Sir. The Government have sanctioned a scheme for the establishment of a training centre for sculpture at Mahabalipuram.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: இந்தப் பள்ளிக்கு தமிழ் நாட்டிலுள்ள ஆசிரியர்கள் நியமிக்கப்படுவார்களா? அல்லது வேறு எங்கிருந்தாவது தருவிக்கப்படுவார்களா?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: தமிழ்நாடுதான் இந்தக் கல் வேலைக்குப் பெயர் பெற்றது. அப்படியிருக்க, வேறு எந்த நாட்டு ஆசிரியர்களையும் தேர்வுசெய்து அவசியம் எப்படி ஏற்படும் என்று கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்கள் அச்சப்படுகிறார்கள் என்பது எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை.

[20th December 1956]

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. Minister kindly give us the details of the scheme and tell us at what stage the matter stands and when the scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The scheme has already been started. With a view to preserve the ancient-craft of sculpture in this State and to provide trained workers needed for the renovation of temples and other works of art, the Government have sanctioned a scheme for the establishment of a training centre for sculpture at Mahabalipuram. The total estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 26,600 non-recurring and Rs. 35,842 recurring per annum.

In the training centre, 20 candidates will be trained every year in sculpture and each trainee will be paid a stipend of Rs. 40 per mensem. The training will be of an advanced kind but different from the stereotyped art school and will try to incorporate something of the ancient Indian spirit that laid stress, not so much on the mechanical perfection of outward form, but on the eloquent expression of the inner reality. The trainees will be given a fairly intensive course in the concepts of Indian philosophy also in order that the Indian tradition and the true significance of the various god-forms, postures, mudras, symbols, etc., is understood and the work approached in the right frame of mind. The following technical posts have been sanctioned for the scheme:—

One Master-Sculptor-cum-Superintendent.

One Instructor in Sculpture.

One Instructor in Art and Philosophy.

One Skilled Assistant.

Mahabalipuram has been chosen for the scheme in view of the right atmosphere and background for the craft. The centre is proposed to be run for a period of three years.

The Government of India have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 44,442 to this Government for implementing the scheme.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: May I know whether the Government will take into consideration the fact that there are a number of ancient works, especially in Sanskrit and Tamil, which bear upon Iconography and the various methods of doing the things just now mentioned by the Hon. Minister and see that these texts are critically examined, printed and published so that the students may read them and also the teachers may instil into the minds of the boys the ideas contained in the texts?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Yes, Sir, the Government will take into account the suggestion of the hon. Member.

[20th December 1956]

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : நம் நாட்டிலுள்ள சிற்ப வேலை நிபுணர்களை ஊக்குவிப்பதற்காக இந்தப் பள்ளி ஆரம்பிக்கப்படுகிறதிலே, அரசாங்கத்திற்குச் சொந்தமான கட்டடங்களின் முன்பார்வையை புராதன சிற்ப முறையிலே இவர்களைக்கொண்டு கட்டுவதற்கு அரசாங்கம் திட்டம் ஏதாவது வகுப்பார்களா?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : அரசாங்கம் கட்டுகிற கட்டடங்கள் அழகாக இருக்கவேண்டுமென்பதை நான் ஒத்துக்கொள்கிறேன். ஆனால், கோயில் மாதிரி இருக்கவேண்டிய அவசியம் இல்லை.

Electrification of travellers' bungalows

* 116 Q.—**SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) the steps taken by Government to electrify travellers' bungalows under the control of local bodies situated in places to which electricity has been extended; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table of the House a districtwar list showing the number of such travellers' bungalows yet to be electrified?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI : (a) It is the concern of the local bodies to electrify or not to electrify the travellers' bungalows under their control. The Government do not come into the picture.

(b) A districtwar list* showing the number of travellers' bungalows electrified already and the number yet to be electrified is placed on the table of the House.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : In view of the importance of proper maintenance of travellers' bungalows from the tourists' point of view, may I appeal to the Government to impress on the district boards the need for providing electricity connection to travellers' bungalows in their charge as and when electricity is supplied to the particular places?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI : The Government can only advise local bodies to electrify them but we cannot compel them.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Let alone tourists. As our Ministers are always on tour and as they frequently stay in the travellers' bungalows, should not these local bodies be asked to provide them with the elementary amenity of electricity?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI : We do not feel much difficulty.

* Printed as Appendix II on page 182 infra.

[20th December 1956]

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : It is not at all my intention that the district boards should be compelled to do this. But I appeal to the Government to impress on them the need to electrify travellers' bungalows in view of their importance from the tourists' point of view and in the interests of their proper maintenance itself.

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI : Yes, Sir; such advice will be given to the local bodies.

DR. V. K. JOHN : Will the Government take over these travellers' bungalows from the district boards, maintain them and supply electricity in view of the fact that these travellers' bungalows are used by tourists and others?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI : That is not possible. Government cannot take over everything and maintain it.

Car accidents and casualties in the State during 1954-55 and 1955-56

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

(a) the number of car accidents that occurred in this State during the years 1954-55 and 1955-56; and

(b) the number of casualties for each of these two years?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : The information in respect of areas in this State as it was on 31st October 1956 is as follows :—

(a) During the period 1954-55	...	...	...	1,710
During the period 1955-56	...	...	...	1,907
(b) During the period 1954-55	...	...	...	719
During the period 1955-56	...	...	...	784

SRI M. ETHIRAJULU : இந்த விபத்துக்களில் பாதிக்கப்பட்டவர் களுடைய குடும்பங்களுக்கு ஏதாவது நஷ்ட ஈடு கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா என்று கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன்?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : விபத்து ஏற்பட்டதற்கு டிரைவர் காரணமா அல்லது வண்டியின் குறுக்கே போனவர்கள் காரணமா என்று கோர்ட்டார் தீர்மானித்த பிறகு, அதற்குத் தகுந்தாற்போல் நஷ்ட ஈடு கொடுக்கப்படும். யார் விபத்துக்குப் பொறுப்பானவர்களோ அவர்கள் மேல் பிரதான செய்து அவர்கள் நஷ்ட ஈடு கொடுக்கும்படி செய்வதற்கு அரசாங்கத்தார் ஏற்பாடு செய்திருக்கிறார்கள்.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Do these accidents include accidents caused by buses and lorries also?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : Yes, accidents caused by all motor vehicles.

[20th December 1956]

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. Minister assure us that steps would be taken to minimise the nuisance of glaring headlights in the lorries and cars and may I know what action has been taken to improve matters in this respect?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : Orders have since been issued to paint the glasses of motor vehicles as well as lorries with yellow paint. That is the only thing possible. That would dim the dazzling light to some extent. Otherwise, we will have to amend the Act and for amending the Act we are taking necessary steps. For the time being, this experiment would be very useful and only after trying it for a few months, we have to think of an alternative method. Government have been taking as many steps as possible for restricting vehicular traffic in congested roads and also for regulating the traffic in certain areas. One-way traffic regulation has been imposed in some places. In certain places we have placed certain kind of rails made of cement which would make the pedestrians walk on the pavements. Accidents are due partly to the negligence and rash driving of the drivers and the negligence of the pedestrians also.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : What is the exact reason that the Government have found for the increase in the number of accidents and in the number of casualties?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : On account of the implementation of the Five-Year Plan, the number of vehicles has increased. People seem to move about and, therefore, it is but natural that there is some slight increase in the number of accidents, when compared with last year.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : May I know when the new rule with regard to mellowed headlights will be introduced and whether instructions have been communicated to all lorry-owners?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : Orders were passed some two weeks ago. I think by this time the traffic officers in the districts would have communicated them to the lorry-owners and others concerned. Apart from this, I would, with your permission, Mr. Chairman, even though the answer may be long, read out, for the information of hon. Members and the public, the important measures taken by Government to avoid accidents. Among the important measures taken by Government are the following :—

(i) Speed restrictions have been imposed by Government themselves in respect of various classes of vehicles with reference to the nature of the areas where they are driven and violation of this provision entails disciplinary and penal action against the offenders.

(ii) Circular instructions have been issued by the Central Road Traffic Board to the Licencing Officers to insist upon one year's experience in driving for those who want licence to drive light transport vehicles and three years' experience for those who want licence to drive heavy transport vehicles.

[20th December 1956]

(iii) Motor Vehicle Inspectors have been instructed by the Central Road Traffic Board to check transport vehicles thoroughly before issuing certificates of fitness.

(iv) In the City of Madras, continued Police vigilance coupled with intensified propaganda by the Traffic Branch and prompt disciplinary action apart from prosecutions have helped to reduce the number of accidents. Speed traps are laid regularly to prevent rash and negligent driving. Propaganda in educating the public and motorists in road sense is being continued daily as hitherto. Motor Vehicle Inspectors are made to do surprise check of contract carriages and lorries on the road and take defective vehicles off the road by suspending their registration. All suitable precautionary measures are taken to avoid congestion of traffic in certain parts of the City by introducing one-way traffic, limiting the speed of vehicles and prohibiting slow-moving vehicles during peak hours. However, accidents due to motor vehicles are mainly the result of rash and negligent driving and there is also some contributory negligence from pedestrians.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : Have the Government made any comparative study of the accidents in other parts of the country so that we may know whether we in this State are not lagging behind in carefulness in regard to these things, whether we are lagging behind other States or whether we are as good as other States?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : We are much better than other States. (Sri V. Chakkara Chetty : I am glad to hear that; Congratulations.) If hon. Members were to go to some other States—I do not want to name them—they would not only thank this Government but congratulate themselves.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Do not the Government think that the construction of pavements would considerably reduce the number of these accidents especially in municipal towns where these lorries, buses and cars are allowed to ply? I do not know why the Government have not paid heed to the suggestion that I made previously, viz., that pavements should be constructed in municipal towns wherein these lorries move about. If the question of finance comes in the way of local bodies constructing the pavements or if the Government are not able to help the local bodies in this matter, may I make a suggestion that it would be the sacred duty of Government to construct these pavements by collecting the necessary money from those people who have got so much money to buy motor cars and lorries that kill these people?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : Nobody would be thinking of killing anybody, much less the pedestrians. There are accidents when somebody crosses the road suddenly. With regard to the suggestion made by the hon. Member for construction of pavements, it is not possible for municipalities to construct pavements. This is so because apart from the fact that funds do not permit, the question of acquisition comes in. There is too much of

[20th December 1956]

opposition from private parties to give even an inch of land. That is why all possible measures, which I have described already, are being taken to prevent accidents and stringent measures will be taken if the hon. Member points out any peculiar difficulty in any particular area.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : Do the Government allow the public to take the law into their own hands and kill the miscreants, crucify them or hang them in the nearest tree?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : I do not think the hon. Member is making a serious suggestion.

DR. V. K. JOHN : May I take it that the Government have done their best and are doing their best, but that still the accidents are on the increase?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : Accidents are accidents and nobody can help them.

SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW : Does it mean that accidents due to negligence and casualties due to negligence are not included in this list?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : All accidents including casualties.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAI : The trouble is, in the nights these lorry drivers drive the lorries from one place to another, sleeping. Is there any restriction on that? These poor people work all through the day and suddenly in the night they are asked to take the lorry to some other place. In the night when they drive, after a day's hard work, they get sleep and that is the reason for these accidents.

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : And, therefore, the Government need not be blamed. (Laughter.)

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will the Government consider the advisability of preventing entrance of lorries within the Corporation limits by the construction of sheds outside the Corporation limits? I am sure that method is being adopted by certain municipalities and the same may be adopted here in Madras also which will go a long way in preventing accidents.

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : Some lorries turtle down during their speedy drive in broad roads and highways. Very rarely we find lorries involved in accidents in the City of Madras. The drivers restrict the speed and drive with an amount of caution. I do not think that in the public interest we can prevent any vehicle coming into the City unless it is found to be smuggling certain things and except for various other compelling reasons.

[20th December 1956]

SRI JOHN ASIRVATHAM : May I know how many Government Transport buses were involved in these accidents?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : I do not have the exact figure. But it will be almost negligible.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Government be pleased to constitute an expert committee to go into the causes of these accidents and see what remedial measures could be adopted?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : Sir, it is after careful consideration and discussion with all the authorities concerned that the Government were compelled to take all the measures which I just now narrated here. I do not think any further measures could be taken. However, if the hon. Member has any suggestion to make, useful suggestion, Government will certainly welcome it and consider it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Questions are over.

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

II.—FELICITATIONS TO SRIMATHI MARY C. CLUBWALA JADHAV, M.L.C., ON HER APPOINTMENT AS SHERIFF OF MADRAS.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is my pleasant privilege, with your permission, to felicitate one hon. Member of this House, the very active lady Member, Srimalhi Mary C. Clubwala Jadhav, on her appointment as the Sheriff of Madras for this year. (Cheers.) Sir, this House has had on a previous occasion to felicitate her. I do hope that hon. Members of this House would have an opportunity to see her in her Sheriff's costumes with sword in hand. p.m.

* DR. V. K. JOHN : Sir, may I associate myself with the expression of felicitations offered to Srimalhi Mary Clubwala Jadhav on her appointment as Sheriff? This House is proud of her.

* SRI V. BHASHYAM AYYANGAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I join in the congratulations which the Hon. the Leader of the House has been good enough to offer to Srimalhi Mary Clubwala Jadhav on her appointment as the Sheriff of Madras. It is a rare honour and, she being the first woman to be appointed to this high office in this State, we are all very glad that the Government have been pleased to show this consideration to her. On behalf of the voluntary social workers of this State, I have very great pleasure in offering my congratulations as well as the congratulations of all social workers to her on the high honour that has been conferred on her. I hope that this is only a preliminary to other honours still to come to her.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : May I add one word, Sir? It gives me great pleasure to associate myself with the views expressed by the Hon. the Leader of the House and to congratulate

[Sri V. Chakkarai Chetty]

[20th December 1956]

Mrs. Clubwala on the high office conferred on her. It shows that the Government of Madras do not make any distinction between men and women in regard at least to the appointment of Sheriff. I know that she would be discharging her duties in the most honourable fashion, bringing credit to herself as well as to the sex which she has the honour to represent in this House and elsewhere in her various capacities. I have been watching her work as a social worker, and I myself have been connected with a society which carries on social work and I have had to correspond with her. I feel completely satisfied and gratified that she has done very honourable and meritorious work. And in recognition of that, she has been chosen as the "Sherifa"—I do not know whether it is English or Greek, but I use the word as appropriate. I congratulate a co-Member on the high honour that has been conferred upon her. I hope very soon other Members of her sex in this House would emulate her example and rise to the heights to which she has risen.

* SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I feel it my pleasant duty to congratulate Srimathi Clubwala Jadhav—it is highly gratifying to do that—that our Government have appointed a woman to the office of Sheriff which, I think, is for the first time in the history of our country. (Mr. Chairman: Not in the country!) (A voice: There are other women in other States.) Any way, Sir, we are grateful to our Government for appointing Srimathi Clubwala Jadhav to this distinguished office. This is particularly to be appreciated for all the service that she has done to the poor and the down-trodden in various walks of life and in her various capacities. It shows clearly that the representations of the people on her behalf were great in view of her meritorious work. I, on behalf of my sex and my colleagues, congratulate her on this high honour and wish her all success in her new sphere of work.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Sir, the Hon. the Leader of the House said that we should have seen our new Sheriff in her robes. As we did not attend the swearing-in ceremony, we have not had that pleasure. I hope we will have an occasion and that in this House to see her in her robes. I also join in the expression of congratulations to her.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I associate myself very sincerely with the sentiments expressed by the previous speakers. I have known Mrs. Clubwala Jadhav for over a quarter of a century and I have seen the beginning of her social work, from where she has spread herself out, doing good not only to the City, not only to the State, but to the whole of India. Her name is a household word wherever social work is concerned, whether it is Madras, Gwalior, Baroda, Bombay or Delhi. Everywhere she is highly esteemed by all people. I feel this is only a very small measure of return for all the good work that she has done during the last so many years. As the

20th December 1956]

[Mr. Chairman]

hon. Member Sri Purushotham said, I hope we would have the pleasure of seeing her in her uniform. This morning in her robes she looked very nice indeed. (Laughter.) I hope she will one day come to the House in her uniform.

* SRIMATHI MARY C. CLUBWALA JADHAV: Mr. Chairman, Hon. the Leader of the House and hon. Members, I am indeed overwhelmed and honoured by the many kind words of congratulation expressed about me on this honour of being the first woman Sheriff in the City of Madras. I may mention, Mr. Chairman, that Bombay had the honour of having a woman Sheriff, some eight or nine years ago. And also there is a woman Sheriff sworn in today in Bombay and she is, too, another social worker. I am indeed very proud that for the first time our Government—which, as I said, in another platform is very conservative—have chosen a woman to this high office. This is not an honour done to me alone but to my sex. So, I am very proud of this particular honour and I hope that I shall be able to fulfil this duty of mine as best as I can, and I shall try to show that women can perform all the duties that may come their way in their country (interruption) in a better way of course, than men.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman, and the Hon. the Leader of the House and other hon. Members and I am grateful for the great confidence reposed in me by our Government. I thank our Chief Minister, the Governor and the Hon. Ministers for the selection. I thank you all for your kind words and good wishes. I shall try to come in my uniform, if you, Sir, order me to do so.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But I cannot order a Sheriff! Can I?

III.—ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE HON. CHAIRMAN RE ELECTION OF TWO MEMBERS TO THE SENATE OF THE ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to announce to the House that Srimathi S. Manjubhashini and Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar, M.L.Cs., are the only two candidates duly nominated for election to the Senate of the Annamalai University. As the number of candidates nominated is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, namely, two, I hereby declare them duly elected to the Senate of the Annamalai University. 3-30 p.m.

IV.—GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1957-58—cont.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar will now continue his speech on the Budget.

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, நேற்றையதினம் சலுவியைப்பற்றிப் பேசிக்கொண்டிருந்தேன். அதில் முக்கியமான ஒரு கட்டம் முதியார் சலுவியைப்பற்றியது. அதைப்பற்றி இந்த சபையில் முன்பு நான் ஒரு தீர்மானம் கொண்டுவந்தேன். முதியோர் சலுவியை நமது அரசியலார் கொஞ்சம் ஊக்கத்துடன் யாப்பவர்களை யானால், நம் நாடும் உயர்வடையும். மக்களுடைய அறியாமையும் போக்கு.

[Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar] [20th December 1956]

தேர்தல் விஷயத்தில் நம் மக்கள் இன்னும் 'கைநாட்டு'-ல் இருப்பதால் அந்தக் குறைபாடும் நீங்கும் என்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். முதியோர் கல்வியைப் பற்றி நான் பல கேள்விகள் அனுப்பியிருந்தேன். கேள்விகள் அனுப்பி மூன்று மாதங்கள் ஆகின்றன. ஆனால் இன்னும் ஒரு பதிலும் வரவில்லை. நமது சட்ட சபையில் ஒரு குறை இருக்கிறது. அதாவது கேள்விகள் அனுப்பினால் அவைகளுக்குப் பதில் கால தாமதமின்றி, வருவதில்லை. என்னுடைய நண்பர்கள் சிலரிடம் இதுபற்றிக் கேட்டேன். ஒரு அண்ணுக்கு முன்பு அனுப்பிய கேள்விகளுக்குப் பதில்கள் வந்ததாகத் தெரிகிறது. நான் கேள்வி அனுப்பி மூன்று மாதங்கள் ஆகின்றன. முதியோர் கல்விக்காக இப்போது தேசிய வளர்ச்சித் திட்டத்தின்கீழ் பல அண்டுகளிலும் பல திட்டங்கள் போடப்படுகின்றன. "தேசிய வளர்ச்சித் திட்டத்தின் பயனாக, இதுவரை படிக்காத முதிர்வர்களில் யாராவது படித்திருக்கிறார்களா?" என்று கேள்வி அனுப்பியிருந்தேன். ஆண்டுகளிலோ பெண்களிலோ இதுவரை படிக்காத முதிர்வர்கள் படித்திருக்கிறார்களா என்று அறிய விரும்பினேன். நான் கேள்வி அனுப்பி மூன்று மாதங்கள் ஆகியும் இன்னும் பதில் வரவில்லை. குற்றம் சொல்லவேண்டுமென்று நான் இதைச் சொல்லவில்லை. ஆனால் குறையைச் சொல்ல நான் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன். ஆகவேதான் இதைச் சொல்கிறேன்.

நமது நாட்டில் உயது வந்தவர்கள் சல்வி கற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்றால் ஒரு ஆண்டில் கற்றுக்கொள்ள முடியும். அவ்வளவு உசதிகள் இருக்கின்றன. ஆகையால், 'எல்லாத் துறைகளிலும் முன்னேறவேண்டுமென்றால் முதியோர் கல்விக்கு தேசிய வளர்ச்சித் திட்டத்தில் நல்ல முறையில் வகை செய்யவேண்டும்' என்று அரசியலாசை வேண்டிக்கொள்கிறேன்.

நமது பெண்களில் பெருவாரியானவர்கள் நன்றாகப் படித்திருக்கிறார்கள். பி.எஸ்.ஸி., எம்.எஸ்.ஸி. சேறியவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் எல்லாம் வேலைவிலாமல் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அரசியலார் பெருப்பாலான படித்த பெண்களை உத்தியோகத்தில் அமர்த்தவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். அதற்கு அறிஞரியாக நமது கனம் உறுப்பினர் ஸ்ரீமதி கிளப்பாலா அவர்கள் செனை நகர வெரீப் ஆனதுபற்றி பாராட்டுகிறேன். காலையில் அம்மையார் அவர்களை கோட்டுடன் போட்டோவில் பார்த்தேன். உடனே எனக்கு ஷேக்ஷப்பியரின் 'மெர்ச்சண்ட் ஆப் வெனிஸ்' நாடகம் ஞாபகம் வந்தது. அந்த நாடகத்தில் அந்தோனியோவக்காக வாதாடிய வக்கீல் போர்ஷியாவின் ஞாபகம் வந்தது. ஏனென்றால், கோட்டுடன் இருந்த அம்மையாரிடம் வக்கீல்ஸ்வரூபம் இருந்தது. அம்மையாரை நான் நன்கு அறிவேன். பல ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன் அண்ணாமலை நகரத்திற்குப் போய்விட்டுத் திரும்பி வந்துகொண்டிருந்தபோது அவர் ரயிலில் பேசிக்கொண்டிருந்தார். அவர் ஆங்கிலத்தில் வேகமாக, ரயில் போன வேகத்திற்கும் மேலாக, பேசிக்கொண்டிருந்தார். "இது யார்? இவ்வளவு வேகமாக ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசுகிறார்களே" என்று ஆச்சரியப்பட்டேன். பிறகு யார் என்று தெரிந்துகொண்டேன். மிகுந்த அறவும், பொது நல ஊழியத்தில் ஆர்வமும் கொண்ட அவர் தம் நாட்டுப் பெண்களுக்குத் திலகமணியாக இருப்பதைப் பாராட்டுகிறேன். நான் சேவதை அவர்கள் தெரிந்து கொண்டிருப்பார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன். (குறுக்கீடு) அம்மையார் நான் பேசியதைத் தெரிந்துகொண்டது குறித்து, அம்மையாருக்குத் தமிழ் தெரிந்திருப்பது குறித்து இன்னும் பாராட்டுகிறேன்.

அரசாங்க அதிகாரிகளின் எண்ணிக்கையைக் குறைக்கவேண்டும். நீதித் துறையை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் மூன்றுவித நீதிபதிகள் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஒரு வழக்கில் தீர்ப்புக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டால் முதல் கோர்ட்டின் தீர்ப்பிற்குப் பிறகு மேல் கோர்ட்டுக்கு அபீல் செய்யலாம். இரண்டாவது கோர்ட்டிற்கும் மேல் சாட்சியாக ஒரு மூன்றாவது கோர்ட்டு இருக்கும். ஆகவே மூன்றுவித நீதிபதிகள் இருப்பார்கள். ஒவ்வொரு வழக்கும் மூன்று முறை கவனிக்கப்படலாம். ஆனால் நமது செக்ரடேரியட்டிலோ ஒவ்வொரு இலாகாவிலும் நான்கைந்து காரியதரிசிகள் இருக்கிறார்கள்.

[Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar] [20th December 1956]

இத்தனை பேர்கள் இருப்பதால்தான் வேலையில் கால தாமதம் ஏற்படுகிறது என்று நினைக்கிறேன். ஒரு வேலைக்கு நான்கைந்து பேர்கள் இருந்தால் வேலை எப்படி சீக்கிரம் நடக்கும்? மூன்று பேர்களிடம் பொறுப்பை ஒப்படைத்தால் காலதாமதம் ஏற்படாது, சீக்கிரம் காரியம் நடக்கும். ஆகவே எந்த எந்த இலாகாக்களில் எவ்வளவு அதிகாரிகளைக் குறைத்துக் கொள்ள முடியுமோ அவ்வளவு அதிகாரிகளை அந்த அந்த இலாகாக்களில் குறைக்கவேண்டும். ரொம்பவும் குறைக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் சொல்லவில்லை. வேலை காலதாமதமின்றி நல்ல முறையில் நடப்பதற்காகவே இதைச் சொல்கிறேன்.

இப்போது ஒன்று சொல்லவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. நாட்டில் வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டம், வறுமை இரண்டும் தாண்டவமாடிக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. எந்தத் திட்டத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டாலும் கிராமங்களிலுள்ள மக்களுடைய ஏழ்மை நிலையும், அறியாமை நிலையும்தான் குறுக்கிட்டிருக்கிறதே தவிர எந்தத் திட்டமும் சரியாக நிறைவேறவில்லை. இதற்குக் காரணம் நமது கிராமங்களை நல்ல முறையில் சீர்திருத்தி அமைக்காமல் இருப்பதுதான். ஏதாவது திட்டங்களை கிராமங்களில் நிறைவேற்றவேண்டுமென்றால் கிராம மக்கள் திட்டச் செலவில் கால் பங்கு பணம் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கத்தார் சொல்கிறார்கள். கிராமவாசிகளோ இன்றைக்குப் பணம் இருந்தால் நாளைக்கு சாப்பாட்டிற்குப் பணம் இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் எப்படி திட்டச் செலவிற்குப் பணம் கொடுப்பார்கள்? பல கிராமங்களில் மக்கள் கால் பங்கு பணத்தைக் கொடுக்க முடியாமல் இருப்பதால் பல கிராம முன்னேற்றத் திட்டங்கள் நிறைவேறாமல் இருந்து வருகின்றன. நான் பஞ்சாயத்து ஆபீஸ்களில் விசாரித்து வருகிறேன். அரசாங்கத்தார் வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் கிராமத் திட்டங்களுக்கு எவ்வளவோ பணம் ஒதுக்கி வருகிறார்கள். ஆனால் அதெல்லாம் செலவு செய்யப்படாமல் வாபாசிக்கொண்டே வருகிறது. அரசாங்கம் எவ்வளவு பணம் திட்டங்களுக்கு ஒதுக்குகிறதோ அவ்வளவு பணமும் செலவாகவேண்டும். செலவு செய்யப்படாமல் திருப்பித் தரப்பட்டால் ஆட்சி நல்ல ஆட்சியாகாது; திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு அரசாங்கத்தார் உத்திரவு போடவில்லை என்று சிலர் அடிக்கடி சொல்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு வேண்டிய பணத்தைக் கொடுக்கமுடியாமல் கிராம வாசிகள் இருக்கிறார்கள்.

அரசியலார் சிறு கைத்தொழில்களை கிராமங்களுக்குக் கொண்டு வருவதை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன். அதோடு கூட, கைக்குத்தல் அரிசித் தொழிலை விருத்தி செய்யவேண்டும். மக்கள் இப்போது மில் அரிசியைச் சாப்பிட்டு நோய்வாய்ப்படுகிறார்கள். ஆகையால் கைக்குத்தல் அரிசியை மக்கள் உபயோகப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும்.

விவசாயம் செய்யும் மாதங்களைத் தவிர மற்ற ஆறு மாத காலங்களில் கிராமத்திலே உள்ள மக்கள் வேலை இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறார்கள். அந்தக் காலத்தில் அவர்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுக்கப்படாத ஏற்பாடுகளைச் செய்யலாம். கதர் தூல் நூற்று கதர் ஆடைகள் நெய்யலாம் நாட்டில் ஏராளமான ஆலைகள் இருக்கும்போது கதர் ஆடைகள் எதற்காக என்று ஒரு சிலர் கேட்கலாம். ஆகாய விமானங்களும், மோட்டார் கார்களும் இருக்கும்போது மாட்டு வண்டிகள் எதற்கு என்று கேட்க முடியுமா? மணிக்கு 60 மைல் வேகத்தில் போகும் மோட்டார் கார்களும் வேண்டும்; மணிக்கு நான்கு மைல் போகும் மாட்டு வண்டிகளும் தான் வேண்டும். எந்த எந்தக் காலத்தில், எந்த எந்த இடத்தில் எது வேண்டுமோ அது அவசியம்தான். அதைப்போல, மில்களின் மூலமாகவும் ஆடைகள் நெய்யலாம். கிராமக் கைத்தொழில்கள் மூலமாகக் கதர், கைத்தறி ஆடைகளும் நெய்யலாம். மில் ஆடைகளைத் தவிர கதர் ஆடைகளை நெய்யும் வேலையும், கைத்தறி ஆடைகளை நெய்யும் வேலையும் கிராமப்புறங்களில் உள்ள மக்களுக்கு விவசாய வேலை இல்லாத மாதங்களில் செய்ய வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கப்பட்டால் அவர்கள் ஆண்டு

[Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar] [20th December 1956]

பூராவும் ஏதோ ஒரு விதமாக வேலை செய்து வாழ முடியும். கிராமப்புறங்களில் உள்ளவர்கள், குறிப்பாக பெண் பிள்ளைகள் உடுக்கும் ஆடையைப் பார்த்தால் மிகப் பரிதாபமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆண்டுக்கு ஒரு புடவைக்கு மேல் வாங்குகிறார்களா என்பதே சந்தேகம். ஏனென்றால் அரை ஆண்டு கிராம மக்களுக்கு வேலையில்லாத கொடுமையினால், வருவாய் இல்லாமல், சோம்பித் திறிவதோடு, எவ்வளவோ இழிதொழில்களையும் செய்ய முற்படுகிறார்கள். ஆகவே விவசாய காலங்கள் போக மற்ற நாட்களில் தினம் ஒன்றுக்கு நாலாவாவது சம்பாதிக்கக்கூடியபடி அவர்களுக்கு ஏதாவது தொழில் செய்யக்கூடிய வசதி இருக்கவேண்டாமா? அந்தச் சமயத்தில் கதர், கை நெசவுகளில் அவர்களை ஈடுபடுத்தினால் யாருக்கு நஷ்டம் ஏற்படும்? மில் துணிகளுக்கு என்ன ஆபத்து வந்துவிடப்போகிறது? மில் துணி உற்பத்தியை அது வெகுவாக பாதித்துவிடாது. ஏராளமான மில் துணிகளை உற்பத்தி செய்து வெளி நாடுகளுக்கு ஏற்றுமதி செய்து நிறைய டாலர் எக்ஸ்சேஞ்சு செய்துகொள்ளட்டும். ஆகவே அரசியலார் இது சம்பந்தமாக தைரியமாக இருந்து கிராமத்திலுள்ளவர்களுக்கு ஆண்டு பூராவும் வேலை கிடைக்கச் செய்து அவர்களை உழைப்பில் ஈடுபடுத்தவேண்டும்.

3-40
p.m.

மக்களிடையே சுதேசி உணர்ச்சியைப் பரப்பவேண்டும். உள் நாட்டில் தயாரிக்கக்கூடிய பொருள்களை மக்கள் வாங்கி உபயோகித்து, அவைகளுக்கு ஆதரவு தரும்படி ஊக்குவிக்கவேண்டும். சுதேசிப் பொருள்களுக்கு ஆதரவு தருவதை விடுத்து, அநேகர் பல உயர்தரமான, விலை உயர்ந்த ஆடைகளை அணிவதில் பெருமைப்படுகிறார்கள், கவர்ச்சிகரமாக இருப்பதாக எண்ணுகிறார்கள். இந்த நிலைமை மாறவேண்டும். நம் நாட்டில் உற்பத்தியான பொருள்களை நாம் வாங்கி உபயோகிக்கவேண்டுமென்ற உணர்ச்சிகொண்டு, சுதேசிப் பொருள்களுக்கு ஆதரவு தந்து, அவைகளை வாங்கி உபயோகித்தால், நம் நாட்டில் அந்தக் கைத்தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்ட ஏராளமான மக்கள் நன்றாக வாழ்வார்கள் என்பதை எல்லோரும் ஞாபகத்தில் வைத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். சேஷம் நல ராஜ்யம் உண்டாகவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லும் போது மக்களெல்லோரும் எல்லா நலன்களும் பெற்று நன்றாக வாழ வேண்டுமென்ற முறையில் கிராமக் கைத்தொழில்களை அபிவிருத்தி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கின்றேன்.

நம் நாட்டில் ஒருவருக்கொருவர் வேற்றுமை கிடையாது என்று நேற்றே சொன்னேன். கிறிஸ்தவ மதத்திற்கு மாறின ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குச் சலுகைகள் கொடுக்கப்போவதாக அமைச்சரவர்கள் உரையில் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். சலுகை வேண்டியதுதான்; வேண்டாமென்று சொல்லவில்லை. மதம் மாறினவர்களுக்கும், மதம் ஏறினவர்களுக்கும் சலுகை வேண்டியதுதான். மதம் மாறிய மக்களுக்கும், மதம் ஏறின மக்களுக்கும் மட்டும் தானா சலுகை அளிக்கவேண்டும்? ஏழை மக்கள், பிற்பட்ட மக்கள் எத்தனையோ லட்சக்கணக்கான பேர்களுடைய நிலைமை மோசமாக இருக்கிறது. தலைவிரி கோலமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆண்டுக்கு ஒரு புடவைகூட வாங்கமுடியாத கேவலமான நிலைமையில் அவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். நாட்டின் ஜனத் தொகையில் மூன்றிலொருபங்கு பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினர் இருக்கும்போது மதம் ஏறினவர்கள், மதம் மாறினவர்கள் என்று வேற்றுமை காணாது எல்லோருக்கும் சலுகை கொடுக்கக்கூடாதா? மதம் மாறின ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும், மதம் ஏறின ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் சலுகை அளிக்கட்டும்; வேண்டாமென்று சொல்லவில்லை. அத்துடன் கூட பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினருக்கும் மற்றவர்களுக்கும் உதவி செய்து அவர்களையும் முன்னேற்றச்செய்யவேண்டும். ஆகையால் நாம் ஒருவருக்கொருவர் வேற்றுமை காணாது, எல்லோரும் நன்றாக வாழும் முறையில் காரியங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டும். அப்படி அரசியலார் செய்யும்போது நாமும் உடன் இருந்து வேண்டிய உதவி செய்யவேண்டும். அரசியலாரை ஏதோ திட்டவதிலும், இழுக்கான வார்த்தைகளைச் சொல்வதிலும் பயன் இல்லை. நாட்டில் எங்கே குற்றம் இருந்தாலும், யார் அந்தக் குற்றத்தைச் செய்தாலும் அதற்கு அரசியலார் மட்டும் பொறுப்புடனாக அல்ல. நாம்

[Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar] [20th December 1956]

எல்லோருமே அதற்குப் பொறுப்பெடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். நாட்டில் குற்றம் இருந்தால் அந்தக் குற்றம் ஒவ்வொருவரையும் சார்ந்தது, என்னையும் சார்ந்தது, ஸ்ரீ பாலசுப்ரமணிய அய்யரையும் சார்ந்தது, சேர்மன் அவர்களையும் சார்ந்தது, மந்திரி சபையையும் சார்ந்தது. இந்த நாட்டில் நடக்கும் குற்றங்களுக்கு எல்லோரும் தான் பொறுப்பு ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். அதைத் தட்டிக் கழிக்க முடியாது. குறிப்பாக கனம் எதிர்க்கட்சி உப-தலைவருக்கு நான் சொல்வது என்னவென்றால், இந்த நாட்டில் காணும் குற்றங்களுக்கு நாட்டிலுள்ள ஒவ்வொரு தனி மனிதனும் குற்றவாளியாகவேண்டும். ஆகையால் எல்லோரும் பொறுப்பேற்று, குற்றங்களைக் களையப் பாடுபடவேண்டும். மற்றப்படி வேறுவிதமாக சர்ச்சை செய்துகொண்டு ஒருவரையொருவர் இழித்துப் பேசுவதினால் பயனில்லை. எல்லோரும் ஒன்று சேர்ந்து நாட்டைப் பல துறைகளிலும் முன்னேற்றுவதற்குப் பாடுபடவேண்டும். 'ஒன் டூட்டால் உண்டு வாழ்வு' என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு, இதுவரை எனக்குப் பேச அனுமதி தந்த அவைத் தலைவருக்கு வணக்கத்தைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டும் நான் அமருகிறேன். வணக்கம்.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Mr. Chairman, at the outset, not having spoken before, I want to join with the other hon. Members in expressing my congratulations to Srimathi Mary C. Clubwala Jadhav on her appointment as Sheriff of Madras.

I want to mention that I greatly appreciate the Hon. the Leader of the House delivering his Budget speech in Tamil. I think hereafter most of the Members may speak in Tamil. (Interruption.) I am ready to do so.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : How long will it take to unlearn English?

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : We need not unlearn English. We can make our speeches in Tamil and also in English. We can still read books in English. All that will be quite all right.

I find a little difficulty in understanding the procedure adopted by the Government in presenting an interim Budget. According to the Constitution, we are to have only the usual annual Budget. That could very well have been presented. I cannot understand why there should be this interim Budget. No sufficient reasons have been given except the coming General Elections. That is not a reason or ground recognised by the Constitution for varying the general procedure. Anything that is done by the present Government, so far as it is legal, will bind the successor Government that may come into office hereafter. Adoption of the present procedure may be a reflection that they are diffident. But, in the present instance, I am perfectly sure that the Party which is now in power will come back to power. Therefore, they need not be afraid that their policy will be affected. After all, they will declare their policy in their manifestos. Everything would have been all right if they had followed the general procedure contemplated in the Constitution. The procedure adopted by them at present is not natural and is not quite consistent with articles 202, 203 and 204.

[Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar] [20th December 1956]

of the Constitution which state that an annual Budget or annual financial statement should be presented to the Legislature. Only on occasions when it is very necessary to have an advanced Grant and to have a 'vote on account' as mentioned by the Hon. the Minister for Finance in his Budget speech, it would be all right. In all other cases, they have to present the regular Budget. Even now, if they are anxious, they can do it. This was what I felt when I first looked into the Budget speech and the Budget proposals.

Sir, all prosperity Budgets and all Five-Year Plans will be of no avail in affording benefits to the poor people if the present rise in prices is allowed to continue. This inflationary trend is a dangerous thing. This has been admitted even by the Ministers of the Union Government. The price of not only rice but also all articles of food including even gingili oil, mustard, thippili and so many other things has been steadily increasing. As a result of this, poor people find it very difficult to buy all these articles.

Recently, there was a symposium in which economists and others took part on the causes for this inflationary trend. You will remember, Sir, that last year, we were complaining about fall in prices of agricultural products. Some economists were of the opinion that the present inflationary trend was due to increased circulation of money and greater purchasing power. But others were not satisfied that these two things alone were responsible for this gradual rise in prices. This is still going on. The Government have not arrested the same. No doubt, they have opened a few fair price shops and arranged for the distribution of large quantities of rice at cheap prices to the people. But, it is a pitiable sight to see the poor people standing before these shops for long hours in the day for getting half a measure or one measure of rice. On some enquiry and investigation, I have been told that the rice supplied is not of very good quality, and even some of the poor people rather prefer to buy rice in the open market. This is admitted by all. The Government are also, I am sure, aware of the position. It is also admitted that the distribution of rice through these fair price shops has had no effect on reducing the price of rice. Of course, rice is sold in these shops at 11 annas or 12 annas per measure. But, in view of the difficulty experienced in getting small quantities of one measure and two measures of this rice and also in view of the poor quality of the rice, people prefer to buy their requirements outside. Thus, we see no reduction in the price of rice in spite of the opening of these fair price shops.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Sir, if I am not misunderstood, I would like to say that large quantities of rice sold in these shops are finding their way to the usual shops outside.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Yes, that is also being done. It has also been pointed out by one Member. Sometimes, children are asked to make benami purchases. Such things are really taking place.

20th December 1956]

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Children are not allowed now.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Yes. I learn that recently a ban has been put on their purchasing rice at these shops. Whatever it is, I only wish to point out that the steps that the Government have taken till now have not produced the desired result of reducing the price of rice. It is not only the price of rice that has risen, but the price of so many other articles of daily necessity also has increased. The root cause for this should be carefully investigated by the Government and suitable remedies found to check this. I, therefore, appeal to our Government and also the Union Government to think over the matter carefully and do something to reduce the price of these articles of daily necessity. They must go into the root cause for this and see that the prices are effectively controlled. Mere control of prices through the Government machinery will not do. That will only increase sales in the black-market. This is also admitted by the Government. This is a very important matter in which, I hope and trust, our Government will do something concrete. The Union and the State Governments should seriously consider this question, find but the root cause for this inflationary trend and rise in prices and try to check them.

I am glad that the National Development Council has accepted the viewpoint of our Finance Minister and decided that an excise duty should be levied on mill cloth, tobacco and sugar in the place of the existing sales tax. But the Centre should remember that a large quantity of the mill cloth in the country is consumed in our State and that the distribution of the income from this levy to the State should be made with due regard to this fact. In the Budget Speech, it is stated that this decision of the National Development Council may meet the demands of merchants who have been pressing for a single-point levy of sales tax. But, why not take the bold step of having a single-point levy in respect of all commodities and abolishing the multi-point levy altogether? This has been the demand of all our people including small, retail merchants. Single-point levy will obviate the necessity for the staff which is now employed to collect sales tax. As the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition has stated many times, it is a regressive tax. After all, it is an indirect tax and it is ultimately passed on to the consumer. Last year, by a special amendment of the General Sales Tax Act, the levy on sugar was increased. Therefore, we go on increasing the burden on the people. Therefore, the notion of having a multi-point levy should be revised. The Government should take the bold step of having a single-point levy as has been demanded by the retail merchants particularly.

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p.m.

As regards the temples in the new Kanyakumari district, there is a provision in the present Budget of Rs. 5.6 lakhs and this is for the period up to March 1957. I want to know what the Government have done in respect of the four months from April

[Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar] [20th December 1956]

to July for which, they say, the advance grants will continue. There is also another difficulty here. Article 290 (a) of the Constitution lays down that a sum of Rs. 13.5 lakhs should be handed over to the Devaswom Board constituted in the Kerala State. The whole expenditure of Rs. 60 lakhs is apportioned as Rs. 46 lakhs for Kerala and Rs. 13.6 lakhs for Madras. If the Devaswom Board continues in Kerala, I do not know how it can exercise jurisdiction over the temples in the new Kanyakumari district. I think the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act ought to apply to this district. The Commissioner should take over full control of these temples. There is also a suggestion that the Government are going to constitute a separate Devaswom Board for these temples after adapting the Travancore-Cochin Endowment Act of 1950 for the purpose. Why all this circuitous procedure, I cannot understand. Once the Kanyakumari district forms part of the Madras State, our Act should apply to that district. If there is any difficulty, we may amend the Act. Therefore, this sum of Rs. 13.5 lakhs should be placed at the disposal of our Commissioner for Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments for the maintenance of these temples. The Government should also ascertain what the total expenditure on these temples would be. There are a large number of temples in this district. We have already a very large number of temples in our State. Now, the total number would be very, very large. All these points should be seriously considered by the Government.

There is a suggestion in the Budget speech that the new Government that may come into being in March or May may consider the question of introducing new taxes. I cannot understand how our Madras State can bear any more taxes. Our land revenue surcharge is two annas and it cannot go higher up. Sales tax has been imposed in respect of all commodities. In addition to these, the Union Government have now come out with a tax on capital gains, a tax on dividends, etc. May I say that all this is for the purpose of seeing that people who have got a little money disgorge it? It is stated that it is for the purpose of financing the Second Five-Year Plan. But our Union Finance Minister has said that only two crores of rupees can be expected from out of these taxes whereas there is a huge deficit of Rs. 800 crores to be made up so far as the Plan is concerned. So far as the agricultural income-tax is concerned, I would like to point out that on account of the recent award of the Tribunal in respect of tea and coffee plantations, a particular company of which I am one of the shareholders and whose share capital is Rs. 46 lakhs, has to give away as much as Rs. 36 lakhs by way of additional wages to the labourers. It must be noted that the award operates retrospectively. Of course, the matter has been taken in appeal to the Supreme Court and I do not want to say anything further on this. But the fact remains that the agricultural income-tax will not bring in as much revenue as the Government think next year, it will. It will be very much less. Even this will be a great burden

[20th December 1956] [Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar]

on these estates. When that is so, the Government say, 'We will leave it to the new Government to think of fresh taxes'. They should say, "We would advise the new Government not to impose any tax."

Then, Sir, mention is made about the deficit in the Budget and its being covered by open market loans. The recent loans floated by the Government are said to be very successful in that Rs. 13.5 crores were got even though the Government wanted only ten crores of rupees. It is true that they got this amount. But do the Government know that the people who subscribed have now borrowed money on the Government certificates? They now find that the value of these certificates has gone down from Rs. 99-12-0 to Rs. 97 or so. They are now selling these bonds and are compelled to pay Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000 more. The Reserve Bank which ought to have controlled all this, now refuses to buy these; and if at all it decides to buy, the decision is taken late so that, meanwhile, everything will be over. With this experience, I very much doubt whether there will be huge subscriptions to open market loans in the future. The Government may say that people will be induced to subscribe. But I do not want to dilate on the methods adopted by them for this purpose on the last occasion. That is a sad story. Their plight is sad 4 p.m. indeed. They have subscribed. Now, we find that the value of the certificate has gone down. I have not invested much. I am connected with a bank and, therefore, I know the difficulties of those who have subscribed to the loan. Crores of rupees were subscribed. But because the value has gone down, the subscribers find it difficult to encash the certificate without loss. That is the position so far as the recent loan is concerned. Therefore, I would suggest to the Government that before they float any loan, (I am not against their floating loans) they should see that the Reserve Bank comes to their rescue. Moreover, there should not be much of inducement to subscribe to the loan and there should be the least coercion. Let people subscribe to the loan freely without any inducement from any quarters. I am stating this because only in this State the loan has been oversubscribed.

I now come to another important point, viz., land reforms. We have passed two very important land reform measures. I think that another instalment of land reform in store to be pushed through probably by the new Government. The two land reform measures we have passed are themselves very important. They impose a great responsibility on the permanent officials of the State in the Revenue Department. It is they that have got to reach a correct decision as to what is the gross rent that has to be paid for any particular land and so on. Especially in a democratic State the permanent officials play a very important role. The Revenue Officers, in the opinion of Lord Bryce, should have political detachment. They should not indulge in party politics. Especially those officers who are in charge of the districts have got an onerous duty to perform. (Deputy Chairman in the Chair)

[Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar] [20th December 1956]

They have to administer these two Acts very carefully. They should be impartial in their judgment and they should not take sides. They should uphold justice and they should not side with either the tenant or the landlord. Justice according to the law should be meted out to both the tenant and the landlord. The permanent officials should not indulge in politics. I say this because Ministers may come and go but these permanent officials remain for ever. They have got security of tenure.

I want to bring to the notice of the Government a recent case which came up before the High Court of Madras from Kulitalai taluk of Tiruchirappalli district. Orders were passed by the Collector of Tiruchirappalli in a certain case and challenging his orders, a writ petition was filed in the High Court by the landowner. The High Court of Madras, after going fully into the question, was pleased to pass certain strictures on the way in which the Collector of Tiruchirappalli had disposed of very important matters which came up before him, viz., whether the landowner was in possession or the previous tenant was in possession of the land on the crucial date mentioned in the Tenants' Protection Act. I want to mention how the High Court of Madras has disposed of that writ petition and what it has stated about the action taken by the Collector of Tiruchirappalli. I shall read from the judgment:

" Their Lordships had no hesitation in declaring that the impugned order of the Collector directed to the tenants and Police officials was illegal, without the authority of law, and wholly without jurisdiction in so far as the notification and his legal rights are concerned."

Their Lordships have also observed that it is for the Government to consider and consider seriously whether an officer with such totalitarian views and disregard for law should continue to be entrusted with the duties of maintaining law and order in any locality in this State. This is what the High Court has said in its solemn judgment after going into every detail of the case. The Government of Madras ought to consider (it is not for me to emphasise what the High Court has said) seriously the judgment delivered. Otherwise, the Tenants' Protection Act and the Fair Rent Act would play havoc on our people. The Collectors in charge of the districts should be impartial. The present judgment has pointed out the totalitarian way in which the Collector of Tiruchirappalli has disposed of the case that came up before him.

DR. V. K. JOHN: Has the hon. Member any reason to think that the Government will not do anything in pursuance of the judgment of the High Court?

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: I am stating what the High Court has said to the Revenue Minister for whom I have great respect and who has assured us on the floor of the House that justice will be done both to the landlord and to the tenant.

[Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar]
20th December 1956]

The Government have got a heavy responsibility to implement these two Acts very carefully. The High Court has also stated the following:—

" Apart from these considerations, the Collector had no legal right to order any kind of restoration to the tenants for which the existing laws do not provide."

The Collector has passed an order contrary to the provisions of law. The High Court has also observed thus:—

" The fiat of an Executive authority, however high-placed, cannot take the place of law. Yet that is what the Collector attempted. He provided for restoration; he provided for reduction of rents. Both partook of legislative functions. He directed that the tenants and waramdars should enter upon the lands they had cultivated the previous year. The Collector directed his subordinates to execute his direction to accord with his edict."

It is for the Government to give a direction to the officers that the law should be strictly obeyed and all those who transgress the law, be they tenants or landlords, would be punished. If the landlord is right and the tenant transgresses the law, then the Government should not hesitate to give Police protection to the landlord. None of the officers should be allowed to take the law into their own hands, as has been done by the Collector of Tiruchirappalli. I say this because I feel that in a democratic State, as is said by Lord Bryce and Lowell, the permanent officials are a sacred trust. The permanent officials have security of tenure and though Ministers and Governments may change, they continue permanently. They are there not for the purpose of policy-making or taking active part in politics or holding their own notions of things. Laws may be good or bad, but it is not for them to assume powers not granted to them by law except to enforce the law as possessed by us, strictly. If they try to assume extra powers, then Governments will not be safe, Ministers will not be safe, policies will become different, and things will go the wrong way. In Lowell's 'Government of England', a classical book, referring to Lord North, the author quotes an instance where the former asked all the officers of Government to give him their votes so that he might come to power again. On that, all the Revenue Officials joined together and petitioned for disfranchising them and it was done. Only afterwards the right of vote was restored to them. Therefore, if permanent officials exceed their powers, it is a serious matter and I request the Government to look into it. There is no use of dismissing it—one paper actually wrote like that—saying that they are Aryan Judges who have passed such remarks. There is no use of talking like that. All these talks are useless things which ought not to be mentioned. I know that our Government will not be carried away by all this. I am perfectly sure about that. Therefore, it is for them to see that such acts do not take place on the part of high officials who are in charge of the administration of these laws which are passed by us in the Legislature after great deliberation and difficulty.

[Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar] [20th December 1956]

Only one or two matters more, Sir. As regards the strength of our Legislative Council, I want to say one or two words. The number of members, according to the Constitution, the maximum number, can be one-third of that of the Assembly. Therefore, we are entitled to have—'entitled' I say not legally, but ordinarily and fairly—64 Members. After very great difficulty, we had it fixed at 50 now and that too by an amendment passed by the Parliament, consequent on a writ petition. All that is history. At the time when the amendment was passed, mention was made in Parliament by some Members that it was only fair, considering other States, that our State also should have at least 64 Members in the Council. Therefore, I request the Government and the Hon. the Leader of the House for whom I have the greatest regard and respect—and because of that only I am emboldened to appeal to him—to make representations to the Centre, see Mr. Pant, the Home Minister, and see that we have 64 Members in the Council. There is another advantage also in that. The Assembly can have more representation on the Council and that will also be a good thing. Let us not think that in the Council there are only old foggeys and elders; here also vigorous people, young people, can come.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I propose to make a motion in this regard tomorrow, Sir.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Thanks very much. I know that the Hon. the Leader of the House will do everything to keep up the dignity of this House. I am happy about it.

Sir, I want to add my voice also to what the hon. Member Sri Mohamed Raza Khan said. The other day when our new Governor was installed in office, we were not given due recognition. The Governor has got everything to do with the Legislature. He delivers an Address to the Legislature and we discuss the Budget on his recommendation. Thus he has more to do with us than with the permanent officers of the Government. But, still, in the great 'Durbar' in which the new Governor was installed in office, the Members of the Legislature were not even introduced to him. Why should they not be at least introduced to him? Could he not be just told that this is so and so and that is so and so?

DR. V. K. JOHN: Will the hon Member be satisfied if Members of the Legislature are given back seats at least?

Well, that is a different thing. They were given red passes and we were given blue passes—perhaps they thought we were 'blue-blooded'.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Whatever it might be, that is past. Now the Governor has been good enough to invite hon. Members of the Legislature to Tea sometime on the 26th instant to meet them individually.

20th December 1956]

DR. V. K. JOHN: May I ask, Sir, whether Members of the Legislature, Council and Assembly, should have been given only back seats on such a ceremonial occasion?

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: The difficulty was this. It was arranged perhaps by some officers and I cannot blame the Ministers for that. I would like to point out that hereafter . . .

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, I was thinking of making a reference to this while replying to the debate. But inasmuch as this matter has come up now, I would like to point out that it happened not because anybody wanted to minimise the importance of hon. Members of the Legislature, but the officers who made arrangements were guided by certain Warrant of Procedure. Hon. Members would remember that I stated sometime back in this House that we would be making a revision of the Warrant of Precedence. When that is done, it will be all right. But that has to be done by the Government of India and, therefore, we by ourselves could not do anything about that. Anyhow, we do propose to take up the whole matter and orders would issue soon so far as functions relating to this Government are concerned, like the swearing in of the Governor, etc. I am indeed very sorry for what has happened which should have caused some pain to hon. Members. About the seating arrangements in the future, I assure hon. Members that we shall look into the matter and see that proper arrangements are made.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: We are very thankful to the Hon. the Leader of the House for making that statement, Sir. Not that we try to make much of that, but on a question of principle and on a question of preserving the dignity of the Houses of the Legislature, we had to raise that issue.

Sir, the last point I wish to refer to is my pet subject, Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani systems of medicine. I want to say just one or two things. I am glad that our new Minister is there in charge of the subject. I have the greatest regard and respect for our Revenue Minister. (The Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam: He is a friend of Ayurveda!) I have spoken elaborately about the integrated medicine when the concerned Bill was introduced. Therefore, I shall not repeat anything that I said then. But there are one or two things which have happened later on to which I should like to refer now. Sir, there was a committee appointed by the Union Government, composed of the Health Ministers of the States. Not one of them was conversant with Ayurveda. Of course, all of them were Health Ministers of various States—Sourashtra, West Bengal and so on. They all toured the country and investigated into the question as to what must be the curricula in various subjects to be taught in the Colleges of Indian Medicine. They came to Madras also. But they did not examine many of the Ayurvedic practitioners. They examined only one such practitioner. The opinions of the people interested in Ayurveda were not called

[Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar] [20th December 1956]

for. Therefore, the hon. Member Sri Purushotham or myself was not examined. We were not even called; I do not know why. If I was not called and examined, I do not mind. That is a different matter. I am not making any personal complaint about it. I am just pointing out the general lapse. Therefore, nothing was mentioned to them about the particular difficulties in our State so that we find in their report nothing mentioned about the Siddha system of medicine. It is because they did not know about it and nobody mentioned it to them. They just came, asked somebody and went away. Thus the existence of the Siddha system in Tamil was never brought to their notice at all. They did not know about it. Therefore, nothing has been mentioned about it. There is the Siddha system included in the subjects of study in the Colleges of Indigenous Medicine. I am not blaming the Members of the Committee and I do not say that they did it deliberately. Only they were quite ignorant of it.

There is another point about this, Sir. There are a host of medicines in the Siddha system, for instance, the 'Rasa' medicines, the ingredients being mercury and other materials. Some of these preparations are very good medicines for heart disease, etc. None of these things are mentioned in the curriculum at all. I cannot understand how that has happened.

4-20 p.m. I am stating all these things not to criticise the report submitted to the Union Government. But they may call for the views of this Government and if they do so, I hope and trust that our Minister for Health will think twice before making any recommendation.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: As regards the Siddha system, at the recent Health Ministers' conference at Ranchi, the matter was brought to their notice. Already research is going on at Jamshedpur into the Siddha system. It has been agreed that the Siddha system also will be included in the indigenous systems.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: But the Committee Report has not mentioned anything about it.

Another very extraordinary recommendation is that people who know both the systems ought to be the teachers. But the question is: where are they available? A four and a half years' course has been prescribed and it is stated that teachers who know both the systems should be preferred. But where are those teachers available? An allopathic doctor may not study Ayurveda. Except our worthy colleague, the distinguished doctor, nobody else has ever studied Ayurveda. Nobody has ever cared to study it. My hon. Friend, I hope, will forgive me for saying this. An Ayurvedic practitioner also does not know anything about allopathy. But the recommendation made is that people who know both the systems of medicine should be the teachers.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: The hon. Member means the modern and the indigenous systems of medicine.

[20th December 1956]

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Yes. Then, it is also stated that there should be teaching concurrently in both allopathy and Ayurveda. As one goes on teaching allopathy, one will condemn Ayurveda. And as one goes on teaching Ayurveda, one will say, 'I do not know anything about allopathy'. What will the poor student do? Is he to believe in Ayurveda or is he to believe only in allopathy? I cannot understand the implications of this solemn recommendation of four or five Health Ministers who toured the country and on whom so much of public money was spent. I hope and trust that our Government will pay due heed to the suggestions made here before they implement the recommendations made by the Committee.

Unfortunately, the College of Indigenous Medicine is now called the College of Integrated Medicine. Who integrated, I cannot understand. Who integrated Ayurveda and allopathy, nobody knows. We have called the college in a statute solemnly passed here as the College of Integrated Medicine. Our ex-Minister, Sri A. B. Shetty, was enthusiastic about stating it not only here, but he has now gone to the Mysore State and is propagating there this great theory of his about integrated medicine. I was almost tempted to write to him a letter. Probably he is an advocate of that integrated system of medicine. Unfortunately, as he himself said about our venerable Rajaji, I can also take liberty and say that he is a layman. He may be successful in public life, but he is still a layman. It is for the practitioners of both the systems to think over any plan by which it can be integrated. It has not been done up till now. Let us wait for the day when they will be integrated. But let us not do it by bringing in a statute or by making declarations and propaganda. Of course, these things are not relevant during the Budget discussion, but we are allowed to state them because we cannot vote Grants. I have taken the time of the House in mentioning some of the very important things like the rise in prices which will surely affect the public. Thank you, Sir.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this is the third day of the Budget discussion and I ask the question how many Ministers were present to hear the speeches of the hon. Members of this House. With what disregard have our speeches delivered in this House been treated by the Members on the Treasury Benches? Sir, there are two trends in the political field to-day. One is that the democratic structure of our Government provided by the Constitution has disappeared. We are now having a totalitarian Government. The Constitution provided for a democracy by free elections, adult suffrage, an Executive responsible to the Legislature and an independent Judiciary. Now, Sir, we have adult suffrage and free elections. But have we an Executive responsible to the Legislature? I say deliberately and emphatically that we have a Legislature responsible to the Executive. That is clear. Day by day it is becoming quite clear that the Houses are disregarded, that the discussions in the House are a farce and that the

[Dr. V. K. John] [20th December 1956]

Executive carries on its business and is not responsible to the Legislature. It was mentioned by the previous speaker that the strength of this House should be increased to 64 and the Hon. the Leader of the House gracefully said that he was going to have a resolution moved in this House to-morrow for that purpose. But I ask, 'Did not this House and the Legislative Assembly pass last April two Resolutions, identical Resolutions, unanimously that the strength of this House must be kept at 51 and not reduced and did not an Hon. Minister tell the Government of India that he wanted only 48 and not 51 when a reference was made by the Government of India while the Joint Select Committee of the Parliament was in session?'

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I may tell the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition that it is not correct to say that any Minister of this Government told the Government of India that we would prefer 48 to 51. A strength of 51 was recommended by this House and that recommendation was duly forwarded and supported by this Government. But the Government of India felt that the number 51 would not satisfy the representative proportion, ratio, to be maintained. Therefore, they said that they would have it as 48.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : 48 பேர்களை வைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும், இல்லாவிட்டால் 64 பேர்களை வைத்துக்கொள்ளலாம் என்று மத்திய அரசாங்கம் கேட்டதுண்டா என்று அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : 64 வேண்டுமானாலும் வைத்துக்கொள்ளலாம் என்று சொன்னார்கள். 64 என்று உயரத்த இந்த சட்டசபை அபிப்பிராயம் ஒன்றும் தெரிவிக்கவில்லை.

* DR. V. K. JOHN : Any way, the question was asked whether we would like to have 64 or 48, and I say that the Government of Madras said that they would be satisfied with 48. Now, I am introducing that not because I am keen that the strength of this House should be increased, but because I want to illustrate how the Resolutions of the Houses have been dealt with by the Executive and how the discussions in this House have been listened to by the Ministers. It might be said that there is the Leader of the House listening to everything and that he will transmit what all we say to the other Members of the Cabinet. Is that a proper procedure to be adopted? Is not attendance in the House more important than attending to files in their rooms? They can attend to the files sitting in this House. The Assembly is not sitting now. Therefore, I want to record my serious protest against the way in which this House has been treated by the Ministers of the Government. They do not seem to think that they are responsible to the Legislature. They seem to think that we are responsible to them.

Another thing also I might mention. An independent Judiciary is essential for the purpose of supporting, maintaining and promoting the democratic structure of Government. Sir, is it not a fact that today every High Court Judge thinks that he would get some job or other on retirement

20th December 1956]

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN (sounding the gong) : No, no. . . 4.30 p.m.

* DR. V. K. JOHN : Sir, I am not criticising the High Court Judges. I am criticising the trend in politics today. We are not in a totalitarian State.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, it is not merely criticising the High Court Judges, but it is going into the minds of the High Court Judges which is rather too bad, I submit.

* DR. V. K. JOHN : Sir, there are certain persons who ought to keep the balance even between the Government and the public. You are one of them, the Speaker of the Assembly is another and the Chairman and Members of the Public Service Commission and also the Election Commission and members of the Judiciary are others. The Government should not tempt any of these people. They are to be independent without looking forward to anything from the Government. The Soviet Union has got a perfect democratic Constitution on paper. But, still, it is a totalitarian Government. I am anxious that in the democratic set-up such as the one we have and which is provided according to our Constitution, the democratic structure should be preserved. Therefore, I say that this House should be treated with that respect and consideration that it deserves so that the democratic structure may be preserved and maintained. Having said this, I want to point out that this is a very irregular presentation of the Budget. My hon. Friend Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar has also referred to this fact. I have read through the Constitution. We cannot have two Budgets under Article 202. This is actually the presentation of a Statement of Accounts under Article 206. I do not know how the Constitution provides for the presentation of two Budgets. Are they going to introduce, as promised, another Budget in June? They cannot have two Budgets. Under Article 206, they can only take a 'vote on account' for a few months. I would only say that this is an election Budget.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : May I remind the hon. Member that we are voting money only for four months?

* DR. V. K. JOHN : Therefore, the Government cannot bring the Budget for the whole year. That is my contention. Under the Constitution, they can bring only one Budget in a year. They cannot call the present proposal a Budget. It can only be called a 'vote on account'. In this matter, I endorse the remarks of the hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar. It is a very irregular procedure that has been adopted by the Government. Sir, it has been stated in the other House and elsewhere also that this is an election Budget. I entirely agree with that statement. There is one reason for that.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : What is the definition of an 'election Budget'?

[20th December 1956]

* DR. V. K. JOHN : Sir, the hon. Member is rather upset by the statements made by me. The other day, when I was listening to his speech on the floor of this House, I felt somewhat embarrassed, because he was not speaking so much on the Budget as paying encomiums to the Ministers and the Government. This, he could have done outside the House. Well, I am not here to tell the hon. Member what is meant by an 'election Budget'. If my learned friend cannot understand it today, I think he can think over it calmly and he will surely be in a position to understand what is meant by it when he comes here tomorrow. I say that this is an election Budget. We find that there will be a deficit to the tune of Rs. 5 crores. It is also stated that they have not provided for any new taxes. The hon. Member Sri Purushotham, while speaking on the Budget on the very first day, said that we had been taxed to the full and that there could be no more taxes. What was it that the Hon. the Minister for Finance, while introducing the Budget for 1956-57 said? This is what he has stated :

“ The deficit of Rs. 311 lakhs is indeed substantial and cannot all be left uncovered. The necessity for balancing the Budget is greater, now, since we have already used up the concealed margin in the Revenue Account by the transfer to Capital of about Rs. 3½ crores of outlay hitherto met from current revenues.”

Thus, he did not want to leave uncovered the deficit of Rs. 311 lakhs at that time. But, now when there is a deficit of Rs. 5 crores, he does not want to cover it. It only shows that he does not want to become unpopular by introducing new taxes. I assure this House that we are definitely going to be taxed in future. Definitely, new taxes are going to be imposed in spite of the statement made by the hon. Member Sri T. Purushotham. They will impose new and regressive taxes in the years to come. But, they do not want to do it just at present on the eve of elections. That is why I say that this is an 'election Budget' and that they do not want to become unpopular just now by imposing new taxes. Merely for being popular with the voters, they have not provided for any taxes just now.

Sir, it is now stated by the Hon. the Leader of the House that they have provided more and more for development services and that they are not spending much on non-development services. But, what are the facts? Let us see. Is that a correct statement and is it a fact? Can the Leader of the House make such a statement? In 1947-48, when this State was very much bigger when it consisted of the Andhra districts and the districts of Malabar and South Kanara also, they were spending a sum of about Rupees 5,60,00,000 under General Administration. Now, when those districts have been separated from us and when the State has been reduced to half its size in 1947-48, the amount that the Government are spending under General Administration is about Rs. 4,17,00,000. Naturally, the expenditure should have been half of what it was in 1947-48, if the statement of the Hon. the Leader of the House

[20th December 1956] [Dr. V. K. John]

that they are not spending much on non-development services is true. Take the Police Department, Sir. In 1947-48, the expenditure under this head was Rs. 4.64 crores. But today the expenditure under the same head is about Rs. 5 crores and odd. When we have such figures in the statements given by the Government themselves, how can the Hon. the Leader of the House claim that the Government are not spending much on non-development services? Is it not clearly an election stunt?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Let the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition also look at the total assets.

* DR. V. K. JOHN : What is the idea behind all these things? There is no use of saying, 'Oh!, look here, we are not taxing you. We are spending only on development services more and more money.' How much are the Government spending on these non-development services today? That is the point. They are spending more or less the same amount of money that they were spending in 1947-48 when the State was double its present size. That fact should not be lost sight of. Now, let us see why they spend so much on the Police Department. Whenever a Minister goes to some mufassal station, thousands of rupees are spent on Police. Again when somebody comes from outside and visits our State, a heavy expenditure is incurred by the Police Department. It is clear that the statement of the Hon. the Leader of the House is only meant to satisfy the general public that the Government are doing very well.

Sir, there is another point which I want to mention in this connection. During the last few years, the Congress Government has been going entirely 'leftist'. Now, there is no difference between the Congress Government and the Socialists or the Communists. The Government have been adopting the policy of first determining the expenditure and then finding the income. Any prudent man ought first to find out what is the income that he is likely to get and then adjust his expenditure according to that income. It is an absurd idea that the Government very much differ from a private individual in this respect. If a person, without any idea of his income, goes on incurring expenditure to the extent of lakhs and lakhs of rupees over and above his income, he will surely become insolvent. The State must know first what its income will be. The Hon. the Finance Minister must be apprenticed under a tailor who can cut the coat according to the cloth.

First of all, we must know what is the revenue that can legitimately be collected from the people. What are the principles behind collection of revenue? The first principle is that no collection of revenue should reduce the purchasing power of the people. If you read the address delivered by the President of the United States of America on the 20th January, 1955 to the Congress, you will find mentioned a 'wholesome principle of economics'. It is this. The American Government are anxious

[Dr. V. K. John] [20th December 1956]

to see that taxes are reduced and that the purchasing power of the people is put up.' If a man is unemployed in the United States, he gets the equivalent of a thousand rupees because he must have purchasing power. The Government should not take away the purchasing power of the people. What is the result of the policy of the American Government? Every man can buy a car and every man gets a car. Ten million cars are produced every year. People are employed in this manufacture. Spare parts are produced in large quantities. Petrol is sold in plenty. And it is an expanding economy, in the language of economists. Sir, I have made some study of economics in order to follow the discussion intelligently. It is an expanding economy there. The Government depend on the economic strength of the Nation to get revenue and not on regressive taxes. Take General Motors. This one company alone—there are hundreds like this—pays taxes which are more than the total revenues of our Central Government and the States put together. They collect so much because they plan for an expanding economy and the purchasing power of the people is pushed up. Now, what are you doing? You take away from the people much of what they have. The declared objective of the Government is to mop up the purchasing power of the people. It is said that the rich alone are taxed. In the present economic structure of society, can our Government ever tax the rich people without passing on that burden to the poor man? They collect ten thousand rupees on a bus from the bus operators. Do they pay this amount from out of their pockets? It is passed on to the poor passengers. The Government must realise that the burden of any taxation is passed on to the poor. Now, it is said: 'We are taxing the rich'. I say it is wrong. They are taxing the poorest of the poor. They are taxing even the beggar's bowl. If a beggar collects eight annas by way of alms, they take away from him two or three annas by way of sales tax. When he buys rice or some such thing, he has to pay sales tax. My friend to my left was quoting me as saying that this was a regressive tax. It is not only regressive but it is an immoral tax. A man starts a business or a company starts a business. The Government want a share of the profit that is earned but they do not want to share the loss. They want shares in the capital. They do not want to share the losses, if any. Sir, in the U.S.A. and in other countries, the purchasing power of the people is increased in two ways. One is giving the workers adequate wages. The other is giving the currency the best purchasing value. Today, in our country, the rupee is worth only four annas. We do not give the currency the purchasing value that is due because there is no production. The cost of living is high. What does petrol cost in America? Six annas per gallon as against Rs. 2-8-0 here. But is it that is happening in this State? A man earns hundred rupees of which thirty-five rupees are sought to be taken away by way of sales tax. Transport takes away from the individual fifteen rupees. He is left with a bare fifty rupees. What can he do with this when the cost of living has gone up and his

20th December 1956] [Dr. V. K. John]

purchasing power has gone down? Then, Sir, why is the yield from sales tax coming down gradually? Of course, the Government may say it has not come down and the figure is the same as it was before. But that is not correct. The figure may be the same but what is the number of articles taxed and what is the rate of the tax? Both the number of articles and the rate have been increased and that is how the figure is kept up. Sales tax is the barometer to measure the purchasing power of the people. Simply because we have the legislative power to tax, we cannot tax out the people. If we do that, all will become insolvent. The law of diminishing returns is an accepted theory in economics. Now, the Congress Government have followed this for a long time. What is happening in the country, after the Congress Government have declared their adherence to a socialist pattern of society? The Congress Party is collecting money for elections from rich men and businessmen. Landholders, zamindars and businessmen give money for elections. They do not understand what they are doing. If they do understand, then they are unable to resist it. This money is being collected in order to destroy themselves ultimately. I ask the Government, 'Has the Congress at any time levelled up the standard of living?' It has only levelled down. Have the Government any statistics to show that they have actually levelled up the living standards of the people? The Finance Minister of the Central Government had the courage the other day to say at Calcutta that they were mopping up the purchasing power of the people. Any economist, any student of economics will say that this is not the correct method to be adopted. If we take one rupee as tax, it must be so utilized as to produce ten rupees. Have the Government made a survey of the purchasing power of the people in this State? I say the Government should be in the same position as the individual. It is very wrong to go on with the imposition of regressive taxes like the sales tax.

Then, Sir, I come to an important subject, unemployment. Is there one word about it in the Budget speech either of the Finance Minister or of the Leader of the House? Sir, I looked up the old records a little while ago and this is what the Hon. the Finance Minister said when moving the Budget for the year 1954-55:—

"Private capital is shy in seeking new ventures and even in the existing limited field, there is little of new investment. The real trouble seems to be consumer resistance caused by the low purchasing power of the masses and this can be corrected only on a long-range basis."

He dealt with unemployment in three pages. This is the most important problem facing the public to-day. Does he say anything now about this and about the low purchasing power of the people? He does not want to tell the people on the eve of elections that the Government have not been able to tackle these problems. I say, 'Let not the Centre take all sources of taxation'. We have always been feeling shy of taking all the sources of taxation within our State in our own hands. We always go abegging to the Centre.

4-50
p.m.

[Dr. V. K. John] [20th December 1956]

Why should we not ourselves collect all the taxes which are now collected by the Centre in our State and spend the money after giving a portion of it to the Central Government? In the alternative, let the Central Government take over all sources of taxation; let them collect all the taxes and give us a portion. I think that portion of the Constitution, dealing with the relationship between the Centre and the State Governments in regard to collection of taxes, should be amended. I am completely dissatisfied with the present arrangement. When we have autonomy, why should the Centre collect all these taxes from the Madras State and why should our Ministers go to Delhi abegging and ask them for some more loan or grant? What is the amount of loan that we have borrowed from the Centre? It has gone up to Rs. 100 crores. We are paying now Rs. 4½ crores annually as interest on the loans we have taken. The Hon. the Leader of the House has rightly pointed out that a sum of 4½ crores is now being paid as interest on the loans that we have borrowed. Our income being Rs. 52 crores, we are giving away 1/11th of it as interest on the loans that we have taken. What was the interest we had been paying before? The Hon. the Leader of the House pointed out that some years ago we had been paying only Rs. 80 lakhs as interest on the loans. It has now risen to Rs. 4½ crores. How long can we continue to pay such a heavy sum as interest? What has been the policy of the Congress Government from 1946? They have borrowed from 1946 over Rs. 100 crores. The amount provided for interest charges in the current Budget is Rs. 480 lakhs as against Rs. 82 lakhs in 1947-48. The Hon. the Leader of the House has stated that this should not cause any undue anxiety because we have invested what we have borrowed in productive capital. He has stated that during the last five years Rs. 96 crores have been sunk in productive capital.

Let us now look into the figures relating to 'Irrigation'. We find that we are working at a loss. We have incurred a yearly loss of Rs. 44 lakhs on Irrigation. Taking "electricity", at one place, we find the figure is "Rs. 2.96 crores". But, in another place we find the interest paid on "electricity borrowings" is Rs. 372 lakhs, that is, Rs. 3 crores and 72 lakhs. That is the figure given in the White Paper on the Budget. We are paying as interest all the moneys that we have borrowed under "electricity". While we get a return of Rs. 3 crores, we are paying an interest of more than Rs. 3 crores on electricity borrowings. In other words, we are working at a loss.

The Government have borrowed over Rs. 100 crores during the last five years and something more in previous years and wasted all that money. That is what I would say. They have wasted all the money. They cannot even pay the interest on the money they have borrowed. But, with all these, the Hon. the Leader of the House has said that we need not be upset because we have made these investments. I challenge him to tell this House how much the Government have invested, what is the return and what is the interest they have to pay?

[20th December 1956] [Dr. V. K. John]

I now come to "State Trading". By this only the contractors have made money. The Government have recently stated that in State trading this Government have incurred a loss of Rs. 5 crores and the Centre Rs. 45 crores. The State calls it 'nationalisation'. I call it "State Capitalism". When the State takes over the business carried on by private businessmen, it wastes the money and the money goes into the contractor's pocket, who in turn is not able to bring that money out because of the fear of being assessed to income-tax.

Government have been raising loans frequently. The hon. Member Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar has stated that the value of the recent 4 per cent loan bond whose issue price was Rs. 99-12-0 has come down to Rs. 97. When the Government called for subscriptions to the loan, a man borrowed a lakh of rupees from the bank and invested that money in the loan. Now, because the value of the bond has come down to Rs. 97, he has to incur a loss of about Rs. 3,000. He thus stands to lose and suffers. Is this the correct policy of borrowing money? Can the Government borrow in this manner? They do not stop there. After borrowing in this manner, they openly publicise that the loan has been oversubscribed. The correct method of borrowing would be to borrow direct in the open market. You get your loans subscribed as nobody is now prepared to invest money in any private company. This would not have happened if only Government had not killed private enterprise. Therefore, I submit that it is high time for this House to assert its right to go into every detail and point out to the Government that they are going on a path which will lead to ruin, insolvency, regressive taxation, loss of purchasing power of the people, rise in prices and poverty of the people. We have to tell them this straightway. We are not concerned with elections. I am not here in the Opposition to pay encomiums to Ministers. I know the Ministers are upset when Dr. John is not complimenting them. But I cannot compliment them.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I may tell the Deputy Leader of the Opposition that we will be upset only if the hon. Member pays compliments to us.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: I am glad that the hon. the Leader of the House has explained the position. But I know some Members, if they pay compliments to the Ministers in one sentence, criticise them in the second sentence, and if the third sentence is a compliment the fourth is a criticism. I am not here to do that. I want to tell the Government that they are going on a wrong path. I want to criticise them seriously, sincerely, and earnestly and ask them to retrace their steps. In fact, we have only three leftist parties in India. One is the "Congress" Party, the other is the "Communist" Party and the third is the "Praja Socialist" Party. All are going on one road and the Congress is running to defeat them in front of the road. It is the Congress that is more leftist to-day. I invite the Members of this House and others outside to start a Party against these leftist Parties, a party which

[Dr. V. K. John] [20th December 1956]

5 p.m. will stand for full employment of people and for payment of minimum wages and a party which will not resort to this kind of borrowing but which will stand for some economic theory which will bring prosperity and salvation to the people of this country.

* SRI V. R. RANGANATHAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I would like to say that we are all happy that the Hon. the Finance Minister in the Legislative Assembly and the Hon. the Leader of the House here delivered their Budget speeches in Tamil. Not that it matters much, but we hope that it is a first step in the direction of changing the language of administration of the State. There is no point in saying that we are having democracy here or Peoples' Government when we find that the language of administration is different from the language of the people. I hope that now that our hon. Friend Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar is on the right side of the House, he would press his old Motion and probably would have a better chance of success now.

Regarding the Committee appointed by the Government to compile administrative terms in Tamil, I find that in the course of this week, they will present their Report to the Government. That reminds me of the several committees appointed previously to compile scientific terms in Tamil. We do not know what happened to those committees. No orders were passed on their Reports. Every time a set of terms is published, there is controversy, some opposing those terms and others supporting them. I only wish that the same fate should not overtake these terms. Therefore, the Government, instead of approving particular terms only, should give a large number of alternatives and there should be scope, wherever possible, for adopting English terms with which we have become familiar and which are being very commonly used. Such terms could be adopted as far as possible and only where there is difficulty or where there are suitable terms in Tamil, those terms should be adopted. In any case, I would like the Government to pass early orders on this matter and pass the orders in a firm manner.

Sir, deficit budgeting has become the order of the day now. I do not think any State, much less the Central Government, has ever produced a balanced Budget. The expenditure far exceeds the revenue and the Government have to float a loan or introduce fresh taxation. Whatever it is, I do not like that the gap should be left uncovered. It should have been somehow filled up. This should have been done, especially having regard to new services and new items of expenditure. If later on the new Government feel that they have to scrap any of these schemes, they are welcome to do so and take the responsibility for that. Leaving the gap unfilled gives room for unfair criticism that it is being done in order to gain popularity.

As the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition has been remarking, expenditure has been growing and no attempt has been made to check it. I do not mean to say that there should

[20th December 1956] [Sri V. R. Ranganathan]

be wholesale retrenchment; when we talk of retrenchment, we think of only the last grade Government servants and the non-Gazetted officers. That is not enough. I like that the whole fabric of administration should be reviewed. We are having the same old machinery, the British machinery without the Britisher. That is all. We have increased our expenditure ten-fold. In every department of administration, expenditure has increased and no attempt has seriously been made to curtail expenditure. I remember, Sir, some years ago the Ramalingam Chettiar Committee made certain very modest recommendations. What happened to those recommendations, nobody knows, because those recommendations were never implemented. I want the Government to review the whole administrative machinery, not only in order to economise expenditure, but also in order to ensure efficiency with less and less expenditure. I do not think that in the past 10 years or more any serious attempt was ever made to review the administrative machinery, to find out how far it was efficient, how far it could be kept efficient without considerable increase in expenditure, etc. These things have not been studied at all. I would like the new Government at least to look into this question.

I feel, Sir, in several departments of Government there is considerable scope for cutting down expenditure. I particularly mention the Police and the Revenue Departments. In the Revenue Department, if one looks into the list, one will find a very large number of new posts having been created. Posts of Officers after officers have been created—additional P.A.'s, etc. The same thing is going on in the Police Department also. Particularly, Sir, in the Revenue Department, the Commercial Tax section is no longer dealt with by them; judicial functions have been taken away. Still, the number of Revenue Divisional Officers has not come down. I know that they have got very little work and that there is no need for some of them. Similarly in the Police Department also a number of posts are absolutely superfluous. Police expenditure has been steadily on the increase even after Malabar and South Kanara have been separated.

There is one important thing about Police expenditure. Previously it used to be defended on the grounds that there was lawlessness, that the Communists were giving trouble, that there was rioting, etc. But in the past two years or so we have not heard of any such thing. The Police Administration Report itself states that the law and order position is very satisfactory. We do not have to resort even to mild lathi charge. Still we are going on increasing the strength of the Police force with consequent increased expenditure.

While speaking about the Police Department, we have to point out one thing and that is the frequent transfers of Police officers. I think there is provision in the rules that normally an officer should not be in one place for more than three years. It carries by implication that every officer could normally serve in one place for three years. Now, I would like the Government to look into the question

[Sri V. R. Ranganathan] [20th December 1956]

how many Deputy Superintendents of Police and District Superintendents of Police have remained in one station for more than a year or, at the most, for more than two years. They are very frequently transferred. In the City itself, there has been a complete overhaul of the officers and all previous officers have been transferred. Dislocation in one place creates dislocation in various other places also, as dislocation in one place leads to a chain of arrangements in various other places. It affects the whole administration. I think this question of frequent transfers ought to be looked into. Before an officer gets to know the place and the people, he is transferred and the new officer has to begin all over again to acquaint himself with the locality and the people there. Thus, instead of doing much useful work, the officers have to spend much of their time in preliminaries, in understanding the people and their problems. And, by the time the officer understands the people and their problems, he is transferred and a new man comes and starts over again. I am not speaking of occasional transfers, but am referring to frequent and regular transfers of Deputy Superintendents of Police, District Superintendents of Police, Deputy Commissioners and others. I think that if there is to be any efficiency at all, this sort of thing should be checked.

We have been talking so much of Peoples' Government and co-operation between the public and the Police. But I am afraid the old methods of the Police have not changed. Well, I am not saying that things have not improved; there might have been some improvement. But, still, the situation is very unsatisfactory and the old Police methods still continue.

5-10 P.M. The Government and the superior officers are always ready to defend their officers. It is the case not only in the Police Department but in every other department also. The other day we found the Hon. the Finance Minister defending the Deputy Inspector for issuing a circular. I wish he had got the circular with him to see whether it was advisory or otherwise. Whenever our officers commit mistakes, it is much better for the Head of the Department to accept the mistakes, for the superiors and the Government also to accept the mistakes, and have them rectified. I think the only person who often does that is our Prime Minister. But, of course, he is very touchy so far as External Affairs are concerned. He never changes his views in that respect but in respect of other things, he always says, 'I shall look into the matter. It is wrong to have done this and I shall look into it.' That is what he does, but our Ministers never do that. That is so so far as my experience goes. They have always been defending their officers. That is not a correct attitude to take.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: When they deserve to be defended, they defend them.

* SRI V. R. RANGANATHAN: But, when they do not deserve to be defended, then the prestige of the Government will rise if only they accept the mistake and call the officer concerned to behave better. Only the other day I was passing by a Police

20th December 1956] [Sri V. R. Ranganathan]

station and I heard shouts and beatings inside. I stopped my car and went into the Police station. There I found an officer sitting and a Police constable beating a man. I told him that he was doing a wrong thing and I asked him to stop it in his own interests. Then, he apologised to me and said that he was only threatening him. This happens in one of the crowded localities in Madras. That being so, what will be going on in the districts? I hear harrowing tales of atrocities. The position might have changed but it is still not satisfactory and it has not changed to any appreciable extent.

There is one question that ought to be looked into and that is the question of the abolition of the Prohibition Department and the transfer of the work to the Police Department. Many people thought that it was an advantage to entrust it to the Police Department. I think it is not, Sir. After all, of the two departments one acted as a check on the other. Now, there is absolutely no check at all. There is a Tamil proverb which says, 'When the fence begins eating the crop, where is the protection for the crop?' This case is like that. There are a lot of complaints about the Police Department. I do not know whether they are genuine or not. But I know one case where a Police lorry was involved in smuggling liquor into the City. That was brought to the notice of the officials just because this lorry met with an accident. Otherwise, nobody would have known about it. Even now, I do not know what action the Government have taken in this matter. But I may say that an incident happened not very long ago in Madras. So, I think there ought to be a check. Especially when there is so much of illicit distillation and so much of cheap money being made, I think there ought to be two departments, one acting as a check on the other. Now, if the Police Department commit mistakes, who is to check them? If they violate the rules, who is to check them? I think it is a mistake to combine these two departments.

As regards Education, it is a very good thing for the Education Department that the portfolios of Education and Finance have been combined in one Minister. I remember years ago, when I had to contact one of the Education Ministers, most of his schemes were thrown out by the Finance Department and I often felt and the Education Minister himself felt that if he had only 'Finance' with him, he would have done many more things. They are happily combined now in the present Minister and I am glad that teachers have got a large number of benefits on account of this combination. They have got their pay enhanced. They have got their pension. I think in the whole of India we are the first State to give pension to teachers. The Education Minister has promised the teachers many other things also. For example, the scheme for provision of midday meals is coming up. He has done something in regard to payment of grants also. That is all because he has the purse-string under his control. I only hope that this tradition of combining Education—so far as I am concerned—with Finance will be continued in the future set-up also.

[Sri V. R. Ranganathan] [20th December 1956]

A new departure in policy has been announced extending the fee concessions to Harijan converts to Christianity. Well, Sir, this is something that has taken me aback. There were a number of occasions when this policy was discussed and given up. Now, I do not grudge a few people getting some advantages by this new concession. But I am only quarrelling with the principle. Where is the logic or soundness of the scheme? If untouchability and caste are parts of Hinduism, does it mean that the person concerned takes his caste and his 'untouchability' when he embraces another religion? (Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar: There may be Christian Harijans.) There will be no Christian Harijan. How can caste, untouchability and these disadvantages go into another religion? I am not a very staunch Hindu, but what I am saying is that there is no logic in extending this concession to Christian converts. If they are only Harijans, the concession can be given. There are poor Muslims and poor Brahmmins also. The concession can be extended to them. But I am only quarrelling with the principle. The principle is wrong. I would like a few more of these poor, unfortunate people to get a few more concessions. After all, the concession given is very small. Now, many of the followers of late Dr. Ambedkar embraced Buddhism. Will this concession be extended to Buddhist converts also? I would like to know whether, if a Harijan becomes a Buddhist, he will be entitled to this concession or not. Will this principle be extended to the case of backward communities also? Will members of the backward communities, when they change their religion, be entitled to the same concession? It is only involving the Government in endless trouble. Have they really gained popularity by extending this concession to Christian converts? I am perfectly satisfied that a few more people will get this concession. But I am only quarrelling with the principle.

Then, there is something wrong with the Education Department. For one thing, we have not seen an Administrative Report issued by the Education Department for the past five years. Every department publishes its Administrative Report. But I have not seen Administrative Reports issued by the Education Department for the last five years. I have made enquiries. I was told that no Report was published after 1951 or 1952. What was called the Public Instruction Report used to contain very valuable information. Our 'education' has been expanding. New services have been coming into existence. New posts have been created. But we do not know where we stand so far as Education is concerned. Because I do not have the Reports, I have not been able to gather many particulars. Quite a large number of posts have been left unfilled, not for days but for months—not merely administrative posts but teaching posts also. If a post can be kept vacant for four months—for example, if the post of a District Educational Officer can be kept vacant for four months—is there any justification for having that post or filling up that post later on? For four months, they have carried on without that post being filled up. Then why not they carry on without that post for

[Sri V. R. Ranganathan] [20th December 1956]

ever? Where is the justification for reviving that post at the end of four or five months? This happens not merely on the administrative side but also on the teaching side. Only day before yesterday, I received a communication from Tirunelveli saying that a school there was under-staffed and that they required three additional hands. It says that representations have been made to the Inspector who has forwarded the same to the Director of Public Instruction and that nothing has been done in the matter so far. Is it fair to the parents? Is it fair to the children who attend the school? Is it fair that posts should remain unfilled for long periods in this fashion? In Erode, last year, a school worked with only a single L.T. Assistant while they required 4 L.T. Assistants. For the whole year, the posts were kept vacant. In Coimbatore, one such post has been kept vacant. What is to happen to the children studying in these schools? Do the Government expect the children to simply go there and listen to some casual teaching by other teachers? They make a reference to the Service Commission to select a number of candidates for the post of School Assistant. Pending their selection, could not somebody else be posted to fill up these short vacancies? If a L.T. teacher is not available, why not appoint a raw Graduate? Our institutions, particularly, girls' schools had a reputation for efficiency. Now, people are beginning to revise their views.

There is one other point that I wish to place before this House. Looking into the Civil List of Gazetted Officers—because that is the only list available to me—I found that there were 33 administrative posts—actually it is 34 including the Inspector of European Schools—in the Madras Educational Service. Of these, 32 posts are filled by persons under emergency provisions and the persons are drawing a salary of Rs. 230. Where is administrative efficiency? They have been drawing this salary for the last five years or so and some of them have been drawing that salary for seven years also. They were not required to undergo any probation. There has been no regularization of services. No increments have been sanctioned to them. They are afraid to go on leave lest they should lose the job or continuity of service. If they take leave, they are afraid that they will immediately be reverted to their subordinate posts. I know of only these cases. I had time to scrutinize only these cases. Perhaps there may be other such cases also. I was able to look at these cases only this morning. Some of these officers, I learn, have been recruited by the Madras Public Service Commission. Is not the Service Commission taking note of this violation of the terms of their recruitment? They were not kept under probation. No increment has been given to them. I do not know whether the Service Commission has taken note of this matter and protested to the Government against this irregularity, and, if they have protested, whether the Government have taken any action in the matter. I have written to the Minister some time back on these questions. But, I have not received a reply from him except an acknowledgment of my letter. Whatever it is, it is a matter that requires immediate attention.

5.20
p.m.

[Sri V. R. Ranganathan] [20th December 1956]

In this connexion, I would like to refer to the Blind School at Poonamallee with which I am connected from the very beginning. It was taken over by the Government in the year 1947-48. I know it particularly because I went to take charge of that institution at that time. It is now eight years since that institution was taken over. Normally, the minimum period prescribed by Government for making any post or institution permanent is five years. But, although this institution has been in existence under Government management for a period of seven or eight years, it still continues to be a temporary institution. Nobody there has been confirmed. Nobody in that institution has been allowed to draw increments. It is a peculiar and strange situation indeed. But, it is a fact. Because of the special nature of duties expected to be discharged by the teachers posted to that institution, every teacher, whether a secondary grade trained teacher or a Graduate, is allowed three advance increments. That is done to give some inducement to the teachers to join that institution. Let us see what has happened. After spending five years there and after these three increments, they are not allowed to draw further increments. They are not able to take leave also for the simple reason that they have not completed their probation as no probationary rights are conferred upon them. That is a matter which requires Government's earnest and immediate attention.

I want to say a few words on only one other matter as I have no breath speaking so long. There is one other subject. In the Education Department, a number of Officers have been suspended pending enquiry. I can say for certain that two Officers, a woman Officer and a man Officer, have been kept under suspension for more than a year and that no enquiry has been instituted so far. It is still in the stage of preliminary enquiry. It is still in the stage of framing charges and taking evidence. They have not yet begun formal inquiry. What is going to happen to the families of these persons? They will get the subsistence allowance only for three months. After this period, they will not get any allowance. What is to happen to them and their families after that? Should not the Government exercise some check over such irregularities? There are, I understand, a number of other such cases where Junior Deputy Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors and School Assistants have been kept under suspension and the enquiry in the usual procedure has taken years. In one case that I have mentioned, the enquiry was conducted by an incompetent officer and so, *de novo* enquiry had to be conducted. There is something wrong with the Education Department. I would like the Hon. the Finance and Education Minister kindly to look into the whole question.

Lastly, I wish to say that in the educational field, institutions have increased in number. Deputy Inspectors' Ranges have increased; new ranges have been formed and additional work has been given to these Officers. In the Revenue Department, for every item of expenditure, they immediately sanction the employment of Personal Assistants to the Collector and other additional

20th December 1956] [Sri V. R. Ranganathan]

staff such as upper division clerks, lower division clerks and stenotypists. What has happened in the case of the Education Department? I can quote a few instances. There are districts where the number of secondary schools has doubled. In Salem, there are 60 high schools, but there is only one District Education Officer. Just imagine what amount of work he has to do by way of correspondence, inspection and so on. If he has to inspect a high school for two days in a year, it would take him 120 days. Where is the time for him to attend to other matters? These schools, I think, work for 180 days in a year. Can there be a proper inspection of all these schools by the District Educational Officer within the short time at his disposal? There is another district having 68 schools. I refer to the Coimbatore and the Nilgiris districts which are clubbed together in the statement I have; but there are two Officers there. So, let us leave them. Now, let us take Madras. There are 50 schools. Each school in Madras is equal to at least two or three schools in the mofussil as the schools in Madras are very big ones. We have got only one Educational Officer to do the work here. My friend Sri Srinivasavaradan will be able to say how inspection takes place here. There is another district which has got 66 schools, but there is only one District Educational Officer. In the district of South Arcot, there are 55 schools, but there is only one District Educational Officer. The Ranges have also increased. I think there are about 18 of them. Still, there is only one Officer. How do the Government expect these Officers to discharge their duties efficiently? I think most of our districts have to be bifurcated in view of the increase in the number of schools and students. We must have more Officers for each district. Thank you, Sir.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House will now adjourn and meet again at 2-30 p.m. to-morrow.

The House then adjourned.

V.—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

1. Notification issued with G.O. No. 4015, Revenue, dated the 3rd November 1956, regarding amendment to the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Rules, 1955. [Vide section 7 (2) of the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955.]

2. Notification issued with G.O. No. 4173, Revenue, dated the 14th November 1956, regarding the exemption from sales tax of the sales effected by District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Societies leviable under the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939.

3. Notification issued with G.O. No. 4209, Revenue, dated the 17th November 1956, regarding exemption from sales tax of sales by Co-operative Wholesale Stores and by displaced persons from Ceylon.

* Laid on the table of the House on 19th December 1956.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 114 asked by Sri V. Gurusundaram Row at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 20th December 1956, page 135 supra.]

EXPORT OF CHILLIES BY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Names of societies.	January to June 1954.		July to December 1954.		January to June 1955.		July to December 1955.	
	Allotment.	Exported.	Allotment.	Exported.	Allotment.	Exported.	Allotment.	Exported.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(1)								
Ramanathapuram district—								
1 Sattur Co-operative Marketing Society.	..	..	15	15	5	5	70	70
2 Aruppukottai Co-operative Sale Society.	..	..	15	15	10	10	45½	37½
3 Virudhunagar Agricultural Improvement Co-operative Society.	..	..	10	10	10	10	..	..
4 Rajapalayam Marketing Society.	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..
5 Thirupathur Co-operative Marketing Society.	..	..	22½	22½	5	5	..	..
6 Paramakudi Sale Society ..	..	..	15	15	..	..	25	25
Madurai district—								
7 Theni Co-operative Sale Society.	..	..	50	50	15	15	79	79
8 Madurai District Kallar Sale Society.	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..
9 Balagundu Co-operative Stores.	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..

FIGURES GIVEN IN TONS.

Tirunelveli district—

10 Tuticorin Marketing Society ..	..	..	15	15	5	5	50	50
11 Pudur Co-operative Marketing Society.	..	..	..	..	10	10	50	32
12 Kolpatti Co-operative Sale Society.	..	..	15	15	10	10	75	75
13 Perungulam Co-operative Marketing Society.	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	30
14 Tirunelveli Central Stores (now District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Society).	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	69
15 Ambasamudram Co-operative Sale Society	..	..	7½	7½	5	5	30½	30½
16 Tirunelveli Co-operative Sale Society.	..	..	10	10	5	5	50	50
17 Sankarankoil Co-operative Marketing Society.	..	..	15	15	5	5	75	75
Tiruchirappalli district—								
18 Tiruchi Co-operative Marketing Society.	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	50
19 Ariyalur Marketing Society ..	..	..	..	..	10	10	50	50
20 Tiruchi Urban Co-operative Stores.	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..
21 Tiruchi Central Co-operative Stores.	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	..
Salem district—								
22 Salem Co-operative Marketing Society.	..	..	..	10	..	10	110	110
23 Tiruchengode Co-operative Marketing Society.	..	..	..	..	10	10	50	50
24 Salem Co-operative Wholesale Stores (now District Supply and Marketing Society).	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
25 Salem City Co-operative Stores.	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
26 Rasipuram Co-operative Marketing Society.	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..

20th December 1956]

[20th December 1956]

EXPORT OF CHILLIES BY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES—cont.

Names of societies.	January to June 1954.		July to December 1954.		January to June 1955.		July to December 1955.	
	Alotment.	Exported.	Alotment.	Exported.	Alotment.	Exported.	Alotment.	Exported.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
South Arcot district—								
27 South Arcot District Central	..	..	..	..	15	15	..	..
Sales (now District Co-								
operative Supply and Marketing								
Society).								
North Arcot district—								
28 Tiruvannamalai Co-operative	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..
Marketing Society.								
Chingleput district—								
29 Ponnurri Co-operative Loan and	..	..	7½	..	..	..	..	..
Sale Society.								
30 Saidapet Taluk Co-operative	..	..	7½	..	..	..	..	..
Marketing Society.								
Coimbatore district—								
31 Palachi Co-operative Sale	..	..	15	15	10	10	20	2½
Society.								
32 Udumalpet Sale Society ..	..	..	25	25	10	10	20	..
33 Coimbatore Co-operative Mar-	..	..	..	..	10	10	20	..
keting Society.								
Total ..	..	..	250	235	200	180	1,008½ or 1,008 tons and 15 cwt.	885½ or 885 tons and 5 cwt.

EXPORTS OF ONIONS BY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

20th December 1956]

Names of societies.	January to June 1954.		July to December 1954.		January to June 1955.		July to December 1955.	
	Alotment.	Exported.	Alotment.	Exported.	Alotment.	Exported.	Alotment.	Exported.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Tirunelveli district—								
1 Tirunelveli Co-operative Sale	..	..	20	20	100	..	95	95
Society.								
2 Sankarankoil Co-operative Mar-	..	..	35	35	150	..	190	190
keting Society.								
3 Kolipatti Sale Society ..	50	50	20	..	50	..	..	..
4 Tuticorin Marketing Society ..	30	30	10	..	50	..	..	..
5 Pudur Co-operative Marketing	..	..	10	..	50	..	..	..
Society.								
Ramanathapuram district—								
6 Aruppukottai Sale Society ..	50	50	25	..	..	..	..	..
7 Rajapalayam Co-operative Mar-	15	15	20	20	..	..	..	..
keting Society.								
8 Virudhunagar Agricultural	15	15	25	25	50	..	..	..
Improvement Co-operative								
Society.								
9 Sattur Co-operative Marketing	..	..	25	..	100	..	..	..
Society.								
10 Tirupattur Co-operative Sale	..	..	25	25	50	..	..	..
Society.								
Madurai district—								
11 Dindigul Marketing Society ..	200	150	100	100	400	65	375	375
12 Balagundu Stores ..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..

[20th December 1956]

EXPORTS OF ONIONS BY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES—cont.

Names of societies.	January to June 1954 quota.		July to December 1954 quota.		January to June 1955 quota.		July to December 1955 quota.	
	Allocation. (2)	Exported. (3)	Allocation. (4)	Exported. (5)	Allocation. (6)	Exported. (7)	Allocation. (8)	Exported. (9)
(1)								
Tiruchirappalli district—								
13 Tiruchi Marketing Society ..	..	..	..	..	75	..	..	..
14 Tiruchi Urban Co-operative Stores.	..	..	..	..	75	..	..	..
Salem district—								
15 Salem Co-operative Marketing Society.	..	..	..	..	150	71 tons and 10 cwt.	..	..
16 Tiruchengode Co-operative Marketing Society.	20	20	50	49 tons and 3 cwt.	155	155	190	..
17 Rasipuram Co-operative Marketing Society.	..	..	25	25	50	..	..	..
18 Salem Co-operative Wholesale Stores, now District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Society).	..	..	..	..	255	..	..	..
19 Salem City Co-operative Stores.	..	..	..	..	150	..	..	..
South Arcot district—								
20 South Arcot District Co-opera- tive, Central Stores (now District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Society).	..	..	..	..	355	..	..	..
Chingleput district—								
21 Saidapet Taluk Co-operative Marketing Society.	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..

20th December 1956]

Coimbatore district—								
22 Udumalpet Sale Society ..	..	..	50	50	..	..	..	..
23 Pollachi Sale Society ..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..
24 Coimbatore Co-operative Marketing Society.	..	..	50	..	..	..	10	..
Total ..	330	330	500	349 tons and 3 cwt.	2,425	291 tons and 10 cwt.	860	660

No quota of chillies was released for export in 1956. The following societies have been allotted onion quotas for the half-year March-September 1956 to the extent noted against each. The export has not yet been completed and the time of export has been extended up to 30th September 1956 :—

1 Madurai Co-operative Wholesale Stores ..	..	..	TONS.
2 Coimbatore Central Stores ..	..	407	47
3 Tirunelveli District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Society.	..	225	997
4 Salem District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Society.	..	275	..

[20th December 1956]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 116 asked by Sri T. Purushotham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 20th December 1956, page 138 supra.]

List of Travellers Bungalows maintained by district boards and municipalities.

Name of district.	Number of Travellers Bungalows.		Electrified.		Yet to be electrified.	
	District board.	Municipalities.	District board.	Municipalities.	District boards.	Municipalities.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 North Arcot ..	3	4	3	4	..	..
2 Chingleput ..	..	3	..	3	..	..
3 Coimbatore ..	14	7	11	7	1 Kangayam.	..
					2 Karumathampatti.	..
					3 Vellacoil.	..
4 Madurai ..	11	6	9	6	1 Natham.	..
					2 Shembatty.	..
5 South Kanara ..	10	2	4	2	1 Moodabidri.	..
					2 Baindoor.	..
					3 Hariadka.	..
					4 Bajp.	..
					5 Gurpur.	..
					6 Brahmavar.	..
6 Tiruchirappalli ..	7	2	7	2	..	..
7 Tirunelveli ..	14	2	7	2	1 Valliyoor.	..
					2 Radhapuram.	..
					3 Thisayanvilai.	..
					4 Vagankulam.	..
					5 K. rukkuchalai.	..
					6 Vilathikulam.	..
					7 Vasudevanallur.	..
8 The Nilgiris ..	4	..	3	..	1 Masinigudi.	..
9 Malabar ..	11	5	..	5	1 Vayitri.	..
					2 Manantoddy.	..
					3 Badagara.	..
					4 Quilandy.	..
					5 Tirur.	..
					6 Ponnani.	..
					7 Alathur.	..
					8 Koduvayur.	..
					9 Kollengode.	..
					10 Manjeri.	..
					11 Nilambur.	..
10 Salem ..	15	1	13	1	1 Harur.	..
					2 Karipatti.	..
11 South Arcot ..	8	2	8	2	..	..
12 Tanjor ..	23	4	13	4	1 Sengipatti.	..
					2 Valangaiman.	..
					3 Budalore.	..
					4 Mudukur.	..
					5 Kuttalam.	..
					6 Malliam.	..
					7 Periam.	..
					8 Adirampattinam.	..
					9 Peravurni.	..
					10 Rajamadam.	..
13 Ramanathapuram ..	7	7	7	7	..	..
Total ..	127	45	85	45	42	NIL

Issued—14-2-1957

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MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATES OFFICIAL REPORT

FRIDAY, 21st DECEMBER 1956

VOLUME XVII—No. 5

CONTENTS

	PAGES
I Questions and Answers	183-185
II Announcements by the Hon. Chairman—	
(1) Message from the Governor	185
(2) Messages from the Assembly	185-186
(3) Election of one Member to the State Library Committee ..	186
(4) Bills assented to by the President	186
III Government Resolution re raising the strength of the Madras Legislative Council to 63	186-191
IV Government Business—General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1957-58—cont. (Last day).	191-214
V Papers laid on the table of the House	215

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Madras

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3205

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Friday, the 21st December 1956.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: I wish to announce to the House that the new Sheriff of Madras has come in her uniform to-day. (Cheers.)

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Corruption cases in South Arcot district during 1954-55 and 1955-56

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

(a) the number of corruption cases detected in the South Arcot district during the years 1954-55 and 1955-56;

(b) the nature of punishment awarded; and

(c) the number of cases that are still under investigation?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister): (a) The number of corruption cases detected in the South Arcot district during the years 1954-55 and 1955-56 are 5 and 7 respectively.

(b) The punishments of reduction in pay in two cases, reduction in pension in one case, compulsory retirement in two cases and dismissal in two cases were ordered.

(c) Two cases are still under investigation.

Wearing Khadi by Block Development Officers

* 119 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM (on behalf of Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar): Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have issued any instruction that Block Development Officers on duty should wear khadi; and

(b) whether it is a fact that they are asked to promote the use of khadi in their areas?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes. They have been asked to promote the use of khadi in their areas by way of selling khadi at least to the value of Rs. 1,000 and they have been made responsible for achieving that target.

[21st December 1956]

Complaints from teachers affected with leprosy against discharge

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

(a) the number of complaints received by the Government in 1954 from teachers affected with leprosy against discharge without grant of leave due for treatment; and

(b) the orders passed thereon?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) No complaints have been received.

(b) Does not arise.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: I have got records to show that a petition was submitted to the Secretary to the Government of Madras on 21st May 1954 by a teacher who served under the Tanjore District Board and who was discharged without adequate leave being granted to him though he was affected only with the neural type of non-infective leprosy. I would request the Government humbly to see whether that paper was not received by them.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: May I make a suggestion? This is an individual case and it could be taken up in the form of direct representations to the Government and not in the form of a question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Questions relating to individual cases are not allowed.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: There are other cases also like this. If this is favourably decided, the benefit will go to others also. With respect to this particular case, the complaint was made to the Secretary to Government on 21st May 1954 and the letter must be in the files of the Government.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I have said that no complaints have been received. But if the hon. Member has any individual case in his possession, it is for him to make representations on it and not to put a general question like this when he has only one instance.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: May I submit that as the teacher has already died and his family is in great distress, the Government can just ask the District Board concerned to look into this case with sympathy as a very special case?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Still it is an individual case. There is no use of pressing it. The Hon. the Minister for Education has already answered the question.

[21st December 1956]

Non-payment of allowance to Tamil Pandits in Tanjore district

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

(a) whether any complaints have been received by the Government during 1955 regarding the non-payment of the allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem by any aided high school in Tanjore district to Tamil Pandits handling 12 periods in higher forms; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) Does not arise.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: May I request the Hon. Minister to tell us what we should actually do if in cases of complaints submitted to the Government, information is given to the Hon. Minister that they have not been received?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am not here to advise the hon. Member. There are so many ways to bring it to the notice of the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Questions are over.

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

II.—ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE HON. CHAIRMAN.

(1) MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to announce to the House that I have received the following message, dated 13th December 1956, from the Governor of Madras:—

“In pursuance of Article 207, clause (3), of the Constitution of India, I, Sri A. J. John, Governor of Madras, hereby give my recommendation for consideration in the Madras Legislative Council of the Madras Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Bill, 1956.”

(2) MESSAGES FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have also to announce to the House that I have received the following messages, dated the 20th December 1956, 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 Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 84 of 1956), as passed by the Assembly on the 20th December 1956 and signed by me, for the concurrence of the Council;

[21st December 1956]

2. In accordance with rule 114 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 35 of 1956), as passed by the Assembly on the 20th December 1956 and signed by me, for the concurrence of the Council; and

3. In accordance with rule 114 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras Inams (Assessment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 36 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly on the 20th December 1956 and signed by me for the recommendation of the Council.

I certify that this is a Money Bill within the meaning of Article 199 of the Constitution of India."

(3) ELECTION OF ONE MEMBER TO THE STATE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have also to announce to the House that Sri John Asirvatham, M.L.C., is the only candidate duly nominated for election to the State Library Committee. As the number of candidates nominated is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, namely, one, I hereby declare him duly elected to the State Library Committee.

(4) BILLS ASSENTED TO BY THE PRESIDENT.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have further to announce to the House that the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 26 of 1956) and the Madras Estates (Supplementary) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 32 of 1956), which were passed by the Madras Legislature on the 25th October 1956 received the assent of the President on the 10th December 1956 and have been published as Acts Nos. XXIX and XXX of 1956 in Part IV-B of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated the 19th December 1956.

III.—GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION *re* RAISING THE STRENGTH OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL TO 63.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, I move—

2-40 p.m. "This House recommends to the Government of India that the strength of the Madras Legislative Council be raised to 63 and that the numbers to be filled by persons elected by the electorates referred to in sub-clauses (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) of clause 3 of Article 171 of the Constitution shall be 21, 6, 6, 21 and 9 respectively."

I do hope that this motion will be accepted unanimously by this House. Several hon. Members have been referring to the need for increasing the strength of this House. As hon. Members are aware, before reorganization of States and before the Constitution (Amendment) Act was passed, the strength of the Upper House could not exceed 25 per cent of the total strength of the Lower House. The strength of the Lower House after reorganization of States is to be 205 and, therefore, according to the old provision,

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION *re* RAISING THE STRENGTH OF 187
THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL TO 63

21st December 1956] [Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam]

the strength of the Upper House could not exceed 51. But, now, after the passing of the Constitution (Amendment) Act which has said that the strength of the Upper House could be raised to 33½ per cent of the total strength of the Lower House, this motion has been brought forward to increase the strength of this Council. It is in accord with the views expressed by several hon. Members. The number 63 is fixed because it turns out to be a multiple of 3 and the figures given for various representatives also, viz., 21, 6 and 9 are all multiples of 3. The strength may perhaps be raised by another 3 or 4 but then the question of convenience should be looked into. The total strength fixed if it is a multiple of 3, may be a suitable one. That is why this figure 63 has been decided upon by the Government and with this total of 63, the total number of Members to be elected by the Legislative Assembly will be 21, the total number of Members to be elected from local authorities constituencies will be 21, the total number of members to be elected by Graduates will be 6 which is the present number, the total number of members to be elected by the teachers will be 6 which means that there will be 2 more representatives of the teachers, and the total number of persons to be nominated by the Governor to this Council will be 9 which means that one more person than at present would be nominated by the Governor to this Council. With these words, I commend this motion for the acceptance of this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved—

"This House recommends to the Government of India that the strength of the Madras Legislative Council be raised to 63 and that the numbers to be filled by persons elected by the electorates referred to in sub-clauses (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) of clause 3 of Article 171 of the Constitution shall be 21, 6, 6, 21 and 9 respectively."

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Sir, I beg to oppose this Resolution for one simple reason. I honestly believe that this House serves no useful purpose by its existence. It is nothing but a high-class debating society and a veritable rubber-stamp.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Is it a parliamentary expression, Sir?

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN: If it is not parliamentary, I say it is a nodding type of House, which nods to everything that the Treasury Benches have to say. I will put it like that.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Is it right on the part of the hon. Member to cast aspersions on the House by the terms which he has used?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not think, Dr. Sreenivasan, you are in a very good mood to-day. (Laughter.)

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN: It is a high-class debating society. I think the hon. Member Mr. Purushotham will have no objection.

183 GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION *re* RAISING THE STRENGTH OF
THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL TO 63

[Dr. A. Sreenivasan] [21st December 1956]

to my using this term, because he seems to be a stickler for words. It is quite easy for some people to turn violent against others. I would one day pull the leg of the hon. Member Mr. Purushotham; when the occasion arises, I will do it.

I now come to the point. So long as this House has no control over finance, when Money Bills cannot be initiated here, there is no use of having this House. It may satisfy Party interests or it may be used in an emergency for political purposes. This House may suit the convenience of the Party in power; but so far as the public are concerned, it is a colossal waste of public money, time and energy to keep this House in existence. I am not a student. I am absolutely alive to what I am saying just now. It may please some people if the strength of this House is increased. I agree that it may serve Party purposes quite well. But so far as public finance is concerned, I want to know from the Hon. the Leader of the House what useful purpose, commensurate with the expenditure on it, has been served by the existence of this House. It is of no use at all. In other civilised countries they are trying to do away with the Upper House.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: That is not a correct statement.

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Even in Great Britain there were many attempts made to do away with the House of Lords. When that is the case, there is no reason why we should have a costly Upper House in the present state of our finance. I need not dilate upon this subject further. I feel very strongly in this matter. I very strongly oppose this Resolution.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I would very strongly recommend to the hon. Member to read books on parliamentary procedure, wherein the necessity for Upper Houses has been firmly established. Usually I should not take part in a discussion like this. But because this concerns a House of which I have the honour of being the Chairman, I have made this statement.

SRI MAHOMED USMAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to support this Resolution very strongly. It has been acknowledged by higher authorities than my friend, the doctor who has spoken just now, that the Councils throughout the country have done very useful work. It has been acknowledged that very important debates have been initiated by hon. Members in this House and Ministers have expressed their gratitude to this House because debates by persons who are well-equipped by their experience and knowledge have taken place in this House. I think that the Madras State is the most intellectual State in the whole of India. Therefore, it is but right and fitting that the Government have now come forward with this Resolution for increasing the strength of the Council from the present number of 50 to 63. I give my very strong support to this Resolution and I wish to say that this Government have done a very useful thing in having brought forward this Resolution.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION *re* RAISING THE STRENGTH OF
THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL TO 63

21st December 1956]

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, the hon. Member Dr. Sreenivasan is not at all in order. The Indian Constitution states that we should have a Council. The Constitution has laid down that there will be Councils in some States. That provision is there. Therefore, the hon. Member is not in order when he pleads for the abolition of the Council. He could very well voice his opposition to increasing the strength of the Council to 63. But the Constitution says that there should be a Council for this State; we have accepted that and we are now having this Council. Therefore, the question whether we should have a Council or not is not the subject-matter of discussion now. There could not be any opposition to our having the Council, which is provided for in the Constitution. Therefore, my point is that the hon. Member is not in order when he pleads for the abolition of this House while that question is not before the House now. In some States of the Union of India we have got Upper Houses. Even the Andhra State which has not a Council, has now decided to have a Council. When wisdom reigns supreme throughout the Union, I do not know why it does not dawn upon the hon. Member. I feel, therefore, that his objection is not in order.

2-50
p.m.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: We shall now restrict the discussion to fixing the number of Members and not touch on the necessity of the Council. We will have to be short in our speeches, as there is only a very limited time to-day.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்தியப் பேரரசுச் சட்டப்படி இந்த மேல் சபை அவசியம் என்பதை எல்லோரும் உணர்வார்கள். ஆனால், ஒன்று செய்யத் தவறிவிட்டோம். அதாவது, சட்டங்களைக் கீழ் சபையிலிருந்து இங்கே கொண்டுவருவது என்றில்லாமல், இங்கேயே சட்டங்களைச் செய்ய நமக்கு உரிமை இருக்கிறது. அந்த மாதிரி செய்திருப்போமேயானால் இந்த சபை அவசியம் இல்லை என்று சொல்வதற்கும் சபை அங்கத்தினர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை அதிகமாகப் போய்விட்டது என்று சொல்வதற்கும் இடம் இருக்காது. ஆகையால் இனிமேல் கொண்டுவரும் மசோதாக்களை முதலில் இங்கே கொண்டுவந்து, பிறகு கீழ் சபைக்குக் கொண்டுவரலானால் இந்த சபை மிகவும் உபயோக முள்ளதாகவும் பயனுள்ளதாகவும் இருக்கும். இந்த உண்மையை உணர்ந்து இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை எதிர்த்த கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்கள் தாம் சொன்ன வார்த்தையை வாபஸ் வாங்கிக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Resolution moved by the Hon. the Leader of the House and in doing so, I wholeheartedly thank him for the prompt action taken by him in moving a Resolution of this kind in response to the unanimous wish expressed by this House for increasing the strength of this House. Sir, I do not propose to dwell on the need for an Upper Chamber in view of the ruling which you, Mr. Chairman, have just now given. The need for increasing the number of the representatives from each one of the Council constituencies has been repeatedly stressed in this House. We have pointed out in this House that there has been an increase in the number of Graduates and that, therefore, the representatives of the Graduates should be more than 4, and we have made it as

[Sri T. Purushotham] [21st December 1956]

six recently. Similarly, we are opening more and more educational institutions and we are taking in a large number of teachers. Thus, the strength of the teachers being on the increase, the number of representatives of the teachers in this House should also be increased. We see the four brilliant representatives from the teachers' constituencies here and if more number of teachers' representatives should come, I am sure, we will have proper support for the teachers' cause and brilliant contribution in the matter of educational advancement. So also, there is need for increasing the strength of the representatives of local bodies. More local bodies are being constituted and I am absolutely certain that we should give more representation to them here. While that is so, I am indeed sorry that the hon. Gentleman opposite should have opposed this Resolution on very flimsy grounds. I, therefore, stoutly support the Resolution and make an earnest appeal to the hon. Member Dr. Sreenivasan to withdraw his objection.

* SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Sir, on behalf of the teachers, I wholeheartedly support the Resolution that has been moved. I represent the teachers' constituency and the teachers will welcome the provision of more seats in this House. Though this House is called a 'debating society', yet it will be a useful forum for ventilating the grievances, not only of the public but of the teachers also. I, therefore, heartily support the Resolution.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, with due deference to the hon. Member who raised opposition to this Resolution, I would like to submit that I do not take his opposition seriously, although he stated that he expressed his very honest opinion. Sir, I say so because I see that such a busy, popular practising doctor as the hon. Member agreed to have himself elected to this House and does continue to adorn this House, taking very keen interest during question-hour, remaining here—he does not consider spending his time here a waste—and participating in the debates here. After all, there is nothing wrong in debating. Let us take any Parliament, the highest of Parliaments, the British Parliament or any other Parliament. Primarily the function of a Parliament, even of a very serious Parliament with sovereign authority is to debate. Therefore, there is nothing wrong in debating. Of course, school children start with mere debating societies. It is the same debating function that continues all through and there is nothing wrong in having debates. We cannot avoid debates in our life. I need not argue at length the useful purpose served by this House. Further, no other hon. Member has raised any point with reference to the actual strength that is proposed to be had. Therefore, Sir, I again commend the acceptance of this Resolution by this House.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“This House recommends to the Government of India that the strength of the Madras Legislative Council be raised to 63 and that the numbers to be filled by persons elected by the

21st December 1956] [Mr. Chairman].

electorates referred to in sub-clauses (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) of clause 3 of Article 171 of the Constitution shall be 21, 6, 6, 21 and 9 respectively.”

The Resolution was put and carried unanimously.

IV.—GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1957-58— cont. (LAST DAY).

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now continue the general discussion on the Budget. Now, I want to say that speakers have to be short in their speeches as there are many hon. Members to speak to-day. The House might have noticed that on the first day we were short of speakers and that hence we had to adjourn very early. Today there are 11 speakers and the Hon. Minister has to reply to the debate. He will begin his reply at 4-15 p.m. I would, therefore, request all the speakers to be as short as possible and not to take more than 5 or 10 minutes each. If they take more time, I will have to stop them by 4-15 p.m. sharp.

(Sri T. Purushotham in the Chair.)

*SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்ட உரையானது தமிழில் அச்சடிக்கப்பட்டு அங்கத்தினர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப் பட்டிருப்பதோடு, கீழ் சபையிலும் இந்த சபையிலும் கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் முதன் முதலில் தமிழில் வரவு செலவுத் திட்ட உரையை வாசிக்க முற்பட்டதும் மிகவும் பாராட்டத்தக்கது. மேலும், தமிழ் மொழியானது சிக்கிரத்திலேயே நமது ஆட்சி மொழியாக ஆக்கப்படும் என்று நமது நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் வேறொரு இடத்தில் சொல்லியிருப்பதைப் பத்திரிகைகளில் படித்து திருப்திப்படக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் நாம் எல்லோரும் இருக்கிறோம். சட்டசபை கூடிக்கொண்டிருக்கும் காலத்தில் எல்லோருக்கும் மகிழ்ச்சி தரக்கூடிய இந்த விஷயத்தை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சட்ட சபையில் கூறியிருந்தால், அது எல்லோருக்கும் மிகுந்த திருப்தியைக் கொடுத்திருக்கும் என்பதைச் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். காரணம், வெகு நாட்களாக இந்த சபையில், “தமிழ் மொழியைக் கட்டாயம் ஆட்சிமொழியாகக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டும்” அப்போது தான் மக்கள் ஜனநாயக அரசாட்சியில் பங்குகொள்வதற்கும் அரசாங்கத்தோடு ஒத்துழைப்பதற்கும் ஏதுவாக இருக்கும்” என்று நாம் சொல்லிவந்தோம். எனினும் காலம் தாழ்த்தியாவது தமிழை ஆட்சி மொழியாகக் கொண்டுவருவதற்காக அரசாங்கத்தாரைப் பாராட்டுகிறேன். அனேக காரியங்களை, நல்ல காரியங்களாக இருந்தாலும் கூட, இந்த அரசாங்கம் உடனுக்குடன் செய்வதில்லை. அதே தோரணியில்தான் தமிழை ஆட்சி மொழியாக ஆக்கும் விஷயத்திலும் இந்த அரசாங்கத்தார் நடந்துகொண்டிருப்பார்கள் என்பதைக் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன்.

இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் அனேக கீழ்த்தர சிப்பந்திகளுக்கு, குறிப்பாக கிராம அதிகாரிகளுக்கு, சில சலுகைகள் கொடுப்பதற்கு அரசாங்கத்தார் முன்வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அது ஒருவாறு திருப்தியளிக்கக் கூடியதாக இருந்தாலும் கூட, அந்த சிப்பந்திகள் வெகு நாட்களாகக் கேட்டு வந்த அளவுக்கு நிவாரணம் அளிக்கப்படவில்லை என்பதை யாரும் மறுக்க முடியாது. ஆகவே அவர்கள் இந்தச் சலுகைகளை எவ்வாறு வரவேற்கிறார்கள், எவ்வாறு ஒப்புக்கொள்கிறார்கள் என்பது போகப்போகத்தான் தெரியும் என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். மேலும், கனம் விஷயத்தில் பொதுவாக அனேக வகுப்புகளுக்கு, குறிப்பாக ஏழைகளுக்கும்

[Sri V. V. Ramaswami] [21st December 1956]

கீழ்த்தர வகுப்புகளில் இருக்கிறவர்களுக்கும், கிராம அதிகாரிகளின் பிள்ளைகளுக்கும் சம்பளச் சலுகை கொடுத்திருப்பது பாராட்டத்தக்கது; இருந்தாலும், எந்த வகுப்பினராக இருந்தாலும், குறைந்த வருமானம் உள்ள எல்லாருடைய குழந்தைகளுக்கும் பத்தாவது வகுப்பு முடிய இலவசச் சம்பளச் சலுகை கொடுத்து விடுவதுதான் நல்லது என்று நான் அபிப்பிராயப்படுகிறேன். நேற்று கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ ரெங்கநாத முதலியார் அவர்கள் பேசும்போது, மதம் மாறியவர்களுக்குச் சம்பளச் சலுகை கொடுக்கும் கொள்கையைக் குறித்து ஆட்சேபணை கொப்பினார்கள். ஹரிஜனங்களாக இருந்தவர்கள் கிருஸ்துவ மதத்துக்கு மாறிக்கொண்டாலும் ஹரிஜனங்கள் என்பதற்கான சம்பளச் சலுகைக்கு அருகதையுள்ளவர்களாகவே பாவிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். மதம் மாறிய ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குச் சம்பளச் சலுகைகொடுப்பது மிகவும் கஷ்டமாக இருந்தாலும் அரசாங்கத்தார் அதைச் செய்வது மிகவும் பாராட்டத்தக்கது என்று நினைக்கிறேன். ஹரிஜனங்கள் மதம் மாறினாலும், பொருளாதார நிலையின் காரணமாகத்தான் அவ்வாறு மதம் மாறுகிறார்களே தவிர கொள்கையின் காரணமாக மதம் மாறுகிறார்கள் என்று நான் சொல்ல முடியாது. ஆகவே, எந்த வகுப்பினராக இருந்தாலும், எந்த மதத்தினராக இருந்தாலும், ரூ. 100-க்குக் குறைவான வருமானம் உள்ளவர்களின் குழந்தைகளுக்கு 10-வது வகுப்பு முடிய சம்பளச் சலுகை கொடுத்தால் அனேகமாக வகுப்பு வித்தியாசங்களும் மத பேதங்களும் அழிந்து விடும் என்பது என்னுடைய நம்பிக்கை.

3 p.m. அடுத்தபடியாக, இன்னும் நம் தமிழகத்தில் உணவுப் பொருள்கள் பற்றாக்குறையாக இருக்கின்றன. வெளி ராஜ்யங்களிலிருந்தும், வெளி நாடுகளிலிருந்தும் உணவுப் பொருள்கள் இறக்குமதியாக வேண்டிய நிலைமை இன்னும் இருக்கிறது. இது மிகவும் வருந்தத்தக்க நிலை என்பதை அரசியலார் உணர்வேண்டும். கட்டாயம் அவர்கள் உணவுப் பிரச்சனையில் மிகுந்த சிரத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு, எந்த உணவுப் பொருளும் தமிழ் நாட்டிலேயே வேண்டிய அளவு உற்பத்தி செய்யப்படுவதற்கு முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொள்வதோடு, வெளியிலிருந்து உணவுப் பொருள்கள் இங்கே இறக்குமதியாகும் அவல நிலையையும் தவிர்க்க வேண்டும் என்பதை அரசாங்கத்தார் உணர்வேண்டும்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, கல்வி விஷயத்தில், ஏழைப் பிள்ளைகளுக்கு நடுப்பகல் உணவு அளிப்பதற்கு ரூ. 10 லட்சம் ஒதுக்கிவைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். கல்வி இலாகா டைரக்டர் ஸ்ரீ சுந்தரவடிவேலு அவர்களின் முயற்சியால் கிராமங்களில் படிக்கும் குழந்தைகளுக்கு, அங்குள்ளவர்கள் தங்கள் சுய முயற்சியால் ஒரு வேளை உணவு கொடுக்க முன்வந்திருப்பதைப் பாராட்ட வேண்டும். சர்க்கார் மானியம் கொடுக்கும் என்று எதிர்பார்த்து அனேக இடங்களில் இந்த மாதிரி முயற்சி ஏற்பட்டிருப்பதாகத் தெரிகிறது. இப்படிப்பட்ட இடங்களில் கல்வி மந்திரி வரும்போதும் நிர்வாக அதிகாரிகள் வரும்போதும் ஒரு வேளை உணவு கொடுத்துவிட்டு பிறகு நிறுத்திவிடாமல் இருப்பதற்காக, நிரந்தரமான தொகை இதற்கென்று ஒதுக்கவேண்டுமென்று அந்த மாணேஜ்மெண்டுகளுக்கு அரசாங்கத்தார் தெரிவிக்கவேண்டும். எனக்குத் தெரிந்த இடங்களில் மாணேஜ்மெண்டாரிடம் கண்டிப்பாகச் சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன். அதாவது, நிரந்தரமாக உணவு கொடுப்பதற்கு எண்டோமெண்டுகள் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லியதற்கிணங்க ரொக்கமாகவும், தான்யமாகவும் ஆண்டு ஒன்றுக்குத் தேவையானதை ஒதுக்கி வைத்திருக்கிறதோடு, நல்ல நன்செய் நிலங்களும் எழுதி வைக்கிறார்கள். அந்தப்படி பெர்மனென்ட் என்போமென்ட் ஏற்படுத்தும் பள்ளிகளுக்கு முதற் சலுகை காட்டப்படவேண்டும். அரசாங்கத்தாரும் அவ்வாறு தெரிவிக்கவேண்டியது அவசியமாகும்.

கிராம மக்களை முன்னேற்றமடையச் செய்வதற்காக கிராம மக்களுக்கு சாதாரண கைத்தொழில் வசதிகளும், சிறு கைத்தொழில் வசதிகளும் அளிக்க வேண்டும். அவர்களை சிறு கைத்தொழில்களில் ஊக்குவிக்கவேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால், உணவு நிலைமை சங்கடமாக இருப்பதோடு அவர்களுக்குத் தொழில் வசதிகளும் இல்லாமல் இருந்தால், அவர்களிடையே மிகுந்த அதிருப்தி உண்டாகும். அம்மாதிரி அதிருப்தி உண்டாக்காமல் இருந்தால் தான், கிராமவாசிகள் நகரவாசத்தை விரும்பி நகரங்களுக்கு வர

21st December 1956] [Sri V. V. Ramaswami]

மாட்டார்கள். ஆகவே, கிராமவாசிகள் நகரங்களுக்கு வராதபடி, ஆங்காங்கே கைத்தொழில்களை அபிவிருத்தி செய்வதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். கிராமப்புற வளர்ச்சிக்கும் அங்கு வாழும் மக்கள் நன்மைக்கும் போதிய முயற்சி எடுக்கப்படவில்லையென்றே சொல்லவேண்டும்.

அடுத்தபடியாக என்னுடைய ஜில்லாவாகிய ராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லா அனேகம் கைத்தொழில்களில் பின்தங்கியிருப்பதால், அங்கே கைத்தொழில்களை அபிவிருத்தி செய்யவேண்டும். எங்கள் ஜில்லாவிலிருந்து அனேக நூல் நூற்பு ஆலைகளை ஆரம்பிக்க மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்கு இந்த அரசாங்கத்தின் மூலமாக அனுமதி கோரி பல மனுக்கள் அனுப்பியிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு அதிகமாக ஒத்தாசை அளிக்க முடியுமோ அவ்வளவு ஒத்தாசை அளிக்க வேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். மேலும், சிறு கைத்தொழில்கள் பள்ளிகளை (பாலிடெக்னிக்) ஏற்படுத்துவதற்கு எங்கள் விருதுநகரில் முன்வந்திருப்பதால், அங்கு அதை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். மேலும், ராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவில் சிவகாசி வட்டத்திலும், முதலாளித் தூர் வட்டத்திலும் குடி தண்ணீர் கஷ்டம் இருந்து வருகிறது. இந்தக் கஷ்டத்தை நீக்குவதற்கு ஒரு பெரிய திட்டம் வகுத்து, எல்லா நகராட்சி மன்றங்களும் குடி தண்ணீர் திட்டத்தை வகுப்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். மேலும், முதலாளித் தூர் பகுதிக்கு கிராமங்களில் சாலை வசதி இல்லாமலும் பாதை வசதி இல்லாமலும் ஜனங்கள் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். வருஷத்தில் 9 மாதங்கள் வெளியே போகமுடியாமல் தவிக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே அங்கே ரயில் பாதையும் சாலை யும் போடுவதற்கு சர்க்கார் முயற்சி செய்யவேண்டும். அதற்கு முன்பு கடற்கரை ஓரமாக சாலை (கோஸ்டல் ரோட்) போடும் திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றி, ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திற்கும் இணைப்பு ரோடுகள் போடவேண்டுமென்றும் வற்புறுத்துகிறேன்.

சாத்தூர், சிவகாசி வட்டத்தில் தீப்பெட்டித் தொழில் நடந்துவருகிறது. அது நம் நாட்டில் முக்கியமான ஒரு தொழிலாக இருந்துவருகிறது என்பதை எல்லோரும் அறிவார்கள். அதை விருத்தி செய்யவேண்டும். தீக்குச்சி உற்பத்திக்கு வேண்டிய மருந்து சாமான்களை உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு அனுமதி கொடுக்கும் விஷயத்தில், சிவகாசி அல்லது சாத்தூரிலுள்ளவர்களுக்கு அனுமதி கொடுக்காமல் வேறு யாருக்கோ கொடுத்திருப்பதாகத் தெரிகிறது. இதன் விளைவாக விருதுநகரிலிருந்து திருநெல்வேலிக்கு இந்த மருந்து உற்பத்தித் தொழில் போகக்கூடும். ஆகவே எப்படியாவது சிவகாசி வட்டத்தில் இந்தத் தொழிலை ஏற்படுத்துவதற்கு தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டியது அரசாங்கத்தின் கடமையாகும்.

கீழ்த்தர மக்களுக்கு வீடு கட்டிக்கொடுப்பதற்கு சலுகை அளிக்கப்படுகிறது. இதற்கு ரூ. 3 லட்சம் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தில் இதற்கென்று ரூ. 7 கோடி பணம் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். பஞ்சாப் ராஜ்யத்திற்கு மட்டும் ரூ. 3 கோடி ஒதுக்கித் திட்டம் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் இந்தத் திட்டத்திற்காக மேலும் பணம் கேட்டிருப்பதாகத் தெரிகிறது. நம் ராஜ்யத்திற்குக் கிடைத்தது சொற்பமே. இந்த சபையில் சற்று முன்பு ஒரு தீர்மானம் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டது. சபை அங்கத்தினர்களின் எண்ணிக்கையை உயர்த்துவதற்காகக் கொண்டுவரப்பட்ட தீர்மானம் அது. அதை நம் அரசாங்கம் எவ்வளவோ காலதாமதம் செய்துவிட்டது என்பது நமக்குத் தெரிந்தது. நமது அரசாங்கம் கோரிக்கைகளை அவ்வப்போது மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திடம் தயங்காமல் வற்புறுத்தி வந்தால் காலாகாலத்தில் நம் கோரிக்கைகள் நிறைவேறும். மேலும் நமது ராஜ்யத்தைச் சேர்ந்த சர்க்கார் கட்சியைச் சார்ந்த பாராளுமன்ற அங்கத்தினர்கள் பாராளுமன்றத்தில் நம் ராஜ்யத்திற்காகப் போராடு வதற்காக அவ்வப்போது அவர்கள் சொல்ல வேண்டிய விஷயங்களைப்பற்றி அவர்களுக்குத் தெரிவிக்க வேண்டும். அதற்குத் தகுந்த ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். பம்பாய், வங்காளம் முதலிய ராஜ்யங்களில் அந்த ராஜ்யத்தைச் சேர்ந்த பாராளுமன்ற அங்கத்தினர்கள் அடிக்கடி ஒன்றுகூடி தங்கள் ராஜ்ய அமைச்சர்கள் என்ன

[Sri V. V. Ramaswami] [21st December 1956]

சொல்கிறார்களோ அதைக் கேட்டு, ஒருமுகமாகப் பாடுபட்டு பாராளுமன்றத்தில் போராடி தங்கள் காரியங்களை சாதித்துக்கொள்கிறார்கள் என்று அறிகிறேன். அதேமாதிரி நம் அரசாங்கமும் நமது ராஜ்யப் பிரதிநிதிகளைப் பயன்படுத்திக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். மேலும் அடுத்துவரும் தேர்தலில் பாராளுமன்றத்தக்குச் சரியான ஆட்களை அனுப்ப முயற்சிக்க வேண்டும். தில்லியில் நமது ராஜ்யப் பிரதிநிதிகளுக்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளும் செய்துகொடுக்கவேண்டும். உதாரணமாக, பீஹார் ராஜ்யக்காரர்கள் தங்கள் ராஜ்யப் பிரதிநிதிகளும் அமைச்சர்களும் தங்குவதற்காக தில்லியில் “பீஹார் ஹௌஸ்” என்று ஒரு இல்லத்தை ஏற்படுத்திக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். தமிழ் நாடு இல்லம் என்று ஒரு மாளிகையை நமது அரசாங்கம் தில்லியில் நிறுவவேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்து கொடுத்து, தமிழ் நாட்டு அமைச்சர்களோ, அதிகாரிகளோ தில்லிக்குச் சென்றால் அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய வசதியும் சௌகரியங்களும் அங்கே கிடைக்கச் செய்யவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

இறுதியாக, துண்டுவிழும் ரூ. 5 கோடியை எப்படி சரிக்கட்ட முடியும் என்று பார்க்கும்போது, மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திலிருந்து பண உதவி வரும் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது. புயலினால் ஏற்பட்ட நாசங்களை ஈடுசெய்வதற்கு நமக்கு ரூ. 3 கோடி செலவானது. மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திலிருந்து உதவியை எதிர்பார்ப்பது நியாயம்தான். புயலால் ஏற்பட்ட நாசத்தை நேரில் பார்த்த நமது ராஜ்ய முதலமைச்சர் அவர்கள் புயலால் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு உதவி அளித்தார்கள். அதே மாதிரி தேசத்தின் பிரதம மந்திரி நேரு அவர்களை புயலின் கோர நாசத்தை வந்து பார்க்கச் செய்திருந்தால் கட்டாயம் பூரத்தொகையையும் அவர்கள் மானியமாகக் கொடுத்திருப்பார்கள் என்பதில் ஐயமில்லை. இந்த மாதிரியான காரியங்களில் நமது அரசாங்கம் போதிய அக்கறை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை. அந்தக் கடமையிலிருந்து அரசாங்கத்தார் தவறினால் மக்கள் மன்னிக்கமாட்டார்கள், மறக்கவும் மாட்டார்கள். ரூ. 5 கோடி துண்டு விழுகிறது. இதை ஈடு செய்வதற்கு மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திலிருந்து நமது அரசாங்கத்தார் உதவியை புதுவரி விதிக்காமல், எதிர்பார்க்கிறார்கள். இது, தேர்தல் காலத்தில், “எங்கள் கட்சிக்கு வோட்டுப்போடுங்கள். அப்போதுதான் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திலிருந்து பணம் வாங்கி சரிக்கட்டுவோம். மற்ற கட்சிக்காரர்களுக்கு வோட்டுப்போட்டால் அவர்கள் உங்களிடம் வரி வசூலித்துத்தான் ஈடுசெய்வார்கள்,” என்று ஆளும் கட்சியினர் மக்களிடம் சொல்வதற்காகவே ஏற்பாடு செய்தது என்பதில் ஐயமில்லை என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை முடித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

3-10 p.m. * DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Sir, it is rather unfortunate that every time I rise to speak on the Budget, a time-limit is imposed. It is nobody's fault.

(Mr. Chairman in the Chair.)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Dr. Sreenivasan, I think you have been complaining that I am not here whenever you speak. I am now here.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The hon. Member was referring to the imposition of a time-limit whenever he rose to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He could have chosen to speak on the first day itself when he could have had more time.

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN : I do not blame anybody for that and I am not casting any aspersion on anybody. I call this Budget an ‘election-eve Budget’ for the simple reason that the Party in

21st December 1956] [Dr. A. Sreenivasan]

power wants to throw dust in the eyes of the ordinary voters. This question relating to teachers and village officers has been hanging fire for so long. Whenever this question was raised by any hon. Member during the previous Budget discussions, immediately the argument of financial stringency used to be put forward by the Government. That has been the stock argument of the Party in power in the past. But, now, when the Party in power has to face the General Elections, it introduces this measure of relief. So, the whole thing looks suspicious. This should have been done much earlier. Especially when there is a deficit Budget, I cannot understand why on earth this Government cannot leave it to the successor Government. Or, why did they not do this much earlier? I do not think it is fair to do this just now. It creates suspicion. I do not say that the Party in power had a motive in doing this, but it lends itself to suspicion. So, it would have been much better if the Ministry had given this relief much earlier. It looks as though the Party in power wants these two categories of people not to work against it in the coming elections. Some of the teachers were taking active part in the elections. Now, some crumbs have been thrown to them and the Government expect these people to keep quiet and be satisfied with these.

Now, I come to the question of the rise in the price of rice. It has been said by the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture that the Government were responsible for bringing down the price of paddy. I want to tell him—I was also once an agriculturist and I also know these things to some extent—that when a fresh harvest is done, automatically the prices go down. The prices are bound to show a downward trend. That is always the case. There will also be a difference in price to the extent of 6 annas to 8 annas per kalam between new paddy and old paddy. Because, every woman at home knows that the new rice does not give enough volume of cooked rice. “புது அரிசி சாதம் காணுவதில்லை” That uses to be the saying at home. The Volume of cooked rice prepared out of new rice will be much less. Therefore it is that the new rice is selling at a lesser price. Moreover, the new rice gets pasty. That is another reason why it does not sustain boiling properly. Thus, it is due to natural causes like these that there is some downward trend in prices. So, it is not fair on the part of the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture to claim that the Government were responsible for bringing down the prices.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, I do not know wherefrom the hon. Member got the information that I claimed that the Government had been responsible for bringing down the prices.

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN : In the year 1954, the prices of paddy came down and the Government promised the landholders—I do not use the term ‘landowner’ as nobody seems to be the owner of the land and all are only holders of land—that if the prices were to go down below Rs. 11, they would come to their relief. Now, rice is being sold at these so-called fair price shops at a very

[Dr. A. Sreenivasan] [21st December 1956]

high rate and I do not know the reason for this. Is it because they have procured that rice at a very high rate or is it due to artificial boosting?

Then, I come to my pet subject, the Medical Department. I request the Hon. the Minister for Health to be present. Because, I do not want to be misunderstood. For, his predecessor always used to complain that I spoke when he was absent. But, the fact is that the Hon. Chairman calls me to speak whenever he pleases. The present Health Minister's predecessor used to be present at the beginning of the discussion and when my turn to speak came, he used to disappear. That is why I have particularly to request the present Health Minister to be present. I now wish to speak on my pet subject, namely, the Barnard Institute of Radiology. I am dispassionate in this matter. I am not going to cast any aspersion on anybody. As a public man, I feel it is my duty to invite the Government's attention if anything goes wrong. I have no animosity against anybody. My only anxiety is that public funds should not be wasted. The immediate provocation for talking on this subject is this. You may remember that the Government have upgraded the Institute, with the assistance of the Central Government, a few weeks ago. The Madras Government have to pay 50 per cent of the cost. Who is the Director? Is he the person who was responsible for involving the Government in a transaction by which the Government sustained a serious loss? After retirement, was he not re-employed in some capacity or other? Was it done for the sole reason that when the new Diploma course in Radiology was introduced by the Madras University, they wanted a teacher who possessed the post-Graduate Diploma or a degree either in Medicine or in Surgery? When did the Syndicate pass that Resolution? When did the Madras Government abolish the old Diploma course, I mean the one-year Diploma course? At the time when the Syndicate passed the Resolution, was it communicated to the Government? Did they state the specific qualification necessary for the teachers to teach students for the Diploma course? Suddenly the University springs a surprise on the Madras Government that a man with post-Graduate qualification in Medicine and Surgery will be essential for teaching students. Why? Does it mean that the services of the ex-Director were to be utilised in an indirect way and a questionable way too if you will excuse my using that term? If only the Madras Government had been given sufficient time, they would not have walked into the trap. They would not have agreed to this course and a qualified teacher could have been found. Now, they have upgraded the institution. If anything unforeseen happens and if the gentleman elects to get out of the State, could they get another person? What steps have the Government taken to post a substitute in such an emergency? Now, there is no one in the Department to step into his shoes, if he elects to get away from that office. Does it mean that teaching will have to suffer? It looks as though the predecessor of the present Health Minister had the foresight, considerable foresight I should say, in selecting somebody in the

21st December 1956] [Dr. A. Sreenivasan]

department (his son) to have a higher Degree in Surgery. The whole thing becomes a sort of hole-and-corner method. I think the present Minister for Health should go into this question thoroughly in public interests.

There is also another important point on which I wish to say a few words. I have got certain facts in my possession which I am not willing to place in the Minister's hands. The Government do not have the respect or confidence of the common man. After the way in which the Public Accounts Committee dealt with the radium matter and after the elaborate enquiry, nobody can have confidence. Therefore, I insist upon a judicial enquiry into this matter. In the interests of purity of administration and public life, the Hon. Minister must give serious consideration to my suggestion and see whether it is not high time now to go into this matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is up.

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN : One more minute, Sir. I have many points.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member should have spoken on the first day. He would then have had forty-five minutes.

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Yes, Sir; I should have done it. Then, Sir, I wonder whether the Hon. the Leader of the House knew anything about a meeting that was convened in Tiruchirappalli about the 5th of last month whereat speeches were made about the Judiciary as it functioned in Madras. Yesterday, you will remember, Sir, when the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition was speaking, the Hon. the Leader of the House stood up and said that motives should not be imputed to the Judiciary. If you feel so sensitive about it that the Hon. Judges should not be torn to pieces and shreds, then I do not want to read what I have got in my hands about what took place at a meeting last month. It will be deemed to be contempt of court, even though this is a place where we are privileged to speak out. I do not want to read it. I would only say this much. If you go through it, it will not be to your credit. If you do not, you will be laying the axe at the very root of public confidence in the Judiciary. If any man takes it into his head to abuse it for reasons best known to himself, it will be very bad.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : If the hon. Member refers to what I said yesterday when the Deputy Leader of the Opposition was speaking, I should say that I rather took objection myself to his going into the minds of Judges. So, it was the other way about.

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN : That is exactly what I say. I appreciate the point of view of the Hon. the Leader of the House because it is our duty to see that the fair name of our Judiciary is not spoilt. It is one good thing which the Britishers have left behind.

3-20
p.m.

[21st December 1956]

* **SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI :** ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் 10 நிமிஷங்கள் என்று தேரம் நிர்ணயித்த பிறகு எல்லோரும் 10 நிமிஷங்களுக்கு மேல் பேசினால் கடைசியில் நான் பேசுவதற்கு இடம் இருக்காது. தேற்றைய தினம் நான்கு பேர்கள் பேசியதுடன் சபை முடிந்தது. இன்றைய தினம் இரண்டு பேர்கள் பேசியதுடன் முடிந்துவிடும்போல் இருக்கிறது.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : நீங்கள் எல்லாம் ரொம்ப தர்மபுத்திரர் என்று தெரியும். இருந்தாலும், நான் சொல்வது என்னவென்றால், நான் இப்போது பேசுவது மிக முக்கியமான விஷயமாக இருப்பதால் நான் பேச வேண்டியிருக்கிறது என்பதுதான்.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member must stop.

* **DR. A. SREENIVASAN :** Only one word more. I want the Government to take very serious notice of this matter in the interests of the party in power, in the interests of public service and in the interests of the country at large.

* **SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI :** கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தை வருஷாவருஷம் மாமூல் பிரகாரம் ஆங்கிலத்தில் கொண்டு வந்து, பேசுவதையெல்லாம் ஆங்கிலத்திலேயே பேசி முடிவுகட்டுவது என்பது வழக்கமாக இருந்தது. அந்த வழக்கம் சிதறுண்டு போகும்படி இன்று இருக்கின்ற அரசாங்கமானது ஒரு புதிய வழக்கத்தைக் கடைபிடித்திருக்கிறது. தமிழ் நாட்டு மக்கள் எதை விரும்புகிறார்களோ அதைக் காரியத்தை இப்போது அரசாங்கத்தார் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தை தமிழிலேயே சமர்ப்பித்தது மிக மிக மகிழ்ச்சிக் குரியது. ஒரு தமிழன் செய்யவேண்டிய காரியத்தை இந்த அரசாங்கம் செய்திருக்கிறது. இது வரை இந்த ராஜ்யத்திற்கு சென்னை ராஜ்யம் என்று பெயர் வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. சென்னை ராஜ்யம் என்று பெயர் வைக்கின்ற காலத்தில் இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் மலையாளிகள், கன்னடியர்கள், தெலுங்கர்கள் எல்லோரும் இருந்தார்கள். அவர்கள் எல்லோரும் இப்போது தனித்துப் போய்விட்டதால் இந்த ராஜ்யத்திற்குத் “தமிழ் ராஜ்யம்” என்று பெயர் வைப்பதற்கு அரசாங்கம் சீக்கிரத்தில் முயற்சி செய்யும் என்று நம்புகிறேன். அரசாங்கம் இதற்கு முயற்சி செய்யவேண்டும் என்று நான் சொல்லவேண்டிய அவசியமே இல்லை. காலக்கிரமத்தில் அவர்கள் என்ன செய்யவேண்டுமோ அதைச் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். ஆந்திரர்கள் மட்டும் பிரிந்துபோன பிறகு “தமிழ் ராஜ்யம்” என்று பெயர் வைப்பதற்கு ஆட்சேபித்தார்கள். மலையாளிகளும், கன்னடியர்களும் இருந்ததால் ஆங்கிலத்திலன்றி தமிழில் பேசினால் அவர்களுக்குப் புரியாது என்று அதற்குக் காரணம் சொல்லப்பட்டது. ஆகையால் சென்னை ராஜ்யம் என்று பெயர் வைப்பதென்று அப்போது சபை ஒருவாறு ஒப்புக்கொண்டுள்ளது. ஆனால் இப்போது மலையாளிகளும், கன்னடியர்களும் பிரிந்துபோன பிறகு தமிழ் ராஜ்யம் என்று பெயர் வைப்பதில் ஆட்சேபணை ஒன்றும் இருக்காது. இப்போது தமிழ் ராஜ்யத்திலிருந்து மலையாளிகளும் கன்னடியர்களும் பிரிந்துபோன பிறகும், இந்த சபையில் தமிழில் வரவு செலவுத் திட்டம் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட பிறகும் தமிழர்களாக இருப்பவர்கள் எல்லோரும் ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசுவது ஆச்சரியமாக இருக்கிறது. இது புரட்சிகரமாக இருக்கிறது. வாழையடி வாழையாக ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசிக்கொண்டு வந்திருப்பதால் இப்போதும் ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசுகிறார்களா? அல்லது, இது வரை ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசிக்கொண்டிருந்துவிட்டு இப்போது தமிழில் பேச முடியாததால் ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசுகிறார்களா? தமிழ் ராஜ்ய சட்டசபையில் இப்படி ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசினால், ஒரு சினிமாவிலோ நாடகத்திலோ காட்டப்படும் சட்டசபையில் அங்கத்தினர்கள் பேசுவது போலத்தான் இருக்கிறது என்று வெளியில் இருப்பவர்கள் நினைத்துக்கொள்வார்கள் என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். ஆகையால் கூடியவரையில் எல்லோரும் தமிழில் பேசவேண்டும். ஆங்கிலத்தைத் தவிர தமிழில் பேசத் தெரியாத

21st December 1956] [Sri N. Annamalai Pillai]

வர்கள் இங்கே இருப்பார்களேயானால், அவர்கள் ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசினால் அதற்கு ஒத்துக்கொள்ள முடியுமே தவிர, தமிழ் தெரிந்தவர்கள் ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசுவதற்கு ஒத்துக்கொள்ளமுடியாது. கீழ் சபையில் ஒரு அங்கத்தினர், தெலுங்கில் பேசுவதற்குக் கூட தமக்கு உரிமை இருப்பதாகச் சொன்னார். எந்த பாஷையில் பேசுவதற்கும் அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு உரிமை இருந்தாலும் கூட, தமிழை அரசாங்கம் ஆட்சி மொழியாக ஏற்றுக் கொண்டபிறகு அவர்கள் தமிழில் பேசுவது தான் நியாயமும் தர்மமும் ஆகும் என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தைத் தமிழில் சமர்ப்பித்தது போலவே அரசாங்கம் நடவடிக்கைகளும் தமிழிலேயே நடைபெறவேண்டும் என்று விரும்புவதாக கனம் நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் சமீபத்தில் வெளியிட்டிருக்கின்ற கருத்தைத் தமிழ் மக்கள் எல்லோரும் வரவேற்கிறார்கள். எல்லா அரசாங்க நடவடிக்கைகளும் தமிழிலேயே நடக்கவேண்டுமென நான் விரும்புகிறேன்; அதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டுமென்றும் அரசாங்கத்தாளைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். இங்கே பேசும்போதும், ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசுகிறவர்கள் தமிழில் பேசுவதற்கு கொஞ்சம் கொஞ்சமாக வழக்கப்படுத்திக்கொள்ளலாம். வழக்கத்தில் வந்ததை காலகிரமத்தில் மாற்றிக்கொள்ள முடியும். எனது தலைவர் காலம் சென்ற ஸ்ரீ எஸ். ஸ்ரீனிவாச ஐயங்கார் அவர்கள் ஒரு பெரிய வக்கீல். 1924-ம் வருஷம் அவர்கள் வேலூரில் ஒரு பொதுக் கூட்டத்திற்குத் தலைமை வகித்த போது “நான் ராமநாதபுரம் வாசியானாலும் எனக்குத் தமிழில் பேசத் தெரியவில்லை. அதற்காக மன்னிக்க வேண்டும்”. என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டார்கள். ஆனால் அவர்கள் காலகிரமத்தில் தமிழில் பேச முயற்சித்து தமிழில் பேசுவதில் திறமைசாலியாக மாறிவிட்டார்கள். அதே போல் இந்த சபையில் உள்ளவர்களும் மாறிவிடுவார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : எல்லம் குறைவாக இருக்கிறது என்பதை கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்களும் உணர்வார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன். இப்போது தமிழில் பேசவேண்டியதைப்பற்றி இங்கே பாடம் சொல்ல வேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை. தமிழில் பேச வேண்டிய அவசியத்தை எல்லோரும் உணர்வார்கள் என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : திடீரென்று தமிழில் பேசுவதற்கு நீங்கள் அலுவலி கொடுப்பீர்களா?

* **SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI :** நபாளமாகக் கொடுப்போம்.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : நீங்களும் தானும் கொடுப்பதற்கில்லை. தலைவர் அவர்களைக் கேட்கிறேன். நாங்கள் உங்களைப் போன்ற தமிழர்கள் அல்ல, நிபுணர்களாகப் பேசுவதற்கு; நாங்கள் சிறியவர்கள். ஆகையால் மன்னிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

* **SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI :** கனம் நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ செட்டியார் அவர்களும் பாரிஸ்டர் தான். அவரையும் சேர்த்துத் தான் நான் பேசினேன். ஆகையால் அவர்கள் கோபம் கொண்டு பேசுவதில் ஆச்சரியம் ஒன்றுமில்லை.

அடுத்தபடியாக, கனம் சகோதர ஸ்ரீமதி கிளப்பவரால் அவர்கள் இப்போது சென்னை நகர ஷேர்பாஸ் நியமிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இன்றைய தினம், சென்னை ராஜ்யத்திற்கு ஒரு ஸ்திரீயை ஷேர்பாகத் தெரிந்தெடுக்கும் பாக்கியம் கிடைத்திருக்கிறது. இது குறித்துத் தமிழ் மக்கள் பெருமையுடையதாக நினைக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். இப்போது ஸ்ரீமதி கிளப்பவரால் அவர்களுக்குக் கத்தியைக் கையில் வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும் அதிகாரம் இருக்கிறது. அதைக் கூட இங்கே கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். [குறுக்கீடு] இருக்கிறதா? ரொம்ப சந்தோஷம். இந்தப் பெருமை நமக்கு மகிழ்ச்சியாகக் கொடுக்கிறது. இதற்கு முன்பு இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் தான் ஸ்ரீமதி ருக்மணி லக்ஷ்மியை முதன் முதலாக

[Sri N. Annamalai Pillai] [21st December 1956]

மந்திரியாக நியமித்தார்கள். அதே மாதிரி இப்போது ஒரு ஸ்திரீயை இந்த நகரத்திற்கு வெளிப்பாக நியமித்திருப்பது மிகவும் பாராட்டத்தகுதியது என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, மதுவிலக்கு வெற்றிகரமாக நடந்து வருகிறது. மது விலக்கு காரணமாக ஜனங்கள் இப்போது சம்பீதமாக வாழ்கிறார்கள். ஏதோ ஒன்றிரண்டு இடங்களில் சாராயம் இருந்தால், அதற்காக மதுவிலக்கு தோல்வியடைந்து விட்டது என்று சொல்வது கோஷம்தான். மதுவிலக்கைச் சரியாக நடத்துவதற்கு மனம் இல்லாதவர்கள் தான் அப்படிச் சொல்வார்கள்.

இப்போது நமது ராஜ்யத்தில் ராமர், சீதை, விநாயகர், கிருஷ்ணர் ஆகிய கடவுள்களின் விக்ரஹங்களை சிலர் உடைத்து அந்தக் கடவுள்களை வழி படுகிறவர்களின் மனதைப் புண்படுத்தி வருகிறார்கள். பக்தர்களின் மனம் இப்படிப் புண்படுத்தப்படுவதால் தான் பல விக்ரஹங்களை சம்பவங்கள் ஏற்படுகின்றன. விக்ரஹ ஆராதனை வேண்டாம் என்று சிலர் கிளர்ச்சி செய்தால் ஒரு காலத்தில் எவ்வளவோ கோவில்கள் இடிக்கப்பட்டன. அந்த முறை இன்று மாறியிருப்பதற்குக் காரணம் அவரவர்கள் வழி படும் முறைக்கு அவரவர்களுக்கு சுதந்திரம் அளித்திருப்பதுதான். இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் சிலர் விக்ரஹங்களை உடைத்தும், ராமர், சீதை, கிருஷ்ணர் போன்று வேஷம் போட்டுக்கொண்டு கேவலமான முறையில் தடித்தும் ஜனங்கள் மனதைப் புண்படுத்தி வருகிறார்கள். இது மிகவும் விபரீதமாக முடியுமாதலால் இந்த சம்பவங்களைத் தடுக்க அரசாங்கத்தார் முயற்சிக் வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். இன்று ஸ்ரீ சி. வெ. ராமசாமி நாயக்கர் சர்க்காரைத் தாங்குவதாகப் பேசுகிறார். ஆனால் அவர் சர்க்காரைத் தாங்கவில்லை. தன்னைத் தாங்கிக்கொள்வதற்காக சர்க்காரைத் தன் மேலே போர்த்திக்கொள்கிறாரே தவிர, சர்க்காரைத் தாங்கவில்லை. சர்க்காரைத் தாங்குவதாகப் பாசாங்கு செய்கிறார். இது சர்க்காருக்கு அனுகூலம் இல்லை.

இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் இப்போது ஒடுக்கப்பட்டவர்கள், ஹரிஜனங்கள், இருளர்கள், நரிக்குறவர்கள், மற்றும் பல ஜாதியினரும் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் வீட்டு வசதி இல்லாமலிருக்கிறது. மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தார் ரூ. 1 கோடியை ஒதுக்கி வைத்து இவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் வீடு கட்டிக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அந்தப் பணத் தொடு இந்த சர்க்காரும் மேலும் பணம் போட்டு அவர்களுக்கு வீடு கட்டிக்கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்கிறேன். டை ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் செங்கம் தாலுகாவிலும் போளூர் தாலுகாவிலும் ஹரி ஜனங்களுக்காகவும் நரிக்குறவர்களுக்காகவும், இருளர்களுக்காகவும் சர்க்கார் நிலம் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். அதைப் பாராட்டுகிறேன். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் நரிக்குறவர்களுக்கும், இருளர்களுக்கும் வீடு கட்டிக்கொடுப்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் உடனே ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, எலிமெண்டரி பாடசாலை உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்கும் செகண்டரி பாடசாலை உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்கும் ஒரே மாதிரி சலுகைகள் இருக்கவேண்டும். ஒரே வகுப்பு உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்கு, மாண்புமெண்டர், சர்க்கார், போர்டு முதலியவைகளால் நடத்தப்படும் பள்ளிக் கூடங்களில், வெவ்வேறு மாதிரி சம்பளம் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. அவர்களில் பலர் மாகாண ஸெர்வீஸில் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளப்படாமல் திண்டாடித் தெருவில் நிற்கிறார்கள். மாண்புமெண்டர் எடுத்துவிட்டால் அவர்கள் கதி அதுதான் தான். எந்த மாண்புமெண்டர் எடுக்கப்பட்டாலும், எந்த மாண்புமெண்டர் பள்ளிக் கூடத்திலிருந்து ஆசிரியர்கள் விலக்கப்பட்டாலும், எந்த இடத்திலிருந்து போனார்களோ அந்த இடத்தில் அந்த ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு உத்தியோகம் கொடுப்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

21st December 1956] [Sri N. Annamalai Pillai]

அரியலூர் ரயில் விபத்தில் பலர் இறந்து போனார்கள். அவர்கள் இறந்தமைக்கு அனுதாபம் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். இறந்து போனவர்களின் குடும்பத்தினருக்கு மத்திய சர்க்காரும் நம் சர்க்காரும் உதவி செய்வதற்கு நஷ்ட ஈடு கொடுக்க முன்வர வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லிக் கொள்கிறேன்.

கடைசியாக, கன்னியாகுமரி ஜில்லா திருவாங்கூர்-கொச்சியிலிருந்து தமிழகத்தோடு சேர்ந்தது ரொம்பவும் மெச்சத் தகுந்தது, பாராட்டத் தகுந்தது. ஆனால் வேங்கடமும் நம்முடன் இல்லையே என்ற வேதனை நம் மனதைத் துன்புறுத்திக் கொண்டே இருக்கிறது. வேங்கடமும் நம்முடன் சேருவதற்கு காலக்கிரமத்தில் வழி ஏற்படும் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். வரவு செலவுத் திட்ட உரையை சர்க்கார் தமிழில் சமர்ப்பித்ததற்கு நன்றி செலுத்துவதுடன் ராஜாங்க பாஷை தமிழாக இருக்க வேண்டும் என்றும், இந்த சபை நடவடிக்கைகள் தமிழில் இருக்க வேண்டும் என்றும் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

* SRI JOHN ASIRVATHAM : Mr. Chairman, at the outset, I must congratulate the Hon. the Finance Minister on the lucid manner in which he has presented the interim Budget to the Legislature. He has successfully guided the destinies of the State in the sphere of Finance during the last five years. By holding the twin portfolios of Finance and Education, he has rendered marked service to the cause of education in the Madras State. The lot of the elementary school teacher has been considerably bettered; his scale of pay has been increased and the pension scheme is a great boon to him. I request the Hon. the Minister for Education and the Government to extend the pension scheme to graduate teachers in secondary schools and if possible, to lecturers in colleges, before the general elections.

On behalf of the Anglo-Indian schools in the Madras State, I thank the Hon. the Minister for Education for his sympathetic understanding of the problems of these special schools and in zealously maintaining the safeguards for Anglo-Indian education enshrined in the Constitution of India. At the same time, I extend my heart-felt thanks on behalf of these schools to the Government of Madras for restoring the 10 per cent cut in grants to Anglo-Indian schools. These schools are noted for their own distinctive characteristics which are widely appreciated by all sections of the Indian community as evidenced by the overwhelming rush for admission to these schools. I request the present and the future Governments to see that these schools become a permanent feature and that they take their rightful and honoured place in the larger scheme of Indian education.

I particularly implore the Education Minister to implement the recommendation of the Secondary Education Commission Committee and the Secondary Education Commission regarding the triple benefit scheme, that is, the provident fund-cum-insurance-cum-pension scheme, for teachers of all categories and grades. The Government will earn the undying gratitude of the great teaching profession if this recommendation is implemented before the general elections.

[Sri John Asirvatham] [21st December 1956]

The reorganization of secondary education contemplates the expansion of libraries and laboratories. The provision made is only 50 per cent of the grant.

3-40
p.m.

If these schools are to function successfully, I request the Government to increase their contribution to two-thirds and in the case of poor schools, it would be better if the grant for library and laboratory is paid in full. I am definitely against tinkering with Secondary and University Education. The Pre-University course introduced in July of this year has wrought untold hardship and suffering on the young students who have to study in one year the syllabus prescribed for two years. They have to attend classes even on Saturdays and Sundays. Even some Principals and Lecturers who were over-enthusiastic about the introduction of this course in the beginning have now been terribly disappointed and are now in utter despair. Another serious defect of this course is that the student has to choose two subjects in the Science Group and two other subjects from the Humanities. This will definitely shut out some promising young boys and girls from coming up in life and taking their rightful place in the affairs of the country. A brilliant boy who has an aptitude for Humanities may not have the same aptitude for Science. I request the authorities not to club both these subjects at the University stage; it will be a most ridiculous thing to do and will only spell ruin and disaster to several young boys and girls. I request the Government of Madras to use their good offices with the University authorities (hear, hear) and see that this unwanted Pre-University course is scrapped once and for all and buried out of sight. If the University is adamant, the Government should take strong steps to bring pressure on the University. After all, His Excellency the Governor is the Chancellor of the University, the Hon. the Minister for Education is the Pro-Chancellor of the University and the Government are responsible to thousands of the parent-public who are thoroughly disgusted with this Pre-University course. Let me say, Sir, that the Universities created in 1857 as a result of the despatch of Sir Charles Wood have produced some of the eminent sons of India in the three States of Bengal, Bombay and Madras—eminent jurists, lawyers, doctors, statesmen and politicians. Even in the City of Madras, after the introduction of the Minto-Morley Reforms, we had the late V. Krishnaswami Ayyar. I do not find now his son here, Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar, the worthy father of the worthy son (A voice: Worthy son of the worthy father). Yes. The late Krishnaswami Ayyar became the first Indian Executive Councillor. Time does not permit me to quote other eminent names; otherwise, I will quote a host of names of eminent persons who have been benefited by the University course which we, almost all of us, have taken.

Sir, sometime ago, the Radhakrishnan Commission was appointed to look into the work of the Universities and the question of re-organisation of the Universities. One of the main recommendations of that Commission was that after a two-year Intermediate course, a three-year Degree course could be introduced.

21st December 1956] [Sri John Asirvatham]

If the University insists on a three-year University course, it would be better to implement the suggestion of the Radhakrishnan Commission.

Now, coming to the treatment meted out to the legislators at public functions which question was raised by the hon. Member Mr. Mohamed Raza Khan, I must point out that the Legislature is part and parcel of the Government. According to eminent political writers, the three organs of the Government are the Executive, the Judiciary and the Legislature. So, the Ministers come first; the High Court Judges come second and the legislators third. The others, whether Government officers or non-officials, come only after these three.

I will finish in a minute, Sir.

Sir, I must refer to the colossal waste of the rate-payers' money in the City on civic receptions to V.I.P.'s which are becoming the order of the day. The roads in the City are in a dilapidated condition and amenities like water-supply and lighting are denied to the poorer section of the people in the City. May I request the Government to direct the Corporation of Madras not to waste its money on civic receptions to all and sundry?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I do not know whether the Government will be in order if they should give any such 'directions' to the Corporation, as suggested by the hon. Member.

* SRI JOHN ASIRVATHAM: At least, the Government could make a suggestion to the Corporation. Let the visits of V.I.P.'s be few and far between. Because, restrictions are put on general traffic on the road and even a doctor who has to attend on a woman in labour is not able to reach the patient's residence in time. I have heard of several such complaints.

In regard to the administration of the City Police, I have to say this. While, in their zeal to prevent sale of illicit arrack and cotton betting, the lower rungs of the Police are adopting third-degree methods, many innocent people become the victims of serious attacks and beating. The police force in the lower rungs should be warned not to indulge in such barbarous methods. I trust that the Government would take necessary action in the matter.

Sir, in conclusion, I thank the Government of Madras, especially the Hon. the Leader of the House, for bringing in the Resolution this afternoon to increase the number of Members in the State Legislative Council. Particularly, I thank the Government, on behalf of the teachers, for increasing the number of their representatives from 4 to 6. The hon. Member seated to my right, I am afraid, is thoroughly ignorant of political science when he questioned the utility of a Second Chamber. I will refer him to the book on

[Sri John Asirvatham] [21st December 1956]

“Second Chamber” by Lord Bryce, a great political thinker. (Dr. A. Sreenivasan : It is an ancient book). It does not matter. Thank you, Sir.

3-50 **SRI M. ETHIRAJULU :** கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இப் ப.m. போது இடைக்கால பட்ஜெட் மீது விவாதம் நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. இதன் மீது நான் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டம் நான்கு மாதங்களுக்குத்தான் தயாரிக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த பட்ஜெட்டில் ரூ. 5 கோடிக்கு மேல் துண்டு விழுந்திருந்தாலும், அந்தத் தொகையை மக்கள் தலையிலே இந்த அரசாங்கம் சுமத்தவில்லை என்று முதலாவதாகச் சொல்லப்படுகிறது.

இரண்டாவதாக, ஒரு முக்கிய கட்டத்தை தமிழ் நாட்டிலேயே இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டம் ஆரம்பித்திருக்கிறது. முதன் முதலாக இப்போது தான் நமது தலைவர் அவர்கள் பட்ஜெட் பிரசங்கத்தைத் தமிழிலே நிகழ்த்தி, இங்கே தமிழிலே ஆட்சி நடத்த முடியும் என்று விளக்கிக் காட்டியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் தான் மக்கள் கூட தமிழ் ஆட்சிமொழியாக சீக்கிரமாக முடியும் என்று நம்ப வேண்டிய நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். நேற்றைய தினம் நமது நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் தமிழ் ஆட்சி மொழியாக ஆகவேண்டும் என்று, நன்றாக விளக்கிக் கூறியிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள், தமிழ் ஆட்சி மொழியாக ஆகவேண்டியது தான் என்பதை இதுவரை சூசகமாகச் சொல்லிவந்தார்கள். நேற்றைய தினம் இதைப் பட்ட வர்த்தமானாகத் தெரிவித்திருக்கிறார்கள். இதன் காரணமாக தமிழ் நாட்டில் ஒரு சந்தோஷ நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருப்பதை நாம் பாராட்டாமல் இருக்கமுடியாது.

இந்த ஐந்து வருஷகாலமாக திறமைவாய்ந்த கட்சியாக சர்க்கார் கட்சி இந்த ராஜ்யத்தை ஆண்டுவந்திருக்கிறது. காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்கார் மக்கள் நலத்தில் அக்கறை கொண்டு மக்களுக்கு எதைச் செய்தால் நல்லதோ, மக்கள் எதை ஏற்றுக் கொள்வார்களோ, அதைச் செய்து வந்திருக்கிறது. எந்த நோக்கத்தைக் கொண்டு காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்கார் பதவியேற்றதோ அந்த நோக்கத்திலிருந்து காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்கார் பிறழவே இல்லை என்பதை மக்கள் புரிந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இரண்டு முக்கிய நோக்கங்களைக் கெரணத்தான் காங்கிரஸ்பதவிக்கு வந்தது. ஒன்று, மதுவை ஒழிக்கவேண்டும். இரண்டு, நிலச் சீர்திருத்தம் கொண்டுவரவேண்டும். முதலாவதாக மத விலக்குச் சட்டம் கொண்டு வந்துவிட்டார்கள். இரண்டாவது முக்காலம் முடிவடைந்து சீக்கிரத்தில் முழு வெற்றியடையப் போகிறது. அதோடு கூட, “வெள்ளையர் காலத்தில் கொண்டுவரப்பட்ட அரிசி ரேஷன் மீண்டும் வந்துவிட்டது. நாம் கொள்ளை லாபம் அடிக்கலாம்”. என்று எதிர் பார்த்த வியாபாரிகள் எல்லாம் இன்று அரிசி விலை இறங்கவே ஏமாற்றமடைந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அரசாங்கம் நல்ல வழியைக் கடைப்பிடித்து ஏராளமான அரிசியைக் கொண்டுவந்து போட்டு அரிசி படி 11 அணுவுக்கு மக்களுக்குக் கிடைக்கச் செய்திருப்பதால், அந்த வியாபாரிகள் எல்லாம் ஏமாற்றம் அடைந்தார்கள். இது நமது மந்திரி சபையின் நிர்வாகத் திறனைக் காண்பிக்கிறது என்பதைச் சொல்லாமல் இருக்க முடியாது.

பருத்தி சூதாட்டத்தில் ஏழை மக்களெல்லாம் ஈடுபடுகிறார்கள் என்று அனேகம் பேர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். மிகவும் ஏழ்மையான நிலையில் இருக்கிறவர்கள் இந்த சூதாட்டத்தில் ஈடுபடுவதைப் பார்க்கும் போது நாம் கண்கலங்காமல் இருக்க முடியவில்லை. வயிற்றுச் சாப்பாட்டுக்கு இல்லாமல் நலிக்கும் பல ஏழைகள் இந்த சூதாட்டத்தில் பெரும் பங்கு கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். இந்த சூதாட்டத்தை ஒழித்தபெருமை திறமைவாய்ந்த சென்னை நகர போலீஸ் கமிஷனரைச் சாரும். வேலியே பயிரை மேய்கிறது, போலீஸ் காரர்களே சூதாட்டம் நடப்பதற்குக் காரணமாக இருக்கிறார்கள், என்பதை கமிஷனர் அறிந்து போலீஸ் உயர்ந்த உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களைக் கண்டித்து இந்த சூதாட்டத்தை கமிஷனர் அவர்கள் நிறுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த சூதாட்டம் அறவே ஒழிந்தது என்றே கொள்ளலாம். இந்த விஷயத்தில், போலீஸ் கமிஷனருக்கு மிகுந்த ஊக்கம் கொடுத்து, ஆதரிக்கக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். சூதாட்டம் ஒழிந்தது என்ற

21st December 1956] [Sri M. Ethirajulu]

செய்தியையும், கள்ளச் சாராயம் எங்கும் கிடைக்கவில்லை என்ற செய்தியையும் பாமர மக்கள் படிக்கும் “தினத்தந்தி” பத்திரிகையை எழுதுகிறது என்றால், நமக்கு வேறு என்ன பெருமை இருக்கமுடியும் என்று கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன். இதற்காக அரசாங்கத்தையும் போலீஸ் கமிஷனரையும் பாராட்டுகிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, மக்களின் நிலைமை எப்படி இருக்கிறது என்பதை அறிந்து தான் கனம் அங்கத்தினர் டாக்டர் ஜான் அவர்கள் பேசினார்கள். அவர் அமெரிக்கா தேசத்துடன் ஒப்பிட்டு இந்தியாவில் மக்களின் வாங்கும் சக்தி குறைந்துவிட்டது என்று சொன்னார். மக்களின் வாங்கும் சக்தி எப்படிக்குறைந்தது, யாரால் குறைந்தது, குறைந்து போனதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன என்று அவர்கள் சொல்லவில்லை. உற்பத்தி அதிகமானால் தானே வாங்கும் சக்தி அதிகமாக இருக்க முடியும்? பொருள்களை உற்பத்தி செய்கிறவர்களான தொழிலாளர்களின் கேஷமநலன்கள் நன்றாக இல்லையானால் உற்பத்தி எப்படி அதிகரிக்கும்? உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்குகிறவர்கள் யார், அந்தத் தொழிலாளர்களின் நிலைமை எப்படி இருக்கிறது, அவர்களுடைய கேஷம் நலன்கள் எல்லாம் எப்படி இருக்கின்றன என்பதையெல்லாம் ஆராய்ந்து, உற்பத்தியாளர்களுக்கு உதவி செய்வதற்கும், அவர்களுக்குத் துணியாக நின்று அவர்களைப் பாதுகாப்பதற்கும் யோசனைகள் இந்த சபையில் ஸ்ரீ ஜான் அவர்கள் சொல்லியிருந்தால் அதை என் போன்ற தொழிலாளர் குடும்பத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் பாராட்டியிருக்க முடியும். கைத்தறித் தொழிலாளர்களுக்காக 1953-ம் வருஷத்தில் கூட மத்திய சர்க்கார் ரூ. 11 கோடி கொடுத்திருக்கிறது. அதாவது, தொழிலாளர்களுக்காக வீடுகள் கட்டிக் கொடுப்பதற்கும், அவர்கள் தங்கள் தொழில்களை அபிவிருத்தி செய்வதற்கு வேண்டிய சாமான்களை வாங்கிக் கொள்வதற்கும், பணம் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறது. அரசாங்கம் அந்தப் பணத்தைச் சரியாக உபயோகப்படுத்தவில்லை என்று நான் குறை கூறுவேனே தவிர, அரசாங்கம் எதுவும் செய்யவில்லை என்று சொன்னவில்லை. சென்ற மாதம் மத்திய அரசாங்க அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கடலூருக்குப் போவபோது மின்வார்களிடம், ரூ. 40,000 விலையுள்ள மின்சாரப் படகுகளை வாங்கி கடலிலே சென்று மீன் பிடித்து ஜீவியம் செய்யக் கொடுத்தார்கள். ஆனால் அந்த விஷயம் மற்றப் பகுதிகளிலுள்ள மின்வார்களுக்குத் தெரியாது. இதற்குக் காரணம் சர்க்கார் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் தொழிலாளர்களிடம் போதிய தொடர்பு கொண்டு கனக்காததுதான். ஜனங்களுக்குப் பல நல்ல காரியங்களைச் செய்யும் சர்க்கார் மக்களுடன் தொடர்பு கொண்டு, அந்தக் காரியங்களால் மக்கள் பயனடையும்படி செய்ய வேண்டும். ஆகவே மக்களிடம் தொடர்புகொண்டு பணியாற்ற அதிகாரிகளை நியமிக்கவேண்டும். தொழிலாளர்கள் தான் நாட்டின் செல்வத்தையும் உணவுப் பொருள்களையும் பெருக்கி வருகிறார்கள். தொழிலாளர்களின் முன்னேற்றம் மிகமுக்கியமானது. தொழிலாளர்கள் தான் நாட்டின் செல்வம் என்று நமது தேசப் பிரதம மந்திரியும், பூதானத் தந்தை வினோபாஜியும் அடிக்கடி சொல்லிவருகிறார்கள். யாரும் கோபித்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டாம். எதிர் பக்கத்திலுள்ளவர்கள் யாரும் தொழிலாளர்களைப்பற்றி ஒன்றுமே இதுவரை பேசியதில்லை. தொழிலாளர்களின் நிலை உயர்ந்தால் தான் நாடு முன்னேற்றமடையும். அவர்களுக்குக் கல்வி, பொருளாதார, வீட்டு வசதிகள் அளிக்கவேண்டும். இதை இரண்டு விதத்தில் செய்யலாம். ஒன்று, அரசாங்கம் ஒரு கமிட்டியை நியமிக்க வேண்டும்; அந்தக் கமிட்டி, தொழிலாளர்களுடன் தொடர்புகொண்டு, அவர்கள் இருக்கும் இடங்களுக்குச் சென்று அவர்களுடைய நிலைமையைப் பற்றி நேரிடையாக சிசாரித்துத் தெரிந்துகொண்டு ரிபோர்ட் சமர்ப்பித்த பிறகு அவர்கள் நிலையை உயர்த்த சர்க்கார் முன்வரவேண்டியது அவசியம். அப்படி முடியாவிட்டால், உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களை நியமித்து, அவர்களைத் தொழிலாளர்களிடம் நேரிடையாக விசாரிக்கச் செய்து, தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு பணம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது, எந்த எந்தத் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு பேர் போன்ற புள்ளி விவரங்களையெல்லாம் பயனடைந்தவர்கள் எவ்வளவு பேர் போன்ற புள்ளி விவரங்களையெல்லாம் சேகரிக்கவேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்து எல்லாத் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கும், ஒதுக்கப்படும் பணம் கிடைக்கும்படி செய்து எல்லாத் தொழிலாளர்களும் நன்மையடையும்படி செய்ய வேண்டும். இப்போது இரண்டாவது

4 p.m.

[Sri M. Ethirajulu] [21st December 1956]

ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டம் கூட வந்து அமுலாகிக்கொண்டு வருகிறது. இப்போது தொழிலாளர்களின் நிலைமை எப்படி இருக்கிறது என்ற புள்ளி விவரங்களைச் சேகரிக்க வேண்டும். அரசாங்கம் அதைச் செய்யவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அரசாங்கம் ஏழை மக்களுக்கு என்ன செய்திருக்கிறது என்று பார்க்க வேண்டும். உண்மையில், ஏழை மக்கள் அன்றாட வாழ்க்கையில் படும் கஷ்டங்கள் கொஞ்ச நஞ்சமல்ல. ஏழை மக்களுக்கு ஜரம் வந்தால், காலரா வந்தால், ஆஸ்பத்திரிக்குச் செல்கிறார்கள். ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுப்பதற்கு நல்ல மருந்துகள் இருப்பதில்லை. படுக்கை வசதி இல்லை. டாக்டர்கள் ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் மருந்து இல்லாததைப் பற்றிக் குறிப்பிட்டு, தாங்கள் மருந்தை எழுதிக் கொடுத்து, அந்த மருந்தை கட்டையில் வாங்கிக்கொள்ளும்படி சொல்கிறார்கள். இதைப் பார்க்கும்பொழுது ஏழை மக்கள் அரசாங்கத்தைக் குறை கூறத்தான் வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஜில்லா போர்டுகளால் நடத்தப்பட்டு வரும் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் மருந்துகள் மிகக் குறைவு; ஒரு ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் வருஷம் முழுவதற்கும் ரூ. 2,000-க்கு மேல் மருந்து வாங்குவதில்லை. ஆனால் அங்குள்ள டாக்டர்களின் சம்பளத்திற்குச் செலவாகும் தொகை வருஷத்திற்கு ரூ. 6,000-க்கு மேல் இருக்கிறது. மருந்துக்குச் செலவாவது ரூ. 2,000.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: எந்த எந்த மருந்துகளை எப்போது எப்படிக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று ஜாக்கிரதை யாகப் பார்த்துக் கொடுக்க வேண்டியது மிகவும் முக்கியமானது. ஆகவே டாக்டர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கும் சம்பளத்தைப் பற்றி நாம் கவலைப்படக் கூடாது.

* **SRI M. ETHIRAJULU:** குறை கூறவில்லை. சர்க்கார் ஜில்லா போர்டு ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளையெல்லாம் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்பதற்காக இதைச் சொல்கிறேன். தவிர, பணத்தை ஜில்லா போர்டுகளுக்குக் கொடுத்தவிட்டு மக்கள் புகார் சொல்லும்படியான நிலைமையை ஏற்படுத்தக்கூடாது என்று தான் சொல்லிக்கொள்கிறேன். இருக்கும் நிலைமையைச் சொல்லாமல் இருக்கமுடியவில்லை.

அடுத்தபடியாக, நகர சபைகளை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால், பொது மக்கள் தங்களுக்கு ரோடு வசதிகள், குடி தண்ணீர் வசதிகள், கக்கூஸ் வசதிகள் மற்றும் பல சுகாதார வசதிகள் ஆகியவைகள் வேண்டுமென்பதற்காக பிரதிநிதிகளுக்கு வேண்டுமென்போடுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் நகரசபையில் நடப்பது கட்டிப் பிரதி கட்டி, பொது மக்களுக்கு எவ்வித நன்மையும் நகரசபையால் செய்ய முடியவில்லை. ஆகவே நகர சபைகளை கலெக்டர் வசம் ஒப்படைத்துப் பராமரிக்கலாம். அல்லது நகர சபைகளை அரசாங்கம் எடுத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும். அப்போது தான் மக்களுக்கு நன்மை ஏற்படும்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, அரசாங்கம் வரியை வசூலிக்கிறது. மக்கள், அரசாங்கம் தங்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்யும் என்ற நம்பிக்கையில் வரி கொடுக்கிறார்கள். அணைக்கட்டுத் திட்டங்களும் மற்ற முற்போக்கு திட்டங்களும் வரும் என்று எதிர்பார்த்துத்தான் வரியை வாரிக் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் அணைக்கட்டுத் திட்டங்களும் மற்ற திட்டங்களும் நிறைவேற்றப்படும்போது, கண்டிராக்டர்கள் திட்டம் போட்டுக்கொண்டு டெண்டர் எடுக்கிறார்கள். ஒரு லட்சத்திற்கு காண்டிராக்ட் என்றால் ரூ. 50,000-ஐ விழுங்கிவிடலாம் என்ற எண்ணத்தோடு வருகிறார்கள். ஆகவே கண்டிராக்டர்களின் சொத்துக்களைப் பரிசீலிக்க வேண்டும். கடந்த ஏழு வருடங்களில் பல கண்டிராக்டர்கள் நிறையப் பணம் கொள்ளையடித்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஒன்றியம் தெரியாதவர்கள் போல் அவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். பொதுப்பணம் சரியாகக் கண்டிராக்டர்களால் செலவழிக்கப்படுகிறதா என்று அரசாங்கம் கவனிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தில் வேலை செய்கிறவர்களின் மனப்பான்மை இன்னும் மாறவில்லை. தபால், ரயில்வே முதலிய இலாக்காக்களில் வேலை செய்பவர்கள், மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தில் வேலை செய்வதால் ராஜ்ய அரசாங்கத்திற்குப்

21st December 1956] [Sri M. Ethirajulu]

பதில் சொல்லவேண்டியதில்லை என்ற எண்ணம் கொண்டவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் நல்ல முறையில் நடந்துகொள்வதில்லை. மக்களை அடக்கியும் செய்கிறார்கள். என்னைப்போன்ற சட்ட சபை அங்கத்தினர்களிடம் கூட அவர்கள் நல்ல முறையில் நடந்துகொள்வதில்லை. சென்னை ராஜ்யத்தில் பிறந்து, சென்னை ராஜ்யத்தில் வளர்ந்து, சென்னை ராஜ்யத்தில் வேலை செய்கிறோம் என்பதை அவர்கள் மறந்துவிடுகிறார்கள். மத்திய அரசாங்கம் எத்தனை கோடி ரூபாய் வருவாய் வேண்டுமானாலும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளட்டும். இந்த ஊழியர்கள் ராஜ்ய அமைச்சர்களுக்குக் கீழ்ப்படிந்து பதில் சொல்லவேண்டும் என்ற எண்ணம் மத்திய அரசாங்க ஊழியர்களுக்கு ஏற்படும்படி ராஜ்ய அரசாங்கம் செய்யவேண்டும். கணம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் ஒரு தினம் ஓரிடத்தில் சோதனை செய்து பார்த்தால் இது அவர்களுக்கு நன்றாக விளங்கும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, ஒரு விஷயம் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். அதை ஏற்கெனவே சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன். நாட்டிலுள்ள எல்லா மக்களும் நல்ல நிலைமையில் இருக்க வேண்டும். இதற்கு முக்கியமாக ஜாதி ஒழிப்புத் திட்டத்தை நம் சர்க்கார் கொண்டு வரவேண்டும். அரசாங்கம் அக்கறை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளாவிட்டால் இந்த ஜாதி வித்தியாச மனப்பான்மையை ஒழிக்க முடியாது. கலப்பு மனத்தால் ஜாதியை ஒழிக்க முடியுமா, அல்லது உத்தியோகங்களில் சலுகை கொடுப்பதால் ஜாதியை ஒழிக்க முடியுமா என்று பார்த்து, நல்லதொரு திட்டம் அரசாங்கம் கொண்டுவரவேண்டும். இதைச் செய்தால்தான் கேஷமநல அரசாங்கம் ஏற்படும். சர்க்கார் எத்தனையோ காரியங்களைச் செய்துவருகிறார்கள். இதற்கு எதிர்ப்பு இருந்தாலும் அதையும் செய்து முடிப்பார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, இன்றைக்கு என். ஜி. ஒக்களை நமது நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் ரொம்பவும் பணிந்து கேட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஒரு மாதத்திற்கு முன் என். ஜி. ஒக்கள் நேரடி நடவடிக்கையில் இறங்கப்போவதாகச் சொல்லிய காரணத்தால் அரசாங்கத்தார் அவர்களுக்குச் சம்பளத்தை ரூ. 5 உயர்த்திக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் ஒரு மாதத்திற்குள் மீண்டும் நேரடி நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்போவதாக என். ஜி. ஒக்கள் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். நிதி அமைச்சர் பதிலில் “பெப்ரவரி மாதம் நிதிக் கமிஷன் வரப்போகிறது. அப்போது அவர்களிடம் சொல்லி என். ஜி. ஒக்களின் குறைகள் தீர்க்கப்படும்” என உறுதி கூறியிருக்கிறார். நான் ஒன்று மட்டும் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். காங்கிரஸைத் தவிர வேறு எந்தக் கட்சியும் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு வந்தால் என். ஜி. ஒக்களுக்கு இதை விட உதவி செய்ய முடியாது. காங்கிரஸ் அங்கத்தினர்கள் “அமைச்சர்களிடத்தில் என். ஜி. ஒக்கள் சொன்ன குறைகளைக் கேட்கவில்லை, கோரிக்கைகளை நிறைவேற்றவில்லை” என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். இந்த மாதிரி “ஓபன்” அமெம்பிளியில் சொன்னால் குறை தீர்த்து, சொல்லவேண்டிய இடம் வேறு. என். ஜி. ஒக்களுக்கு இவ்வளவு அணிதாபத்துடன் வேறு எந்தக் கட்சி அமைச்சரும் பேசமாட்டார். என். ஜி. ஒக்களுக்கு கட்டாயம் காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கத்தார் உதவியளிப்பார்கள். தேர்தல் காலத்தில், தங்கள் பிடிவாதத்தை விட்டுவிட்டு என். ஜி. ஒக்கள் அரசாங்கத்தோடு ஒத்துழைப்பார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன் என்று கூறிக் கொண்டு என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

* **SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM:** கணம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இன்றைய தினம் 1957-58-ம் வருஷ இடைக்கால வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தை, வரவேற்றுப் பேசும்படியான ஒரு சந்தர்ப்பம் எனக்குக் கிடைத்திருப்பது குறித்து மிக்க மகிழ்ச்சியடைகிறேன். இந்த சமயத்தில் மக்களுடைய குறைகளைப்பற்றியும் அரசாங்கம் செய்திருக்கும் சில வேலைகளைப் பற்றியும் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

இந்த வருஷத்தில் நமது நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் தமிழிலேயே வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தைச் சமர்ப்பித்தது ஒரு நல்ல கைங்கரியம். அதோடு கூட, “வருங்காலத்தில் இந்த ராஜ்ய ஆட்சி தமிழ் மொழியிலேயே நடைபெறும்; கோர்ட்டுகளிலும், கலெக்டர் காரியாலயங்களிலும்

[Sri A. Subramanyam] [21st December 1956]

சட்ட சபையிலும், எங்கும் தமிழில் ஆட்சி நடைபெற இருக்கிறது. அதற்கு ஒரு மசோதா இன்னும் சில தினங்களுக்குள் சட்ட சபையில் கொண்டு வரப்படும்” என்று நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் வெளியில் ஒரு சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் சொல்லியிருப்பதை நாம் மட்டுமல்லாமல் தமிழ் நாட்டிலுள்ள மக்கள் அனைவருமே வரவேற்பார்கள்.

இப்போது தமிழ் நாட்டில் ஒன்றும் புரியாத ஒரு சிலர் இந்த ராஜ்யத் திற்குத் தமிழ் நாடு என்று பெயர் வைக்கவேண்டும் என்று ஒரு கிளர்ச்சியை கிளப்பிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். நல்ல சட்டங்கள் வருகிற காலத்தில், அருமையான திட்டங்களை வகுத்துக்கொடுக்கிற காலத்தில், தமிழ் நாடு என்ற பெயர் வேண்டும் என்று கிளர்ச்சி செய்கிறார்கள். தமிழ் நாடு என்ற பெயர் வேண்டியதுதான்; யாரும் வேண்டாம் என்று சொல்லவில்லை. அரசாங்கத்தில் உள்ளவர்கள், குறிப்பாக இங்கே இருக்கிற நம்முடைய காங்கிரஸ் கட்சித் தலைவர் உள்பட, நிதி அமைச்சர் உள்பட, முதல் அமைச்சர் உள்பட, எல்லோரும் தமிழர்கள். அவர்களுக்கு இல்லை தமது பற்று வேறு எவருக்கும் இருக்க முடியாது. இப்படிப்பட்ட ஒரு நிலைமையில் தமிழ் நாடு என்ற பெயர் வேண்டும் என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். பொறுத்திருப்போம். இவ்வளவு சிக்கிரத்தில் தமிழ் ஆட்சி ஏற்படும் என்று நாம் நினைக்கவில்லை. சர்க்கார் திடீர் திடீரென்று பல நல்ல காரியங்களைச் செய்துவருகிறார்கள். இதை அறிந்து, நாம் கொஞ்சம் பொறுத்திருக்க வேண்டும். கண்டிப்பாக தமிழ் நாடு ஏற்படத் தான் போகிறது. ஒருவர் செய்யும் கிளர்ச்சியினால் அது ஏற்படப் போவதில்லை. அரசாங்கமே அதைச் செய்யத் தயாராயிருக்கிறது. அதற்குக் கிளர்ச்சி செய்வது பொருத்தமற்றது.

4-10
p.m.

அடுத்தபடியாக, ராமர் படம் எரிக்கப்படுவது பற்றி கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ அண்ணாமலை பிள்ளை அவர்கள் கூறினார்கள். இரண்டு தினங்களுக்கு முன்பாகக்கூட நம் ராஜ்யத்தில் மக்கள் மதத்திலும் சில கடவுள்களிடத்திலும் பக்தி கொண்டிருப்பதை எதிர்த்து அந்த பக்தர்களின் மனது புண்படும்படி சிலர் கிளர்ச்சி நடத்துவதைப்பற்றி சபையில் கேள்விகள் கேட்டபோது, நமது அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் “இந்த விஷயத்தில், நாம் கண்டு கொள்ளாதது போல் இருப்பதே நல்லது” என்று சொன்னார்கள். நான் இதை வரவேற்கிறேன். ஆனால் அன்று ஈரோட்டில் நடந்த பொதுக் கூட்டத்தில் ஸ்ரீ ஈ. வே. ராமசாமி நாயக்கர் குறிப்பிட்டது என்ன என்பதை நாம் கவனித்து ஒரு முடிவுக்கு வரவேண்டும் என்பது தான் என்னுடைய ஆசை. நான் கடவுள் படங்களை எரிக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்வேன், ராமரை எரித்தே தீரவேண்டும், அப்படி நாம் செய்யும்போது யாராவது நம்மை எதிர்த்தால் ஆயிரம் தலைகள் உருள் வேண்டும்” என்று ஸ்ரீ ஈ. வே. ராமசாமி நாயக்கர் ஈரோட்டில் சொன்னார். ஆயிரம் தலைகள் குறுதியில் உருண்ட பிறகுதான் அரசாங்கம் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டும் அல்லது நாம் இதனைக் கண்டுகொள்ளாது இருக்க முடியுமா என்பது குறித்து அரசாங்கம் சற்று யோசிக்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். நானும் பொறுமையுடன் இருக்கிறேன். மக்களும் பொறுமையுடன் இருக்கிறார்கள். அரசாங்கம் காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கம் அல்லவா. உண்மையான அரசாட்சி அல்லவா? இந்த விஷயத்தை அரசாங்கத்தார் கவனிக்கமாட்டார்களா? என்ற நம்பிக்கையோடு மக்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். இன்னொரு பொதுக்கூட்டத்தில் அக்கிரஹாரங்களை வெல்லாம் கொளுத்த வேண்டும் என்று ஈ. வே. ராமசாமி நாயக்கர் சொன்னார். “இது பலாத்காரம் அல்லவா? பலாத்காரத்திற்குத் தூண்டுவது அல்லவா? உடனே இதைத் தடுப்பதற்கு அரசாங்கம் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டாமா” என்று கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன். இதைத் தடுப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய சட்டம் இல்லை என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. இதற்கு வேண்டிய சட்டம் இல்லையா? அக்கிரஹாரத்தைக் கொளுத்தவேண்டும் என்று சொன்னால், பலாத்காரச்செயலுக்குத் தூண்டிய குற்றத்திற்காகத் தண்டிப்பதற்கு, ஷரத்து நெ. 295 ஐ.பி.சி. இருக்கிறதே. பலாத்காரத்தில் ஈடுபட்டால் ஷரத்து நெ. 153 (ஏ) ஐ.பி.சி. இருக்கிறதே. இதை நான் ஏன் சொல்கிறேன் என்றால் மக்களின் ஆட்சி, மக்களுக்காகவே நியாய

21st December 1956] [Sri A. Subramanyam]

மான ஆட்சி நடக்கிறது என்று சொல்லும், நாம் இந்த அநியாயங்களைப் பார்த்துக் கொண்டு சும்மா இருக்கக்கூடாது என்பதற்காகத் தான். இது வரை செய்ததெல்லாம் போகட்டும். இனிமேல் இந்த மாதிரியான காரியங்கள் நடக்காதவாறு சர்க்கார் பார்த்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். மேலும் இன்னொரு “ரே”பை ஸ்ரீ ஈ. வே. ராமசாமி நாயக்கர் போட்டார். அதாவது ஒரு அதிர்வேட்டைப் போட்டார். இனிமேல் தமிழ் நாட்டுக் கோயில்களில் மந்திரங்கள் எல்லாம் தமிழிலேயே ஜபிக்கப்பட வேண்டும் என்று போராடப்போவதாக அவர் சொன்னார். இது தமிழ் நாடு என்பது வாஸ்தவம் தான். சாமிக்கு எல்லா பாஷைகளும் தெரியும். தமிழில் மந்திரங்கள் சொன்னால் சாமி கோபித்துக் கொள்ளாது. ஆனால், இதுவரையிலும் இந்தியா முழுவதற்கும் ஒரே மந்திரம் இருந்து வந்திருக்கிறது. தமிழ் நாட்டில் தமிழில் மந்திரங்கள் சொல்வதற்கு எல்லா வாய்ப்புகளும் இருக்கின்றன. தமிழிலேயே ஆட்சி நடக்கிறது. இப்போதுள்ள மந்திரங்களை மொழி பெயர்த்துத் தமிழில் சொல்வதற்குக் கொஞ்சம் காலம் ஆகும். ஆனால் இதற்கு “போராட்டங்கள் நடத்த வேண்டும்” என்று சொன்னால் அது வெறும் “ரே” தான், அதிர்வேட்டு தான். இந்தக் கோரிக்கையைப் பூர்த்தி செய்துகொள்வதற்கு அரசியலமைப்புச் சட்டத்தில் வகை செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதற்குப் போராட்டம் எதற்கு? அரசாங்கமே இதனை செய்ய முன் வரப் போகின்றார்கள். மக்கள் இந்தப் போராட்டத்தில் ஈடுபடமாட்டார்கள். இந்த அதிர்வேட்டுகளையெல்லாம் யாரும் பொருப்படுத்தக்கூடாது.

இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தில், கிறிஸ்தவர்களாக மாறிய ஹரி ஜனங்களுக்கு கல்விச் சலுகை அளிக்கப்படும் என்று குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. பிற்பட்ட இனத்திலிருந்து கிறிஸ்தவர்களாக மாறியவர்களின்கீழ் என்ன? பிற்பட்ட இனத்திலிருந்து மீனவர்களின் கதியும் மற்றவர்களின் கதியும் என்ன? அவர்கள் எல்லாம் பெரிய பணக்காரர்கள் ஆகிவிட்டார்களா? வேறு விதத்தில் சம்பாதித்துக் கொள்ளக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் அவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்களா? ஆகவே எல்லா ஏழைப் பிள்ளைகளுக்கும் இலவசக் கல்விச் சலுகை அளிப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும். அதற்குப் பணம் இல்லையானால், பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் ஜாபிதாவிலுள்ள 150 வகுப்பினர்களுக்கும் உடனடியாக கல்வி வசதி அளிக்க முன் வர வேண்டும்.

சேலத்தில் பீடித் தொழிலாளர்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் தற்போது பெரிய கிளர்ச்சி செய்கிறார்கள். நீண்ட நாட்களாகத் தங்களுக்குக் கூலி போதவில்லை என்று அவர்கள் சொல்லி வருகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்குப் போதிய கூலி கொடுக்கமுடியும். பீடித் தொழிற்சாலை முதலாளிகளுக்கு தினம் ஒன்றுக்கு எல்லாச் செலவுகளும் போகட்டும் 1,000-க்கு மேல் லாபம் வருகிறது. வைஸ்ராய், கவர்னர் முதலியவர்களுக்குக்கூட தினம் ஒன்றுக்கு ரூ.1,000 சம்பளம் கிடையாது. அப்படி இருக்கும்போது முதலாளிகள் லாபத்திலிருந்து தொழிலாளர்களின் கூலியை அதிகரித்துக் கொடுக்கமுடியும். சேலத்தில் கூலியை அதிகரித்துக்கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று வெகு நாட்களாகக் கேட்ட பிறகு, சமீபத்தில் அவர்களுக்கு முதலாளிகள் கூலியை அதிகரித்துக் கொடுத்தார்கள். ஆனால் வேலை நாட்களைக் குறைத்து விட்டார்கள். இது மிகவும் அநியாயமானது, அபாயமானது. ஆகவே அரசாங்கம் உடனடியாக இந்த விஷயத்தில் சட்டம் செய்யவேண்டும். இந்த விஷயத்தில் அரசாங்கமும் சட்டம் செய்ய முன் வந்திருப்பது பாராட்டுதற்குரியது. ஆகவே உடனடியாகச் சட்டம் செய்து அவர்களுக்குப் பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, சேலத்தில் ஒரு கல்லூரி நிறுவவேண்டும். இதற்குப் பணம் இருக்கிறது. ஜில்லா போர்டிடம் ரெயில்வே செஸ் பணம் ரூ. 10 லட்சம் ரொக்கமாக இருக்கிறது. அந்தப் பணத்தைப் பயன்படுத்தி அங்கே கல்லூரி கட்டவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

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* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :

4-20
p.m.

அவைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, நான் இப்பொழுது பதில் அளிக்கையில் தமிழில் பேச முற்படுவது கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ அண்ணாமலை பிள்ளை அவர்கள் ரொம்ப வற்புறுத்தி இங்கே எல்லோரும் தமிழில் பேசவேண்டுமென்று சொன்ன தற்காக அல்ல. இந்த விஷயங்களையெல்லாம் இங்கே ரொம்ப வற்புறுத்துவது நல்லதல்ல. சாதாரணமாக எல்லா அங்கத்தினர்களும் தமிழில் தான் பேசுவார்கள். ஆனால், தமிழில் தான் பேசவேண்டுமென்ற நிர்ப்பந்தம் இல்லை. இதை இங்கே வற்புறுத்திச் சொல்வது கூடாது என்று நான் பணிவோடு கனம் அங்கத்தினருக்குத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். நேற்றுப் பேசிய எதிர்க் கட்சி உப-தலைவர் அவர்கள் இன்றும் இங்கே இருந்திருந்தால், அவருக்கு நன்றாகப் புரிவதற்காக நான் ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசியிருப்பேன். கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ அண்ணாமலை பிள்ளை இவ்வளவு தூரம் சொன்ன பிறகும் கூட அவருக்காக நான் ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசியிருப்பேன். இப்பொழுது எதிரே உள்ளவர்களுக்கு ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசினால் நலமென்று தோன்றுகிறது. இருந்தாலும் தமிழிலே பேசுவதை எல்லோரும் புரிந்துகொள்வார்கள். தமிழிலே பேசத் தெரியாதவர்கள் கூட அதைப் புரிந்துகொள்வார்கள்.

நேற்று எதிர்க்கட்சி உப-தலைவர் அவர்கள் வழக்கம் போல் பேசினார்கள். அவர் வழக்கமாகத் தெரிவிக்கின்ற அபிப்பிராயங்களையெல்லாம் தெரிவித்தார்கள். வழக்கம் போல் மந்திரிகளைப் பற்றிச் சொன்னார்கள். “இங்கே மந்திரிகள் எல்லாம் சட்டசபையை மதிக்கவில்லை. அவர்கள் இங்கே எங்களுடைய பேச்சைக் கேட்க விரும்புகிறார்கள்” என்றெல்லாம் அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். இதைப்பற்றி நான் முன்பே தெரிவித்திருக்கிறேன், மீண்டும் இப்பொழுது அதைத் தெரிவிக்க விரும்புகிறேன். அமைச்சர்களைப் பொறுத்த மட்டில் அவர்கள் யாருக்கும் இந்த சபையின் நிகழ்ச்சிகளை அலட்சியம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணம் சிறிதளவும் கிடையாது. கூடுமானால் இந்த நிகழ்ச்சிகளில் கலந்துகொண்டு முக்கியமான விவாதங்களில் நிர்வாகத்தைப் பற்றி விமர்சனம் செய்யும்போது அதை நேரிலே கேட்க வேண்டுமென்று ஆசைதான். ஆனால் பல முக்கியமான அலுவல்கள் குறுக்கிடுகின்றன. அவசரமான அலுவல்கள் அநேகம் இருக்கின்றன. அதன் காரணமாக இங்கே எல்லோரும் விரும்புகிற முடியாமல் இருக்கிறதே தவிர வேறொன்றுமில்லை. அமைச்சர்கள் இருக்கட்டும். இதைப் பற்றி ஒவ்வொரு தடவையும் பிரமாதமாகப் பேசுகிற கனம் எதிர்க் கட்சி உப-தலைவர் அவர்கள் மந்திரிகள் பதிலளிக்கும்போது இங்கே இருக்கிறார்களா? மந்திரிகளுக்கு இருக்கும் பொறுப்பு அவர்களுக்கு இல்லையா? எதிர்க் கட்சித் தலைவர் அவர்கள் இருந்திருந்தால் அவரிடம் அந்தப் பொறுப்பை விட்டிருக்கலாம். ஆனால் அவருக்கு மகத்தான பொறுப்பு இருக்கிறது. அதனால் அவர் ஓரிடத்திலே இருக்க முடியவில்லை. உள்நாட்டை விட சர்வதேச நிகழ்ச்சிகளில் அவர் கலந்துகொள்வதென்பது வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இதைப் பற்றி நமக்கும் இந்த சபைக்கும் பெருமை. அவர்கள் இங்கு இருந்தால் கூடாயம் இந்த சபை நடவடிக்கைகளில் கலந்துகொள்வார்கள். ஆனால் அவர்கள் இங்கே இருக்கமுடியவில்லை. ஆகவே, பொறுப்பு எதிர்க்கட்சி உப-தலைவர் மீது விழுந்திருக்கிறது. பிரமாதமாக அமைச்சர்களைப் பற்றி குறை கூறிய கனம் எதிர்க் கட்சி உப-தலைவர் அவர்கள் வேறு எந்த வேலை இருந்தாலும் இது முதல் வேலை என்றல்லவா கருதியிருக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்கிறேன். அவரை எத்தனையோ முறை நானும் கவனித்திருக்கிறேன், கனம் அங்கத்தினர்களும் கவனித்திருக்கிறார்கள். சற்றுப் பேசுவார்கள், உடனே எழுந்திருந்து போய்விடுவார்கள். (டாக்டர் ஸ்ரீனிவாசன் : எல்லாம் வயிற்றுப் பிழைப்புக்கு!) ஆனால் பொது நலம் என்றும் ஒன்று இருக்கிறது. பொது நல ஊழியத்தில் ஈடுபட்ட பிறகு வயிற்றைக் கூடப் பார்க்காமல் அக்காரியத்தில் ஈடுபட வேண்டியிருக்கிறதென்பதை எல்லோரும் ஒப்புக்கொள்வார்கள். அது மாதிரி, தான் நடப்பது ஒன்று, ஏதோ மனதில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு மற்றவர்களைப் பற்றிப் பிரமாதமாக, காரசாரமாக ஏதோ பேசிவிடலாம் என்று பேசுவது எதிர்க் கட்சி உப-தலைவர் அவர்களுக்கு அவ்வளவு உகந்ததாக இல்லை என்பதைத்தான் நான் தாழ்மையோடு தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

[21st December 1956] [Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam]

அதே மாதிரி இது ஒரு “எலெக்ஷன் பட்ஜெட்” என்று அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். பட்ஜெட் என்று ஒன்று இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது பட்ஜெட்டா இல்லையா? ஆனால், எதிர்க் கட்சி உப-தலைவர் அவர்களுக்கு பிரத்யேகமான அபிப்பிராயங்கள்; அவர்களுக்கு பிரத்யேகமான அரசியல் சட்ட அமைப்பு; அவர்கள் படித்ததெல்லாம் வேறு. அவர்கள் புதிய புதிய அபிப்பிராயங்களைத் தெரிவிப்பார்கள். ஆனால், பட்ஜெட் என்று ஒன்று இருக்கிறது. தேர்தலும் வருகிறது. அதையும் இந்த அரசாங்கம் தான் வைத்திருக்கிறது. நமது சட்டசபை எப்பொழுதும் நீடிக்காமல் ஐந்தாண்டுகளுக்கு ஒரு முறை பொதுத் தேர்தலை நடத்தவேண்டுமென்று மத்திய அரசாங்கம் நிர்ணயித்திருக்கிறது. அதன்படி இப்பொழுது தேர்தல் வரப்போகிறது. அதற்கு முன்னே, பட்ஜெட் பாஸ் பண்ண வேண்டியிருப்பதால் மூன்று மாதங்களுக்கு பட்ஜெட் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதை “எலெக்ஷன்” பட்ஜெட் என்றே வைத்துக்கொள்ளட்டும். அது மட்டுமல்ல. ஒரு அரசியல் கட்சி மக்களுடைய ஆதரவையும் சட்டசபையின் ஆதரவையும் பெற்று பொறுப்பெற்றுக்கொண்டு ஆட்சியை நடத்திக்கொண்டு வருகிறது. அந்தக் கட்சி மீண்டும் மக்களுடைய ஆதரவைப் பெற்று, நிர்வாகத்தை இன்றும் சிறந்த முறையில் நடத்தி, தான் வகுத்திருக்கும் திட்டங்களைச் செவ்வனே நிறைவேற்றவேண்டுமென்று அக்கறை கொண்டிருக்கிறது. ஆதலால், அதற்குத் தேர்தலில் அக்கறை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது; அதில் தைரியத்துடன் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கிறது. தேர்தலிலே பொதுமக்களுடைய பேராசை கிடைக்குமென்ற நம்பிக்கையுடன் தான் இப்பொழுதும் ஏற்றிருக்கிறது. அதற்கு எதிர்க்கட்சி என்ன செய்வது? ஆனால் தன்னை அறியாமலேயே எதிர்க்கட்சி உப-தலைவர் ஒரு பாராட்டுதலைத் தெரிவித்தார். எங்கள் கட்சியை “ஸெப்டிஸ்ட்” என்று அவர் சொன்னார். ஆனால், இப்பொழுது இது தான் “பாஷன்” என்பதை அவர் ஒப்புக்கொள்வார். “ஸெப்டிஸ்ட்” என்று சொன்னால் அதுதான் “காம்பிளிமென்ட்”. ஆனால், அவ்வாறு “காம்பிளிமென்ட்” கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணம் அவருக்கு இல்லை. தன்னை அறியாமலேயே ஏதோ பெசிக்கொண்டு போகும்போது எங்கள் கட்சியை “ஸெப்டிஸ்ட்” என்று சொன்னார்கள். அதை நான் முற்றிலும் ஒத்துக்கொள்கிறேன். கெட்ட அர்த்தத்தில் அல்ல; நல்ல அர்த்தத்திலேயே ஒத்துக்கொள்கிறேன். மக்களுக்கு சேவை செய்து அவர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைத்தரத்தை உயர்த்துவதற்கு என் வளவு தீவிரமான திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றவேண்டுமோ அவைகளையெல்லாம் செய்வதில் காங்கிரஸ் கட்சி ஈடுபட்டிருக்கிறது. காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கமும் அதில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே, இக்கட்சி ஸெப்டிஸ்டாகப் போய்விட்டது, அதை அகற்றவேண்டும், இதற்காக மற்றவர்களுடைய ஒன்று சேர வேண்டும் என்று எதிர்க்கட்சி உப-தலைவர் அவர்கள் கேட்டுக்கொண்டார்கள். அதற்கு என்னுடைய ஆசையைத் தெரிவிக்கிறேன். “ஆசி” என்று சொல்வது தவறு. இருந்தாலும் வேறு வார்த்தை புலப்படவில்லையாதலால், அதற்கு என்னுடைய நல்லாசையைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். அம் மாதிரி ஒரு கட்சியைத் தான் நாங்கள் எல்லோரும் எதிர்பார்த்தோம். உருப்படியான எதிர்க்கட்சி இல்லையே என்று தான் நாங்கள் வருத்தப் பட்டோம். ஏதோ கட்சிகள் இருக்கின்றன. ஆனால், ஜனநாயகத்துக்கு உறுப்படியான எதிர்க்கட்சி வேண்டும். இதுவரையில் அப்படி ஒரு கட்சியும் சரியாக அம்மையவில்லை. ரொம்ப ஆற்றல் கொண்ட, அரசியல் ஞானம் படைத்த, அரசியல் சாத்திரங்களை நன்றாகப் படித்த எதிர்க் கட்சி உப-தலைவர் அவர்களை முன் நின்று அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டபடி, இப்பொழுது ஆளுகின்ற கட்சிக்கு எதிராக ஒரே சிறந்த எதிர்க்கட்சியை அமைத்து, அது வரப்போகின்ற தேர்தலில் வெற்றி அடையட்டும் என்று இந்த சமயத்தில் நான் கூறுகிறேன்.

வழக்கமாகக் குறை கூறும் வகையில், நிதி மந்திரியினுடைய பட்ஜெட் பிரசங்கத்தில், வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டத்தைப்பற்றி ஒரு வார்த்தை கூட இல்லை என்று அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டத்தைப்பற்றி பத்து வாக்கியங்கள் அல்லது ஒரு பக்கம் பூராவும் நிதி மந்திரியின் பிரசங்கத்தில் எழுதிவிட்டால் அது கனம் எதிர்க்கட்சி

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam] [21st December 1956]

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உபதலைவர் அவர்களுக்கு திருப்தியாக இருக்குமா என்று எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. இப்பொழுது அரசாங்கம் ஏற்றுக்கொண்டிருக்கிற திட்டங்கள், நிறைவேற்றியுள்ள முதல் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டம், நிறைவேற்றப்போகிற இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டம்—இவையெல்லாம் வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டத்தை அகற்றுவதற்குத்தான். படித்த ஒரு சிலருடைய வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டத்தை மட்டுமல்ல; பள்ளிக்கூடத்தையே எட்டிப் பார்க்காத மக்களுடைய வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டத்தை அகற்றுவதற்கும், வேலை கொடுத்து உழைப்புக்குத் தகுந்த ஊதியம் அளித்து எல்லோரும் குறையில்லாமல் வாழக்கூடிய நிலைமையை ஏற்படுத்துவதற்கும் தான் இந்த பட்ஜெட் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதைப்பற்றி வேறு என்ன குறை சொல்வது என்பதற்காக ஏன் வரி போடவில்லை என்று அவர்கள் கேட்டார்கள். வரி போட்டிருந்தால், மறுபடியும் வரி போட்டு விட்டார்கள் என்று குறை சொல்வார்கள். அதேமாதிரி கனம் அங்கத்தினர் டாக்டர் ஸ்ரீனிவாசனும் என். ஜி. ஓ.-க்களுக்கு இரண்டு கோடி ரூபாய் அலவன்ஸாக ஏன் கொடுத்தார்கள் என்று கேட்டார். தேர்தலுக்கு முன் அதை ஏன் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டார். கொடுக்காமலிருந்தால், கொடுக்கவே இல்லை என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். கொடுத்திருக்கும் அலவன்ஸை “மீகர்” என்று சொல்லிவிடலாம். ஆனால் இந்த இரண்டு கோடி ரூபாய் பொது மக்களுடைய பணம். இந்தப் பொதுமக்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைத்தரம் எப்படி இருக்கிறது? மற்றவர்களுக்கும் குறை இருக்கலாம். அவர்களிடம் எனக்கு அனுதாபம் உண்டு. அக்குறைகளை நீக்க நாங்கள் வழி பார்க்கிறோம். தாராளமாகப் பேசி ஒரு சிலருடைய பாராட்டுதலைப் பெறப் பார்க்கலாம். ஆனால், இது எந்தப் பொதுமக்களுடைய பணமோ அவர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைத்தரம் எப்படியிருக்கிறது என்பதை கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்கள் உணருவார்கள். நீங்கள் ஏன் கொடுத்தீர்கள்? அதுவும் ஒரு எலக்ஷன் ஸ்டண்ட் என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். ஏன் வரி போடவில்லை? அதுவும் ஒரு எலக்ஷன் ஸ்டண்ட் என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் இதற்கெல்லாம் எதிர்க்கட்சியின் யோசனையைக் கேட்டு என்ன பிரயோஜனம்? எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்கள் எப்படி யோசனை சொல்வார்கள்? அவர்களுடைய யோசனையை யார் கேட்பார்கள்? ஆனால், உறுப்படியான ஆக்கமுறையில் எதிர்க்கட்சி அங்கத்தினர்கள் பல யோசனைகள் சொன்னார்கள். அவைகளையெல்லாம் நன்றாகக் கவனித்து அரசாங்கம் வேலை செய்யப் பார்க்கிறது.

“பட்ஜெட்டில் ‘டெபிஸிட்’ (deficit) ஏன் அப்படியே இருக்கிறது, ஏன் வரி போடவில்லை?” என்று கேட்கப்பட்டது. அதற்கு ஒரு காரணம், நிதித் தமிழன் வருவதை நாங்கள் எதிர்பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். அதன் மூலம் என்ன பரிசாரங்கள் கிடைக்குமென்று எதிர் பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். அதையெல்லாம் கவனித்து துண்டைச் சரிக்கட்ட, புதிய திட்டங்கள் போடவேண்டிய விஷயத்தை தேர்தலுக்குப் பிறகு வரும் சட்டசபை கவனிக்கவேண்டியிருக்கும். அதைச் சரிக்கட்ட இன்னும் எவ்வளவு பணம் வேண்டுமென்று அந்த சட்டசபை தான் முடிவு செய்யவேண்டியிருக்கும். அதை விட்டு வரிகளைப் போடவேண்டுமென்றால், சீக்கிரத்திலேயே மறையப்போகின்ற இந்த சட்டசபை அந்தப் பொறுப்பை ஏற்றுக்கொள்வது சரியல்ல. பணம் வேண்டுமென்று இந்த சட்டசபையும் அரசாங்கமும் சொல்கின்றன. ஆனால், நிலைமையை எப்படி சமாளிப்பது, வேறு வருமானத்துக்கு வழி தேடுவது எப்படி என்பதையெல்லாம் புதிதாகத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்படும் சட்டசபை தான் தீர்மானிக்க வேண்டும். இத்தருணத்தில் மற்றொரு கோட்பாடையும் எதிர்க்கட்சி உபதலைவர் அவர்கள் தெரிவித்தார்கள். எவ்வளவு வருவாய் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு இருக்கிறதோ அதற்குத் தக்கவாறு தான் செலவு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். அதற்கு ஒரு உபமானம் கூட அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். கோட்டுத் தைக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் துணி எவ்வளவு இருக்கிறதோ அதைப் பார்த்துக் கோட்டுத் தைக்கவேண்டுமென்று அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். என்னிடம் ஒரு கெஜம் தான் துணி இருக்கிறதென்றால், அது ஒரு “பெட்டி-கோட்” தைப்பதற்குக்கூடக் காணாது. இரண்டு கெஜம் இருந்தாலும் கோட்டுத் தைக்கப் போதாது. தையற்காரர் எவ்வளவு

21st December 1956] [Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam]

துணி வேண்டுமென்று சொல்கிறாரோ அவ்வளவு துணி வாங்கியாக வேண்டும். ஆகையால், துணி குறைவாக இருந்தால், கடன் வாங்கியாவது புதிய துணி வாங்கி கோட்டுத் தைக்கலாமே தவிர குறைந்த அளவு துணியை வைத்துக்கொண்டு கோட்டுத்தைக்கமுடியாது. மற்ற அரசாங்கங்களிலும் இந்த மாதிரியான நிலைமை தான் நிலவுகிறது. நகர சபைகள் வரவு செலவுத் திட்டங்கள் தயாரிப்பதை நான் பல புத்தகங்களில் படித்திருக்கிறேன். ஏதாவது செலவு செய்யவேண்டியிருக்கும். ஜனங்களுடைய வாழ்க்கை நிலைமையை நிரந்தரமாக சீராக்குவதற்காக செலவு செய்யவேண்டும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய பணத்தை எப்படியாவது பெறவேண்டியிருக்கும். நாட்டில் உள்ள கிராமங்களில் சீரான நிலைமையை, சுபிட்ச நிலைமையைக் கொண்டுவருவதற்கு என்ன செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று கணக்குப்போட்டு, கடன் வாங்கியாவது அதைச் செய்யவேண்டும். சக்தியில்லாதவர்களிடம் கசக்கிப் பிழிந்து நாம் ஒன்றும் வாங்க முடியாது; வாங்கவும் சொல்லவில்லை. கொடுக்க முடிந்தாலும் முடியாவிட்டாலும், எதையும் ஆட்சேபிக்கும் வழக்கம் எங்கும் உண்டு. என்ன செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று பார்த்து அதற்கு வேண்டிய வருவாய்க்கு வழி தேடி வேண்டியது அவசியம் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். நிர்வாகச் செலவை குறைக்கவேண்டுமென்று கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். அதை முற்றிலும் அரசாங்கம் ஏற்றுக்கொள்கிறது. எந்த வகையில் அச்செலவைக் குறைக்கமுடியுமோ அந்த வகையில் அதைக்குறைத்துக்கொண்டுதான் வருகிறது. அதைக் குறைப்பதற்கு தீவிரமாக கவனம் செலுத்தவும் முற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. மக்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைத்தரத்தை உயர்த்துவதற்கான அபிவிருத்தித்திட்டங்களால் செலவு அதிகமாகிறது. கணக்குப்போட்டு, புள்ளி விவரங்களைப் பார்த்து, செலவிடும்பொழுது அதை ஆட்சேபிப்பது சரியல்ல என்று நான் சொல்லிக் கொள்கிறேன். மொத்தத்தில் வருமானம் எவ்வளவு, எப்பேர்ப்பட்ட திட்டங்கள் போடப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன, அவைகளுக்கான செலவு எவ்வளவு என்பதையெல்லாம் நாம் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். பாதுகாப்புச் செலவைப்பற்றிக் கூடக் குறிப்பிட்டு, அதை இன்னும் குறைக்க முடியாதா என்று கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்கள் கேட்டார்கள். அப்போதைக்கப்போது இச்செலவை எவ்வளவு தூரம் குறைக்கலாம் என்பதை அரசாங்கம் கவனித்துக்கொண்டு தான் வருகிறது என்பதை இந்த சமயத்தில் நான் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ ரங்கநாதன் அவர்கள் தன்னுடைய நீண்ட கால அனுபவத்துடன் கல்வி இலாகாவைப்பற்றி பல விஷயங்கள் சொன்னார்கள். ஆசிரியர்களுடைய பிரதிநிதிகளாக உள்ள மற்ற அங்கத்தினர்களும் கல்வியைப்பற்றிப் பேசினார்கள். அவைகளையெல்லாம் நன்கு கவனித்து எந்தெந்த வகையிலே கவனம் செலுத்தக் கூடுமோ அவ்வகைகளில் அரசாங்கம் கவனம் செலுத்தும் என்று நான் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். அதேமாதிரி கனம் அங்கத்தினர் டாக்டர் ஸ்ரீனிவாசன் அவர்கள் ஜெனரல் ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் உள்ள பர்னார்டு இன்ஸ்டிடியூட்டைப் பற்றி மீண்டும் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். கனம் ரெவினியூ மந்திரி அவர்கள் இவ்விஷயத்தை நன்றாகப் பரிசீலனை செய்து எடுக்கவேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுப்பதாக என்னிடம் சொன்னார்கள். அதை நான் இந்த சபையில் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ ரஸா கான் அவர்கள் சட்டசபை கூடும் இடத்தைப் பற்றிப் பேசினார்கள். கீழ் சட்டசபையில் 205 அங்கத்தினர்கள் தான் இப்பொழுது இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆதலால் அச்சபையை இங்கே வைத்துக்கொள்ளலாம் என்ற யோசனை இருக்கிறது. அதைப்பற்றி அரசாங்கம் யோசித்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறது. அப்படி அந்த சபை இங்கு வந்தால் இந்த சட்டசபை தகுதியான இடத்தில் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். அதையும், மனதில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு எவ்வளவு வசதி அளிக்க முடியுமோ அவ்வளவையும் அளிக்கப் பார்க்கிறோம்.

கல்வி விஷயமாகப் பேசிய சில அங்கத்தினர்கள் பிள்ளைகளுக்குப் புகல் போஷனம் கொடுப்பதைப்பற்றிக் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். அதற்குப் பணம்

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam] [21st December 1956]

ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இவ்வசதி கல்வி அபிவிருத்திக்கு மிகவும் முக்கியமானது. ஆசிரியர் பிரதிநிதிகளில் ஒருவர், ஆசிரியர் சம்பளம் ஒன்றைத் தவிர வேறு எதிலும் கவனம் செலுத்தவில்லை. அவர்களுக்குக் குழந்தைகள் பேரில் விரோதம் இல்லை. எந்தப் பணம் கிடைத்தாலும், அதை ஆசிரியர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும், அல்லது பிள்ளைகளுக்கு வரி விதிக்க வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லி, அவர் தன்னுடைய தொகுதியினராகிய (கான்ஸ்டிடியென்ட்ஸ்) ஆசிரியர்களுக்காகப் பாடுபடுகிறார். ஆனால் மற்ற ஆசிரியர் பிரதிநிதிகள் இந்தப் பகல் போஜனத் திட்டத்தை வரவேற்றார்கள். இந்தப் பகல் போஜனம் அளிப்பது அவசியம். எந்த விதத்தில் கல்வித் திட்டத்தை திருத்தி அமைத்தாலும் குழந்தைகள் பட்டினி கிடக்கும்போது அவர்கள் பள்ளிகளுக்கு எப்படி வருவார்கள்? அதுவும் சத்துள்ள உணவு ஒரு வேளையாவது கொடுக்கவேண்டியது அவசியம். அதற்காக ஒரு திட்டத்தைத் தொடங்கியிருக்கிறோம். அதற்கு ஊராருடைய ஆதரவு இருக்கிறது. முன்பு இவ்விஷயமாக ஒரு முயற்சி இருந்தது. ஆனால் அது நீடித்து இருக்கமுடியவில்லை. கிராமங்களில் உள்ளவர்கள் இதற்கென்று கொஞ்சம் நிலம் தானமாகக் கொடுத்தால் அதை வைத்து நிரந்தரமாக இந்தப் பகல் போஜனத்தை அளிக்கமுடியும். அரசாங்கம் அதற்கு ஆதரவு கொடுக்கலாம். அதற்கு நிரந்தரமாக ஆதரவு கிடைக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் பரிபூரணமாக விரும்புகிறேன்.

கடைசியாகப் பேசிய கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ சுப்பிரமணியம் அவர்கள் பீடித் தொழிலாளர்களுடைய நிலைமையைப்பற்றிச் சொன்னார்கள். அது பற்றி சட்டம் கொண்டுவர வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. சட்டமெல்லாம் கோர்ட்டுக் குப்பாய் அதற்கு ஆபத்து ஏற்பட்டுவிடாதபடி தகுந்த முறையில் தயாரிக்க வேண்டியிருப்பதால், கொஞ்சம் தாமதம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது இரண்டு மசோதாக்கள் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. ஒன்று லேசென்ஸ் உள்ள இடத்தில் தான் தொழில் நடத்தவேண்டும், மற்ற இடங்களில் நடத்தக்கூடாது என்பது பற்றியது. இன்னொன்று தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கும் தொழிலாளிகளுக்கு “டெர்ம்ஸ் ஆப் எம்ப்ளாய்மென்ட்” நிர்ணயிக்கும் மசோதா. இந்த இரண்டு மசோதாக்களும் தயாராக இருக்கின்றன. ஆனால் அவற்றுக்கு மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தின் அங்கீகாரமும் ஜனாதிபதியின் அங்கீகாரமும் வேண்டியிருக்கின்றன. இல்லாவிட்டால், இந்த சட்டசபைக் கூட்டத்திலேயே அவைகளைக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்க முடியும். இருந்தாலும் இவைகளையெல்லாம் தீர்மானித்து சீக்கிரத்திலேயே அம் மசோதாக்களைக் கொண்டுவரப் பார்க்கிறோம்.

வீடுகள் கட்டுவது பற்றி கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ வி. வி. ராமசாமி அவர்களும் மற்றவர்களும் பேசினார்கள். இது விஷயமாக ஒன்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். ஏதோ மத்திய அரசாங்கம் பணம் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறது, அதை நாம் கவனித்து வாங்குவதற்கு போதிய முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை என்று யாரும் எண்ண வேண்டாம். இந்தத் திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றுவதில் பல கஷ்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. முதலில் நிலம் வேண்டும். தொழிற்சாலைகளில் உள்ள தொழிலாளிகளுக்கு வீடுகள் கட்டும் திட்டத்தில் அரசாங்கம் அப்போதைக்கப்போது கவனம் செலுத்திக்கொண்டுதான் வருகிறது. இதிலே எத்தனையோ கஷ்டங்கள் ஏற்படுகின்றன. அதனால் கொஞ்சம் தாமதம் ஏற்படுகிறது. இருந்தபோதிலும் வீடுகள் கட்டித் தரும் விஷயத்தில் அரசாங்கம் மிகவும் தீவிரமாக கவனம் செலுத்தி வருகிறது. சீக்கிரத்திலேயே குறைந்த வருமானம் உள்ளவர்களுக்கு வீடுகள் கட்டிக்கொடுப்பதற்கு அரசாங்கம் முற்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லி என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை முடித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now adjourn and meet again
2-30 p.m. to-morrow.

The House then adjourned.

21st December 1956]

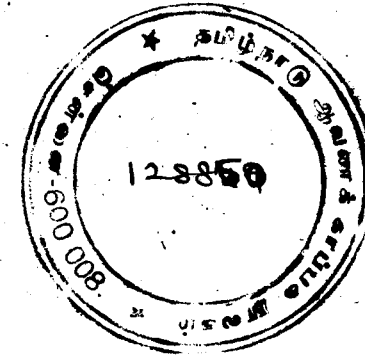
VI.—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

*Bills passed by the Legislative Assembly and received therefrom in the Council—

(a) The Madras Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 34 of 1956).

(b) The Madras Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 35 of 1956).

(c) The Madras Inams (Assessment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 36 of 1956).



V211, 32/NSA
NSA. 17.1-5

* Placed on the table of the House on 20th December 1956.