

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATES

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

*26th to 30th September, 21st to 26th, 29th and 30th November 1955
and 30th and 31st January 1956.*

Volume XII (Nos. 1 to 15).

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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

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

Monday, the 26th September 1955.

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

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

I.—CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION ON THE DEATH OF SRI D. MANJAYYA HEGDE AND SRI K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR, FORMER MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I regret to announce to the House the death of Sri D. Manjayya Hegde and Sri K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, former Members of the Madras Legislative Council. The Hon. the Leader of the House will move the condolence resolution.

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

“That this House places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the demise of Sri D. Manjayya Hegde and Sri K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, former Members of the Madras Legislative Council, and conveys its sympathy to the members of their bereaved families.”

Sir, these two gentlemen who passed away recently were former Members of the Madras Legislative Council. Sri Manjayya Hegde was a quiet Member of this House, but he was a prominent citizen in the South Kanara district. He was the owner of a big charitable institution called Sri Dharmastala in South Kanara district which comprises Sri Manjunatha temple, Sri Chandranatha temple and Hegde's Bhidu. He had been responsible for effecting many improvements in his own place. During festival time he used to convene a kind of religious conference, where eminent pandits, professors and Moulvis attended, and at which an attempt was made to bring about unity among the various religions and philosophies. He was President of various trusts and was conducting a Gurukula and some schools. Only two months back I had the opportunity of meeting him in his place, and I found how much he was interested in the educational advancement of his own area. He was responsible for building up a big school and he was taking keen interest in public affairs. He was a Member of this Council in 1927 and again he was elected from the South Kanara General Constituency in 1937. His death is indeed a great loss to South Kanara district.

Many hon. Members of this House might have known Sri K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. He was a prominent advocate in Madurai. He retired from active practice a few years ago. He

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam] [26th September 1955]

was a Member of the Legislative Council for two terms during 1926-35 and 1930-36. He was a very prominent member of the Council. He took active interest in several legislations. He was also the Chairman of the Madurai Municipal Council. He grew old and he was not keeping quite good health during recent years. He died in his 79th year on the 22nd September 1955.

I do commend this resolution, Sir, for the acceptance of the House, and I would request you to convey to the members of the bereaved families the deep condolences of this House.

DR. V. K. JOHN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I associate myself with the resolution now moved by the Hon. the Leader of the House and the tributes paid by him to the departed souls. In the death of Sri Hegde and Sri Venkatarama Ayyar, South India has suffered a great loss. We bemoan their death, and I am sure the Council will pass this resolution.

* SRI K. BHASHYAM : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I well remember Sri K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. He was not only a Member of the Council but he was also a keen public worker. He was associated with the local administration of Madurai district and municipality. He took very keen interest in that work. He was very active when legislations were introduced. In those days when the Legislative Council was there persons took it much more seriously than we do now. In the Council legislations were thrashed out completely and decisions were arrived at after complete discussion. I can remember many occasions when on matters that came up for discussion, he was the first person—foremost person—to start the discussion. He died full of years, and I think at the close of his life, he led a quiet life though he had some worries about domestic matters. In his death, I think we have lost a very good public worker, and I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Leader of the House and the Deputy Leader of the Opposition.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Leader of the House. I have a very dim recollection of having met Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar many years ago in Madurai in connection with a political conference, in which he took a very prominent part and made it a success. It is indeed a great loss for us in South India, especially for the Tamil country, that such a great leader should have passed away. Therefore, we convey to the members of his family our expressions of sympathy in their bereavement and hope that our resolution of condolence will be regarded as something of a comfort and consolation to them in their present distress. With these words, Sir, I once again express my own feeling of sorrow that we should have lost a distinguished leader as Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar.

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MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Leader of the House and the Deputy Leader of the Opposition and other hon. Members.

By way of passing this resolution, which will be communicated to the members of the bereaved families, I would request hon. Members to stand in silence for a minute.

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

II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Inoculation of B.C.G. vaccine

* 376 Q.—SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state— 3-10 p.m.

(a) when the inoculation of B.C.G. vaccine was introduced in this State;

(b) in how many places it is now being done; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to extend it to the whole State?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : (a) & (c) B.C.G. vaccination was started in the Madras State in 1948 and in November 1954, it was introduced on a mass scale to cover the whole State.

(b) At first phase of the campaign, mass B.C.G. vaccination is done in all District Headquarter stations and their belt areas up to a radius of 5 to 6 miles. Eight District Headquarter stations have so far been completed in the Western and Southern parts of the State.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Recently it was published in newspapers that someone was B.C.G. vaccinated and that he died as a result of it. Will the Government make enquiries about it?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : The hon. Member is evidently referring to the case at Cuddalore published in papers. An enquiry has been made. No B.C.G. vaccine was given to the patient. Only tuberculin test was done in the case of this patient.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : There have been 4,000 cases of inoculation done in Virudhunagar town and so far no result has been reported. In these circumstances, if the Municipal Council addresses the Government to locate one unit in the Town for a sufficient period to cover all such persons who are willing to take this vaccine, will the Government consider the proposal favourably and, if so, will the Government meet the entire cost?

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Yes, Sir. There was a time when some of the municipalities were asking for B.C.G. vaccination to be done and they also offered to pay a part of the contribution. But, now, the Government have stated that they will bear the entire cost and if the Virndhunagar Municipality wants to have a B.C.G. team again, it will be considered.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : May I know how many teams are carrying on this vaccination work?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : There are six teams, Sir.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : May I know whether the consent of each municipality is obtained by the Government before the team enters that area?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : It is not considered necessary to ask for the consent of the municipality because it is left to the option of the people.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Is it a fact that the Karur Municipality passed a resolution that the people of that area do not require B.C.G. vaccination?

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

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : Are the Government aware that when the municipal councils are asked to consider the proposal to meet the expenditure of this campaign in their areas, for want of funds the concerned municipal councils pass a convenient resolution that they are not in favour of this vaccine?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Yes, Sir. It was so in the case of certain municipalities.

DR. V. K. JOHN : May I take it that in spite of the recent agitation against this B.C.G. campaign being introduced, the Government are still carrying on as before and believe in the efficacy of this medicine?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Yes, Sir. I have stated more than once that an International Campaign has been carried on in more than 30 countries all over the world and about one hundred million people have so far been given B.C.G. vaccination. In India twenty million people have so far been given vaccination and all the States have taken to this mass B.C.G. campaign. Recently, I was in Delhi for a meeting where the Bengal Minister for Health, the Bombay Minister for Health, the Hyderabad Minister for Health and the Delhi Minister for Health were all present with medical and health officers of top rank. They were surprised at the agitation that has been carried on in Madras and the cases reported here as B.C.G. complications. They have absolutely no trouble there and the campaign is being carried on very well.

DR. V. K. JOHN : May I take it that the Government are

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Yes, Sir. It is only after being satisfied that they have taken up this campaign—not only this Government but all the other State Governments and the Central Government.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : Has the Government any power to enforce this B.C.G. campaign even against the opposition of the municipal councils?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : It is entirely optional—voluntary. There is no compulsion at all in any place.

SRI K. BHASHYAM : May I know whether the Government have re-examined the position after the agitation was started and reassured themselves that there is nothing wrong with the vaccine?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : The Government have not so far come across any genuine or serious instances of B.C.G. complications.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : Has the W.H.O. Chief given expression to his views regarding the agitation which is being carried on in this State?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : They are surprised at the agitation that is being carried on here. The W.H.O. Organization Expert Committee on Tuberculosis has stated that B.C.G. vaccination increases the resistance of people against tuberculosis and that it should be done specially in under-developed countries like India where the incidence of tuberculosis is high and tuberculosis infection is widely prevalent.

DR. V. K. JOHN : May I know whether this agitation is carried on by experts or non-experts?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : The Hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition is well aware who is carrying on the agitation.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : May I know, Sir, how long it will take for the Government to study the effects of the B.C.G. inoculation carried on now with regard to T.B. mortality in our State?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Sir, it has been carried on for several years in many countries of the world and based on the experience of those countries, India has taken to this campaign on a mass scale.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : I submit, Sir, my question is not answered. How long will it take for the Government to study the effects of the B.C.G. inoculation carried on now with regard to further tuberculosis infection and further tuberculosis mortality?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : It will take some time, Sir. At Madanapalle, for four years they have been watching the effects of B.C.G. vaccination and they are perfectly satisfied with

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The hon. Member may rather put that question to the various kinds of birds which gather at that place.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Are there more birds in Chingleput than elsewhere?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: It is not a question of more birds. At that particular place where there is a tank, all birds collect in an unusual way.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Is not the Hon. Minister for Agriculture more fitted to put that question to the birds than a Member of this House?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Because I cannot do that, I suggested it to the hon. Member.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: Are all the birds without distinction going to be put in the sanctuary? Is the Hon. Minister so generous as to put all kinds of birds in this sanctuary, including those like vultures, eagles and kites or is he going to confine to the sanctuary only beautiful birds like Kuyils and parrots?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I may tell the hon. Member that there is no proposal at all to put any variety of birds in a cage at Vedanthangal.

Taking over of the management of the High School at Ittamoly by Government

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

(a) whether the Government have taken over the management of the High School, Ittamoly, Tirunelveli district; and

(b) if so, the circumstances under which the Government had to do so?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. Minister for Finance and Education): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As the management did not reopen the school after the summer vacation, the Government had to interfere in the matter and assume temporary control over the properties of the school in the general interest of the children attending the school. The properties have been handed over to the District Board, Tirunelveli, for being used for the continuance of the school.

SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN: Is it not a fact that somebody connected with the management has been going on a hunger strike, and that he first began the hunger strike at Ittamoly and then at Tirunelveli?

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: That is the report Government have received, viz., that this person, who was interested in the school, started on a hunger-strike because even though the school had been closed Government sought to reopen the same, without allowing the school being closed.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: இந்தப் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தை நடத்திவந்த நிர்வாகஸ்தர்களுக்கே பழையபடி இதைக் கொடுப்பதற்கு அரசாங்கத்திற்கு உத்தேசம் உண்டா? அப்படிக் கொடுப்பதாக இருந்தால் எந்தவிதமான நிபந்தனைகள் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டால் கொடுக்கப்படும்?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: இந்தப் பள்ளிக் கூடத்தை நடத்தியவர்கள் சரியாக நடந்துகொள்ளவில்லை. பள்ளிக் கூடத்தை மூடிவிட்டார்கள். பள்ளிக்கூடம் நடப்பதற்கு பள்ளிக்கூடத்தின் சொத்துக்களைக் கொடுப்பதற்கு ஒப்புக்கொள்ளவில்லை. கோர்ட்டில் விவகாரம் நடக்கவேண்டியதாக ஆயிற்று. இப்பொழுது பள்ளிக்கூடம் ஜல்லா போர்ட்டில் ஒப்படைக்கப்பட்டு நன்றாக நடந்துகொண்டுவருகிறது. ஆதலால் பள்ளிக்கூடம் நடத்தியவர்களிடம் மறுபடியும் அதைக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்றால் அது யோசிக்கவேண்டிய விஷயம். அப்படி ஏதாவது பிரேரேபணை வந்தால் அப்பொழுது அரசாங்கம் அதைக் கவனிக்கும்.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: May I know what information Government have received with regard to the motive with which the hunger-strike was carried on?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: It is no good indulging in any post-mortem examination. The man who went on a hunger-strike had been tried by the Sub-Magistrate at Nanguneri and he was sentenced to imprisonment till the rising of the court, and his grievance was that Government should leave the school in his own hands in order that he may deal with it as he pleased.

Restrictions on publication of books by teachers

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

(a) whether any restrictions are imposed on publication of books by teachers; and

(b) if so, what they are?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) & (b) A statement is placed on the table of the House.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: I have not been able to see the statement placed on the table. Therefore I am not able to put any supplementaries.

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SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Apart from merely being surprised at the agitation, was any research or analysis made by the Madras Government regarding this agitation?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: Research about agitation! (Laughter.) Yes, Sir. Wherever the B.C.G. team goes, we find that leaflets reprinted from a certain Tamil weekly paper are being distributed. House to house distribution is done and a fear complex has been created in the minds of the people.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: On a previous occasion also I put this question. What are the steps actively taken by the Government to fight that agitation?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: The Government have published in English and also in Tamil a pamphlet and it is being distributed among the people.

DR. V. K. JOHN: May I enquire who is financing this agitation?

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: If there is evidence that there is something behind this agitation and if the Government think that there is no justification for the agitation, the best thing would be to let the agitation die.

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: I am thankful to the hon. Member for his advice.

Subsidy to Shevaroy Bauxite Products Company, Limited.

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

(a) whether the Shevaroy Bauxite Products Company, Limited, has applied for any subsidy from the Government; and

(b) if so, for what purpose and the orders passed by the Government in the matter?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: சேலம் மாவட்டத்திலே கிடைக்கும் பாக்கடைக்கொண்டு கைத்தொழில் விருத்தி செய்வதற்கு அரசாங்கம் ஏதாவது திட்டம் வகுத்திருக்கிறார்களா என்று அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: சேலம் ஜில்லாவில் நல்ல ரகமான பாக்கடை உலோகம் இருக்கிறது என்று தெரிகிறது. அதை நன்கு பயன் படுத்திக் கொள்வதற்கு திட்டம் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: அதைச் சர்க்காரே சொந்தமாகச் செய்வதற்கு உத்தேசமா? அல்லது ஒரு தனி ஸ்தாபனம் (கார்ப்பரேஷன்) ஏற்படுத்திச் செய்ய உத்தேசமா?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: சர்க்காரும் தனிப்பட்டவரும் சேர்ந்து ஒரு கார்ப்பரேஷன் ஏற்படுத்தி ஒரு பெரிய கைத் தொழிற் சாலை ஆரம்பிக்கலாமா என்பது இப்போது சர்க்காரிடமுள்ள யோசனை.

[26th September 1955]

Bird sanctuary at Vedanthangal.

* 378 Q.—**SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the steps taken by Government to popularise the bird sanctuary at Vedanthangal in Chingleput district;

(b) the arrangement made to protect the birds against game hunters and others;

(c) whether any attempt has been made to develop the above as a place of interest to tourists; and

(d) the road and transport facilities available to reach the sanctuary?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) There is no bird sanctuary in Vedanthangal.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: May I know, Sir, whether any provision will be made in the Second Five-Year Plan for development of such places of public interest? Because there is already a natural bird sanctuary there and birds collect in large numbers at Vedanthangal, some improvement may be made to that place.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Yes, Sir. There is a proposal to organize a bird sanctuary in that place. The Natural Committee of India for Bird Preservation at its meeting held in Calcutta recommended the establishment of a bird sanctuary at Vedanthangal in the Chingleput district. This was examined in consultation with the Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras, the Collector of Chingleput, the Chief Engineer and the Board of Revenue. The Special Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, has been requested to arrange for a joint inspection of the area by the officers of the Public Works Department and the Forest Department along with the Collector of Chingleput and to submit expeditiously detailed proposals for the implementation of the scheme for the establishment of a bird sanctuary at Vedanthangal.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Government consider the desirability of having a small committee with the Hon. Minister as Chairman and a few non-officials also for exploring and implementing urgent improvements that may be necessary in that place, improvements such as provision of rest house, communications, etc.?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: It will be rather premature to think of a committee like that, Sir, at this stage.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: May I know whether there are any special reasons or special forms of attraction in Chingleput for these birds to have a sanctuary in Chingleput alone leaving other districts of the State?

[26th September 1955]

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.*Institutions imparting training in Physical Education.*

34 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased—

(a) to lay on the table of the House a list showing the recognized institutions in the State imparting training in Physical Education, when each institution was started, the authority managing it, the staff employed in detail and the number of pupils receiving instruction therein; and

(b) to state—

(i) the full particulars of aid given by Government to such aided institutions; and

(ii) the nature of control exercised over them by the Government?

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

Issue of liquor permits to tourists.

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

(a) the arrangements made for the issue of liquor permits to tourists during out of office hours and holidays;

(b) whether interim permits are granted in such cases;

(c) if so, the conditions under which the interim permits are issued; and

(d) the authorities authorized to issue such interim permits?

A.—(a) The Government have empowered the Regional Tourist Officer and the Assistant Regional Tourist Officer, Madras, to issue temporary liquor permits to foreign tourists holding Tourist Introduction Cards granted by the Government of India. It is open to these authorities to issue liquor permits to tourists during out of office hours and holidays.

(b) Temporary liquor permits are granted in such cases.

(c) A copy^b of Form VII-D containing the conditions under which temporary liquor permits are issued to tourists is placed on the table of the House.

(d) The following authorities have been authorized to issue temporary liquor permits to tourists :—

(1) Board of Revenue (Excise).

(2) All Collectors.

(3) The Revenue Divisional Officer, Fort Cochin.

(4) The Tahsildar, Coonoor.

^a Printed as Appendix II on pages 49-53 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix III on pages 54-56 infra.

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(5) The Deputy Tahsildar, Kodaikanal.

(6) The Regional Tourist Officer, Madras.

(7) The Assistant Regional Tourist Officer, Madras, during the temporary absence of the Regional Tourist Officer, Madras.

Use of hand-pounded rice in this State.

36 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether any survey of the production and use of hand-pounded rice in this State has been carried out by Government;

(b) the areas in which such rice is greatly in demand and is generally available; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to popularize and encourage the production and use of hand-pounded rice?

A.—(a) No, Sir.

(b) Particulars are not available.

(c) The use of hand-pounded rice is being popularized—

(i) by propaganda by the Health Department and other departments of Government by means of literature, documentary films, exhibitions, etc., to educate the public on the higher nutritive value of hand-pounded rice; and

(ii) by purchase of hand-pounded rice for use in Government institutions such as hospitals, jails, etc., in preference to milled rice.

Production of hand-pounded rice is encouraged—

(i) by formation of co-operative societies consisting of producers of hand-pounded rice;

(ii) by supply of equipment to producers' co-operative societies, registered institutions and others at a subsidized price;

(iii) by subsidy on the basis of production to co-operative societies;

(iv) by research for evolving better implements such as improved chakkies with a view to reduce breakage and removal of husk from paddy; and

(v) by exemption of sales of hand-pounded rice from sales tax.

[26th September 1955]

III.—MESSAGE FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

3-20 p.m. MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to announce to the House that I have received messages from the Deputy Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly, transmitting copies of the following Bills passed by the Assembly:—

* (1) On 22nd September 1955—The Madras District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 28 of 1955).

(2) On 24th September 1955—The Madras Repealing and Amending Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 31 of 1955).

and signed by him for the concurrence of the Council; and

I have also to announce to the House that I have received the following messages from the Deputy Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly, dated the 24th September 1955:

* “ (1) In accordance with Rule 114 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras Land Revenue (Additional Surcharge) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 29 of 1955) as passed by the Assembly on the twenty-fourth day of September 1955 and signed by me for the recommendations of the Council.

I certify that this is a money Bill within the meaning of Article 199 of the Constitution of India ” and

“ (2) In accordance with Rule 114 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras Commercial Crops Markets (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 30 of 1955) as passed by the Assembly on the 24th day of September 1955 and signed by me for the recommendations of the Council.

I certify that this is a Money Bill within the meaning of Article 199 of the Constitution of India.”

IV.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL, 1955 (L.A. BILL NO. 28 OF 1955).

* THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI: Sir, I move—

“ That the Madras District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 28 of 1955) as passed by the Assembly be taken into consideration.”

Commissioners were first appointed to municipalities over twenty years ago and the constitution of a service for them has been a long-felt and legitimate need. The question of constituting a service for Municipal Commissioners was considered several times previously, but while the necessity for such a service was generally recognized, the implementation of the suggestion had

* Printed as Appendix IV on page 57 infra.

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to be deferred for some reason or other. Hon'ble Members are aware that a regular Government service for the District Health Officers under District Boards and Municipal Health Officers under Municipal Councils has been in existence for a long time; similarly different Government services for Municipal Engineers, District Panchayat Officers and Deputy Panchayat Officers have since been constituted. It was rather anomalous that a Government service for the principal executive officers of municipal bodies has not been formed and Government have therefore considered it necessary that the constitution of a Government service for the Municipal Commissioners should not be postponed further. The entire cost of Commissioners, viz., their pay and allowances and the contributions towards their leave salary and pension or provident fund is at present met by the Municipal Council under which the Commissioner is working. Even if a Government service is constituted for the Commissioners as proposed, the Municipal Councils will continue to meet the entire cost of the Commissioners and the State funds will not be directly affected. The appointment and transfer of Commissioners are now ordered by Government on the recommendations of the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards. It is therefore proposed to amend section 12-C of the Madras District Municipalities Act so that the State Government shall have power to regulate the methods of recruitment, conditions of service pay and allowances and discipline and conduct of the Municipal Commissioners.

I accordingly move that the Madras District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 28 of 1955), be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved—

“ That the Madras District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 28 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

* DR. V. K. JOHN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, before discussing the merits of this Bill, I am constrained to say that copies of this Bill which was passed by the Assembly on Saturday, reached me at any rate only yesterday evening and to-day it is being taken up for discussion in this House with the result we have no opportunity to move amendments. Sir, although we are participating in this discussion I take this occasion to request you, Mr. Chairman, that Bills passed by the Assembly may not be introduced in the Council the very next day and that they may be introduced a few days later to enable hon. Members of this Council to study the Bill and to move amendments, if they desired to do so. Having made those observations, I shall now come to the Bill proper.

I do not understand why this Bill has been brought for the purpose of constituting a Government service for Municipal Commissioners.

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3-30
a.m. I take it, Sir, that the Government have the inherent power to constitute a Government service for any department and it does not require an enactment at all. It is in the power of the Government, the jurisdiction of the Government to constitute a service. Therefore, the purpose of this Bill is not to constitute a service for Municipal Commissioners as is stated by the Hon. Minister who moved this Bill. But it is to take more power for the Government. I have carefully studied this Bill and I find that in clause 12 (c) the sub-clauses 1, 2 and 3 are already in the existing Act and the only addition is sub-clause (4) and that reads 'The State Government shall have power to regulate the methods of recruitment, conditions of service, pay and allowances and discipline and conduct of the Commissioners appointed under subsection (1)'. So, the power is given to the State Government and Sir, to take that power this Bill has been introduced, not so much as to constitute a Government service for the Municipal Commissioners.

Sir, if only we look into the various enactments passed during the last three or four years, we will find that we could classify these enactments into two categories: one is an enactment giving or vesting control in the Government and giving them patronage for appointments and others; the second category is for taxation. There is hardly any legislation left which will fall outside the category of measures conferring controlling power on the Government and Bills providing for additional taxation.

Sir, I thought that after the Government promised two or three years ago that they would constitute a Committee to go into the question of local bodies, they would try to implement the provision in the Constitution for Local Self-Government. But I do not find that they are very serious to have local self-governing institutions, either Panchayats or Municipal Bodies. What they want is more controlling provisions in the Municipal Acts. We find in the District Municipalities Act, that section 6 provides for three authorities, namely, (1) the Council, (2) Chairman and (3) the executive authority who is the Commissioner. But when we run our eyes through the various sections of the District Municipalities Act, we find two major authorities, overriding authorities, are there, the Collector and the Government. Now what the Government propose to do is to have the Commissioner also along with the Collector and the Government to run these local bodies; the Chairman can be removed at any time and the Council's powers can be overridden by the Government. That is not the way of providing for self-government for local bodies. What the Government should have done is to introduce a Bill which would confer some measure of self-government on the local bodies and then to increase their power of self-government. Instead of that we now find a Bill which, in my opinion, is absolutely unnecessary. The Government have inherent power to constitute a Government service for the Commissioners without an enactment, a Bill which vests in the Government power to regulate everything.

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Now this House is not told how they are proposing to regulate the recruitment, conditions of service, pay and allowances, etc., of the Commissioners as is provided for in sub-clause (4). I would have expected the Hon. Minister who moved this Bill to give some idea to this House and to the public, how the Government propose to implement sub-clause (4) of clause 12 (c) as amended. We must know what the Government propose to do. Government take a power and they do not tell us how they propose to implement that power. Is it proposed to use that power in any manner they want? They must have considered and they must have ready draft rules by now. Why not they take this House into confidence and say that when this Bill is passed into law, 'we shall regulate the service in the manner in which we have now decided to regulate it?' Then, this House can know how much power they are taking. By these powers, the Government will never consult the Municipal Council before the appointment of the executive authority. Is that self-government, local self-government? Now what will really happen is that they will do as they like in regard to appointment of Municipal Commissioners in the Municipalities and this executive authority along with the Collector and the Government will run the local bodies! Viewed from any point of view, whether they are implementing the Five-Year Plan or whether they are creating and promoting a welfare State or whether they are solving the question of unemployment in the State, they have to function through local self-governing bodies with the assistance of efficient co-operative societies. Now, instead of the Government directing their attention to give more powers to the local bodies, they take away more powers and they are legislating for it. I must protest against the way the Government are dealing with the municipal bodies.

Sir, at least in this District Municipalities Act Government could have made a provision for Standing Committees as in the City Municipal Act. No doubt under the District Municipalities Act, the Council can appoint a Committee or a Joint Committee and delegate the Council's powers to this committee. But under the City Municipal Act, we have got three authorities, (1) the Council, (2) Standing Committees and (3) the Commissioner and they have separate functions to perform. Government could have made a provision in the Act for Standing Committees with varied powers. They have not done that. They could have made the Commissioner subordinate to the Standing Committees as the Commissioner is under the City Municipalities Act. They could have done that at least by stages. I do not say that the Commissioner should be under the orders of the Chairman, because there may be difficulties. We won't be creating local self-government by asking the Commissioner to be directly under the orders of the Chairman. But surely, the Commissioner can be under the control of the Chairman and not the Government and the Collector. They ought to have provided for Standing Committees. Then I

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can understand their dealing with the appointment of Commissioners. Because the Government are going to appoint the Commissioners, supposing a Commissioner has to be appointed for the Coimbatore Municipality, they are not going to consult the Council. They may impose any regulations which they are going to frame under sub-clause (4), but at least if an idea is given to the House as to what they are going to do that would be well. But the House is asked: "Come along, give up power, any controlling power; we will make any use of it". This is not the way to deal with local bodies in this age, particularly in view of the Constitutional provisions—it is Article 40 I think—which say that it shall be the object of all Governments to create local self-governing bodies and certainly the municipalities and panchayats are also self-governing bodies. I therefore ask this Government at least to consider something which will be vital to the community at large, something which will be beneficial, something which will implement the directive principles of the Constitution of India and something which will solve the problem of unemployment and poverty in this country and not do something which merely confers power on the Government. This is a very wrong step to take. This is not what the Government are expected to do. They are expected to go into the question of constituting self-governing bodies and withdraw their own power slowly at least, but surely and vest that power in the Council and the authorities which will be provided under the Act which should be brought in to revise the present District Municipalities Act. Instead of doing that, you are saying "We want to constitute a Government service for Municipal Commissioners". Who prevents the Government from doing that? Have they got enactments for constituting various cadres of services in various other departments? I have not seen those enactments at all. They have constituted them under the inherent power vested in them. They need not bring anything here, but they have brought this Bill without telling us what they propose to do. What are the rules that they propose to frame under section 12-C (4)? This is not the way to deal with the local bodies. The Government should take a larger view of local bodies and everything they do and every amendment they propose to the District Municipalities Act must be with the definite object of taking a step in the direction of constituting local self-governing bodies.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to refer to the observations made by the Hon. the Deputy Leader of Opposition that this Bill was passed by the other House only the other day and has been brought to this House in such a hurry, giving no time for hon. Members to study the Bill. I would like to tell him that this Bill was actually passed in the other House on the 22nd September and on the same day, copies of this Bill as passed by the Legislative Assembly were circulated by post to all the hon. Members of this House and they

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must have received the copy on the 23rd instant itself. Therefore, there is no room for any complaint that this Bill is being hurried through.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member Dr. V. K. John received the Bill on the 22nd evening by hand.

* SRI K. BHASHYAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, even if there is any justification for the remarks of the hon. Member Dr. John, this Bill is a simple one and involves no fundamental principles. So, we shall overlook even if there is any deficiency or default on the part of the Government in respect of this Bill. Sir, the criticisms levelled by the hon. Member Dr. John against this Bill are not quite fair at least in respect of two matters. The first is that details have not been given either in the Bill or in the speech of the Hon. Minister who moved the Bill about regulating the conditions of service, etc. I would like to point out to the House that as a matter of fact there are two services which have been regulated by enactment such as the District Health Officers and the Municipal Health Officers. Their services are provincialised, they have got their own cadres and their pay scales and their increments are fixed. Therefore, if there was no repetition of those very cadres, which are already there, in the present Bill also, I do not think we need complain about that. After all, the rules that may be framed regulating the conditions of service of these Municipal Commissioners will be, more or less, on the lines which have been already laid down so far as Municipal Health Officers and District Health Officers are concerned. (Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar: What about their salaries?) There may be some difference in the salaries. After all, it is a question of framing the rules. Of course, I can understand a request by the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition to place the rules before the House.

So far as the other question of running the local administration by a system of Standing Committees is concerned, it is a thing very far away at the present moment. For one thing, this system of having Government Standing Committees for carrying on the administration of Municipalities or the Corporation is obtained only in England. Even in England, it is adopted only in the case of very very big Councils, such as the London County Council. It requires a very big area. It requires much income to constitute Standing Committees for the purpose of carrying on the administrative affairs. Of course, some attempt has been made so far as the Corporation is concerned. Even there, they have not got full power over the Commissioner but only have some statutory powers to control his actions. Therefore, this question of having Standing Committees for Municipalities is not a possibility at all and has no practical utility for the present.

However, I agree with the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition in one matter. The District Health Officers and the

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Municipal Health Officers are persons in authority looking to the Government for their pay, promotion, pension, etc. They very often do not care for the opinions of either the Municipalities or the District Boards concerned. They feel they are independent of them altogether because they are not appointed by the local bodies, their scales of pay are not regulated by them and even the question of taking disciplinary action against them is not in their hands. I know some cases at least where the Health Officers and the Municipal Councils have differed in their opinions and there have been cases of more than one Municipality requesting the Government to remove the concerned officer. But the Government may have its own reasons, administrative or other reasons, for keeping him for some more time and it may be that they do not want to make it appear that the officer has been censured by the Municipality. There have also been some cases where the Municipality has passed a resolution for retaining particular officers on the ground that they have done some real service to the concerned Municipality and where the Government said that the exigencies of service require that the officer should be transferred to some other place. Therefore, there have been cases of difference of opinion between the Municipality and the Government. Looked at from this point of view, I should think that provincialisation of these various services will not be conducive to the growth of local administration in this country. If at least the Government have taken power or provided in the rules that they are going to frame that the appointments of Commissioners shall be made in consultation with the Municipality, it will be a good thing. After having heard the speeches here, I do feel that I can make a reasonable request to Government to make provision in the rules that they are going to frame that in the case of appointments and transfers the Municipality concerned will be consulted. Very often, what happens is that these Municipalities are classified into Class I, Class II and Class III Municipalities and these Health Officers are also divided into three categories. If he is a Class I officer, he is posted to Class I Municipality. So, in all these matters, I find there is scope for difference of opinion between the Municipality or the District Board concerned and the Government. It is not very healthy for the growth of Municipal administration or for the growth of local self-Government. Therefore, in all these cases, the Government would do well to consult the Municipalities or the District Boards before they make appointments and transfers. At least, a convention may be established on that basis. I should like this provincialisation for one thing, in the sense that these officers have to be protected at some time or other from local factions and all that. Therefore it would be better if they are put outside party politics so that they may work well and efficiently. But there is the other point of view, namely, the growth of local administration and looked at from that point of view they should be placed under the local administration. But these two points of view must reconcile in

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one way or the other and the reconciliation is possible if in the rules that are going to be framed a provision is made that the Government will consult the Municipal Council or the District Board before they take any action in respect of these officers such as transfer, punishment and even in respect of appointment.

With these remarks, I support this Bill.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am afraid 3-50
that the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition has not presented p.m.
a correct picture in his criticism of this Bill. Far from the Government taking any power under this Bill—because the Government are already having this power of appointing Commissioners—the power of appointment, when this Bill is passed, will go to the Public Service Commission. When the cadre of Commissioners is provincialised, he should know that the Public Service Commission will be seized of the recruitment of the Municipal Commissioners. So it is I say that the very fundamental factor, on which he based his criticism, namely, that the Government intended to take power under this Bill, is not correct.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: How does that help the elective bodies?

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: That is a different question. Dr. John said that Commissioners were first appointed . . .

(Dr. V. K. John rose in his seat.)

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Sir, I am not going to yield. I have a right to say what I have got to say with regard to his criticism of the Bill.

DR. V. K. JOHN: Sir, I did not say that by this Bill the Government took power to appoint Commissioners. That power is already there. It is only to clause 4, I referred.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: The fundamental principle underlying this Bill is that though the Commissioners were appointed as early as 1934, the whole cadre of the Commissioners has been kept temporary. This should be rectified. The Commissioners do not have the benefits with regard to pension, etc., as other services do. The services of the Municipal Engineers and the Municipal Electrical Engineers, who are functioning under the Municipalities, have been provincialised, but the Commissioners have been kept on a temporary cadre till now. So, it is I welcome this Bill by which the Government would be provincialising the services of Commissioners. This will benefit the Commissioners who are in service now and those who will be recruited in future. One point I wish to mention in this connection is that the Commissioners who were recruited from pensionable service and who retired already will have no benefit from this measure. So, it is I have given notice of an amendment pointing out that Commissioners who were under pensionable service and who had retired

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from service recently should have some benefit from this measure. When we are introducing a measure of this kind, we must see that all injustice is removed. In the Hindu Religious Endowments Act that was passed, I find a section has been added (section 100) which provides for the grant of pensions or gratuity to officers and servants of the Board who retired before the commencement of that Act. A similar provision should be made in this Bill to safeguard the interests of some of the Municipal Commissioners who were on pensionable service and who retired recently.

One other point I wish to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister. There are now only about 50 or 55 municipalities. To constitute a provincial service of Commissioners for only fifty men will not be a satisfactory arrangement. It would provide for a limited scope for promotions. All service cadres should be broad-based. I would propose that all District Panchayat Officers, Deputy Panchayat Officers, and even District Board Secretaries should be formed into one unified service as Local Boards Executive Officers' Service, and Municipal Commissioners and the other local board officers should form one category so that there might be mutual transfers and the experience of the Deputy Panchayat Officers and the District Panchayat Officers would be available when they are drafted as Municipal Commissioners and the experience of the Municipal Commissioners would in turn be available to the District Boards. I hope, Sir, that the Government would take up the question of introducing a comprehensive Local Self-Government Bill, about which I am glad the Hon. Minister has already said that he was going to constitute a committee. I hope such a committee would soon be constituted and such a provision will be made in the new Bill by which we will have a very broad-based service not only consisting of Municipal Commissioners as in the present Bill but also of the other executive officers under the local boards. With these words, I support the Bill, and I hope the House will have no objection to in accepting this.

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill, though it purports to amend section 12-C does not appear so innocent as it looks. I find from sub-section (4) of the original section that—

"The State Government may, at any time, remove the Commissioner from office and shall do so if such removal is recommended by a resolution of the Council passed at a special meeting called for the purpose and supported by the votes of not less than two-thirds of the sanctioned strength of the council." This provision is now omitted and no explanation for its omission is given. Why should not the Government take this House into their confidence in this matter? Sir, we are pledged to support the Constitution, and the Constitution ordains that the local self-government authorities or panchayats shall be kept intact. This

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Bill is making a clear inroad from the rights of local self-Government. Is there any vestige of authority given to local self-governing bodies or any control over the commissioners. The commissioner is not an officer like the Health Officer, as my friend seems to think. He may have great admiration for organising a cadre for municipal commissioners. All right. But we cannot allow, under the guise of this rule, the executive officer to be put above the control of the municipal council. The municipal body may not be a legislative body. But it has got great administrative functions. It is a body elected by the people. It is responsible to the people and therefore responsible to the administration. If we are going to have a commissioner, over which the municipal council or the Chairman shall have no control, what shall become of the administration? It may happen that one commissioner is a most efficient man. It may happen that another commissioner is not so efficient. But the administrative control remains. What is it that the Government have provided in this Bill for exercising control over the commissioner? I find in another place a provision that the commissioner shall be paid out of the municipal funds. In the old section there was some provision by which the municipal council headed by its chairman exercised some sort of control over the commissioner. The whole thing is now taken away. Why? Do the Government believe that by this they are increasing the efficiency of the administration? I hope and presume that the executive is always efficient. But yet what is the use of having self-Government when the municipal council or the chairman has no control over the commissioner and the commissioner is flouting their instructions? I am not accusing anybody but it is in the air that we are flouting self-Government at every stage. We are told that we will have a legislation by which the services of panchayat officers and others will be provincialised. This is only the thin end of the wedge. My friend has already let the cat out of the bag by saying that panchayat officers' services will be organised. Perhaps we will have a whole set of officials. Then we are given up to officialdom. I have myself been an official. But we cannot have officialdom. We can have a strong centre but no centralisation of administration. We want decentralisation. We say that village administration should be improved. We say that powers should be given to panchayats, but in practice we do the opposite of what we say. There is a proverb in Tamil "பேசுவது எல்லாம் இருவாசகம் இடிப்பது எல்லாம் சிவன் கோவில்." This means that we preach one thing and practise the opposite. I ask honestly whether this Bill conduces to the promotion of local self-Government. I am concerned only with that. I have nothing against officers. But I say that this Amendment Bill is a very dangerous one, and, therefore, I oppose it.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, the amendment tries to make the commissioner an independent authority—an authority independent of the municipal council. That is

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4 p.m. the difficulty in which I find myself. Otherwise, I would gladly support the Bill. The power of appointment is there. The power of regulating the salaries, the power to be conferred by the Madras District Municipalities Act—all these things are there. There is nothing new. But, there are some provisions which are left out in the present Amendment. One of which, my hon. friend (the previous speaker) has already referred to and that is, the State Government may, at any time, remove the commissioner from office and shall do so. My point is that the State Government shall do so if such removal is recommended by a resolution of the Council passed at a special meeting called for the purpose and supported by the votes of not less than two-thirds of the sanctioned strength of the Council. There it is stated that, if the Council passes a resolution recommending the removal of the commissioner and two-thirds of the sanctioned strength of the municipal council have come to the conclusion that he should be removed from office, the State Government shall do so. Where is the power now? Instead of that we have clause (4) which says that "the State Government shall have power to regulate the methods of recruitment, conditions of service, pay and allowances and discipline and conduct of the commissioners." I think this clause is very vague. I do not know whether this power will be there and whether the State Government will accept this and will make suitable provision under the regulations of discipline and conduct of the commissioners. That power is a very important power to be considered by the Municipal Council and that may be there.

Another thing is the Commissioner shall, save as otherwise provided in this Act, hold office for a period of three years from the date of his appointment. An outgoing commissioner shall be eligible for reappointment if otherwise qualified and that is for the purpose of seeing that the commissioner so conducts himself and that he does his work properly. If there was such a commissioner, his services may be extended for another period of three years and so on. It is only a salutary provision so that the commissioner may not be an independent authority, so that he may behave quite properly and may satisfy the municipal council. It is for this purpose that they have put in that provision in the existing sub-section (2) of section 12-C. Therefore, after three years, the Municipal Council can give a wording that his services may be extended by another three years. I mean all these things are all intended for the purpose of seeing that the municipal council has got some control over the commissioners. It is for that purpose that these provisions were put in. Now, all these have been omitted in the Bill. In the existing section, it is stated that no person shall be appointed to be a commissioner and no commissioner shall continue to hold office as such after he has attained the age of 55. That provision may be embodied. The Government may have a regulation like that. But, then another

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thing is the commissioner shall be paid salary and allowances out of the municipal funds. That is what is stated in the existing section. But, in the present Bill that is before the House for consideration, it is stated that the State Government may recover from the municipal council concerned the whole of the salary and allowances paid to any commissioner appointed under sub-section (1). So, it is the State Government that pays. The wording in the Bill shows that they want to set up these commissioners as a minor "God" amongst all these councillors. He has got the full support of the State Government. He may be appointed, his recruitment and conditions of service may be regulated by the Public Service Commission. But the Council may have no say in the matter because it is the Public Service Commission that will have to finally decide the matter and not the Council. Therefore, another power is being taken away from the municipal council. My friend, Sri T. Purushotham, is enamoured that the Government have not taken any power but in reality the municipal council's power is being reduced. He has forgotten the fact that the commissioner will hereafter be a person who will outwit the municipal council once he is not appointed by the municipal council.

Then, Sir, in the existing section it is stated that the commissioner shall be paid a salary of Rs. 800, Rs. 1,200, etc. All these things are now to be controlled by the Government. It may be Rs. 2,000 or even Rs. 200. We do not know all that. But, anyhow, the salary will be paid by the State Government hereafter. It is something like your paying my clerk and recover from me the salary paid to him. Well, in that case, the clerk will have no regard for me and I have no power to remove him. That is the point. He shall not be removed even if recommended by a resolution of the municipal council and then after three years he will not be appointed at any rate. Of course, this is only a presumption. Nothing is there before the Council. In the Bill it is stated that the Government shall have power to regulate. What it will regulate, we do not know. Taking all these things together, I am perfectly sure that this amendment is clearly for the purpose of seeing—and the Cabinet would have certainly discussed this matter—that the commissioner is a person who cannot be touched by the municipal council and he is there as a concurrent authority for the purpose of seeing that the municipal administration is properly conducted. Of course, there are factions everywhere—even in the Assembly and in the Council. But, on that score, it is not proper to say that the State Government must interfere. It is only by constantly exercising our self-governing function that we can learn and it is in that way the great British administration learnt. Sir, the local self-Government is considered the bedrock on which the whole country's structure must be built and it is only experienced politicians in local self-Government who also become experienced politicians in

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the Assembly and in the Council. This is quite proper thing. Instead of that, the Commissioner is made a concurrent, independent authority. That is all, Sir, I want to submit.

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to place a few observations before the Government. The Hon. Deputy Leader of the Opposition, Sri Gajapathi Nayagar and Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar all of them have perhaps put the Congress view. As a matter of fact, when the Government have made up their mind to amend this law, they should have done so after a lot of consideration. What I beg to submit is this, Sir. Suppose, when the views or the laws passed by our Assembly and supported by this Council are flouted either by the Chief Secretary or by the Secretaries of the Government, what will be the feeling of the Legislature. We won't like that, and, as a matter of fact, Sir, we have to take into account the spirit of the Avadi resolution. The Congress has passed a resolution at the Avadi Session. We all know what is its object. Its object is to place all possible powers in the hands of the people, i.e., the object is to encourage panchayats, to encourage local bodies, and to encourage things like that. No doubt I can understand why the Government have thought best to empower, to give lot of power into the hands of the commissioner. There may be reasons. They may say there are factions, etc. Well, why should we bother our heads about that. Suppose, if people were to bungle in a certain place for the time being in any attempt, they will learn and they will not bungle afterwards. They will do the right thing.

Another point is, when the Britishers were here, they were very particular to have all the power in their hands. That is why, simply for the sake of satisfying the aspirations of some people somewhere, they said "We shall create some local body somewhere. But, yet, we shall impose upon that local body a petty tyrant as has been described by an hon. friend." We should not do that. After all, they are our people. We could give power willingly into the hands of our people. Let us imagine. Suppose all the Cabinet Ministers elected by our people take a particular view in a matter and suppose they have their united views; suppose there is some law by which the Chief Secretary can flout their views, what will be their feeling? People have the same feeling in the mufassal and other places. The chairmen of the panchayats say; "What, after all, we are all but tools in the hands of the executive authorities". So also is the feeling of other people. Ours is a people's Government. This Government must first of all take into account the spirit of the Avadi resolution which says: "give all possible powers to the people". No doubt as Sri T. Purushotham has put it, Government are trying to bring a comprehensive legislation with regard to that. But at present we do not know what they are going to do. We do not want any tyrants in our municipalities or panchayats. Never mind if people go wrong, in the beginning. They will correct themselves

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later on. If I were a member of any municipality, I would not like all the powers being vested in the hands of the Commissioner. If that were so and if the Commissioner is all in all, what is the earthly benefit of people going there as Municipal Councillors. A strong point has been made out by the Opposition and I think the Opposition has put the correct Congress attitude.

DR. V. K. JOHN: Will it be in order if the Opposition were to congratulate the Deputy Chairman on his speech?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Absolutely not in order.

* SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த மசோதாவைப்பற்றி ஆராயும் பொழுது முதலிலே எதற்காக இந்த மசோதா கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பது கவனிக்கப்பட வேண்டும். நகராட்சி மன்றங்களிலே நிர்வாகப் பொறுப்பிலிருக்கின்றவர்கள் கமிஷனர்கள் என்று சொல்லப்படும் ஆணையாளர்கள். அவர்கள் ஏற்கனவே 30 ஆண்டுகளாக இந்த நகராட்சி மன்றங்களின் நிர்வாகப் பொறுப்பிலிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் பல் வேறு இலாகாக்களிலிருந்து அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் விருப்பத்திற்கேற்ப நியமிக்கப்பட்டு ஊழியம் செய்து வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் ஊழியம் செய்து வருகின்ற காலத்திலே, இப்பொழுது அமுலிலிருக்கும் முனிசிபல் சட்டத்தின்படி எவ்வளவு அதிகாரம் இருக்கிறதோ அந்த அதிகாரம் பூராவையும் அவர்கள் செலுத்தி வந்தாலும் கூட, அவர்களுடைய உத்தியோகமானது நிரந்தரமானதாக இல்லாத நிலைமையிலே அவர்கள் சரிவர தங்களுடைய பொறுப்பைச் செலுத்தி வந்தார்கள் என்று சொல்லுவதற்கில்லை. ஏனென்றால், அவர்கள் ஏதாவது ஒரு காரணம் பற்றி நீக்கப்பட்டால் வேறு வேலைக்குப் போவதற்கு மார்க்க மில்லாமல் போய்விடுகிறது. மேலும், அவர்கள் ஓய்வு பெறக்கூடிய காலத்தில் ஓய்வுச் சம்பளமும் கிடையாது. அந்தந்தக்காலத்திலே இருக்கின்ற முனிசிபல் சபைகளின் பெரும்பான்மையான அங்கத்தினர்களுடைய விருப்பத்துக்கு இணங்கவும், தலைவர்களின் போக்கை அனுசரித்தும் அவர்கள் நிர்வாகத்தை நடத்தி தங்களுடைய காலத்தைக் கடத்தும் நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த நிலையில் பல சங்கடங்கள் இருப்பதால் அவர்கள் நிம்மதியாக நிர்வாகப் பொறுப்பை செலுத்தி வந்தார்கள் என்று சொல்லுவதற்கில்லை. ஆகவே, நகர சபை நிர்வாகத்தில் தொடர்பு கொண்டுள்ள நாள் கமிஷனர்களை provincialise செய்து விட வேண்டுமென்று 30 ஆண்டுகளாகச் சொல்லி வருகிறேன். அப்பொழுதுதான் அவர்கள் வேலை உறுதியாக இருக்கும். நகர சபைகளில் இருக்கின்ற அங்கத்தினர்களோ, தலைவர்களோ, அவர்களைச் சரியாக நடத்தா விட்டால் அரசாங்கம் தங்களைக் காப்பாற்ற முன் வரும் என்ற நம்பிக்கை அவர்களுக்கு இருக்குமாதலால், அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படுகின்ற வேலையை விருப்பு வெறுப்புக்கு இடம் கொடுக்காமல் அவர்கள் செய்வார்கள் என்ற நம்பிக்கை எனக்கு உண்டு. ஆகவேதான், அவர்களுடைய service-ஐ Provincialise செய்து விட வேண்டுமென்று அடிக்கடி சொல்லி வந்திருக்கிறேன். சென்ற வரவு செலவுத் திட்டம் விவாதத்தில் இருக்கும் போதுகூட நான் இதை வற்புறுத்திச் சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன். அப்பொழுது கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கட்டாயம் கமிஷனர்களை provincialise செய்து விடுவதாகக் கொடுத்த வாக்குறுதிக்கு இணங்க இந்த மசோதா கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று நான் கருதுகிறேன். ஏற்கனவே 30 ஆண்டுகளாக வேலைப்பார்த்து வந்த கமிஷனர்களை அவர்கள் வேலையில் உறுதியாக்க வேண்டுமென்பதற்காக இந்த மசோதாவை சர்க்கார் கொண்டு வந்ததை வரவேற்கிறேன்.

இந்த மசோதா நிறைவேற்றப்படாவிட்டால் முனிசிபல் நகரசபைகளுக்கு இருக்கும் அதிகாரம் அதிகமாகப் போகிறதா அல்லது குறையப் போகிறதா என்று ஆலோசித்துப் பார்த்தால் ஒன்றுமே இல்லை. இந்த

[Sri V. V. Ramaswami] [26th September 1955]

மசோதாவை வாபஸ் வாங்கி விட்டால் முனிசிபாலிட்டிகளின் நிலைமை என்ன? அவைகளுக்கு அதிக அதிகாரம் வரப் போவதுமில்லை, அல்லது அவைகளுக்கு இருக்கிற அதிகாரம் குறைந்து போகிறதோ என்றால், அதுவுமில்லை. கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கூறியபடி Health Officer-கள் provincialise செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இனிமேல் provincialise செய்யப்பட வேண்டியதில்லை முனிசிபல் கமிஷனர்கள் தான் பாக்கி. அவர்கள் பல பொறுப்பை ஏற்கவேண்டியதாயிருக்கிறது. அவர்களுக்கு ரூபாய் 200 சம்பளம், Health Officer-களுக்கு ரூபாய் 300 சம்பளம், Engineer-களுக்கு ரூபாய் 400 சம்பளம் என்று இருந்து கமிஷனர்களை provincialise செய்யவில்லை யென்றால் கமிஷனர்களும் அவர்களைப்போல முழுமனதுடன் அதிகாரம் செலுத்த மார்க்கமில்லாமலிருக்கிறது. அந்த சங்கடத்தை நீக்குவதற்குத்தான் இந்த மசோதா கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. Engineer-கள், Health Officer-கள் ஏற்கனவே provincialise செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த மசோதாவின் கீழ் கமிஷனர்களும் provincialise செய்யப்படுவார்கள். ஆகவே நகராட்சி மன்றங்களிலே வேலை செய்யும் அதிகாரிகள் அனைவரும் அரசாங்கத்தாரால் நியமிக்கப்படும் அதிகாரிகள். அவர்களுக்குப் பாதுகாப்பு கொடுப்பது அரசாங்கம். நகராட்சி மன்றங்களில் வேலை செய்யும் மூன்று அதிகாரிகளும் சர்க்காரால் நியமிக்கப்பட்டு, தண்டிக்கப்பட்டு, மாற்றப்பட்டு, காப்பாற்றப்படுகிறார்கள். அப்படியிருக்கும்பொழுது நகராட்சி மன்றங்களுக்கு அதிக அதிகாரம் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டால் அதில் அர்த்தம் இருக்கிறது. அரசாங்கத்தின் ஆட்களே அங்கே வேலை செய்த போதிலும், அங்கே உண்மையான சுய ஆட்சி இல்லை. எதற்கும் திருச்சிக்கும் சென்னைக்கும் வரவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. Local self-government-ல் Local Administration Department மாறியதினால் சென்னையிலிருந்து நிர்வாகம் நடத்தப்படுவதாக இருக்கிறதே ஒழிய, நகரசபைகளுக்கு சுய ஆட்சி வந்ததாக இல்லை. ஒரு ரோடு போட வேண்டியதாயிருந்தால், பெரிய சாலையாக இருந்தால் National Highways அதிகாரியின் சாங்ஷன் வேண்டும். Second-class ரோடு போடுவதாயிருந்தால் அதற்கு ஒரு அதிகாரி. நகர சபை எல்லைக்குள்ளேயே சிறிய ரோடுகள் போடுவதாயிருந்தால் அதற்கு அதிகாரி முனிசிபல் Engineer. ஒரு ரோடு போட வேண்டுமென்றால் இப்படி மூன்று விதமான அதிகாரிகளின் அங்கீகாரத்தைப் பெற வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. எதற்கெடுத்தாலும் சென்னைக்கும் திருச்சிக்கும் போக வேண்டியிருப்பதால் வேலை தடங்கல்படுகிறது. அதே மாதிரி Public Health நிர்வாகம் Health Officer கையில் இருக்கிறது. Medical நிர்வாகம் டி.எம்.ஓ. கையில் இருக்கிறது. கமிஷனர் ஏதாவது Medical Department-ஐக் கேட்டால் அவர்கள் டி.எம்.ஓ.-வைக் கேட்க வேண்டுமென்கிறார்கள். Public Health Department-ஐக் கேட்டால், விஷயம் டி.பி.எச்-க்குப் போகவேண்டுமென்கிறார்கள். இப்படி அதிகாரங்கள் பல உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் கையில் பிண்ணிக் கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. அரசாங்கமே நகரசபைகளுக்கு மூன்று அதிகாரிகளையும் நியமிக்கும் பொழுது, இனிமேல் முனிசிபல் கவுன்சில்களுக்கு அதிக அதிகாரம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். சகல போர்ட் போலியோக்களையும் அவர்களுக்கே கொடுக்க வேண்டும். அரசாங்கத்தினுடைய மேற்பார்வையிலிருக்கும் அதிகாரிகளே முனிசிபல் கவுன்சில்களில் வேலை செய்யும்பொழுது ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபன நிர்வாகத்தில் அனுபவம் வாய்ந்த அமைச்சர் அவர்களுக்கு நகராட்சி மன்றங்களுக்கு அதிக அதிகாரம் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்ற நோக்கம் இருக்கும் பட்சத்தில், நான் இந்த மசோதா நல்ல முறையில் அமையுமென்று கருதி அதை வரவேற்கிறேன்.

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p.m.

அடுத்தபடியாக, கனம் அங்கத்தினர் பாஷ்யம் சொன்னது போல், ஒரு முனிசிபல் கமிஷனரோ, Health Officer அல்லது Engineer-ஓ முனிசிபல் கவுன்சில் வேண்டாமென்று தீர்மானம் செய்தால், அவர் அவ்விடமே இருக்க வேண்டியதுதான், இருக்கட்டும் என்று சர்க்கார் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். வேண்டாம், வேண்டியதில்லை என்று இல்லாமல் இரண்டு பேருக்கும் பிடிக்கையால் சர்க்காரே அவர்களை எப்படியோ மாற்றி விடுகிறார்கள். கவுன்சிலும், Health Officer-ம் கமிஷனரும் சேர்ந்து ஒரு

26th September 1955] [Sri V. V. Ramaswami]

காரியம் செய்தால், சர்க்கார் அதற்கு மாறான ஒரு பெரிய உத்தரவை சென்னையிலிருந்து போட்டனுப்பி விடுகிறார்கள். அரசாங்கத்தினுடைய ஆட்களே நிர்வாகத்தில் இருக்கும்பொழுது அவர்களிடத்தில் நம்பிக்கை வைத்து முனிசிபல் கவுன்சில்களுக்கு அதிக அதிகாரம் கொடுத்தாலொழிய கமிஷனர்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்வதில் அர்த்தமேயில்லை. ஏதாவது ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட காரணத்திற்காக ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட அதிகாரியை மாற்றுவதற்கு வழி என்ன? வழியே இல்லை. அதை கட்டாயம் சொல்லித்தான் தீர வேண்டும். கனம் அங்கத்தினர் பாஷ்யம் அவர்கள் சொல்லியபடி இப்பொழுது சட்டத்திலிருக்கும் இந்த செக்ஷனை எடுத்து விரும் பொழுது இந்தப் பக்கத்தில் இருப்பவர்களுக்கு ஒரு சந்தேகம் ஏற்படுகிறது. ஏதாவது ஒரு காரணம் பற்றி முனிசிபல் கமிஷனர்களை முனிசிபல் கவுன்சில்கள் மாற்றிவிடவேண்டுமென்றேயோ, அல்லது விலக்கி விடவேண்டுமென்றேயோ, அதைக் கேட்பதற்கு என்ன வழி என்பதை அரசாங்கம் சொல்லவேண்டும். இந்த விஷயத்தை கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் தெளிவு படுத்தினால் எல்லோருக்கும் நன்மையாக இருக்கும் என்று கூறிக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

இம்மாதிரி முனிசிபல் கமிஷனர்களை provincialise செய்ய அரசாங்கம் முன் வந்தது போல, ஜில்லா போர்டுகளின் செக்ரடரிகளின் உத்தியோகங்களையும் சீக்கிரம் உறுதியாக்க வேண்டும். நான் முன்பு ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்கள் பற்றிப் பேசும்பொழுது அடுத்த எலக்ஷன் வருவதற்குள் ஜில்லா போர்டுகள் தேவைதானா என்பதை சீக்கிரம் முடிவு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன். திருநெல்வேலி மாவட்டத்தில் கனம் நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் பேசும் பொழுது ஜில்லா போர்டு வேண்டுமா, வேண்டாமா என்கின்ற நிலை ஏற்பட்டிருப்பதாகச் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். நான் மூன்று வித எலக்ஷன்கள் இருக்கிறது என்று முன்னமேயே சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன். சென்ற வருடம் ஜில்லா போர்டு தேர்தல் நடந்தது. இந்த வருடம் முனிசிபல் தேர்தல் நடக்கிறது. அடுத்த வருடம் பொதுத் தேர்தல் நடக்கப் போகிறது. அப்படியிருக்கும்பொழுது ஜில்லா போர்டுகளை நீக்கி விடலாமென்று கனம் அமைச்சர் வாயால் வரும் பொழுது அது நல்ல யோசனை என்று நான் கருதுகிறேன். ஜில்லா போர்டு செக்ரடரிகளையும் provincialise செய்து அவர்கள் வேலையையும் உறுதியாக்கப்பட வேண்டும். முனிசிபல் கமிஷனர்களை அரசாங்க ஊழியர்கள் பிரிவில் சேர்க்கப்பட்டிருந்தால் கனம் அங்கத்தினர் புருஷோத்தம் சொல்லியது போல் ஓய்வு பெற்ற அநேக திறமையும், நாணயமும் கொண்ட கமிஷனர்களுக்கு பென்ஷன் முதலிய கிடைக்க வசதி இருக்கும். ஆகையால் இப்பொழுதாவது இந்தச் சட்டம் கொண்டுவந்ததற்கு கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்களைப் பாராட்டி வரவேற்கிறேன்.

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Firstly, we have to consider whether it is at all necessary to have Commissioners to the Municipalities. (Laughter.) Yes. I know it is too late in the day to raise this issue. When people have been talking in season and out of season from all sections, hailing this local self-government system from house tops from the days when Lord Ripon introduced this, why should this so-called popular Government take it into their heads to restrict the powers of these local bodies more and more? Is it because they have suddenly grown suspicious of their own position and the position of the council or the district boards as the case may be so that they won't have enough guts in them to control these self-governing bodies? It is obvious that they have provincialised the Health and the Engineering Services. The only other thing left out is the service of the heads (executives) and that also is now sought to be provincialized. Thus, the

[Dr. A. Sreenivasan] [26th September 1955]

Trimurti being there, there is no necessity for the municipal council at all. Where is the necessity for a municipal council when these people will rule the roost? Where is the necessity when these commissioners are not going to do whatever the councils may decide? They can always look up to the Minister to shield them. We have seen a hundred and one instances in the newspapers where the municipal commissioners have acted against the opinion of the councils; hundreds of instances have occurred. They won't care for the councils, for they can go on under cover of Government protection without impugny. Their loyalty is then turned to the Government and not to the municipal council.

If we go into the genesis of the appointment of commissioners, we will see it is a very noxious thing. During the Bobbili time, the commissioners came to be appointed. When he found that certain municipalities, recalcitrant rather, would not be obedient to him, he wanted to curb them. That is the genesis and it is still operating even to-day when the so-called popular Government is in power. Therefore, I think firstly we have to consider the necessity for the commissioners at all.

If I say that there should not be appointments of commissioners, nobody is going to listen to me; even if I say that the powers should not be taken away from the councils, it is going to be a cry in the wilderness; especially in view of the steamroller majority of the Government, anything they say will pass muster. Anyhow, we, as Opposition Members, must do our duty and discharge our responsibility, irrespective of the success or other result that may accrue from our cries in the wilderness. I consider that this provincialisation of the Commissioners is a very deliberate method adopted by the Government in order to checkmate the good work that the various municipal councils are doing; by this, the municipal councils will be reduced to the position of cypher, when once the commissioners are provincialised and they have only to look to the Government for their support and not to the popular body.

Somebody suggested—I think one of the Hon. Ministers suggested—that the chairmen of the municipalities become embarrassed when somebody approached them for favours and so it was better that the commissioners did this dirty job. Quite all right. But are not the Ministers responsible to the Legislature? And do not people go to them for favours? Haven't they rejected their requests and has anything happened? The same thing may happen in the case of municipal chairmen also. When Ministers elected by the people can disregard the request made by some friend or somebody, why not the municipal chairmen? Has not the chairman commonsense? Does he not know his public duty? To blow hot and cold at the same time is not consistent with logic.

* SRI S. P. SIVASUBRAMANYA NADAR: Mr. Chairman, though I welcome the move on the part of the Government to

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provincialise the service of commissioners, I am sorry to note that the power of the municipal councils is taken away by this amendment. The commissioner will become independent of the council and he is responsible only to the Government.

From my experience, I can say that the municipal councils are more or less a debating society, without any power. And now by amendment after amendment and also by administrative orders of Government, what little powers the municipal councils have are being taken away one by one. Now, Sir, this is another move to take away the powers of the municipal councils.

In the original Act, under section 12-C there were three salutary provisions. One was that the Commissioner could hold office only for three years. Because they felt in those days that if an executive officer continued in a municipality for a longer period he might develop likes and dislikes, prejudices and favours; or that if he continued for more than three years, his likes and dislikes would have a greater sway over the administration of the council. So, they provided that after a period of three years the commissioner should go to another municipality; unless the council by resolution requested the Government to keep him on in that municipality and unless the Government conceded to that request, he could not continue there. That provision is taken away now, and a commissioner can continue in a municipality for any number of years according to the whims and fancies of the Government.

Secondly, another provision is that the Commissioner can continue in service only till the age of 55. Now that provision is also taken away. I do not know whether it is the intention of the Government to keep commissioners in service even after they complete their 55th year and give them a longer lease of life. Ordinarily, a person is asked to retire at the age of 55 so that he can have some rest and so that he might give place to younger people who are aspiring for promotion. Now, that provision is being taken away.

Another important provision that is being taken away is the power of the municipal council to remove a commissioner from office by a resolution of the council passed by two-thirds majority. At present, there is an obligation on the part of the Government to remove the commissioner if his removal is recommended by a resolution of the council passed by two-thirds majority. That is the only control which the council is till now exercising and that power is now being taken away by the Government. The only power that the council had for the proper and efficient administration as a check over the Commissioner is now being taken away and the Commissioner now becomes an independent man. One other fact is the chairman is now given the power to make remarks about the commissioner in the confidential report and the commissioner has now to look to the chairman for his well being. If a chairman is not favourably inclined towards a

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commissioner, he can write confidential remarks against the commissioner in his service-book. So the commissioners will look to the chairmen, independent of the council. If the commissioner makes an unholy alliance with the chairman, he can flout the council. That is the position to which the councils are reduced now.

I may say here that there was a time even when under the existing provision section 12-C (4) the council had the power to request the Government to remove a commissioner, there was an instance of this kind in the history of the Tirunelveli Municipality when such a resolution was passed, but, instead of taking any action against the commissioner, the Government called upon the municipal council to show cause why the council should not be dissolved. The Government exercised that power. If even this one safeguard is removed and power is taken away from the council, there will be no local self-government. So I would request the Hon. Minister, who has got experience in municipal administration as a chairman, to look into this matter and to keep the existing sub-sections (2), (3) and (4) of section 12-C intact without altering them.

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would have heartily welcomed this Bill, had the purpose of this Bill been only to constitute a Government service for the municipal commissioners. We are in full sympathy with the commissioners and we do want them to have continuity of service and to enjoy all the benefits of a permanent service. But the Bill before us goes further and tries to take away the little power that the municipal councils had been enjoying so far and as pointed out by my hon. Friend the previous speaker, it tries to reduce the municipal councils to practically nothing so far as the power vested in them is concerned.

I have already spoken on the floor of this House that there is no meaning in local self-government after the year 1947, as thought of and introduced by the Britishers. We do want decentralisation of powers and as expressed by one of the previous speakers "Democracy has to be built on the bedrock of the democracy that is developed in the rural and urban areas". Such being the case, I do not know how Government have suddenly thought it fit to impose a person of the status of a municipal commissioner upon the municipal administration. I can only think of one analogy and that is of the Britisher having imposed a Resident in the States, which were then called native States, asking those States to pay the Resident but giving him all the powers to ride over the Rulers. Though the Government may recover from the municipal council concerned the salary and allowances paid to a commissioner, still as was pointed out by some of the previous speakers, the paymaster is the Government and therefore, the municipal commissioner, as a human being, will have a tendency to think that he is quite independent of the

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Municipal Council in regard to his employment, termination of his services and in matters affecting his privileges and so on. Naturally we are trying to promote a dual Government in that sphere. The municipal administration is rather a difficult administration and we want really efficient people who will be popular with the public. What a municipality does is being watched by the residents and the tax-payers of that municipality and a tax-payer judges the work of a municipality even at his door whether there is a good road in front of his house or whether there is a water tap just in front of his house. So it would be very difficult to continue to be popular in a municipality. Perhaps this idea made the framers of the sections that we replace now a lease of three years or so to these commissioners. Let the commissioners be appointed on a permanent basis, but let there be some power by which they will be transferred from one municipality to another municipality provided they have been there for a certain number of years and let the municipalities be given power to say whether the commissioner is popular or unpopular. We have seen commissioners and commissioners so popular that people do not like their being transferred. They send telegrams to the Government for retaining him in the same place. There are also other commissioners whom the people want to be transferred, even within six months of their taking charge. So we find that even though they may be efficient, they fail to be popular throughout because municipal administration is being studied closely by the public. Such being the case, it would be well if the municipal council is given the power of recommending to the Government the retention of a particular commissioner for more than two years or three years if he is popular and transfer of a particular commissioner if he is unpopular. Let them be transferred from one place to another.

Again, the present Bill seeks to take away the power of the municipal council to recommend to the Government the removal of a commissioner from office by a resolution passed by two-thirds majority. I feel that the municipal council should have some voice to recommend the transfer of a commissioner if he is unpopular. As was pointed out, we have got the executive subordinate to the Legislature at the provincial set-up. Democracy is a form of Government that is run by the people for the people. We sit here as representatives of the people and we work for the people. We are running the Government for the people and the executive is under us. But through this Bill we are trying to set up the reverse in the case of the municipalities. There, we want the executive to sit over the popular representatives. How far are we moving with the trend of times? How far are we implementing the Avadi resolution, as was ably pointed out by the hon. Deputy Leader of the Opposition? How far are we correct in imposing a well-paid Gazetted officer upon the municipal administration to sit over popular representatives who are elected at great cost of energy, time and money? I do not speak

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of the panchayat administration where we may have some doubts though not always relevant. The Municipality is supposed to contain a literate public who are supposed to return only very efficient people for running the municipal administration. We have seen that very efficient people have worked as chairman in a competitive spirit in places like Tiruchirappalli. If one municipal chairman was responsible for installing the whole town with electric lights, his successor was responsible for providing taps and so on. So, if democracy is to grow, there is no point in the Government trying to reduce the powers of these municipalities to practically nothing by imposing an executive officer of a very high rank on the municipal administration. As it is the municipality may have only the power of framing a budget. Is it only for this purpose that we are electing these people? Should not democracy rise up from the bottom? Should it not be broad-based? If representatives of people at the State level should have powers over the executive as per the Constitution, does it not go to show that people at the lower level should not have the same powers? Do we not expect people well trained in local bodies to just claim their place in the legislature and other institutions so as to be able to govern the administration in a better way? When that is the case and when that is accepted in theory, and when we proclaim from house tops that we stand only for that, is it proper for us to bring in a Bill by which we are trying to impose an officer of high rank on a municipality which is to be run by popular representatives? I would say that no harm would come to us if we trust the people at the municipal level fully and if we constitute a committee out of those elected—the chairman and four others—to run the administration. If really the Government think that a commissioner's post is necessary for the purpose of ensuring continuity of work in municipal administration, there are ways and means of doing it. Let the ex-chairman of the municipality be always taken in that committee. He would be able to ensure the continuity of work. Many organizations are conducted like this. Though the municipal council may be changed wholly, and the previous members and the chairman go out of the council, the ex-chairman may be authorized to have a place on the committee to be formed by the new council that is to be constituted in the interests of administration and then we are assured of that continuity. The whole thing should be entrusted to the people who are chosen as the popular representatives. Really a municipal administration should be run by the people and for the people in order to pave the way for them to occupy higher positions in the Legislature and Parliament.

* SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN: Sir, in the statement of objects and reasons it is stated, 'It is, therefore, considered necessary to constitute a Government service for the Municipal Commissioners also. The Bill is designed to achieve this object'. Nobody should have any objection to the Government having a separate cadre for Municipal Commissioners to give them security of tenure,

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to regulate their conditions of service, etc. From that point of view, everybody would certainly welcome this Bill. But as has been pointed out by many hon. Members of the House, we do not understand why the previous powers which the municipal councils had should be taken away from them. These municipal councils are elected bodies. Every municipal council is representative of the people. The municipal chairman is the representative of the people. If we say that municipal commissioners cannot be removed from office, there would be perpetual friction between the municipal commissioner on the one side and the municipal council on the other. To avoid this friction, in the District Municipalities Act, there was this provision that the Government shall remove the Commissioner from office if at a special meeting of the council called for for the purpose and supported by the votes of not less than two-thirds of the sanctioned strength of the council, the council resolved to pass a vote of no confidence against the commissioner. I fail to understand why the Government in trying to frame a cadre for municipal commissioners should have brought in this amendment. I am not able to understand this at all. I know of several cases during the last five or six years when frictions have arisen between the municipal commissioners and the councils. The Hon. the Minister for Local Administration knows that from one municipality after another complaints come about these commissioners and even about panchayat officers. Executive officers of panchayats are not able to get on amicably with the chairman of the panchayats. I know of cases where unanimous resolutions are passed by these bodies for the removal of the panchayat officers. If an elected body like the panchayat board or the municipal council unanimously pass a resolution saying that the officer is not working satisfactorily or is working to the detriment of the people, I fail to understand why the Government should not respect the wishes of the municipal council or the panchayat board. From that point of view, I consider that this particular amendment is a negation of democracy. We take so much trouble to have these municipal councils elected. These municipal chairmen have absolutely no powers because, the commissioners can defy the authority of the municipal councils in many respects. Neither the council nor the chairman can do anything in the matter. They are simply to request the Government to take action against these municipal commissioners. This is negation of democracy, and even at this stage I would request the Hon. Minister to see if the provision which existed in the Act cannot be retained. I have nothing more to say in this matter.

SRI S. R. P. PONNUSWAMI CHETTIAR: சேர்மன், ஸார், இந்த மசோதாவை ஆதரிக்கும் முறையில்தான் நான் பேசுகின்றேன். சென்ற 6, 7 வருஷங்களாக சென்னை ராஜ்ய நகர சபைத் தலைவர்கள் சம்மேளனம், நகரசபைத் தலைவர்களுக்கு இருக்கும் படியான அதிகாரம் போதாது, அநேக இடங்களிலே நகர சபைத் தலைவரைக் காட்டிலும் கமிஷனருக்கு அதிக அதிகாரம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது, பொதுஜனங்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட பிரதிநிதிகள் என்ற முறையிலே நகர சபைகளுக்குச் சரியான

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முறையிலே அதிகாரம் வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது நகர சபைகளின் Health Officer-கள், Engineer-கள் இவர்களுடைய service provincialise செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதே முறையிலே கமிஷனர்கள் service-ஐயும் provincialise செய்யவேண்டியது நியாயம்தான். ஆனால் சென்னை ராஜ்ய நகர சபைத் தலைவர்கள் சம்மேளனம் கோரியபடி ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களுக்கும் அதிகாரத்தை அதிகரிக்கக்கூடிய மசோதா வருவதற்கு முன், இந்த மசோதா வந்திருக்க வேண்டியதில்லை என்பதுதான் என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். நகர சபைத் தலைவர்களின் அதிகாரத்தை அதிகப்படுத்தப் போவதாக பல இடங்களில் கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படிச் செய்வதற்கு முன்னாலேயே இந்த மசோதா வந்து விட்டதால் நகரசபைத் தலைவர்களுக்கு அதிக அதிகாரம் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்ற சம்மேளனத்தின் கோரிக்கை தள்ளப்பட்டுவிட்டதோ என்ற அச்சம் ஏற்படுவதற்கு ஒரு இடம் இருக்கிறது. அந்த சந்தேகம் இல்லாத வரை, சென்னை ராஜ்ய நகரசபை கமிஷனர்களின் service-ஐ provincialise செய்வதில் எந்த விதமான ஆட்சேபனையும் இல்லை. இந்தச் சிறு விஷயத்தில் ஒரு விளக்கம் தேவை என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். நகர சபைத் தலைவர்களின் சம்மேளன கோரிக்கைப்படி கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள், அவர்களுக்கு எப்பொழுது அதிகமான அதிகாரம் வழங்கப்போகிறார்கள் என்பது தெரியவேண்டும்.

இரண்டாவதாக, எனக்குத் தெரிந்த வரையில் இரண்டு வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்பாக சென்னை ராஜ்ய ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனத் தலைவர்களுக்கு அதிகாரம் கொடுப்பது குறித்துப் பரிசீலனை செய்ய ஒரு கமிட்டி நியமிக்கப்பட்டது. ஸ்ரீ சி. எஸ். ஆர். அவர்கள் தலைமையிலே நியமிக்கப்பட்ட கமிட்டி தனது ரிபோர்ட்டை அரசாங்கத்துக்கு சமர்ப்பித்து எனக்குத் தெரிந்த வரையில் சுமார் இரண்டு வருஷங்கள் ஆகிவிட்டன. அப்படியிருந்தும் அந்தக் கமிட்டியின் சிபார்சுகள் இன்னும் அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டு வரப்படவில்லை. எனக்குத் தெரிந்த வரையில் அந்த ரிபோர்ட்டிலே, கமிஷனர்களைப் போல அதிகாரங்களைச் சேர்மன்களுக்குக் கொடுத்து கமிஷனர்களை அவர்களுடைய செக்ரடிகளாக வைத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்று சிபார்சு செய்யப்பட்டிருப்பதை நான் நன்றாக அறிவேன். இப்பொழுது கமிஷனர்கள் service-ஐ provincialise செய்தால் கூட, பின்னால் வரக்கூடிய சீர்திருத்தத்தில் நகரசபைத் தலைவர்களுக்கு அதிக அதிகாரம் கொடுக்கப்போவது உறுதியாக இருக்குமானால், provincialise செய்வதில் தவறு இல்லை. ஏனென்றால், பின்னால் அவர்கள் எப்படிக் கிடைக்கக்கூடிய சந்தர்ப்பம் ஏற்படுவதும், ஜனங்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்க சில குறிப்பிட்ட நிர்வாக அதிகாரத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு சேர்மன்களின் செக்ரடிகளாக இருப்பார்களானால், இந்த மசோதாவை நிறைவேற்றுவதில் எனக்கு ஒன்றும் ஆட்சேபம் கிடையாது.

இந்த மசோதாவில், கமிஷனர்கள் நகரசபைகளின் அபிப்பிராயத்துக்கு நேர் விரோதமாக நடந்து கொண்டால், கவுன்சில்களுக்கு அவர்களை நீக்குவதற்கு வசதியில்லை. ஏற்கனவே இருந்தபடி two-thirds majority அங்கத்தினர்கள் கமிஷனர்களை மாற்றவேண்டுமென்று விரும்பினால் சர்க்கார் தான் என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். இல்லையென்றால் கமிஷனர்கள் இப்பொழுது இருப்பதை விட அதிக வல்லமை வாய்ந்தவர்கள் என்று நினைக்கக்கூடிய சந்தர்ப்பம் ஏற்படுவதும், ஜனங்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட பிரதிநிதிகள் கொண்டதுதான் நகர சபைகள். அவைகள் ஜனகிறது என்பதற்காக மாகாண ரீதியில் அவர்களுக்கு இருக்கும் அதிகாரத்தை எந்த விதத்திலும் குறைக்கக்கூடாது என்பதுதான் என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம்.

4-50 கமிஷனர்களைப் பொறுத்தவரை, அவர்கள் 55 வயதுவரை வேலை
p.m பார்க்கலாம் என்று வைத்திருப்பது அதிகம் என்று கருதுகிறேன். நகர
சபைக் கமிஷனர்களிலே Grade I, Grade II, Grade III, Selection
Grade என்று வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். கோவைக் கமிஷனர் Selection

26th September 1955] [Sri S. R. P. Ponnuswami Chettiar]

Grade-ல் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். Selection Grade கமிஷனர்கள் அதிக அனுபவம் வாய்ந்தவர்களிடையே தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப் படுபவர்கள். ஆனால் அவர்கள் அதிக அனுபவம் பெற்று Selection Grade கமிஷனர்களாக வருவதற்குள் அவர்களுக்கு வயது ஆகிவிடுகிறது. பெரிய நகர சபைகளில் ஓடி ஆடி வேலை செய்யவேண்டுமென்றால், அவ்விடம் வரும் Selection Grade கமிஷனர்களுக்கு அதிக வயது ஆகி இருந்தால் உசிதமாக இருக்கும். திருச்சி, சேலம், கோயமுத்தூர் போன்ற நகர சபைகளில் I.A.S. கமிஷனர்கள் வேலை செய்தால் நன்றாக இருக்கும். அதற்கு நகர சபைகள் தயாராக இருக்கின்றன. அரசாங்கம்தான் குறுக்கே நின்றுகொண்டிருக்கிறது. ஆதலால், கமிஷனர்கள் வயதானவர்களாக இருக்கக்கூடாது என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம்.

சென்னை ராஜ்ய நகர சபைத் தலைவர்கள் சம்மேளனத்தின் கோரிக்கைக்கு இணங்க ராஜ்ய நகரசபைத் தலைவர்களுக்கு அதிக அதிகாரம் கொடுக்கப்படும் என்ற முறையில், கமிஷனர்கள் service-ஐ இந்தமாதிரி provincialise செய்வதற்கு எந்த விதமான ஆட்சேபனையுமில்லையென்று நான் கருதுகிறேன்.

* SRI S. NARSAPAYA : Mr. Chairman, Sir, opinion has been expressed from the other side as to whether Commissioners are necessary at all. But, I think it is too late in the day to put forward that argument because municipalities are getting bigger and bigger, their activities are increasing and as such, an executive authority to carry out the administration is absolutely essential. After all, the chairman is only an honorary gentleman who cannot devote all his time to his work. Nor is it proper. The functions of the municipal council and the chairman are entirely different from the functions of the Commissioner. The Commissioner is there to carry out their orders, to carry out their resolutions and to do the proper administrative work. He is an executive authority. Removal of the commissioner and entrusting the work to a committee of the municipal councillors is not at all proper because there are so many technical things to be attended to and so many administrative things to be attended to, which honorary people like chairman and councillors will not be in a position to do.

So far as provincialisation is concerned, unless the cadre is provincialised and the commissioners are given scope for further promotion, better scales of pay and scope for rising higher, proper men will not come. In the interests of the municipal administration itself, it is absolutely essential that the cadre should be provincialised. But, if once the principle of provincialisation of the cadre is accepted, then these three very important things existing in the present Act which my friend suggested, viz., appointment only for three years, removal by resolution of the council and then stopping at the age of 55, all these provisions go in the very nature of things. Because, once you provincialise the cadre, you give the commissioners a security of tenure and they can continue to be in service until they are 55 or whatever age the Government may fix. Then, if you say that by two-thirds majority the municipal council can pass a resolution saying that he must be removed from

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office, it will be a startling proposition. Nor can the commissioners be appointed only for three years. Because, if he is to be appointed only for three years and if his services are to be provincialized, then what is to become of him after three years. My friend really forgets the basis on which these two or three principles were incorporated in the Act. At that time, the municipal council used to appoint the commissioners. But, now, when once the cadre of commissioners is provincialized and he is guaranteed office until he is 55 or whatever it is, when once security of tenure is guaranteed, to say that he must be removed, if two-thirds of the municipal councillors pass a resolution, would be contradiction in terms.

At the same time, there is much force in what my hon. friend said. He was saying that the municipal council itself has not at present got very much of powers, especially my hon. friend Mr. Sivasubramanya Nadar, who has been in municipal council for 17 years, has stated that it is something like a debating society and that there is not much power. I hope Sir, the Government are also contemplating giving more powers to the chairman and the municipal councillors and the way . . . (Interruption.)

DR. V. K. JOHN: Does the hon. Member know that the Government are contemplating giving more powers?

* SRI S. NARSAPAYA: Sir, recently, there was a deputation of the municipal chairman to the Hon. Minister for Local Administration and the Chief Minister and they were assured that they will be given more powers. That is what we see from the Press reports. But, whether they give more powers or not, the power of the municipal council does not depend upon their ability or power to remove the municipal commissioner but it depends upon the statutory power given to the council. So, I would appeal to the Government to give an assurance to the House to set at rest the fears of my hon. friends to see that more powers under the statute, i.e., under the District Municipalities Act are given to the various municipal councils.

Then, Sir, so far as the power of removal is concerned, it was remarked that also is necessary to some extent. Under section (4), the Government has power to regulate the methods of recruitment, conditions of service, discipline, etc. The Government can very well incorporate in the rules that where a municipal council by two-thirds majority pass a resolution saying that they do not want a particular commissioner, he may be taken away and posted elsewhere. The Government can also under the rule-making powers, enact a rule that normally, no municipal commissioner will be allowed to remain in a municipality for more than three years. These are matters which have to be incorporated in the rules. I would very much request the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration to give an assurance to the House that they, under the rule-making powers, will make suitable provision for taking

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away the commissioner from that municipality, if the council do not want him and that they will not normally allow a commissioner to remain in a municipality for more than three years.

What I say is that when under the rule-making powers Govern- 5 p.m.
ment have taken the power of regulating the pay, allowance, service condition and discipline of the municipal commissioners, they will be perfectly competent to incorporate under the rules that when a municipal council by a two-thirds majority passes a resolution saying that they do not want a particular Commissioner in that municipality, Government would make arrangements for the removal of that particular municipal commissioner not from service but from that particular municipal council and post him to some other place. If these two things are incorporated in the rules, then most of the fears in the minds of several hon. Members would vanish and this Bill could be passed unanimously. I appeal to the Hon. Minister for Local Administration, if possible, to give us that assurance.

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI: சேர்மன் ஸார், இந்த மசோதாவை ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்லுகிறேன். முனிசிபல் நிர்வாகத்தை இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் நிலைமையில் கமிஷனர்கள் நடத்தி வருவதை நான் பாராட்டுகிறேன். ஆனால், இப்பொழுது கொண்டு வரப் பட்டிருக்கும் இந்த மசோதாவில் கவுன்சில்களுக்கும் கமிஷனர்களுக்கும் யாதொரு சம்பந்தமும் இல்லாமல் இருப்பது போல் இருக்கிறது. முன்னால்தான் மின்னோ மார்லி சர் திருத்தம் அமுலில் இருந்த காலத்தில் Deputy கலெக்டர்கள் முனிசிபாலிட்டிகளை நடத்தி வந்தார்கள். ஜனநாயக சர்க்கார் இப்படி ஒரு திருத்த மசோதாவைக் கொண்டு வருவது அந்த நிலைமைக்குத்தான் கொண்டுபோய் விரும். Deputy கலெக்டர்கள் என்ற பெயர் போய் கமிஷனர்கள் என்ற பெயருடைய சர்வாதிகாரிகளாக இவர்கள் இருந்து விடுவார்கள்.

இரண்டு பகுதி அங்கத்தினர்கள் கமிஷனர் மீது குற்றம் சாட்டியோ அல்லது அவரை விலக்க வேண்டும் அல்லது மாற்ற வேண்டும் என்றோ சர்க்காரை வேண்டிக்கொண்டால், சர்க்கார் அதைச் செய்து தான் ஆக வேண்டும். ஜன நாயக சர்க்காரில் மெஜாரிட்டியின் அபிப்பிராயத்தைக் கொண்டு ராஜ்யம் நடத்தப்பட்டு வருகிறது. இங்கு சட்ட சபையில் மெஜாரிட்டியாகிய நாம் ஒரு சட்டத்தையோ திருத்தத்தையோ பாஸ் செய்து விட்டால், அதை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டு வரவேண்டியது சர்க்காருடைய வேலை யாக இருக்கிறது. இவ்வரசாங்கத்தின் ஒரு பகுதியாக இருக்கின்ற முனிசிபாலிட்டிகள், ஜில்லா போர்டுகள் இவைகளின் நிர்வாகத்தை நடத்த வைக்கப்பட்டவர்கள் ஒழுக்கக் குறைவினாலோ, ஆசாரக்குறைவினாலோ, நடத்தைக் குறைவினாலோ, அல்லது மனித சுபாவத்தின் கோபம் குரோதத்தினாலோ, கட்சி பிரதி கட்சி சேர்த்து ஊரைப் பிரித்து ஆள்கின்ற தந்திரத்தினாலோ, தவறு செய்தால் அவர்களை இரண்டு பங்கு அங்கத்தினர்கள் வேண்டாம் என்று சொல்லுவதை சர்க்கார் நிராகரிப்பது போலிருக்கும், இந்த திருத்தம் சட்டமாக நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டால். ஆகையால், சர்க்கார் அங்கத்தினர்களுடைய அபிப்பிராயத்தை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டியது இருக்கும் மானதால் இப்பொழுது இருக்கின்ற சட்டத்தில் கமிஷனர்களுக்கு இருக்கும் அதிகாரத்தை அப்படியே வைத்துக்கொண்டு, இந்தத் திருத்த மசோதாவை கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்து நிறைவேற்றும் தலையெடுத்து நிர்வாகம் நன்றாக இருக்கும். இல்லையானால் பல கோளாறுகளும் தொந்தரவுகளும் ஏற்படும். அதைவிட கமிஷனர்களுக்குப் பதில் கலெக்டர்களைக் கொண்டு நிர்வாகத்தை நடத்தும்படி விட்டு விட்டால்

பதைச் சொல்லக்கொண்டே இருக்கிற சட்டத்தின் 12 (c) (4) செக்ஷன்படி. முனிசிபல் 5-10 p.m.

இப்பொழுது இருக்கிற சட்டத்தின் 12 (c) (4) செக்ஷன்படி. முனிசிபல் அங்கத்தினர்கள் 2/3 மெஜாரிட்டியில் கமிஷனர்களை மாற்றவேண்டுமென்றால் அரசாங்கம் மாற்றிவிடவேண்டுமென்று இருப்பதை எடுக்கக்கூடாது என்று சில அங்கத்தினர்கள் கூறினார்கள். இதை எடுத்தது, மூன்று ஆண்டுகளுக்குள் கமிஷனர்களை மாற்றும் அதிகாரத்தை நகரசபைகளிடமிருந்து பரிசுசேர்த்துக் கொடுத்தோடு அல்ல. C.S.R. கமிட்டியின் சிபார்சு வேண்டுமென்ற நோக்கத்தோடு கமிஷனர்களைப்பற்றி Confidential களின்படி நகரசபைத் தலைவர்கள் கமிஷனர்களைப்பற்றி அவர்களுக்கு report-ல் குறிப்புகள் எழுதலாம் என்ற அதிகாரத்தை சேர்மன்களுக்குச் சமீபத்தில் வழங்கியிருக்கிறோம். ஆதலால் கமிஷனர்கள் சேர்மன்களுக்குக் கீழ்ப்படிந்து கவுன்சில்களுக்குக் கூட்டுப்படுத்தான் வேலை செய்தாகவேண்டும். அப்படி அவர்கள் சரிவர வேலை செய்யாவிட்டால் Confidential report-ல் அவர்களைப்பற்றி குறிப்புகள் எழுதப்படுமாதலால், மற்றவர்களையோல அவர்கள் Promotion முதலியவைகளெல்லாம் இம்மாதிரி நிலையில் பாதிக்கப்படும். இம்மாதிரி அதிகாரம் நகரசபைத் தலைவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதால், Section 12 (c) (4)-ல் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட

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அதிகாரம் தேவையில்லை என்று அதை நீக்கிவிடலாம் என்று நினைத்தோம். கவுன்சில்கள் செய்யும் தீர்மானங்களை கமிஷனர்கள் தேர்மையாக சரியான முறையில் நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு வசதி செய்துவதுதான் இந்த மசோதாவின் நோக்கம். தபஷு தாகஷணியமில்லாமல் வரிகளை சரிவர வசூல் செய்வதற்கும் encroachment-களை அப்புறப்படுத்துவதற்கும் கமிஷனர்கள் தனியாக இயங்குவதற்கு வழி செய்யப்படுகிறதே தவிர, வேறு எந்த விதமான காரணத்தைக்கொண்டும் இந்த மசோதா கொண்டுவரவில்லை. Confidential report-ல் கமிஷனர்களைப்பற்றி குறிப்பு எழுதுவதற்கு நகரசபைச் சேர்மன்களுக்கு அதிகாரம் அளிக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதால் 2/3 மெஜாரிட்டியில் நகரசபை கமிஷனரை அப்புறப்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்ற தீர்மானத்தை கவுன்சில் நிறைவேற்றினால் சர்க்கார் அப்படிச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கூறுகிற செக்ஷன் தேவையில்லை. ஆகையால், கமிஷனர்களும் நகரசபைகளுக்குக் கீழ்ப்படிந்துதான் நடப்பார்கள். இப்பொழுது கமிஷனர்களில் I, II, III என்று மூன்று விதமான grade-கள் இருக்கின்றன. மேலும் அவர்கள் service-க்குத் தகுந்த மாதிரி Promotion செய்யப்படுகிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது நம் ராஜ்யத்தில் 61 முனிசிபாலிட்டிகள் இருக்கின்றன. III grade-ல் இருக்கும் முனிசிபல் கமிஷனர்களை III grade முனிசிபாலிட்டிகளுக்கே மாற்றவேண்டும். I grade-ல் உள்ளவர்களை மாற்றவேண்டுமென்றால் அதே grade-ல் தான் மாற்றவேண்டும். மேலும் சில நகரசபைகள் கட்சி மனப்பான்மையினாலும் சொந்த விருப்பு வெறுப்பினாலும் சில சமயங்களில் தவறுதலான தீர்மானங்களை நிறைவேற்றுகின்றன. இந்த சங்கடங்களினால் தான் கமிஷனர்கள் தனியாக இயங்கவேண்டுமென்ற நோக்கத்தோடு இந்த மாதிரி ஒரு திருத்த மசோதாவை அரசாங்கம் கொண்டுவர முன்வந்ததே தவிர, இதில் வேறு ஒரு சந்தேகத்திற்கும் இடமே இல்லை.

நண்பர் புருஷோத்தம் அவர்கள், ரிடையரான கமிஷனர்களும் இந்த மசோதாவினால் நன்மை அடையும்படி இது திருத்தியமைக்கப்பட வேண்டுமென்று கோரினார்கள். இதை அரசாங்கம் தனியாகப் பரிசீலனை செய்யும் என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஏனென்றால் ரிடையர்களை சம்பந்தப்பட்ட நகரசபைகள் ஈடு செய்யத் தயாராக இருக்கிறதா என்று கேட்டுத் தெரிந்துகொள்ளவேண்டிய நிர்ப்பந்தம் இருக்கிறது. இதை யெல்லாம் நன்றாகப் பரிசீலனை செய்து இந்த விஷயத்தில் ஒரு முடிவுக்கு வரவேண்டுமென்று கூறிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

இந்தத் திருத்த மசோதாவில் அரசாங்கத்துக்கு எந்தவிதமான அதிகார உயர்வுமில்லை, அதிகாரம் குறைந்துதானிருக்கிறது என்று மீண்டும் குறிப்பாக எடுத்துச் சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ரத்னசபாபதி முதலியார் கமிட்டியின் சிபார்சுகளில் ஏற்கெனவே ஆறு “அயிட்டங்கள்” அமுலாக்கப்பட்டுவிட்டன. இன்னும் நான்கு “அயிட்டங்கள்” தான் அரசாங்கத்தின் பரிசீலனையில் இருக்கின்றன. இங்கே சில அங்கத்தினர்கள் கூறிய குறைபாடுகளையும் யோசனைகளையும் எல்லாவற்றையும் சேர்த்துக் கவனித்து நன்றாகப் பரிசீலனை செய்து ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்கள் நல்ல முறையில் இயங்கவும், கூடிய சீக்கிரம் ஒரு கமிட்டி நியமிக்கப்படுமென்றும், அந்தக் கமிட்டியின் அங்கீகாரத்தைப் பெற்று அமுலாக்கப்படும் என்று உறுதி கூறிக்கொண்டு இந்த மசோதாவை நிறைவேற்றும்படி கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—
“That the Madras District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 28 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

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The motion was declared carried. A poll was demanded by Dr. V. K. John. The Chairman counted the Members who supported and challenged his decision and declared the result of the division which was as follows:—

Ayes—15. Noes—3. Neutral—Nil.

The motion was carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This division is unnecessarily claimed.

DR. V. K. JOHN: So many spoke against, Sir.

The Bill was then taken into consideration.

Clause 2 was put and carried.

Clause 1.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved—

That clause 1 do stand part of the Bill.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Mr. Chairman, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

“Renumber the existing clause as sub-clause (1) and insert the following as sub-clause (2):—

“(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on and from 1st January 1953.”

Sir, my idea is to give retrospective effect to the principle underlying this Bill. I have already explained while speaking earlier on the Bill that some consideration should be given to commissioners who were in pensionable service and who retired without deriving any benefit on account of their temporary service. The Hon. Minister also in his reply expressed sympathy with this class of retired commissioners. I wish to assure the House that there would be no extra cost to Government by extending the benefits of this measure to those unfortunate men. I wish to assure the Government that for extending this concession to badly affected retired men no extra commitment is involved because the amount required for payment of pension will be recovered as contribution from the municipal councils concerned. There will be only four or five retired commissioners at the most and their cases require to be favourably considered and I am sure the municipal councils concerned will not object to pay this small contribution. Unless there is a specific statutory provision, it may not be possible to extend this concession to these persons and therefore it is I would request the Hon. Minister to consider my amendment favourably and accept it. After all, this is not a controversial matter and the other House is also sitting now. I am sure the other House

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will see the reasonableness of this properties and will accept the the same. I therefore commend this amendment for the acceptance of the House.

* SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I second the amendment proposed by my friend Sri T. Purushotham. He is more or less an authority on the subject. But before doing so, I wish to make a few observations about the Bill itself.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member must speak only on the amendment.

SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR: After all, the Municipal Commissioners are doing useful service to the municipalities and they are also helping the municipal councils in their administration. It is therefore necessary that their services must be provincialized and they are retained even after 55 years. I support the amendment.

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI: இந்தத் திருத்தத்தில் குறிப்பிட்ட விஷயத்தை அரசாங்கம் தனியாகப் பரிசீலனை செய்து பார்க்கும். ஆதலால் இந்தத் திருத்தத்தை வாபஸ் வாங்கிக் கொள்ளும்படி எனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: In view of the assurance given by the Hon. Minister and as it is specifically pointed out that this can be done by executive orders, I seek the permission of the House to withdraw my amendment.

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

Clause 1 was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

* THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI: Sir, I move—

"That the Madras District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 28 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved—

"That the Madras District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 28 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be passed."

DR. V. K. JOHN: Sir, may I say a word during the third reading of this Bill. I still assert that this measure is a retrograde step and if at all this Bill is passed into law, it is due to the party discipline in this House. Member after member on both sides of the House protested against taking away the power of the council

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to remove the Commissioner. The object of this Bill, as I conceive it, is not to constitute a separate service for them but to incorporate a provision for taking away the power of the council to remove a Commissioner by two-thirds majority votes. This section 12-C was introduced by an Amending Act of 1930 at the time of the British Government. The original Act was passed in 1920. Ten years later, the then Government thought that the powers of the municipal councils should be enlarged. So, step by step they provided for real self-governing municipal councils. Now, in 1955, this national Government are taking a retrograde step by repealing that section which was passed in 1930 and which gave power to the municipal council to dispense with the services of the Commissioner if a resolution is passed by a two-thirds majority. It is to repeal that section that this Bill has been brought, although ostensibly the Statement of Objects and Reasons says that it is with a view to regulate their service conditions. I protest against this retrograde measure. Step by step we should have created a self-governing body. But we are now going backward and not forward. I therefore say that this is a retrograde measure and this Bill would never have been passed if it was left to the free vote of the Members of this House.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Sir, I rise to congratulate the Government on bringing forward this Bill. In doing so, I wish to remark that no power of the municipal council is being taken away by this Bill. On the other hand, the institution of Commissioners has only been there for the better and efficient administration of the municipal councils. The Hon. Minister has made it clear that the Municipal Commissioners are there to carry out the resolutions of the council, and to see that there is efficient collection of revenue and prompt steps for the removal of encroachments. When such clear indications have been given, I do not see any reason why we should fight shy of having the Municipal Commissioners. We are having the Collectors in charge of district administration. Similarly we are having the Commissioners for running the municipal administration and to carry out the policies of the municipal councils and by this scheme of provincialization, the powers of the councils are not being taken away. On the other hand, the Commissioner becomes a Government servant. He will be more guarded and careful in his actions and more afraid of the Government taking action against him when any complaints are made against him. Any representation made by the Municipal Chairman or by the municipal council with regard to the actions of the Commissioner will be investigated by the Government and immediate action will be taken either to transfer him or take disciplinary action against him. After provincialization, the Commissioners will be much more responsible and they will not in any way misuse their powers. Therefore it is I welcome this move and I congratulate the Government at this stage of the third reading of the Bill.

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* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : Sir, if there is any one illustration of the principle that the party in power can think and act as it likes, this Bill is a good example. I ask, in the name of all honesty, whether the power given under section 12-C (4) for removal of the Commissioner can well be substituted by a confidential report made by the Chairman. Is that a proper substitute? You are trying to reduce the Chairman of the Municipal Council to mere automaton. The power that has intoxicated you has been the cause for this measure. I say that full control over the Commissioner must be retained if you want to work democracy in the proper spirit.

* SRI S. NARSAPAYA : Sir, I am afraid my friends on the other side have not understood the scope of the Bill, though I tried to make it clear in my speech. I do not know whether they do not want to understand it, because when once the principle of provincialization is accepted, will it be possible to give any municipality authority to remove a Commissioner from service? Is he a subordinate directly appointed by the council? I can understand the argument put forward if there is no provincialization at all, as at present now. When the municipal council itself was appointing the Commissioner, it had the power to remove him. But when once we accept the principle of provincialization and he is given security of service and all that, can any municipal council by a resolution passed by two-thirds majority say that he must be removed from service? Will any self-respecting man come forward to serve as a Municipal Commissioner if his future were to depend upon the decision of a two-thirds majority of the council with which he is absolutely unconnected except by being posted as a Commissioner by the Government. Formerly when the municipal council had the power to appoint him, it had the power to remove him. But when once that power of appointment by the municipal council is taken away by virtue of provincialization, it is necessary that the power of removal should also be taken away from the council. Otherwise, the Commissioner that is appointed will look to his future in the matter of his scale of pay, promotion, etc., only to that particular municipal council. He cannot get elsewhere. When once provincialization is accepted and when once the appointment of the Commissioner is placed on the Provincial cadre, no municipal council can be given power to remove him from service. That is why I have said that if any particular municipal council does not like him or sees that he is not a proper person to be in charge of the administration, all that could be done is to request Government to remove him from the municipal council. The municipal council may say to Government, "You take away your man; we do not want him". But the municipal council cannot ask the Government to send him away. Just because he has not conducted himself properly according to the municipal council's wishes, it does not mean that he can be removed from service. Therefore in those circumstances, according to the provincialization

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that is now contemplated, the municipal council cannot have the power of removal of the man from service. The council can only ask him to be transferred elsewhere, and that I am sure the Government will look into.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : Sir, no municipal council ever appointed its Commissioner. It was the Government who appointed him. So, there is no question of taking away the right that existed there already.

* SRI S. P. SIVASUBRAMANYA NADAR : Sir, the municipal council was never invested with the power of appointing the Commissioner. Section 12-C (1) of the Act says,—

"A Commissioner shall be appointed by the State Government in the case of each municipality included in Schedule IX . . ."

So the provision enabling the Government to appoint a Commissioner is there already. The municipal council neither appointed nor removed the Commissioner. Sub-section (4) of section 12-C only enables the Government to remove him from that municipality. He is not removed from service. He is shifted from one municipality to another.

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I really am surprised at the opposition particularly from Dr. John and Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar who are lawyer Members of this House. The point for consideration is this. Do we want a Commissioner for the municipal council or not? If an executive officer is necessary, then naturally a Commissioner will have to be appointed and he will have to function in the way as executive officers should function. He should not depend upon the whims and fancies of any municipal council. If he has got to act independently and efficiently as an authority, and as long as he functions within the bounds of law, then he should be protected. Then alone he can function properly. That is why, Sir, we found it necessary to make the Commissioner as independent as possible. The Government will also always keep a watch on him. If any Commissioner misbehaves, certainly disciplinary action or action by way of transfer will be taken. There is no sanctity of two-thirds majority. Even without this two-thirds majority of the council, a Commissioner can be found fault with. He may be acting in collusion with some councillors. If the Commissioner misbehaves, he has got to be punished even without this two-thirds majority. In some cases it may be that the Commissioner is right and the council may be taking up a partisan attitude. So in all these cases it should be left to the Government to ultimately decide whether a particular Commissioner should be transferred or should be kept on there. But as long as he continues to act within the bounds of law and acts efficiently, he will have to be protected against any further encroachments upon his powers, and that is

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [26th September 1955]

why . . . (Interruption by Dr. V. K. John.) When we want to have an executive authority, he should be protected from the majority of the council. If it is really thought that an executive authority is not necessary and that the Chairman should become the executive authority, that is quite a different matter altogether. But when once we agree that there should be an executive officer independent of the council and the Chairman, then better we make him an independent body and then find fault with him if he misbehaves or does not carry out the duties cast upon him. After all under section 22, he is bound to carry out the resolutions of the council unless they are rescinded by the higher authority. Subject to this, he should have complete freedom to act. Therefore, I have absolutely no doubt that what we are now proposing to do is only for the better working of the council—particularly the working of the executive authorities.

DR. V. K. JOHN : Distrusting the municipal council!

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : No distrust.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“That the Madras District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 28 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.”

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I now adjourn the House till 3 p.m. to-morrow.

The House then adjourned.

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

* 1. Administration Report of the Madras City Improvement Trust for 1953-54.

2. Notification No. 631 issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1865, Home, dated 2nd July 1955, regarding exemption of vehicles BMS 2054 and BVP 2117 used in connection with tour in Madras State by the Children's Club, Bombay, from payment of tax.

3. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2013, dated 22nd July 1955, regarding compulsory fitment of milo-meters on contract carriages in mufassal. New rule Nos. 401-A and 402-A of the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940. [Laid on the table of the House under section 133 (3) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.]

4. Notification No. 716 issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2003, Home, dated the 22nd July 1955, regarding exemption from payment of tax on a reciprocal basis on vehicles belonging to the Public Works Department of the Travancore-Cochin State and plying solely for Government purposes in the Madras State.

* Laid on the table of the House on 27th August 1955.

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5. Notification under G.O. No. 1761, Home, dated the 23rd June 1955, regarding rules for management of Special Homes and Work Houses in the City of Madras established under the Madras City Police Act, 1888.

6. G.O. No. 2469, Revenue, dated 9th August 1955, regarding the Special Report on the revision of Board's Standing Orders.

7. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 4722, Home, dated 8th December 1951, regarding delegation of powers to the Secretary by the Transport Authority.

8. Notification issued with G.O. No. 2638, Public (Services), dated 24th August 1955, regarding the inclusion within the purview of the Service Commission the temporary post of Propaganda Officer in the Madras Industries Subordinate Service under the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1954.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 380 asked by Sri G. Krishnamoorthi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 26th September 1955, page 9 supra.]

(i) *General restrictions.*—Under the rules of the Text-Book Committee, only those who get registered by the Director of Public Instruction as authorized publishers by paying a registration fee of Rs. 4 0 can submit books for consideration by the Text-Book Committee. If the applicant or a member of the undivided family of an applicant happens to be a teacher, his application for registration will not be considered, since the teacher will have vested interest in the publishing concern and is likely to devote his time and influence in furthering the prescription or sale of his publications to the detriment of his legitimate duties as a teacher.

(ii) *In respect of teachers in schools under the management of local bodies.*—With reference to paragraph 6 (3) of the chapter on personal conduct of officers and servants, contained in the Statutory Rules for Municipal Councils and Local Boards, the executive authority or the President, District Board, may, in consultation with the Deputy Inspector in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools or the District Educational Officer in the case of secondary schools for boys and the Inspectress in the case of secondary school for girls, accord permission to the teachers to write text-books for use in libraries or for class work in exceptional cases subject to the following conditions:—

(a) The teacher shall not retain the copyright in or interest in the sale of copies of any text-book written by him for use in a recognized school in the State. He may accept only a definite lump sum as remuneration for the publishing firm or any other party.

(b) No teacher, who is a member of the Text-Book Committee, shall write or edit any text-book for use in a recognized school during the membership of the Committee.

(iii) *Teachers in Aided Institutions.*—In the form of agreement to be entered into by teachers and managements of aided secondary schools under rule 12 (j) of the Madras Educational Rules, it is laid down "that the teacher will devote his whole time to the duties of the said employment and will not, on his own account or otherwise, either directly or indirectly, carry on or be concerned in any trade business or canvassing work, private tuition or the like of a remuneration kind without the specific written sanction of the school authority".

(iv) *Teachers in Government Institutions.*—With reference to subsidiary rule 2 under rule 13 of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules, a Government servant may not, without the previous permission of the State Government, publish any book or engage himself habitually in literary or artistic work of any kind. While applying for permission to publish any book, he should

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submit to the Government a manuscript copy thereof. Permission will ordinarily be given subject to the condition that the Government servant parts with the copyright of the book and retains no interest in the sale of copies of the book. He may, however, accept a lump-sum remuneration from the publishers of the book.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 34 asked by Sri T. Pirushotham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 26th September 1955, page 10 supra.]

There is at present one Physical Training College in this State, viz., the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet, which is aided by this Government. The need for a second college preferably in a mutual centre has been felt for some time. Under the Five-Year Plan, it is estimated that about 120 additional Physical Training Instructors will be required every year. To meet this demand, it is proposed to make provision in the State Second Five Year Plan for a second Physical Training College. But in the meantime, the Sri Ramakrishna Vidyalaya, Perianaickenpalayam, Coimbatore, proposed to open a Physical Training College at the Vidyalaya. The Government examined the request of the Vidyalaya and permitted the Vidyalaya to open a Physical Training Institute in July 1955 for training candidates for the Government Certificate Higher Grade and Lower Grade Examinations. The institute will be eligible for grants from Government at full net cost basis under the Grant-in-aid Code and for other grants towards equipment, etc. It is therefore considered not necessary for Government to start a Physical Training College during the Second Five-Year Plan. But the provision that will be made for such an institution in the Plan will be utilized towards the cost of running the institute that the Vidyalaya has opened.

Full details regarding the staff, etc. in the Sri Ramakrishna Vidyalaya Physical Training Institute are not available. Particulars in respect of the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet, are given in the appendix.

Appendix.

The Y.M.C.A. College was started in the year 1920 by the late Mr. H. C. Buck and it is now being managed by the Council of Y.M.C.As of India and Ceylon (Calcutta 16). The particulars of the staff employed in detail and the number of pupil (men and women) admitted in the college during each of the year from 1944-53 to 1954-55 are furnished below:—

Staff employed—		Staff employed—	
	Full time		Part-time
Principal	1	Instructor	1
Lecturers—Men	9	Doctor	1
Lecturers—Women	3		
Instructor in indigenous system of physical	1		

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In addition to the above, Mr. Harry D. Edgran, Professor of Education, George William College, Chicago, U.S.A., is assigned to this College as a Full bright Professor for one academic year from 1st August 1954 by the United States Education Foundation in India.

Number of men and women admitted into the college.									
From this State.					From outside the State.				
(f)	Diploma. (2)	Higher. (3)	Lower. (4)	Total. (5)	Diploma. (6)	Higher. (7)	Lower. (8)	Total. (9)	
1949-50—									
Men	9	47	64	120	4	4	16	24	
Women	3	16	6	25	3	2	8	13	
1950-51—									
Men	7	32	126	165	5	1	18	24	
Women	1	20	7	28	4	1	16	21	
1951-52—									
Men	9	45	161	215	6	4	21	31	
Women	1	14	22	37	1	1	15	17	
1952-53—									
Men	9	43	158	210	9	2	25	36	
Women	1	23	9	33	..	5	14	19	
1953-54—									
Men	15	37	141	193	23	6	38	67	
Women	1	21	16	38	4	1	24	29	
1954-55—									
Men	22	29	123	174	26	7	60	93	
Women	4	12	19	35	4	4	25	33	

The particulars of annual grant paid to the College for Men during 1949-50 to 1954-55.

	Teaching.				Equipment.				Building.		
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
1949-50 ..	9,961	0	0		2,945	0	0				
1950-51 ..	15,215	0	0	}	5,453	0	0		8,750	0	0
	* 812	10	0								
1951-52 ..	13,5	8	0	}	12,806	0	0		33,000	0	0
	* 1,632	0	0								
1952-53 ..	4,032	0	0	}	2,756	0	0		1,236	0	0
	* 1,632	0	0								
1953-54 ..	3,292	0	0	}	6,178	0	0		3,738	0	0
	1,632	0	0								
1954-55 ..	Nil.			}	..						
	* 1,632	0	0								

* Represents the pay and allowances of Sri D. V. Trivedi met by Government.

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Women Section.

	Teaching.			Equipment.	Building.		
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
1949-50	2,424	0	0	..	..	..	..
1950-51	11,379	1	0	..	1,102	0	0
1951-52	8,822	6	0	..	..	..	..
1952-53	9,257	2	0	..	..	..	..
1953-54	9,943	11	0	..	..	..	..
1954-55	7,826	12	0	..	..	..	..

There is a women's section attached to the college. The entire cost of the women's section was until 1953-54 met by Government. The management of Y.M.C.A. College are now eligible for grant for the women's section on the basis of full approved net cost from 1954-55.

During the year 1949, there was a proposal to take over the college by Government but it was dropped subject to the college agreeing to the five conditions quoted hereunder:—

1. That the Y.M.C.A. College authorities will appoint the staff having the qualifications that the Government may prescribe.

2. That the syllabus of the recognized course will be with the approval of Government.

3. Any other courses likely to be run by the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education will be subject to the approval of Government.

4. That the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education will be subject to inspection by educational authorities as any other aided institution in the State.

5. Greater representations will be given to Government in the managing council of the college.

The college still continues to abide by the above conditions. The Chief Inspector of Physical Education, Madras, and the Women Specialist in Physical Education, Madras conduct annual inspections of the men and women sections respectively.

Prior to 1949 there were only two Government representatives on the college council. There are at present four Government representatives on the council out of which one is also on the Executive committee of the college council.

The following are the Government representatives:—

1. Principal, Teachers' College, Saidapet (also a member of the Executive committee).

2. Principal, Presidency College, Madras.

3. Mrs. M. F. Moses, Physical Director, Queen Mary's College, Madras.

4. Divisional Inspector of Schools, Madurai.

Statements showing the qualifications, pay, service, etc., of staff of the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet, Madras.

Serial number and name of teacher (and last birth day with date of birth).	Age.	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	Remarks of the correspondent, if any.
			Designation of appointment in the school (specialist teachers should be designated properly).	Forms or classes and subjects taught with number of hours devoted to each per week.	Highest complete general education test passed and year; and in the case of graduate Pass or Honours Degree Examination.	Languages in which qualified to teach.	Total period (in years) of service as teacher in recognized schools including the school report.	RS. A. P.	Monthly salary.	
1 Sri C. C. Abraham (23rd September 1902).	53	Principal.	Principal.	Physical Education Higher Grade and Lower Grade.	B.A., M.P.E. ..	English.	25	450 0 0 150 0 0 }	Dearness allowance, house rent allowance. Rs. 85 (Rs. 100 car allowance).	
2 Sri A. K. Singh (22nd August 1912).	43	Vice Principal.	Vice Principal.	Diploma	B.A., M.S. ..	Do.	16	437 8 0 50 0 0 }	70	RS. A. P. 73 2 0
3 Sri T. W. Arnold (1st January 1911).	44	Lecturer ..	Lecturer ..	Do.	M.A. (Columb.)	Do.	..	..	Service lent by the International Committee of Y.C.As, New York.	..
4 Sri T. P. Joseph (14th August 1901).	54	Lecturer and Bursar	Lecturer and Bursar	Diploma and Higher Grade.	B.Sc. (Chicago.)	Do.	20	270 0 0 * 50 0 0 }	56	..
5 Sri J. P. Thomas (15th July 1917).	38	Lecturer.	Lecturer.	Do.	B.A., L.T., M.Ed., D.P.Ed.	Do.	14½	240 0 0	48	36 0 0
6 Sri S. D. Chopde (22nd October 1915).	40	Do.	Do.	Do.	B.A., M.P.E. ..	Do.	12	217 8 0	44	32 10 0
7 Sri C. Tirunayagan (29th March 1916).	39	Do.	Do.	Do.	M.A., L.T., D.P.Ed.	Do.	9½	210 0 0	43	31 8 0
8 Sri V. Hubert Dhanraj (8th May 1929).	26	Do.	Do.	Diploma, Higher Grade and Lower Grade.	B.Sc., D.P. ..	Do.	4½	190 0 0	41	28 8 0

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Statement showing the qualifications, pay, service, etc., of the members of the staff of the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet, Madras.

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Serial number and name of teacher.	Age.	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	Remarks of the correspondent, if any.
			Designation of appointment in the school (specialist teachers should be designated properly).	Forms or classes and subjects taught with number of hours devoted to each per week.	Highest complete general education test passed and year; and in the case of graduate Pass or Honours Degree Examination.	Languages in which qualified to teach.	Total period (in years) of service as teacher in recognized schools including the school report.	RS. A. P.	Monthly salary.	
1 Mr. D. J. Joseph ..	42	Lecturer ..	Lecturer ..	Physical Education, Higher and Lower Grade.	B.Sc., B.T., M.Ed., D.P. Edn.	English.	18	200 0 0	* 43 D.A.	
2 Mrs. S. Cherian ..	33	Do. ..	Do. ..	Physical Education, Lower Grade.	B.A., D.P. Edn.	Do.	9	200 0 0	43	..
3 Mrs. D. D'Souza ..	34	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	10½	180 0 0	40	..
4 Mrs. S. Santhalakshmi ..	36	Part-time Instructor.	Part-time Instructor.	(Incharge of Folk Dance).	..	Do.	..	70 0 0	..	..

* Deputy Warden's allowance, Rs. 15.

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 35 asked by Sri T. Purushotham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 26th September 1955, page 10 supra.]

FORM VII-D.

Permit to consume and possess for personal consumption bottled foreign liquor or Indian-made foreign spirits by a foreign tourist who has been issued a Tourist Introduction Card, by the Government of India.

WHEREAS _____ has applied for a permit authorizing him/her to consume and possess for personal consumption liquor and to that extent to exempt him/her from the Madras Prohibition Act, 1937 (hereinafter referred to as 'the Act');

AND WHEREAS the _____ Regional Tourist Officer, Madras Assistant Regional Tourist Officer, Madras is satisfied that there is good reason for so exempting him/her and granting him/her a permit and that he/she will not misuse such permit;

Now, THEREFORE the _____ Regional Tourist Officer, Madras, Assistant Regional Tourist Officer, Madras, hereby permits the said _____ while residing in any area in which the Act is in force (hereinafter referred to as 'a Prohibition area'), to possess bottled foreign liquor or Indian-made foreign spirits for his/her personal consumption from

to _____ (inclusive) subject to the following conditions to be observed by him/her:—

CONDITIONS.

The privilege extends only to the possession for personal consumption of bottled foreign liquor or Indian-made foreign spirits subject to the limits prescribed in condition 2 below. The permit holder may, however, entertain any other holder of a similar permit with liquor. This permit also covers consumption in any club licensed under section 20 (b) of the Act or in a restaurant or licensed under section 20 (c) of the Act but does not authorize consumption in any other public place.

2. The quantity of liquor that may be possessed under this permit shall not exceed _____ units at a time and _____ units in a month/the period.

3. The liquor that is allowed to be possessed under this permit shall be obtained—

(i) from dealers in this State who hold licences issued under section 20 (d) of the Act or

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(ii) from a non-proprietary club in a prohibition area which holds a licence under section 20 (b) of the Act for possession and supply of liquor to its members who are permit holders.

4. For obtaining liquor from an authorized dealer under condition 3 (i) above, the permit-holder shall produce this permit before such dealer who shall make an endorsement on the permit showing the particulars and quantity of liquor issued and the date of such issue. Transport of every consignment of liquor from the authorized dealer to the permit-holder shall be accompanied by a transport permit in Form I issued by the Collector of the district in which the permit-holder resides, unless the permit-holder accompanies the consignment, with this permit. While issuing such transport permit, the Collector shall endorse on this permit the date on which and the quantity for which the transport permit is issued.

For obtaining liquor from a licensed club under condition 3 (ii) above the permit-holder shall be a member of the club. The permit-holder shall have liquor supplied to him/her by the club either for consumption within the premises of the club or for removal therefrom provided that only liquor bottled and sealed shall be removed from the club. Such supply of liquor shall be made by the club only against the surrender to it by the permit holder of coupons issued to him/her by the Board of Revenue (Excise) in the name of the club and subject to the orders and instructions issued by the Board of Revenue from time to time regarding the supply of liquor from clubs on coupons. Application for coupons shall be made to the Board of Revenue either direct by the permit-holder or by the club concerned on behalf of the permit-holder. When once the permit-holder obtains coupons for getting supplies of liquor from a club, he shall not be allowed to obtain liquor from any other source during the period for which the coupons have been issued. An endorsement shall be made to this effect on the permit at the time of issue of the coupons.

5. All bills of purchase of foreign liquor or Indian-made foreign spirits by the permit-holder shall be preserved by him/her and produced for inspection on demand by an officer not below the rank of a Deputy Tahsildar, Inspector of Police or Assistant Prohibition Officer.

6. The permit is not transferable and may be cancelled at any time by the Regional Tourist Officer or the Board of Revenue without assigning any reasons therefor.

7. The permit-holder shall invariably carry this permit on his person when in possession of the permitted quantity of liquor and shall produce it forthwith on demand by an officer competent to make such demand.

8. The permit is granted free of fees.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, the 27th September 1955.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Sanctioned bed-strength of the Government hospitals in Palayamkottai and Vannarpet

* 381 Q.—SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN (on behalf of Sri Alexander Gnanamuttu) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the sanctioned bed-strength of the Government Hospital, Palayamkottai, and the Women's Hospital, Vannarpet;

(b) the actual number of patients normally admitted in those hospitals at present; and

(c) how many patients have been refused admission in these hospitals during the last two months?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : (a) The sanctioned bed-strength of the Government Headquarters Hospital, Palayamkottai, is 162 and that of the Government Women and Children Hospital, Vannarpet, is 76.

(b) Two hundred and fifty in-patients in the hospital at Palayamkottai and 158 in the hospital at Vannarpet.

(c) All patients requiring hospitalization are admitted into the hospitals.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is it not very obvious that there is overcrowding in hospitals in view of the sanctioned bed-strength?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Yes, Sir. There is overcrowding in many of the hospitals.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is there any proposal with the Government to increase the bed-strength of these hospitals, Sir?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Yes, Sir. In connection with the Second Five-Year Plan, we are proposing to increase the bed-strength in all Government Headquarters Hospitals and also in other hospitals.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : What are the qualifications of the lady doctor in charge of the hospital? Does she possess any special qualifications in midwifery and gynæcology?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : A separate question may be put, Sir.

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Note.—(1) “Foreign liquor” means wine, spirits and beer imported into India from foreign countries and dealt with under the India Tariff Act, 1934, or under any other law for the time being in force relating to the duties of custom on goods imported into India and includes beer brewed in India and duly excised but does not include Indian-made foreign spirits, plain rectified spirits and denatured and methylated spirits.

(2) “Indian-made foreign spirits” means spirits manufactured and compounded in India and made in colour and flavour to resemble gin, brandy, whisky or rum imported from foreign countries and includes “milk punch” and other liquor into the composition of which only such spirits enter.

(3) One unit represents (a) one quart bottle of whisky or other spirits including liquors or (b) three quart bottles of wine or vermouth or (c) 12 quart bottles of beer or cider.

Regional Tourist Officer, Madras.

Assistant Regional Tourist Officer, Madras.

Date

195 .

Specimen signature of the permit-holder.

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APPENDIX IV.

(Vide item IV on page 12 supra.)

L.A. BILL No. 28 OF 1955.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill further to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Madras Act V of 1920), for the purposes hereinafter appearing;

BE it enacted in the Sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Madras District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Act, 1955.

2. *Substitution of new section for section 12-C, Madras Act V of 1920*—For section 12-C of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Madras Act V of 1920), the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

“12-C. *Commissioners.*—(1) A Commissioner shall be appointed by the State Government in the case of each municipality included in Schedule IX and in the case of any other municipality notified by the State Government in this behalf. Every notification issued under this sub-section shall specify the reasons therefor.

(2) The Commissioner shall be a whole time officer of the municipality and shall not undertake any work unconnected with his office without the sanction of the municipal council and the State Government.

(3) The State Government may recover from the municipal council concerned the whole of the salary and allowances paid to any Commissioner appointed under sub-section (1), and such contribution towards his leave allowances, pension and provident fund as the State Government may, by general or special order, determine.

(4) The State Government shall have power to regulate the methods of recruitment, conditions of service pay and allowances and discipline and conduct of the Commissioners appointed under sub-section (1).”

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SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : Is there any scientific basis on which accommodation is provided in these hospitals? It cannot be an arbitrary number at least in hospitals whatever may be the case in schools.

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : There is nothing like that. To the extent possible, the hospital authorities admit patients. They put them in the verandahs and in between the cots.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : As overcrowding has become a prominent phase in all the hospitals, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to see that positive steps are taken to see that this problem is solved?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Every year the bed-strength is increased in several hospitals.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Can the Government think of a scheme by which those who are refused admission in hospitals can be treated at home by a team of visiting doctors?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : There is no such proposal at present under the consideration of the Government.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : May I ask the Health Minister whether the increase in bed-strength year after year has any proportion to the demand made by the patients seeking admission in these hospitals, particularly the Headquarters hospitals?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : The demand is due to the increasing desire among the people to have the benefit of modern medicine.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will not the demand for beds in general hospitals according to the allopathic system of medicine decrease if Ayurveda is encouraged more?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : The hon. Member sitting opposite says that this is a bugbear to the Minister. Will the hon. Member kindly explain what he means?

Scales of pay for Music Mistresses in secondary and elementary schools under local bodies

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

(a) the scales of pay fixed for Music Mistresses in the district board and municipal secondary and elementary schools; and

(b) the conditions, if any, prescribed by Government for sanctioning the employment of Music Mistresses in secondary and elementary schools under the local bodies?

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

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : May I know if there is any rule stipulating the minimum strength of girls, if any, to justify the appointment of a music mistress for the school?

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

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Government encourage the employment of music mistresses in all the schools by grant of special subsidy, if necessary, and more especially in girls' schools?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Yes, Sir. Music teachers are permitted to be employed in higher elementary schools for Standards VI to VIII, and in secondary schools also, after the reorganization of the secondary education, music is taught.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : May I know what steps the Government propose to take to ensure a greater output of trained music mistresses?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Naturally, we should start more training institutions.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : Sir, have the Government any idea as to how many students a music mistress can manage at a time?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I am sorry Sir. I have no experience. If the hon. Member gives notice, I shall try to ascertain the necessary information.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : As according to some other information supplied by the Government, I find that music mistresses handling music under the bifurcated course in secondary schools are eligible for the B.T. scale of pay, will the Government consider mistresses of the same qualification employed in middle schools being paid the same salary?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I am not quite sure that they are entitled even to the B.T. scale of pay because according to the information available, the only scale I know of is Rs. 45—2—85 per mensem in respect of music teachers in secondary schools. But, even if the other thing is correct, viz., that some school mistresses are getting the B.T. scale of pay, certainly that scale cannot be offered to the middle school teachers, in view of the fact that the work of a music teacher in a middle school does differ from that of a music teacher in a high school.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Sir, as the nature of the work is almost the same, will the Government consider the suggestion that, provided the person working in the middle school has the same

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qualification of being a graduate in music or has the Sangeetha Bhushana qualification, he or she be paid the same pay that is paid to a B.T. teacher?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, we have not yet reached the stage of equal pay for equal work. This distinction does exist and till this distinction exists we cannot afford to abolish this distinction in educational service alone.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Are not the Government aware, Sir, that men teachers are appointed to act as 'music mistresses' and will the Government make arrangements for training a sufficient number of music mistresses?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not think, Sir, they are employed as music mistresses. They may be employed as music masters. I think they are good enough to teach music and in certain cases they may be even better teachers of music.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: It is a well-known fact, Sir, that the Hon. the Minister for Finance is a patron of music. Cannot these poor music mistresses expect better treatment at his hands in the matter of salary and other things?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, the question of improving the status of not only the music teachers but all kinds of teachers is always under the consideration of the Government. So, apart from the question of my partiality to music and art, I have to consider the question of improvement of the status of the teaching profession as a whole.

Facilities offered to newspaper reporters for obtaining Government news

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

(a) the facilities afforded to newspaper reporters to obtain Government news in Madras City and in the mufassal;

(b) what precautions have been taken against leakage of news in Government offices and institutions; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table of the House the latest orders of Government in the matter?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) (1) All important news relating to the programmes, policies and work of the Government is released to the press, as and when considered necessary, through Press Communiques, Press Notes, Press Releases and Unofficial Notes. In the City of Madras, Press representatives are allowed to see the Ministers, the Chief Secretary and the Director of Information and Publicity from whom they can gather important news. Press Conferences are also convened by the Chief Minister whenever necessary. The Heads of Departments are also authorized to give to local press representatives information

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relating to their departments of a factual and non-confidential nature, without being drawn into a discussion on any policy of the Government. The Commissioner for Land Revenue and Development is permitted to hold monthly Press Conferences to explain to the people through the Press the progress and achievements of Government in regard to various development works in the State.

(2) In the districts, the Collectors are permitted to give to the local correspondents information of a factual and non-confidential nature, without being drawn into a discussion about the policies of the Government. They are also permitted to convene periodical press conferences for giving factual information regarding the progress of the development works in the districts.

(b) & (c) Paragraph 573 (ii) of the Madras Secretariat Office Manual and rule 15 of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules contain instructions for guarding against leakage of official information. These provisions are strictly enforced in the Secretariat and other Government offices and institutions. Extracts* of these are placed on the table of the House.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Have the Government issued any instructions or is there any arrangement with the Press that they should take notice of only such news as Government may specifically request them to publish through the State Information Department. I refer, Sir, to publication of official news. 3-10 p.m.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: We have not issued any instructions to the Press and I do not think we are competent to issue any instructions to the Press. But as far as Government servants are concerned they are certainly aware of the provisions of the Madras Secretariat Office Manual and the Government Servants' Conduct Rules.

Reconstitution of Revenue districts in the State

* 384 Q.—SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether there is any proposal for reconstituting the Revenue districts in the State?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: No, Sir.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: புதுக்கோட்டை ராஜ்யத்தை திருச்சி புடன் சேர்த்துவிட்டபடியால், திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி மாவட்டத்தையும், ராமநாத புரம் மாவட்டத்தையும் பிரித்து தனியாக ஒரு மாவட்டம் ஏற்படுத்துவதற்கு ஏதாவது திட்டம் இருக்கிறதா என்று அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: The Land Revenue Administration Reorganization Committee reported on this and had prescribed certain tests for enlarging the number of districts. Where there is the necessity to have a third personal assistant to the Collector for general work, then that means that the district is heavy and it may be divided or some other arrangements may be

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made. The other test is when the introduction of the National Extension Scheme is progressively enlarged and fully extended, then there will be necessity for the carving out of a fifth district by making readjustments of areas covered by the four districts of Tiruchirappalli, Tanjore, Madurai and Ramanathapuram.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: May I enquire whether the formation of the present districts is based on the extent of the district, or population or natural boundaries?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: All these factors are to be taken into consideration, viz., natural boundary, area, population, work, etc.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Whatever might have been the population basis on which the districts have been carved out previously, will the Government consider the feasibility of forming revenue districts on an equal basis, that is, on the basis of extent, population and other things?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Mathematical equality is not possible and is not also desirable. But otherwise suitable steps would be taken to make the district as workable as possible in carving out revenue districts.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: ராமநாதபுரம் மாவட்டத்தின் தலை நகரம் மதுரையில் இருப்பதால் அதை ராமநாதபுரத்திற்கு மாற்றுவதற்கு அரசாங்கத்திற்கு உத்தேசம் உண்டா?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: இந்த நான்கு ஜில்லாக் களைப்பற்றி பரிசீலிக்கும்பொழுது, ராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவில் தலைநகரம் எங்கே இருக்கக்கூடும் என்பது ஆலோசிக்கப்படும்.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the Government take into account that old standing districts have got their own economy and have also got their own social amenities and conditions, particularly with regard to commerce, and will the Government be pleased to see that no radical change takes place in the redistribution of the districts to the detriment of the people, who have their own recourse and modes of conduct in regard to business undertaking?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: I entirely agree with the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition. But the trouble for me is certain hon. Members do not realise that point of view which has been put forward by the Hon. Leader of the Opposition.

Constitution of the Courtallam Township

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

(a) what action has been taken to bring the Courtallam Township Act, 1954, into force; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in constituting the township?

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THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI: (a) All the preliminaries connected with the formation of the Township except the extension of certain Acts to the area, have been completed.

(b) The modifications which have to be made to the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, before the Act is extended to the area, are now under examination and as soon as they are settled, the notification relating to the formation of the Township will be issued.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: இந்த குற்றலத்தை ஒரு ரீஸ்டு சென்டராக அபிவிருத்தி செய்வதற்கான திட்டம் அமலுக்கு வருமுன், டவுன்ஷிப் அமலுக்கு வந்துவிடுமா என்று அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI: அதேக மாக வரலாம்.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: The question of Tenkasi municipality was also mooted in connexion with the township question. May I know at what stage that matter stands?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI: I want notice, Sir.

Tenders for catering to Nurses' Mess of the General Hospital, Madras

* 386 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state with reference to the Legislative Council Starred Question No. 264 answered on 26th March 1955—

(a) whether in calling for tenders for catering to the Nurses' Mess of the General Hospital, Madras, an advertisement was inserted in the newspapers; if so, the papers in which such advertisement was inserted;

(b) whether it was stipulated that the tender should be accompanied by a deposit of earnest money; and

(c) the monthly average of the amount paid to the catering contractor from August 1951?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: (a) Yes, Sir, the tenders called for in 1951 were advertised in the "Hindu" and "The Mail".

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The nurses were paying mess charges at the rate of Rs. 42 each per mensem direct to the contractor and no record of the total payments made every month is available.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: How long has this contractor been catering to the nurses? Is it from 1951 up-to-date?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: From 1951 to 1954.

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DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Was there any term fixed at the time of the appointment of this contractor or was it extended from year to year?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: It was extended because his service was very satisfactory.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Is it not necessary in matters like this to call for tenders every year and has there not been complaint regarding the unsuitability of the food that has been catered to the nurses by this particular contractor?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: There was no such complaint. But last year Government decided that tenders should be called for every year and tenders were called for and a different contractor has been selected.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Cannot nurses run their own mess as is done elsewhere so that the food may also be good and they could also save money?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: Yes, nurses were running their own mess for some time. But there were complaints against the nursing superintendent and so it was thought better to have a contractor.

Admission of Backward Classes and the Scheduled Castes into Government colleges

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

(a) the special provision, if any, made under Article 15 (4) of the Constitution of India in the matter of the admission of Backward Classes and the Scheduled Castes into the Government Colleges other than professional colleges; and

(b) whether there are any Selection Committees to regulate such admissions?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) 16 per cent and 25 per cent of the seats in the Government Arts Colleges are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for the socially and educationally backward classes respectively.

(b) Selection Committees have been constituted by the Government to regulate admissions to all the Government Arts Colleges except the Presidency College and Queen Mary's College.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: May I know on what basis and on what principle the number of seats for Scheduled Castes and for backward classes has been fixed in framing these rules of admission?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: 16 per cent represents the population ratio of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. 25 per cent represents a fairly high proportion of the population ratio of the educationally backward classes.

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: May I know whether the latest census figures with regard to backward classes included in the notified list have been taken into consideration in deciding the proportion of seats allotted to them?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That also has been taken into consideration and 25 per cent has been fixed.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Has provision been made for regional representation on the basis of district population in the rules of admission to these colleges?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: A strict proportion of the various territories with reference to population is not observed, as far as these colleges are concerned. But it is taken into account particularly in allotting seats for Honours courses and all territories are represented to a certain extent according to population.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Is there any specific reason why the rule with regard to territorial representation should not be made applicable to all courses, as we see from what the Hon. Minister just now said that for Honours Course only, the regional rule is applied? 3-20 p.m.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, generally our experience is that because there are a sufficient number of seats in the various colleges apart from Government colleges, it is not necessary to fix any particular proportion according to the territorial basis. Further, if we fix on a territorial basis, that means the students from far off districts will have to come and join here; it may not be practicable and advisable also.

Construction of new bridges in the Sattur taluk

* 388 Q.—SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the new bridges sanctioned for construction in Sattur taluk in Ramanathapuram district and the source from which the cost thereof is proposed to be met; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to construct a bridge over the Arjuna River near Thulukkappatti in Sattur taluk on the Great Southern Trunk Road?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: The attention of the Member is invited to the paper^a placed on the table of the House.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: வியாபார சம்பந்தமாக வண்டி போக்கு வரத்து அதிகமாயிருப்பதின் காரணமாக விருதுநகர் to சிவகாசி சாலையில் அர்ஜுனா நதியின்மேல் ஒரு பாலம் கட்டுவதற்கும், விருதுநகர் எல்லையில் தென்புறமுள்ள பாலத்தை விஸ்தரிப்பதற்கும் அரசாங்கம் முன் வருமா என்று அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

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THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: That has to be examined as a separate question, Sir.

Rebuilding of Sri Oondeswarar temple at Poondi

* 389 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state with reference to the answers to supplementary questions to the answer to Legislative Council Question No. 68 answered on 31st July 1952—

(a) what steps have been taken to rebuild Sri Oondeswarar temple at Poondi;

(b) when the reconstruction of the temple building was commenced;

(c) when it is scheduled to be completed; and

(d) whether the Government have examined the reasons for the delay in executing the work and, if so, what they are?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: (a) & (b) The plans and estimates for the reconstruction of the temple, received from the Special Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (Irrigation) were found to be defective. A sthapani well-versed in temple architecture has therefore been asked to prepare revised plans and estimates and they are awaited.

(c) The work is expected to take two years to complete.

(d) The delay in executing the work is due to preparation of proper plans and estimates within the funds available which are not sufficient.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Have the services of a Sthapani or Engineer specially qualified in temple architecture been requisitioned for preparing the plans and estimates for the building work?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: Yes, Sir. One Mr. M. Vaidyanatha Sthapani has been entrusted with the work. He is also in charge of the Gandhi Memorial work at Guindy and he is well versed in temple architecture.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: May I know the area of the proposed temple and the probable cost of the proposed temple?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: The area is now covered by the Poondi Reservoir and the temple has got a compensation of Rs. 19,000.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: As the matter has been dragging on for such a long time, will the Government take necessary steps for the early completion of the preparation of plans and estimates?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: Every possible step is being taken to expedite the work.

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Resolutions of the State Municipal Bill-Collectors' Conference

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

(a) whether the Government have received copies of the resolutions passed at the State Municipal Bill-Collectors' Conference held at Madurai on 5th June 1955; and

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

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

(b) No action was taken on the resolutions as the Madras State Municipal Bill-Collectors' Association, under whose auspices the conference was held, is not an Association recognised by the Government and the association was informed accordingly.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: இந்த சங்கத்தை அங்கீகாரம் செய்யாத தினால் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்ட தீர்மானங்கள் கவனிக்கப்படவில்லையென்று கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். அப்படி அங்கீகாரம் கொடுப்பதற்கு தடை என்ன? அப்படி அந்தச் சங்கத்தை அங்கீகாரம் செய்யாவிட்டாலும், அவர்கள் கேட்கின்ற கோரிக்கைகளில் நியாயமிருந்தால் அவைகளை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு அரசாங்கம் முன் வருமா?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI: As the Association has been organised on a state-wise basis, it cannot be recognised by the Government with reference to rule 1 (c) of the Rules appended to G.O. No. 1671, L.A., dated 8th September 1948, as amended by G.O. No. 551, L.A., dated 27th March 1951. This Association has accordingly been informed about these things.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: அவர்களுடைய சம்பள விதித்ததைத் திருத்தி அமைக்க வேண்டும் அல்லது அவர்களுக்கு சைகிள் அலவன்ஸ் கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டும் என்று கோருகிற தீர்மானத்தைப்பற்றி அரசாங்கம் என்ன கருதுகிறார்கள் என்று தெரிந்துகொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI: The Government are examining this.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: அவர்களுடைய கோரிக்கைகள் என்னவென்று கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் தெரிவிப்பார்களா?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI: 7, 8 கோரிக்கைகள் இருக்கின்றன. அவற்றைத் தனியாக கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்களுக்கு அனுப்பிவைக்கிறேன்.

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

II.—MESSAGE FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to announce to the House that I have received messages from the Deputy Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly, transmitting copies of the following Bills passed by the Assembly on the 26th September 1955:—

(1) The Code of Criminal Procedure (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 27 of 1955) and (2) The Madras City Civil Court (Second Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 32 of 1955) and signed by him for the concurrence of the Council.

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III.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE MADRAS LAND REVENUE (ADDITIONAL SURCHARGE) BILL, 1955
(L.A. BILL NO. 29 OF 1955).

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : Sir, the Hon. the Leader of the House has given notice of a motion that the questionnaire issued by the Official Language Commission (Government of India) be taken into consideration. May I know whether a date has been fixed for that?

MR. CHAIRMAN : It has been fixed for to-morrow.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR : Sir, I have another point to submit to you for your very serious consideration. This point has been referred to before by Members on this side of the House. I find now that to-day three Bills are coming up, which were passed on 24th September 1955 by the other House, for consideration in this House. One of them is the Madras Land Revenue (Additional Surcharge) Bill. That has been subjected to a considerable amount of criticism in the other House and if I remember aright a walk-out also was staged by some of the Members. I beg to submit that the usual rule is that when a motion that a Bill be taken into consideration is given notice of, any Member may move an amendment and notice of such amendment shall be sent to the Secretary three clear days before the sitting of the House. It is perfectly true that you, Mr. Chairman, in your discretion may dispense with this part of the rule, i.e., namely; the period of notice and interval between the giving of notice and the consideration of the motion by the House and may in your discretion allow any motion to be moved without notice or after shorter intervals which you may think fit. I have no intention of questioning your action in this matter. But I should like to make an appeal to you, because several hon. Members have felt it exceedingly embarrassing to raise this point. In regard to these Bills, it should not become automatic procedure for the Government to bring them in this House without due period of notice being observed. In regard to some of these Bills important considerations have got to be given. I feel, Sir, that those of us who may have different views to place before the Government must have an opportunity to meet and discuss and possibly on such discussion we may resolve our differences. This opportunity is not given to us, Sir, when these Bills are brought in at short notice. I would once more appeal to you to see that ordinarily the provisions in the rules are observed, and only in exceptional cases your discretion may kindly be exercised.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The suggestion is very reasonable. As far as possible you will have the necessary interval required for taking into consideration these Bills. (To the Hon. the Leader of the House : That is the correct situation, I suppose?)

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Yes, Sir.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR : Thank you, Sir.

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Mr. Chairman, I move—

“ That the Madras Land Revenue (Additional Surcharge) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 29 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

Now, hon. Members are aware that a legislation about this surcharge was forecast in the last Budget speech of the Hon. Finance Minister. Therein, he specifically stated that the condition of rural communications was unsatisfactory and the Government intended to improve them. No doubt, there is a provision in the Madras Village Panchayats Act that a portion of land revenue should be given to panchayats for them to make improvements. But that section was a dead one in practice, because the ways and means of the Government were such that they could do nothing towards that. Also the seasonal conditions were continuously bad during the last few years and the Government were hard put even to carry on their normal duties. But as pointed out by the Hon. Finance Minister it may take time for improving our ways and means and helping the panchayats will take a long time; in the meanwhile we must make a beginning in that direction. With the abolition of the periodical settlement of land revenue every 25 or 30 years and with the increase in price level of all commodities, this small levy of two annas in the rupee will not be a hardship. Further a redeeming feature of this Bill, unlike other Bills, is that the entire net collections will go straight to the benefit of local bodies for them to improve local communications and also to afford other amenities of a like nature. Sir, I commend this motion to the acceptance of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved—

“ That the Madras Land Revenue (Additional Surcharge) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 29 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

* **SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, even at the time when this Surcharge Bill was proposed to be introduced in the Budget speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister, I raised my voice of protest against it. I feel, Sir, that this is the last straw on the camel's back. The landholder has been subject to so many restrictions all these years and is going to be subject to other restrictions in the name of land reforms. I feel that at a juncture like this, it is rather cruel on the part of the Government to have taken the opportunity to levy this surcharge in order to help the local bodies. In section 71 of the Village Panchayats Act they said that they will pay 12½ per cent of the land revenue to Class II Panchayats, but in spite of that, they have not done so. Now, they say in clause 1 “ Section 7 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st of April 1951 ”, thereby trying to make amends for not doing the specific duty cast upon them under the Village Panchayats Act. There is vast difference between

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paying the amount to the local panchayats and paying it to the local bodies. Of course, the panchayats also may be considered to be local bodies. But if section 71 of the Village Panchayats Act is omitted, in what way will they consider this question. That is a different matter. There could be at least some satisfaction in the landowner being asked to pay two annas additional surcharge provided the amount is expended locally. But if it is paid to the District Board, it will be utilized in some other place and not at the place where the land is situated. No benefit will accrue to the landowners of a particular village who are asked to pay this surcharge. That is why I say that there is a vast difference in paying 12½ per cent of land revenue to the Village Panchayats, especially Class II Panchayats and in paying this amount of Rs. 75 lakhs—it is expected that by this levy the Government would be able to collect about Rs. 75 lakhs—to local bodies. Even then, the Government are not sure how much they are going to give to local bodies. There is a loophole here also. Clause 5 says “the whole or any portion of the net proceeds of the surcharge collected shall be distributed among such local authorities”. It may be 1/8th or 1/10th or even 1/100th. We do not know. (Sri K. Bhashyam : A major portion?) It has not been specified there; may be the whole or any portion of the net proceeds. Considering their conduct in the past with regard to a provision which was compulsory, they might even now not distribute the entire amount to the local bodies. That is a different matter. This is just like robbing Peter to pay Paul. If the Government wanted to contribute funds to the local boards, they are entitled to do so from their funds. But why should we ask the landholder, who has already got so many cesses to pay, to pay something more? At least the previous Land Revenue (Surcharge) Amendment Act applied only to big landholders. But this Bill affects all and sundry. It applies to all landowners to whatever category they belong, whether they pay a land revenue of Rs. 5 or Rs. 10. All the landowners are subject to this additional levy. Water-cess is also included in land revenue. Water-cess has been enhanced and is being enhanced. The Government are anxious to help those people who pay more water-cess and not those who pay less water-cess. I say that this levy will hit hard all the poor landowners. As I have repeatedly pointed out, 80 per cent of our landowners are poor. Eighty per cent of the landowners are those who pay a land revenue of less than Rs. 100. These poor landowners are asked to pay a further surcharge of two annas in the rupee. Why should not the Government wait for some time more till their land reforms are made known? We can then know who is the person who will be benefited by those reforms and what will be the position of the landowner. I cannot understand why this surcharge should be imposed in such a hurry. Already a surcharge was imposed in the year 1954. Now an additional surcharge of two annas in the rupee is sought to be imposed on all the landholders. I, therefore, feel that it is my painful duty to oppose this measure with all the vehemence at my command. This tax will hit the poor people very hard. The Hon. the Revenue Minister

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said “ We have not increased the land revenue all these years ”. How can they increase, I ask. During the last ten years they were bound to give remissions and they have not given remission to those who were unable to pay. They say that now only the seasonal conditions are a little better. So, they could not have increased the land revenue. It was impossible also to increase it. Are the Government of Madras bound to increase all the taxes always? Not at all. They cannot increase any tax unless it is necessary. The test is not to find out whether the Government have increased a particular tax during the last so many years. The proper test would be to see whether the people are in a position to bear the additional burden. Therefore it is no good to say “ We have not increased the land revenue all these years. Therefore, we will increase it ”. That should not be the test. Our State is already a heavily taxed one and our people are paying a number of taxes. So many cesses like education cess, water cess, etc., have been imposed. I find from the report published in 1953-54 that there has been enhancement of water-cess on account of which penalty rates have been imposed upon the people. Taking into consideration all these things, this levy of two annas in the rupee on all landowners, rich and poor alike, will hit hard on the poor people and therefore it is I say that this is a very ill-conceived measure.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill seeks to provide for the levy of an additional surcharge of two annas in the rupee on all the landholders in the State of Madras. I regard it, Sir, as a most sorrowful piece of legislation. Already there is land revenue weighing upon the land. The Hon. the Revenue Minister says that land revenue has not been revised during the last twenty years. But it must also be understood that the prices of other foodstuffs have risen equally and no increase in the price of agricultural commodities can compensate the landholder for he has to pay four times the price for the articles which he wants.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : What about the price of cattle?

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : Sir, cattle and every article has increased in price. There is no use of saying that land revenue has not been revised. This may be tested in this way. Can the Government say that the landholder has made any savings? The principle of taxation would be more on the savings than on the earnings. Has there been any savings to the landholder to pay the tax? Therefore it is no argument to say that land revenue has not been revised.

To-day the ryot is paying already three annas in the rupee as cess. Added to this cess comes this levy of two annas in the rupee. This does not come as a cess but as a levy. I want to ask what is the case for this levy? This legislation is said to be a special piece of legislation to improve village communications. There are district boards who look after the roads. The Government are giving Rs. 7 lakhs for this purpose. I find from the annual reports

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that the district board is able to manage the expenses and the maintenance of these roads with half the money given to them by the Government. Now I come to village communications themselves. I see from page 16 of the Administration Report of the Rural Welfare Department for the year 1952-53 that 'The various works executed under the rural welfare scheme has cost the Government much less than what they would have done if they had been carried out departmentally, the percentage of voluntary contribution to that of total cost coming to more than 50 per cent in quite a number of cases.' Thus, Sir, the villager is taxed indirectly. He is forced to pay 50 per cent of the cost of works. Therefore, I ask what is the need for the Government to levy this tax for improving village communications. Again it is stated on the same page, '... the contributions made by the villagers either in cash or labour was about Rs. 7,44,700. The Government fund of Rs. 11,63,000 has, therefore, acted as a tilting lever to draw large amount from the villagers'. Already the Government are having a large amount from the villagers. Where is the need for this levy of two annas in the rupee? The villager is miserably poor. This levy of two annas in the rupee is to be collected from the poor villager.

The Bill enacts—

"Every person liable to pay land revenue to the Government in respect of any land shall pay to the Government for every fasli surcharge at the rate of two annas on every rupee of such land revenue;

Provided that, in cases where water-cess is paid to the Government at a rate exceeding ten rupees per acre, the amount paid in excess of that rate shall not be taken into account in computing the surcharge aforesaid."

Sir, the present levy on water rate above Rs. 10 is not to be part of the proposed levy of two annas surcharge in the rupee. A poor ryot who cultivates two acres to six acres must be made exempt from the payment of this levy. That man may be paying a water rate of Rs. 10. I will give a concrete case. The Government are contemplating the fixation of a ceiling of land of six acres. If a person has got six acres, he has got to pay on an average, Rs. 10 per acre as land tax. He has again to pay Rs. 3-3-0 as cess. He has got to pay a surcharge of two annas on the total of these two items. This comes to about Rs. 8. The whole amount of tax thus comes to about Rs. 60 plus Rs. 12 plus Rs. 8, totalling a sum of Rs. 80. Now, Sir, we shall consider the income from the land. The ryot will get about 25 kalamas per acre. At Rs. 13 per kalam, he gets about Rs. 1,950. Let us exclude the expenses of one-third or one-fourth of the income. The balance comes to about Rs. 1,200. Under the Income-tax Rules, no man getting an income less than Rs. 2,000 is liable to tax. Here a ryot getting Rs. 1,200 a year—a poor ryot—is made to pay tax. Why? I want to ask this Government at this stage, whether they have in view any proposal to bring forward legislation with regard to agricultural income-tax. The

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Government have already been saying that the villagers are not able to maintain accounts and that therefore they have not got any idea about imposing agricultural income-tax. Well. They, however, want to get that tax by this the piece of legislation. Why should the Government tax its ryots on a low income basis when such income is exempt for purposes of Indian income-tax? Therefore, I plead that poor ryots who pay a kist of Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 shall be exempt from the payment of this levy. That is the just thing that the Government can do. I say that this levy is too heavy for any ryot to pay.

Again, Sir, the distribution of this surcharge leaves one in great doubt. The Government say, 'The whole or any portion of the net proceeds of the surcharge collected under this Act shall be distributed among such local authorities, and in accordance with such principles of distribution, as may be specified in the rules made under section 6'. The Government say that not only for rural communications but for other purposes also like providing amenities they may distribute the proceeds. What are these amenities, Sir? Are they not worth mentioning? Already there is the rural welfare scheme, i.e., the Community Project. There are the development blocks. What are these village reconstruction schemes for? On page 66 of the Administration Report of the Rural Welfare Department for the year 1952-53, I find—

Length of roads formed—130-2½ miles.

Number of roads formed in addition to item (1) above for which linear measures cannot be given—73.

Number of roads under construction—162.

Length of roads improved—32-5 miles.

For such kind of village communications, the Government want to levy a surcharge of two annas in the rupee on the poor ryot. The Hon. Minister has not taken into his confidence this House and tell us what is the amount that is going to be realized by this levy. I think that when we take the whole income from land revenue plus cess the total comes to this. The land revenue and cess demand for fasli 1361 was Rs. 1,050 lakhs. The cultivable land comes from one million acres. Worked out on this basis (Rs. 784 lakhs land revenue and Rs. 273 lakhs cess), this two annas surcharge in the rupee will give not less than Rs. 80 lakhs. Let the Government work out the figures and tell me whether they will get only Rs. 35 lakhs or less. The Government state that they would get previously Rs. 7 lakhs as surcharge. I understand from reported speeches that if the rich people alone were taxed, they would get Rs. 35 lakhs. The figures I have given come to double that amount. Do the Government require such a large amount for village communications? When the sponsors of the scheme like Development Blocks, Community Projects, etc., are expending money in every way on the improvement of villages, why should the poor ryot be taxed? To add more to injury, the Government have promised that they will give 12½ per cent of the collections to village panchayats. They have not improved the panchayats to become self-sufficient.

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institutions. They have not given powers of taxation to panchayats. Now they want to delete section 71 of the Village Panchayats Act. If village panchayats have got power of taxation and if the Government assure the panchayats of sufficient funds, then the success of village panchayats will be ensured and the administration will be toned up. Now what will happen? The Government will dole out something. Some local bodies with no sense of responsibility will spend the amount as they like. This is not the way to improve village panchayats.

Then, Sir, our word about piecemeal legislations. How many committees have been appointed? How many accommodations have been given? Has there been any attempt to curtail expenditure? Has there been an attempt to bring in other reforms for improving the lot of the agriculturists. Nothing has been done. Therefore, I submit, Sir, that in order to give relief to the ryot as such, you tax the richer landlords who pay a water cess of more than Rs. 10 per acre. Please leave off these landlords who pay water-cess at Rs. 10 per acre. You say that without these persons being taxed, you won't get income. But, I want to ask whether it is necessary that we should have so much income at all, especially when I put it at Rs. 70 crores. Why do you tax 2 annas in the rupee? Sir, I submit that this legislation cannot be regarded as beneficial to the ryots. It may help to put some more money into the hands of the local boards. You want to pay them and they will spend the money as they like. I do not want that the District Board should be put in possession of funds on behalf of the panchayats. Let the village panchayats be put on their own feet. Whatever money they get, let them get by their own power of taxation and let the Government share with the panchayats and spend the money. Therefore, Sir, on these grounds I find that this legislation is not a welcome one. I request the Government that they may at least exempt poor ryots from taxation of this kind.

* SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the Bill not only because the burden of taxation is already very heavy on the peasantry but because this is a most inequitable piece of legislation for the reasons that I shall now give.

Sir, this Bill has been brought without even a word of apology from the Minister when the Government have deliberately gone against the very provisions of the law which we solemnly enacted, viz., section 71 of the Village Panchayats Act. That section made it a mandatory duty cast upon the Government that 2 annas in the rupee of the land revenue collected by the Government shall be distributed to Class II panchayats in a particular manner. That became an Act on 1st April 1951 and till to-day not only is it clear that such a contribution has not been made by the Government but to-day this Legislature is called upon without even a word of explanation to repeal Section 71 of the Village Panchayats Act, 1950, with effect from 1st April 1951. I ask, Sir, is this understandable from any point of view? Why was this legislation passed? Is it not the duty of the Government to carry out the provisions of that

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law? Why then was the two annas in the rupee not paid when the Legislature had enacted such a provision? Is there any explanation for it? I can understand that when the Congress Party goes to the electors, they say so many things and then they break their promises. That is easily understandable. But, I cannot quite understand how after having passed a law that such a thing should be made, that they should now come and ask this Legislature to ratify something which is a failure on their part. Not having done their duty for the last four or five years, they want us to put the burden of taxation on the people. That, I say, is most inequitable and I cannot be a party to this sort of legislation.

SRI O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIAR: கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த சர்சார்ஜ் மசோதா சம்பந்தமாக இப்பொழுது சபையிலே சர்ச்சை நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. பணம் வேண்டும்தான். ஆனாலும் எவ்வளவு வரி பாருக்குப்போட வேண்டுமென்பது தெரியவேண்டும். அதிலே பாரபக்டில்லாமல் செய்கின்றோமா என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். பொன் முட்டையிலும் வாத்தையே கொண்டுவிட்டால் அது பொன் முட்டை எப்படி மூடும்? இதைப்பற்றி அரசாங்கம் சிந்தித்ததாகத் தெரியவில்லை. ஏனென்றால், ஏதோ பணம் வேண்டும் என்ற நிலையிலே எங்கே வரி போட்டால் கூக்குரல் இல்லாமல் இருக்குமோ, எங்கே ஜனங்கள் பரந்து இருக்கின்றார்களோ, எங்கே ஒன்று சேர்ந்து அதற்காகக் கிராஸ்சி செய்யாமல் இருக்கின்றார்களோ அந்த இடத்திலே கைவைத்தால் தகுந்த முறையிலே நாம் பணத்தைக் கைக்கலாமென்ற நிலையிலே இந்த மசோதா அமைந்திருக்கிறது என்று நான் திட்டவாட்டமாகச் சொல்லுகிறேன். ஏனென்றால், சென்ற 7, 8 வருஷங்களாக cess எவ்வளவு அதிகரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது, அதிலும் நிலவரியிலிருந்து cess எவ்வளவு அதிகமாக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதை அரசாங்கம் யோசித்தார்களா என்பது தெரியவில்லை. காங் கிரஸ் அரசாங்கமாக இருக்கட்டும், அல்லது வேறு எந்த அரசாங்கமாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, விலைவாசிகள் எவ்வளவு அதிகமாக இருந்தன, இப்பொழுது என்ன நிலையில் இருக்கின்றன, நீர்ப்பாசன வசதி எவ்வளவு அதிகமாக செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதையும் பார்க்கவேண்டும். பருவக் கோளாறு எந்தத் துறையிலே எத்தனை வருஷங்களாக விவசாயிகளை பாதித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது என்பதையும் அரசாங்கம் யோசித்ததாகத் தெரியவில்லை. ஆகையினாலே, பெரும்பான்மையான நிலப்பாப்புகளிலிருந்து விலைவாசி ஒன்றுமே விவசாயின் கையில் வந்து சேர முடியாத நிலையிலிருக்கிறது. இதை நான் சொல்ல வேண்டியது அவசியமில்லை. ரெவின்யூ அதிகாரிகள் வைத்திருக்கும் கணக்கை எடுத்துப் பார்த்தால் நன்றாகத் தெரியும். ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் ஒரு புது புது legislation கொண்டு வந்து நாம் நிலவரியை அதிகமாகத்தான் ஆக்குகிறோம் என்பதை அரசாங்கத்துக்குக் கொஞ்சம் ஞாபகப்படுத்த விரும்புகிறேன். ஏனென்றால் முதலிலே cess ஒரு அணுவாக இருந்தது. அதன் பிறகு இரண்டு அணுவாக அதிகரித்தது. இப்பொழுது ரோடு cess, கல்வி cess எல்லாமாகச் சேர்ந்து ஐந்து அணுவாக இருக்கிறது. அந்நேரத்திலே 250-க்கு மேல் ரூ. 500 வரையில் 2 அணுவாகவும், ரூ. 500-க்கு மேல் ரூ. 1,000 வரையில் 4 அணுவாகவும், ரூ. 1,000-க்கு மேல் 8 அணுவாகவும் இருக்கிறது. ஆகையினாலே 8 அணு கட்டக்கூடியவர்கள் அதற்கு முன்பே 5 அணு கட்டிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள் நிலவரியின்பேரில் மட்டும் 2 அணு சர்சார்ஜ் இல்லை. cess-ன் பேரிலும் சர்சார்ஜ் உண்டு. பெரிய நிலச்சுவான்தார்கள் எவ்வளவு பேர்களிருக்கிறார்களோ அராங்கத்தின் கணக்கிலேயே தெரியும். 5,000 பேர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று கணக்குப் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

Administration ரிப்போர்ட்டுகளை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் ஐந்து வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்பு நடந்த அரசாங்கத்தின் Administration report இன்று வருகிறது. அதை வைத்துக்கொண்டு என்ன நாரதம்மியத்தைப் பார்த்து

[Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar] [27th September 1955]

சர்ச்சை செய்ய முடியும்? அதை வைத்துக்கொண்டு அரசாங்கத்தையும் எப்படி சரியான முறையில் நடத்த முடியும் என்பது எனக்கு விளங்கவில்லை. நான் முதல் அமைச்சராக இருந்தபோழுது இந்த Administration report-கள் ஆறு மாதங்களுக்குள் வெளி வரவேண்டுமென்று உத்திரவு போட்டிருந்தேன். அதன்படி ஓரிரண்டு ரிப்போர்டுகளும் வெளி வந்தன. ஆனால், அதன் பிறகு இப்பொழுது மூன்று நான்கு வருஷங்கள் கழித்துத் தான் Administration report-கள் வெளி வருகின்றன. அது ஏன் என்பது எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. அவ்விதம் சீக்கிரம் Administration report-கள் வெளி வந்தால்தான் ஜனங்களுக்கு விஷயங்கள் தெரியும். அரசாங்கமும், தாங்கள் அரசாங்கம் நடத்துவது எந்த முறையிலே இருக்கிறது என்று அறிய முடியும்; எவ்வளவு land cess, எவ்வளவு road cess, எவ்வளவு கல்வி வரி, எவ்வளவு சர்சார்ஜ் என்று different item-களின் கீழ் கணக்குத் தெரிந்துகொள்ள முடியும். இப்பொழுது விவசாயிகளுக்கு எவ்வளவு அதிகமான வருவாய் வருகின்றது, அதிலே எந்தப் பங்கைக் கேட்க முடியும் என்றும் தெரிந்து கொள்ளலாம். அப்படி அரசாங்கம் தெரிந்து கொண்டதாகவே எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. அவர்கள் ரூபாய்க்கு மேல் ரூபாய் வரி அதிகரிக்கப்படுகிறது என்பதை மறந்து விட்டார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். நிலவரி settlement என்ற முறையிலே போட்டால்கூட, அதை சர்ச்சை செய்து எவ்வளவு தான் வரி போட வேண்டுமென்று நிர்ணயம் செய்த பிறகு தான் வரி போடுவது வழக்கம். முன்பே நிலவரி அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது என்று கூக்குரல் போட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். மக்கள் சமீபத்தில் சண்டையின் மூலமாக விலைவாசிகள் அதிகரித்தன ஆனால் இன்று நெல் என்ன விலை விறகிறது என்று கணக் கெடுத்துப் பார்த்தால் தெரியும். நான் நேற்று ஒரு மூட்டை பத்து ரூபாய் வீதம் 100 மூட்டை நெல் போட்டுவிட்டு வந்திருக்கிறேன். ஆகையால் அரசாங்கம் இந்த சர்சார்ஜ் விஷயத்தை யோசித்துச் செய்தால் நன்றாக இருக்கும். இல்லாவிட்டால், பணம் வேண்டுமென்பதற்காக அரசாங்கம் ஏதோ கண்மூடித்தனமாக இந்தக் காரியத்தைச் செய்கிறார்கள் என்று ஜனங்கள் கருதுவார்கள். அது மாதிரியல்ல இதுவரை எவ்வளவு என்று கணக்கெடுத்துப் பார்த்தால் தெரியும். அங்கிருக்கும் நிலம் கிளர் நிலம், artesian நீர் அதிகமாகப் பொங்குகிறது என்று நினைத்து ஒரு ஏக்கருக்கு ரூ. 22 வரி போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்குப் பிறகு cess மாதிரம், கூட ரூ. 8. அதற்கு மேல் சென்ற வருஷம் போட்ட சர்சார்ஜ், இந்த வருஷம் போடுகிற சர்சார்ஜ் இரண்டும் சேரும். இதையெல்லாம் சேர்த்து கணக்கும் பார்த்தால் ஒரு ஏக்கருக்கு குறைந்தது வரி ரூ. 35 அல்லது ரூ. 40 ஆக இருக்கும். ஒரு ஏக்கர் நிலத்தை பண் படுத்துவதற்கு ஐந்து வருஷங்கள் வரையிலும் வருஷத்திற்கு ரூ. 300 செலவு செய்தும், அதிலே வருஷத்துக்கு ரூ. 50 அல்லது ரூ. 100-க்கு மேல் எடுக்க முடியாது. நான் நிலம் வைத்திருக்கிறேன். என்னிடம் கணக்கு இருக்கிறது. வேண்டுமென்றால் அதைக் களம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் பார்வையிடலாம். அதை அவர்களுக்கு அனுப்பச் சொன்னாலும் அனுப்பி வைக்கிறேன். ஒவ்வொரு தடவையும் அதிகமான் வரியை போட்டுக்கொண்டே போனால், அதன் பலனாக ஜனங்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப் படுவார்கள் என்பதை அரசாங்கம் யோசித்ததாகத் தெரியவில்லை.

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மேலும், புஞ்சை நிலங்கள் அதிகமாக இருக்கின்றன. புஞ்சையிலே விளைவைப்பற்றி certainty கிடையாது. உண்மையாக விளைந்து கையில வந்த பிற்பாடுதான், பலன் தெரியும். இந்த நிலையில் இருக்கும் பொழுது புஞ்சை நிலங்களையும் இந்த சர்சார்ஜ் பாதிக்கிறது என்பதையும் அரசாங்கம் மறந்து எல்லா நிலங்களுக்கும் சராசரியாக அதிகமாக வரி போடுகிறார்கள். இதை நன்றாக யோசித்துச் செய்வார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன். நானும் ஒவ்வொரு தடவையும் இந்த விஷயங்களைப்பற்றி சொல்லிக் கொண்டோனிருக்கிறேன். அரசாங்கம் அதற்கு செலி சாய்த்ததாக எனக்குத்

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குத் தெரியவில்லை. இல்லாவிட்டால், அதனுடைய பலனை அவர்கள் அனுபவிப்பார்கள் என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு, இத்துடன் என் பேச்சை நிறுத்திக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

* SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am sorry the Hon. Minister for Finance who is really responsible for this taxation measure is not present here now. I only sympathize my friend, the Hon. the Minister for Revenue, that as usual he has to face the music. If really this Government and particularly the Hon. Minister for Revenue have an open mind and want to hear arguments for and against this Bill, I am sure the very convincing speech of my good friend, Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar, who can always speak with good authority on this subject, would have convinced them of the unreasonableness of this Bill. But if they were to say as usual "whatever may be your arguments, we have been accustomed with your speeches all these four years; but we are determined to pass this measure", then I fear all our speeches would serve no useful purpose. May I re-call that on a previous occasion when there was some hint in the Governor's Address, the Hon. Finance Minister made a categorical statement on the floor of this House that he would watch the price level of the agricultural commodities and if the price level remained the same or if there was a tendency to go down, he would be too willing to withdraw that measure. May I ask the Hon. Minister for Revenue or the Hon. Minister for Finance who is the Leader of the other House, whether they have really examined the price structure of agricultural commodities and whether they are not satisfied that the tendency now is that prices would go down and there is practically no chance of its going up. Have they realized that though agriculture might have been a paying proposition a few years before because of the war time boom or scarcity of imports, now the poorer sections of the community who are engaged in agriculture find it difficult to make both ends meet. I ask the Hon. Minister for Revenue whether he had examined the price structure of agricultural commodities and whether he had realized that there is no chance of the price going up and that the cultivation expenses have risen high and not gone down. If only he had examined the whole question in its entirety, I am sure this Bill would not have been brought. I may say that any Government and particularly any responsible Government should think it as their bounden duty, before bringing in a taxation measure, to examine the whole question by the department concerned or by their experts and only if they are satisfied that the people would be able to bear that tax burden, they should bring that taxation measure. The Revenue Minister might say with his usual calmness and his usual habits "After all it is only 2 annas a rupee and is not much". May be 2 annas in a rupee may not be much for the Minister but when the agriculturists are finding it difficult even to bear the present tax burden, how could they be expected to pay an additional tax and that too at the rate of 2 annas in the rupee. How does the Government expect them to pay this additional tax? How could the Government expect them

[Sri Mohamed Raza Khan] [27th September 1955]

to pay an increased tax of 12½ per cent? When such is the case, is it fair, I ask, for this Government to impose this tax from 1st of July 1955, that is from the fasli year?

And after all for what purpose is this taxation measure brought forward? It is said it is for the purpose of helping the local boards. I claim no knowledge of these local boards, for I had been a resident of the city proper. But I feel that if only these local boards use fully their money, things would not be so bad. It is all because of internecine quarrels and bickerings, I am not making any sweeping remark, the condition of these local boards is bad. If there had not been such quarrels, their position would have been better than what it is at present. After all, how much does this Government expect from this tax? Hardly 76 lakhs. That is what the Hon. Minister for Revenue had calculated, and it is said that that money would be distributed to the local boards. If we take into account the economic backwardness and the low purchasing power of our people and when the purchasing power of the common man is going down because tax after tax is heaped on him, I feel there is no justification for this additional tax. I feel, Sir, that nothing would be lost by withdrawing this measure. But if the Hon. Finance Minister and the Revenue Minister were to persist in pushing this measure through, as I am sure they could, I feel they would be doing a mistake. I am not speaking in a challenging mood but I feel strongly that right from 1946, the Congress Government had been going on heaping taxation measures on the people. I think it is the duty of the Hon. Minister, not to go on collecting the tax, but to have first an appropriate survey of the landholdings and then come with this legislative measure, in case he finds that the people would be able to bear it. There is no urgency about this measure. Government could withdraw this Bill. There is nothing wrong in their doing so. Last year there was the Land Revenue Surcharge Act of 1954. We cannot be going on increasing the tax on land. There should be some limit. From reading some of the proceedings of the other House, I find that already people are in arrears. Even in North Arcot district, there is a lot of arrears. Am I to understand that they are deliberately not paying it? It is not so. The fact is that they are not in a position to pay. Therefore when such is the case, I feel strongly that this additional tax should not be imposed on the people. I think Government could withdraw this Bill now; let them take some time and examine the whole question and if after that they are convinced that there is no way out to help the local boards except by having recourse to this taxation and if they are convinced that this tax would not impose a heavy burden on the agriculturists, then we would be willing to welcome this measure. But if the Hon. Minister for Revenue insists that they would pass this measure, without minding our opposition, then there is no use of our offering any arguments for or against this Bill. After all the Government are spending crores and crores of rupees on food production and other things. Nothing would be lost if they do not get this Rs. 75 lakhs. While the Government are thinking on the one side that they could help the local bodies by distributing the

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Rs. 75 lakhs which could be got by taxing everyone with this tax. I am sure that on the other side they would be defeating their very purpose because this would cripple the agriculturists and would disturb their economic structure, which in its turn would produce adverse effects on the community as a whole.

* SRI V. BASHYAM AYYANGAR: Mr. Chairman, I endorse the observations that have been made by our ex-Chief Minister. Sri O. P. Ramaswamy Reddiar. The words of wisdom that he has spoken, I think, the Government are bound to consider seriously. This Bill proposes to levy an additional tax on the poor land-holders. In so far as it applies to the poor land-holders who are paying land revenue of say, less than Rs. 50 or Rs. 100, I think this Bill will cause a very great hardship. Already the poor small land-holders are unable to make both ends meet. It is well known that the cultivation of land is not a paying proposition at all; it has not been a paying proposition. No doubt, it is said by the Government that the prices of grains have increased. But along with the so-called increases in the prices of grains, the prices of all necessities of life have also increased, so that on the whole, if accounts are looked into, it will be found that agriculture is a deficit industry, especially in the case of small land-holders who pay a revenue of less than Rs. 50 or Rs. 100. Already, the ryots are unable to bear the land tax. There is not much profit for the agriculturists. Taking a person who pays a land tax of Rs. 20 or Rs. 30 and who works on his own land, it can be made out that if that man laboured for another on daily wages, he would be better off even than a person who cultivates his own lands by his own labour and wants to live upon that land. Therefore, the hardship of this class of poor land-holders is very heavy and I must voice on behalf of those poor land-holders my objection to this levy of a surcharge.

We have long been thinking of having an income-tax on the income of land in the place of scales of revenue. We can understand such a measure. But instead of that, the Government have thought it fit to levy a surcharge on land revenue. If they had come with tax on agricultural income, it would have been logical. The cultivators of land must be placed on a footing similar to those who engage themselves in other professions. The same test should be applied in taxing their income. So, Mr. Chairman, I beg to voice my objection to the Bill on behalf of this poor class.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have heard very eloquent speeches protesting against this Bill. Nobody likes an additional tax; nor do I. But I feel that in a socialistic pattern of society, the 'Haves' should contribute their mite towards the well being of the society. (Interruption.) No, only the land-owners and they have lands and the haves must pay.

I do not see any reason why my hon. Friend, Sri Gurunandan Rao should have opposed this principle on which, I believe his Party rests its oars. This additional levy is intended to benefit the local

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bodies and that has been clearly stated by the Hon. Mover. The finances of the local boards are really bad. They are in dire need of help. The hon. Member, Sri Razakhan, the Chief Whip of the Opposition is not well-informed when he said about the financial position of the district boards, and more so when he remarked that the district boards are not managing their finances quite well.

By this additional levy, rural communications and rural amenities are to be provided for and considering the object in view and the service return the agriculturists will get by way of good rural roads, etc., there is every justification for supporting this measure. My hon. Friend, Sri Gajapathy Nayagar has been reading from a report and he said that the local boards are collecting half the cost of rural development works from the villages. It is not so, Sir. Local development works are being carried out in rural areas by the village communities and the Government are giving half the cost of all such small works by way of Government contribution and no great demand is made on the public for carrying out the District Board Schemes. The public are doing these works on voluntary basis and to supplement their resources for carrying out these small rural schemes half grant is given under the Local Development Schemes of the Central Government.

As I said, because this measure would benefit the local bodies which are in dire need of help, I support this measure. Of course, it is a great pity that the Government have thought fit to do away with section 71 of the Madras Village Panchayats Act. The panchayats need great financial help as the panchayats are not able to do any work on account of their limited resources. The Government should not take away by the left hand what they have given them by the right hand. I hope the Government would reconsider them and I would appeal to them to go into the question and devise ways and means of stabilising the finances of all the local bodies including the panchayats. Now that they have taken away even the liability to pay the arrear amounts due to the panchayats, as the old section is to be deleted with retrospective effect from 1st April 1951, I do not know how the panchayats will be able to carry on with the small dole that will be made by distribution of the surcharge amount that is now proposed to be levied. They will not be able to go ahead with any improvement schemes. I hope the Government will consider this in all its aspects and the position of the finances of the local bodies will be considered fully and something will be done to stabilize the finances of all the local boards, including the panchayats. It is in that spirit that I support this Bill, because I know the local bodies in question need such support and because this is intended to support the local boards.

* SRI K. BHASHYAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, whatever the merits of the Bill may be, even the most violent apologist cannot really justify the action of the Government in that they have not obeyed the law, so far as the contributions they have to make to the finances of the Panchayats under Section 71 of the Village

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Panchayats Act. That Act has been there on the Statute Book for so many years and yet the Government have not paid any money. The Government should set an example of obeying laws and if they themselves are not obeying the laws, it is no wonder the people also take a cue from the Government and do not obey in regard to payment of taxes. In the first instance, they must really obey the law which they have set in motion by making the payment and then they can recoup in any manner later on. That is propriety and honesty and that is really being loyal to the law of the land. I cannot really excuse the action that they have followed. I think it would be much better if the Government really come forward and declare on the floor of this House that this illegality, which they have committed so far, will be made good by making the necessary contribution to the panchayats and come forward with a Bill for recouping the loss from other sources. It is better that they do like that. They are in contempt of this Legislature in that they themselves have not obeyed the law that they made. I strongly deprecate the action or, at any rate, the inaction on the part of the Government in the matter of paying grants to the panchayats under section 71 of the Village Panchayats Act which had already been passed in 1950.

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Here I would like to refer to one thing. We really consented to the passing of the Panchayats Act on the specific understanding that the powers of the panchayats should be widened. They must be given powers to expand their activities for improving the villages. In the fond hope that the Government will contribute 12½ per cent of the land revenue to the panchayats, which they were obliged to do under the Act, we consented to the Bill when it was passed. I am sorry to say that this is not in keeping with the promise that they made. Now they say "We have not so far carried it out for the past five or six years". Not merely that, we now come here for the purpose of regularising not merely an irregularity but an illegality.

Having said so much about the past action of the Government, let us now see what the Government propose to do now. Now, they want to levy a surcharge of two annas in the rupee on the land revenue payable. I would like to ask in the first instance what will be the effect of this levy on the people. In the olden days when the British Government was in power, all of us had been complaining, no doubt very bitterly,—I should say that all of us were unanimous about that—that the periodical revision of land revenue was very oppressive. The Government were looking forward to land revenue for their income and we therefore protested. Many resolutions were passed by the Congress Party itself protesting against the periodical revision of land revenue in this State and elsewhere. Now what is happening? Though Resettlement has gone, the threat of enhancement of land revenue is there. Now it is a question of revision almost every year. So far as persons paying a land revenue of more than Rs. 500 or Rs. 1,000 are concerned, it works out to an increase of about 120 per cent

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and so far as the small landholders are concerned, there has been an enhancement of eight annas in the rupee. If we add to this two annas, it may come to ten annas. So the Government resort to this surcharge levy every year or every alternate year for the purpose of recouping the deficit covered by the Budget. This kind of periodical revision of the surcharge on land revenue is not a desirable thing. After all, we are taxing the very people who have already been taxed. It is often said that the cultivator of the land is not getting a fair deal, that he has been taxed to the utmost, that he is not able to save any money and that he is always in debt. Plenty of sympathy is poured on his head but nothing tangible has been done for him. In the present case, I feel that there is no justification at all for levying this additional surcharge on land revenue on all the people concerned. At least, the previous enactment that was passed in 1954 gave exemption to the small landholders paying less than Rs. 100 and the last Government presided over by the then Chief Minister thought it fit to grant remission to them. There was some justification for that classification. But to say that everybody, whether he pays four annas or one rupee or anything, should pay one-eighth of the land revenue that he is already paying, as additional surcharge, will be a very heavy burden on the poor and small land-owners. As was pointed out earlier, nearly 80 per cent of the agriculturists are those who pay not even Rs. 100 but pay Rs. 10 or Rs. 50. Is it proper to extract more money from them for the purpose of financing the local bodies?

There is one other point I would like to put forth. I can very well understand a villager being asked to contribute some money for the purpose of improving his own village. Perhaps, in that case, he may gladly pay not only two annas but a little more. But if this amount is to be distributed to somebody whom he does not even know, that is something abominable. The old idea that 12½ per cent of the land revenue should be given for improvement of the village is a very good one. The villager will gladly pay the levy because the proceeds go for undertaking works for the improvement of his village. Therefore there must be some sort of initiative or responsibility on the part of the villager in asking him to pay something which will be expended for the improvement of his own village. Only on that basis we supported the Village Panchayats Bill last time. Now I should say, if I may use the word, that this is a breach of our expectations.

Levying of surcharges has more or less become a fashion nowadays. Simply because land revenue is being easily collected, the Government hit upon land revenue for imposing a surcharge upon it. It is vicious in principle. Already they have set up a vicious principle in not obeying the law. Now they want to tax the people who are not able to pay. We all know that agriculturists are very poor and they are in debts and we often plead that their lot must be improved and so on. Do we really carry out

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in practice what we say or feel in the matter? Apart from the principle involved, even from moral standpoint, there is no justification for this measure. Unfortunately we have no voice in this matter and this is a money Bill. Whatever I may say or for that matter anybody may say is not going to do any good. We are in a very unreal atmosphere and therefore it is I thought it fit to make my protest and leave it at that.

* SRI C. MARUTHAVANAM PILLAI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, though as a Member belonging to the Congress Party I should have supported the Government, I am not doing so, because the taxation proposal of the Government is not justified either on expediency or on the principle of equity of taxation. Year after year, the only class of people, namely, the landholders, are being taxed in one way or the other. Surcharge is one method of taxation resorted to by the Government to easily tax the landholders. Last year, the land-owners were taxed to a surcharge ranging from four annas to eight annas and this year an additional surcharge of two annas in the rupee is being proposed. The reason given is that the Government do not find sufficient funds for discharging their duty as laid down in section 71 of the Village Panchayats Act so far as payment of 12½ per cent of the land revenue to Class II Panchayat is concerned. They have thought it fit to impose this surcharge upon the land-owners to shirk their responsibility and are placing the burden on the land-owner who has not got sufficient strength to voice forth his grievances. I think there should be some limit for the Government to tax the land-owners. It seems to me that the Government whenever they feel that funds are required think only of pitching upon the land-owners for levying taxes, because it is easy for the Government to find out the agency for taxation and also for collection without much effort. There is great dissatisfaction and discontent among the land-owners not only on account of the policy of taxation but on account of the much advertised and expected land reforms which are not consistent with the policy that they have adumbrated. One day some reform is brought in for taxing people on the socialistic pattern. Another day the Government are telling that they want to tax people gradually for the benefit of all. I ask the Government, is this the way of treating the land-owners who are considered to be the backbone of the Government and who pay their taxes regularly. I think the Government should consider the levy of this tax, for the purpose of paying the panchayats, carefully and examine whether the land-owners are in a position to pay this additional tax. Then only they should think of imposing this tax. But that is not going to be. Because I know the Bill has already been passed by the Assembly, and here it is only a routine matter for the Government to place it before the Council and carry the day with them. Anyhow I want to protest on behalf of the people against this illegal and unjust tax which they propose to levy by this measure.

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* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Sir, I oppose this Bill. As expressed by the hon. Member Sri T. Purushotham, the Government by this Bill are trying to take away by the left hand what they gave to the panchayats by the right hand. I was very glad that the Congress party had begun to fulfil the aspirations of the Father of the Nation by just trying to give some money to these panchayats in order to establish village Raj. I really feel sorry that this section 71 of the Panchayats Act is to be replaced by this measure and that the panchayats are not to have any finance. Arguments may be advanced that the amounts to be collected at the rate of two annas on every rupee of the land revenue under the provisions of this Bill are to be placed at the hands of only the local bodies. A panchayat may be a local body. But all local bodies cannot be panchayats. There is no guarantee whatsoever shown by the terms of this Bill that the amounts that will be collected will go only to the panchayats. Clause 5 of the Bill says, 'The whole or any portion of the net proceeds of the surcharge collected under this Act shall be distributed among such local authorities, and in accordance with such principles of distribution, as may be specified in the rules made under section 6'. So, there is no guarantee that these amounts are going to reach the panchayats. I find there is every fear that these amounts may go to big bodies like district boards. As expressed by many hon. Members who spoke earlier there will be some sort of satisfaction to the villagers if the amounts to be collected under this Bill are to be spent in the villages themselves by way of providing amenities, etc. But here we find no guarantee of the panchayats getting this money. People will be put to unnecessary hardship by the levy of this tax. Even if the Government hold out any promise that the amounts will be spent on the roads in the villages themselves, I do not think that small land-owners should be subjected to this tax, especially people paying a land tax of Rs. 100 and less. It is just a question of maintaining themselves, and the villagers find it very hard to provide themselves with food, clothing and shelter. On the one hand the Government express sympathy with them when they formulate plans. But on the other hand they say that even a small land-owner should be subject to this taxation. Is road so necessary as food, clothing or shelter? Are these not necessities of life? Should not the Government see that at least people paying a kist of Rs. 100 and less are exempt from this additional surcharge? When the villagers are not able to provide themselves with the necessities of life, roads can wait. Food cannot wait. Clothing cannot wait, because man has to cover himself. Shelter cannot wait because man has to protect his physique. These roads can wait. I think there is no hurry for this Government to impose this levy especially on land-owners who are paying Rs. 100 and less as kist. It has been argued that for the last 25 or 30 years, land revenue has not been increased at all. But from my personal knowledge I can say whether land revenue has been increased or not, so many new cesses have been

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imposed on the landholder that the landholder is paying now at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the amount that he was paying some thirty years before. Taking agricultural operations, we find that the landowner has to incur at least three to four times the usual expenditure on cultivation. Even in cases where he has to make payment in kind, say paddy or corn, he has to pay double the quantity of what he was paying long before. Cultivation expenses have gone up. One of the reasons, if I correctly understood, advanced by the Hon. Minister piloting this Bill, for not implementing section 71 of the Panchayats Act is that seasonal conditions were not favourable. It is not an argument in favour of this Bill. Have the seasonal conditions suddenly turned out to be so good as to enable the villagers to be ready for payment of an additional surcharge of two annas in the rupee? Of course the Government have got their own way of putting things by saying that it is only two annas in the rupee. I say, Sir, that it is two annas out of every 16 annas. If it is stated that $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent more of the present tax is to be paid by the villagers, the public will understand that the tax has been greatly enhanced. So I would like to point out to the Hon. Minister that the cost of agricultural operations has risen four times. There is no justification for the imposition of this extra levy on these landowners, and if at all the Government want to impose this levy, they can restrict the levy to such of those land-owners as are paying a kist of over Rs. 100 per year. With these words, I conclude.

SRI S. NARSAPAYA : Sir, there has been so much of opposition to this measure in this House. With considerable trepidation I rise to support this Bill. Whatever may have been the causes for the Government not implementing section 71 of the Village Panchayats Act, which is now sought to be repealed, the Bill has to be viewed on its merits. Every taxation measure has to be viewed from two aspects, namely, the purpose for which the tax is levied and the capacity of the persons who are taxed to pay the tax. It is undeniable that the local bodies, particularly the district boards, have been all along deficit. Considerable thought is bestowed on the question as to how to improve the finances of the district boards. Practically every district board in the State is a deficit district board, and time and again they (the district boards) are coming to the Government seeking funds. The district boards are attending to the village works. Opinion was expressed saying that if this money went to the panchayats, one could understand it, but if it went to the district boards, people might be reluctant to pay the tax. I submit, Sir, that observation is made without fully understanding the scope of the work of the district boards.

Now, the district boards are having roads and communications, medical aid and education. For that, they need money and this work of communications, education and medical aid is being done by them in the villages. So, the money given to the district boards

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will not be spent anywhere except in the villages themselves. The good work that is being done by every district board must be understood and it is certainly unfortunate that some of the members have even gone to the extent of saying that the district boards are not spending the money that is already given to them, that they are not doing their work properly and that they do not need money. It is well known that the district boards are clamouring for funds and so many committees have also been appointed to find out means of improving the finances of the district board.

Then again, Sir, it was said that the money must be given to the panchayats. It must not be given only to the district boards. But, section (5) clearly states that the money is to be given to the local authorities, which means the district boards, the municipality and also the panchayats, so that irrespective of the classification of the local authority, the Government will give money to the various local authorities.

My hon. Friend Sri Gajapathi Nayagar read out some extracts from a red book in his hand and attempted to say that the district boards were not spending the money that we give to them and that it is not necessary to give them any more money. Unfortunately, the report that he read, is not of the district board at all but it is that of the Rural Welfare Department and that relates to somewhere about 1952 or 1953. The work of the district board is entirely different from that of the Rural Welfare Department. (Interruption.)

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Sir, my point was not understood. I said that the money spent by the Rural Welfare Department is a form of indirect taxation and why should we bring in another way of levy.

* SRI S. NARSAPAYA: Again, Sir, so far as the voluntary contribution that is made by the villagers for the rural welfare work is concerned, it cannot be called taxation at all. If the people of a certain village or a people of a locality want a certain work, they voluntarily come forward. They say 'We are going to take up this work, say, the construction of some bridge, road, etc.' and 50 per cent of the work done is by way of assistance, so that the contribution by the villagers in that work cannot be called a taxation at all. If you take any district, the total number of bridges or the total mileage of the roads that are in their management and over which they have to spend money for maintenance and construction it is something much more than the small proportion of the work that is being done by the Rural Welfare Department and the sum of rupees two or three lakhs as being the villagers' contribution is practically nothing, when we consider the entire State. It is therefore essential that these local bodies must find money and the Government must help them to improve their finances. After all, the Government depend entirely upon taxation of the people. It is usual that whenever any taxation measure comes, those who oppose it will say 'The poor are being

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taxed. Please do not tax the poor, etc.' But my friends forget that in a country of the poor, it is only the poor that can be taxed. We are not a country of the rich. My friend Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar pointed out that 80 per cent of the people who are paying assessment of less than Rs. 100 are taxed. Sir, the Government want money. It has got to tax its own people and it is only the poor who has got to be taxed. They forget that all the people are generally poor and only few are rich. After all poverty and wealth are comparative terms. Judging from the standards of some of the leading Western countries, in our country all are poor. But, if we take into consideration the standard of people living in our own country, those who have some property are considered to be richer than those who have no property.

Then again, Sir, so far as the prices of the commodities, the Hon. Minister pointed out that land revenue was fixed more than 30 years back when the prices of commodities were in such a low level and that ever since it has not been increased. In this connection it is also pertinent to note that the principle of land taxation has come down even from ancient times, and the principle underlying land taxation was that the State was entitled to get a certain quantity of the produce, say, a certain share of the produce. It is not an agricultural income-tax. It is not proper to say so. Nor is it proper to say that it is only the profit that can be taxed. This agricultural income-tax is entirely different from land-tax and at the time, the land revenue was settled, somewhere about 30 or 40 years back, the position was, that roughly about one-third was taken to be the share of the State and on that basis instead of collecting year after year the share of the produce itself, it was commuted in terms of money at the rates prevailing then. Times have passed now. Prices of commodities have risen 4, 5 or even 10 times. In these circumstances when the Government want money and when they find that these classes of people can be taxed, it is normal that they come forward and tax.

Then, it was said, Sir, "Do not at least tax the poor people paying an assessment of less than Rs. 100". In that case, it is better that the tax is not there at all, because as my hon. Friend Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar said 80 per cent of the land-owners belong to this category. If these people are to get away, then the Government will not derive any income. So, Sir, if we consider that the land-owners must be said to be comparatively richer than these landless people, this tax cannot be objected to and cannot be said to be such a heinous piece of legislation as has been repeatedly stated by some hon. Members.

One word more, Sir. I really expected that at least my Friend Mr. V. Gurunandan Row will support this measure because it will be in conformity with the principles of his party. But, I am surprised that he has opposed. Because he is in the opposition, he has opposed it. With these observations, I wish to support this measure.

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4-50 P.M. * DR. V. K. JOHN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a measure, which, in my opinion, ought to be condemned, condemned strongly and condemned without any reservation whatsoever. If only the hon. Members of this House were allowed to vote in the manner they liked, I am sure that very few, not more than half a dozen, would have supported this measure. We have heard Members on this side and leading Members on the other side opposing this Bill. Of course, it was supported by two Members who always support any kind of Government measure, one of them starting to support but ending in opposition. Sir, with their exception, I do not think there is hardly any Member in the House who would have supported this Bill. This has got to be condemned from many points of view. Sir, I remember in January-February 1950, when the Panchayat Bill was discussed, it was a pride taken by the Government that they introduced section 71 of the Village Panchayats Act which provided that 12½ per cent of the land revenue would go to the panchayats in B Class, i.e., a majority of panchayats. This Act came into force from 1st April 1951. As Sri Bashyam has rightly pointed out, the Government of this State would be committing contempt of the legislature if section 71 is not implemented. Both the Houses took pride in passing that Act, I mean the Village Panchayats Act. It was discussed at great length, for many days. A mandatory order was given to the Government to keep away 12½ per cent of the revenue for a particular expenditure. What do the Government want now? They want to repeal that section 71. They disobeyed the mandate given by the Legislature. They want to repeal that section not from to-day, but from 1st April 1950. A child was in existence for five and half years and it vanishes like smoke by another piece of enactment, which is being passed to-day. Does it redound to the credit of any House of Legislature if it could condone the contempt which the Executive committed of the Legislature in repealing an important provision of an enactment of 1950 and that too, as my hon. Friend on the other side of the House pointed out, without any expression of regret whatsoever? They are repealing it from 1st of April 1950. I say what they might still do with this Bill when passed into law. They will first collect the 2 annas in a rupee from every landholder, and they will not give even one rupee to any local authority and five years later, if you, Sir, and I continue to be Members and this Council were to exist, they would again come with a measure repealing the present clause 5 of this Bill. How cleverly is clause 5 worded. It says: "The whole or any portion of the net proceeds of the surcharge collected under this Act shall be distributed among such local authorities, and in accordance with such principles of distribution, as may be specified in the rules made under clause 6". The clause (5) does not say that the whole of the net proceeds of the surcharge would be distributed to the local bodies equally. "Any portion"—that is the word that is used. The Government may give some more aid to the local authorities who are their favourites. What prevents the

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Government from collecting this 2 annas in the rupee from the landlords and spending it all for themselves, whole or any part of it, and then taking credit for misappropriating the finances and spending it for themselves as they liked? I say, Sir, this is not the correct way of bringing legislation. (Sri A. M. Allapichai: Is the word "Misappropriation" parliamentary(?). I may then say: "appropriating the money for some other purpose other than the one specified here". If the Government want to appropriate almost the whole of the money that would be collected, nothing prevents them from doing it. What the Government ought to have done, if they wanted to collect revenue from owners of land, is to introduce a rational structure of taxation.

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

Everybody is agreed that the present land revenue system is not based on any rational structure of taxation. If you hold some land, you have to pay tax, although the land produces nothing. We have passed a measure of Agricultural Income-tax on plantations. What prevents Government from having an agricultural income-tax on all lands, under which those people who get large incomes from their lands would be taxed heavily, while the small landowners would not be taxed at all? That would be an equitable method of taxation. I know certain friends who are making a few lakhs of rupees from their lands and yet are not taxed as heavily as their brethren who make similar gains in their profession or business. If one were to get an income of a few lakhs in his profession or through business, he has to pay a heavy income-tax. But the same is not the case with a big landowner, who gets a large income from his land. It may be said that if we have an agricultural income-tax for all lands, then the rate may be too high. But all the same we should have a rational system of taxation. From the Avadi Congress Session onwards, day after day it is published in the papers that the Congress Party is for the establishment of socialistic pattern of society. Is this introducing a socialistic pattern of society by imposing a tax of 2 annas for every rupee on every landholder, whether he is able to pay it or whether he is paying 1 rupee, 2 rupees or rupees 10 as land revenue? Are you putting the burden on those who can afford to pay? The answer is in the negative. Are you taxing according to income from the land? No. On the other hand you are taxing each and every landholder, never mind whether he is able to pay or not. A man may have Rs. 50,000 worth of furniture in his house; but he is not taxed. But, if he is a poor landholder, who may get a very small income from his land, he is now surcharged and that too at the rate of 2 annas in a rupee. Is this not an irrational structure of taxation? You are trying to extend that irrational system of land revenue by collecting more and more from everybody. Some hon. Member who supported this Bill frankly admitted: "if you do not tax the poor, you will not get this revenue; therefore tax the poor". If taxation measure after

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measure is passed, I am afraid there will come a time when our breath would be taxed. If you inhale, you will have to pay something and if you exhale, you should pay something. Any measure of taxation should be imposed on the people, only if they could afford to pay it. Can this Government say that these poor landholders who are paying 2 rupees, 3 rupees, 5 rupees and 10 rupees as land revenue and who form the majority, can afford to pay this tax? On what principle are you taxing? You are trying to take away that 12½ per cent of the land revenue which you have to pay to the local bodies under Section 71 of the Panchayats Act. You are trying to commit contempt of the Legislature in that you are now trying to by-pass the mandate given by the Legislature. It would have been something if Clause 5 of this Bill were to say that the *whole* of the net proceeds from this surcharge would be distributed to the local bodies. But Clause 5 is cleverly worded. It says the *whole* or *any portion* of the net proceeds might be distributed to the local bodies. I think Sri Narsapaya, who supported this measure, did not carefully read Clause 5 of this Bill. It is so cleverly worded that if the Government so think, they need not even give more than 1 per cent to the local bodies. The Clause is so worded as to help the Government in collecting some more money from these poor people. I say, Sir, no self-respecting House could condone a contempt of the Legislature, and that too without any excuse being offered by the Government for repealing Section 71 of the Panchayats Act. Therefore we should not allow Government to pass this measure whereby Section 71 of the Panchayats Act is sought to be repealed. What has Section 71 to do with this measure at all? Section 71 provides that the Government should set apart 12½ per cent of the land revenue collected to the panchayats. Under the present Bill, we are not exclusively concerned with the panchayats alone. When such is the case why do you want to repeal Section 71 and that too from 1st of April 1950? What has that to do with the collecting of 2 annas in the rupee from the landholders? You have also not correctly defined as to what is meant by a "local authority". This measure is being introduced not only for the purpose of collecting money from the poor people but with the object of appropriating that money for some other purpose and not for the purpose for which it is now sought to be collected. The Government not only do not want to distribute the *whole* of the money to the local authorities but they are trying to do something more, viz., of repealing a provision of law which has been so solemnly passed by both Houses of Legislature in 1950. Is this House to be a party to repealing Section 71, which Government have disobeyed? Suppose a measure has been passed by the House of Commons by which the Government is required to set apart a particular amount from its revenues for a particular purpose. Do you think that the Cabinet there, if it ignores that provision, would remain in power if it commit contempt of the Legislature? But we, here in this House, say to the Government after five and half

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years of passing a legislation that they could do anything and that we would excuse them. I think it is party discipline. We ought to protest and strongly protest that this Government have committed a contempt of Legislature. We should not support the Government in this repealing of the Act. This Bill should not repeal Section 71 of the Panchayats Act. That has nothing to do with this surcharge. If they have not paid the 12½ per cent up to this time, they have failed to carry out the command which the Legislature gave to the Government in the Village Panchayats Act. Further, we are asked to repeal Section 71 not only from today, but from 1950 onwards, and we are going to be parties to it. I say a Legislature constituted as we are ought not to be a party to repealing Section 71 without any justification whatsoever. We must not pass this Bill into law and I say we ought to condemn it strongly. 5 p.m.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Mr. Deputy Chairman, I have listened with considerable interest and with some amount of satisfaction to the majority of the speeches made in this House. For the first time, hon. Members sitting on the Treasury Benches have felt that it was not consistent with their own conscience to support a measure of this kind brought forward by the Government. I am not going to take advantage of that position. But I am sure that their views would be heard by the Government and I hope the warning given by them on this occasion will stand the Government in good stead in their future proposals.

When the Hon. the Finance Minister introduced the Budget, I referred to the taxation proposals in the following words:—

"Let me take the taxation proposals now. This year's taxation proposals are directed, with a single exception, at the agriculturists. Within the last six or eight months we have enacted and we are about to enact several laws which seek to levy taxes on agriculturists. For example, we have the Madras Land Revenue Surcharge Act which was passed in May 1954. We have then the Madras Plantations Agricultural Income-tax Bill which was introduced in August 1954, and I need not be an astrologer to say that the Bill will be passed without any deviation from the strict principle and wording of the Bill as introduced."

My prediction has only proved too correct.

Then, there is the Betterment Levy Act which was passed last month. Lastly, there is now the proposal to levy a surcharge of 2 annas in the rupee on land revenue on all lands, wet, dry and garden lands, and on all water-rates. I congratulate the Hon. the Finance Minister who must be the author of several taxation measures and more so because he is still thinking that the goose will continue to lay the golden eggs.

Sir, after the criticism that was given expression to in this House at the time of the Budget, before the Government finally came to the decision of introducing this measure, I would have thought the

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Government would have taken further steps to consult the Members holding different view-points and they would have tried to seek to justify the measure and convince the Members that that measure was absolutely necessary. But nothing of the kind has been done and we are now told that this measure has come now in the form of a Bill and we are told, "Pass it or not; it is a Money Bill; we do not bother what you say in this Council". It seems to me that there is no principle in regard to all these proposals to tax the agriculturists. My hon. Friend there said that the agriculturists own lands; so the land should be taxed. So whoever has anything should be taxed? I own a coat and a turban. You will say, 'Let me take away the turban from this fellow's head; that will help my panchayat'. That seems to be the logic.

I do concede that taxation is certainly necessary. I do not object, provided two conditions are satisfied: First of all, the reason for the taxation should be clearly explained and the need for such taxation mentioned; Secondly, the incidence of taxation should not be allowed to fall on one type of persons alone. Today, the word 'Socialistic Pattern of Society' has been unfortunately introduced, in my opinion, because it has led to a great deal of confusion of thought. Nobody knows what is meant by the term 'socialistic pattern of society'. I do not know what my esteemed Friend, Mr. Purushotham had in mind when he spoke of socialistic pattern; I have a different conception of the socialistic pattern. According to me, it does not mean that the one person alone must be continued to be taxed over and over again. It is like the Tamil proverb where the beggar went to a house and the lady who was never paying anything usually was not mistaken for not paying; but when he went to another house the lady of which was always paying, but refused now, he said: 'What has happened to this wretched woman? She also refuses to pay alms'. According to Mr. Purushotham the agriculturists of our country represent the latter kind, for they are the people who have been taxed in season and out of season.

The Central Government has got hold of the capitalists. We in this State—our Government—has caught the next lot of people, the agriculturists and the landowners. They have done away with zamindars, inamdars and mirasdars practically and in the manner in which legislative proposals are going on, they will probably do away with everybody who owns anything.

I read with great interest an exceedingly interesting article in the "Madras Mail" of yesterday where the incidence of taxation in certain proposals of the Government are given effect to was clearly analysed and the person (writer) concerned had shown how it would affect one set of people alone.

Sir, reference has been made to Section 71 of the Village Panchayats Act. That section clearly laid down that the Government shall set apart every year a sum not being less than twelve and a

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half per cent of the total land revenue (including water-cess) collected in the State during that year, etc. It is Madras Act X of 1950. The word 'shall' is obligatory on the part of the Government to make this payment. I should like to have an explanation as to who was remiss in enforcing that particular condition: Was it in the Secretariat? Was it in the Cabinet? Was it the responsibility of the Revenue Minister for the time being or the Minister in charge of Local Boards for the time being? Whoever was responsible, it is clearly a contempt of the Legislature for not having given effect to this particular provision. We are, I think, always blind to the fact that we have been far too eager to pass legislative measures every day. It is not one Bill. I remember in the former days one Bill would take two or three days whether it was the so-called Council or Assembly. But today, we are passing half a dozen Bills a day in quick succession. Perhaps, we have been taking too much of your time, Mr. Deputy Chairman, in not having passed this measure the moment the Revenue Minister moved it. Unfortunately, this House is differently composed. Even after the eloquent plea made by my hon. Friend Mr. Narsapaya, I feel compelled to enter a caveat against the arguments used by him and Mr. Purushotham. Their argument was that the local bodies needed help and therefore, 'let us get hold of somebody somewhere to pay that. Rob Peter to pay Paul'. There is no scientific assessment of taxation for which I have pleaded over and over again. It is all hurried up at the last moment. A few days before the Budget is prepared some Secretary is asked to look into the matter and he comes forward with a number of proposals—Perhaps I am intelligently guessing the procedure which is probably adopted; I shall stand corrected if I am wrong. Something is done in a hurry; many of the members of the Cabinet are not in a position to verify whether that is necessary. I can say that from experience, of past Governments at least, if not of this Government. And a Cabinet Member once told me, 'This is the portfolio of my friend. What have I got to do with that' when I asked him why he was not present there and why he did not give expression to his views. It is a joint responsibility and careful consideration should be given to every proposal that is brought forward in the shape of legislative measures; there should be a very thorough understanding of the legal formulae and the manner in which legal expressions are to be given. These are inevitably the essentials of any piece of good legislation. I do not say that to criticize this Government. But I would appeal to them to see that this is satisfactorily fulfilled. There is a provision in the Bill to which reference has been made by my hon. Friend, the Deputy Leader of the Opposition and he said that in regard to distribution of surcharge money to local bodies, it has been said that the 'whole or any portion of the net proceeds of the surcharge collected' shall be distributed. Well, the intentions of this Government may be to pay the whole of the proceeds. But may be some time later another Government may come in and say, 'these proceeds need not be given to panchayats' or they may say only a very small fraction might be given. I do realize the

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difficulties of the Governments that change so frequently, although the Party in power is the same. I fully appreciate that there are certain things which the Government may not be in a position to immediately follow. But I do feel that this 12½ per cent contribution which the Government ought to have given from the land revenue according to the Act of 1950 is now transferred as an additional burden on the agriculturists, which, in my opinion, is not exactly correct. I think that this matter should receive careful consideration at the hands of the Government. Are we not keeping the landowners in a state of suspended animation by bringing forward such piecemeal legislations so that they do not know what is going to be their ultimate fate? We have got various proposals. I should have thought that the best thing would be for all these proposals to be considered as a whole and then to come to a conclusion as to what will be the best. I feel that it is not merely a question of the landowners alone being affected. I own no land, not even a cent of land and the Government may verify that fact, but yet I do feel that as matters stand, the argument that a surcharge can be levied because the land revenue was not revised for the last several years cannot hold water, for the tax levied on land, in my opinion, is greater than what it would have been, if a systematic revision of land revenue had been followed.

People try to make little of the increased cost of agricultural operations. The hon. Member Sri Narsapaya must know, as I do, that while a pair of bullocks cost between Rs. 150 and Rs. 250 some fifteen years ago, we cannot get them now for less than Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,200. So far as the cost of fertilizers and agricultural operations are concerned, I know that it is very heavy. These are all things to be taken note of. If panchayats want more money for their expenditure—I shall not enter into the question whether they are wisely spent or not and there may be honest differences of opinion—the proper thing for the Government to do would be to have a uniform policy of taxation which will give due confidence to everybody that he is taxed properly. If the Government made a study of the question as to what is the incidence of taxation on agriculturists, on business people and on professional people, apart from the taxes that are levied by the Centre on which, of course, the local Government have no voice, then they will know what should be the basis of taxation. I am not saying that the agriculturists are heavily taxed. But I want to know whether the Government have considered this aspect before introducing this measure of taxation.

On the whole, I do feel that I must express my opinion against this measure in conformity with the bulk of the opinion that has been expressed on this occasion both on this side of the House and, surprisingly enough, on the other side of the House.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Deputy Chairman, Sir, it is also my painful duty to have recourse to this levy. The painful duty cannot be the privilege of the hon. Member Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar alone.

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

But, Sir, my consolation is that this money will go to the benefit of the very people on whose behalf so many hon. Members spoke so profusely. The condition of rural communications in villages is really very bad. I have visited many villages and in fact, in one village in Wandiwash taluk, the road leading from that village to another road which was either a Taluk Board road or a District Board road covering a distance of two or three miles was so bad with two or three channels intervening and with slushy portion on the road that those villagers who had a cart-load of paddy bags were actually saying "why not this wretched Government levy some more tax and lay better roads?". They are in dire need of better roads and do not mind paying a little more for that purpose. That is the feeling of the suffering villagers. The hon. Member Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar has been all along a Gazetted Officer and he had no occasion to visit as many village parts as I have done. I have done so not only for election purposes but also for other purposes. I know the real condition of the roads in the rural parts. Therefore I make bold to say that the villagers and ryots will not grudge to pay this small enhanced tax provided they get some amenity in the shape of improvement of the village roads. Fortunately, the money collected out of this levy is earmarked for this. There can be no fear that this money will be spent for any other purpose. That is why I am very confident that this levy will not be treated as a burdensome one by the ryots.

The hon. Member Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar said that 80 per cent of the pattadars are those who pay less than Rs. 100 as land revenue. It is much more. Those who pay less than Rs. 100 will be 90 per cent. So I have to use that very argument for my purpose. The ryots who pay small amounts are so many that if we exempt them and restrict the levy to 10 per cent or 12 per cent of the pattadars, we will get next to nothing. This is clearly borne out by the other Surcharge Act which we passed in 1954. We expected at least about Rs. 20 lakhs, but, as a matter of fact, we got only Rs. 7 lakhs and odd. If all these small pattadars are exempted, we won't get any appreciable amount. Probably we may get about Rs. 15 lakhs and it will not serve our purpose. So the very argument put forward by Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar is useful for me to insist that even the small pattadars should be made to pay this levy.

As regards Section 71 of the Village Panchayats Act, many hon. Members spoke very vehemently and one of the hon. Members condemned the Government that they had done an illegal act and it would amount to contempt and so on. Well, Sir, the fact that we could not implement the provision is clear. That was because the ways and means position of the Government was so bad that we could not set apart this 12½ per cent for the use of the panchayats. The period after 1950-51 was so bad that I really wonder—I think many other hon. Members will also wonder—

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how we have got over that situation. The financial position of the Government then was so very bad that we must thank ourselves for having come out of that difficulty. I think that during that period the Government had borrowed about Rs. 12 to Rs. 14 crores to stem the famine conditions that prevailed at that time and it was because the generous Central Government came forward and gave us money that we were able to survive. Otherwise, we would have, in the terms of what ordinary people say, filed the "yellow paper". So, instead of congratulating me for having deleted that section, hon. Members condemn me. I feel very sorry. The moment I saw that that section cannot be implemented and when there is an opportunity for me, I have taken that opportunity to repeal it. If I allow it to go on, what is the use? It is clear that that provision in the Panchayats Act cannot be implemented at all. Now, the expenditure is mounting up. We have got so many works to be carried out. That being so, if I do not have recourse to delete that section when an opportunity comes—suppose I do not do it for the sake of Dr. V. K. John—after three or four years some other person or some other John may raise the question and ask "why did you not delete that provision when you had an opportunity to do? You knew fully well that you were not able to implement the provision in the Panchayat Act. You have raised money by some other means to meet the requirements of panchayats. You should certainly have deleted that". Likewise they will criticize me. So I am quite right in now taking this opportunity to delete that section, and I am not at all ashamed of it. The moment I saw that I could not implement that section, I thought of repealing it. Though he might condemn that a section in the statute had not been implemented, and that it was wrong, illegal, and all that, when there is an opportunity to delete it, he objects to its deletion. I cannot understand his argument. This is my explanation for repealing Section 71 of that Act.

The hon. Member Sri Gurunandan Row stated that this provision to delete Section 71 of the Panchayat Act was understandable to him. It is quite understandable. I hope at least now he understands.

As regards the imposition of the tax, hon. Members made a distinction between wet land and dry land. The levy will be proportionately low in the case of dry land. The tax on dry land per acre is rupee 1 or rupees 2 or rupees 3. Consequently the owners of dry lands will have to pay a far less amount by way of surcharge. As regards the water tax, Sir, the reference is not to the quantum of the water tax, but to the rate of the water tax. The amount that is in excess of the rate of Rs. 10 per acre will not come under surcharge, and if the amount is less than the rate of Rs. 10 per acre, that amount will come under surcharge. Therefore we need not make much of this provision. We are quite right in making a provision in that manner.

As regards the price level, no doubt the cost of cultivation has gone up. I would submit, Sir, that some years ago—I know from

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personal knowledge—a bag (one kalam) of rice was sold for one rupee four annas or even for fourteen annas. Even according to the ex-Chief Minister it is now selling at Rs. 10. So the price of paddy has gone up by about 10 times. The cost of cultivation has also gone up four or five times. Even if all these are taken into account, still there is sufficient margin for the cultivator. I admit that the plight of these agriculturists is very hard. As the hon. Member Sri Bashyam Ayyangar pointed out, the lot of the ordinary cooly or worker is much better than that of the agriculturists. Because the cooly gets at least a rupee a day. Some times he gets, I hear, even rupees two or three per day. But if we take into account the case of the agriculturist, his position is very bad. All the members of his family work. His wife, his children, and his grandmother, all work on the land. If we take into account all these, we will see that the agriculturist is very poorly remunerated. Still because there is so much of population and there are no other means of living, people are sticking on to agriculture in spite of the difficulties. What I say is that the condition of the agriculturist is bad and his difficulties are greater than those of others. It is asked, "why should we add some more difficulty to the difficulties that are already there?" But can we not give him good roads so that he can take his produce to the market? I do not mean a tar road or a cement road. He must at least have a road fit for double bullock-cart. There are so many places where there is no track at all. So the idea of helping panchayats to maintain roads and lay roads is good. I hope this Bill will be implemented in the right way. If this is done, I think there will be no grievance. Only if this is not properly implemented, there will be grievances. The policy of the Government has also changed. Formerly we were spending large amounts on cities and other big places. For some years past we have been paying more attention to the needs and requirements of the villagers, and we are earmarking large sums of money for improving the condition of the agriculturists. Therefore the Government who are imbued with sense of bettering the condition of the agriculturists will certainly see that this money is properly spent for the advantage of the agriculturists. It was said that only the agricultural sector was being taxed. I submit that this is not quite correct. Even other sectors of people are paying tax. There has been enhancement of taxes in their case also. Take for instance the postal rates. The price of a post card was only three pies. Now it is nine pies. The cost of the envelope was half an anna. It is now two annas. So also telegram charges have increased. Then if we take the railway fare, I say, Sir, that the fare between Katpadi and Madras was about 12 annas once. Now I think it is Rs. 2-4-0 or so by third class. This has gone up by three times. The income-tax has gone up. Court-fees have gone up. Registration fee has gone up. Every conceivable sector of taxation has gone up. So I cannot understand why a complaint should be laid that agriculturists are singled out for this heavy taxation.

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One hon. Member asked, "Why not have agricultural income-tax?" Well, Sir, the Government are already experimenting with agricultural income-tax in the case of the plantations. When that is found successful and the Government consider it necessary, it will be extended to the whole agricultural sector. Why the Government do not want to do it now is that there are certain difficulties in doing so. If I now bring in a Bill for taxing agriculturists on the income-tax basis, then certain hon. Members will ask "What is this; all agriculturists are poor people; they are illiterate and they do not know how to maintain accounts. Do you want to harass them? Already they are suffering very much." This sort of argument will be advanced against the Government.

DR. V. K. JOHN: The Government cannot have land revenue and also agricultural income-tax.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: I do not propose to have them both unless the Deputy Leader of the Opposition wants them. If the agricultural income-tax comes into force, we will not have land revenue in addition except perhaps basic tax. Now more money is needed for planning. Large sums of money have to be got only from revenue sources. I submit that it is a very important sector on which this money is going to be spent.

5-30 p.m. Sir, the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition said "Why rob Peter and pay Paul?" I submit I rob Peter and immediately pay Peter himself and do not pay Paul. That is my argument. So, he cannot have any grievance about that. He referred . . .

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Do you pay at all? That is the question they are putting. Clause (5) says the whole or any portion of the net proceeds of the surcharge collected under this Act shall be distributed among local authorities. There is some doubt about it.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: There need not be any doubt, Sir. The Hon. Minister for Finance has stated in the Budget Speech that a sum of Rs. 75 lakhs will be distributed between the different districts other than Madras and about Rs. 25 lakhs will be earmarked exclusively for panchayats. Hon. Members may as "Why not give all the money to the panchayats?" Sir, that will not serve the whole purpose because village roads are the feeder roads to the district roads and they also should be kept in good condition. So, we have to distribute them in a way that all the local bodies, the district board and the panchayats may get the benefit. If that is not done, great damage will be caused to these roads. These roads have been laid at great cost. If they are neglected, then if after sometime you want to make use of those roads, then we have to spend four or five times more. So, I submit, Sir, that this taxation will not work hardship.

Now, the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition referred to three items of taxation—the surcharge, the betterment tax and the agricultural income-tax. His reference to surcharge holds good. It

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enhances the burden of the agriculturist. But, as for the betterment tax, I submit, it is not a burden because he pays betterment tax for the improvement that he gets. Now, suppose he has been using the well water either by bullock lift or by some other means, he has to spend much but if water could be got through flow I know there are ryots who are willing to pay Rs. 40 per acre. These are the places where betterment levy has to be resorted to and in areas like the Bhavani Project, the Malampuzha Project or the Manimuthar Project. There, the ryots have to pay more because they get free flow of water. The cost of cultivation will go down to that extent. So, for the advantage they derive, they are paying and it cannot be one of hardship. On the other hand, they will be glad to have this amenity so that they could cultivate their lands easily.

As for the income-tax, Sir, it is not a burden because the income-tax as such, now has to be paid by the plantations. All big people, rich people, foreign people, inland people are all there. They are paying only on the basis of the income. If the income goes down, proportionately the tax also goes down. So, that cannot be a grievance. Surcharge was levied originally in 1954 and to adopt the argument of some people, it affects only the richer people; and does not affect the poor people. So, there should be no grievance about that. But, unfortunately that Bill brought us only Rs. 7 lakhs. That is why, Sir, I want to tax all these people—even those who pay a low amount of assessment. Then only we will get substantial money. We have already distributed certain amount, I think, to the tune of Rs. 30 lakhs in the hope that money will come. Hon. Members will not be taken by surprise because they were aware of this about seven months ago during the budget speech. It is necessary for them to ventilate the grievances of the people. But, I think I have made it clear that it will not be a grievance really. I hope hon. Members who have got to go about their constituencies, will go and tell the people the true spirit of the Bill and not repeat that agriculture is burdened with many taxes.

Sir, I think I have made my position quite clear in the few minutes I have spoken; and have canvassed enough sympathy for the Bill. I hope the hon. Members will pass this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

"That the Madras Land Revenue (Additional Surcharge) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 29 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration."

The motion was carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: We want to bring to your kind notice rules 109 and 110 of the Madras Legislative Council Rules. These rules are attracted by rule 129 which applies to Bills originating in .

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and passed by the Assembly and received therefrom in the Council. Now, rule 109 says that when a motion has been agreed to by the Council that a Bill be taken into consideration any member may propose an amendment of such Bill and rule 110 (1) says notice of the proposed amendment shall be sent to the Secretary at least three clear days before the sitting of the Council at which the Bill is to be considered. Then rule 110 (2) says that the Secretary shall, if time permits, cause to be made available for the use of members every notice of amendment received in respect of a Bill. What I am speaking is this. The proper time to propose an amendment is after the discussion on general principles and the House agrees that the Bill be taken into consideration. That is the rule. We are not to give amendments in advance hoping that the Bill will be taken into consideration. It is only after the discussion takes place, we understand what comes out of the discussion. So many suggestions are made. We think more clearly and then we bring in amendments. Of course, Sir, there is the power in exceptional cases to dispense with notice and all that.

Now, what I will suggest is this. This is a Bill which we need not pass in a hurry. Now, the discussions have brought to light many points. We want to give amendments and there is no time. Even now it is 5-40 p.m. So, this can be taken up a day after so that we may propose amendments. This is a very important Bill and so many have spoken on it. I have had no time to propose any amendment.

5-40 p.m. MR. CHAIRMAN: The whole position is perfectly clear. If any hon. Member wants to move an amendment at the time of the second reading, he has got three days' time to send in his amendment.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: This Bill was passed by the other House on Saturday, the 24th instant. We received copies of the same only on Sunday night. We have no time to consider the Bill in detail and move amendments. Why should there be any such hurry?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The whole Bill has been discussed.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: Unless time is allowed to hon. Members of this House to study the Bill and consider it in detail, we cannot propose amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We carry on with the second reading of the Bill. Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar can move his amendment.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely:—

“In sub-clause (2) of clause 1, for the words and figures ‘1st of July 1955’ substitute the words and figures ‘1st of July 1956.’”

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Sir, Government want to put the date back to 1st of July 1955. I want them to go a little forward to 1st of July 1956 because by then we will have a clear picture of the land problem. We would be able to know by then as to who are all those who would be liable to pay. It is now said that the holdings would still further be restricted, which means that the people who pay land revenue would be much larger than at present. When we take all these things into consideration, I think it would be much better if the date is put a little forward, that is, to 1st of July 1956. That is why I have now moved my amendment that the present Bill would come into force from 1st of July 1956 instead of from 1st of July 1955.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: I second the amendment that has been moved by Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar. There is the fundamental principle that you should not provide for taxation retrospectively. But this is providing for taxation retrospectively because Government want to enforce the Act from 1st of July 1955. The amendment now proposed by Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar is quite reasonable. I know that Government will not accept any amendment, however reasonable it may be. In that they have the support of their whips, who are as usual loyal to their party. But Government must accept an amendment which is reasonable. Let them accept this amendment and let the Bill go back to the other House. After all this House has also its place, and it has its own responsibility. I submit, Sir, this is a very moderate amendment and a very reasonable one which any person ought to accept.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Amendment moved—

“In sub-clause (2) of clause 1, for the words and figures ‘1st of July 1955’ substitute the words and figures ‘1st of July 1956.’”

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Sir, I wish to oppose this amendment. That this form of taxation would go to help the local authorities was notified in the Governor's Address and we also know when the budget was presented. The Finance Minister in his Budget Speech clearly stated that this surcharge would be there to help the local authorities and the local bodies have evidently framed their financial commitments on the basis of the additional revenue that they would get from the distribution of this surcharge amount this year.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Did the Government communicate to the local authorities the amount that they would get from this additional surcharge? Was such an inkling given to the local authorities to frame their budgets on that basis?

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: That is why I feel that the local authorities should not be deprived of the additional revenue that they would get by the implementation of this measure this year and so I oppose the amendment moved by my friend, Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar.

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MR. CHAIRMAN: Have you clarified the point raised by Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar?

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: The local authorities knew that. It was published in the papers that the surcharge would be there to be distributed to help the local authorities from this financial year.

* SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Just a word, Sir, in support of the amendment moved by Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar. If really my friend, Sri T. Purushotham, makes up his mind not to support the amendment, whatever may be its reasonableness, nobody could help it. (Sri T. Purushotham, I am here representing the local authorities. I can speak for them.) I wish the local authorities be saved of such friends. Excuse me for the observation. No doubt there was the proposal to bring this taxation. But nobody thought they would implement it so soon. We are now in the month of September. The whole process might go on till November. There is no urgency for this Bill. If the Government are bent upon on passing this measure, without waiting for arguments for and against the Bill, then we cannot help it. The other day I heard the remark "Oh, you people in the Council are indulging in rhetoric. Go to the Assembly and see". I want to bring before the Hon. Minister of Revenue that the entire Opposition in the Assembly staged a walk-out while this Bill was discussed and they never wanted to be a party for passing this measure. The Hon. Minister for Revenue alone in his individual capacity should take the responsibility and bear the brunt of passing this measure. He alone should stand for all the good to the local bodies by this measure. Those in the Opposition are as much representatives of the people as the Hon. Ministers in the Treasury Benches. With regard to members representing the Congress Party, I might say as Mr. K. V. John put it, that when left to themselves they would not support this measure. Because of party discipline they have got to give their support. These unfortunate roads were there for centuries and decades. Nothing would be lost if we allow them to be so for some more time to come. If this good and benevolent Government of Madras were to think that they would get some additional amount from this taxation measure, they are going to feel sorry for it later on.

Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar's amendment is reasonable. He requests that this Bill may be enforced from 1st of July 1956. You can give some breathing space to the people. There is no urgency for this Bill. Mr. Purushotham says that people in the local bodies want money. At the same time Mr. Purushotham should also think of the people who pay the money. Nothing would be lost if this Bill is not enforced retrospectively. The local bodies will not suffer by that. Therefore I do hope the House would accept the reasonable amendment of Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar.

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MR. CHAIRMAN: The amendment moved by Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar relates to clause 1 and not to clause 2.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: I am sorry, Sir.

The amendment moved by Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar to clause 1 was however proceeded with the consent of the House.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Sir, the idea behind the amendment is to have the levy after a year; it comes to that. Now the Government's idea is to have this levy from this year, this fasli alone for the purpose of this Budget. Already provision has been made in the Budget and Rs. 30 or 40 lakhs have already been disbursed. It will therefore be absolutely necessary to have it for this fasli itself. After all the collection will take place only in February, March, April or May of the fasli. Therefore, people will have sufficient notice of that. So, I cannot accept the amendment.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: I am sorry I have to press this amendment even after hearing the Hon. Revenue Minister, because of this: Any Act of taxation generally comes into force either on that day or a little later. But what is adopted here in this Bill is a peculiar procedure, namely, the rest of the Act shall be deemed to have come into force from 1st July 1955 and it is further said 'shall be deemed'. This is a peculiar piece of legislation so far as taxation statutes are concerned.

The next thing is this. It is all right for the local bodies to have been informed; it is all right for a few individuals to have been informed. But have the Government informed all those people who pay? That is the point. Here I am reminded of an old sentence in Pope "Prisoners are hanged so that Jury may go and dine."

Even though the prisoners are to be found not guilty, the Jury preferred to pronounce them guilty, so that they may dine soon. This is something like that. Because the local boards have been told, the Members of the Legislative Assembly and Council have been told, they want to tax these people at As. 2 in the rupee. They never imagined about informing the tax-payers. It is rather a lame argument which cannot hold water. On the other hand it will create surprises in the minds of those people who have to pay. Therefore, it is I have to press this amendment.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Sir, it is not peculiar. For, if it is some other tax like sales tax or any other tax, then the tax has to be levied from that date. This tax is for the whole year, whatever the date be; July or anything else. I do not think it has any retrospective effect. The tax is for the particular year and the tax will be collected after four or five months.

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MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“ In sub-clause (2) of clause 1, for the words and figures ‘ 1st of July 1955 ’, substitute the words and figures ‘ 1st of July 1956. ’ ”

The amendment was lost.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

Clause 2.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved—

“ That clause 2 do stand part of the Bill. ”

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: I move the amendment standing in my name, namely:—

“ In sub-clause (b), omit the following words in lines 2 and 3:—

‘ and includes water cess payable to the Government for water supplied or used for the irrigation of land. ’ ”

Sir, I do not want that water cess should be included in this surcharge. Water-cess is for a specific reason and just as they have not included any other cess like the education cess or land cess which are also for a specific purpose similar to the water cess, this should also be not included. Water cess is levied because the Government have given special irrigation facilities. And therefore they (ryots) pay for it and the consideration is complete. Therefore this water cess should not be included in the land revenue for the purpose of this surcharge. Other cesses are not included because the purposes for which they are levied are specific and they are complete in themselves. If water cess is included, the Government will practically increase the water cess. It is therefore necessary to consider that aspect and it is for that purpose, that scientific purpose that I move this amendment.

DR. V. K. JOHN: I second the amendment with this observation. I am afraid that any reasonable amendment will not appeal either to the Government or to the ex-chief whip.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Amendment moved—

“ In sub-clause (b), omit the following words in lines 2 and 3:—

‘ and includes water cess payable to the Government for water supplied or used for the irrigation of land. ’ ”

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Sir, I will try to show reason to the hon. Deputy Leader of the Opposition. Now, there are cases where water rate is clubbed together and merged, so to say, in land revenue. For instance there are lands where there is one crop or two crops. In cases where there are two crops the land revenue is compounded. There are cases where water rate has to be taken into account when the land revenue is

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compounded. There are also cases where land revenue is separate and water rate is separate. For instance in the case of dry lands, the revenue tax on the land is one and water rate is another and separated. The water rate here mentioned is included only to cover such cases. I do not see any reason why it should not be there. Originally, we wanted to include the full water rate, but later on as a concession we have limited it to Rs. 10.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: I am sorry, Sir, the Hon. Revenue Minister has not caught my point. My point is this: In wet lands, dry lands or garden lands they charge a special water rate. Therefore if for the purpose of this surcharge that water rate is included, it is not reasonable. That will have to be considered separate from the land revenue. Water cess is levied separately for dry lands, garden lands, etc. In all these cases, water rate is special because the Government give water for the benefit of the ryots. Even if we use water unauthorisedly, penalties have been levied 10 times the rate. I have myself paid water cess as penalty. (Interruption). The wording of the clause does not show that. The clause must be made clear that they will not include penalties.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: I have nothing more to add, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“ In sub-clause (b) omit the following words in lines 2 and 3:

‘ and includes water-cess payable to the Government for water supplied or used for the irrigation of land. ’ ”

The amendment was lost.

Clause 2 was put and carried.

Clause 3.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved—

“ That clause 3 do stand part of the Bill. ”

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: I move the amendment standing in my name, namely,—

“ Add the following as second proviso:—

‘ Provided that a pattadar paying revenue to the Government of less than Rs. 100 shall not be liable for the surcharge. ’ ”

DR. V. K. JOHN: I second the amendment, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Amendment moved.

“ Add the following as second proviso:—

‘ Provided that a pattadar paying revenue to the Government of less than Rs. 100 shall not be liable for the surcharge. ’ ”

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* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: I have already given my reasons for the amendment. This is done so that this levy may not be a burden on the poor ryot. Sir, a statement was made by the hon. Member Sri Narsapaya that the land holder was a richer person than others. I do not think that that statement can be substantiated by any report or any survey. The most recent report on land cess survey—the report was published in the newspapers, but it has not been published by the Government yet—it is stated that most of the landholders live on subsistence loans and the loans taken by the agriculturists are only subsistence loans; they are not anything more than that. What does it show? It shows that the majority of the loans taken by the agriculturists are for their subsistence. That fact is there in black and white in that report. It is clear that their income has not been sufficient. Unfortunately, the agriculturists have got work for only 150 days in a year. They have no further source of income and they have to remain idle during the rest of the year. That is the difficulty. The fact is that there are more people on the land than the land can support. These are some of the features of the agricultural sector and I draw the attention of the hon. Members and the Hon. Ministers to them. However much the Hon. Ministers might have travelled into these village parts, they must know all these things. There was one Collector who reported that the whole of his district was not suffering from famine because he saw cart loads of straw being carried across his house. If you go to the villages and study the family account of any of the agriculturists, you will find that they do not get even Rs. 50 per acre. What will be the expenses for the maintenance of their family? Sir, this is all talking without really understanding the real situation. Whatever may be the necessity for paying these local boards I am not concerned with that—I am really concerned more with the person who is asked to pay.

As regards land revenue, another statement was made. I have necessarily to refer to it. That is that after all the Government is a sharer in the profits of the land. It is not correct. Even from the olden days of land tenure, the Government only share a portion of the net produce, not of the gross produce. All expenses are deducted and the highest that has been put is half the net income. The principle is that all the cultivation expenses should be fully deducted and only the net income should be taken into account. If the Government have been taking a portion of the produce like that, they ought to have laid the roads and provided other amenities long long ago, instead of now asking the agriculturists to pay two annas in the rupee long after. I charge the Governments of all those days, who have been collecting this land revenue but who have not provided proper communications and roads. You cannot now wake up in the 20th century and say “I will tax you now for the remissness of all my old Governments”.

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* DR. V. K. JOHN: Sir, I strongly support the amendment. If the Government want to introduce a socialistic pattern of society, surely they should not resort to this measure. We are going to tax the poor people, not those who can bear the brunt of taxation. The amendment moved by the hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar is a very reasonable one and I express my regret that no reasonable amendment will appeal to this Government.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Sir, If I am to accept this amendment, I may as well give up the Bill in its entirety. We could not accept an amendment in the lower House restricting the limit to Rs. 50. The hon. Member now puts it at Rs. 100. We cannot get any money for all the trouble and for all the abuses we are having on account of this Bill.

As regards the argument about creating a socialistic pattern of society, I understand it in one way. I feel I am implementing the socialistic pattern in the sense that I propose to give some convenience and comfort to the man who travels in the bullock cart and not to the gentleman who travels in luxurious cars in the Madras City.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“Add the following as second proviso:—

‘Provided that a pattadar paying revenue to the Government of less than Rs. 100 shall not be liable for the surcharge.’”

The amendment was lost.

Clause 3 was put and carried.

Clause 4 was put and carried.

Clauses 5 and 6.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: Sir, I want to say a word on Clause 5. I want an assurance from the Government that the whole of the net proceeds of the surcharge collected by this levy and not part of it will be distributed among local bodies. If the Government want to keep something in their pocket, this House should be entitled to know what portion of the amount they would like to keep in their pocket and use it for other purposes. I want an assurance that the words “or any portion of the net proceeds of the surcharge” will not be taken to mean that a portion of the amount in accordance with the will of the Government will be kept with them and not given to the local bodies.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Sir, I entirely agree with the remarks made by the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition and I would request the Government to see that the entire amount is utilised for the purpose stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons and not only a part of it.

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* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sir, the responsibility of framing the Budget and disbursing the amount rests with the Hon. the Finance Minister. I may now refer to what the Hon. the Finance Minister stated in his Budget speech : " The Government have considered this matter carefully and have decided to augment the resources of local bodies by an additional levy on land which may bring in about Rs. 75 lakhs a year and to make an outright grant of this sum to local bodies. I shall deal with the details of this measure under the proposals for additional taxation. The amount of Rs. 75 lakhs will be distributed between the different districts other than Madras and about Rs. 25 lakhs will be earmarked exclusively for Panchayats ". So, he has said that an outright grant of this sum will be made to local bodies. I think the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition knows well that it is a sort of saving clause by which the Government wish to have some reserve power. In that sense it has to be taken, Sir.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : Sir, what the Hon. Minister has stated is more than an assurance.

Clauses 5 and 6 were carried.

Clause 7.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Sir, I have given notice of an amendment to this Clause and I move the amendment standing in my name, namely,—

" Omit the clause."

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is a negative amendment and will not be allowed. The hon. Member can oppose the clause if he wants.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, many hon. Members have already pointed out the inappropriateness of omitting section 71 of the Village Panchayats Act. I do not want to add more to that. But there is one thing which I would like to mention. This is rather a very peculiar way of amending Acts. You introduce this Land Revenue (Additional Surcharge) Bill and amend a provision in the Village Panchayats Act of 1950. This is amendment by reference. I know some of these things in Jurisprudence, but we have never put it into practice. Of course, a point of order was raised in the other House. I do not want to raise a point of order here because I know you will rule it out of order. I say that this is rather a peculiar way of making an amendment by reference to another legislation. I can understand an amendment of that very Act. Many of us have not got even the 1950 Act. I could get only portions of the Act. Many of the recent Acts are not available. They have not been brought up-to-date because the pace of our legislation is much quicker than that of publication. That is the difficulty. I was not able to get a copy of the Surcharge Act of 1954. None of the Law Publishing House is able to bring these Acts up-to-date. If you are to refer

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to a legislation of 1950 in an altogether different legislation of 1955 and say that section 71 of the earlier legislation shall be omitted, I consider it is rather irregular. The proper procedure would be to amend the Village Panchayats Act itself. Then we can concentrate our attention on all the provisions of that Act and say whether such an amendment is proper or not. To amend an Act by another Bill like this is not at all regular.

* DR. V. K. JOHN : Sir, I would like to say one word about clauses 7 and 1. These two clauses are objectionable in two ways. First of all, it is objectionable to bring into this Bill a provision to delete section 71 of the Village Panchayats Act, as the hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar pointed out. The Government ought to have brought in a separate Bill to amend the Panchayats Act. As I said in my opening speech, there is no relation between this Bill and that Act. This Bill has nothing to do with section 71 of the Panchayats Act. This is a Bill to collect a surcharge of two annas in the rupee on all land revenue. Section 71 of the Panchayats Act says that 12½ per cent of the land revenue collections should be given to panchayats. There is no connection between these two. My most serious objection is that the repeal now of section 71 of the Village Panchayats Act from the 1st April 1951 is a serious thing. I cannot think of any example of any legislature repealing a section of an Act after five and a half years from the date on which it became law. How can we repeal that section with effect from 1st April 1951? The Government can bring in a Bill for repealing it from to-day. The Government are repealing a provision in the Panchayats Act now from the day on which it became law. I say, Sir, that this is a very serious thing to do. This is against all principles of legislation, and this is not a thing which this House should do. The implication of passing this will mean that we condone the deliberate contempt which the Government committed of the legislature. We passed that section after lengthy discussion. The Government did not implement that section. The Government did not think it necessary for so many years to bring in a Bill to repeal that section or amend that Act. This House is now asked to repeal it from 1st April 1951, and the necessary provision for it is made in this Bill which has nothing to do with the Panchayats Act. This is a very wrong procedure to adopt. This is against all principles of legislation. It will not be to the dignity of this House to pass these clauses as they are.

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : I am afraid, Sir, that the Government will say that there is a precedent. Government will always take refuge in precedents. But I say that they should be good precedents. There is no legal precedent to show that an Act passed to-day shall amend an Act passed five years earlier. This is a bad precedent and not a legal precedent.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sir, I agree that deletion of section 71 of the Panchayats Act could be made by an

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amendment to that Act by means of a separate Bill. That will be the right royal way. But there is no legal bar in doing it in the manner done now. This course is necessitated by certain peculiar circumstances. The peculiarity is that very rarely we snatch a **section from an Act and repeal it. This is however done for the purpose of substituting the amount that would be got by the panchayats.** So there is good relevancy. When a thing is on the anvil and it is so handy, we take advantage of it. When there is no legal bar, I do not think any objection can be taken to the provision in this Bill to repeal section 71 of the Panchayats Act.

Clause 7 was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sir, I move—

“ That the Madras Land Revenue (Additional Surcharge) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 29 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved—

“ That the Madras Land Revenue (Additional Surcharge) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 29 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.”

DR. V. K. JOHN : Sir, may I express the hope that this legislation, although will be passed into law, will not be implemented as section 71 of the Panchayats Act was not implemented?

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : I do not know, Sir, why the Deputy Leader of the Opposition should take such a pessimistic view. In view of the statement of the Hon. Minister, let us hope that the Government will do the best thing, because they are the representatives of the people. If they do not do that, they will have to face the music before the people. Therefore, let us not be pessimistic. Let us hope that the Government will do what they say, they will do.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Sir, the Bill has passed through all the stages and it is not fair to say now that it should not be implemented. We had a full dress debate, and frankly I may assure hon. Members on both sides of the House that my only consolation or satisfaction is that some relief is being given to local bodies. I am perfectly aware that the sum of Rs. 75 lakhs would not go far to help the local boards in the present state of their finances. But I do not thereby suggest that there should be an additional surcharge at all. On the other hand I should be very glad if this surcharge that we are now introducing is only a temporary one to help the local bodies. There is the report of the Taxation Enquiry Commission, which has gone thoroughly into the matter of local taxation as well as State revenues. I hope the recommendations of that Commission will be examined and implemented wherever necessary and that there will not be any necessity

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to continue this surcharge, though this is brought into force now. Now I hope this surcharge will only be a temporary feature. Other permanent relief should be made available to the local bodies. In this hope, I support the motion moved by the Hon. Minister.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sir, I thank the House for having passed this Bill. The Hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition wants me not to implement it. Sir, the House is going to pass this. After having passed this Bill, if it is not implemented, some other hon. Members may take me to task as to why this was not implemented. I do not want to fall into the trap that is being laid by the Hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“ That the Madras Land Revenue (Additional Surcharge) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 29 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.”

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I now adjourn the House till 3 p.m. to-morrow.

The House then adjourned.

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

^a 1. Balance-Sheet of the Fertilizers and Chemicals, Travancore, Limited, Alwaye, as at 31st December 1954.

^b 2. Questionnaire issued by the Official Language Commission, (Government of India).

3. Bills passed by the Assembly and received therefrom in the Council—

^c (a) The Madras District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1955, (L.A. Bill No. 28 of 1955).

^b (b) The Madras Land Revenue (Additional Surcharge) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 29 of 1955).

^b (c) The Madras Commercial Crops Markets (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 30 of 1955).

^b (d) The Madras Repealing and Amending Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 31 of 1955).

^a Laid on the table of the House on 26th September 1955.

^b Circulated by Special messengers on 24th September 1955.

^c Circulated by post on 22nd September 1955.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 382 asked by Sri T. Furushotham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 27th September 1955, page 61 supra.]

(a)

School.	Qualification.	Scale of pay. RS.
Music teachers in secondary schools.	Holders of the Diploma in Indian Music of the Madras University or the title of Sangestha Bhushana of the Annamalai University and a Technical Teacher's Certificate of the Higher Grade.	45—2—85.
	Holders of a pass in Government Technical Examination in Indian Music in the Higher Grade and a Technical Teachers' Certificate of Higher Grade.	40—1½—70
	Holders of the Technical Teachers' Certificate awarded by the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations, with completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate.	Do.
	Holders of the Technical Teachers' Certificate awarded by the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations, with general educational qualification below a completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate.	40—1—60.
Music teachers in elementary schools.	Possession of an Elementary School-Leaving Certificate of the eighth standard or a transfer certificate issued by the Headmaster of a secondary school declaring the holder thereof eligible for promotion to Form IV, and	30—1—45.
	Possession of the Government Technical Teachers' Certificate of the Lower Grade in Indian Music or the Trained Teachers' Certificate of the Higher Elementary Grade with Music as an optional subject or the possession of a Teachers' Certificate in Indian Music awarded by the Commissioner for Government Examinations.	Do.

(b) *Secondary schools.*—Under the reorganised scheme of secondary education provision has been made for the study of Arts and Crafts in secondary schools. Music is taught in these schools in virtue of this provision.

Elementary schools.—Music teachers can be employed only in standards VI to VIII of higher elementary schools. Such teachers can be employed in standards I and V of lower elementary schools also with the approval of the Director of Public Instruction.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to clauses (b) and (c) of starred question No. 383 asked by Sri T. Furushotham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 27th September 1955, page 63 supra.]

[SUBJECT—*Facilities to newspaper reporters—Guarding against leakage of news in Government offices.*]

I

EXTRACT FROM THE SECRETARIAT OFFICE MANUAL.

573. (ii) *Guarding against leakage of official information.*—Members of the establishment must remember that they are subject to the provisions of the Indian Official Secrets Act and are precluded from divulging to outsiders or to other members of the establishment any information (whether expressly marked confidential or not) that may have come to their knowledge in their official capacity. It should be borne in mind that what they come to know of in the office is confidential and is not to be mentioned outside the office or to strangers or to any one other than those whom it is necessary that they should communicate with about such matters in the ordinary official course. All members of the establishment must be constantly on their guard against the leakage of any official information whatsoever. If any member of the establishment is approached by any one not officially entitled to do so either inside or outside the office in regard to any matter which is or will be dealt with in the Secretariat or for any official information in the Secretariat, he should refuse to see him but refer him politely to the Secretary, the Under Secretary or the Assistant Secretary and, if the person persists he should be warned that the fact of the visit will be reported to the Secretary and a report should be made accordingly at the very earliest opportunity—the clerk or typist to his Superintendent and the Superintendent to the Assistant Secretary or Under Secretary. Failure to observe these instructions will render the defaulter liable to punishment. When private parties (including members of the Legislature) approach the Gazetted officers in the Secretariat for information about matters pending in the Secretariat, the reply should invariably be that the “matter is still under consideration” and no indication should be given of the exact stage of the file. Important files, even if they are not confidential, should be circulated only in closed boxes. Special care should be taken to see that daffadars, peons and attenders, who carry files, do not attempt to peruse them.

(True extract)

[27th September 1955]

II

EXTRACT FROM THE GOVERNMENT SERVANTS' CONDUCT RULES.

15. *Communication of official documents of information.*—No Government servant shall, except in accordance with any special or general order of the Provincial Government, communicate directly or indirectly any official document or information to a Government servant unauthorized to receive the same, to a non-official person or to the press.

(True extract)

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 388 asked by Sri V. V. Ramaswami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 27th September 1955, page 67 supra.]

[SUBJECT.—*New bridge works sanctioned for construction in Sattur taluk, Ramanathapuram district.*]

A.—(a) (1) Construction of a submersible bridge across Vaippar at mile 8/1 of Sivakasi-Kalugumalai Road—Cost Rs. 3 lakhs.

(2) Construction of submersible bridge across Arjuna river at mile 4/2-3 of Sattur-Nemani Road—Cost Rs. 2.25 lakhs.

(3) Construction of bridge across Arjuna river at mile 339/4 of National Highway No. 7—Cost Rs. 4.08 lakhs.

(4) Reconstruction of bridge across Uppodai at mile 343/7 of National Highway No. 7—Cost Rs. 1.83 lakhs.

(5) Reconstruction of bridge across Vaippar at mile 345/7 of National Highway No. 7—Cost Rs. 9.49 lakhs.

The first two bridge works will be financed from the State allocations of the Central Road Fund and the remaining three works which are on National Highways No. 7 will be financed from the Central funds.

(b) Yes, Sir—Vide item (3) in clause (a) above.

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide item III on page 71 supra.]

L.A. Bill No. 29 of 1955.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill to provide for the levy of an additional surcharge on land revenue in the State of Madras.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the levy of an additional surcharge on land revenue assessments in the State of Madras; BE it enacted in the Sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Madras Land Revenue (Additional Surcharge) Act, 1955.

(2) Section 7 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st of April 1951 and the rest of the Act shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st of July 1955.

2. *Definitions.*—In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) “Government” means the State Government;

(b) “land revenue” means public revenue due on land and includes water-cess payable to the Government for water supplied or used for the irrigation of land, but does not include any other cess or the surcharge payable under the Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act, 1954 (Madras Act XIX of 1954).

3. *Levy of surcharge.*—Every person liable to pay land revenue to the Government in respect of any land shall pay to the Government for every fasli surcharge at the rate of two annas on every rupee of such land revenue:

Provided that, in cases where water-cess is paid to the Government at a rate exceeding ten rupees per acre, the amount paid in excess of that rate shall not be taken into account in computing the surcharge aforesaid.

Explanation.—Land revenue remitted shall not be deemed to be land revenue payable for the purpose of this section.

4. *Surcharge recoverable as land revenue.*—(1) Surcharge payable by a person under this Act shall be deemed to be public revenue due on all the lands in respect of which such person is liable to pay surcharge and all the said lands, the buildings upon the said lands and their products shall be regarded as the security for the surcharge.

(2) The provisions of the Madras Revenue Recovery Act, 1864 (Madras Act II of 1864), and of the Madras City Land Revenue Act, 1851 (Central Act XII of 1851), as amended by the Madras City Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1867 (Madras Act VI of

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1867), shall apply to the payment and recovery of the surcharge payable under this Act just as they apply to the payment and recovery of the revenue due upon the lands in respect of which the surcharge under this Act is payable.

5. *Distribution of surcharge among local authorities.*—The whole or any portion of the net proceeds of the surcharge collected under this Act shall be distributed among such local authorities, and in accordance with such principles of distribution, as may be specified in the rules made under section 6.

6. *Power to make rules.*—(1) The Government may make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) All rules made under this section shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and upon such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Act. The rules so made shall be placed on the table of the Legislative Assembly as soon as possible after they are published and shall be subject to such modifications, whether by way of repeal or amendment, as the Assembly may make within fifteen days during the session in which they are so laid.

7. *Amendment of Madras Act X of 1950.*—In the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950 (Madras Act X of 1950), section 71 shall be omitted.

I certify that this is a Money Bill.

B. BHAKTHAVATSALU NAIDU,
Deputy Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, the 28th September 1955.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Arrears of payment due from boarders in the hostel attached to the Government College of Indigenous Medicine, Madras.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there are arrears of payment due from boarders in the hostel attached to the Government College of Indigenous Medicine, Madras;

(b) if so, the total amount so outstanding at present, and the amounts outstanding at the end of each of the last three years; and

(c) what action the Government propose to take to recover the arrears due from boarders in the above hostel?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The amount of arrears which was outstanding on 31st July 1955 was Rs. 5,870-6-6. The amount outstanding at the end of each of the last three years were as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
On 31st December 1952	36,206	4	9
On 31st December 1953	20,052	13	6
On 31st December 1954	12,600	13	3

(c) All normal methods for collecting the arrears such as, withholding hall tickets, diplomas, registration, suggesting recovery from the pay of the defaulters where they are employed at present, etc., are adopted. Periodical reminders are being issued to recent defaulters. As regards arrears prior to 1953 registered notices have been issued, and legal action is under consideration.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Sir, may I know why the Government or the Warden allowed the arrears to accrue to the extent of Rs. 20,000 from time to time? Is there no periodical check?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: The amount of arrears outstanding on 31st July 1955 was Rs. 5,870-6-6 out of which Rs. 3,923-6-9 is due from former students and Rs. 1,946-15-9 is due from the existing batches of students and others. The reasons for the huge accumulation of hostel dues are that some students were recipients of Harijan Welfare or the Government of India

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scholarships and they were allowed to mess in the hostel in anticipation of receipt of Government scholarship and later adjustment. There was some delay in sanctioning Harijan Welfare scholarships and in some cases the scholarships were not granted due to failure in the examination and it has led to scholarship-holders falling into arrears.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Have the Government taken any measure to control these unfortunate happenings in this hostel?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: Yes, Sir. To prevent the accumulation of arrears in future, it has been proposed to adjust the caution deposit of the students, if the mess dues for previous months remain unpaid after one week of the publication of mess dues, i.e., about the middle or the 15th of each month. In case the arrears exceed the caution deposit, steps will be taken to collect the arrears by withholding hall tickets, diplomas and registration.

DR. V. K. JOHN: Sir, Will the Government write off the dues from persons who, out of poverty, are unable to pay the amount?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: It will be considered, Sir.

Amalgamation of Vigilance Department with the Women's Welfare Department.

* 392 Q.—SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN (on behalf of Sri Alexander Gnanamuttu): Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state why the Vigilance Department has not been amalgamated with the Women's Welfare Department?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The nature of Vigilance work relating to fallen women is quite different from women's welfare work in general. The methods of approach in the two spheres of work are quite different. Women's Welfare work has to be concentrated mostly in rural areas.

Change in the commencement of the academic year.

* 393 Q.—SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before the Government to make the academic year for schools and colleges begin from January as against June or July as at present?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Yes, Sir.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: May I know, Sir, what were the reasons which prompted the Government to think of a change in the commencement of the academic year?

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, the general consideration was whether it would not be better to have the examinations during December when the climate will be much better than during April. But, I am still awaiting the opinion of the various academic bodies and we have not taken any decision with regard to that.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Well, Sir, even if they have their examinations in December, they have to be in colleges and schools in the hottest months of April, May and June. What has the Education Minister to say, Sir?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That is why I am consulting various bodies whether there would be any difficulty in changing the academic year.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: In view of the likely opposition to any change, will the Government kindly place the whole matter before the student population and the parent population and explain that even if the school year or the college year may begin in January, they will have the summer vacation in April and May and that they will have two terms—January to March and June to December?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: No, Sir. The difficulty will be that soon after the final examination, there will have to be sufficient time for the correction of papers and publication of results and then for admission to higher classes. If we have a number of long holidays, once in summer and again in December soon after the examination, I do not know whether we will have sufficient number of term days. All these difficulties I am sure will be taken into consideration by the various bodies when they make recommendations with regard to this proposal.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Is it a fact, Sir, that the college year ended with December some fifty years ago?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Some time ago, it seems, that was the practice. That made me, as a matter of fact, move this proposal and consult the academic bodies.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: May I know, Sir, what were the reasons that led the Government to revert to the old course under which I studied, namely, from January to December? We had that course in the schools as well as in the colleges. What is the necessity for a change now and what made them think of adopting that course?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, as far as I can see, in those days, there were many Professors from England and other countries serving here. They wanted to have longer vacation so that they may be in their homes. That is why it was like that. That is what I am told. Still, we have to consider that aspect, viz. whether a change is feasible, whether it should be done and all that.

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DR. V. K. JOHN: May I know whether in other parts of India, the academic year begins in June-July?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Yes, Sir. I have called for information. I recollect that the Chief Minister of Mysore was telling me that he is changing the school year from June to January.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAI: In view of the answer given by the Hon. Minister that holidays were mostly needed for the benefit of the Britishers when they were here, will it not be proper for the Government to think once again about the question of having so many holidays for our boys?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The hon. Member need not think that whatever was beneficial to the Britishers will be prejudicial to us. It will have to be considered on its own merits.

Representations from Tamil students in the Engineering College, Anantapur.

* 394 Q.—SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN (on behalf of Sri Alexander Gnanamuttu): Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state with reference to the academic year 1954-55—

(a) whether any representations have been made by Tamil students studying in the Engineering College, Anantapur, for transfer to the Madras State Engineering Colleges;

(b) if so, the nature of the representations received;

(c) how many Andhra students are studying in the II, III and IV B.E. classes in the Madras State Engineering Colleges; and

(d) whether they have asked for transfer to Andhra State Colleges?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: (a) & (b) The Madras State students studying in the Engineering College, Anantapur, represented to this Government for their transfer to the Government Engineering Colleges in this State for the following reasons:—

(1) The scholarships and fee concessions which they had been enjoying were stopped by the Andhra Government with effect from 1954-55.

(2) There were ill-feelings against Tamilians.

(3) The degree they will get will be that of Andhra University or the Venkateswara University.

(c) Forty-three Andhra students were studying in the II, III and IV B.E. classes in the Madras State Engineering colleges during 1954-55.

(d) No, Sir.

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Damage caused to Sri Masilla Easwarar temple at Tranquebar.

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

(a) the extent of the damage caused to the famous Sri Masilla Easwarar temple at Tranquebar by sea erosion and the present state of the temple building;

(b) what steps have been taken to save the temple from being washed away; and

(c) whether any expert advice has been sought to strengthen the temple walls and, if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place a copy of the report of the expert on the table of the House?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: (a) & (b) Brick structures have been eaten away in many places, due to saline action, caused by sea-water getting into the prakaram of the temple in the months of October and November. The cost of repairing the damages is estimated at Rs. 15,000. Action is being taken to commence this Tiruppani work.

(c) The Chief Engineer, Madras Port Trust, inspected the temple and suggested the carrying out of certain works. The cost of the works was estimated at Rs. 1,60,000. The temple is not in a position to meet such a huge expenditure. Repairs to the brick structures at a cost of Rs. 15,000 are considered sufficient. No useful purpose will be served by placing a copy of the report of the Chief Engineer, Madras Port Trust, on the table of the House.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. Minister enlighten the House as to the actual distance between the temple and the sea edge so that we could appreciate the urgency of the problem? 3 10 p.m.

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: I am not able to say the exact distance. It is about 20 to 25 yards.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Has the Commissioner for Hindu Religious Endowments inspected the place and if not, will the Government issue instructions to the Commissioner to make an inspection of the site, see that precautionary steps are taken and necessary estimate is sanctioned for the execution of the work as early as possible?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: The Commissioner inspected the temple and found that about Rs. 15,000 had to be spent on repairs. Orders have already been issued in this connexion.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: May I know whether periodical instructions are issued to temple authorities to remove the plants that grow on temple walls and gopurams?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: I do not know which temple the hon. Member means.

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SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: We have many temples which have this trouble and over the gopurams and walls of which, plants are growing. Are instructions issued periodically to remove those plants?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: Some plants are considered to be sacred and they are not touched. Those which are not considered sacred are removed.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Will it not be better if some Engineer is sent to inspect the temple, rather than the Commissioner going and inspecting, because the Engineer would be in a better position to take a full view of things?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: The Engineer inspected and his estimate was for Rs. 1,56,000 whereas the income of the temple was only Rs. 30,000. The Commissioner considered that it would be sufficient if repairs costing not more than Rs. 50,000 were undertaken. Orders were already issued in that connexion.

SRI K. BHASHYAM: Inasmuch the Engineers normally do not have much knowledge about our temple architecture, will it not be better to use the service of "silpis" for undertaking any repairs to our temples?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: Stapathis do attend to this kind of work in some temples. But all the same we cannot condemn the engineers as a whole. May be their estimate differs from that of the stapathis. But we cannot condemn them wholesale.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: புராதன கோயில்களின் மதில் சுவர்களிலும் இன்னும் பல்விதமான கட்டிடங்களிலும் ஆள் போன்று செடிகள் வளர்ந்திருந்தால் பக்கத்து கட்டிடங்கள் ஆபத்தான நிலைமையிலிருக்கின்றன. எந்த நேரமும் விழுந்துவிடக்கூடிய நிலையிலிருக்கின்றன. ஆகவே, இப்பொதிரி செடிகள் வளர்ந்தால் அவைகளை எடுத்துவிட வேண்டுமென்று எல்லா கோவில்களில் அதிகாரிகளுக்கும் ஒரு பொதுவான சுற்றறிக்கை விடப்படுமா?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: காஞ்சிபுரத்தில் பெரிய கோவிலின் ஒரு பக்கத்தில் நாங்களை செடிகளை வளர்த்திருந்தோம். பிறகு பக்கத்தில் ஒரு ஆலயம் இருப்பதால் கனம் அங்கத்தினர் கூறியபடி அதற்கு இம்மாதிரி அபத்து ஏற்படலாமென்று கருதி, நாங்களை அந்த மாங்கனையெல்லாம் வெட்டிவிட்டு அந்த இடத்தை ஒரு புங்காவாக ஆக்கியிருக்கிறோம். கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்கள் கூறியபடி எல்லா கோவில்களுக்கும் ஒரு பொதுவான உத்திரவு போட்டிருக்கிறோம். அந்தந்த கோவில்களில் அதிகாரிகள் அவ்வப்போது அசாங்கத்துக்குச் சொன்னால் அது கவனிக்கப்படும்.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: As my question is with reference to the peepul and banyan plants that take root accidentally in temple walls and gopurams and cause the destruction of such walls and gopurams, and the removal of which will not be a matter of sentiment to us, may I ask the Hon. Minister

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whether periodical instructions are issued to the executive authorities of those temples to remove all these plants which grow in out-of-the-way places and which cause the destruction of the temple walls and gopurams?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: Such of those trees which the authorities consider would cause damage to the walls and gopurams will be removed.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Now that the question of wild growth of plants on temple walls and gopurams has been raised, will the Government order a research to be carried out by experts in this matter of the growth of trees on temple buildings and decide what steps should be taken to prevent that growth?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: This question pertains to the temple at Tranquebar. If general questions are put, I would like to have notice.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Will the Government issue instructions to temple authorities to make reports, at least annually, that such trees as may cause damage to the walls and gopurams of temples are not allowed to grow?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: If the hon. Member sincerely wants it, I shall issue such instructions.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Instructions by subordinate authorities are not strictly followed. That is why I want the Minister to issue instructions.

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: I shall issue instructions, Sir.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Alignment of the proposed Kancheepuram-Vellore railway line.

37 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state the probable alignment of the proposed Kancheepuram-Vellore railway line recommended for inclusion in the Second Five-Year Plan, the main places that will be covered by the line and when the project is likely to be taken up for execution?

A.—The alignment for the Kancheepuram-Vellore line, the main places that will be covered by the line, and the date on which the execution of the project is likely to be taken up, will all depend on the reports relating to the Engineering and Traffic Surveys to be undertaken by the Railway Administration.

Execution of the Araniar Project works.

38 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the extent of occupied lands in Mudiur and other villages to be evacuated for the execution of the Araniar Project works;

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(b) the arrangements made or proposed to be made for the rehabilitation of displaced persons;

(c) the extent of lands applied for by the villagers for assignment for house-sites and agricultural purposes; and

(d) the requests made to Government by the Mudiur Villagers' Rehabilitation Committee in this behalf and the orders passed thereon?

4.—(a) 1,046.51 acres.

(b) The following proposals are under examination by the Collector of Chingleput :—

(i) Assignment of lands for cultivation—

	ACS.
Wet—Nagalapuram	316.71
Dry—Nirudy	64.40
Gollakandigai	123.34
Nagalapuram	40.29
	544.74

(ii) Assignment of lands for house-site purpose—

	ACS.
Nagalapuram tank-bund	18.69
Gollakandigai	3.50
Nirvoy	3.00
	25.19

(iii) Provision of timber for constructing houses at concessional rates;

(iv) Provision of drinking-water facilities;

(v) Provision of irrigation facilities from the Reservoir;

(vi) Grant of takkavi loans;

(vii) Provision of communications.

(c) The extent required under each category has not been specified by the villagers. Some suggestions regarding the selection of sites in certain localities have been made.

(d) The requests are—

(i) Grant of lands and house-sites;

(ii) Grant of trees at concessional rates;

(iii) Grant of about 500 acres of lands in Ramagiri forest for grazing purposes;

(iv) Other rehabilitation facilities.

No specific orders have been passed, as the whole question of rehabilitation is still under examination by the Collector of Chingleput and the Board of Revenue.

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

II.—ACT ASSENTED TO BY THE PRESIDENT.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have to announce to the House that the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 11 of 1955), which was passed by the Madras Legislature on the 26th August 1955, received the assent of the President on the 24th September 1955 and has been published as Act No. XXV of 1955 in Part IV-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette* (Extraordinary), dated the 27th September 1955.

III.—QUESTIONNAIRE ISSUED BY THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE COMMISSION (GOVERNMENT OF INDIA).

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

"That the Questionnaire issued by the Official Language Commission (Government of India) be taken into consideration."

As hon. Members are aware the Official Language Commission that has been constituted to make certain recommendations to the President has issued a questionnaire and that has been circulated to various individuals, institutions, and also to all State Governments. Hon. Members also will remember that the Hon. Leader of the Opposition while speaking on the question of official language during the last meeting of this Council suggested that Government might give an opportunity to this House to express its views on this question before Government finalized their replies to the questionnaire. I now move this motion in accordance with the assurance I gave on that occasion, viz., that the House would be given an opportunity to express its views on this questionnaire. The questionnaire has been circulated to hon. Members of this House. It covers various heads under which we have to discuss the issue. There is the question of public services relating to the Centre and services relating to the State. There is the question of medium in the matter of tests that are to be prescribed in the matter of selecting candidates for any particular service whether it relates to the State or whether it relates to the Centre. There is the question whether English should continue to be the medium or whether the regional language should be the medium or whether Hindi should be made the medium, or whether option should be given to the candidate to choose either English, Hindi or regional language as the medium. The medium for purposes of selecting candidates for Central services is one thing and the question of medium for recruitment to services under the State is another thing. But even in the matter of selecting candidates for services under the Centre, people in this State are interested and we have to examine how it should be done so that people in this State might not be in any disadvantageous position on account of certain decisions that are taken with reference to language.

Then, Sir, there is the question of language that has to be used in the legislature. There is the Parliament in the Centre and there is the State Legislature. I do not think that there can be any difference of opinion that it is the regional language that

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should be the language of the State Legislature. But in the case of the Parliament the question arises whether there should be only one language that should be recognized as the language through which one could express his views or whether there should be option. Of course, option is there even now to-day. Of course, Hindi has been recognized as the official language for the purpose of the Union administration. But as I explained last time, all the fourteen languages that have been scheduled in the Constitution should be recognized as the National languages. Official language for the purpose of State administration or for Central administration is one thing and the National language of this country is quite a different thing. Therefore, the question arises what is the language through which the proceedings must be conducted in the State Legislature: What is the language or what are the languages through which the proceedings of the Central Legislature are to be conducted. Then there is the question of language for the purpose of Courts. Then again there is the most important question of language relating to education. What is to be the medium of instruction? So far as the High Schools are concerned, it has been accepted that it is the regional language that should be the medium of instruction and Government have been considering and the Universities have been considering what should be the medium of instruction in the higher collegiate courses. Then again, Sir, there is the question: what is to be the future of the English language, an international language. Then again, for purposes of State requirements whether in the matter of administration or education, what should be the place that should be assigned to Hindi which is the official language of India is another question. Then again, there is the question of numerals, whether to have the Devanagari characters or whether it should continue in the international Roman character.

Thus, there are these and various other questions. The questionnaire covers all these various subjects that have to be examined and I am making this motion in order that hon. Members of this House could express their views and guide the Government in the matter of the stand that this Government should take. I may tell the House that the Government have not yet finalized their replies to the Questionnaire. Whenever the Government come forward with any motion before the House, Government take a stand and then come forward to seek the support of the House. But this time it is the other way about. Just as I have given the assurance to the Hon. Leader of the Opposition, we want to know the views of the hon. Members of this House, the collective views of this House. We would then take that into account and formulate the views of the Government regarding the various points raised in the Questionnaire. I do propose to forward the proceedings of this House during this discussion as an Appendix to the answers that we would be submitting to the Official Language Commission.

With these few words, Sir, I do hope that the Government will be considerably enlightened by this discussion which is now being initiated.

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

Add the following at the end :—

and, on such consideration, this Council resolves to request the Government of Madras, in framing their replies to the Questionnaire to incorporate the following principles and suggestions in their reply :—

(1) That, for purposes of administration, the State should use the regional language or languages ultimately and that Hindi cannot be adopted for this purpose.

(2) That for the limited correspondence between the Central Government or any other State and the local State, the State should utilize the services of translators and interpreters to the extent necessary.

(3) That, so far as the Union Public Service Examinations are concerned, the only just method of ensuring equality of opportunity for people both in the Hindi and non-Hindi speaking areas, as laid down in the Constitution, would be to permit candidates to choose a language or languages mentioned in the Constitution and to fix quotas according to the number of persons speaking such language or languages in the country.

(4) That so far as Court languages are concerned, the regional language or languages should be used in the courts of the State and in the High Court of the State.

(5) That the language or languages used in the State Legislature should be the regional language or languages and that in Parliament, representatives of the different States should be afforded all facilities to speak in the regional languages mentioned in the Constitution.

(6) That all public servants recruited to the Central Services should be required after their selection to such services to pass a test or tests in Hindi if they are from non-Hindi speaking areas and in one of the other languages of the Constitution if they are from a Hindi-speaking area.

(7) That there is no necessity for using Devanagiri form of numerals in addition to the international form.

(8) That so far as the medium of instruction in primary schools, secondary schools, Universities, etc., is concerned, the sound principle that has been enunciated by all educationists that the mother tongue is the natural medium to be employed by progressive stages, should be borne in mind and if and when English is to be replaced, it should be replaced by the mother tongue of the particular region.

(9) That finally, in the opinion of the Council, the question of replacement of English by a suitable regional language should be dealt with, taking into consideration the possibilities of the regional language being utilized at different stages of instruction and particularly in regard to higher education, technical,

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technological and professional, and also the extent to which well-qualified personnel in these higher branches of learning will be available to meet the needs of the changed situations.

(10) That due importance should be given to the study of an international language (English) during the stage of University and Higher education, even after the adoption of the mother tongue as the medium of instruction."

Sir, the idea of the amendment with all its sub-clauses is this: Instead of having a general discussion, it would be very reasonable if we could focus our attention on four or five major issues so that Members could express their views on them. It is only with that idea I have moved this amendment.

At the outset, I do feel that the question of languages for the Province or the State is not such an easy thing as could be decided overnight. I know it is a matter which does not involve all the matured experience of politicians alone. We require the experience of the politicians, the administrators, the educationists and all others who could help us. I am also alive to the fact that the problem is not an easy one, particularly in our country with so many regional languages, recognized and unrecognized. Therefore, Sir, it should be the effort and endeavour of everyone of us to see what best we can contribute so that the problem may be solved satisfactorily.

Another thing is this. It is only on this decision the very future and progress of this country depend. Because language surely plays a very important part in all aspects of our national life. Therefore, we are thankful that an opportunity has been afforded to the Members of this House so that they may have their say in the matter. It was very kind of the Hon. Minister to have said that the proceedings of this House on this discussion would be sent to the Central Government and the Commission so that they may know the views of the Members of this House.

Sir, my amendment is self-explanatory and it does not require a good deal of explanation. I will take number (1), which says that for purposes of administration, the State should use the regional language or languages ultimately and that Hindi cannot be adopted for this purpose. The issue is very simple. So far as the present position of Madras State is concerned, the administration of the State should be carried on in the regional language or languages and I have used the words 'language or languages' purposely, so that my hon. Friend Sri Govinda Menon may not simply jump and say, "Why do you say regional language and why do you use one language only." I have therefore put 'languages' also considering the present circumstances of the State. Therefore, I thought that it would be in the fitness of things if I used the expression 'regional language or languages'.

I cannot for a moment imagine that the conditions being what they are now in this State, that the people, at least the coming generation, will like to have the English language. We are

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speaking English because of the circumstances, and because of our training, we are forced to talk in the English language. This cannot be maintained for long. The time is not far off when every State will have to carry on its administration and discussion in its own language or languages. Of course, the question of shift may take some time. Things cannot be shifted overnight. I would urge my hon. Friend on my left to have patience. Things will take their own course. For, everybody is agreed on that issue. Therefore, I must say that too much enthusiasm alone will not get things nearer. Everybody is anxious to do away with English. I know even people who had been swearing by English are now ashamed to speak in English. Circumstances have forced them. Therefore, in the Madras State we cannot have English in preference to the regional languages which include Tamil, Malayalam and Kanarese. Therefore, I am sure that there cannot be any two opinions on that. The issue is very simple.

Surely, our people cannot learn Hindi for at least two or three decades and gain so much proficiency as to run our administration in that language. Therefore, the only logical course is to have the administration in our own regional languages and I am sure that no one will have any difference of opinion on that matter.

The second question is about the medium of correspondence between the State Government and the Central Government and between the various State Governments. What would happen if our State Government were to send some correspondence to the Central Government in Tamil? Suppose, for the sake of argument the Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, who is very good at Tamil, writes a memorandum in Tamil because he feels he would be able to express his views much better, quite clearly and quite effectively in Tamil rather than in any other language. What is to happen to that? It is a very easy process. Anyone who is conversant with the international arrangements knows that there are very good translators and interpreters who can translate and interpret well. During the war time, even very important conferences on which depended the very existence of the World held at Moscow or Potsdam were held with the help of very efficient translators and interpreters. (Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar: What about confidential matters?) I may bring to the notice of the hon. Member that the interpreters and translators who were employed in these international conferences maintained complete secrecy and complete confidence in all these matters and this will be clear if anybody goes through the five volumes of Mr. Churchill. There can be no trouble about that. The State Government will have to give some assistance to the Central Government and so also the Central Government.

The next point is that so far as the Union Public Service Commission examinations are concerned, the only just method of ensuring equality of opportunity for people both in the Hindi and non-Hindi speaking areas, as laid down in the Constitution, would

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p.m.

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be to permit candidates to choose a language or languages mentioned in the Constitution and to fix quotas according to the number of persons speaking such language or languages in the country. On this point, the amendment given notice of by me is self-explanatory. If you were to ask a candidate coming from Madras to write his examination or test in a language which is not known to him, I am sure he will not get anything more than zero. Therefore, it is necessary to fix quotas according to the number of persons speaking particular language or languages as laid down in the Constitution. There won't be any difficulty here also.

So far as Court languages are concerned, the regional language or languages should be used in the courts of the State and in the High Court of the State. We are concerned not only with the Legislature but with the courts also. I do not know what is the practice that obtains in the mufassal courts, but so far as the City of Madras is concerned, all the proceedings are in English. When we say that English will no longer have the place that it is occupying to-day and once we take up a stand that the regional language or languages will be used for all official purposes, we cannot tell the courts or direct the courts to have their proceedings in the English language. At some time or other, if not earlier, we will be forced to have all the proceedings of courts in the regional language. I know it will take some time for translating rulings and decisions, but where there is a will, there is a way. It can be done. I know it will be very difficult for the Deputy Leader of the Opposition to argue in Tamil in five or ten years, but it cannot be helped. What we are suggesting here is not intended only for us. It is for the people to take it up in due course. Therefore nobody can have any objection to this amendment, namely, that ultimately the regional language or languages should be used in courts. I am sure there won't be any difference of opinion on that matter.

The next point is that all public servants recruited to the Central Services should be required after their selection to such services to pass a test or tests in Hindi if they are from non-Hindi speaking areas and in one of the other languages of the Constitution if they are from a Hindi speaking area. This is the very important part of my amendment. Suppose boys from our Madras State are asked to learn Hindi. I am expressing my own views in the matter. There is nothing wrong and it is very good for our boys from the South to learn Hindi and it will give them an opportunity to come into contact with people in other areas where Hindi is spoken. I am sure Madras is very famous for having picked up and developed English in such a way that no other State has done. I am sure that with the intelligence which we people in the South possess, surely we can beat others also in the field of Hindi if we attempt to learn it. So when our boys are asked to learn Hindi, which no doubt they will learn, it stands to reason that others in the non-Hindi speaking areas should also try to learn one of the languages other than Hindi.

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After all, it cannot be the desire of the framers of the Constitution that Hindi alone should be encouraged and not all the other languages. The Hon. the Minister for Education has said that the 14 languages laid down in the Constitution are national languages and to-day the Hon. the Leader of the House has also given expression to that. If it is the proper interpretation taken by the Centre, I am sure it goes to help to a great extent. As matters stand at present, there is no particular language which may be called the national language, but there are 14 national languages. If you consider it from that point of view, it stands to reason that those who know Hindi should learn one of the remaining 13 languages.

So far as numerals are concerned, there is no necessity for using the Devanagari form in addition to the international form. I am sure hon. Members of this House may be well aware of the good deal of controversy which took place at the time when this proposal was mooted. Opinion was perfectly divided. If you take into consideration all these things, I do not see any reason why we should disturb the present international form of numerals which we are using. I feel and I hope hon. Members will also agree that using the Devanagiri form is not going to improve matters. On the other hand, it will be a retrograde step.

So far as the medium of instruction in primary schools, secondary schools and colleges is concerned, the sound principle that has been enunciated by all educationists that the mother tongue is the natural medium to be employed through progressive stages should be borne in mind if English is to be replaced by the mother tongue and I leave that matter to better heads who can speak with better authority than I could claim. In fact, after the conference convened by the Hon. the Education Minister, the opinion is definitely in favour of having the regional language as the medium of instruction in all stages and the question is only about accelerating its pace. No Government would like to hasten things, which would be to the disadvantage of the boys and girls of our State. Therefore, I leave it to them. I know that here also there is great difficulty. It may be easy for the Government or the University to adopt the regional language as the medium of instruction so far as subjects in humanities are concerned, but so far as science subjects are concerned, it will take some time. I am sure the Government will be very careful in the matter because they should be satisfied that they have got the requisite material, the requisite personnel to teach and also the requisite text-books. I have said on a previous occasion and the Hon. the Minister for Education can also verify as to what happened in the Osmania University. They adopted Urdu as the medium of instruction and they spent crores of rupees in translating the books. They have not made any progress. Therefore, the Government and the University authorities must carefully examine the matter before effecting the change and I am sure they will give their best attention to this matter.

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So far as the State Legislature is concerned, the regional language or languages can be used. The trouble arises only in respect of the Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha because it has been said a number of times that when speeches are made in Hindi most of the Members from Tamil Nad or from the South are not able to understand the proceedings of the House. I know this is a different problem. If Members are speaking there in Hindi because they cannot express themselves in any other language, nobody could help that. But if a Member knows English very well which is understood by the majority of the Members and if he persists in talking in Hindi, then it is not understandable. The hon. Member Sri Narasapaya says that it is happening here also. There may be casual cases here and there but generally both the Members of this House as well as the other House speak only in English. What will be the use of a discussion here when the talk is intended for a few? We want that all the Members of the House should understand what we speak. Therefore, when hon. Members speak in Hindi only, such of those Members as do not know Hindi, will be at a disadvantage. They will perpetually be at a disadvantage. I think it is not fairplay. How is this problem to be solved? Sir, I do not know whether the Hon. Minister Sri C. Subramaniam was a Member of the Constituent Assembly. I think it was our present President of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee, Mr. Kakkan, who made the first Tamil speech in the Constituent Assembly. Many started putting questions to him or cutting jokes at him. But I should say that his speaking in Tamil should be admired. A person whose mother tongue is Tamil, and who was accustomed only to Tamil in the State Legislature, would speak only in Tamil. He was a Member of this Assembly before. Here he spoke only in Tamil. Naturally it stands to reason that Members coming from Malabar may speak in Malayalam as they do not know English. Similar is the case in regard to Andhra and Tamil Nad. Most of these legislators are in the evening of their lives. To make them learn Hindi at this stage will be very difficult. Even if they learn, they cannot become so very proficient as to make speeches. Even if they should make speeches, they should be understood by others. Therefore, the problem is a very difficult one. What is obtaining in all the international assemblies where representatives from different nations come and make speeches in their own languages? Even when our Prime Minister was in Russia, he made it a point to speak only in Hindi. If Russians hear his speech in English or Hindi, it makes no difference to them as long as they are ignorant of both the languages. His Hindi speech was translated into Russian language. The Leader of the Opposition and others who are conversant with international conferences will surely deal with this problem. We must have the correct expressions in Tamil of all the scientific instruments, etc. My amendment is quite clear. As long as Members happen to be in Parliament representing different areas and different States, surely they are within their rights to speak in their own language, and facilities should

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be given to them to speak in their own language, and also to understand others. Let not Hindi alone be made the main language. Any Member with any sense of self-respect will surely object when speeches are deliberately made in one language. That is why we find that a good deal of dissatisfaction has been expressed by Members of Parliament representing the Madras State. I am sure there would not be any trouble for the House to accept that part of my amendment which says—

“ That finally, in the opinion of the Council, the question of replacement of English by a suitable regional language should be dealt with, taking into consideration the possibilities of the regional language being utilized at different stages of instruction and particularly in regard to higher education, technical, technological and professional, and also the extent to which well-qualified personnel in these higher branches of learning will be available to meet the needs of the changed situations.

That due importance should be given to the study of an international language (English) during the stage of University and higher education, even after the adoption of the mother-tongue as the medium of instruction.”

I am sure all of us, who have had our training in English in schools and colleges, think of everything only in English. Our whole conception of things is in English. It may be due to circumstances. Anyhow we are not the losers by learning an international language. We must have a vast field open to us for learning; otherwise we will be denied the opportunities of knowing things. It will be very good for our State—I do not know about other States—if our students learn in English, particularly subjects on science, medicine, etc. By this we will be richer. English is an international language. I am sure that the Government and the University authorities will retain the English language.

I shall say one or two points more. There is a controversy in the North itself about this Hindi of which hon. Members may not probably be aware. If I just speak the Hindi which Pandit Nehru and others speak, and that language is to be styled the Hindi language, I must say, ‘Well and good’. People will surely accept it. There is also an attempt to replace the Hindi spoken by the man in the street and to force a language that is not understood by many people in the North itself. Hon. Members might have seen that there is a very great controversy that a new Hindi language is sought to be introduced and forced on the North also. Even people in the North are very much dissatisfied with the way in which these things are taking place. If we take the standard of the language of our Prime Minister as the language that we call in common parlance the Hindi language, then I am sure nobody will have a grudge.

I have taken fifteen minutes of this House. This is a very difficult question. This affects the welfare of this State and our Union. The welfare of our Indian Union depends on the steps

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that we are taking now. It does not matter if we take time to decide the question. But we must consider this question dispassionately and free from political bias. After all what we are now doing is not only for people like us. It is for the coming generation—for our children and their children. On our decision will depend the future progress of our country. The language question is not an easy question, particularly in a country like ours where there are so many languages apart from the recognized languages. I am sure the whole question will be fully considered before any decision is arrived at.

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: I am seconding the amendment, Sir.

AN HON. MEMBER: Speak in Tamil.

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: This subject requires my speaking in English, because my views should be heard by the authorities. Therefore I have come forward to speak in English.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Hindi can be more easily understood by them.

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Let me first congratulate the Hon. the Leader of the House on giving the assurance that the views of the Members of this House will be forwarded to the concerned authorities, so that they may take a right decision in the matter. I am rather greatly elated to find that this amendment is moved by my hon. Friend, Sri Raza Khan, who was all along against me when I moved in 1954 the Bill to make Tamil the official language of the Madras State.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That shows his opposition is reasonable.

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Let me state even at this stage the constitutional position, and how this subject of language has to be understood. Our Indian Union is made up of States, and fourteen languages are set out in the Eighth Schedule of our Constitution. I want to emphasize that the States also have got a Constitution. They have got their own State Legislatures, State Languages, and State Services. Still the Constitution had been so framed as to bind them all into one unit. With due sense of responsibility, I make my submissions so that the Union Authorities may understand the real difficulties in the case. Now in view of the re-organization of the States in the Union, so many States will come into existence and mostly on regional language basis. We must note at the outset that we are all here in the Legislature by the sufferance of the voters—the adult persons outside. We are here representing them. Is their voice heard here? Naturally, Sir, the language in which they speak must be the language in the legislature. Then, Sir, a person does not confine himself to the legislatures alone. He is to have

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his education, to have his liberties safeguarded by courts, to have services rendered, etc., to him. Therefore, if a man has to develop his personality fully, if he has to make himself felt at all levels, then, Sir, the language that he speaks outside must be the language outside the Council. It must be the language also of the courts. It must also be the language in the colleges. If a man does not speak his language (his mother-tongue) and foster it, how could he grow? What should be his real status? This aspect, Sir, must be prominently kept in mind. If we take into consideration all the relevant provisions of our Constitution, we will find that the regional language should be the language governing every State.

Let me first take the language of the Legislatures. The Indian Constitution has made Hindi in Devanagari script, the official language of the Union. Sir, there are fourteen languages set out in the English Schedule. While that is so, it is surprising to hear some people cry out that Hindi is the National language. I ask, Sir, are not other languages equally national languages. Every language that is mentioned in the Schedule must rightly be called the national language and we will never concede that Hindi alone is the national language. 3-50 p.m.

Then, Sir, the Constitution, which has made Hindi as the official language of the Union, has left it to the State Legislatures to adopt by law the regional language as the language for all the official purposes of the State. Now, five years have elapsed. I say, Sir, that unless the regional language is made the official language of the State, nothing can be done. I had the privilege of introducing the Madras State Language Bill, 1945, in this House. Well, I brought it in not because I wanted to take upon myself the duty of the Government, but simply to remind them that the matter cannot be put off. In that connection I will have to say that not only myself but about 10 Members of this Council and about 35 Members of the Assembly came forward with such a Bill. I must here acknowledge the invaluable help which at least two persons gave me. One of them is my esteemed friend Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar. At every stage, I was consulting him and I particularly thank him because he got me a non-official day for introducing the Bill in the Council. I must express my grateful thanks to him for his noble help. Now, I ask, Sir, "Why there should be delay in proceeding with this Bill, that is, to make 'Tamil' the official language of this State".

Sir, Article 348 of the Constitution says that until Parliament by law otherwise provide, all orders, Bills and Acts and all proceedings in every High Court shall be in English language. I understand it to be the correct position, as English has been authorized for use for the present. But sub-clause (2) of that Article says 'Notwithstanding anything in sub-clause (a) of clause (1), the Governor or Rajpramukh of a State may, with the

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previous consent of the President, authorize the use of the Hindi language or any other language used for any official purposes of the State, in proceedings in the High Court having its principal seat in that State.' There are therefore Sir, two parts (1) the proceedings of the High Court and (2) the judgment, orders and decrees. It is only in case the regional language has been made the official language of the State, Sir, it can be used in the proceedings in the High Court. Are we not therefore in justice bound to proceed at once to make our regional language in Tamil the State language?

Then, Sir, if the regional language is made the official language of the State, all our troubles will cease. No question would arise as to the medium of instruction in our colleges? If regional language is the language of the Legislature, Sir, it follows that the same language shall be the language for purposes of instruction in colleges and for all higher education. Because, it is only the persons who are educated in our schools and colleges who can take their proper place in this Council. Then, Sir, if it is the same language that is spoken in the Legislature as well as in the colleges, it necessarily follows that the same language should be adopted in the High Court also.

But then, they may ask "What will be the common language in the Lok Sabha?" I say, Sir, the question of common language is inadmissible. There is no common language at all, Sir, in the Indian Union. Hindi has been declared as the official language. If each regional language becomes the language of the State, it follows, Sir, all such languages shall be the language to be spoken in the Lok Sabha also. What other conclusion can be drawn? If you think that a particular language is good enough for a State Legislature, will it not be good enough in the Lok Sabha also? Where is the need for a common language? Well, Sir, in Russia, there are so many languages and every man is permitted to speak his own language in the highest Council in the land. In that land, there, there is no one to adumbrate a common language, you call it a national language or official language.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: The hon. Member has said just now that Russians have different languages and they speak in different languages. May I know in what language does the Russian people speak in international bodies?

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: I do not know in what language or languages they speak outside. But in their highest Council there are so many representatives of language groups and they speak in their own languages. Why should we in our Lok want a common language? We have a number of States in the unit entitled to equal status and of equal importance. I say, Sir, the idea of common language is a "historical anachronism". When the Britishers came to India won by force or otherwise and ruled our country, they imposed their language—English

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—in their administration. They merely said 'If you learn English, you will get jobs. Then, everybody wanted to learn English and that is how English came to stay in our land. Therefore, Sir, this English language is merely a historical vestige. There is no meaning in saying that English is a common language because the Britishers have used it for common administration or because English was found commonly spoken by all the self-seeking intelligentia. I tell you, Sir, that no common language is necessary. Please place all the State languages including Hindi on an equal footing. When I say this, I am not against Hindi being given its rightful place where Hindi is spoken. Why should you say that Hindi alone should be spoken in Lok Sabha? There are interpreters. They can be employed and they can translate those speeches made in Hindi and other languages in Lok Sabha for the benefit of all Members of the Lok Sabha, speaking the languages listed in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India. That is how it is done in the United Nations. There are interpreters who translate those speeches into Russian, Spanish, French, etc., for the benefit of the members of the United Nations. We are only a miniature United Nations. Our country is not a small country. It is a big continent, having a number of efficient and respected languages. Why should you not take the helpful system of interpreters? It is only in that spirit that communication between one State and the other and between the State and the Centre could go on. That is also the most logical thing to do. Therefore I submit, that the status of every individual in our Union should be preserved. If that supreme thing is granted, all other things become subsidiary. The Lok Sabha is there for the States. The States are not there for the Lok Sabha. Our Constitution may be unitary. That does not mean we are hide bound to the Union. Therefore I submit that in the matter of language, if we give up the status born out of our language, if we give up our voice, then we remain as dead persons. That is why I stress the importance of language. What is the difference between a man and an animal? The animal cannot speak whereas a man speaks. Therefore, if you say you are a Tamilian, Telugu or a Malayalee, then your voice must be heard everywhere. That is the rightful stand which I take and that stand cannot be assailed from any point of view. That is why I say, let the representatives of the people of all the States gathered in the Lok Sabha, speak their regional languages and let the system of translation by interpreters be employed, so that each Member could know what the other Member speaks. What is the danger in doing so? Who would like to get away from the Union? It would be impossible. I do not want fissiparous tendencies to grow. We are bound by all laws of the Union and the State. I must tell you that we have a common citizenship. We do not have a Malayalee or Tamilian citizenship. The question of language therefore, Sir, is most important and cannot be disregarded.

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With regard to English language, Sir, it has been associated with us for centuries. We took to the study of English to eke out our livelihood. If we occupy some status now, it is because of the English language, which we had learnt. We earned a name outside our Union because of that language. We owe a debt to it. Now it is mooted that English should be replaced and that by Hindi. Is it possible? I do not say that English should be retained as an authorised language as it is now done under the Constitution. If at all English should be replaced, it must be replaced by the regional languages. The boys in our State study the regional languages. They can learn Hindi and English as optional languages. Any one in the service of the State or Union should know an international language. What do I mean by international language? A language is international not because it is spoken by a large number of people but it is because of its characters, i.e., its alphabets which are international. It is international because of its Roman script. French and Italian are international languages because their script is international. If Hindi should be an insular language within the four corners of our Union, then it is not bound to have Roman characters. I do not suggest now that it should have the Roman script. But with the aid of Roman script we can learn Hindi and English. We can easily learn the two languages if we have that common Roman script.

With regard to numerals, there need not be any difficulty. We have got Arabic numerals. There are Roman terms for technical subjects which have been adopted in all languages. What is the use of translating them, Sir? It is a sheer waste of time and money. English language is important because it adopts Roman terms. Same is the case with French and Italian. That is why any book written in English could be translated overnight into French or Italian. The same is not the case with reference to Hindi and other regional languages. I find now there is an attempt to translate technical terms into Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam. It is a wasteful effort. It cannot be done. Mr. Chairman Sir, you know that for one little finger there are 20 technical names in physiology. Will you be able to translate all those names into Hindi, Sir, or pure Tamil? It is impossible. For four years the Committee at the Centre has sat. They have translated only a few technical terms. Even if they were to sit for ten years more, they cannot finish their job. That is why I say if we have the Roman characters, namely, A, B, C, D alphabets and Roman terms, we could do a great deal in the improvement of the study of Hindi.

As regards the study of English, the University should encourage its study by the students, because then only would they be in touch with the world. If you restrict their study to Hindi alone, and that in Devanagari script then we would be segregated from the world. I plead not for replacement of English but for study of

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English in University. Thereby we would be serving the cause of English and our students would be able to be in touch with the world.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : The motion and the amendment are before the House for discussion.

* Sri K. BHASHYAM : Sir, this question of language has raised some heat in the placid atmosphere of this Council also. The question of language, I admit, is an important one. It has to be viewed from many points of view. It has to be viewed from the political point of view, from the point of view of literature and the culture of our country. It may be viewed from the practical and utilitarian point of view. Language is there for making one-self understood by the other. Language is not there to conceal your thoughts. If Tamil is not known elsewhere and is not understood in other parts of the country. I mean in North India, it is because we have not cared to popularise that language. Tamil has not opened itself up. If there is to be a revival of Tamil, it is only confined to the Tamil country and it is not proceeded further than that.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : I did not speak for Tamil alone. What applies to Tamil applies equally to other languages as well.

SRI K. BHASHYAM : What I am complaining is this. If something has been said in Bengali, I may not really understand. If something is spoken in Punjabi, others cannot understand. For, Punjabi is the language of the Punjab alone. Therefore, if there is no common language, there would be no communication between people of one part and the people of the other part of the country. Now, let us see how the Englishmen did it and how the people came to learn English. The English people conquered the country. People there were all over the country speaking different languages; persons could not understand each other, because the language divided them. There was already rivalry among the languages. And all this contributed to the division of India and not any other thing.

Looked at from the political point of view, I should certainly think that a common language is absolutely necessary to cement India as a whole. Of course, I agree that it need not necessarily be one language. Certainly it may be more than one language. But there must be sufficient number of people in each State who could convey in and understand the language of the other States. It is not enough if we are confined to the Tamil language only and not be able to understand the thoughts of other parts of India when both come together—for all must come together. Therefore, in all these matters, it is not enough to look at it merely from the point of view of language and say “my language”, my little province”, etc. That is only short-sighted policy.

I should not be misunderstood. I am not against Tamil. I am a Tamilian. It is said as a matter of fact : “You are a Brahman;

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you are partial to Sanskrit; therefore, your allegiance to Tamil is divided and therefore you are not a Tamilian". What a ridiculous nonsense it is! I speak Tamil; my children speak Tamil; they get their education in Tamil. Still, to say that I am not a Tamilian is, to me, absurd and a stupid exaggeration. Well, it is a personal matter and I am not looking at the problem from that point of view. But looking at it from the political point of view, the question is this: Is it necessary or is it not necessary that a certain number of persons who are learned persons, who are educated, who can lead public opinion and who are leaders should be able to understand the other persons in other States? Above all there must be some common policy applicable to each of these States. It is necessary from a political point of view that there must be a public platform, a common platform for the purpose of bringing all the people of India into one big unified nation. Looking at the problem from that point of view, without at the same time neglecting the regional language and the mother-tongue, we should foster the growth of a common language. I am glad there is a renaissance and a revival of the Tamil language; a number of text-books have come out which really shows the greatness of Tamil. A number of magazines have come in Tamil and they command the widest popularity one can imagine. All Tamil-knowing people read them all over the State. Still, it is necessary we should not get into a narrow provincial spirit or be confined to a few Tamil districts only.

Of course, we have really come to the conclusion that teaching in both the primary and secondary schools should be through the mother-tongue or the regional language. But for the purpose of instilling in the minds of people some knowledge of some language which is really in use in other parts of the country if no attempt is made now, in later days, you will be handicapping our children in understanding the thoughts of others. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary to learn Hindi. Well, let us see how English took its place. The English people were a very clever people; they did not insist upon learning by us of the English language. But slowly and steadily, they were instilling into our minds that English was necessary for the purpose of this country and for communicating with one another. For one thing, if the starting of the Congress Organization was possible in 1882, it was because there was in each Province persons who knew English and therefore, they could come together on a common platform.

As I said, Tamil is developing; in schools instruction is given in Tamil. But at the same time, I should certainly like that option must be given to those who want to learn Hindi as well. Every facility should be given to those that like to learn Hindi, so that they can become useful citizens of the whole country. I am not saying "compel them and make them sit for examinations" but certainly, I should like our students should learn Hindi as well. Because it will be useful later on in the affairs of the whole country. It is not enough always to confine ourselves to this language or that

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language. We must really go further ahead and find out some cementing factor which would bring the people of the country together. How should that be brought about? That cannot be brought about by the local language alone. As a matter of fact, how did English come to be very popular. It was because the Englishmen who ruled over us did not know the languages of the country. And persons there were who really wanted to please the Englishmen . . .

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Question.

* SRI K. BHASHYAM: It is questioned by a high authority. But I think I am right. I beg to differ from him. Those persons learnt the English language for the purpose of running the Government for the Britishers and that was done by a certain section of the people. They did not insist upon English and they did not introduce English here. In fact they employed persons who could translate their commercial correspondence; they employed "Dubashes"; even for Government matters they had persons called Sheristadars. But slowly and steadily things went on and English took the place of the regional language in all official correspondence. They did it that way. But our Central Government are going on saying that Hindi shall be the National language. That perhaps is difficult for some persons to swallow and also that has given rise to this difficult problem. If only the Central Government were very careful, very tactful and copied the example set by the English people, I should think they would have succeeded much better with Hindi, at least in adopting it as the official language of this country in the Centre. Therefore, so far as this is concerned and looked at from that of point of view, I think everybody would agree that Hindi is necessary. I agree that it may not be insisted on at the time of recruitment to services. But certainly we must agree that there must be a test, like the official technical test, for the purpose of qualifying for a certain post. Then Hindi must not be compulsory for passing an examination for entrance into service. It is reasonable and I agree with this. But what is necessary however is that if we really want our young men to enter the Union Services, they should be given opportunities to learn Hindi as early as possible. Therefore, if one is a good parent having the interests of one's children and grand-children at heart, it is his duty to put into those children some germ of Hindi language and make them pass some test in Hindi fairly early in life. That is why I plead that some sort of option may be given in the lower classes for the purpose of learning Hindi.

Apart from this question of literature, etc., there are the technical, scientific and other studies for which perhaps we will require certainly some language to express ourselves not only here but outside. How would we do that? How could we keep pace with the scientific advance in the country? Now we are able to do that because we are able to attend important conferences held here and elsewhere. I do not want to pit my experience against that of the

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4-20 p.m. Hon. Leader of the Opposition. Still, I can say we have profited by those conferences because of a knowledge of the English language. We are attending International Conferences and Scientific Conference because of knowledge of English. It cannot be said that it has no advantage. Certainly it has got advantages. In all foreign countries where English is fairly well-known, we can easily get translators for the purpose of translating the matter from English into the language of that country. So far as technical and scientific education is concerned, it has to be carried on in some language which is common to all. I do not say that it must be really in English. I want that if possible Hindi should replace English and take the same place which English is occupying now and Hindi must be prepared for that. All the necessary terms and phraseology must be found out for displacing the English language altogether. It can be reserved for a few people who are internationally minded and who are qualified in scientific and technical matters. They must know English. Instead of merely saying that Hindi should not be there at all or that it should be condemned outright, I want people to look at things from the practical point of view. Really I am looking at it from the point of view of our own children. We must consider their future prospects and we must make them good citizens of India. We must give due consideration to all these aspects from the utilitarian point of view.

So far as the language of the courts and the State Legislature is concerned, it is true that the proceedings of the Legislature should be conducted in the regional language so that it may be understood by a number of people. There can be no difficulty in respect of this matter. But I may not agree when you say that because we represent persons who speak Tamil we should also speak here in the Council in Tamil only. Still it is necessary that the regional language should be employed so far as the State Legislature is concerned. But to introduce it in courts will be somewhat difficult. I am not saying that it is not at all possible to do it. I have seen judgments written in Tamil some hundred years ago. In Pudukkottai judgments have been written in Tamil, with all the technical terms employed for that purpose. Therefore, it is not altogether impossible to displace English, but it will take some time to replace it by the regional language.

So far as collegiate education is concerned, the change-over from Tamil in the collegiate course, especially so far as the science subjects are concerned, is proving difficult. Considering all these matters, I say that a careful solution should be found. We should also carefully consider how Hindi can be introduced and how we can make it slowly and steadily the common language of our country, without prejudice to the development of the regional languages. I submit that in all these matters we should not take a partisan or narrow view of things, but certainly take a broad view, taking into consideration the national welfare and national solidarity of the country. We cannot rest content by merely

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saying " My Tamil, my Tamil country " and so on. Already this question of language has roused the feelings of our people and I do not know how far it is going to affect the division of the States on a linguistic basis. The linguistic division of the country is already in the air and so much mischief has been done and further mischief will be done in the matter of carving out the boundaries between one State and another.

So far as the numerals are concerned, I entirely agree that the international form of numerals should be there.

To say that Tamil alone must be there for all purposes is no good. I only urge caution in this matter. I say that in the interests of the country and in the interests of our boys and girls, we must introduce Hindi slowly so that it can occupy the place of English. Even now it is not as if the whole country can speak English. Only a few persons can talk English and perhaps they are those who are working in the offices. If we go to the villages, very few people there can understand it. So the Government of the country cannot be carried on in English at the lower level. At the higher level it may be done. Still I should like everybody to take a sober and cautious view of things. Anything that we do or say should not do any harm to the solidarity of the country or should not stand in the way of bringing the people of the country into a united fold. This language controversy, whether English should be there or Hindi should be there, is itself very harmful. Even the Central Government have given the assurance that whatever their intentions might be, there will be no compulsion with regard to Hindi and that the regional languages will be allowed to develop of their own accord and that there won't be any interference. Of course, the Language Commission will hear all the views and they will be able to pronounce one way or the other. It is but right that we should express our views than perhaps anticipate what they are going to say. The Government want our views for the purpose of formulating their opinion and it is fairly well-known what the general views are. The Government should take the wisest view. I once again reiterate my view that we should go slow and cautiously and not hurry up things. I will urge a note of caution to both sides, that is, to persons who want that Hindi should be the common language and those who do not want Hindi at all and who say that the regional language should be employed for all purposes. If there is a certain amount of caution and understanding on both sides, it is possible to arrive at a *via media* conclusion which will be really helpful to all concerned.

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I should, first of all, like to express our thanks to the Hon. the Leader of the House for having given us the opportunity to express our views on a question that is certainly of fundamental importance to all people in this as well as in other States. I am glad that he has found it possible at an early stage and before formulating the conclusions of the Government to the Language Commission to consult the Legislature. I should like this question

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to be approached from a purely practical point of view and with a sense of reality. Anybody who speaks one way or the other is accused of being a fanatic by one section or the other and, so far as I am concerned, I do not propose to be cowed down by any such criticism in my attempt to place facts as they are before my countrymen.

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p.m. Sir, in this connection, a very important debate took place in the Lok Sabha only yesterday, the proceedings of which have partially appeared in the press of to-day. I am glad and thankful to the Hon. the Union Home Minister for the assurance that he has given and for the sympathy that he seems to have expressed on this subject. Going through his speech, Sir, I feel that there are some places where perhaps it is my misfortune not to understand him aright. He has stated that the terms of reference given by the Government will bear out the fact that they are certainly taking into consideration all questions pertaining to science, technology and the professional subjects and also taking due note of the requirements of the non-Hindi speaking areas. But those particular references are not, if I may respectfully submit, references by the Government of India, but references in the Constitution that the Government were bound to provide to the Language Commission. Article 344 (2) says—

“(2) It shall be the duty of the Commission to make recommendations to the President as to—

“(a) the progressive use of the Hindi language for the official purposes of the Union;

“(b) restrictions on the use of the English language for all or any of the official purposes of the Union;

“(c) the language to be used for all or any of the purposes mentioned in Article 348;

“(d) the form of numerals to be used for any one or more specified purposes of the Union;

“(e) any other matter referred to the Commission by the President as regards the official language of the Union and the language for communication between the Union and a State or between one State and another and their use.”

The Article goes further and says,

“(3) In making their recommendations under clause (2), the Commission shall have due regard to the industrial, cultural and scientific advancement of India, and the just claims and the interests of persons belonging to the non-Hindi speaking areas in regard to the public services.”

I only want to make it clear that the terms of reference are not terms issued by the Government of India but terms issued by the Constitution itself, and those terms have been put before the Commission exactly as they are, word for word, without any omission, and I am glad about it.

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Later, in his speech, I find, Sir, a statement made which I personally feel I have not been able to understand. It may be my fault. But the Hon. the Home Minister says in the course of his speech (and this is put in inverted commas in the report and I feel that it is probably the correct version) says,—

“The self-respect of the country demands a language, *which can be spoken everywhere in the country* and in other lands by Indian nationals and which can be said to be the language of India.”

Sir, I am one of those who believe that self-respect is made up of other qualities than the mere knowledge of a language. Self-knowledge, self-esteem, self-reverence, all these lead to sovereign power. If I were to speak to the Leader of the House in a language which both of us know or even to my friend from Malabar in a language which is imperfect but which I still attempt to make known, I do not think any question of self-respect arises at all. It is statements like these that we find difficult to understand, and it is this sort of idea that gives room for a considerable amount of uneasiness on the part of those who unfortunately have not the blessing of having been born in a place the language of which happens to be the language of the administration in the Centre. That apart, many questions have been raised with regard to this language issue. My hon. friend Mr. Bhashyam, who has made a very conciliatory speech, has however suggested that the only thing that will bind us together and that would promote unity in this country is a common language. I do not know wherefrom he got this information. I have been in several parts of the country, and let me give him this information. Language is one of the last things to bring about unity in a country. Take the case of Switzerland. It celebrated six years ago its one hundredth year of freedom. To-day there are three languages which are recognized as State languages, all of which are incorporated in its constitution, and every document in this small country of Switzerland, with a population of only four and a half millions, is to be sent in all the three languages. Not only that. There are six Universities in Switzerland, and every university must necessarily have two languages. What is more surprising is that—the hon. Member can have this verified, as I have verified it—persons in Geneva, which is three hundred miles from Zurich, speak only French, while the persons in Zurich, which is just on the side of the German border, speak only German. In their legislature, people from Zurich cannot understand the people of Geneva when they speak in French, but they have the method of making it known by translations which are now simultaneously interpreted. The Hon. Deputy Chairman raised the question, “What about international assemblies and how do they conduct their proceedings?” I can tell you, Sir, as one who has attended many an international assembly that the question is very simple. In the United Nations you can have seven languages. What is more? If a person speaks in Hindi, he can have his own interpreter and

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get it translated simultaneously so that if persons speak in Hindi some one who knows Hindi and English will immediately translate it in English. This actually happened once. When Maulana Azad spoke in Hindi in the UNESCO session at Paris, his speech was translated by Prof. Humayun Kabir and was simultaneously translated in the other languages. Next year in the month of November, if any gentlemen from here were to go to attend the annual session of the UNESCO, to be held at New Delhi, for which preparations are now afoot, they will find there that six languages are being interpreted, Hindi being included as one of the languages, because it is the convention in the UNESCO that wherever the session is held in a country, the official language of that country should also be included. You will find Hindi speakers and Hindi translators in that session. Some of the Members of the Central Legislature will have a very happy time of speaking in Hindi and others will have a happier time, because they will understand what they speak. That is the reason, Sir, why I submitted to the Speaker of the Assembly (when the whole State was a Composite State) my suggestion in 1952 that a system of simultaneous translation would easily solve the tension in the Legislatures. If only we had introduced that, I am almost certain that our friends from Andhra would not have broken off with that amount of tension as they did ultimately. Not only could this simultaneous translation be introduced, but by the very process of simultaneous translation one picks up a certain language and tries to imbibe what is contained in it. But I am not speaking on this aspect alone. In Canada there are people who speak French and there are people who speak English. Yet the Canadian self-respect is not wounded because it does not speak one language. I agree that when we go to any other part, we must necessarily speak in a language of our own. When officials and others have to go to other countries—ambassadors and others—they must speak in a language of their own. But more important than the language of their country is the language of the country in which they have to work. I have met many ambassadors in many embassies, and one of the things that I have felt sorry for was the fact that the ambassador was not able to speak the language of the country in which he was to carry on his ambassadorial duties.

There is another sentiment that is very often expressed. Unity can be promoted only if we speak one language. I wish Mr. Bhashyam and others review the many things that have happened since 1950 after our Constitution came into force and to ask themselves the question "Where were the differences more acute? Were they in the non-Hindi speaking areas of the South or were they in the Hindi speaking areas of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh? Where were strikes, shootings, and demonstrations? Where were all these things exhibited?" It is not a question of the language that promoted unity. In fact in our own student days, we used to consider it a jolly thing to abuse each other in a language that the other man did not know so that both of us laughed at our own jokes. I think we should discard all those which are not the

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essential factors for a language. What is most necessary is to know exactly what is the way in which we can acquire knowledge, we can gain experience, and we will be useful members of the society. That is the point that has to be taken note of. I am not against any language being learnt—least of all Hindi being learnt as a subsidiary language by anybody. In fact, we have stated in our memorandum from the University that the University has encouraged at all stages of learning, Hindi being taken as a second language. But, when it is suggested that everybody from the school stage upwards should learn Hindi and that we should forget the regional language and the mother-tongue in which we have been brought up, I think it is time we entered our emphatic caveat against it.

Much has been made about Public Services. Sir, those who have been under or have had the experience of the old foreign regime will remember (there I am sorry Mr. Bhashyam made a mistake) that every European who was recruited to the service had compulsorily to learn one of the languages of the State in which he had to work. (Interruption by Sri K. Bhashyam.) But I can tell you this that till the modern revolution with motor cars and buses came, the old Hailbury civilians used to spend many months in a particular village and I, as a young boy of eight years, when I was taken to the Collector of my district by my father, had talked in Telugu and the reply that I got was in Telugu. Those civilians knew the language and it is because of that they studied the language. They wrote commentaries in the language and they were in a position to give us much more information about our own language than we were able to. I would request my friend to visit the University and see for himself.

* SRI MAHOMED USMAN: I thoroughly agree with Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar. I know that unless they passed certain language tests or examinations, they did not get promotion as Sub-Collectors, etc. I entirely agree with my friend.

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR: I knew, Sir, that Members of the Indian Medical Service had to pass examinations and I know the examiners themselves. I know that they were in a position to speak the language of the region. What happened then during the last 20 or 30 years is the unfortunate rude exhibition of the worst methods of the foreign rule in our country. Let us not take that into consideration. Let us adopt better methods.

Mr. Bhashyam was speaking of the language in courts. I will show you the District Gazetteer, when not long ago, not hundred years ago, but in 1900, 1905 right up to 1910 the proceedings of the District Courts were conducted in the language of the district with European Judges and sometimes with Indian Judges. It is only when it came to the High Court that a different language was utilized.

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Now, Sir, there is another point to be taken into consideration. What is necessary is a gradual evolution which will necessarily make people feel that all are united and that the same purpose is being served. I find in the Constitution that for 15 years unless the President otherwise directs both English and Hindi should be used as official languages and yet, I get post cards with headings printed in Hindi only and money order forms printed in Hindi alone. I must submit that I felt quite an illiterate fool in the exhibition of these post cards and money orders. Yet, we are supposed to follow the Constitution. What has happened to the Constitution which has stated in clear term that both English and Hindi should be utilized? I will tell you what happened in Ireland. The Irish people fought tooth and nail against the British. They tried to discard the English language and therefore in their feeling of vendetta they wanted the Gaelic language first to be utilized. They rubbed off all the notice boards, as we rubbed off the notice boards of our Railways with fanatic zeal to rewrite them in Hindi and other languages. But they had the sense to put English language below that. Therefore, it would have been certainly much easier at least for the period of transition if the two languages specified in the Constitution had been utilized.

Sir, let me come to the question of the use of the English language. It seems to be the fashion to state that we must get rid of English and the more you speak of getting rid of English, the greater is the patriotism that is shown by you. Nobody is anxious that English should be a language that should be compulsorily learnt. On the other hand, people do realize that, at the present stage, English has to be a language that cannot be discarded by all. This ought to be learnt by some. Not because it is a language of the Englishmen but because it is a language that gave us knowledge and a certain amount of literature which is helpful for the various stages of higher learning that the people have got to take to. As Chairman of the Secondary Education Commission, we had a circular issued to various embassies to tell us what the position of English was in their respective countries. This was in 1953. With your permission, Sir, I will quote a few sentences:—

“In France, English is taught in all Secondary Schools from the beginning, i.e., from the age of 11 (as an average), but it is not compulsory; a pupil may prefer to take German, Italian, Spanish, or any other language taught in that institution. In Japan, English is taught in the schools. It is compulsory in the Secondary School course and optional in High Schools or Universities. In the Federal Republic of Germany, where one language is taught besides German, it is English in general. In the Basic Schools, English is voluntary. Berlin and Hamburg make English obligatory for all pupils from their tenth year of life. In Egypt, both French and English languages are compulsorily taught in schools, French being studied more extensively than English. In the U.S.S.R., a foreign language is a compulsory subject in the Soviet middle and secondary schools. The main foreign languages

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taught in schools are English, German, French, Italian or Spanish. In Iran, English is taught in the secondary schools and is optional. In Sweden, the first foreign language in the secondary school is English, this being taught from the first form onwards. German is taught from the third form.

My point in referring to the position of English is that it is not a question of our being abundantly fond of English but we realize that for some time at any rate English must be retained. That language must be known by all who wish to take the higher standards of education in the Universities.

Now, Sir, a question has been asked “When English was compulsory, did they not study English at that stage? Why then is there a discussion about Hindi?”. I would like to tell them that when English was taught compulsorily, the percentage of the literate population was only 10 to 11. Now under the Constitution, we have made provision for free and compulsory education obligatory on the part of the States till the age of 14. It is obvious that no language which is not the mother-tongue of the person can probably be well-utilized for purposes of general education and if it is to be utilized for purposes of general education, it will have to be done only in progressive stages. People talk so easily that Hindi can be used in schools and other places. I have been throughout India on more than one Commission. It is, in my opinion unfortunate, because I feel that there is a certain amount of prejudice growing that many of the teachers in the colleges in several parts of India are from the South—Malabar, Kanara and Madras. I have been in the Banaras University when suddenly under a previous Vice-Chancellor, there was a sort of atom-bomb proposal for the conversion of that University into a Hindi-speaking University. We went there for an Inter-University Board meeting and we had about a hundred people—students, post-graduates and teachers—coming and making representation to us as to what their future will be. Have we thought of the people who will give us this education, if Hindi is to be made the language at all stages of education? Have you analysed in the Hindi-speaking areas what is the proportion of competent personnel, available to teach in Hindi? Here and there a person may be available. But our experience as Members of the Secondary Education Commission has shown that most of the books that have been prescribed for secondary schools were very deficient in Hindi language. These are not points raised just to prevent the progress of the official language. Official language is for official purposes. Let it be utilized for official purposes. But to say that it should be the common language for all the 360 millions of our people by the ten-year period, is to forget realities and hug an illusion. I do feel that a gradual evolution is much better in the larger interest of the country than to have a sudden jump at the end of the 15-year period and make Hindi the common language then. I saw the Home Minister of the Government of India speaking about the beauties of the Hindi language and I fully recognize that it may

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have its beauties. Had he been in South India, perhaps he would have spoken of the great beauties of other languages, of which he is not perhaps quite conversant. A friend of mine who was discussing this question asked me: "Supposing the Constitution makers at that time of great excitement, when people were devoid of opportunity of fair representation, by ebullitions of spirit, suppose by some perverse decision, the Constituent Assembly had suggested that Tamil or Malayalam should be the official language of the Centre, what would have been the reaction of those people in the other areas, viz., in the North?" I do not want to answer that question. Let it be realized that those of us who are for a go-slow policy, and not for a sudden jump for Hindi, are not renegades and should not be called as if we were traitors to the Nation. The Constitution has laid emphasis on Hindi. But the Constitution has also provided for other methods to be adopted if you find that it is not possible to implement this provision of the Constitution. It has provided the means for progressively enlarging the period within which you could implement it. If within the last three or four years, the Constitution could be amended on five different occasions, is there any reason to suppose that, if in the light of practical experience there are any difficulties and there is the realization of the necessity to enlarge this period, we cannot amend the Constitution? As a matter of fact even without an amendment, the Constitution has provided that you can continue the present system for more time beyond 1965. Therefore, my request is that Government should make known to the authorities concerned these difficulties, try to tell them that this is not a question of decision by the Centre alone but that this is a question affecting the future generation and that we, living in this part of the country, know better what the difficulties are and what the handicaps are. Let us not allow this to become a political issue. There is great danger in doing so. Let us not allow this to fall into the hands of the ignorant people who will try to create mob feelings in this matter. It is for this reason and with a due sense of their responsibility the University authorities took upon themselves the somewhat unpleasant task of giving a very factual, fact-finding and very undisguised appreciation of the whole situation as they conceived it. That memorandum has been approved by the highest academic authority of the University, viz., the Academic Council on which are represented 275 teachers, with only five persons who are elected by the Senate and who should not be teachers. This high academic body has unanimously expressed its agreement with the views set by the University and I would request Government to consider all these aspects and take the memorandum also into consideration to the extent to which they may feel justified.

* **SRI MAHOMED USMAN :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I congratulate the Hon. Leader of the Opposition on the excellent speech that he has made today. I entirely agree with him. I have been connected with the administration of this country in some of the highest offices for 15 years and have been a legislator in this

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Chamber from 1920. I know the feelings of the people of this State as regards the language question. I am an Urdu-speaking Muslim. So I am not showing any kind of partiality to my mother-tongue. When I speak to-day I do so as one who has moved with the people and who knows the feelings of the people.

As far as Tamil is concerned, it is the national language of the Tamils. As far as Hindi is concerned, it can never become the national language of the Tamils. If there is any one language that the people here want, it is Tamil. Therefore Government would be committing a grievous blunder, if they do not communicate the views of the people on this question to the Language Commission and to the Centre. It is all very easy for anyone to say that for the sake of self-respect Hindi should be the national language. I think we must tell the Government of India clearly that Tamil should be our regional language in our State for legislative, administrative, educational and judicial purposes. As far as the Central Government are concerned, it is their concern. They must manage things for themselves taking into account the feelings of the people here. What they must do is, as the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition has suggested, to have more than one national language. What I want to tell the Government of India is in South India you cannot force Hindi down the throats of the people. I cannot agree with Mr. Bashyam that language brings unity. What I say is, continue the present state of affairs for 20 or 30 years more. Let English be continued as at present and let Tamil be properly developed, so that when the time comes, it could take the place of English in South India.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Mr. Chairman, Sir, really my position is very delicate because I am speaking after two giants.

SRI N. ANNAMATAI PILLAI : கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, தமிழைப்பற்றி பேசும்போது அங்கத்தினர்கள் ஒங்கிவிட்டேயே ஜின்சாமிர்சமாகப் பேசிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். தமிழ் வேண்டுமென்று ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசி புரியவைப்பதைக்காட்டிலும் தமிழிலேயே பேசி புரிய வைப்பது effective-ஆக இருக்குமல்லவா ?

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : நான் அண்ணாமலைநகருக்குச் சொல்ல விரும்புவது என்னவென்றால் இங்கே இப்பொழுது பேசுதெல்லாம் வடக்கே போகப் போகிறது. அகையால் ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசினால்தான் அவர்களுக்கத் தெரியும். நாம் தமிழில் பேசினால் அங்கு இருக்கும் அதிகாரிகளுக்குப் புரியாது. அதனால் ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசினால் தெளிவாக இருக்கும். தமிழில் பேசி மொழி பெயர்த்தால் சில சமயம் அது மொழிபெயர்ப்பாகிவிடும். ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசுவதனால் சமீபின்பால் இருக்கும் அன்பும் சூறையவில்லை. ஹிந்திக்கு எதிர்ப்பில்லை. இந்த விஷயத்தை அண்ணாமலையார் அறியும்படியாய் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI : கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே,
இப்பொழுது இந்த பேசி முடிவு செய்வதென்றால் வட இந்தியா
களைக்கூடத் தெரியும்படியாக இருக்கவேண்டும். அவர்களுக்கு அங்கிலத்தில்
கேசினித் தான் பரியம். அகநாஸ் அங்கிலத்தில் டீசுவகாக் கனம் உங்கத்த
திஷர் பி ஜஸ்டி நாயக் இப்பொழுது சொன்னார். அதேமாதிரி இவ்விடம்

[Sri N. Annamalai Pillai] [28th September 1955]

நடக்கும் அரசாங்கத்துக்கும் வட இந்தியாவுக்கும் தொடர்பு இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே வட இந்தியர் பாஷையாக இந்தியை இங்கு பேசுவது அவசியம் அல்லவா? அரசாங்கமும் அவர்கள் பாஷையிலேயேதான் நடக்கவேண்டுமென்று கூட சொல்லிவிட்டோம். தமிழ் வேண்டுமென்று பேசும்பொழுது தமிழிலேயே பேசினால்தான் ஒரு புரட்சிகரமாக இருக்கும். அதை விட்டு ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசுகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசுவது அவர்களுக்கே சரியாக புரிந்திருக்கிறதோ இல்லையோ என்பது எங்கே தெரியாது. இங்குள்ள மொழிபெயர்க்குப் பேருக்குத் தொடர்ந்து தமிழிலே 15 நிமிஷங்கள் சரியாகப் பேசுவதற்கு முடியாது. ஆனால் சிலர் நன்றாக பேசுகிறவர்களும் இருக்கிறார்கள். எனது நண்பர் கணபதி நாயகர் இது நாள்களாயில் தமிழ் வேண்டும், தமிழில் பேச வேண்டும் என்று ஆரவாரம் செய்துவிட்டு தமிழ் பாஷை வேண்டும் என்று வற்புறுத்தும் சமயத்தில் ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேச ஆரம்பித்துவிட்டார். ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசினால்தான் வட இந்தியர்களுக்குப் புரியும். பத்திரிகைகளில் வரும் என்ஜெல்லாம் சொல்லு கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்குப் புரிந்தால் புரியட்டும், இல்லாவிட்டால் போகட்டும். தமிழைப்பற்றி பேசும்பொழுது தமிழிலேயே பேசி ஒரு புரட்சியை உண்டாக்கி முதலில் இங்கு இருப்பவர்களுக்குப் புரியும்படி செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

8 p.m. SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: வட இந்தியமக்களுக்குப் புரியவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லவில்லை. நாம் இங்கு பேசுவது அங்கு இருக்கும் அதிகாரிகளுக்குப் புரிய வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னேன்.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: இப்பொழுது பாஷையைப்பற்றி பேசும்பொழுது நிர்ப்பந்தம் கூடாது. அந்த அடிப்படையில்தான் இங்கு விவாதம் நடக்கிறது. இம்மாதிரி விஷயத்தில் நிர்ப்பந்திக்கக் கூடாது. அவ்வாறு பேசுபவர்களுக்கு எந்த பாஷையில் பேசவேண்டுமென்று பிரியம் இருக்கிறதோ அந்த பாஷையில் பேச விட்டுவிடுவதுதான் நலம். ஆகையால் இதைப்பற்றி சர்ச்சை வேண்டாமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Sir, will Mr. Annamalai Pillai have another opportunity to speak or has he finished his speech now?

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have already said that my position is really very difficult, as I have to speak after two big giants, namely, Dr. Mudaliar and Sri Mahomed Usman. When these two big men have spoken they have done so with a great sense of responsibility and no one can question either their patriotism or their attachment to the country and things like that. They have got as much patriotism for the country as anyone else. That is why it is very difficult for me to speak. Further they have expressed very definite views as far as the question of common language is concerned. But, Sir, one thing is clear and it is this. Under our Constitution, it has been laid down that Hindi in the Devanagari script shall be our National language. Whatever may be our criticisms, our Constitution was framed by our representatives: there were representatives from the South, the whole South—Malabar was there, Tamilnad was there, Telugus were there and the Kanarese were there; the Bengalis, Panjabis and all people from all parts of the country were there. In such a representative Assembly this language question was decided. For the matter of that, Hindi is not the mother tongue of the Bengalis; Hindi is not the mother tongue of the Malayalees nor is it the

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mother-tongue of the Tamils. It is the mother-tongue of people in some portions of India in the North, namely, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and certain portions of Punjab and the Madhya Pradesh.

Whatever may be the views of Musalmans, whether their Hindi was Urdu or their Urdu was Hindi or Hindustani, Mussalmans were not speaking pure Arabic, Persian or any other pure language. They are talking only a pure Indian language. What we call Hindi or Hindustani is not the language of the Musalmans brought over from Afghanistan or Persia or Arabia. It is purely a language of this land. The language was born here, brought up and enriched here and today it has the charms of a beautiful damsel. There seems to be some unfavourable feelings behind the minds of almost all the Musalmans. Perhaps if the Constitution had said that Hindustani shall be our National language, the Musalmans would have supported that. Whatever it is whether you call it Hindi or Urdu or Hindustani, it is a different thing. Let us not fight over words. Whether they call it Hindi, Urdu or Hindustani it is the language spoken and understood by the majority of the people. People who know Urdu understand the spoken Hindi, that is, the ordinary Hindi. No doubt there may be some slight difference in the matter of certain stray words.

In this connexion, I have to say another thing and it is this. Whatever be the acts of omission and commission of the Musalmans, one thing is clear that they have done a great service to the country. Never think of the Taj Mahal or the Red Fort. They have done one thing with the best interests of the country at heart and that is they have given us a common language. Our friends may say today that we do not have a common language. But I say we have a common language and it is Hindi. In Madras both Musalmans and some others understand Hindi. I am not exaggerating and I am not given to exaggerations. Let us go to Hyderabad and see . . .

SRI MAHOMED USMAN: When I listen to a Hindi speech, I do not generally understand 75 per cent of the Hindi spoken and I understand only a few words. Hindi is quite different from Urdu. My friend there does not know anything about it.

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: I am sorry, the hon. Member's charge is not correct. It is because there is perhaps some attempt, very serious attempt being made by some people in the North to make Hindi not understandable. I am not talking of that Hindi. I am speaking of that Hindi which Gandhiji spoke; which Pandit Nehru speaks; which Maulana Azad speaks. What I beg to submit is this. There is some attempt in the North to make Hindi completely understandable by borrowing the majority of the words from Sanskrit and thus they make it not clearly understood. It is a very narrow outlook of a small minority. In course of time it will go. What I wish to stress is this that there is a common language whether you call it Hindi, Urdu or Hindustani

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and we have to accept that. Let us go to any part of India and let us speak with people there in some broken Hindi and they understand it; let us go to the Punjab. The language of the Punjab is Punjabi; let us go there and speak to the people there in broken Hindi; they understand it. Therefore, I say there is a common language in India and there is no doubt about that. I am talking of that language which is spoken and understood by the majority of Indians whether you call it Hindi or Hindustani or Urdu. I am not at all worried by what name you call it. Most of our people understand it. Sir, there may be some exaggeration when people in the North say that about 14 or 15 crores of people talk and understand Hindi. That may be incorrect. But the fact remains that the vast majority of our people understand that language. But, again, I have to say (I have to use so many 'buts'), under the Constitution Hindi will be our national language within a period of fifteen years. As far as the question of language is concerned, it is absolutely definite that we are going to have that language and we cannot go behind. The question is only about the time to be allowed and whether it would not be proper on the part of the Central Government to give us sufficient interval. Of course, that is a different matter. How can we say that Hindi shall not be the national language of India? Now it is too late to go behind. Our Constitution lays down that Hindi is the national language of India. (Sri Mahomed Usman: Our Constitution has been changed half a dozen times!) But it will never change so far as the national language is concerned. (Sri Mahomed Usman: How does the hon. Member know that?) It is because we must have a common language.

Now, the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar, has in a way accepted one fact. Suppose we go to UNO as Members, or Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar goes as a Member. No doubt, he will speak beautiful English. There is no doubt about that. But suppose there is the question of choice of language. What will be our position? (Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar: I may be disqualified.) Sir, I am a Tamilian. I have got as much love for Tamil as anybody here has got. Even to-day I am devoting one or two hours for that language. I was a very good student in Tamil in my college days. My mother-tongue is Tamil and we speak Tamil in our home. There is no question of anybody doubting my love for that language. But what I wish to impress is this. We must have some common language. Our Constitution says that Hindi shall be our common language. So long as that remains in the Constitution and so long as we have not made any change so far as that position is concerned, are we not bound by that? I am not a fanatic. I do not believe in fanaticism in anything. We have become an independent nation. We have to send our Ambassadors to several countries in the world. From that point of view, I would even request the Universities to make provision for the teaching of very many languages like French, Italian, Japanese, German and so on. So there is no doubt that we have to learn a number of languages and

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along with those languages English also. I do not say that we should not have English or that we should not teach English here. The only question now is whether we should have a common language for our country or not. It is a simple question. It is a different matter whether to have it now or some time later. But the important point is whether we should not have a common language at all for our country.

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, I cannot understand what the hon. Member means when he says "common language". I want enlightenment from him. For example, let us take Tamil Nad. Tamil is the common language here. It is spoken by everybody. Does the hon. Member want that Hindi should come to that stage and should be spoken by everybody and that mother-tongue should be spoken only in our homes. Is that his conception of common language or does he mean that Hindi should take the place of English, that is, the language of the intelligentsia should become Hindi?

SRI MAHOMED USMAN: If I remember aright, in the Constitution Hindi is referred to as the official language and not as "common language." My Friend has all along been saying that Hindi is the "common language".

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAIR: Sir, when I speak about a particular matter, I speak with a certain amount of knowledge about it. Even to-day, I may tell you, that more people understand Hindi or Urdu or Hindustani—whatever you may call it. More people know Hindi than those that understand English. No one can question that.

DR. V. K. JOHN: May I point out that in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution, Hindi and Urdu are shown as separate languages. The hon. Member should not confuse between Urdu and Hindi.

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAIR: Sir, I am not confusing. I am stating hard facts. I can understand what the Hon. Minister has said. If we are to say that we are not going to enforce Hindi on our people right from the first standard or if we are not going to say that all our children must learn it, then we will be only lagging behind the rest of the country. Sir, we belong to a small State comprising of 13 districts. We have to rise up to the highest stature in the land. Let us not in our local patriotism forget our future. Let us remember that we belong to a tiny place. (Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar: Significant place?) I agree that our State is one of the significant places. Sir, soon after the Great War of Independence in 1857, the Muslims of this country boycotted English. It may be due to their patriotism or due to other reasons. What was the result? They were left behind. At least we can understand the reason for that. But what is the reason here? After all, Hindi is one of the languages of our

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country. It is a language spoken by the bulk of the people of our country. It is understood all over the country. Nobody can deny these facts. No one can say that this is an incorrect statement. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition said in his speech that English language was being taught even from the fourth or fifth standard in many other countries. It is quite a good thing. When it is so in the case of English, why should we not follow it in the case of a language of our own country? I have got great respect for that language. I know that English was not so much developed some centuries ago but now it has grown into a mighty language. When it is possible for our little children to pick up a foreign language such as English, will it be difficult for them to learn Hindi or Hindustani? In course of time, they will pick up. But if you are to say that they cannot pick up, I can tell you, Sir, that we will be left behind. I do not know why this South Indian, brilliant Tamilian, far-seeing Tamilian, brave Tamilian, and wise Tamilian, should be left behind. That is my chief point. We can ask the Central Government to give us some more time. As a matter of fact, I myself fought at the Presiding Officers' Conference when one of the Members wanted to speak in Hindi. Our Hon. Chairman also was there at the conference. One gentleman wanted to speak in Hindi. We protested. We said, "No.", because we did not understand. Now we are all old parrots. It will be very difficult for us to express ourselves in Hindi as clearly as we do in English or in our own mother-tongue. If we want extension of time, we can ask for it. If we want exemptions, by all means we can have exemptions. People who have got degrees, if necessary, may be exempted. I can understand this. But as far as our children are concerned, within fifteen years, they would learn the language very easily. They must know Hindi. These are all days of competition. We are in a competitive world. Our children if they do not learn Hindi will be at a disadvantage. I think the Brahmans are very wise people. Almost all their children have picked up Hindi. I find it is only the Non-Brahman children—either because of some kind of agitation or otherwise—do not learn Hindi. They should all learn Hindi. They should not fight against that language. After all the Hindi language is the language of our own country. It is not a foreign language. As a matter of fact, I am not a fanatic. I do not blame the English language. If Chinese language is beautiful, why not I learn that language. That is the spirit in which we should take things. The same is the case with regard to Hindi. Some of the great scholars in Hindi have told me that they have the best music in Hindi. I think, therefore, there is a case for our learning Hindi. If we want extension of time, we can ask for it, and that is a reasonable request. The Central Government will listen to us. Even this Commission will listen to us. I read the amendment moved by the hon. Member. The amendment appears to me to make out that there is no Hindi language now. The amendment doubts if there is any Hindi language at all now. This is not correct. We have already

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accepted Hindi language as the official language of the Indian Union but subject to certain conditions. We can say that the time given for the change-over is not quite sufficient, and that Hindi language should not be imposed upon us. We can say that it will not be proper on the part of the Central Government to impose upon us the duty of speaking in Parliament or other places only in Hindi. If more time is given, our children will learn the Hindi language and beat the children in the North in their own language. We are a very brilliant people, and we can pick up Hindi in no time. That is the position.

DR. V. K. JOHN : May I ask whether the hon. Member has done it himself?

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : I am trying.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR : You can do it in no time.

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : I have already told that we are all old. If we are able to devote at least an hour a day, I am positive that we can pick up something, but we will not be as proficient as we are in English. It is impossible for us to attain that position. For so many years we have been learning English and we have been paying much attention to English. Even after so much devotion, we are making mistakes at times. Therefore, let us view the whole question in broad perspective. There is no question of Tamil versus Hindi. Tamil is a beautiful language. No one is going to say that we should not love it. Let us not confuse issues. The one thing is that we should have a common official language and that official language has been recognized by our Constitution as Hindi. We are bound by our Constitution and by the word given by our representatives at the time of the framing of the Constitution. In the light of these facts, we have to consider the whole question.

* SRIMATHI R. S. SUBBALAKSHMI : கனம் சேர்மன் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது இருக்கின்ற ஒரு முக்கியமான பிரச்சனை இந்தியாவுக்கு ஒரு பொதுவான பாஷை வேண்டுமா, வேண்டாமா என்பதாகும். (At this stage the Deputy Chairman occupied the Chair.) இந்தியாவிற்கு சாதாரணமாக கிடைத்திருக்கிறது. இந்தியாவின் பல பாஷைகளிலுமிருக்கின்ற ஜனங்கள் அவர்கள் எல்லோரும் நாம் ஒரு தேசத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் என்றும் ஒற்றமை உணர்ச்சியை உணர்வதற்கு பாஷை என்பது ஒரு cementing factor அல்லவா? பழைய காலத்தில் அது சங்கராச்சாரியார் அவர்கள் இந்தியாவின் பல பாஷைகளுக்கும் சென்று மதஸ்தா பணங்கள் ஏற்படுத்தி ஜனங்கள் பல இடங்களுக்குப் போய் தீர்த்தாடனம் செய்யவும் கேட்குத்தாங்களை சரிசெய்யவும் செய்து அதன் மூலம் ஒரு ஒற்றமையை உண்டாக்க நாயற்சி செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆக பாஷை, மதம் வெவ்வேறான கெச மக்களை ஒற்றமை படுத்தும் முக்கியமான சாதனங்கள். இப்பொழுது நம் தேசத்தில் மலையாளி ஒருவர் பஞ்சாபி ஒருவருக்கு correspond பண்ண வேண்டுமானால், ஒருவருக்கொருவர் அபிப்பிராயத்தை கலந்து கொள்ள வேண்டுமானால் எந்த பாஷையில் கலந்து

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கொள்ள முடியும்? ஆங்கிலம் இந்தியாவின் பொது பான்னையாக இருக்க முடியுமென்று தோன்றவில்லை. அது ஒரு international பான்னையாகத்தான் இருக்க முடியும். ஆக, இந்தியாவுக்கு ஒரு பொதுவான பான்னை இருக்கவேண்டுமானால் அது எந்த பான்னையாக இருக்க முடியும் என்பதுதான் இப்பொழுது ஆராய்ச்சிக்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்பட்டிருக்கும் விஷயமாகும்.

இந்தியாவிலே பல பாகங்களிலும் ஹிந்தி இப்பொழுது அதிகமாக பரவிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. ஆக, அதுதான் ஒரு பொது பான்னையாக இருக்க முடியுமென்பது எத்தனையோ பேர்களின் அபிப்பிராயமாகும். இப்பொழுது நமது சர்க்காரர் பாக்டர் லக்ஷ்மணசுவாமி முதலியார் இதர தேசங்களிலெல்லாம் ஒரு பான்னையாக எப்பதிலை, இரண்டு அல்லது மூன்று பான்னை கற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்பது நிர்ப்பந்தமாக இருக்கிறது என்று சொன்னார். அதே மாதிரி நம்முடைய தேசத்திலும் நல்ல அறிவாளிகளான இளைஞர்கள் மூன்று பான்னைகள் கற்றுக் கொள்ளுவது ஒரு கஷ்டமே அல்ல என்பது என்னுடைய வணக்கமான அபிப்பிராயம்.

முதலாவதாக, மாதூர் பான்னை, அதாவது தாய் பான்னையை விடவே கூடாது. இந்தாவது வகுப்புவரை தாய் பான்னையை கண்டிப்பாக கற்றுக் கொள்ள வேண்டும். அடுத்தபடியாக, National language அதாவது தேசத்துக்கு ஒரு பொதுவான பான்னை இருக்க வேண்டியது நிரம்ப அவசியமாகும். மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தின் வேலைக்குப் போனால் ஒவ்வொரு பான்னைக்கும் ஒரு மொழி பெயர்ப்பாளர் இருப்பது என்பது முடியுமா? அதோடு, மனம் விட்டு ஒருவரோடு ஒருவர் கலந்து பேசுவதற்கு பான்னை ஒன்று பொதுவாக இல்லா விட்டால் அது கொஞ்சம் அந்த தேசத்துக்கு ஒரு குறைவு என்றுதான் நினைக்க வேண்டும். ஒவ்வொருவரும் தாய் பான்னை ஒன்றும், அடுத்தபடியாக தேச பொது பான்னை ஒன்றும், மூன்றாவதாக யாருக்கு முடியுமோ—எல்லோராலும் முடியாது.—தூற்றுக்கு ஒருவர் அல்லது இருவர் ஆங்கிலத்தையும் கற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். ஆங்கிலத்தையும் ஒரு international பான்னையாக சேர்த்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டியது தான். இதர தேசங்களில் சர்வ கலாசாலைகளில் எப்படி மூன்று பான்னைகள் படிப்பது சிரமமில்லையோ, அதே மாதிரி நம்முடைய தேசத்திலும் ஒவ்வொரு University-யிலும் மூன்று பான்னைகள் இருக்க வேண்டியது அவசியம்தான். அதில் சிரமமில்லை. University-களில் regional language பிரதேச பான்னை medium-ஆக இருக்க வேண்டுமா, அல்லது ஆங்கிலம் medium-ஆக இருக்க வேண்டுமா என்பது ஒரு பெரிய பிரச்சனை. இந்தப் பிரச்சனை 15 வருஷங்களில் ஒரு வேளை தீர்க்கும். ஆனால் இடையில் இப்பொழுது தற்காலத்துக்கு மூன்று பான்னை ஒவ்வொரு இடத்திலும் கற்றுக்கொள்வது என்பது கஷ்டமே இல்லை. நம் இந்தியா ஒரே Nation என்னும் ஒற்றுமை உணர்ச்சி ஏற்படுவதற்கு கட்டியமாக ஹிந்தி ஒன்றுதான் பொது பான்னையாக முடியும். ஏனென்றால் மூன்று பான்னைகளெல்லாம் சில பேர்கள்தான் பேசுகிறார்கள். ஹிந்தி பான்னையைத்தான் இந்தியாவில் பெரும்பான்மையாக அதிக ஜனத்தொகையினர் பேசுகின்றனர். அதுதான் ஒரு பொது பான்னையாக இருக்கிறது. ஆக, ஹிந்தியை பொது பான்னையாக ஆக்குவது எளிது, சிரமமல்ல என்று என்ருத் தோன்றுகிறது. இந்த மொழிப் பிரச்சனையில் மூன்று பான்னைகளையும் ஒவ்வொரு இடத்திலும் கற்றுக்கொள்வதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளைச் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I gladly support the well thought out amendment moved by the hon. Member the Chief Whip of the Opposition because I am in full agreement with the general principles underlying the amendment proposed by him. After hearing the emphatic and spirited speech of our veteran leader Sri Mahomed Usman Sahab, I feel there is no necessity for me to say much on this subject. Of course, one

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should be glad to have a national language for national solidarity. But, in a country like ours with numerous languages, there are practical difficulties and there is no use overlooking those facts. As pointed out by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition in his brilliant exposition of this language question, a working arrangement should be evolved for official purposes at the Centre and in the States, a satisfactory arrangement suited to the different States. I believe the specific suggestions made in the amendment that regional language should be the court language and mother tongue should be the medium of instruction in schools and colleges are the best solution possible and I would appeal to the Government that they should stress this point of view in presenting their memorandum to the Official Language Commission. It should also be made clear that whatever may be the language at the Centre, the State should have the regional language as the official language. I believe there can be no two opinions about it.

Only one point I wish to stress and that is about the proposed Hindi Test for public servants to be recruited to the Central Services. I do not believe that mastery of any language is beyond our capacity, especially for those in the South, for have we not mastered a foreign language? But, I feel that we should not be placed at a disadvantage in this matter by this rule which requires the imposition of a Language Test in Hindi before recruitment to public services. The selection should not be on the basis of any language test. I should like to point out to the House that recruitment to services in this State is at present not done on any such test. A language test is prescribed as an additional qualification for future promotions. We should certainly draw the attention of the Language Commission and the Central Government to the strong feelings on the question of Public Service Examinations in this part of the country and I trust our Ministers would not mince matters in making this clear to them. With these few remarks I support the motion moved by the Hon. the Leader of the House with the amendment as proposed by the hon. Member Sri Mohamed Raza Khan.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this is a very important matter and I wish that we, in this House, give expression unanimously to one point of view. I am definitely of the opinion Sir, that this House ought to endorse the answers to the Questionnaire issued by the Official Language Commission as adopted by the Syndicate at its meeting held on 2nd September 1955 and approved by the Academic Council at its meeting held on the 15th September 1955.

Sir, the University of Madras has given a great lead on this question. I wish that this House endorses its report. The amendment moved by my hon. Friend Sri Mahomed Raza Khan is in substance to adopt the report and the answers given by the University of Madras and I express my grateful thanks to the

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lead which the University, led of course by the Hon. Leader of the Opposition in this House, has given in this matter. Sir, I look at this problem not from the point of view of the State or the States. I look at the problem from the point of view of the whole country. If any language is enforced on unwilling people, then it will be a source of disunity. For example, the Governing Party in Pakistan—the Muslim League—wanted to introduce Urdu in East Bengal. What was the result? The result was the people in East Bengal rose up in rebellion and, in the election, the Muslim League lost and lost very heavily. The lesson is that no language should be enforced against the wishes of the people. I can quite understand that. When Article 343 was enacted, the framers of the Constitution were under the hope that Hindi would become the official language of this country. But, they were not quite sure about it and therefore Article 344 provided for a Commission or a Committee of Parliament and we must know the wording used in sub-clause (6) of Article 344. The wording is “Notwithstanding anything in Article 343, the President may, after consideration of the report referred to in clause (5), issue directions in accordance with the whole or any part of that report”. That is, Article 343 can be ignored if the Committee of Members of both Houses in Parliament examine the report of the Commission and say that it is necessary to repeal Article 343 or that it must be kept in abeyance. The President is given jurisdiction to do so. I will go further and say, Sir, after gaining the experience for a few years and particularly of the opposition in this part of the country, it is now essential, for the unity of the country, to repeal Article 343. Hindi must be only one of the 14 languages mentioned in the eighth schedule. A time may come—it may not be in our lifetime, it may be generations hence—when people may take kindly to Hindi or any other language. A claim is now put forward that Hindi is superior to Tamil or Malayalam. Tamil perhaps is older than Hindi and it is much more expressive. It is not spoken by as many people as Hindi is spoken. But that is no reason why Hindi should be enforced on people unwilling to take it. Therefore my definite opinion is that you must repeal Article 343 and later on Hindi, on its own merits, might raise itself to be a language which will be learnt by our children and grand-children. It may take its place then. But I cannot expect it would take the place of the official language of India for a long time to come. I do not think that India should have only one official language now. If you insist on one official language and put pressure and force Hindi in other parts of the country where Hindi is not spoken, this country will be disintegrated. It will never unite. People generally think that language will unite people. Language may be a weapon for disunion as well. I cited the instance of East Bengal before. Therefore the definite opinion of the people, who have thought about this matter, is that Article 343 must stand repealed and must be considered as repealed by the report of the President on the committee's report. We have to help the committee. I do not

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want to look at this problem from the point of view of Madras State or any State in South India or of Bengal, where Hindi is not spoken. I would look at this from the point of view of national unity, national integrity and solidarity. If we are to achieve that, you should not force Hindi on people who are not prepared to accept it. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam: If Article 343 is repealed, what will be the official language?) Three languages are official languages in Switzerland wherein the population is four and a half millions. Two languages are official languages in Canada. Two languages are official languages in South Africa and there are many places where two languages are official languages. I do not think there could be any objection to having all the 14 languages listed in the eighth schedule as the official languages of India. We must wait and see whether any one of these languages could dominate over other languages. We may wait for another 30 years. You must proceed like that. My point is, the Official Language Commission ought to know that we in South India (I think it is the same with reference to non-Hindi-speaking people in other parts of India also) are not prepared to have Hindi enforced on us either by statute or by Government. As pointed out in the University memorandum, there can be translators. Where is the difficulty at all? Forcing a language, the Commission should know, is not acceptable to the people of this part of the country and it will be a source of disunity and we must prevent it. After all we recently won independence. We are one united nation and we must have an emotional integration of the country.

As the Hon. Leader of the Opposition said, suppose you try to force Tamil on others saying it is 3,000 years old and it is a beautiful language, do you know what would be its reaction on others? Do you think Tamil would be learnt? No, on the other hand there will be hatred for Tamil. Even those people who would have learnt it voluntarily would not learn it, if you try to force it on them. Therefore I say it is in the interest of the propagation of the Hindi language that it is not forced on people who are not willing to accept it. If you try to force it, there will be reaction, opposition, etc. I want the Commission definitely to know that. I have talked with many people and considered this matter myself and I want the Commission definitely to note that forcing Hindi on people who do not want it, will stand in the way of the unity of the country, which we all want to preserve.

One point has not been mentioned in the memorandum submitted by the University in reply to the questionnaire of the Official Language Commission. It is with reference to the language of the courts. The language of our courts is the regional language as well as English language.

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

The regional language can be more and more employed even in arguing cases in our courts. But there is one thing which we must remember. We draw our guidance and inspiration from

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reported judgments of the English and American courts. There is no difficulty perhaps in having translations. But I do not think that Hindi can be a language, for a very long time to come, of the Supreme Court. People from South India have to go and argue cases in the Supreme Court. Judgments of the Supreme Court have to be followed by other courts and those judgments have to be translated into the different regional languages. My point is that litigation in the Supreme Court is not confined to litigation from Hindi-speaking areas alone. Therefore English will have to be continued until a time comes when some language develops which will be accepted voluntarily and willingly by all people as the national language. Until then, the language of the Supreme Court could not be Hindi at all. The language in the Supreme Court should be all the 14 languages, which could be translated. So also in Parliament.

Before I sit down I want to say one word more. The one factor that has contributed to the repercussions in the minds of the people in this part of the country is the insistence of Members of Parliament, of the House of the People and the Council of States, speaking in Hindi, even though they could talk in English. They know English. They are graduates, educated people. Still or out of a desire to enforce Hindi on everybody, they speak in Hindi in Parliament. I hope the Home Minister will understand that this speaking in Hindi in Parliament by those who know English, has created a very strong feeling against Hindi in other parts of the country where Hindi is not spoken, particularly in this part of the country. I should warn the authorities and I should also request the members of the Central Legislature if they want Hindi to spread, to spread it with the co-operation of all people and not by enforcing it on others in the manner in which they are now trying to do it. I fully endorse the memorandum submitted by the University in reply to the questionnaire issued by the Official Language Commission. I do hope this House, at least a large majority of the members of this House, would endorse that memorandum so that the lead given by the University will be accepted by us. I also hope that Government would express their endorsement of the answers given to the questionnaire by the University and to the lead that the University had given in this matter.

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* SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது நமது நாட்டிலே அரசியல் மொழி இந்தி என்று அரசியல் சட்டத்திலே கூறப்பட்டிருப்பதினால் அதை எப்படி எத்தனை ஆண்டுகளுக்குள்ளே அமுதுக்குக் கொண்டு வரவேண்டுமென்பதை ஆராய்ந்து கூறுவதற்கு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்ற ஒரு குழுவின் தயாரித்திருக்கும் கேள்வித் தாளைப் பற்றி ஆராய்வதற்கு தீர்மானம் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதைப் பற்றி பேசிய சில நண்பர்கள், அரசியல் சட்டத்திலே ஏற்கனவே இந்தி அரசியல் மொழியாக வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறபடியால் அதைக் கட்டாயம் கொண்டு வரவேண்டியது நமது கடமை, யாரும் அதற்கு இப்பொழுது மறுப்புச் சொல்லுவது நியாயமில்லை என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். நாமே ஏற்படுத்திக் கொண்ட அரசியல் சட்டத்திற்கு மதிப்புக் கொடுத்து அதன்படி அடங்கி நப்பது நம்முடைய கடமையும்

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உரிமையுமாகும் என்பதை நான் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆனால் ஒரு விஷயத்தை நினைவுபடுத்த விரும்புகிறேன். நமக்கு சுதந்திரம் கொடுத்து வெள்ளையர் வெளியேறிய உடன் நம் நாட்டுக்கு ஏற்ற ஒரு அரசியல் சட்டத்தை வகுக்க, அதற்காக ஒரு தேர்தல் நடுத்தி பொது மக்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட அரசியல் நிர்ணய சபை ஏற்படுத்தப்படவில்லை. ஏதோ காரணம் பற்றி அப்பொழுது இருந்த மாகாண சட்டசபைகளால் தேர்த் தெடுக்கப்பட்ட பிரதிநிதிகளைக் கொண்ட அரசியல் நிர்ணய சபைதான் இந்த அரசியல் சட்டத்தை வகுத்தது. நம் தமிழ் நாட்டைப் பொருத்த மட்டில் யார் அரசியல் நிர்ணய சபையில் அங்கம் வகித்தால் தமிழ் மக்களுக்கு மரியாதையும் நம்பிக்கையும் இருந்திருக்குமோ அவர்களில் அநேகம் பேர் அரசியல் நிர்ணய சபையில் இடம் பெறவில்லை என்பதை யாரும் மறுக்க முடியாது. ஆனால் அதில் அங்கம் வகித்த நமது அமைச்சர் கனம் சுப்பிரமணியம் அவர்களைக் கொண்டு இன்று தமிழுக்கு வருகிற ஆபத்தை தடுக்க முடியும். அவர் அதற்கு வேண்டிய பிரயத்தனம் செய்வது மிகவும் வரவேற்கத்தக்கது. அதற்கு நாம் அவர்களுக்குக் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறோம் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

அரசியல் நிர்ணய சபை அரசியல் சட்டத்தை வகுத்த பிறகு முடிவில் அதில் அங்கத்தினர்கள் கையெழுத்திட ஆரம்பிக்கும்பொழுது யார் எந்த மொழியில் கையெழுத்திட வேண்டுமென்ற பிரச்சனை வந்தது. அப்பொழுது இந்த அரசியல் மொழி குழுவின் தலைவர் ஸ்ரீ பி. ஜி. கெர் முது இந்த அரசியல் மொழி குழுவின் மராட்டியில் கையெழுத்திட்டார். அதைப் தன்னுடைய தாய் மொழியான மராட்டியில் கையெழுத்திட்டார். அதைப் பார்த்து நமது ஸ்ரீ டி. டி. கிருஷ்ணமாச்சாரியார் தமிழ் மொழியில் கையெழுத்திட்டார் என்று கேள்விப்படுகிறேன். ஆகையால் அப்பொழுதே தாய் மொழி என்கின்ற ஆர்வம் எல்லோருக்கும் இருந்தது என்பதை மறுக்க முடியாது. மத்திய அரசாங்கம் நடத்துவதற்கு ஒரு மொழி அவசியமென்றும் அதை எப்பொழுது எப்படி அமுதுக்குக் கொண்டு வருவது என்பதைப் பரிசீலிக்க அமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ள குழுவில் 14 இந்திய மொழிகளுக்கும் சரியான பிரதிநிதித்துவம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதாக நமது மத்திய அரசாங்கத்து உள்நாட்டு அமைச்சர் கனம் பந்த் அவர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அதில் இப்பொழுது அங்கம் வகிப்போர்களின்மீது யாதொரு குறையும் சொல்லவில்லை. தமிழ் மக்களுக்கும் இந்திக்கும் வெகு தூரம் இருக்கிறது, தொடர்பு இல்லை என்று தமிழ் மக்கள் வெகு நாளாக கிளர்ச்சி செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். தமிழ் மக்களின் நம்பிக்கைக்குப் பாத்திரமானவர்களும் அந்தத் துறையிலே மாறுபட்ட கருத்துக்கொண்டவர்களில் ஒருவரையானும் இந்தக் குழுவில் அங்கம் வகிச்சுச் செய்திருக்க வேண்டும். ஒரு வேளை மத்திய அரசாங்கத்துக்கு இந்த மாதிரி நம்பிக்கை உள்ளவர்கள் கிடைக்கவில்லையென்றால் தமிழ் துறையில் ஆர்வம் உள்ளவர்களில் அவர்களுக்கு நம்பிக்கையுள்ள ஒருவரையாவது நியமித்திருக்கலாம். அல்லது இங்கே இரண்டு சர்வ கலாசாலைகளின் துணை வேந்தர்களில் ஒருவரையாவது நியமித்திருக்கலாம். அல்லது அங்கு தமிழ் துறையிலே தலைவர்களாக இருக்கிறவர்களை ஒருவரையாவது இந்தக் குழுவில் அங்கம் வகிக்கும்படிச் செய்திருந்தால் தமிழ் மக்களுக்கு நம்பிக்கை ஏற்படக்கூடும். மேலும் இந்தக் குழுவின் தங்கள் சிபார்சுகளைச் செய்யும் போது இந்தியாவின் கைத்தொழில், கலை, விஞ்ஞானம் முதலியவையின் வளர்ச்சியையும் இந்தி இல்லாத பிரதேசங்களில் உள்ள மக்களின் நியாயமான கோரிக்கைகளையும் உரிமைகளையும் கவனத்தில் வைத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று இரண்டாவது பாராவில் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த விஷயத்தில் யோசனை சொல்லுவதற்கு தமிழ் துறையிலே வல்லமை கொண்டவர் ஒருவர் அந்தக் குழுவில் இருந்தால்தான் நமது தமிழ் மக்களுக்கு பாதகம் ஏற்படாமல் இருக்கும். மற்றபடி இருக்கின்ற அங்கத்தினர்களைக் கொண்டு நமக்கு நம்பிக்கை ஏற்பட வழியில்லை.

அடுத்தபடியாக, இந்தக் குழுவின் வெளியிட்டிருக்கிற வினாக்களின் போர்க்கைப் பார்க்கும்பொழுது அவைகள் ஆங்கிலத்தை எவ்வளவு விரைவில் விரட்டலாம், சமஸ்கிருதத்துக்கு எவ்வளவு விரைவில் உயிர் கொடுக்கலாம்

[Sri V. V. Ramaswami] [28th September 1955]

என்கின்ற முறையிலேதான் அமைந்திருக்கின்றன. ஆகையால் இதனால் தமிழ் மொழிக்கு வரவிருக்கும் அபாயத்தைப் பற்றி யோசிக்க வேண்டும். இதனால் நான் இந்தி மொழியின்மீது வெறுப்புக் கொண்டு பேசுவதற்கு அர்த்தமில்லை. மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தில் இந்தி அரசியல் மொழியாக வரும்பொழுது நமது நாட்டிலே எது அரசாங்க மொழியாக இருக்கவேண்டும். நம்முடைய மொழி என்ன என்பதை ஆராய்ந்து பார்ப்பதுதான் என்னுடைய கவலை. இந்தியை கட்டாயமாக புருத்து வதில்லையென்று சொல்லி, தென் நாட்டில் இந்தியை மெதுவாக எவ்வளவு தூரம் பரப்பலாமோ அவ்வளவு தூரம் பரப்புவதற்கு மத்திய அரசாங்கம் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். 2,000 இந்தி ஆசிரியர்களை நியமிக்கவும் கலைச் சொற்களைத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கவும் ஏற்பாடு செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். தமது தமிழ் நாட்டிலே நமக்கு வேண்டிய தமிழ் கலைச் சொற்களை தயார் செய்வதற்கு நாம் அவ்வளவு தூரம் முன்வரவில்லை. அந்த நிலையிலே மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தின் அரசியல் மொழியான இந்தி இங்கு கட்டாயமாக வந்து சேர்ந்தால் அது நம் நாய்மொழி வளர்ச்சிக்கு தடையை ஏற்படுத்திவிடும். இங்ஙனம் பெருவாரியான மக்கள் கட்டாயப் படுத்தப்பட்டு இந்தியைக் கற்றுக்கொள்வார்கள். எல்லோருக்கும் இந்தி தெரியும்பொழுது ஏன் இங்கும் இந்தியை அரசியல் மொழியாக வைத்துக்கொள்ளக் கூடாது என்று போக்கு பின்னால் வரும் அமைச்சர்களுக்கு ஏற்படலாம் என்ற பீதி நிலவிவருகிறது. தமிழ் நாட்டிலே எல்லா மக்களும் இந்தியை கற்றுக்கொண்டுவிட்டால் பிறகு அதையே இங்கும் அரசியல் மொழியாக்க என்ன தடை என்று மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தார் கேட்டால் நமது தலைவர்கள் அதற்கு பதில் சொல்லுவதற்கு இடமில்லாமல் போய்விடலாம். ஆகவே, நான் வற்புறுத்திச் சொல்லுவது என்னவென்றால் மொழிவாரி மாகாணம் அமையப்போகும் தருவாயில் தமிழ் நாட்டிலே நம் நாய் மொழியான தமிழைத் தவிர இன்னொரு மொழிக்கு இடம் இருக்கக் கூடாது. அடுத்தபடியாக, கல்வித்துறையிலும் ஆரம்பம் முதல் இறுதிவரை தமிழ் மொழிதான் போதனை மொழியாக இருக்கவேண்டும். வேறு எந்த மொழிக்கும் இடம் கொடுக்கக் கூடாது. அடுத்தபடியாக, அரசியல் விவகாரங்களுக்கும், உயர் நீதி மன்றங்கள் உள்பட எல்லா நீதி மன்றங்களுக்கும் சட்ட சபைக்கும் தமிழ் மொழியே இருக்க வேண்டும். வேறு எந்த மொழிக்கும் இடம் கொடுக்கக்கூடாது. இப்பொழுது அமைச்சர்கள் அரசியல் ஆதிக்கத்தை அநேகமாக தமிழிலேயே நடத்துகின்றனர். அவர்கள் அடிக்கடி யார் வேண்டுமானாலும் தமிழில் பேசலாம், தமிழில் எழுதலாம், அதற்குத் தகுந்த மரியாதைகொடுத்து அந்த விஷயங்கள் கவனிக்கப்படுமென்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். நம் நாட்டில் தமிழ் மொழிதான் ஆட்சி மொழி என்று உறுதியாகச் சொல்லி விடவேண்டும். எந்தக் காலத்திலும் இந்தி மொழி இங்கு ஆட்சி மொழியாக வரக்கூடாது என்பதுதான் எனது திட்டமான அபிப்பிராயம். என இந்தியா என்று இயங்கக்கூடிய நாம் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்துக்கும் அடுத்த மாகாணத்துக்கும் தொடர்பு வைத்துக்கொள்ளுவதற்கு நமக்கு ஒரு பொது பாஷை வேண்டுமென்று கூறும்பொழுது அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் சொல்லியபடி நமது மக்கள் அதிகமாக இந்தியை கற்றுக்கொள்ளுவதற்கு எது இல்லாத நிலைமையிலே அதற்குத் தவிர வேண்டுமென்பது உண்மை. இருந்தபோதிலும், அரசியலில் ஈடுபடவேண்டுமென்று நினைக்கிறவர்கள் அந்தக் கற்றுக்கொள்ளலாம். ஆனால் இந்தி எவ்வளவு தூரம் படிக்கவேண்டுமென்று நிர்ப்பந்தம் கூடாது. என்னைப்போன்ற வியாபாரிகளெல்லாம் வட நாட்டில் தொடர்பு வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்காக, எங்களுடைய பிள்ளைகளெல்லாம் தாமதமாகவே இந்தி படித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நன்றாக இந்தி எழுதத் தெரியாவிட்டாலும் வியாபாரத்திற்கு வேண்டிய அளவு கற்றுக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். ஆதலால் இந்தியின்மீது வெறுப்பில்லை. தேவையானவர்கள் தாங்களாகவே கற்றுக் கொள்ளலாம். இந்தி படிக்கும்படி யாரையும் கட்டாயம் செய்யக்கூடாது. அவர்கள் விரும்பப்படி தாங்களாகவே படித்துக்கொள்ளலாம்.

[28th September 1955]

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவருடைய குழந்தைகள் ஹிந்தி படித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொன்னார்கள். ஆனால் மற்றவர்கள் இந்தி படிக்கக்கூடாது என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இதில் அர்த்தமில்லை.

*** SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI :** நான் வியாபாரத்தை முன்னிட்டு வியாபாரிகளின் குழந்தைகள் இந்தி படிக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொன்னேன். ஆகவே, யாருக்கு அவசியமோ, யார் அரசாங்க உத்தியோகத்தில் ஈடுபட நினைக்கிறார்களோ அவர்களே விரும்பினால் தாங்களாகவே இந்தி கற்றுக்கொள்ளலாமென்றுதான் சொன்னேன். எல்லா மக்களையும் கட்டாயப்படுத்தினால் நம் நாட்டிலும் அனைவரும் இந்தி கற்றுக்கொண்டுவிடுவார்கள். பிறகு இங்கே எல்லோரும் இந்தி கற்றுக்கொண்டு விட்டார்களே, ஆகையால் இங்கேயும் இந்தியே அரசியல் மொழியாக ஏன் இருக்கக்கூடாது என்று மத்திய அரசாங்கம் கேட்டால் அதற்கு உங்களால் பதில் சொல்ல முடியாமல் போய்விடும் என்று எச்சரிக்கை செய்ய விரும்புகிறேன். கட்டாயமாக நம்மீது இந்தியை திணித்தால் நமது தமிழ் மொழிக்கு ஆபத்து ஏற்படும். கனம் டாக்டர் லக்ஷ்மணசுவாமி முதலியார் சொல்லியபடி அரசியல் துறையிலோ உத்தியோகத்திலோ பொறுப்பு வகிப்பதற்கு ஒரு மாற்றுமொழி கற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது என்ன இருந்தாலும் இங்கே இருக்கும் அமைச்சர்களில் ஒருவருக்குக்கூட இந்தி தெரியாது என்று நினைக்கிறேன். அவர்களும் டில்லிக்குப் போய் பேசி வருகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் எப்படி சமாளிக்கிறார்களோ தெரியவில்லை. (Interruption.) ஒன்று இந்தி படித்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும் அல்லது இந்தியை ஆங்கிலத்தில் மொழி பெயர்ப்பதற்கு ஒரு மொழி பெயர்ப்பாளரை வைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். ஆகவே, கட்டாயமாக இந்தியை நம்மீது திணித்தால் தமிழ் மொழிக்கு ஆபத்துவரும், தமிழ் பண்புக்கும் கலாசாரத்துக்கும் ஆபத்துவரும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு என் வார்த்தைகளை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

*** SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI :** கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, சர்க்கார் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் தீர்மானத்தை ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். தமிழ் பாஷை அவசியமென்று இங்கே பேசியவர்களெல்லாம் ரொம்ப வற்புறுத்திப் பேசினார்கள். எனக்கு ரொம்ப சந்தோஷமாகவும் ஆனந்தமாகவும் இருந்தது. எத்தனையோ நாட்களாக நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ கஜபதி நாயகர் அவர்கள் தமிழ், தமிழ் என்று கதறி கடைசியில் ஓய்ந்துபோய் ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசுகின்ற நேரத்தில் எல்லா அங்கத்தினர்களும் தமிழ் வேண்டுமென்று ஆரவாரத்துடன் பேசுகின்ற நிலையைப்பார்த்து நான் ஆனந்தப்படுகிறேன். தமிழ் அவசியம் வளர வேண்டியதுதான். தமிழின் தமிழை மறந்துவிட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் அகில இந்திய தோரணையில் ஏதாவது ஒரு பாஷை இருக்கவேண்டுமென்பதற்காக, ஹிந்தியை அகில இந்திய பாஷையாக நிர்ணயித்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஹிந்தியை அகில இந்திய பாஷையாக வளர்த்துவிட்டால் தமிழ் அழிந்துவிடுமென்று அகில இந்திய பாஷையாக கனம் அங்கத்தினர் வி. வி. ராமசாமி அவர்களும் எனக்கு முன் பேசிய கனம் அங்கத்தினர்களும் சொன்னார்கள். வெள்ளையர்கள் நம் நாட்டுக்கு வந்தபொழுது ஆங்கில பாஷையை நம்மீது திணித்தார்கள். அப்பொழுது ஆங்கில பாஷை ஒரு பரங்கி பாஷை, அன்னிய பாஷை, அது நீச்ச பாஷை, அதைக் கற்றுக்கொள்ளுவது மகாபாவம் என்றெல்லாம் சொல்லி அநேகம் பேர்களை ஆங்கிலத்தைக் கற்றுக்கொள்ள முடியாதபடி தடுத்தாவிட்டார்கள் அந்தக்காலத்திலிருந்து தமிழ்நாட்டுத் தலைவர்கள். அப்பொழுது பின் தங்கியவர்களின் வம்சத்தில் ஒருவராகிய நான் இன்றைக்கு இங்கே சொல்லுகின்றேன். என்னுடைய வம்சத்தில் எல்லோரும் அப்பொழுது விரிந்து தொடர்ச்சியாக பின்தங்கி நின்றுபோய்விட்டார்கள். ஆனால் சென்னை, மதுரை முதலிய பெரிய நகரங்களில் இருந்தவர்கள், கடற்கரை ஓரங்களில் கப்பல் வியாபாரத்தில் ஈடுபட்டிருந்தவர்கள் ஆங்கிலத்தைக் கற்றுக்கொண்டு துபாஷ் ஆனார்கள். அவர்கள் 'தொபாஷ்' அல்ல. 'தோபாஷ்' இரண்டு பாஷை தெரிந்தவர்கள் அவர்களைத் துணையாக வைத்துக்கொண்டு இந்த நாட்டை ஆங்கிலேயர்கள் ஆண்டுவந்தார்கள். ஆங்கிலேயர்கள் ஆண்டுவந்த

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p.m.

[Sri N. Annamalai Pillai] [28th September 1955]

காலத்தில் அரசியல் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட காரியாலயங்கள் இருந்த இடங்களில் உள்ளவர்கள் என்னுடைய வகுப்பினரும் மற்ற சில வகுப்பினரும் ஆங்கிலத்தைப் படித்து உயர்ந்த பதவிக்குச்சென்றார்கள். அப்பொழுது சென்னையிலிருந்த தலைவர்கள் ஆங்கிலப்பாஷை நீச்சப்பாஷை, கேவலமான பாஷை, தவறுதலான பாஷை, அதை யாரும் படிக்கக்கூடாது என்று சொன்னதினால் என்போல் கிராமத்திலுள்ள பின்தங்கியிருந்த மக்கள் அப் படியே பின்தங்கியேயுண்டார்கள். சிலர் துணிந்து ஆங்கிலம் படித்து முன் வந்தவர்கள் முன்னேறி பெரிய உத்தியோகங்களுக்குப் போய்க்கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். ஒரு சமூகம் உயர்ந்த நிலையிலும் மற்ற சமூகம் தாழ்ந்த நிலையிலும் இருந்ததை அறிந்த தலைவர்கள் பிராமணரல்லாதார் இயக்கம் ஒன்றை ஆரம்பித்து, ஆங்கிலம் படித்தால் உயர்ந்தபதவிக்குப் போய்முடியும் என்று சொல்லி படிக்காத பிள்ளைகளையும் படிக்கும்படிச் செய்து, பிராமணர் அல்லாதவராக இருந்தால் S.S.L.C. படித்திருந்தால் கூட போதும், பாஸ் செய்யவேண்டியதில்லை, அவர்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுக்கப்படும் என்று ஒரு சட்டத்தை ஏற்படுத்தி, அவர்களை கொஞ்சம் கொஞ்சமாக முன்னே தூக்கி விட்டார்கள். இதன் பிறகு எல்லோரும் படிக்க ஆரம்பித்து இப்பொழுது ஆங்கிலம் எல்லோரும் ஏறக்குறைய படித்து உச்சநிலைக்கு வந்ததேரத்திலே ஆங்கிலேயர்கள் நாட்டைவிட்டு போய்விட்டார்கள். அவர்கள் போன பிறகு அவர்கள் பாஷையும் கூடவே போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அந்த பாஷை போகிறபொழுது நமக்கு வேறு ஒரு ஆதாரம் வேண்டுமென்று என்று நமது தலைவர்கள் அகில இந்திய ரீதியிலே ஹிந்தி பாஷை பொது பாஷையாக இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஹிந்தி பாஷை ஆபத்தானது, அது ஒரு லம்பாடி பாஷை, கரடு முரடான பாஷை, அதனால் தமிழ் அழிந்துபோய்விடும் என்று இப்பொழுது இங்கு இருக்கின்ற தலைவர்கள் சிலர் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு இப்பொழுது இங்கு இருக்கின்ற தலைவர்கள் சிலர் சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இது ஆபத்தானது. நமது முன்னேற்றத்தைத் தடுத்துவிடும். தமிழ் மக்களை பிற்போக்கில் கொண்டிப்போய்விடும். தமிழர்களுக்கு எச்சரிக்கிறேன், இது ஆபத்தான நிலைமையில் கொண்டிப்போய்விட்டுவிடும். இங்கு நன்றாகப் படித்த அறிஞர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆங்கிலத்திலும் கைதேர்ந்த பண்டிதர்கள், தமிழிலும் பண்டிதர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் நான் தமிழில் மெத்த படித்தவனாயினால், பண்டிதனாயினால், பெரிய வல்லவனாயினால். ஒன்றும் அறியாத பாமர மக்களில் ஒருவராக இருக்கிறேன். நான் எனக்கு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்ற ஆபத்தை, கிராமாந்திர மக்களுக்கு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்ற ஆபத்தைச் சொல்லுகிறேன். தயவுசெய்து ஹிந்தி படிப்பதைத் தடுக்காதீர்கள், தடுக்காதீர்கள், தடுக்காதீர்கள். தடுத்தால் பிற்காலத்தில் நீங்கள் மரணத்தருவாயிலிருக்கும்பொழுது, நம் தமிழ் மக்களுக்கு தீங்குசெய்து விட்டோமே என்று உங்கள் உள்ளம் உங்களை நொந்துக்கொள்ளும்.

தமிழ்நாட்டில் தமிழிலேதான் ஆட்சி நடத்தவேண்டுமென்பதை நான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன். அதேநேரத்தில் அகில இந்திய ரீதியில் உள்ள அரசியல் பாஷை ஹிந்தி தொடர்ந்து வரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆனால் ஒரே அடியாக திடீரென்று ஹிந்தியை இப்பொழுது அரசியல் மொழியாகவைத்து, உத்தியோகத்துக்கு வருகிறவர்கள் ஹிந்தியையும் கட்டாயமாக கற்றுக்கொண்டிருக்க வேண்டுமென்று நிர்ணயித்தால் ஆபத்தாகத் தானிருக்கும். இதை அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் நன்றாக ஆலோசித்து ஹிந்தி கற்றுக் கொள்ளுவதற்கு அதிகத் தவணை இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்க வேண்டும். திடீரென்று ஒரு அத்து வைத்து இப்பொழுது உடனே கற்றுக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்றால், படித்துவிடமுடியாது. அப்படிச்செய்தால் பாரிசவாயினால் பீடிக்கப்பட்டவன்போல், ஒரு காலோ, கையோ, அல்லது ஒரு பாகமோ ஒரு பக்கமாக இழுத்துக்கொண்டுவிடும். அதைப்போல கத்திலிருப்பவர்கள் இந்த விஷயத்தை நன்றாக யோசித்து எல்லா மக்களும் தங்கள் அறிவை வளர்த்துக்கொள்ளுவதற்கு நேரம் வேண்டுமென்று எடுத்துக்காட்டி அதற்குத் தகுந்தபடி தவணை வேண்டுமென்று சிபார்சு செய்வது நியாயமாகும். நமது பக்கத்து மாகாணத்தில் இருப்பவர்கள் ஹிந்தியை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டு விட்டார்கள். இந்தியாவில் அதிகமான பிரதேசங்களில் ஹிந்தி பேசுகிறார்கள். நமது மாகாணத்தில் உருது

[Sri N. Annamalai Pillai] [28th September 1955]

பேசுகிறவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஹிந்திக்கும் உருதுக்கும் அதிகமான வித்தியாசம் கிடையாது. ஒரு எள் முனைதான் வித்தியாசம். நம் பக்கத்தில் நான்கில் ஒரு பங்கு மக்கள் உருது பேசுகிறவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். நம் மாகாணத்தில் இருக்கிற ஏறக்குறைய மூன்றரை கோடி மக்களில் ஒரு கோடி அல்லது முக்கால்கோடி ஜனங்கள் உருது பேசுகிறார்கள். கணக்கெடுத்துப் பார்த்தால் இன்னும் ஒரு லட்சம் இரண்டு லட்சம் வேண்டுமென்றால் குறைந்து இருக்கலாம். வட இந்தியாவிலிருந்து இங்கே பலபேர்கள் வந்து குடியேறியிருக்கிறார்கள். முகம்மதியர்கள், மராட்டியர்கள் முதலியவர்களிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்தியாவில் பெரும்பாலானவர்கள் ஹிந்தியே பேசுகிறார்கள். ஹிந்தி ஒரு பொது பாஷையாக இருக்கிறது. அதை எல்லோரும் கற்றுக்கொள்ளுவதற்கு வசதி செய்துகொடுத்து முன்னேற்றத்தில் அனைவர்களுக்கும் சம பங்கு கிடைக்கும்படிச் செய்யவேண்டும். அதை விட்டுவிட்டு ஹிந்திப்பாஷை கூடாது, அதைப்பற்றி பேசவே கூடாது, ஒன்றுமே செய்யக்கூடாது, எல்லாவற்றையும் தமிழிலேயே நடத்திவிடலாம் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருந்தால் தமிழ்மக்களுக்கும் வட இந்தியர்களுக்கும் தொடர்பு இல்லாமல்போய், நாம் தொடர்ந்து பின்தங்கியவர்களாகவே இருந்துவிடுவோம். கனம் லக்ஷ்மணசுவாமி முதலியார், டாக்டர் ஜான், இருந்துவிடுவோம். கனம் லக்ஷ்மணசுவாமி முதலியார், டாக்டர் ஜான், இங்கிலாந்து தொடர்ந்து இருக்கலாம். பிற்காலத்தில் அது அப்படியே அழிந்து இங்கிலாந்து தொடர்ந்து இருக்கலாம். பிற்காலத்தில் அது அப்படியே அழிந்து போய்விடும். பிறகு ஹிந்திதான் இந்தியாவின் பொதுபாஷையாக விளங்கும். ஆங்கிலம் ஒரு பொது பாஷையாக இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று யாரும் சொல்ல முடியாது. எப்பொழுது அது தொடர்ந்து ஒரு பொது பாஷையாக அரசாங்க பாஷையாக இருக்கமுடியாது என்று சொல்லுகிறார்களோ, அதற்கு எதிராக ஒரு பாஷை இருக்கவேண்டுமென்பதை நீங்கள் ஒப்புக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். அந்த பாஷை இன்றைக்கு வேண்டுமா, நாளைக்கு வேண்டுமா, 10 வருஷங்களுக்குப் பிறகு வேண்டுமா, 20 வருஷங்களுக்குப் பிறகு வேண்டுமா, எப்பொழுது வேண்டும் என்பதை நீங்கள் நன்றாக யோசித்து முடிவு செய்யுங்கள். அது இப்பொழுதே வரவேண்டுமென்பது பிரச்சனை அல்ல. ஆனால் ஹிந்தியை கற்றுக்கொள்ளக்கூடாது என்று தடுத்துவிட்டால், ஹிந்திதான் பின்னால் பொதுபாஷையாக வரும். அப்பொழுது நம் தமிழ் மக்கள் கண்கலங்கி நிற்கும் காலம் என் எதிரிலே தென்படுகிறது.

என்னை இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் பேச அனுமதித்ததற்கு தலைவர் அவர்களுக்கு நன்றி செலுத்துகிறேன். என்னுடைய கடமையை செலுத்த வேண்டுமென்று ரொம்ப நேரமாக சிந்தனை செய்துகொண்டிருந்தேன். பலபேர் பலவிதமாக பேசினார்கள். கிராமந்திர மக்களின் எண்ணமென்ன, அவர்களுடைய அபிப்பிராயமென்ன என்பதை அரசாங்கத்துக்கு முன்னிட்டுச் சொல்லுவது என்னுடைய பொறுப்பு. அதைச் செலுத்துவதற்கு நான் கடமைப்பட்டிருப்பதால் அதைச் செலுத்திவிட்டேன். அதற்காக தலைவர் கட்டமைப்பட்டிருப்பதால் அதைச் செலுத்திவிட்டுத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அவர்களுக்கு என்னுடைய வணக்கத்தைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஹிந்தியை கற்றுக் கொள்ளுவதற்கு எவ்வளவு நாள் வேண்டும், அதற்கு என்ன செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நன்றாக ஆலோசனை செய்து தகுந்த சிபார்சுகளைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக் கொண்டு, என்னுடைய பிரசங்கத்தை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now adjourn and meet again at 2-30 p.m. to-morrow, the 29th instant.

The House then adjourned.

[28th September 1955]

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

^a 1. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2296, Home, dated 22nd August 1955, regarding exemption from payment of fee for certificate of fitness for mobile vans owned by the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society.

^b 2. Bills passed by the Assembly and received therefrom in the Council —

(a) The Code of Criminal Procedure (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 27 of 1955).

(b) The Madras City Civil Court (Second Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 32 of 1955).

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, the 29th September 1955.

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.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Census of wild animals in the State

* 396 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether a census of tigers and such other wild animals in the forests in this State has been instituted and if so, what the approximate number of those animals in the State is;

(b) what steps have been taken to preserve them; and

(c) what the facilities afforded to Shikaris are, and the conditions under which they are permitted to shoot the animals?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) No, Sir. The number of the wild animals in this State is not available.

(b) (i) A set of Game Laws and Rules have been framed and are being administered to prohibit indiscriminate destruction of wild animals.

(ii) A State Wild Life Board has been constituted to devise measures to conserve and improve wild life, especially some rare and notable species, which are on the verge of extinction.

(iii) A Game Sanctuary at Mudumalai in the Nilgiris district has been formed, where total prohibition of shooting wild animals is enforced, and where wild animals are afforded scope for greater freedom of movement and to live and breed in peace.

(c) No special facilities other than the granting of shooting licences, are afforded to bona fide shikaris to shoot wild life in the forests. The grant of the shooting licence is subject to the conditions

(i) that the licence is not transferable;

(ii) that the licence must be shown on demand to any Forest Officer, or to any Revenue Officer, or to any Police Officer, of specified ranks; and

(iii) that the conditions laid down in the licences are duly observed.

^a Laid on the table of the House on 27th September 1955.
^b Circulated to members on 26th September 1955.

[29th September 1955]

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state whether the Government have any proposal to appoint a Census Commissioner to take the census of all wild animals and if so, what steps have been taken so far?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I do not think, Sir, it is practicable to take a correct census of all wild animals. Therefore, Government have not taken up any such proposal.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. Minister state the average number of tigers shot in Government forests by shikaris and what is being done when such tigers are shot in Government forests?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: If the hon. Member will put a separate question, I will collect the statistics and furnish him.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Is there any proposal to develop one or two national parks in suitable places in our State under our Development Plans.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: There is now a Game Sanctuary at Mudumalai in the Nilgiris and under the resolutions of the Central Forestry Board which met in last April in Ootacamund, there is a proposal to make the Mudumalai Sanctuary also a national park.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: May I know from the Hon. Minister the animals which are termed 'wild animals' by the Government?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I am not given an exhaustive catalogue of the wild animals. I would suggest to the hon. Member to pay a visit to the Zoo and if he could come with me, I will show him which are wild animals.

DR. V. K JOHN: Cannot the Government take a census of man-eating tigers?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Even about that, Sir, people living in the forest areas and surrounding areas give some rough idea. I do not think it is possible to give a correct idea.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: I am sorry the Minister for Agriculture is not able to follow my question. I only want to know how the Department classifies which are good animals, wild animals and otherwise for the purpose of Government reference, apart from our going to the Zoo and locating them.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I do not have with me a list of wild animals as a catalogue and so I am not in a position to give an answer, Sir.

[29th September 1955]

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: May I know, Sir, whether the animals which are carnivorous and not herbivorous are classified as wild animals?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: It does not depend upon carnivorous or herbivorous nature.

SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR: Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to consider the desirability of appointing a suitable officer like my hon. Friend Sri T. Purushotham, who seems to take such a keen interest in tigers? (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, I would like to tell the hon. Member that there are several other hon. Gentlemen who take equally keen interest in this matter.

Lapse of grants under the Five-Year Plan

*397 Q.—SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether there have been any cases in which the grants allocated by the Union Government under the Five-Year Plan to this State lapsed for want of reply in time from this State in regard to its requirements; and

(b) if so, what they are?

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

(b) Does not arise

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: ஜகலை மாதம் 11-ம் தேதி வெளியான மெயில் பத்திரிகையிலே டில்லியிலிருந்து எழுதிய ஒரு கடிதத்தில் கீழே வருமாறு கூறப்பட்டிருக்கிறது :—

It is a generally accepted fact in the capital that the weight of provincial leadership determines the "pull" of the State Government at the Centre. A Congress Leader like Mr. B. C. Roy or Mr. G. B. Pant (when he was Chief Minister of U.P.) or Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, former Chief Minister of Madras, has generally had his way with the Union authorities. It is a question the Madras Government has to ask itself whether they are satisfied with the response they are getting from the Centre. If they are not, what next? On the other hand, the Union Government may be kinder with a strangely ironical sequel. Friends of Madras disclosed here some time ago that the Union Government had allocated funds for certain expenditure, and asked Madras for its requirements. No reply was forthcoming. Reminders went from New Delhi. There was still no response. It is not known whether the grants have now lapsed the Union authorities, even if they have the best will in the world, cannot help in such a case.

இதில் ஏதாவது உண்மை இருக்குமா என்று அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: This is the usual paper report, Sir, so that the readers may have some interest. That is all. I do not think it has any basis whatsoever.

[29th September 1955]

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: பெரிய தொழிற்சாலை அதிபர்கள் தொழிலாளர்களுக்காக வீடு கட்டுவதற்கு ஏதாவது திட்டம் போட்டு அதற்கு மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தினிடமிருந்து கிராண்டு வாங்குவது பற்றி தவறி இருக்குமா என்று கேட்கிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, the question refers to whether any grants allocated by the Union Government lapsed for want of reply from this Government. I have stated "No". If the hon. Member is interested in any other scheme, he may put a separate question.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Are we not to attach any importance at all to the newspaper reports, Sir?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, I cannot assess the value or the importance of the Madras reports. But, this is one of the things in which some kite flying has been done. But when once we find that some such kite-flying is going on, naturally we have to take it with a pinch of salt whenever such news appears.

DR. V. K. JOHN: May I ask whether during the last financial year any grants made by the Central Government have lapsed or not?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not think, Sir, during the last year any grant lapsed. As a matter of fact, we have asked for more money for the implementation of some of our schemes and I do not think to my recollection, any grants lapsed during last year.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Is it not a fact, Sir, that there have been shortfalls in expenditure? Do they not amount to lapse of grants?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It was true that when we are passing through a critical period like famine, we could not take up all the work. Therefore, there was a shortfall in expenditure during those months. But, later on, we improved and as a matter of fact, we are completing the entire programme set up in the First Five-Year Plan and therefore the question of lapse of any grant does not arise at all.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Do the Government take any steps to bring it to the notice either of the editor or some person concerned with the paper if some irresponsible opinions are published in the papers?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not think it is worthwhile contradicting every news item which is appearing in papers. Ultimately people will realize to what they should attach importance and to what not.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: In view of the fact that the hon. Member Sri Ramaswamy himself was misled by a news like that, does it not show that we should take some steps in the matter?

[29th September 1955]

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, I do not believe in it. Perhaps one way of getting news is to create news and then to have it contradicted and I do not think I should contribute to it.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் அதிகப் படியாக கிராண்டு கேட்கப்பட்டது என்று சொன்னார்கள். நமது ராஜ்யத் துக்கு தேவையானபடியெல்லாம் தக்க சமயத்தில் கிராண்டு கேட்கப்பட்டு, அதன்படி மத்திய அரசாங்கம் கொடுத்துவந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது உண்மைதானா? 2-40 p.m.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: There is also a limit to which the Central Government can come to our assistance. Out of the First Five-Year Plan, there has been no shortfall and there has been no refusal of any grant.

Lift for the use of the litigant public and others in the High Court

* 398 Q.—SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN (on behalf of Sri N. Annamalai Pillai): Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state whether the Government have any proposal under consideration—

(1) to put up a lift for the use of the litigant public and others in the High Court; and

(2) to provide public conveniences in the first and second floors in the High Court?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (1) and (2) No, Sir.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Is there no lift for High Court Judges and officers of the High Court and if not, will the Government just consider the proposal for the provision of a lift?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am sorry I have never used any such lift. Therefore I am unable to give any information to the hon. Member.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Is the Hon. Minister for Law aware that if at all there is any building which needs a lift and a public convenience, it is the High Court because the atmosphere, environment and surroundings—all demand both the conveniences.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not know the atmosphere there. Perhaps the hon. Member has better experience of it. But there are public conveniences provided in the High Court. The question is whether we are going to have public conveniences in the second floor and I said: "No".

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Is the Hon. Minister aware that the questioner has put this question not because of any representation made to him but because of the difficulties which he himself had experienced when he had gone to the High Court a month or two before. He himself told me about it. (Laughter.)

[29th September 1955]

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: If he makes representation with regard to the difficulties he had felt, I shall certainly take them into consideration. But I suppose there will not be any more occasion for him to go to the High Court. (Laughter.)

DR. V. K. JOHN: Will the Government kindly consider the question of giving additional accommodation to practitioners in the High Court, in view of the fact that hundreds of advocates have no rooms in the High Court and they do not find suitable rooms near the High Court and in view of the fact that any investment on buildings will give a fair return by way of rent for the buildings constructed?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: These are good and useful suggestions coming from Dr. V. K. John, who is himself a lawyer. But these things do not arise out of the present question.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Is the Hon. Minister for Law himself being a lawyer aware that the atmosphere in courts whether it is a criminal case or civil case, is such that parties are in a spirit of high tension and as such both the conveniences, viz., public convenience and lift, are a dire necessity and should be provided for as early as possible? (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not think that high tension could be relieved by public conveniences. (Laughter.)

Number of approved technical institutions in this State

* 399 Q.—SRI M. ETHIRAJULU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of approved technical institutions run in this State;

(b) whether the Government have any proposal to bring the private technical institutions under the Grant-in-Aid Code; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) The number of approved technical institutions imparting instruction in Commercial subjects is 344.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The technical institutions referred to above are not recognized under the Madras Educational Rules. The institutions are approved by the Commissioner for Government Examinations only for the purpose of presenting candidates for the technical examinations.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: May I know if there is a system of Government recognition of such technical institutions with a view to regulating their general working?

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Yes, Sir, when presenting candidates for examinations recognized by Government and conducted by Commissioner for Government examinations, there are specific syllabi prescribed for each subject and I suppose these institutions do follow those syllabi.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Is it not a fact that once Government give their recognition to any institution, they give aid to it?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The hon. Member may put a separate question.

Security of service to teachers in aided institutions

* 400 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state the steps taken by the Government to ensure security of service to teachers in aided institutions?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Aided Colleges—Matters relating to security of service of teachers in aided colleges are within the purview of the University of Madras. The University has laid down the conditions of service of teachers in affiliated colleges—

Secondary schools.—The agreement terms to be entered into between teachers and managements as prescribed in Appendix 28 of the Madras Educational Rules sets out the service conditions under which they are employed and ensures for them the necessary security in services.

Special schools.—Rules relating to the security of teachers in special schools are the same as laid down for secondary schools.

Elementary schools.—The security of service of teachers in aided elementary schools is safeguarded by the rules relating to elementary schools. Executive instructions are also being issued from time to time to managements and Inspecting Officers in the matter.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: In view of the fact that there are loopholes in the contract prescribed for secondary and elementary schools and in view of the fact that those loopholes are taken advantage of by the management in ousting some teachers, may I request Government just to bring a rule that no teacher employed in any elementary or secondary school should be employed on a salary less than that which he will draw already.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: This is a matter of contract between the teacher and the institution. We have laid down the scales of pay. If the teacher is prepared to work under a new scale of pay, I do not think how we can compel the management to pay the teacher more than that to which he has agreed to in the contract.

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SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Sir, as in view of the loopholes under the contract, the managements of certain schools terminate the service of certain teachers, will the Government issue an order that in all aided schools no teacher should be employed on a salary less than that drawn by him already, as per the service register that has already been introduced?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The point for consideration is this. We want a teacher employed in a private institution should be continued without any sort of termination. My own view is that in the interest of discipline, a certain amount of discretion should be given to the management. At the same time we do not want the teachers' service to be terminated without sufficient cause. That is why we have prescribed the contract form. If the hon. Member has found any loopholes in it, he may write to me his suggestions as to how best those loopholes could be shut out.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Government send a circular to all schools that they should send a statement to the Government at the beginning of each school year as to the number of teachers employed that year and the previous year along with reasons for termination of service of those left in the succeeding year? That will in a way solve this problem.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Teachers, if they are unjustly driven out of employment, have a right of appeal. Under these circumstances, why should we take this additional trouble of collecting these various statements which would serve no useful purpose.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Government just appoint a tribunal consisting of representatives of teachers, managements and the education department to go into the termination of service of these teachers, which is in a large number?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The Education Department looks into these matters. If there is any difficulty in the working of the present set-up in the department, the hon. Member can make representations to Government.

Disposal of surplus funds in the working of aided elementary and secondary institutions

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

(a) whether the Government have issued any instructions in regard to the disposal of surplus funds in the working of aided elementary and secondary institutions; and

(b) if so, what they are?

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) & (b) No instructions have been issued in the case of aided elementary schools. In the case of aided secondary institutions, the following general rule will apply:—

“Rule 32 (iii) of the Grants-in-aid Code.”

Registered managements of schools will be allowed to retain any profits they may make during the year subject to the condition that the money thus retained is not allowed to accumulate but is spent with the approval of the Director on improvements to the school.”

In the case of certain schools which worked at a surplus during 1951–52, instructions were issued to the managements to consider the desirability of adopting Government scales of pay, if it had not already been done.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Are the Government aware that many of the city elementary and town elementary schools are making a large profit and the teachers are paid only the grant paid by Government?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It may be so in certain cases.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: In view of the fact that many of the aided secondary and elementary schools accumulate a large surplus and that money is public money, that is, money collected from the pupils, which is to be accounted to the public, will the Government kindly see that a fair percentage of that profit is paid to the teachers as bonus or will they at least see that all the money is paid to the treasury and the teachers are paid by Government?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The question of profit may not arise now because we have told that no fee should be collected from poor children up to III Form. Perhaps the question of profit may not arise now.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: The schools are not in any way losers because what they would be losing by the recent educational concessions shown to the poor children up to III Form is made good by Government by way of grants. Will the Hon. Minister therefore see to it that they are not allowed to accumulate large profits?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am aware of this and I am looking into that matter. Steps will be taken so that no institution will gain simply because of this concession.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: In view of the reply given by the Hon. Minister to the question that many of the aided institutions are making a large profit, will the Hon. Minister consider the question of revision of the Grants-in-aid Code?

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Perhaps I would consider it after the Elementary Education Committee, which would have considered this question, submits its report.

SRI T. M. DAIVASIKAMANI ACHARIAR: When will that report see the light of the day, Sir?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I except it to be submitted on the 2nd October at 10 a.m.

*Appeals from teachers of aided elementary schools
in Tiruchirappalli district*

2-50 p.m. * 402 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of appeals for amount due for notice period received by the Divisional Inspector of Schools, Coimbatore, from teachers of aided elementary schools in Tiruchirappalli district during the years 1952, 1953 and 1954;

(b) The nature of the orders passed on such appeals; and

(c) The reason given therefor?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) One in 1952. Nil in 1953 and 1954.

(b) The appeal was rejected.

(c) An elementary school teacher was entertained temporarily in the R.C. Elementary School, Varaganeri (Tiruchirappalli district), and an agreement was entered into between this teacher and the management that the appointment was to be purely temporary. On the expiry of the period the teacher was not made permanent and the services of the teacher were terminated by the management. The teacher preferred an appeal against this. But as there was no case for an appeal, the teacher's request was rejected.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Sir, is it a fact that the decision of the Divisional Inspector of Schools, Coimbatore, was not proper, inasmuch as the teacher was continued without any entry in the service register and no entry was made stating that she would be made permanent?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: There was an appeal against the order of the Divisional Inspector and the Director of Public Instruction has also confirmed that order. Under those circumstances, I do not see that there is any further thing to be done in this case.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: May I know what relief the teacher has if the department just rejects her just claim for relief and on appeal the orders of lower authorities are confirmed?

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: As in all cases, it has to end somewhere. Even in courts of justice we have to stop somewhere, even though it is wrong. So, there is no further remedy. So also we have provided for an appeal against the orders of the Divisional Inspector. After all the Director of Public Instruction is also a human being. These are all things happening in the course of administration and we have to put up with these things.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: In respect of elementary schools where there are numerous terminations almost every year, I am asking whether it will not be just to have conciliation boards at district level with representatives of teachers, managements and the District Educational Officer in order that justice may be rendered immediately and unnecessary appeals may be avoided?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: What is the guarantee that the conciliation boards will arrive at correct conclusions? After all we have provided for appeals. Why should we try to convert the difficulties of the teaching profession just like labour disputes and then resort to conciliation boards?

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: I submit that there would be a voice for the teachers also, along with the management and the department. That is why I want conciliation boards.

*Special allowance to physical training instructors with
Secondary Grade Training qualification*

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

(a) whether Physical Training Instructors with Secondary Grade Training qualification are given any special allowance;

(b) whether any audit objection has been raised recently in any case to the payment of such allowance; and

(c) if so, on what basis?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) Yes, Sir. A special pay of Rs. 10 is given to those under the employ of local bodies and private managements drawing the scale of pay of Secondary Grade teachers.

(b) The Correspondent of Viraraghava High School, Tanjore, has reported that the auditor has objected to the payment of this special pay to three Physical Training Instructors employed in the school.

(c) The three Physical Training Instructors were getting the pay in the scale applicable to Physical Training Instructors and not the scale applicable to Secondary Grade Trained Teachers as ordered by the Government.

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SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: May I submit that a Secondary Grade Trained teacher on the Secondary Grade scale who works as a Physical Training Instructor gets this allowance, whereas under the audit objection, a Secondary Grade teacher on the Physical Training Instructor's scale who starts on Rs. 50 instead of Rs. 45, has been denied this allowance? Inasmuch as the difference in the start between the Secondary Grade Trained teacher on the Physical Training Instructor's scale and the Secondary Grade Trained teacher on the Secondary Grade scale is only Rs. 5, may I request that Physical Training Instructor's scale may also be raised by this Rs. 5 so that he may also get Rs. 55?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: All these matters may be looked into perhaps when we revise the scales of these teachers which I hope will be possible during the Second Plan period.

Investigation into the low level of water in Chembarambakkam tank in Sriperumbudur taluk.

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

(a) whether any investigation has been conducted by Government as to the reasons for the low level of water in Chembarambakkam tank in Sriperumbudur taluk; and

(b) what steps have been taken to ensure adequate supply of water to this irrigation tank?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. Sri R. Shanmuga Rajeswara Sethupathi): (a) No such investigations have been conducted. The low level of water is due to the general failure of monsoon consecutively for a number of years all over the State.

(b) The question of augmenting supplies to the tank is under consideration.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Government examine the representation made by the Chembarambakkam Ryots' Association in this regard and order early silt clearance of Kesavaram anicut and Bangaru supply channel leading to this tank?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, the Chief Engineer had been asked to examine the whole question and he has submitted the following proposals which would lead to improvements in the Palar anicut supply channels:—

(1) The construction of a barrage on the upstream of existing anicut with silt 4 feet below the existing crest with appurtenant works. This is estimated to cost Rs. 46.36 lakhs;

(2) Construction of a barrage of the same description on the foundations of the existing anicut, retaining the head sluices, etc. This is estimated to cost Rs. 26.8 lakhs;

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(3) Fitting up 6 feet falling shutters over the anicut crest after lowering it by 4 feet. This is estimated to cost Rs. 59.25 lakhs.

The Chief Engineer asked for necessary staff for investigation of these proposals and this has been sanctioned by the Government.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: As there is no irrigation scheme either in the First or in the Second Plan, relating to Chingleput district, may I make a special appeal to Government that the small improvements just now referred to by the Hon. Minister may be effected in time to help this unfortunate district?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: It is not correct to say that there is no irrigation scheme in the First Plan. I have already answered what Government propose to do and what Government have already sanctioned by way of staff for investigation in order to augment supplies to this big tank.

Observance of Harijan Day.

* 405 Q.—SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) whether any orders were issued by the Government last year that "Harijan Day" should be observed on the 30th of every month;

(b) the object in issuing such orders; and

(c) in how many places "Harijan Day" was observed in the State during 1954 in accordance with the above orders?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The important object of the celebration of a Harijan Day is to bring about a change of outlook on the part of the Caste Hindus towards Harijans so that the latter may be enabled to shed their inferiority complex and take their proper place in the society.

(c) About 10,000 places.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: May I know, Sir, who gave the name 'Harijan' and what is the meaning of the term 'Harijan'?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: It was Mahatma Gandhi who gave the name for such of those people who were treated as outcastes in society; and the meaning of the term 'Harijan' is so obvious that I need not explain it to the hon. Member.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Sir, I do not know the meaning and therefore I request an explanation.

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: Sir, it means "people who are dear to God"; that is what is meant by "Harijan".

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SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Sir, are they not Tamils, Sir, so far as Tamilnad is concerned?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: Sir, these people who belong to the Scheduled Castes are called by different names in different places and therefore Mahatma Gandhi thought that all these people throughout the country should be called by one name 'Harijans', so that they could be classified as one particular community and concessions shown to them all.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Sir, my question is: Are they not Tamilians and will not this word Harijan separate them from the other Tamilians?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: 'Harijans' are Harijans in the whole of India.

SRI K. BHASHAYAM: Harijans are members of the Hindu society; they need not go to God for protection; there are caste persons who are really interested in their welfare. "Harijan" means "people of Hari".

AN HON. MEMBER: That is one among the meanings.

SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN: Sir, the observance of Harijan Day has become a farce with the meetings being attended only by Government officers. May I therefore request the Hon. Minister to consider if the time has not come for stopping the observance of the so-called Harijan Days? For, nothing seems to be gained by observing such days nowadays.

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: Sir, we thought that one day could be set apart for both the Caste Hindus and Harijans coming together in order that there may be created an atmosphere where both the sections may resolve their differences. So long as untouchability persists, there is need for celebration of that day. But Government will be glad that such days are not celebrated and we will be happy to see the day when there will be no celebration of these days.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: If untouchability still persists, why not the Government take immediate steps to see that that is put an end to by means of penal law?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: There is already a Central Act wherein penal clauses have already been introduced. There is no need for penal law here. It is more to remind the Caste Hindus of their moral responsibility towards the Harijans that these days are celebrated.

DR. V. K. JOHN: If that is the object, why not the Government celebrate it at least twice a month?

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THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: For the present, the Government thought that one day was quite sufficient. I feel that if the Caste Hindus and the Harijans celebrate this day in the manner in which the Government expect them to do it, there won't be any need for celebration of this day in future.

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

II.—MESSAGE FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to announce to the House that I have received the following message, dated the 28th September 1955, from the Hon. the Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly:—

"In accordance with Rule 114 of the Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 33 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly on the twenty-eighth day of September 1955, and signed by me for the concurrence of the Council."

III.—ACT ASSENTED TO BY THE PRESIDENT.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to announce to the House that the Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Amendment Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 21 of 1955), which was passed by the Madras Legislature on the 23rd August 1955 received the assent of the President on the 20th September 1955 and has been published as Act No. XXVI of 1955 in Part IV-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 28th September 1955.

IV.—QUESTIONNAIRE ISSUED BY THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE COMMISSION (GOVERNMENT OF INDIA) (DISCUSSION)—cont.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you in the first place for giving me this opportunity of expressing my emphatic protest against the introduction of Hindi. I believe, Sir, the attempts made by whatever authorities they may be, are bound to be in the nature of 'love's labour lost'. It is something like a cat chasing its own tail. All the efforts, I should say the Herculean efforts, that are made are bound to fail and result in utter disaster. Past history shows how futile it is to attempt to replace one language by another language. There was a time when the Germans, intoxicated by their own learning and philosophy and military power, sought to impose their language upon the Polish people. The more they tried to do it, the less successful they were. The Polish people became more and more devoted to their own language. After 150 years of British rule in India, how many people in our State know English? Even in the old days of the Moghul ascendancy, how many people in our Tamil country learnt Urdu or Persian? We can practically rule out the whole question as having been an utter failure. In the old days when the Telugu people dominated our Tamil country, Telugu did not become the language of the Tamilians, nor did Tamil become

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the language of the Telugu country. It seems to me that all these attempts are bound to end in failure for the simple reason that Tamil is an ancient and well-developed language, having its own traditions and it cannot be rooted out, whatever may be the efforts. For instance, we have read in British History that the Romans dominated Great Britain for a considerable time, for two centuries and more, but how many in Great Britain learnt Latin, I ask. We can practically say that the whole influence of the Roman people in Britain was confined to a few words that came into operation. So also in the case of the Danes who conquered England, excepting for a few words which came to be used in English, there is practically no trace of the domination of the Danes over the English. Therefore, it seems to me that Hindi is bound to fail. Let me cite an example. I am myself an example of it. Some people come to me and say 'namasthe' (நமஸ்தே). I never return it by saying 'namasthe'. On the other hand, I say within myself 'Why should not they say 'வணக்கம்', or good morning or 'சலாம்'. So, even people who have no particular hatred towards Hindi are not inclined to use that language. It seems to me, therefore, that you cannot by any means eradicate Tamil and introduce Hindi alongside of Tamil either in the University course or in the primary or secondary school course. All these efforts will fail and I feel that the Government would do well to take note of historical events. Any attempt made to force a language upon a people who have got an ancient language which has its own traditions is sure to fail. It is impossible to eradicate these ancient institutions. Even in our Tamil country how many people use English? A few words like "railway station, doctor", etc., have come to stay. Most of our people do not know English at all in spite of all attempts made by the British Government through many agencies to teach us the English language. Excepting a few people here and there, who are employed in Government offices and in mercantile firms, hardly 10 per cent of our population can speak English correctly. If they speak at all, it is "butler English" or "China Bazaar English". Similarly we can have "butler Hindi" or "China Bazaar Hindi", but anything like pure Hindi is impossible in the circumstances in which we are placed. Many of us know that in ancient times people attempted to introduce Sanskrit into our Tamil country but the influence of Tamil was so great that we resisted it successfully. In Tamil grammar (நன்னூல்) there is a separate rule for "tamilizing" even Sanskrit words. Take the word "Raja" (ராஜா). Many people in Tirunelveli and other districts will pronounce it as "Rasa" (ராசா). They won't say 'ஜலம்' but they will say only (சலம்) because the letter 'ஜ' does not occur in the Tamil language. So, there is so much of opposition even to Sanskrit influence in Tamil language. We want to keep Tamil as a pure language without its being adulterated. We want to preserve it as a language which has got an identity of its own. Therefore, all these attempts to introduce Hindi in our Tamil country will fail and as I have

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already pointed out, it is like "love's labour lost". We have often seen a cat going round and round chasing its own tail. It will be like that. If the Union Government or the Madras Government try to introduce Hindi in some subtle way, it is bound to fail. As an ordinary man who has no particular axe to grind in the matter, I say that it would be better if they use all their zeal for a better cause than the introduction of Hindi in either Tamil or Telugu or Malayalam area. I once again reiterate my emphatic protest against introducing Hindi either directly or indirectly and replacing Tamil either for official purposes or for educational purposes.

Sri A. SUBRAMANYAM: கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, கட்சித் தலைவர் அவர்கள் மொழிக்கமிஷன் கேள்வித்தாளை நாம் விவாதித்து ஒரு முடிவுக்கு வருவதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் அளித்ததுபற்றி நான் அவரை மிகவும் பாராட்டுகிறேன். மேலும் இந்த முக்கியமான தருணத்திலே அதை இங்கு கொண்டு வந்து விவாதிப்பதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் அளித்ததை நான் மிகவும் வரவேற்கிறேன். ஏனென்றால், தற்பொழுது தேசத்தில் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் மொழிப் பிரச்சனை இருந்துவருகிறது. ஆனால் நாம் குறிப்பாக இந்தியாவுக்கு ஒரு பொதுபாணை இருக்கவேண்டுமா, நாம் வேண்டாமா என்று ஆராய்ந்து பார்க்கும்பொழுது, இந்தியாவுக்கு ஒரு பொதுபாணை இருக்கவேண்டியது மிகமிக அவசியம் என்பதை யாவரும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுவார்கள். இந்நிலையில் ஒரு சிலர் அறியாததனத்தினாலோ அல்லது தெரியாததனத்தினாலோ அதற்கு ஒரு குதர்க்கமான வாதத்தை சிளப்பி அதை எதிர்த்து வருகிறார்கள் என்பதைக் குறித்து நான் மிகவும் வருந்துகிறேன்.

3-10
p.m.

நம்முடைய நாடு முன்பும் ஒரு காலத்தில் சுதந்திரமாய் இருந்தது. ராஜாக்கள் பலர் கூடி இந்த தேசத்தை ஒற்றுமையாக ஆண்டு வந்த ஒரு காலம் உண்டு. ஆனால், பின்பு எதிர்பாராதவிதமாக சற்றேறக்குறைய 300 வருஷங்களுக்கு மேல் நம் நாடு அடிமைப்பட்டிருந்தது. நம்மிடையே அடிமை ரத்தம் நன்றாக ஊறிப்போய்விட்டது. அடிமைப்பேச்சு எங்கும் நிறைந்து போய்விட்டது. அந்நியனான வெள்ளையனால் பிடிபட்ட பாணை, அவனுடைய சொல், அவனுடைய நாகரீகம், அவனால் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்ட சகலத்தையுமே அப்படியே ஒப்புக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணம் நம் மக்களுக்கு ஏற்பட்டுவிட்டது. அதனாலே, அவனுடைய பாணையை அதி விரைவில் கற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணமும் ஏற்பட்டது. உத்தியோகம் மிகவும் அவசியமாக இருக்கிறதே என்ற தோரணையில் ஆங்கில பாணையை கற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணம்வந்தது. ஆனால் அந்த கற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணம் உண்மையில் நமக்கு ஏற்பட்டு இருக்கக்கூடாதுதான். ஏன்? எண்ணம் உண்மையில் நமக்கு ஏற்பட்டு அவனை எதிர்த்துநிற்க முடியாது. அடிமை வாழ்வில் இருந்ததால் தன்னை என்ற நிலைமை இருந்துவந்தது. வில்லை. எதிர்த்தால் நமக்கு தண்டனை என்ற நிலைமை இருந்துவந்தது. ஆகவே, அவன் சொல்லியபடியெல்லாம் கேட்டு, அவனால் கொண்டு வரப்பட்ட ஆங்கிலப்பாணையை கற்கவேண்டிய நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டது. அப்பொழுது யாராகிலும் ஆங்கிலம் அந்நிய பாணை, அது எங்கேயோயிருந்து வருகிறது, 6,000 மைல்களுக்கு அப்பாலிருந்துவருகிறது, இந்திய நாட்டிலிருந்துவரக்கூடிய பாணை அல்ல என்று சொன்னார்களா? இல்லை. அதை தேவாமிருதமாக ஏற்றுக்கொண்டு தெய்வ பாணையாகக்கருதி அதை என்? அடிமை வாழ்வினால் அடிமை ரத்தம் கற்றுக்கொண்டார்கள். உணர்ச்சியற்ற நிலைமையில் அவர்கள் அப்படி ஊறிப்போய் சுதந்திர உணர்ச்சியற்ற நிலைமையில் அவர்கள் அப்படி நினைத்து அந்த பாணையை விரும்பிப் படிக்கவேண்டிய ஒரு நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருந்தது.

இப்பொழுது இருக்கின்ற நிலைமை என்ன என்று சற்று ஆராய்ந்து பார்க்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது நமது அடிமை வாழ்வு அகன்று அடிமைத் தனம் நீக்கி அந்நியன் வெளியேறிவிட்டான். நம் நாட்டுக்குரிய ஒரு

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பொதுபாஷை வேண்டுமா, வேண்டாமா? ஒரு மனிதன் என்று சொல்லுகிற பொழுது, கால், கை மற்றும் தலை உட்பட எத்தனையோ அவயவங்கள் சேர்ந்து அவன் மனிதன் என்று கருதுகிறோம். ஏதாவது ஒரு அவயவம் இல்லாவிட்டால் நொண்டி, முடம் என்று சொல்லுகிறோம். தலையில்லாவிட்டால் உயிரற்ற முண்டம் என்று கூறுகிறோம். அதே போன்று எத்தனையோ பாஷைகள் இருக்கலாம். எண்ணற்ற பாஷைகள் இருக்கலாம். அவைகளெல்லாம் அவயவங்கள் போன்றன. உருது கலாடிவிரலைப்போலிருக்கலாம். தமிழ் பாஷை பெருவிரலைப்போலிருக்கலாம். குஜராத்தி நடு விரலைப்போலிருக்கலாம். ஆனால், இந்தியாவுக்கு ஒரு பொது பாஷை இருக்கவேண்டியது அவசியம். அதுதான் சிரசு! சென்னை மாகாணம், ஆந்திரமாகாணம், பம்பாய் மாகாணம் முதலிய பல மகாணங்கள் சேர்ந்த ஒரு பொதுநாடாக இந்தியா இருந்துவருகிறது. இந்தியாவை, குஜராத்திநாடு என்று சொல்லவில்லை. வங்காளநாடு என்று சொல்லவில்லை. பம்பாய் பிரதேசம், தமிழ் பிரதேசம் என்று சொல்லவில்லை. இந்தியநாடு பாரதநாடு என்று கூறப்படுகிறது. இந்த பாரத நாட்டுக்கு ஒரு தனி பாஷை வேண்டியது அவசியம். அந்த பொது பாஷை எது என்று ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளுவது? இந்தியாவிலுள்ள 38 கோடி மக்களில் பெருவாரியான மக்கள் ஹிந்திதான் பேசுகிறார்கள் என்று யாரும் ஒத்துக்கொள்ளுவார்கள். ஹிந்திதான் பெரும்பான்மையான மக்களால் புரிந்து கொள்ளப்படுகிறது. ஏதோ ஹிந்தி பேசினால்கூட மக்கள் தாராளமாக புரிந்து கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். ஆகையால் அந்த நிலையில் நியாயமான முறையில் ஜனநாயக தத்துவத்திலே ஆராயும்பொழுது இந்தியாவின் பொதுபாஷை ஹிந்தியாகத்தான் வந்து முடியும்.

நானும் 12, 15 அடில் இந்திய காங்கிரஸ் பொதுசபைகளுக்குச் சென்றிருக்கிறேன். இந்தியாவை நான்கு முறை சுற்றியிருக்கிறேன். எங்கு போனாலும் ஹிந்தி பாஷையை பேசினால் மக்கள் சுலபமாக புரிந்துகொள்ளுகிறார்கள். “இதர் ஆ” “உதர் ஜா” என்று எனக்குத் தெரிந்த சதாரண ஹிந்தியில் பேசினால்கூட எல்லோரும் புரிந்துகொள்ளுகிறார்கள். நான் பேசுகிற ஹிந்தி சுத்தமானதோ, இல்லையோ, எனக்குத் தெரியாது. என்னுடைய ஹிந்தியிலேயே நான் பல இடங்களில் பேசியிருக்கிறேன். வங்காளத்தில் எனது ஹிந்தி பாஷையில் பேசியிருக்கிறேன். மக்கள் அதைப் புரிந்து கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். பம்பாயிலும் டில்லியிலும் பேசியிருக்கிறேன். அவ்விடங்களிலும் அதைப் புரிந்து கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். மற்ற இடங்களிலும் அப்படித்தான் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். நேற்றையதினம் தெரியாது என்று சொன்னார்கள். அது முற்றிலும் தவறுதலான அபிப்பிராயம். உண்மையில் நான் சொன்னபடி எங்கு சென்றாலும் ஹிந்திக்குத் தான் மதிப்பு இருக்கிறது. அதற்குத் தான் வாய்ப்பு இருக்கிறது என்பதை நாம் அறியவேண்டும்.

நாம் சுதந்திரம் பெற்று எட்டு ஆண்டுகள் சென்றுவிட்டன. நமக்கு ஒரு பொதுபாஷை வேண்டியது அவசியம். ஜப்பான், சைனா, ஜெர்மனி, பிரான்ஸ் ஆகிய தேசங்களிலெல்லாம் அவரவர்களுக்கு என்று அந்நாட்டில் ஒரு பாஷை இருந்து கொண்டு தானிருக்கிறது. ஒவ்வொரு தேசத்துக்கு பொதுபாஷைகளாக சில இடங்களில் வைக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதாக கனம் லக்ஷ்மண ஆங்கிலேயரின் கீழ் அடிமைப்பட்டிருக்காவிட்டால், ஆங்கிலத்துக்கு அடி இருந்திருக்கமுடியும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். ஆங்கிலேயரின் ஆட்சியினால்தான் நமக்கென்று ஒரு பொதுபாஷை இல்லாமல் ஹிந்திதான் நமது பொதுபாஷையாக இருக்கவேண்டும், அரசியல் பாஷையாக இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று நாம் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளத்தான்வேண்டும். மறுக்கக்கூடாது. மறுப்பதற்கு எந்த விதமான ஆதாரமும் கிடையாது.

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தெரியாததைத்தினால், சிறு விஷயங்களில்கூட சில பேர்களுக்கு அபிப்பிராய பேதம் ஏற்படுகிறது. அப்படி ஏற்பட்டால் அது பெரும்பான்மையான மக்களை பாதிக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் ஒரு சிறு கதையை சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். ஒரு ஆந்திரரும் ஒரு நாட்டுக்கோட்டை செட்டியாரும் காஞ்சிபுரத்தில் ஒரு சத்திரத்தில் இரவில் படுத்துக்கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். காலையில் ஐந்து மணிக்கு ஆந்திரருக்கு ரயிலுக்குப்போகவேண்டும். ஆகையால் ஆந்திரர் விடிய காலையில் எழுந்திருந்து, தன் தலைமாட்டில் வைத்திருந்த மூட்டையை எடுப்பதற்காக walking stick-ஐ இரட்டில் மூட்டையைக் கண்டு பிடிப்பதற்காக துலாவித் துலாவிப் பார்த்தார். நாட்டுக்கோட்டை செட்டியாரின் காதில் பெரிய ஓட்டை இருந்தது. ஆந்திரரின் குச்சி நாட்டுக்கோட்டை செட்டியாரின் காதிலே மாட்டிக்கொண்டுவிட்டது. ஆந்திரர் என்ன செய்தார் என்றால் தன் மூட்டை என்று அதைத் தூக்கினார். செட்டியார் “காது” என்றார் தமிழில். காது என்றால் இல்லை யென்று ஒரு அர்த்தம் தெலுங்கில். அதற்கு ஆந்திரர் “நாதி” அதாவது என்னுடையது என்று சொன்னார். இப்படி பாஷை புரியாமலிருந்த நிலைமையினால், செட்டியார் “காது காது” என்று சொன்னபோதிலும், ஆந்திரர் “நாதி நாதி” என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு இழுத்துக்கொண்டே இருந்தாராம். ஆகையால் பாஷை புரியாவிட்டால் மக்களிடையே எத்தனையோ சந்தேகங்கள் ஏற்பட்டு விடுகின்றன. தப்பு அபிப்பிராயங்கள் ஏற்பட்டுவிடுகின்றன. இந்தியா முழுவதும் சுற்றிவரும் நிலைமையில் இந்தியாவின் ஒரு பொது பாஷையை எல்லோரும் கற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டியது மிகமிக அவசியம் என்பதை எல்லோரும் கண்டிப்பாக ஒப்புக்கொள்ளத்தான் வேண்டும்.

இந்தத் தருணத்திலே ஒரு சிலர் தமிழை ஏன் பொது பாஷையாக வைத்துக்கொள்ளக்கூடாது என்று கிளர்ச்சி செய்கிறார்கள். எனக்கும் தமிழை பொது பாஷையாக வைக்கவேண்டுமென்றுதான் ஆசை. நானும் தமிழ்மன்தான். ஆனால், பக்கத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய ஆந்திரர் இந்த பாஷையை ஒத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை. மலையாளிகள் இதை ஒத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை. கன்னடியரைப்பற்றி கேட்க வேண்டியதில்லை. அப்படியிருக்கும்பொழுது தமிழை பொது பாஷையாக வைக்கவேண்டும், அதை இந்தியா பூரா விலும் புத்தவெண்டும், அது ஒரு பொது பாஷையாக இயங்கவேண்டும் என்று கூறுவதில் ஏதாவதும் அர்த்தம் இருக்கிறதா என்பதை யோசிக்க வேண்டும். கொஞ்சம் நிதானமாக யோசித்தால் விஷயம் புரியாமல் போய்விடாது. நன்றாகப் புரிந்துவிடும். பெரும்பான்மையான மக்களுக்குப் புரிகிற பாஷையான ஹிந்தி பொது பாஷையாக இருக்கவேண்டும். விஜயவாடா ஸ்டேஷன் தாண்டினால் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் “சாய் சாய்” என்ற கூக்குரல் தான் கேட்கும். அதாவது தேநீர். ஆகையால் அதேகமாக இந்தியா பூராவும் ஹிந்தியை மக்களால் பேசப்படுகிறது. வங்காளி பாஷை பாஷைதான் பெரும்பாலான மக்கள் புரிந்துகொள்ளுகிறார்கள். அந்த பேசுவார்கள், ஹிந்தியில் பேசும்பொழுது அதை புரிந்து கொள்கிறார்கள். முகம்மதியர்களுக்கும் ஹிந்தி பேசுவதோ, புரிந்துகொள்ளுவதோ கஷ்டமில்லை. அதிகமான சுத்தமான ஹிந்தியை தெரிந்துகொள்ள வேண்டுமென்ற அவசியமில்லை. ஹிந்தி பாஷையில் பேசினால் அதை மக்கள் புரிந்துகொள்ளும்படியாக இருந்தால் போதும். பின்னர் நாளடைவில் நன்கு பயின்று தேர்வு பெற்று நல்ல முறையில் பேசலாம்.

சைனாவின் பிரதமர் நம் நாட்டுக்கு வந்த பொழுது அவருக்கு ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேச விரும்பவில்லை. அவர் தன் சொந்த தாய் பாஷையான சீன மொழியில் பேசினார். ஏன்? அவர் அடிமையிலிருந்து நீங்கி ரொம்ப நாளாகிறது. அவருக்கு அடிமை ரத்தமில்லை. ஆனால் அவருக்கு சுய புத்தி, சுயமரியாதை, தன்மானம், தன் மதிப்பு இருந்தது. தன்னுடைய சொந்த பாஷையை பரப்புவதற்காக அவர் இப்படி சொந்த மொழியிலேயே பேசினார்கள். அவருக்குச் சீனத்தவரா நம் பிரதமர் பண்டித நேரு அவர்கள்? அவரும் ரஷ்யாவுக்கு சென்றிருந்தபொழுது அங்கே போய் இறங்கிய உடனேயே நம் நாட்டின் பொது பாஷையில் பேசவேண்டுமென்று அறிந்து, உணர்ந்து, தெரிந்து ஹிந்தி பாஷையில் பேசினார். ஏன், அவருக்கு ஆங்கிலம் தெரியாதா? தெரியும், ஆனால் தாய் மொழியில் ஹிந்தியில் பேசி

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இல் நம் தாய் நாட்டுக்குப் பெருமை, ஒரு கௌரவம். நம் நாட்டுக்கு ஒரு பொதுபாஷை இருக்கிறது என்று சொன்னால் அது அவருக்கு ஒரு பெருமை. நமக்கும் ஒரு பெருமை. அல்லாது அந்தியிப்பிரிந்து கடன் வாங்கிய பாஷையில் பேசினால் அதில் எதாவது அமர்த்தம் இருக்கிறதா? எங்கள் நாட்டிற்குரிய ஒரு பாஷை உண்டு, அதில் நாங்கள் பேசுகிறோம் என்று சொன்னால், நம் நாட்டிற்குப் பெருமை. அது நம் நாட்டில் பிறந்த ஆண் மகனின் வீரத்தனத்தின் தன்மை. ஆகையினாலே, நம் தேசத்துக்கென்று ஒரு பொதுபாஷை இருக்கவேண்டியது மிக அவசியம் என்பதை நான் வற்புறுத்திக் கூறுகிறேன்.

நம்முடைய நாடு தமிழ்நாடு. தமிழ்மொழி ஆட்சிமொழியாக வர வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறோம். நமக்கு ஆட்சி மொழி தமிழைத் தவிர வேறு எதுவாக இருக்கமுடியும்? தமிழ்நாடன் இம்மாகாண ஆட்சி மொழி. அதில் சந்தேகம் இருக்கமுடியாது.

நம்முடைய ராஜ்யத்தில் தமிழ் ஆட்சிமொழியாக இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லும்போது, அதேசமயத்தில் இந்தியாவுக்கு என்று ஒரு பொது மொழி இருக்கவேண்டியதும் அவசியம். எல்லா ராஜ்யத்தவர்களும் ஒன்றுசுடிப் பேசும்போது அதற்கென்று எல்லா ராஜ்யத்திலுள்ளவர்களுக்கும் புரியும்படியான ஒரு மொழி இருக்கவேண்டாமா ? பொது மொழி ஒன்று இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று ஒத்துக்கொள்ளும்போது அது எந்த மொழியாக இருக்கவேண்டும் ? இந்தி மொழிதான் அப்படிப்பட்ட பொதுமொழியாக இருக்க முடியும். அடுத்தபடியாக உலகத்திற்கு ஒரு மொழி அவசியமென்றால் அது ஆங்கில மொழியாக வைத்துக்கொள்ளலாம்.

தமிழ்நாட்டைப் பொறுத்தவரையில் இவ்வளவு காலமாக இந்தி மொழி வாசனையே இல்லாமலிருக்கிறது. அதனால் இதற்குக்கொஞ்சம் தவணை கொடுக்கவேண்டும், நம்முடைய ராஜ்யத்தைப் பொறுத்தமட்டில்.

இந்திப்பரிகை தேர்வு விஷயத்தில், நம்முடைய ராஜ்யத்தைப் பொறுத்தவரையில் குறிப்பிட்ட மார்க்குகள் வாங்கினால்தான் தேர்வு என்ற முறை இருக்கக்கூடாது. சர்விலி கமிஷன், மத்திய பப்ளிக் சர்விலி கமிஷன் மத்திய சர்வீசுக்கு உத்தியோகத்திற்காக நபர்களைத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கும்போது விண்ணப்பம் போடக்கூடியவர்களுக்கு இந்திப் பரிகைஷியில் இவ்வளவு மார்க்குகள் வாங்கினால்தான் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள முடியும் என்ற முறை இருக்கக்கூடாது. செனீனை ராஜ்யத்தைப் பொறுத்தவரையில் 20 வருஷங்களுக்காவது தவணை கொடுக்கவேண்டும். 20 வருஷங்கள் சென்றவுடனே 'இத்தனை சதவிகிதம் மார்க்குகள் இருந்தால்தான்' என்ற குறிப்பைச் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளலாம். அதுவரையில் மார்க்கு நிர்ணயம் கூடாது. மார்க்கு நிர்ணயம் என்று இருந்தால் தமிழ்நாட்டிலுள்ளவர்கள், இத்தனை வருஷ காலமாக இந்தி மொழி வாசனையே இல்லாதவர்களாக இருந்துவருகிற காரணத்தால், உத்தியோக விஷயத்தில் மற்றவர்களோடு முன்னேற்ற முடியாது. இம் மாகாண ஆட்சி மொழி தமிழ் மொழியாக இருக்கும்போது கோர்ட்டு நடவடிக்கைகள் தமிழ் மொழியிலேயே நடைபெறவேண்டும். தற்போது நமது நாட்டில் கூட இந்தி மொழியை கண்டிப்பவர்கள் ஹிந்தியையும், உருதுவையும் பேசுவருகிறார்கள். எப்படி யென்றால் இப்பொழுது, கஜானா, தாசில்தார், தாலுக்கா காரியாலயங்களில் கையாளப்பட்டு வருகின்றனவே, அவை களெல்லாம் இந்தி வார்த்தைகள் அல்லவா? அம்மாதிரியாக ஏராளமான இந்தி வார்த்தைகள் தமிழ் நாட்டில் இன்றும் வழங்கிவருகின்றன. நம்மை அறியாமலேயே இவ்வளவு நாட்களாக நாம் அவ்வார்த்தைகளை கூறி வந்திருக்கின்றோம். அவ்வார்த்தைகள் நம் வாயில் நுழையாமலில்லை. இப்பொழுது அவ்வார்த்தைகள் நம் வாயில் நுழையவில்லை என்றால், அதற்கு ஏதாகிலும் அர்த்தம் இருக்கின்றதா? தமிழ் வார்த்தைகள் அவைகளுக்கு இல்லாமலில்லை. ஆனாலும், இந்தி வார்த்தைகள் முதன்மையாக வழக்கத்தில் வந்துவிட்டன. இதர வார்த்தைகள் தமிழில்

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வந்து தமிழோடு தமிழாக சேர்ந்துகொள்வதினால் தமிழுக்கும் பெருமை உண்டு. தமிழ் வளப்படுவதற்கு இம்மாதிரி வார்த்தைகள் சேருவதினால் தவறு இல்லை. தமிழ் நாட்டில் இன்றும் இந்தி வார்த்தைகள் புழங்கிவருவதைப் பார்க்கும்போது, நாட்டில் பொது மொழியாக இந்தி வரவேண்டியது மிகவும் அவசியம். ராஜ்ய அரசாங்கத்தைப் பொறுத்தவரையில் முதலில் தமிழ்மொழி ஆட்சிமொழியாக வரவேண்டும். 20 வருஷ காலம் வரையில் மத்திய சர்க்காரோடு நம்முடைய சர்க்கார் தொடர்பு வைத்துக்கொள்ளும் விஷயத்தில் ஆங்கில பானஷையை கையாளலாம். மத்திய பாராளுமன்றத்தில் கூட தமிழிலேயே நம் மவர்கள் பேசுவதற்கு உரிமை இருக்கவேண்டும். தமிழில் நிகழ்த்தப்படும் பிரசங்கங்களையும் அங்கு மொழி பெயர்த்துக் கூறுவதற்கும், இந்தியில் பேசப்படும் பிரசங்கங்களைத் தமிழில் மொழி பெயர்த்துக் கூறுவதற்கும் தக்க ஏற்பாடுகளையும் நபர்களையும் அங்கு ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். 20 வருஷங்கள் சென்றவுடனே

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : இந்தியைப்பற்றி கனம் அங்கத்தினர் இவ்வளவு தூரம் பேசும்போது எத்தரகாக தவணை கேட்கவேண்டும் ?

SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM : நமக்கு இந்தி வாசனையே இது வரையில் கிடையாது. ஆனால், பம்பாய் போன்ற இடங்களில் உள்ளவர்கள் இந்தியைப் புரிந்து கொள்ளும்படியாக இருக்கிறது. அவர்களுக்கு ஏற் கொள்வே ஓரளவு இந்தி தெரிந்திருக்கிறது. ஆனால், நமக்கு அப்படி இல்லை. நமக்கு இந்தி வாசனை இல்லாததால் கொஞ்சம் தவணை கொடுக்கத்தான் வேண்டும். டாக்டராக இருப்பதால் இதை அவர்கள் தெரிந்திருப்பார் என்று நினைத்தேன். இந்த நிலைமையில் நமக்குத் தெரியாதிருப்பதால் அதைக் கற்றுக்கொள்ள தவணை வேண்டுமென்று கேட்கிறேன். அதில் தவறு ஒன்றும் கிடையாது. இந்த அரசாங்கம் இதைக் கவனித்து தமிழ் நாட்டவர்களுடைய உரிமையை, கோரிக்கையை மற்றவர்கள் புறக்கணிக்காத வகையில் கேள்வித்தாளுக்கு பதில் சொல்ல வேண்டும்.

பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலும் கூட இந்தியை இப்பொழுதிருந்தே வைக்கலாம். ஆனால், கட்டாய பாடமாக வைக்கக்கூடாது. இவ்வளவு மார்க்குகள் வாங்கி வைத்தான் தேர்வு உண்டு என்று ஏற்படுத்தக் கூடாது. கட்டாயமில்லாம லிருந்தால் இந்தி மொழி நன்றாக வளருவதற்கு ஏது இருக்கிறது. பெரும்பாலானவர்கள் அதைக் கற்றுக்கொள்வதற்கும் வாய்ப்பு இருக் கிறது. படிக்காமலேயே சிலர் பட்லர் இந்தி பேசலாம். பேசுவதையும் ஓரளவுக்குப் புரிந்துகொள்ளலாம். பின்னர், படித்து நல்ல முறையில் பேசலாம். சாதாரணமாக முகமதியர்கள் துலுக்கு மொழியில் பேசுவதை பின்பாடும். ஆதலால் இந்தி நாம் ஓரளவுக்குப் புரிந்துகொள்ள முடிகிறது. அதேபோல இந்தி மொழியை தமிழ் நாட்டவர்கள் கற்க ஆரம்பித்துவிட்டால், முதலில் பட்லர் இந்தி பேச ஆரம்பித்து, பிறகு கொஞ்சங் கொஞ்சமாக நன்றாகப் பேசுவதற்கு முடிவாகக்கொள்ளலாம். ராணுவத்தில் சில சோல்டர்கள் சரியான ஆங்கிலத்திலா பேசுகிறார்கள்? அதைப்போல நாமும் கொஞ்சங் கொஞ்ச மாக இந்தியில் பேசினால் ஓரளவு புரிந்துகொள்ளும்படியான தன்மையை வளர்த்துக்கொள்ளலாம். 20 வருஷத்திலே பிள்ளைகளுக்கு எழுதப் படிக் கவும், இந்தியைக் கற்றுக்கொள்வோண்டிய எண்ணமும் ஏற்படும். உடனேயே அவர்கள். எல்லாவற்றையும் கற்றுக்கொண்டு விடமுடியாது. முதலில் பட்லர் இங்கிலீஷைப்போல பட்லர் இந்திதான் பேசமுடியும். நாளடைவில்தான் திறமை பெறமுடியும். ஆங்கிலம் படிக்கும்போது முதலிலேயே நன்றாகப் பேசக் கற்றுக்கொள்ளவா முடிந்தது? Rat என்றால் Rat என்று ஒரு விதமாகத்தான் எழுதிக் கூடிப் பேசு பழகிவந்தோம். தமிழில்கூட சிலர் பேசும்போது சரியாகவா பேசிவிடு கிறார்கள்? “குடுத்திச்சி” “வந்திச்சி” என உட பேசுவதை நாம் பார்த்தவிலில்லையா? கழகம் என்ற வார்த்தையை கழகம் என்று “ழ” சப்தம் தோன்றவா சிலர் பேசுகிறார்கள்? “கலகம்” என்றுகூட சிலர் பேசிவிடுகிறார்களே. வழக்கத்தில் கையாளப்படுகிற சொற்களை நாம் பேசும்

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போது புகுத்த வேண்டுமெனியோழிய, செந்தமிழில் பேசுகிறோம் என்றெல்லாம் சொல்லி ஏன் சங்கடப் படவேண்டும்? மக்களுக்குப் புரியக்கூடிய முறையிலே, சரளமான நடையிலே, யாவரும் புரிந்துகொள்ளக்கூடிய தன்மையிலே, ஏன் அழகான தமிழில் பேசக்கூடாது? தமிழில்தான் நான் பேசவேன் என்று சொல்லி, “ரயில்வே ஸ்டேஷன்” என்பதற்கு “புகைவண்டி. ஊர்தி நிலையம்” என்று போடவேண்டும்? அப்படிப் போட்டால் அதை எல்லோரும் புரிந்துகொண்டுவிடமுடியுமா? அதனால் யாருக்கு என்ன பிரயோஜனம் ஏற்படும்? நடைமுறையில் “ரயில்வே ஸ்டேஷன்” என்று பேசப்படும்போது, ஆங்கில வார்த்தைகளாக இருந்தாலும், அவைகளைத் தமிழில் அப்படியே எடுத்துக்கொள்வதால் என்ன தவறு ஏற்படு விரும்? “ஸ்டேஷன்” என்ற ஆங்கில பதம் இருக்கிறது. அதைத் தமிழில் பேசும்போது ‘ஈருருளை வண்டி’ என்று சொல்ல வேண்டுமென்று சிலர் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அது ஏன்? அப்படிச் செய்ய வேண்டியது அவசியம் இல்லை என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். சாதாரணமாக, சைகில் என்றுதான் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அதை அப்படியே வைத்துக்கொள்வோம். அதனால் குற்றமில்லை. அதற்குத் தமிழ் வார்த்தைகளை எங்கிருந்தாவது கண்டுபிடித்துத்தான் போடவேண்டுமென்று இத்தனை குழப்பம் உண்டாக்க வேண்டியதில்லை. “ஈருருளை வண்டி” என்று சொல்லும்போது நாகை எவ்வளவுதூரம் மடக்கி, உருட்டி, திரட்டிப் பேச வேண்டியிருக்கிறது? ஏன் இந்தத் தொல்லை? நடைமுறையில் எப்படி இருக்கிறதோ அப்படியே பேசிவிட்டுப் போவோமே; வழக்கச்சொற்களையே நாம் உபயோகப்படுத்துவது நல்லது. அந்த முறையிலே காரியங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டும். நான் ஏற்கெனவே சொன்னமாதிரி, பன்னிகளிலே இந்தியைப் புகுத்தும் போது கட்டாயம் கூடாது. இவ்வளவு மார்க்குக்கள்தான் வாங்கவேண்டுமென்ற நிர்வந்தமும் கூடாது. 20 வருஷங்களுக்கு இம்மாதிரி சலுகை இருக்கவேண்டும். கல்வி விஷயத்திலும் சரி, உத்தியோகத்திற்குப் பரிகை நடத்தும்போதும் சரி 20 வருஷ சலுகை கொடுக்கவேண்டும்.

இந்திய சர்க்கார் உத்தியோகத்தில் அநேக தமிழர்கள் வேலை பார்த்து வருகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் உடனடியாக இந்தப் பரிகைஷில் தேறவேண்டுமென்றும், இல்லாவிட்டால் உத்தியோக உயர்வு கிடையாது என்றும் சொல்லப்படக்கூடாது. அவர்களுக்கும் கொஞ்ச காலத்திற்கு தவணை கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இப்படிச்செய்தால் நான் இந்தி மொழி நல்லமுறையில் மக்களிடையே பரவும், இந்தி மொழிக்கு மக்களுடைய ஆதரவும் கிடைக்கும்.

நேற்றையதினம் கனம் அங்கத்தினர் டாக்டர் ஏ. லக்ஷ்மணசாமி முதலியார் அவர்கள் பேசும்போது, ரயில்வே ஸ்டேஷன்களிலே எல்லாம் இந்தி எழுத்துக்கள் எழுதப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன, அதை எதிர்த்து ஹிந்தி எழுத்துக்களை கலைத்து கிளர்ச்சியும் நடைபெற்றது, அதை கவனிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கூறினார். ராமசாமி பெரியார் ஹிந்தி பாஷையே அறவே கூடாது என்று தார் பூசினார். இச்செய்கையை காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களும் பொதுமக்களும் கண்டித்து கெரஸன் ஆயில் போட்டு தாரை துடைத்து விட்டார்கள். ஆகவே, ஹிந்தி பாஷையை பொதுமக்கள் விரும்புகிறார்கள் என்பது புலனாகிறது.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR: It is entirely misleading. Either the hon. Member should understand and speak, or if he does not understand, he should not speak. I never made a statement like that.

SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM: கனம் முதலியார் அவர்கள் தான் அவ் தவிம் கூறவில்லை என்று கூறுவதால், நான் சொன்னதை வாபஸ் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். நானும் அதற்காக மசிம்ச்சி அடைகிறேன். இந்தியை யாரோ ஒரு சிலர் அறியாதவர்கள், சுயமரியாதை கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள், எதிர்க்கிறார்கள். இந்தியை அழித்துவிடுகிறார்கள். அதற்காகப் பெரிய கிளர்ச்சி நடப்பதாகக் கூறுகிறார்கள். இது அவர்களுக்கு அழிவைத் தான் தேடித்தரும். இந்தி அகில இந்திய பாஷை என்ற முறையிலும், ரயில்வே

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மத்தியசர்க்காரைச் சேர்ந்தது என்ற முறையிலும், அகில இந்திய யாத் திரீகர்களுக்கும் மற்ற மாகாணத்திலுள்ளவர்கள் பிரயாணம் செய்வதற்கும் செலாகரியமாக அகில இந்திய மொழியில் பெயர் ரயில்வே நிலையங்களில் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்ற முறையிலும் அப்படிப் போட்டிருக்கிறார்களே தவிர வேறொன்றுமில்லை. தமிழ் நாட்டில் ஓடுகின்ற ரயில்வேகளுக்கு தமிழ் நாட்டவர்கள் முதல் போடுவதாக அர்த்தம் இல்லை. நாம் பார்க்கவேண்டிய யது என்னவென்றால், தமிழில் ஸ்டேஷனின் பெயர் எழுதப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா இல்லையா என்பதுதான். ஆந்திர நாட்டில் தெலுங்கிலும், மலையாள நாட்டில் மலையாளமொழியிலும் ஹிந்தி மொழியுடன் எழுதப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா என்பதுதான் கேள்வி. அதைத்தான் நாம் பார்க்கவேண்டும்.

(நேரம் ஆய்விட்டது என்று சபைத் தலைவர் தெரிவித்தார்.)

தலைவர் அவர்களே, முக்கியமான விஷயம் ஒன்றை நான் குறிப்பிட வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. நான் சொல்லும் யோசனை அரசாங்கம் ஏற்றுக் கொள்வதாக இருக்கலாம். ஆகவே, என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயத்தைத் தெரிவிக்க தாங்கள் எனக்கு இன்னும் சில நிமிஷங்கள் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். பல கருத்துக்களைத் தவறான அபிப்பிராயங்களை சிலர் சொல்லி யிருக்கக்கூடும். அப்படி அல்ல என்பதை நான் நிரூபித்துக் காட்டு வதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் அளிக்கவேண்டுமென்று தலைவரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இன்னும் சில நிமிஷங்கள் கொடுத்தால் போதும்.

தலைவர் அவர்களே, தபால் இலாகாவில் கார்குகளில் அம்மாதிரி தமிழில் குறிப்பிடப்படாமலிருக்கிறது, ஹந்தியில் எழுதப்பட்டிருக்கிறது, அதை எதிர்க்கிறேன், கிளர்ச்சி செய்யப்போகிறேன் என்று சிலர் கூறுகின்றார்கள். அதற்கு அர்த்தம் என்ன? இந்தி புரியாத பாஷை என்பதை ஒத்துக்கொள் கிறேன். ஆனால், அதுவும் இந்திய மொழிதான். பொதுமொழியாகவும் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. காட்டு, கவர்களில் ஆதியில் ஆங்கிலத்தில் போடப்பட்டபோது, “புரியவில்லையே” என்று யாராவது சொன்னார்களா, என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். கொஞ்ச நாளைக்கு புரியாமல்தான் இருக்கும், என்று நான் கடைக்கிறேன். புரியாத மொழியிலே இருக்கலாம். அதற் காக எதிர்க்கிறேன் என்றால் அது அர்த்தமற்றது. கொஞ்ச நாளைக்கு முன்பு ஒரு சிலர் தவறான அபிப்பிராயத்தோடு “இந்தியைப் புகுத்தக் கூடாது, புகுத்தினால் கெடுதல் வந்துவிடும், ஒத்துக்கொள்ளக்கூடாது” என்றெல்லாம் சொன்னார்கள். அதற்காக அரசாங்கத்தினுடைய தேசியக் கொடியைக்கூட எரிக்கத் தயாராக இருக்கிறோம் என்று சொன்னார்கள். அதைப் பார்த்துக்கொண்டும் இருக்கக்கூடாதென்று நான் எச்சரிக்கை செய்ய ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். ஆறு மாதங்களுக்கு முன்பாக நம் நாட்டின் ஜனாதிபதி அவர்கள், இந்தியைத் தமிழ் நாட்டிலே திணிப்பது இல்லை, கட்டாயமாக வைப்பது இல்லை, என்று பட்டவர்த்தனமாக சொல்லிவிட்டார். அப்படியிருக்க அதற்கு ஏன் இன்னும் கிளர்ச்சி? எதிர்ப்பு? ஒரு புரட்சி? இதைல்லாம் வீண் அர்த்தமற்றது. யாரும் அதை ஒப்புக் கொள்ளக்கூடியது அல்ல, மக்கள் விரும்பத்தகாதவை. ஆகையால்தான் அம்மாதிரி கிளர்ச்சிகள் இங்கு ஏதேனும் நடக்குமானால் அரசாங்கம் தக்கபடி நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a subject on which when one speaks one must be very careful, in the surcharged atmosphere in which the House and outside are to-day. I was taken aback yesterday when our grand old man of South India, a person who had adorned important posts in this country under the bureaucratic administration and a sane old man and my esteemed friend like Dr. Usman Sahib was losing temper while this discussion was going on. That shows that this is such a dangerous subject and one must be careful in touching upon it.

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Our distinguished Leader of the Opposition, whose merit is recognised throughout India and also outside India, the one hon. Member who commands very great respect from one and all in this House for his serenity and wisdom, even such a great man like Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar was a little excited when he spoke on this subject. Therefore, the subject being such a dangerous one, I who am credited with getting excited, will try to be very moderate in my language while I am speaking on this subject.

We are on the 29th September 1955, a very dangerous date. We do not know what is going to happen to-morrow or day-after. A time-bomb may break out in our country and in its wake, some people are apt to get excited to a very high extent. I trust and hope that that all persons belonging to all parties will keep calm at this excited moment and will look upon this question with a certain amount of patience and restraint, because I feel there is danger if we lose our temper at this critical time.

I want to look upon this subject as a humble citizen of India. I hope every member of this House knows, whether he or she belongs to this part of the country, this or that group, that the Central Government is going to decide on this important question for future generations and for the future well-being of our country. So much so one should look at this question not as a citizen of this or that part of the country but as a devoted citizen of India as a whole, and as one who sees a great future and prosperity for our mother country. I feel the Great Father of the Nation, who gave a new life to this country had studied this problem long ago and from 1920 onwards he laid the foundations for this language problem of our country. I had been in the thick of the fight and I have been following the struggle. In my own humble way I had been trying to follow the stand taken by that hero and that great man, I mean the Father of the Nation. As far as I had been able to understand him, he had laid the foundations for our future administration. The Great Mahatma drew the Congress map on a linguistic basis. He divided the map of India into so many provinces on the basis of language. I never believe that he did it merely for the purpose of driving the British out of India but I believe his ultimate object was to make the administration of the different provinces by the people, for the people and of the people. Then only the man in the street, I mean the common man will know how the administration of his province is being carried on and how the people in charge of Government are working. This could be so only if the administration of a particular province was carried on in its regional language. This was the great vision which the Father of the Nation visualised. That is why he drew the Congress map of India on a linguistic basis. I am one of those who believe that the language of Tamilnad should be Tamil, that of Andhra should be Telugu and that of Kerala should be Malayalam. There may be occasional differences between myself and Mr. Bhaktavatsalam. But both of us are citizens of India in

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a way. That underlying unity is there. We do not know what is going to be the official language of Tamilnad. But it is absolutely necessary that Tamil should be the official language of Tamilnad. The State administration should be carried on in its regional language. I long to see the day when the administration in Tamilnad from the Secretariat down to the village level, from the High Court down to the village court, from the colleges down to the village schools—all would be carried on in the vernacular, I mean, the Tamil language. It is only in such an atmosphere that a person may be conscious of his responsibility. Let us all hope that that day will come, that day when the whole administration would be in the vernacular language. But till then, when we are a composite State, may I tell Mr. Gajapathy Nayagar that when there are two of us, myself and Mr. Ummer Koya, he should speak in a language which we all know. We are all anxious to hear the speeches of other hon. Members. For instance, I had been very carefully following the speeches of the Hon. Leader of the Opposition, Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar, and listening to the words of wisdom coming from his mouth. We talk of persons in Lok Sabha speaking in Hindi even though they know English and how their persistence in speaking in Hindi would stand in the way of growth of Hindi in non-Hindi areas. May I suggest that when such is the case, the speaking of members knowing English in Tamil in this House, which contains Malayalam-knowing members also, will produce the same reaction?

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR: I can assure the hon. Member that not only I protested against Mr. Gajapathy Nayagar's speaking in Tamil but I also persuaded him to drop it for the present. This I did not do on the floor of the House for obvious reasons.

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON: I am very thankful for what the revered Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University had said. Everyone of us have great respect for his great learning and for his wisdom. I am glad that he has done his part as the Leader of the Opposition in asking Mr. Gajapathy Nayagar not to speak in Tamil, when the House contains members not knowing Tamil also. But I am sorry that Mr. Gajapathy Nayagar has not acted up to that advice sometimes. Let us hope he will improve. (Laughter.) I do not want to trouble myself with Mr. Nayagar. When it is possible to have linguistic States, when States are formed on the basis of language, let us have all the administration, including civil administration and criminal administration in the regional language; in the Universities the medium of instruction must be the regional language. But as far as India as a whole is concerned, Mahatma Gandhi thought of it also. From the year 1920 onwards he had been crying hoarse that Hindi should be learnt by all. Not only that, he had established the Dakshina Barath Hindi Prachar Sabha in Madras. A weak and frail person though, he had been propagating Hindi. He spent his life mainly

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for the propagation of Hindi. That old man who had the vision that he may not live when India is free wanted to lay the foundation and he devoted his time mainly propagating Hindi in South India. It is no exaggeration to say that he had more love for the South than he had for the North. I was proud to hear the hon. Member Sri Annamalai Pillai, that old and veteran true Congressman; to-day when I turned to the hon. Member Sri A. Subramaniam I saw another old Congressman—whatever be the garb he is putting on now—saying that Mahatma Gandhi paid more attention to South India and took all the trouble in making, in persuading the South Indians to take to Hindi. We must have read with satisfaction, and I am thankful to Mr. G. B. Pant—with great respect to my hon. Friend the Leader of the Opposition Dr. Mudaliyar—for having referred to self-respect. There is self-respect in having a common language which will be common for the whole of India from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin. If there is a common language for India, it will create self-respect in the country. It will conduce to unity and so I agree with Mr. Pant that there is self-respect in having a common language. It is another thing, of course, what language it is. English is out of question. For 150 years or more with all the force of bayonets, they could not spread that language among the common men; only a very few people studied and understood English. But about Hindi, we have to concede that it is understood by the majority of the population of India, including South India. When I say that, one must not look at the B.As., B.Ls., the vakils, the advocates, the teachers, etc. One must look at it from the common man's standpoint. What is the position? The majority of the people of India can understand Hindi, I mean the spoken Hindi. Of course, it is not a language which is developed; it is not a language with a tradition behind it; it is not a language with a literature behind it. It has all the defects. Let us wait for its development; we can ask the Central Government to wait and to go slowly till the language is more developed to such an extent that it can be adopted at Governmental levels and University levels. But the fact remains that the only common language of India is Hindi.

The hon. Member, Sri Subramaniam referred to the post cards and the printing on them in Hindi. The Hon. Leader of the Opposition also said: "I was feeling affronted when I saw the post cards with printings in Hindi." I ask: Did he feel affronted when they were printed in English, a foreign language? Were we not looking with pride when post cards were having printings in English? So that old slavish mentality still remains. Did we then take the common man into consideration; did he understand English? But these are all small things. Hindi is spoken and understood by millions of our countrymen. Therefore let us accept Hindi as the common language and the Central official language. I would have liked if they had said Hindi is the

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national language. But the Constitution does not make it the National language; it makes it only the official language of the Centre. I would like to have it as the National language.

Sir, I hope I will not be misunderstood if I say a few words to my friends in Tamilnad. Perhaps we are parting, I do not know. Whatever it is, I have to say that Tamilnad cannot ignore facts. Malabar had been one with Tamilnad for so many years. In the Freedom struggle we rubbed our shoulders; Malabar was led by leaders of Tamilnad. We have been together in schools and colleges, offices and courts and jails too. What is the future of Tamilnad? I see a danger. (Interruption.) Do not worry about Malabar. So far as Malabar is concerned, Hindi will be taken up by them. Andhra has taken it up; the Malabar people are not afraid of taking to the official language, the common language and the National language of the country. But with regard to Tamilnad there is an agitation. I am glad that Mr. Annamalai Pillai gave the warning and he is right. He is a veteran Congressman. I may be considered an outsider and so I am afraid to give the warning. But with all love and affection to my friends of the Tamilnad, I would like to give them this warning: "You are going to miss the bus." Hindi will have to be accepted and will be accepted. As English was the official language for two centuries, if, because of want of knowledge of English, the people who are now down-trodden and backward in Tamilnad also want to prosper just as the high class Brahmans and others who have till now found themselves in advantageous situations, they should not lag behind in the years to come; they are the people who want preferential treatment in the matter of admissions to different technical and professional institutions, who want to raise the age-limit from the minimum prescribed and who want somehow or other to get into places with all sorts of concessions. Are they going to spoil themselves even in the future? Here is an opportunity and here is the time for the people of Tamilnad boldly to study Hindi.

The Leader of the House and others should see that in these affairs they are not led by the people. Leaders are those who lead the people and not led by the people. They should see that they are not cowed down by the noise of the market place. They must give a bold lead to the people. It is our duty to point out and tell them: "You will lag behind, you will be isolated and cut off when the whole country marches on". I hope the leaders of Tamilnad will seriously consider this as a National issue. This matter of language has even come to the point of burning the National Flag. Such a whisper was heard in this area and nowhere else. May I say with all respect that the leaders took up a stand due to some sort of mild—I do not want to use the word "encouragement"—winking at things. In the same way this discussion is a got-up arrangement between the parties . . .

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: What does the hon. Member mean by saying that this discussion is a got-up arrangement from the parties?

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: He is in excitement.

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON: I began with something and in a weak moment blurted out; I shall withdraw that. But when the Hon. Minister introduced this matter, he said: "I do not want to commit myself; you discuss and I will send the proceedings to the Commission." From that,—it may be my wicked mind—I was reading between lines. If I am wrong, I apologise to the Hon. Leader of the House.

So, Mr. Chairman, I wanted not to be excited to-day. I want our country must have a common language; the Central Government must have a common language; the Central Government servants must know the common language, the official language. As far as the State is concerned, it must be only the regional language; all the State Government servants must know the regional language; the University courses must have the regional language for medium of instruction. That common language of the country is Hindi. We must study Hindi as the National language; we must study English as the International language. Of course I do not say this for all persons, but only for persons who are likely to go to other countries.

3-50 p.m. DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Sir, after all, at the end of his speech, he says what all of us were saying. Where is the difference then?

DR. V. K. JOHN: May I suggest, Sir, that the hon. Member Sri Govinda Menon is a bit confused?

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON: Sir, that is the privilege of Dr. V. K. John.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, the hon. Member may perhaps be aware that there are eminent leaders who would strongly advocate that the medium of instruction in the colleges should be only Hindi. I hope the hon. Member is aware of it. I would like to know categorically whether the hon. Member is opposed to that idea and whether to that extent he is weak in supporting Hindi whole hog.

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON: Sir, I entirely agree with the view that so far as the medium of instruction at the University stage is concerned, it must be the regional language. But I say that we have to study Hindi. So far as the Central Government are concerned, Hindi will be the common language of the country. We must not say that Hindi is being imposed on us. If they use Hindi in post cards and money order forms, it is for the purpose of popularising Hindi. That is the way of popularising a language. That is the way to make people Hindi-conscious.

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The people of this State and the State Government should encourage and help the Central Government in carrying out their policy. I am glad that the hon. the Leader of the Opposition himself says that he accepts the general principles. The difference is only on the emphasis and about details. If the Hon. the Leader of the House and the hon. the Leader of the Opposition accept that Hindi will be the common language and the official language of the Central Government, the question is only about details which can be worked out. We can tell the Central Government that we are not against Hindi becoming the official Central language. Thank you, Sir.

* SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do realise the importance of the subject. It is likely I get excited, I should be on my guard and I shall follow the advice of the hon. Member Sri M. P. Govinda Menon.

Sir, I very well realise his desire to be an Indian. There is no doubt about that and nobody questions it. Everyone of us here desire to be an Indian. We claim that we are as much patriotic as he or any other Member even though we may differ in our views with regard to Hindi. After all, the question is which is the best way to serve the country. Just because a person advocates Hindi—whether, as Mr. Govinda Menon put it, it amounts to popularizing or imposing as others would like to call it—that is not going to be the sign of patriotism. After all, it is recognised in the Constitution, to which all of us owe our allegiance, that Hindi is not the only national languages. The framers of the Constitution desired only that it should be the official language of the Union. Therefore, Hindi in common with the 13 other languages mentioned in the constitution are the national languages of the country. If anybody follows the spirit of the national song of the great Rabindranath Tagore, it will be clear that this is a country multi-national in character, consisting of many nationalities and each nationality is described by the language it speaks, such as Vanga, Gujarati, Mahrathi and Dravida, etc. I only wish that we were in the same old days of the first century A.D. when Tamil, Malayalam or Canarese could not claim to be different nationalities. We all form "Dravida". That is the word used in the song of Rabindranath Tagore. There can be no greater nationalist or patriot than he. Therefore, to say that there are different national languages in India does not mean that we are not patriotic. We are all patriotic. We want this country to be united from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas and from the east to the west. There is no doubt about that. We are not at all of the view that we should be separated when we advocate the introduction of Tamil or when we oppose the compulsory introduction of Hindi at all stages of instruction. Let it be noted that if we now say that Hindi should not be compulsorily imposed or should not be advanced out of time, it does not mean that we are not patriotic. That is the only thing which I want to emphasise.

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Now, the question is this. Having regard to the conditions of the country at present, which is the better way of proceeding with the matter. Let us assume that there is now a developed Hindi language. As a matter of fact, it is not the case. However, even assuming that it is, the question is, which is the better way of proceeding with it. Is it the way to introduce it as the medium of instruction in all stages and to introduce it as the official language in all the States where Hindi is not now spoken, or is it wise, prudent and right to so work it as to allow natural conditions to develop in course of time when even in non-Hindi speaking areas Hindi would develop to a certain extent and in the Hindi speaking areas of the north, the southern multi-national languages would also develop?

My Friend the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition was saying that Article 343 of the Constitution should be repealed. So far as I could see, the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, said that the time-limit fixed in the Constitution, viz., 15 years was far too short, and wanted that some more time was required, and that the present time was not ripe for making Hindi to be the official language of the Union. What is happening in our State? Here we are allowing our people to learn Hindi. Why not they in the North ask the people there to learn one of the South Indian languages? That is what we ask. The spread of Hindi should not be done by compulsion. The study of Hindi here is optional. Let the natural conditions develop so that there may be a spirit of fraternity and concord out of which real national spirit will slowly develop, even if it is wanting. Otherwise, there will be the feeling of bitterness, the very thing which we want to avoid. We do not say anything else. We are not saying that Hindi should not be introduced. We only say "Do not introduce it compulsorily as the medium of instruction in the schools. Do not introduce it as a compulsory test for the Union Service Commission examinations. Do not introduce it as the official language of the State." All these points are agreed to even by Sri Govinda Menon. Where then is the difference?

The State Government should communicate to the Centre the view of the majority here. What is the view of the majority in this State is the question. If the view of the majority is that really the spirit of Article 343 cannot be worked out here, it is the duty of the State Government to express that view. It is not for one man to say that it is the view of the Government. The State Government should represent to the Centre that in this State there is a large volume of opinion against the way in which Hindi is sought to be introduced here, though literate and enlightened opinion is not against the study of Hindi voluntarily. That is the position which I want to make clear.

A caution was urged that if the people in Tamilnad are not careful enough, they will miss the bus. If the country should consist of such tyrannically minded persons who could not take

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into account the real facts and if they are bent on imposing on us Hindi, let them do it and be pleased. We want to see our language grows into its full stature and glory. If you are not going to allow it and trample us down and say that we will not be successful in enshrining the glory of our language, then what are we to do? It is our lot. If really they were nationalistic and true to the spirit of Mahatma Gandhi to develop regional languages, the advocacy of Hindi in the manner in which it is sought to be done is not at all called for. I have not till now told here that I have moved with Mahatma Gandhi at close quarters. I was with him for three days. If at all there was one man who could say that a language like Tamil should develop, it was he. Had he been alive, I doubt whether the words now used in the Constitution would be there. Unfortunately, he died before the Constitution was framed. Mahatmaji was for the operation of natural forces. He would not have forced this language under Article 343. I am sure about this. By all means have Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabhas. 4 p.m. I now find that more than 4,000 students are appearing for their examinations. The Universities are allowing the study of this language as an optional. There are several other means by which this language can spread. After thirty years, more people would have learnt this Hindi language of the Union and the development of Hindi language also would be assured. That will be a better time to make Hindi the official language of the Union. The Madras University only wants an extension of time by thirty years. Is this too much? That is all what is asked for. If in spite of this you want to smother us down, I say it is wrong. After all it is not for fishes and loaves that we ask for the extension of time. Our best men will be lost. Our main points are that the regional language—that is the spirit of the amendment—must be developed. It should be the State and official language. It should be the medium of instruction at all stages including the University. There is no doubt about that. It may not be possible to introduce it to-morrow. But it is going to stay. It should be the language of the courts also. So far as language in Parliament is concerned, we ask that for at least thirty years more, Hindi must be one of the national languages and not the only national language. The Union must give effect to the spirit of the Constitution. In Parliament let all people knowing different languages speak in their own mother-tongue, and let arrangements for simultaneous translations be made. It is very wrong to point out that Hindi language is the only thing which breeds nationality. Have we not been one in spite of the fact that we have more than one language? Were we different nations when there were English and other languages? In Switzerland and so many other places there are three or four different languages, but still they are one nation. Again, Sir, why people who are independent like the U.S.S.R. should have compulsory study of the English language? So far as the Central Government are concerned, we want that Article 343 should not be followed. We want a provision to be made for simultaneous

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translation of speeches in Parliament. Option should be given to candidates appearing for competitive examinations from non-Hindi-speaking areas to choose their own language. When candidates are recruited, there will be time enough to ask them to sit for some other test in the language as was done previously, e.g., Tamil people were required to pass a Telugu examination and Telugu people were required to pass a Tamil examination. For State Services also we may have such examinations. For Central Services, candidates, after recruitment, may be required to attain a certain standard in Hindi language. That is entirely a different question. We want to make it clear that the Union Government should give effect to the spirit of the Constitution. What they now do is against the spirit of the Constitution. That is what we want to point out.

I do not know why people are feeling that the introduction of Hindi alone is going to give national unity. I am not able to understand this. Sir, I do not want to proceed further.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Sir, with your permission I wish to make a statement. Reference has been made to my remarks on the use of Hindi in post-cards. I do not mind my friend Sri A. Subramanyam making that reference. But when my esteemed friend Sri Govinda Menon, who was perhaps the architect of this Constitution, also referred to it, I feel that I owe it to myself and to the Members of the House

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON: I was not one of the framers of the Constitution.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR: If he is not one of the framers of the Constitution, he is one of those who have accepted the Constitution *in toto* as I have accepted *in toto*.

May I read out the particular reference? Article 343 (2) of the Constitution says—

“(2) Notwithstanding anything in clause (1), for a period of fifteen years from the commencement of this Constitution, the English language shall continue to be used for all the official purposes of the Union for which it was being used immediately before such commencement:

Provided that the President may, during the said period, by order authorize the use of Hindi language in addition to the English language and of the Devanagari form of numerals in addition to the international form”

It should be obvious to anybody particularly to lawyers that in using any language so far as the Union services are concerned, the publication of a post-card only in Hindi is not consistent with the provisions of the Constitution. That is all I said. Not out of love for English or anything like that. The hon. Member Sri A. Subramanyam might possibly say all these things. But I am

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sorry my esteemed friend, Sri Govinda Menon, should say that I was wrong in stating that it was not consistent with the provisions of the Constitution for the Ministry in the Centre to ignore that provision in Article 343 (2). If Mr. Govinda Menon has got any advocacy, I am prepared to be corrected.

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Sir, the question of languages requires our most calm consideration. I am afraid the question of languages is taken too far. After all language is but a vehicle of thought. It is a means of communicating our ideas at our home level, at the State level, inter-State level, and international level.

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

We find that persons who are equipped with a knowledge of more than two or three languages have more facilities than persons who do not have such equipment. When we are able to clearly see that, my own opinion is that as far as possible much encouragement should be given to a person to learn as many languages as he can including English. Now the question whether it is possible for a normal child to learn three languages in the school has been discussed by many. It has been found that a normal child is able to learn at least three languages without much effort. Psychologists agree that proficiency in the use of one particular language necessarily facilitates the use of other languages. So there can be no bar to a person learning more than two or three languages. But apprehensions are held out that the encouragement of a language may work to the detriment of the regional language. It cannot be so. We find in practice that those who have a mastery of foreign languages are no less masters of their own tongue or the regional language. The question is, in the present circumstances, how many languages are we to impose upon our children? We of the present generation and the generation that is at schools now cannot adopt the formula that we are going to evolve now. What we speak to-day is with reference to the generation after the next. As has been expressed by many hon. Members of this House, if at all we formulate any scheme, it is to come into force only after 25 or 30 years. Article 343 of the Constitution says that Hindi shall be the official language of the Union. But paragraph 3 of the same Article is very careful to state,

“Notwithstanding anything in this article, Parliament may by law provide for the use, after the said period of fifteen years, of—

(a) the English language, or

(b) the Devanagari form of numerals,
for such purposes as may be specified in the law.”

The framers of the Constitution have been very careful to see that there may be a need for the continuance of English as the official language after the period of 15 years. They have gone further

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and stated that in spite of the recommendations of the Commission, the President of the Republic of India may issue directions in accordance with the whole or any part of that report. So, the framers of the Constitution had in view the difficulties that we are experiencing now. We are shortly to have the visit of the Commission constituted under Article 344. The terms of the Commission centre round the following points, viz., to find out ways and means for the progressive use of the Hindi language for the official purposes of the Union and restrictions on the use of the English language for all or any of the official purposes of the Union. So, the Commission may as well recommend if the majority of the members so desire the continuance of the English language for official purposes. What has been stated at the beginning of Article 344, viz., that Hindi shall be the official language of the Union, need not be stuck to if the Commission so desires. Even if the Commission so desire, the President of the Republic of India need not act to that opinion. So, it will be seen that the Articles have been framed so very carefully by the famous framers of the Constitution. When such is the case, we are free to just express our opinion as to the continuance of English, as to the spread of Hindi and as to the enrichment of our regional language.

As I have already stated, the enrichment of the regional language cannot be in detriment by the promotion of any other language. If at all we have not enriched our regional language during the last 150 years, there was also the factor not only of want of freedom but also of want of earnestness, zeal and efforts on our part to enrich that language. If we want to enrich our regional language there is no use simply saying that we want to enrich the language. We must make Tamil compulsory in the schools, and colleges along with English. Now, is it not the time for us to develop this?

The First Five-Year Plan period is nearing completion and we are going to have the Second and Third Five-Year Plans successively. We are going to develop in the economic sphere and in all possible spheres. Does it not behove us on our part to see that we do not lag behind in scientific advancement, engineering advancement and industrial advancement? Is it possible for us just to have books on all these subjects translated within a short period? Even if we are able to translate all the scientific, engineering and industrial literature that have been produced by the most advanced countries in the world, we will not find the time to cope with them in regard to future advancement. By the time we finish this business, we will find a lot more books to translate. Is it not proper on our part to develop in every sphere in which we have to develop so that we may be on a par with other nations? So, when we come to the question of practical politics, we find that we have to continue English. We require it. It may be the language of the Britisher who ruled over us but there is no sting in using that language. It has been an international language. We do want it as an international language. We must have

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the English language as the official language of the Union. If Hindi were to be the official language of the Union, naturally the official language at the State level should be Hindi. Then, naturally there would be a tendency to thrust it upon all our children in our schools because we do not know which children are going to occupy the place under the Government. If we are to yield to the point of using Hindi as the official language of India, we will have imposed it upon ourselves much against the opposition that we have now. So, Hindi can never be the official language of India and it ought not to be the official language of India in the interests of the nation. There is no harm in having English. English can be the official language, and it can be called one of the national languages of India along with the fourteen languages. India can set an example to the other nations that just as she even after becoming a sovereign, independent Republic, remains in the Commonwealth, she is not against the language of the English though it had some sting in the days of the Britisher who ruled over us. So, for official purposes at Union level and at the State level, if we have English, then naturally the medium in colleges should be English. We cannot have Hindi for some years, at least for 30 years. Otherwise, we cannot just produce engineers, technicians, industrialists, etc., who will have the same knowledge as the Americans or Britishers. We will have to depend upon foreign nations. Only now, within the last three or four years, we have established some eleven big laboratories throughout India for doing research and even now, we are not able to get very good men in this field of research. We find that there are not proper persons to coach these people and we have to depend upon foreign persons. When that is the case, how can we have Tamil as the medium in Colleges? Is it not our duty to develop all these laboratories to the international level to see that all the coaches in India, as the one that is going to be launched on the 2nd October by our revered Prime Minister at Perambur and the other machinery and the tools that are required for India, are produced in India itself without the help of foreign personnel?

(At this stage, Mr. Chairman resumed the Chair.)

So, coming to practical politics, as I stated already, we have to have English as the College medium. At the high school level, as has been done by us in advance, the regional language should be the medium. With regard to the High Court, we can have English as the medium and proceedings can be conducted in all courts except the High Court in the regional language. As the arguments may have to be seen by the Supreme Court and as legal proceedings may have to be published in the form of books, English has to remain in the High Court. As regards the Legislature, naturally the proceedings ought to be in the regional language, because we are having popular representatives there and they must be given full opportunities to use their own regional tongue.

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To sum up, I would just say, that Article 343 foresees all these things. According to paragraph (3) of Article 343, we can continue English and according to other articles regarding that language, the President of the Republic of India has got the power to say "Thus far and not further". So, we have to give our opinion and in my opinion, our Government can give these opinions, viz., that for purposes of schools, till they complete their matriculation standard, the regional language should be the medium, for college purposes the medium should be English, for international level, for official language of the Union, for official language of the State for the sake of correspondence with the Centre the language should be English, for all other administrative purposes within the State, the regional language should be used, and in all courts except the High Court, the regional language should be used.

With regard to Hindi, do we not want a common national language or not? We do not want Hindi to be the official language because once it becomes the official language, there will be a tendency to impose it upon us. But, don't we want a national language? Do we not appreciate the fact that a common language is a cementing factor and that if we have literature—I mean, if we have very good records in science and philosophy on an all-India level, they are those records that were produced by persons who toured throughout India either for religious or philosophic purposes with a knowledge of a common language? So, we want that there should be a common language and that ought to be Hindi. Because, out of 35 crores of people in India, at least 14 crores are speaking Hindi Urdu and Hindustani put together. That is perhaps the reason for which the Father of the Nation suggested Hindi for cementing the unity of the people. Common language will certainly cement further and be more advantageous to us. Language is a vehicle of thought and it is necessary on our part to convey our thoughts within our own country. Such being the case, Hindi best deserves to take the place of the common national language of India though it is one of the 14 national languages enumerated in the eighth Schedule of the Constitution. As I said already, if a particular thing is forced upon us, as was done by the Britishers, Tamil or any other regional language would suffer. What I want to reiterate is, Hindi should not be compelled on us. Hindi is already taught in our schools and in our educational institutions. Let facilities be provided for the encouragement of the study of Hindi. But on no account there should be compulsion to learn Hindi. Once there is compulsion there would be opposition and the spread of Hindi would suffer. Let English be the official language at the Centre and the State level for inter-State correspondence and correspondence with the Centre. Let English be the medium of instruction in colleges. Let the regional language be the medium of instruction in high schools. Let it be used in Courts up to the High Court level. Let the regional language be the language of administration for all purposes, except for correspondence with the Centre.

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* DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not propose to be long-winded infliction of a speech on you to-day. I want to be brief as it is very late and the Hon. Leader of the House is rather feeling like taking rest. Let us first of all come to the genesis of this Hindi business. It was framed by the Constituent Assembly. Who had a majority in the Constituent Assembly? It was the Congress. The minorities had no effective voice in it. Therefore when the Constituent Assembly framed the Constitution, the imposition of Hindi also came along with it and it is not a new thing. It has taken some time to come to the South because it has to travel a thousand and odd miles, I suppose. What did our representatives of Tamilnad do in the Constituent Assembly? What were their functions in the Constituent Assembly? They are now talking of go-slow policy in the enforcement of Hindi. What is the contribution our representatives made in the Constituent Assembly when this section was being discussed? Did they not understand at that time that there was opposition in the South against the imposition of this Hindi language on us? Therefore, Sir, I think along with the Constitution came the legacy of this infliction of Hindi on the South.

People were waxing eloquent for small mercies that dropped from the lips of Pandit Pant, the Home Minister of India, for having assured candidates of All-India Services that they would be taken care of and nothing would happen to them for their not knowing the Hindi language. He is only giving a bait for us to swallow and if we swallow it, we shall be annihilated. What is the percentage of our people who compete for All-India Services? It is only a microscopic minority. Out of those that appear for those examinations of the All-India Services, 50 or 100 students come out successful. But millions have to pay the penalty for the sake of 50 or 100 people getting jobs under the Centre. Therefore, I say it is only a bait. He is stooping to conquer. That is what is called "peaceful doctrination". (Interruption.) It is just like the Doctor trying to give sugar-coated bitter pills. Therefore I want the Congress Party in power to be very careful in dealing with these people. I did not expect my friends in the Treasury Benches to express their views vigorously because they know which side of the bread is buttered. That is why like a wise man, the Hon. Leader of the House said, "All right, let the matter be discussed. Everywhere there is some kind of opposition. Let the Commission know what is discussed here and let them decide what it likes."

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Hon. Leader of the House told us that this was an opportunity for the House to express its views on the question.

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Anyhow that is my inference. My inference may be wrong. I expected better lead from the Government because this is the burning topic of the day. Because we are playing into the hands of our enemies, we should be more careful.

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* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I had made the position clear. I said I had brought forward the motion in pursuance of the assurance I gave to the House on the last occasion, viz., that I would give an opportunity to all hon. Members to express their views, before Government could finalise their reply to the questionnaire. That is why I have brought forward this motion before the House, with a view to helping us to take a decision with reference to the various points raised in the questionnaire.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: I am thankful to the Hon. Leader of the House.

DR. V. K. JOIN: Under the terms of reference of the questionnaire the opinion of the Legislature also should be obtained. That is there.

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN: I am thankful to the Hon. Minister for his saying that our discussion on this matter would help the Government in coming to a decision on the replies they have to send to the questionnaire. I hope it will be strongly worded.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Government did make its position clear with reference to the various points in the questionnaire and I spoke on it some time back in this House.

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN: I shall now come to the subject proper. Some people were waxing eloquent over the infliction of the English language in this country by the Britishers during the last 160 years. Well, do you know how the Congress came into existence? The cream of educated Indians formed the nucleus of the Congress and it is from that humble beginning it rose to a high pedestal. Half a dozen educated Indians joined hands, formed the Congress to drive the Britisher out. The Britisher has been driven out now. Let them be satisfied with it. I want to tell you that just as our people were told till very recently that the English language was responsible for shutting the growth of the regional language, this infliction of Hindi on us will play the same role as English and therefore it should be nipped in the bud. Either you have the regional language or no Hindi at all. You blamed English till recently for having smothered the regional language. Is not the same thing possible if Hindi is thrust on Tamilnad? That is the question which the Government have got to see. The hon. Member, Mr. A. Subramanyam, said that Gandhiji thought like that and therefore it must be correct. In these days of democracy, we do not depend on hero worship. We have our own judgment and we come to our own independent conclusions. What Gandhi said in those days may not suit us now. What we say now may not, in the exigencies of time, suit the future generation. We must voice forth our views. Politics is not a static sort of thing. Lastly I want to tell you that if this Hindi business is forced down our throats (I am sure it will be done so sooner or later) there is likely to be considerable commotion in this country.

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My hon. Friend, Sri Govinda Menon, said "you are missing the bus". It is not so. What he had in mind I was able to read. His fear is just as the Brahmins, in South India at any rate, exploited English education and came to some prominence, they are likely to take this opportunity of learning Hindi and steal a march over the other communities. I say it is not so and . . . (Interruption.) That was what I was able to see reading between the lines. In these days, I do not think it is possible for any one man to exploit another. Even the illiterate is able to think for himself, hear both sides and come to intelligent conclusions. It is no good setting two communities by their ears; setting people by their ears will not pay anybody in these days.

Sir, regarding the Flag incident which Mr. Govinda Menon mentioned, everybody knew that Mr. Nayakar was not serious. Government also knew that Mr. Nayakar was not serious and everybody knew that. It was born out of a desire for notoriety.

SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN: I rise to a point of order, Sir. What the hon. Member is saying about the Flag and all that is completely irrelevant to the subject we are discussing. Let us confine ourselves to the subject. He is going at a tangent to some other subject.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: The hon. Member, Sri Parameswaran, did not point out that at the time when Mr. Govinda Menon was talking about this very incident. I can understand the mind of humans . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is that?

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN: "Humans" I said. I can understand the mind of humans. Therefore, I believe that those people wanted that; it suited the Madras Government also when some man in this State did something for some sort of notoriety; when it will be attracting the attention of the Centre. So, it suited both the parties. Because, as we know him, Mr. Nayakar is an impossible man to come to any terms. (Interruption.) I know him. Therefore, my last warning is this: If we are going to allow the infliction of this language on the South, there is likely to be a great upheaval in this part of the country, if not a revolution and rivers of blood may flow on this language issue, if the Government does not take the warning. Well, I am speaking with a full sense of responsibility. I am not talking loosely. I know what I am talking. I want the hon. Leader of the House to consider what I have said so that he may be careful in what he does.

(Sri P. P. Ummer Koya began addressing the House in Malayalam.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no Malayalam Reporter here to record the speech of the hon. Member.

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* SRI P. P. UMMER KOYA: Sir, when this subject is being discussed here, I was sorry to see that every one was getting excited and the atmosphere was getting heated. I do not know why so much excitement and heat is being created on the subject. We know fully well that the language will be in no way responsible for the disunity or unity of this country. India is a multi-lingual country. In this country there are many languages as there are millions of people who are preaching and believing in different faiths. So we should not quarrel among ourselves in the name of religion as also in the name of language. Of course, English has been the common language for the last so many years during the British regime. But now as we are independent, we cannot adopt English as the common language of our country. We must have some language which must be known to all persons in this country. It must be the official language of this country. But now Hindi has been adopted as the official language of the Central Government only. It is not a language of the Madras State, nor is it the language of the Bombay State. People in South India and some other States are quite ignorant of Hindi. Therefore, these people must be given some time to learn Hindi, to master Hindi. Therefore, we must not do anything in a hurry or heat to impose Hindi on people who are quite ignorant of this language. We must not compel people to learn Hindi even at this stage. Because people may think that the other people are trying to impose a linguistic imperialism on them. So also we should not give up English altogether. It has been the common language of this country and we had been studying English all these years. It is a language of international importance. So every encouragement should be given for the study of English also in this country. So we must learn Hindi and we must try to make Hindi the common language of this country in the coming years. But let us not be very hasty in this thing and let us not create ill-feeling among the non-Hindi-speaking people as is the case to-day.

In the schools and colleges, the regional language should be made the medium of instruction. That is the only alternative. Now the difficulty is as Mr. Govinda Menon has put it very correctly, the formation of linguistic States is unavoidable. Madras State as it is is a multi-lingual State. There are people who are dreaming of a Southern State (Dakshina Bharath) consisting of Madras, Travancore-Cochin, Coorg and other places. It is an admirable thing and it is a good dream. But one has to consider whether it is practicable or not.

Supposing the regional language, namely, Tamil, is made the medium of instruction in the colleges there are some difficulties. Here in Madras are studying students from South Kanara, Coorg and Malabar. When the change is effected they cannot study in the colleges here. Here, there should be colleges for the student of those areas also. But I think even in a multi-lingual State, as regards the proceedings in the Legislature or in Courts, there won't be much difficulty regarding language. As the hon. Leader

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of the Opposition said in his speech that in UNESCO and UNO the proceedings are simultaneously translated in different languages. That procedure can be adopted here also and all the speeches may be simultaneously translated so that people of different languages can understand them. So there is every way of solving this problem if we are only willing to co-operate among ourselves and see that people of different languages are allowed to remain in peace and harmony.

Another suggestion I have to make is this. English is a language of international importance and Roman script is the script mostly used in the world to-day. So, why can't we use the Roman script for Hindi instead of the Devanagari script? To say that they are not agreeable is a different question. But why can't we put the question to the authorities? Persons like Sri Nethaji Subhas Chandra Bose and others have made such a suggestion that Hindi should be written in the Roman script and not in the Devanagari script so that people of all the regions will find it very easy to learn that language because the Roman script is widely used as an international script to-day. Let us not do anything which will affect the unity and cordiality of the country. Let us not fight in the name of language. We must have a common language. But we must not try to impose one language on any section of the people who are quite ignorant of that language. During the years to come, India will have a common language and people in all regions will study that language. There will be more unity and harmony in this country and I hope that such a time is not far off.

* SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR : கனம் அவைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, நான் என் தாய்மொழியை அபிமானிப்பதில் எவருக்கும் பின்னிட்டவனல்ல என்பதைக் காட்டுவதற்காக இன்று தமிழில் பேசுகிறேன். தமிழில் பேசும்பொழுது எல்லோருக்கும் புரியும் வகையில் சிறு வாக்கியங்களை அமைத்து பேச எண்ணுகிறேன். மொழிக் கமிஷன் கேட்டிருக்கும் வினாத்தாளுக்கு எவ்விதமான திருப்திகரமான பதிலைக் கொடுக்கலாம் என்பதுபற்றி இச்சபையிலுள்ள அங்கத்தினர்களின் யோசனையை அறியவே அதை விவாதிப்பதற்கு கனம் மந்திரியார் அவர்கள் நமக்கு இந்த வாய்ப்பை அளித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதனை பயன்படுத்திக் கொண்டு நேற்றும் இன்றும் பல முக்கியஸ்தர்கள் பேசி இருக்கிறார்கள். சிலர் பல பிறமொழிகளை இழுத்து, அந்த வினாத்தாளில் இல்லாதவற்றையும் வருவித்து வீணை பேசி இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று நான் கருதுகிறேன்.

இப்பொழுது நம் சபையின் முன்னிருக்கும் கேள்வியை, அதாவது பிரச்சனையை, மூன்று விதமாகப் பிரிக்கலாம். நாட்டின் வீட்டுக்கேற்ற மொழி, நாட்டின் பொதுமொழி, நாட்டின் அரசியல் பொது மொழி என்று மூன்றுவிதமாக பாகுபாடு செய்தால், அந்த மூன்று அம்சங்களைப் பற்றி நேற்றும் இன்றும் பேசும் அவசியம் இருந்திருக்கமுடியாது. நமது தமிழ்நாட்டைப் பொருத்தவரை மக்களின் நாட்டுமொழியைப்பற்றி சந்தேகத்துக்கு இடமே இல்லை. அதாவது, தமிழ்நாட்டில் தமிழ்மொழி தான் தலை சிறந்தது என்று நமது கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களே ஒப்புத் தான் தலை சிறந்தது என்று நமது கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களே ஒப்புத் கொள்ளுவார்கள். ஆனபடியினாலே, தமிழின் தனிச் சிறப்பைப்பற்றி நான் விரிவாகக் கூறவேண்டியதில்லை. முனிவர்களால் தமிழ்மொழியானது மொழியப்பட்டதென்றும், இன்னும் அது கடவுளால் உண்டுபண்ணப்பட்டது என்றும் கூறப்படுகிறது. அந்த சர்ச்சையில் நாம் இப்பொழுது இறங்க வேண்டாம். உலகில் ஒரு தொன்மையான மொழி இன்று இருக்குமானால், அந்த மொழிதான் தமிழ்மொழி என்பதை எவரும் மறுத்து

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உரைப்பதற்கில்லை. தமிழ்மொழியின் சிறப்பைப்பற்றி நான் அடுக்கியும் பெருக்கியும் கூறவேண்டிய அவசியமே இல்லை. இரண்டொரு உதாரணம் காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். நமது தமிழ்நாட்டிலுள்ள குழந்தைகள் முதலில் 'அம்மா, அம்மா' என்று தான் அழைக்கின்றனர். அது வீட்டுமொழியாக பின்னால் வழங்கப்படுகிறது. இன்னும், நமது நாட்டிலுள்ள பசுக்களும் கன்றுகளும் 'அம்மா, அம்மா' என்று அழைக்கின்றனவே அன்றி, வேறு மொழிகொண்டு அழைப்பதில்லை. வெகு அருகாமையிலிருந்தும், ஆந்திர தேசத்திலுள்ள பசுக்களும் கன்றுகளும் 'அம்மா, அம்மா' என்று அழைத்ததை யாரேனும் கேட்டிருப்பார்களா? அது போகட்டும். நமது தமிழ் பசுவும் ஆங்கிலப்பசுவும் கலந்து உற்பத்தியாகின்ற பசுக்கூட்டங்களுக்கும் கன்றுகளுக்கும் 'அம்மா' என்று அழைக்கத் தெரிகிறதா? அவைகள் ஏதோ காட்டுக் கூச்சல் போடுகின்றனவே யின்றி தமிழ் மொழியின் 'அம்மா' என்ற ஒசைப் பொலிவுடைய வார்த்தையை உபயோகிக்கிறதில்லை. எனவே தமிழ்மக்களும், கன்றுகளும் தமிழ்மொழியைத்தான் நாட்டின் வீட்டுமொழியாக உபயோகிக்கிறார்கள். ஆதலால் தமிழ்மக்களின் வீட்டுமொழி தமிழ்மொழிதான். வேறு ஒரு மொழியும் அவர்களின் நாட்டு மொழியாகவோ வீட்டுமொழியாகவோ வரமுடியாது. தமிழ்மொழி என்றும் இருந்தே தீரும். தமிழ் மொழிக்கு இதுவரையில் நேர்ந்திருக்கின்ற இன்னல்களை கவனிப்போமானால், கத்தி முனையில் தமிழர்கள் எதிர்க்கப்பட்ட காலத்திலும் தமிழ் மொழி மறக்கப்படவில்லை. தமிழ் நாகரீகம் மறைந்துவிடவில்லை. தமிழ் பண்பாடு மறைந்து போகவுமில்லை. அது எந்த நாளும் இருந்துகொண்டே இருக்கும். நம் நாட்டு அழியாச் சின்னங்களான கோபுரங்களும், மகத்தான ஆலயங்களும் இன்னும் தமிழ்நாட்டில் இருந்து ஒளிரந்து கொண்டே இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளை அசைக்க முடியாது. ராவணன் தன் கை விரலைக்கொடுத்து தூக்க முயற்சித்தும், அது தூக்கப்படவில்லை. அவைகள் எளிதில் தூக்கக்கூடியதல்ல. அப்படியிருக்கும்பொழுது ஒரு அரசாங்கமோ, அல்லது வேறு எவ்வேனுமோ நமது நாட்டுக்கு வந்து அந்த அழியாச்சின்னங்களையும் தமிழ்மொழியையும் அழித்துவிட முடியுமா என்பதை நாம் ஊன்றி சிந்திக்கவேண்டும்.

நான் இன்னும் மேலே பேசுகின்றேன். நாட்டிற்கு ஒரு பொதுமொழி வேண்டுமா என்கின்ற பிரச்சினை வெகு முக்கியமானது. நாட்டிற்கு ஒரு பொதுமொழி இருக்கவேண்டியது அவசியம்தான். நமது நாட்டில் சென்ற 200 ஆண்டுகளாக ஆங்கிலம் பொதுமொழியாக இருந்ததாக ஒப்புக்கொள்ளாமல் சிலர் அது திணிக்கப்பட்டது என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அதை நான் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளவில்லை. அது பொதுமொழியாக இருந்ததால் நாம் எவ்வளவோ நன்மைகளை அடைந்திருக்கிறோம். நாளும், ஆட்சி முறையும் சிறப்புற்று ஒங்கின. அதனால் இந்தியா விஞ்ஞானத்திலும், இரசாயனத்திலும் எவ்வளவோ முன்னேற்றம் அடைந்திருக்கிறது. ஏன்? நமது அரசியல் சட்டம் பிறநாட்டு சட்டத்தை முற்றிலும் காப்பி அடித்த போலிச் சட்டம் என்று நான் சொல்ல கூசமாட்டேன். எனவே, இன்றைய தினம் நம் முன் இருக்கப்பட்ட சபையில் எத்தனையோ ஆங்கிலச் சின்னங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகள் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் நாட்டில் இருந்து கொண்டோன் இருக்கின்றன. அப்படியிருக்கும்பொழுது, நாம் கட்டாயம் ஆங்கிலத்தை அடியோடு ஒழித்துவிடவேண்டும், மறந்துவிடவேண்டுமென்று சிலர் வற்புறுத்திப் பேசுவது எவ்வளவு அறியாமை என்பது உலகம் அறிந்தவர்கள், தெரிந்தவர்கள் மனதுக்குத் தோன்றும் என்பது நிச்சயம்.

ஒரு மொழி நாட்டிற்கு எவ்வளவு அவசியம் என்பதை நான் ஓரிரண்டு உதாரணங்களைக்கொண்டு காட்டுகிறேன். முதலில் பேசுவதற்கு ஒரு மொழி அவசியமா என்று நமது காலம்சென்ற பர்நாட் ஷா அவர்கள் ஒரு பிரச்சினையை விளக்கினார். அவசியமே இல்லை, நாம் சொல்லவேண்டிய வார்த்தைகளைச் சுருக்கி செய்கையால் காட்டிவிடலாமென்று சொன்னார். அதற்கு இரண்டு உதாரணங்கள் கொடுத்தார். ஒன்று, 'வெளியிலிருப்பவரை உள்ளே அழைக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் விரலைக்காட்டினால் அவர் தானாகவே வந்து விடுவார். இதற்கு பேச்சு அல்லது மொழி அவசிய

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மில்லை' என்று சொன்னார். இரண்டாவதாக, 'ஒரு அறையில் உள்ளவரை வெளியே அகற்றவேண்டுமானால், விரலைக்காட்டினால் அவர் அகன்று விடுவார். இதனால் நமது கருத்துக்களை வெளியிடுவதற்கு மொழி அவசியமல்ல' என்று அவர் வற்புறுத்தியிருக்கிறார். ஆனால் அவர் கருத்துக்களை வெளியிடாமல் இருந்தாரா என்று நீங்கள் கேட்கலாம். அம்மாதிரி முடியும் என்று சொன்னாரே ஒழிய, அது கட்டாயமாக, வழக்கப் பாட்டில் வரவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லவில்லை. எனவே, இந்த மொழிப் பிரச்சினையானது வெகு முக்கியமான பிரச்சினையாகும்.

இன்னும் ஒரு பொது மொழியின் அவசியத்தை சுருக்கிச் சொல்ல வேண்டுமானால், நமது கனம் எதிர்க்கட்சித் தலைவர் அவர்கள் உலகெங்கும் கீர்த்தி பெற்றவர். அவருக்குக் கீர்த்தி வாங்கித் தந்தது தமிழ் பாஷையா, ஹிந்தியா என்று நான் கேட்கின்றேன். அல்ல. ஆங்கில மொழிதான் அவருக்கு கீர்த்தியையும், பிரக்கியாதியையும் வாங்கிக்கொடுத்ததோடு, இந்திய நாட்டிற்கே ஒரு சீரும் சிறப்பையும், பெருமையையும் நாகரீகத் தன்மையையும் தேடித் தந்தது. நாகரீகத்தை நிலை நாட்டினது அந்த ஆங்கில பாஷைதான். ஆங்கிலேயர் விரட்டப்பட்ட போதிலும் ஆங்கில பாஷையானது இன்னும் இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது என்று வெங்கலக் கடையில் யானை புகுந்துபோல நமது கனம் அண்ணாமலைப் பிள்ளை அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். அந்த ஆங்கில பாஷையை ஆதாரமாகவும் அடிப்படை யாகவும் கொண்டுதான் இங்கு நாம் கூடியிருக்கிறோம். அவர்கள் முறையைப் பின்பற்றிதான் இந்த சட்டசபை நடந்து வருகிறது. இன்னும் டில்லி சபையும் மற்ற சபைகளும் ஆங்கில நாகரீகத்தை ஒட்டித்தான் நடந்து வருகின்றன. 200 வருஷங்களாக அரசியலில் பயிற்சிபெற்ற ஆங்கில முறையை நாம் அறவே ஒழிப்போமானால் அது நம் அறியாமை என்றே கூறவேண்டும். நாம் அதில் கற்று, தேர்ந்து, தோய்ந்து, படிந்து அனுபவிக்கவேண்டிய பல விஷயங்கள் இன்னும் இருந்துகொண்டே இருக்கின்றன.

ஏதோ அரசியல் சட்டம் ஒன்றை நிர்ணயித்து விட்டோம், அதனால் நாட்டின் குறைகளெல்லாம் தீர்ந்துவிட்டது என்று மனப்பால் குடிப்பது வீண் பகற் கனவாகும். அதற்கு வேறு சான்று வேண்டியதில்லை. இந்த அரசியல் சட்டம் ஐந்து முறை திருத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அப்படி ஐந்து முறை திருத்தப்பட்டது சரியா, அல்லது தப்பா என்று கருதவேண்டிய தில்லை. நமது அனுபவத்தை ஒட்டி, வாழ்நாள் வாழ்க்கையை ஒட்டி நம் குறைபாடுகளை நீக்குவதற்காக இந்த ஐந்து திருத்தங்களைச் செய்திருக்கிறோம். நமது நண்பர் உப தலைவர் கனம் அல்லாபிச்சை அவர்கள் இந்த அரசியல் சட்டத்தை ஒரு குரான், பைபிள், அல்லது நுகுவேதமாக இந்த அரசியல் சட்டத்தை ஒரு குரான், பைபிள், அல்லது நுகுவேதமாக நினைத்து, அதை மாற்றலாமா என்று அச்சம் தோன்றச் சொன்னார்கள். நான் என்ன சொல்லுகிறேன் என்றால், மனிதனால் செய்யப்பட்ட எதுவும் மாற்றத்தால் மாற்றப்படலாம். நமது அனுபவத்தை ஒட்டி, நமது வழக்கப் பாட்டை ஒட்டி நமக்கு வேண்டியது இருக்கின்றதா என்பதை மனதில் கொண்டு எதையும் எப்பொழுதும் ஒழுங்காக திருத்தி அமைக்கலாம். பல அவசிய மாறுதல்கள் சில அறிவாளிகளுக்குத் தோன்றலாம். அவர்கள் அவ்வப்போது நாட்டில் தோன்றுவார்கள். அது உடனே திருத்தப்படலாம். பிறகு மறுபடியும் திருத்தப்படலாம். ஆதலால் எதிலும் மாறுதல் கூடாது என்று நாம் கருதுவது ரொம்ப சரி அல்ல என்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, அரசியல் மொழி பொது மொழியைப்பற்றி நான் பேசுகின்றேன். அரசியல் மொழி அந்தந்த நாட்டு மொழியாக இருக்க வேண்டுமென்பதை எவர்தான் மறுத்துக்கூற முடியும்? தமிழ் நாட்டில் தமிழ் மொழிதான் அரசியல் மொழியாக வேண்டும். மலையாள தேசத்தில் மலையாளம் அரசியல் மொழியாக இருத்தல் அவசியம். கன்னட தேசத்தில் அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய பாஷையை அவர்கள் ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளட்டும். ஆந்திர தேசத்தில் தெலுங்கு பாஷையை ஏற்படுத்திக் கொள்ளட்டும். எனவே, இந்த நாட்டில் எந்த மொழியானது தாய் மொழியாக கருதப்படுகிறதோ, அந்த மொழியிலேயே அரசியல் நடத்தப்படவேண்டுமென்பது

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ஊன்றி ஊன்றி கூறப்படும் உண்மையாகும். இந்திய அரசியல் சட்டத் திலே கூறியபடி 15 வருஷங்களுக்குள் ஆங்கிலம் நீக்கப்பட்டு ஹிந்தி நுழைக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்று பலர் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். அது பொம்பவும் சரியே. ஆனால் அந்த 15 வருடகாலத்தில் எத்தனையோ மாறுபாடுகள் யுகங்கள் போன்ற சில காரியங்கள் நடந்து விடலாம். எனவே, 15 வருஷங்கள் போதாது என்றால், இந்த சட்டசபையின் மூலமும் மற்ற சட்டசபைகளின் மூலமும் மேற்பட்டு இன்னும் சில வருஷங்கள் அவகாசம் வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டால் அவசியமாக அந்தக் கோரிக்கையை இந்திய அரசாங்கத்தார் கவனித்தே தீருவார்கள். எனவே, அரசியல் பாஷையைப்பற்றி அதிக பயம் வேண்டியதில்லை. இந்த 15 வருஷங்களில் ஹிந்தி பாஷை இன்னும் முன்னேற வேண்டிய நிலைமையிலிருக்கிறது. அந்த மொழியில் பல சங்கேதப் பதங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. தக்க பதங்களை அந்த மொழியில் கண்டு பிடித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள், ஹிந்தி அபிமானிகள். அது போலவே, தமிழ் மொழியில் தக்க பதங்களைக் கண்டு பிடிக்கவேண்டிய கடமை தமிழர்கள் தலையில் ஏறி இருக்கிறது. எனவே, இந்த 15 வருஷ காலத்திற்குள் நமது தமிழ் மொழியை சரிப்படுத்திக் கொள்ளுவதோடும், நமது ஹிந்தி மொழியை ஒழுங்குபடுத்தி அது நாட்டிற்கே ஒரு பொது மொழியாக விளங்கும்படி செய்யவேண்டிய கடமையும் பொறுப்பும் மத்திய சர்க்காரச் சார்ந்தது என்று நான் அழுத்தமாகக் கூறுகிறேன்.

சங்கேதப் பதங்கள் இருப்பதற்கு இரண்டு உதாரணங்கள் குறிப்பிடுகிறேன். சட்டம் படித்தவர்கள் பலர் இங்கு இருக்கிறார்கள் 'criminal law' என்ற பதத்தை அதற்குச் சரியான எல்லா அர்த்தமும் அடங்கியுள்ள ஒரு தமிழ் பதத்தில் விளக்கக்கூடியவர்களை நான் பார்க்க விரும்புகிறேன். அதே போன்று வைத்திய சிஷ்சை செய்வதற்கு 'lancet' என்று ஒரு ஆயுதம் இருக்கிறது. அதைத் தமிழில் சரியான பதத்தில் விளக்கமுடியுமா? இருவர் கத்தியைக் கொண்டு வா என்றால் எந்த ஆயுதத்தைக் கொண்டு வருவார்களோ, தெரியாது. ஆகவே, முதலில் நம் பாஷையை சீர்படுத்தி அது தன் சொந்தக் காலிலேயே நிற்கும்படி செய்து கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

தமிழ் நாட்டு அபிமானி, தமிழ் அபிமானி, மதாபிமானி நமது கனம் அமைச்சர் பக்தவத்சலம் அவர்கள் அதிர்ஷ்டவசமாக நம் முன்னிலையில் இருக்கிறார். அவர் இந்த விஷயத்தை கவனித்து தக்கன செய்யவேண்டுமென்றும், இந்தச் சபையின் கருத்தை மொழிக் கமிஷனுக்கு உள்ளது உள்ளபடி எடுத்து இயம்பி, அதனுடைய சிபார்சுகளையும் இந்தச் சபையில் அனைவருக்கும் அறிவிக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு, இது துடன் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

5 p.m.

* SRI V. BASHYAM AYYANGAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I did not intend to interfere in this discussion on the language question. But the speech of the hon. Member Sri Krishnamoorthi has influenced me to make a few observations. It was a surprise of my life that Mr. Krishnamoorthi should stand up and say that English should continue to be not only the language of the Union but also the language of the State and the language of the schools and colleges. I am surprised at such a statement being made at this time of the day. All are agreed, I think, that English should go and some other language should take its place. As far as that is concerned, I think, all the Members of this Council and all the people in India are of one view. (Interruption by Dr. V. K. John.)

I understood him to say that English should continue to be the language of the Union for all time and that is why I make this protest. I would have agreed if he had stated that English

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should continue for a limited period. If we are to have an official language of the Union, then some language must be found to take the place of English. I wish to say emphatically that English must go. The greatest benefit that the study of English has given to us may be said to be the spirit of patriotism, just as they used to say that the crowning glory of the British reign of this country was the establishment of the Indian National Congress. That spirit must induce us to say that we do not want English. We do not hate English but it cannot be our national or common language. Therefore, I wish to emphatically protest against the suggestion that English should continue to be the language of the Union and that of the State.

Then, as regards the other point, I have only a very few observations to make. So far as the States are concerned, I have no doubt that the regional language should be the common language. The Government of the State should be conducted in the language which the people will understand. In fact every State must have its own language and must conduct the proceedings of its Government in that language. There is no doubt about that and so far as schools and colleges are concerned, it necessarily follows that the medium of instruction should generally be the language of the State. So far as Madras is concerned, it would of course be Tamil.

As regards the Centre it is situated in the north and the people round about are Hindi-speaking people and the region itself is a Hindi-speaking region. The Constitution has expressly provided that the official language of the Union shall be Hindi. Speaking from a realistic point of view, I think we must concede that Hindi should be the official language of the Union. There may be an intervening stage and in that stage it may be necessary for us to see that facilities are provided at the Centre for those who do not understand Hindi and who cannot talk in Hindi, to speak in their own languages and arrangements must be made for translating their speeches. As regards the language of the Centre, I think, there is no use contesting the right of Hindi to be the official language of the Union. If that is to be the official language of the Union, it must also be the language for inter-State communications, i.e., communications between one State and another. Within each State, the regional language should prevail. It has been said that Hindi should not be forced down the throat of Madras or of any other State. But I do not understand this objection. Nobody has proposed compulsion. All responsible politicians and Statesmen have said that there ought to be no compulsion. Our own Governor has been saying very often that Hindi should not be compulsorily introduced in Madras. Our Rashtrapathi and the Prime Minister have reiterated it more than once. Why then should we agitate in the matter so strongly? I am also against compulsion being used for propagating Hindi but it may and ought to be encouraged. That is my idea and that is the

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purport of the fervent and interesting speeches that have been made by Sri Annamalai Pillai and Sri Subramanyam. I entirely agree with the observations made by them.

Dr. V. K. JOHN: May I know the views of the hon. Member in regard to Hindi being the language in courts of law?

* Sri V. BASHYAM AYYANGAR: When Hindi is the official language of the Union, Hindi will probably have to become the language of the Supreme Court. When Tamil becomes the official language of Madras, Tamil must also become the language of the High Court also. That is my view.

5-10
p.m.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am on the whole very much obliged to the hon. Members for the worthy contribution they have made to this interesting and important discussion. Extreme points of view have been given expression to in the course of the discussion by some of the hon. Members. Some hon. Members who spoke with feelings in a very eloquent manner did not care to relate to the subject under discussion. They gave expression to the general views whether Hindi should be totally effaced. Rather I can say, there were hon. Members who were expressing the other extremist view that Hindi should be introduced in every sphere of our life. Hon. Members who started very eloquently pleading for Hindi and defending Hindi ended rather generally agreeing with the views expressed in the amendment of the hon. Member who is the chief whip of the Opposition. The point is what is the reply that this Government should give to the various points raised in the questionnaire, that has been prepared and circulated, by the Official Language Commission that has been constituted by the President. The hon. Member Sri M. P. Govinda Menon insinuated that even in the matter of making this motion, the Treasury Bench is seeking to please certain people. On the other hand, the hon. Member Dr. Srinivasan who spoke on this motion, insinuated that the Treasury Bench was seeking to please certain other people. A kind of warning was administered to us and to Tamilnad by the hon. Member from Malabar that if we did not decide on the correct attitude, we shall be missing the bus. A somewhat serious warning was administered to us by the hon. Member Dr. Srinivasan that this country would be flowing in blood and so on. I would like to inform the hon. Member Sri Govinda Menon that the Treasury Bench or Tamilnad do not need any warning. The hon. Member Sri Govinda Menon and his future State may take care of themselves. As far as we are concerned, we do seek to do things in a way which would be in the best interests of the people, the governance of whom has been assigned to us for the present. The question is language is after all a vehicle to enable us to carry on our affairs collectively and jointly. I do appreciate, Sir, that a common language would contribute very largely to the unity and consolidation of our country. At the same time I

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should agree with the Deputy Leader of the Opposition that sometimes a wrong approach in the matter of common language might lead or contribute to disintegration of the country. Therefore we shall have to see how we could deal with this question. We must have a realistic and practical approach in dealing with this important question. Our country is a multi-lingual one. There is the Central administration and there is the State administration. It is a federal type of Government that we have decided upon. We have to examine all aspects of the question and see how we shall decide about that vehicle we should employ in the matter of various affairs of ours. I would like to point out that this Language Commission that has circulated the questionnaire and has asked for the opinion and views of the people and people's representatives, has been constituted under the same Constitution. Some hon. Members spoke as if even to discuss this was an infamy, that we were talking of something which was against the interest of the country and that we were talking of something which was against the Constitution itself. Sir, I must at once say that I cannot agree with the Deputy Leader of the Opposition at all, that Article 343 which refers to the official language should be repealed. I stand by that article and the Government do stand by that article. There must be an official language. I do not agree that all the 14 languages must be official languages of the Union. It is provided under Article 343 (1) that the official language of the Union shall be Hindi in Devanagiri script and that the form of numerals to be used shall be international form of Indian numerals. This has been deliberately put down and we do stand by that. This Commission has been constituted under Article 344. The Constitution has contemplated that the various questions arising in this matter should be carefully gone into and decisions taken and therefore it is we have to say to the Commission what should be our suggestions with reference to the various points raised in the questionnaire. I do not think it is right nor is it necessary to introduce politics in this question. Some members spoke as if they were replying to an anti-Hindi speech and some others spoke as if the Government were rather weak towards this anti-Hindi attitude. There is no question whether the people of this State should learn Hindi or not. This Government have been encouraging the study of Hindi. This Government have been pointing out and the Congress has been pointing out the disadvantages if people would not care to equip themselves to the extent possible in the official language of India. Sir, this morning an hon. Member of the other House who initiated the discussion on this question in the Assembly gave expression to certain views and then he concluded by saying that this was the view of the Communist Party. When I was listening to his speech, I felt like agreeing generally to the points which he gave expression to. When he gave his answers in a pointed way to the various questions that are referred to in the questionnaire, I felt like agreeing generally with his expressions. That should not mean that the Government have entered into an alliance with the

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Communist Party. Whatever is good and acceptable, from whatever source it comes, Government do take it. Government do not have any prejudices against any. Sometime ago when I was replying to a discussion on the Governor's Address in this House, I explained categorically the stand of this Government relating to this language question, which in a way covered the various points raised in the questionnaire.

5-20 p.m. A similar statement was made by the Hon. the Finance Minister also in the other House. Subsequently, I was amazed to find a Madras columnist writing in a Delhi Newspaper commenting on our speeches as if we were supporting the anti-Hindi attitude. That is an outburst of a rank communalist. Communalism is not confined to this community or that community. It is in all communities with certain individuals. Even here several hon. Members spoke with feelings pleading for the learning of Hindi; I was anxiously watching whether they would comment referring to the various sub-clauses of the amendment moved by the hon. Member Sri Raza Khan. I wanted to see whether they would oppose specifically any of the points referred to in the amendment. But hon. Members are aware that no one among those who spoke with the greatest vehemence pleading for the learning of Hindi, opposed any one of the ideas contained in the amendment that has been moved by the hon. Member Mr. Raza Khan.

DR. V. K. JOHN: May I know what the Government have to say in regard to the amendment?

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, I am still standing and I have not concluded my speech. I do agree and appreciate the sentiments expressed by several hon. Members that this language is a very vital matter and we should deal with it in the most careful way, so that the interests of the people may not be affected in any way.

Sir, even when the hon. Member Mr. Govinda Menon was speaking, I put it to him and he categorically expressed his view that for University education also, the medium of instruction should be the regional language. So he was totally opposed to Hindi being the medium of instruction in the Universities and Colleges. But is he aware that there are very many eminent leaders and politicians who would strongly plead that in the place of English the medium of instruction in the Universities all over India in all States should be Hindi? Therefore, Sir, if the hon. Member Mr. Govinda Menon, the stout and sound nationalist that he is, would not agree with that extremist point of view, I do not know, Sir, whether anybody else would dub him as having made an alliance—a holy alliance—with somebody else. We have therefore to go into the whole question in a dispassionate way, in the most practical way and find solutions. Sir, I would ask hon. Members to consider if, strictly according to the time table, from

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1965 onwards the communications from the Central administration should reach the State administrations only in Hindi and if the State administrations' representatives when they go to the Centre for any discussions should see only papers in Hindi and they should listen to only Hindi discussions, whether any hon. Member of this House would accept that position and whether it would be in the interests of this State. Therefore, Sir, it was but right that all hon. Members agreed that there must be some extension of time and this fifteen years' time must be extended.

It has been made more than clear by the Central authorities, including the highest authority that there was no question of foisting Hindi language on the non-Hindi areas. It is not by compulsion that a language is learnt, although there has been an element of compulsion in the matter of education. But Sir, I would like to assure the hon. Member Mr. Govinda Menon that the Madras State—and in the near future Tamilnad—would not lag behind; for, they have been taking to the study of Hindi with the greatest fervour and enthusiasm. Only yesterday, the hon. Member Sri V. V. Ramaswamy Nadar who has been known to be a very strong opponent of Hindi, or rather a sympathiser of anti-Hindi agitation, pointed out how his own children stood to benefit by learning Hindi. Therefore, studying Hindi is one thing. Government do want the study of Hindi and Government would extend all facilities in the matter of study of Hindi. But it is another thing whether we should agree to carry on our affairs in Hindi. Every hon. Member admitted that so far as State administration was concerned, it should be only in the regional language. But in the matter of tests for the Central Services and in the matter of the proceedings of Parliament as also in the matter of courts, there is the question whether Hindi alone should be the medium or whether there should be other languages. Hindi is no doubt the official language of the Union. The hon. Member sitting opposite to me asked why there should be only one language. I would like to ask him this: A country has a National Anthem. There cannot be two National Anthems, three National Anthems and five National Anthems. There can be only one National Anthem. Then in what language should that National Anthem be? We are proud of our country and we do respect the National Anthem. In what language should it be? It can be only in one language and it cannot be in fourteen languages. If we have got that sense of unity in us and if the National Anthem is to be in one language what can that be except Hindi. It is spoken by the largest number of people. Therefore, very rightly Article 343 was introduced providing that the official language of the Union shall be Hindi in the Devanagari script. There have been, of course, controversies even about the script and there have been very terrible controversies much worse than what we have suffered in this State. The hon. Member Mr. Govinda Menon should be quite well aware of them which happened in Parliament. Even in Hindi there have been very many styles. I have been told

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that even in the Uttar Pradesh, the language that is spoken in one part of the State would not be easily understood in another part, although both are Hindi. Therefore, Sir, we have to see what should be our attitude, our suggestion in this matter. The highest authorities have told us that there was no question of foisting Hindi and there was no question of making the people in the non-Hindi areas suffer any disadvantage because Hindi is the official language and because they do not know Hindi. I would only like to add this. Those who have Hindi as their mother-tongue should be even more careful and they should scrupulously avoid a feeling that those people whose language has been adopted as the official language of India are trying to steal a march over those people, the unfortunate people, whose language is not the official language of India. Therefore they must be doubly careful. That is what our great Prime Minister and our revered President have been emphasising time and again.

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p.m.

Then, Sir, there have been various questions under the various heads which are covered by the questionnaire that has been issued and certain other heads which are not referred to in the questionnaire. We have to consider all the aspects and we should express an opinion which should be in the general interests of the people of this State, with reference to each one of these heads.

In this connection, Sir, I would like to pay a tribute to the manner in which the Madras University had prepared their considered replies to the various points raised in the questionnaire. I could say at once that I generally agree with the opinions expressed by the Madras University and I see that the amendment moved by the hon. Member Sri Raza Khan more or less embodies the reply given by the University. I can also say that I generally agree with the broad views expressed in the amendment. But I cannot accept the amendment before I could scrutinize it carefully. The Government cannot commit themselves absolutely to the views expressed in the amendment. I have indicated the general views which I have already indicated some months ago as the stand of the Government. I have brought forward this motion in order that Government may know, before they finalise their replies, the views of the hon. Members of this House. Therefore, I do hope that the hon. Member, who moved the amendment, will not press it. I would rather request him to withdraw it. I have already told the House that while we would frame our considered replies, and despatch them to the Language Commission, we shall also forward the proceedings of this House relating to this discussion as an appendix. I do hope and I have no doubt, Sir, that this vexed question would be quite amicably settled, quite consistent with what we have to do to preserve the integrity and unity of our great country and also quite consistent with the interests of the people of this State who do not have the advantage that the people whose mother-tongue is Hindi have.

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Our Constitution has recognised very rightly that not only Hindi but all the fourteen languages including Hindi that are listed in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution are the national languages of this country and this questionnaire refers to what has to be done to promote these languages. This questionnaire refers to how the State administration has to be carried on and how education is to be imparted to the children. We have to go into all aspects of the question and choose the vehicle that will serve the people in the best way possible. Therefore, I have no doubt that this question covering all these aspects would be settled before long in the most amicable and satisfactory way and in the best interests of all the people concerned. With these words, I once again thank all the hon. Members for the interest they have taken in this matter and for the valuable contribution made by them to the discussion.

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON: Sir, on a point of information. May I know whether the Government will be pleased to inform the House their views after they have finalised their reply to the questionnaire?

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: When the Government have finalised their reply and forwarded it to the Language Commission, it will be placed on the table of the House.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Sir, I feel that the speech of the hon. the Leader of the House was a very befitting contribution to the five or six hours' discussion in this House, both yesterday and to-day and I am also happy to note that the Leader of the House has said that he and the majority of the Members agree with the views expressed in the amendment. I do not think any reply is necessary when a number of speakers and particularly the hon. the Leader of the House have said that there are no differences of opinion on the main points, namely, on the language to be used in our Legislature, the language to be used for purpose of administration and the medium of instruction in our schools and colleges. I am sure that the Leader of the House has clearly put it that when once the official language of the Centre is to be Hindi, no one with that feeling of patriotism will try to oppose it as such. But the real point is that there should be an appreciation among the Hindi-speaking people of the difficulties of the non-Hindi-knowing people. That appreciation will go a long way in trying to find a way out. The hon. Member Sri V. V. Ramaswami Nadar said that he has allowed his children to learn Hindi. That itself is an indication that people here do not lag behind in this matter. What I wish to suggest now is that this question of forcing one language on another is a thing which really brings repulsion and the appreciation of the difficulties of the one by the other will surely solve the problem. There is no question of dispute here.

[Sri Mohamed Raza Khan] [29th September 1955]

People have bigger jobs to do and we do not like to have interne-cine troubles. However, as the Hon. the Leader of the House has said that he is in entire agreement with the amendments moved by me, I do not like to press them.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“That the questionnaire issued by the Official Language Commission (Government of India) be taken into consideration.”

The motion was carried.

V.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE MADRAS COMMERCIAL CROPS MARKETS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1955
(L.A. BILL NO. 30 OF 1955).

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

“That the Madras Commercial Crops Markets (Amendment) Bill^a, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 30 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

Sir, I would like to say a few words about the salient features of the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act, 1933, certain provisions of which, the Bill now placed before hon. Members seeks to amend.

5-40 p.m. The Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act, 1933, has now been on the statute book for the past 22 years. The main object of this measure is to create conditions of better marketing for the cultivator with a view to getting him a better return for his produce. The Act is being administered under the direct supervision of the marketing section of the Agricultural Department, subject to the overall control of the State Government. Provision exists in the Act for the Constitution of Market Committees fully representative of the growers and the traders. Market charges are clearly defined and unauthorised deductions are prohibited. The methods of sale, weightment and storage are regularised. The traders, brokers, weighmen and all the other market functionaries are licensed. Correct weightment is assured by the adoption of standard weights and measures. Bye-laws are framed for the regulation of business and conditions of trading in the market yards established by the Market Committees. The Market Committees publish the daily rates of the Commercial Crops they handle for the benefit of the growers and the trade.

The Act was being progressively applied to all important areas in this State where Commercial Crops are important. But about three years ago writ petitions were filed before the High Court by some traders challenging the validity of the provisions of the Act. The High Court upheld the Act as a valid piece of legislation except for certain minor provisions which were held to be

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ultra vires. The Act was amended last year in order to bring it in consonance with the judgment of the Madras High Court and the provisions of the Constitution.

In order to provide all the facilities in the market yards set up under the Act, it is necessary for the market committees to collect a fee on commercial crops transacted. The point whether the levy would partake the nature of a tax was left open as it did not directly arise for decision before the High Court in the writ petitions referred to above. However, with a view to avoid the legality of the levy being questioned, it is necessary to make it clear that the levy made under the Act is a cess by way of sales tax and that it is in addition to the sales tax levied under the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939, and that it shall be subject to the provisions of Article 286 of the Constitution. It is also proposed to determine the rate of this levy by notification issued by the Government and to validate the levy of fee made by the Market Committees in the past.

Another difficulty that has been noticed in the practical working of the Market Committees is that the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act as it stands at present does not provide for the expiry of the term of office of both elected and nominated members on a common date. This has led to the difficulty in the Collector taking charge as according to the existing provisions of the Act, even if there is one sitting member, the Collector cannot take charge. It is, therefore, necessary that the term of office of both the elected and nominated members expire on the same date.

The amending Bill which I am moving now is intended to place the validity of the levy of fee beyond any legal doubt and to obviate the difficulties created by the varying terms of office of both elected and nominated members.

Arising out of these main amendments, the Bill also seeks to make certain incidental adjustment to some of the existing provisions which are necessary for avoiding snags in the practical working of the Market Committees. The draft Bill and the statement of Objects and Reasons placed on the table of the House explain the purpose and the scope of the amending Bill. The need for inserting each and every clause of the amending Bill is also explained.

The Bill does not seek to confer any right on the Market Committees to collect any fresh levies but only places the legality of the levy in question beyond doubt. The proposed amendments do not also seek to vest fresh powers in the hands of either the Government or the Market Committees but are only intended to avoid snags in the practical working of the Market Committees which have a useful role to fulfil in the agricultural economy of the country. With these words, Sir, I commend the motion for the acceptance of the House.

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MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved—

“That the Madras Commercial Crops Markets (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 30 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, the motion before the House is to amend the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act of 1933. One of the important objects of the amendment is that which is mentioned in Clause 4 of the Bill. I shall take that up first. The proposed sub-section to section 11 of the Act reads—

“(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939 (Madras Act IX of 1939), the Market Committee shall, subject to such rules as may be made in this behalf, levy a cess by way of sales tax on any commercial crop bought and sold in the notified area at such rates as the State Government may, by notification, determine.”

The reason for this change is mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. It is stated there—

“In a recent case, the Madras High Court expressed the view that the fee levied under section 11 of the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act, 1933, is not for services rendered but was really a tax levied for raising funds for constructing the market.”

That is to say, the Madras High Court has decided that it is really in the nature of a tax. Now, after that decision of the High Court the whole question as regards the nature of a fee and a tax has been decided by the Supreme Court. The definition of tax is given. The definition of fee is given. Various differences between the two have been pointed out very clearly and the Supreme Court has decided once and for all in what way we can decide whether anything is a fee or is a tax. On this will depend of course the power of the State legislature. Merely saying “levy a cess by way of sales tax” will not really settle the matter. Because the circumstances are stated there. In the Supreme Court judgment the facts and circumstances are pointed out. The real nature of a fee and a tax is made out. Tax is defined as one which is imposed by the Government and is authorised to be levied. This is added to the general revenues of the State. That is one characteristic of a tax which differentiates it from a fee. The total levy of that fee is always to be put in a separate fund and is to be utilised only for the purposes for which the fee is levied. But so far as tax is concerned, it is imposed for the benefit of the general public and therefore the moneys go to the general revenues. Even though the Government collect a tax, still the market committee fund is there, and all the amount goes only to the market committee fund, and the market committee fund is utilised for the purpose of the market committee's work, whatever that may be. Therefore, by calling

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this a tax, I do not think that they can get away from this characteristic, because it is a separate fund. You will remember, Sir,

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I would like to point out the position relating to the Entertainment Tax is that it is collected only for the purpose of giving it to the municipalities. It is not administered by the Government. It is a tax and whatever is collected is simply transferred to the municipalities.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: That is true. That is a different matter. We are not on that. One important characteristic, as pointed out by the Supreme Court (I am not saying this myself), of the tax is that it is different from fee. It is because of the decision of the Court, the Government have now come before the Legislature. I should remind the Leader of the House that so far as the Hindu Religious Endowments Board was concerned, they constituted a separate fund. Because, they said that otherwise it might become a tax. For the purpose of getting over that difficulty that that would be called a tax, a separate fund was created. The Commissioner was made a Corporate entity, and he is still in possession of the funds separately. Before, the amounts were added to the general revenues. By the appropriate Act this was done. Therefore it is I point out here that there is the market committee fund, and the committee is authorised by the Government to levy the fee. Therefore the characteristic of a fee will be there. It cannot be got over. If the Government want to make it a tax, they ought to add it to the general revenues and utilise the amount for the various purposes of the market committee. If we can do that, then it will be something like a sales tax. The fundamental difference between the tax and the fee as decided by the Supreme Court in its judgment is very clear. Even in the Orissa Endowment Board case, it was on this ground that the Court held that it was a fee.

Because, the Orissa Endowment Act created a separate fund and the collections did not go to the general revenues of the State and this fund was utilized to pay for the services rendered. Therefore it is stated that it was a fee and that characteristic continues here and I cannot understand the Bill saying “levy a cess by way of sales tax”. It must be either an addition to sales tax and not a cess by way of sales tax. I do not know why that particular phraseology has been adopted. What is the difficulty in saying ‘levy an additional sales tax’? You have yourself stated that this is in addition to sales tax. I do not know for what purpose such a circumambulatory phraseology has been used. I do not think the Government can get over the difficulty by adopting such a phraseology. Section 11 has already given rise to litigation and again this question will go before the High Court. I am perfectly sure about it. Therefore, this unnecessary amendment “levy by way of sales tax” does not solve the problem altogether.

5-50
p.m.

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There are one or two points which I should like to mention in regard to this matter. The market committee is constituted by two methods, one by appointment by Government and the other by election of certain members by the electorate. Three kinds of electorate are given in the Markets Act and these will elect members. The general provision is that the Government can appoint as many members which do not exceed the total number of the elected members. Suppose there are six members elected, the Government cannot appoint eight or seven members. If the number of elected members is four, then the Government can appoint four. That provision is very clearly stated here, viz.,

“The State Government may appoint to every market committee such number of members as they think fit not exceeding the number of members to be elected.”

So, that is the general provision. Now, my point is in the proposed sub-section (5) (b) (i) it is stated as follows:—

“When the seat of any member becomes vacant, the vacancy shall be filled up—

‘(i) in case he was an elected member, by a person appointed by the State Government from among the members of the electorate by which the member was elected.’”

Suppose there is a vacancy in the elected members' list either by death or by resignation, then there is no election again. The Government appoints a member. That is the view I take it. Why this power should be given to the Government, Sir? The elected seats are allotted so much. The appointed seats are allotted so much. When there is a vacancy in the elected seat, should it not be filled by election again? What is wrong in adopting that procedure? Why should there be an appointment now by the Government, though they have guardedly stated that the member appointed shall be from the electorate? There is another difficulty also. Suppose there are four members elected and four members appointed originally. Suppose there is a vacancy among the four elected members and the Government appoint one. Then that will work against the sub-clause which says that the State Government may appoint such number of members not exceeding the number of members elected. If the Government go on appointing in the vacancies of elected members, the total number will exceed the maximum that is given. Therefore, that is the difficulty. I say the power of appointment is itself wrong. If a person is elected and if any vacancy arises by efflux of time it is provided in the next clause that he should be elected again for the remaining term as we are doing in all bodies. That can be done. Possibly it may take a little time. That does not matter very much for the market committee is not a committee which goes on doing hard work throughout. They may meet frequently. That is all.

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There are two difficulties. One difficulty is that the power of appointment should not be given on principle. The second is total number may be exceeded and we have not made any provision as against that. Therefore, I find that this amendment is not correct and I have given notice of an amendment stating that appointment should be done only by election. That is a matter for the Government to decide. These are the two important matters which require consideration by the Government.

DR. V. K. JOHN: Mr. Chairman, it is my hope that the Government after getting this Bill passed into law, will re-examine it and take expert opinion. Sir, I quite agree that the Market Committee has done very useful work and should be in possession of funds. What the existing Act did was to enable the Market Committee to levy a fee under Section (11). Now, we are amending that section because a Bench of the High Court consisting of the Chief Justice and Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar (this was reported in A.I.R. 54 Madras 621) held that the fee that was levied by the Market Committee was not a fee but a tax and that the Market Committee could not levy that tax. The Government was in great difficulty because the Market Committee up to the date of this decision has been collecting this fee under Section (11). Therefore the main object of the present Bill is to keep out of the decision given by a Bench of the High Court. Therefore the Government were apparently advised to amend Section 11, which enabled the Marketing Committee to levy a cess by way of sales tax. Again the tax is there. What the High Court has said is: “You cannot levy a tax because the fee you are levying is itself a tax and the fee should be only for regulation and cost of supervision and for nothing else.” Now it is said that the Marketing Committee could levy a cess by way of sales tax. Sales tax under the Constitution could be levied for the sale of goods only by the State Government. The State Government have no power to allow any other body to levy the sales tax. But they are now allowing the Marketing Committee to levy sales tax. I want the Government to examine that question. As far as I have examined it, it is illegal. The Government cannot allow anybody to levy sales tax. What the Government ought to have done is to levy sales tax by itself. It can ask somebody to collect that tax. That is the proper procedure. But the Government cannot ask somebody to leave the sales tax. Levying sales tax is different from collecting the sales tax. What the Government should have done is to levy the sales tax by itself and then give the funds collected by way of that sales tax to the Marketing Committee, to carry on its activities. Instead of that the draftsman of this Bill has provided that the Marketing Committee shall levy a cess by way of sales tax, subject to the provisions of Article 286 of the Constitution of India. I say, Sir, this is quite illegal! What they ought to have done is to ask the Marketing Committee to collect that tax. That would not have been wrong. Apparently the Government who are

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already collecting tax on the sale of crops, did not want to collect anything more. That is why they now ask the Marketing Committee to levy the sales tax by way of a cess. The tax is being collected by Government for the benefit of persons who are dealing in commercial crops. The Government, if they wanted to help the Marketing Committee, could have increased that tax and given the additional proceeds to the Marketing Committee. But they are now asking the Marketing Committee to levy the sales tax. It is the Government that could levy sales tax and not any committee. Therefore I say this is illegal.

What is more illegal is clause 10 which says:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in any law or in any judgment, decree or order of any Court, all fees levied and collected or purporting to have been levied under section 11 of the principal Act before it was amended by this Act shall be deemed always to have been levied under the principal Act as amended by this Act as if this Bill was in force at all relevant times."

This is indeed a brain-wave of the draftsman of this Bill to validate what is illegal. If the Committee could not levy a sales-tax can you now pass a legislation that what is collected by the Committee is legal. Perhaps you might have to refund, if somebody asks for it within the period of limitation. The present Bill enables the Committee to levy a sales-tax which it can never be able to do according to the Constitution. What they have levied before, which was illegal, should be considered as levied from 1933. Therefore I think it is better to re-examine this question. The amendment that has been moved by Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar is quite reasonable. But however reasonable the amendment may be, the Government do not accept any amendment and send the Bill back to the Assembly. This House is made absolutely useless. You can certainly pass this Bill without accepting any reasonable amendment, because you have a majority.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It cannot be said that this House is useless.

DR. V. K. JOHN: I say, Sir, it has been made useless by Government not accepting any amendment proposed in this House. Have you ever heard, Sir, of any one instance when the Government have accepted any amendment moved in this House, however reasonable it may be, and then sent it back to the Assembly. In the Rajya Sabha, we see that many amendments are being accepted and the Bill is again sent back to the Lok Sabha for its approval. But no such thing happens here. None of our amendments, however reasonable, are accepted and the Bill is never sent back to the other House. But in the Bill, which is coming tomorrow (viz., Repealing and Amending Bill, 1955), for as many as 76 Acts amendments are being made and even for Acts of 1955, amendments are there. But if we offer any reasonable amendment, they do not accept the same.

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Let the Government by all means pass this Bill because I am sure they will not accept any of our amendments. But I ask the Government to re-examine the whole question and especially Clause 4 of this Bill which seeks to amend Section 11 of Madras Act XX of 1933 and Clause 10 validating all collections which have been declared illegal and as beyond the competency of this legislature. This legislature is not supreme like House of Commons. This legislature functions under the constitution. Anything *ultra vires* of this legislature will be questioned in courts and they have to decide the matter. I ask the Government to re-examine the whole question and if they find on re-examination that my criticism is correct, let them introduce an amending Bill. It is better that Courts of Law are not invited to say that we have passed something which is not within the competency of this legislature to pass. I think it is my duty to mention it. There are many cases pending in the High Court and in the Supreme Court questioning the competency of this legislature to pass certain legislative measures. The other day we validated a tax on tax. I myself have filed in the High Court about six writ petitions with regard to that and they have all been admitted with very short arguments. Some other writs have also gone into the High Court. It is very awkward that this House should be a party to pass a measure which is beyond its competency and its powers.

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Sir, the fundamental proposition is that no tax can be levied except according to law. But a distinction has been made that a fee may be levied for certain purposes. The question is whether this levy is a tax or a fee. Either it must be a tax or a fee; it cannot be something between the two. Sir, the question arose in the matter of the Religious Endowment Board. There the question was whether the Endowment Board by collecting a contribution had levied a tax. They met it by saying that the money was required for the expenses of the Board and they constituted a General Fund. In fact the hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar has referred to this case. Therefore, it must be levied as a tax or the amount earmarked as a separate fund, by means of appropriation. There is no question of saying that it is by way of sales-tax. It is something like an old story. There was one person; he was asked, "Are you an ascetic?" "No, Sir" he said. He was again asked "Are you a house-holder?" "No" he said and then he was asked "What are you?" He replied "something between the two." Therefore, let us know whether it is a tax or a fee. If it is not a tax it does not come by legislation. Therefore that must be clarified. Let us not commit the same blunder. Further, to substitute selection for election is a dangerous principle. I therefore earnestly request the Government not to adopt such kind of selection for election.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Mr. Chairman, I would like to tell the hon. Deputy Leader of the Opposition at

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p.m.

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once that as soon as I saw the notice of the amendments, I began examining them. I saw the amendment that was sought to be moved by the hon. member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar the day before yesterday when I came here at 3 o'clock. Immediately, I got these amendments examined, again I looked into it if there was anything irregular and if so, I was prepared to draft another amendment and introduce it myself. And I did not mind going again to the Assembly with that amendment. I did not mind doing that. So far as these amendments are concerned I got them examined and then I was satisfied that there was no need to accept any of these amendments.

Sir, the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition said that the High Court has declared that this levy was illegal. There was no such declaration. But the High Court expressed the view that the fee levied under section 11 of the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act of 1933 was not for services rendered, but was really a tax levied for raising funds for construction of markets. In view of that observation, Government thought that they could amend this section. Now what is sought to be levied is an additional sales tax and the Market Committee, a body like the Government, could be delegated power to levy this additional sales tax; whatever is collected under that is to be utilized for the purposes of the administration of the Commercial Crops Act. Sir, the Entertainment Tax is levied as a tax and all the proceeds is utilized for the benefit of Local Bodies only and Government do not administer the funds that are collected under that Act. Of course, whenever the Government feel any difficulty in administering the various provisions of the Act, they would certainly come to the Legislature as suggested by the hon. Deputy Leader of the Opposition. But anyhow, Government do seek to keep these sections above the possibility of difficulties. There is no question of validating what has been invalidated. The doubt was raised and the question was open. The specific question has never been decided by any of the Courts. Therefore, by way of abundant caution this Government came forward with this amendment and the main purpose of this amendment is not only about the future, but to safeguard whatever has been done in the past. Therefore, clause 10 is there in order to validate the assessment in collections already made under this Act.

I want the hon. Members to appreciate the peculiar position relating to the constitution and administration of the Commercial Crops Markets Act. Government very seriously considered the whole position and they have come to the conclusion that casual vacancies of elected seats need not be filled by way of bye-election, but that they can be filled by nomination. That is why I am unable to agree with Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar with reference to the amendment which he seeks to move. I do commend this motion for the acceptance of the House.

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MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is that—

“The Madras Commercial Crops Markets (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 30 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clause 2.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

“That clause 2 do stand part of the Bill.”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

“In the proposed sub-section (5) (b), after the word ‘vacant’ and before the words ‘the vacancy’, insert the following words ‘other than under sub-section (8)’.”

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, in clause 2, under sub-clause (i), it is said “when a seat of any member becomes vacant.” Now there are two kinds of vacancies; a seat may become vacant by resignation, death or otherwise and also after the expiry of the term. Therefore, when they say, “when a seat becomes vacant,” they must say “other than under sub-section (8)”. That is why I have moved my amendment. That is only helping the Government. If they try to tell us that it is included, implied, etc., so far as drafting is concerned, they should not say “when a seat becomes vacant” and leave it there. They should clearly say either by expiry of the term or by resignation, death or otherwise. Therefore, when they say simply “when a seat becomes vacant”, it will become inconsistent with the other sub-section. Therefore, they must say “other than under sub-section (8)”, to make the meaning clear. That is the abstract of my amendment. I do not say they intended it. I merely say it as a question of drafting. When they say “a seat becomes vacant” it may mean either of two things. Therefore, it is necessary to add “other than under sub-section (8)”.

DR. V. K. JOHN: Sir, I second this amendment and want to say that I am surprised that the Government examined this position and Government were advised that this reasonable amendment was not required.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Amendment moved—

“In the proposed sub-section (5) (b), after the word ‘vacant’ and before the words ‘the vacancy’, insert the following words ‘other than under sub-section (8)’.”

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, this amendment has been drafted under the assumption that clause (b) of new sub-section (5) refers not merely to casual vacancies but also to

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vacancies occurring by efflux of time; and it follows immediately, the proviso to clause (a) which refers to casual vacancies. Clause (a) again refers to casual vacancies and vacancies occurring by efflux of time. Therefore, I would submit that it is unnecessary to have this amendment.

* **SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR:** My reply is this: When they say "when a seat becomes vacant", they do not say casual vacancy and what is provided for does not mean casual vacancy. Words should be given their ordinary meaning, in a Statute especially. When they say "when a seat becomes vacant", they must also say after the proviso, etc. It is a question of drafting error. I do not say Government intended it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar, are you pressing the amendment?

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: In the name of English, I am pressing, Sir.

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MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“ In the proposed sub-section (5) (b), *after* the word ‘ vacant ’ and *before* the words ‘ the vacancy ’, *insert* the following words other than under sub-section (8) ’ ”.

The amendment was lost.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, I move the other amendment standing in my name. Though the fate of it may be the same, I have to move it:

“ In the proposed sub-section 5 (b) (i), *for* the words ‘ by a persons appointed by the State Government ’ *substitute* the words ‘ by a person elected ’ ”.

I have already stated my point during the course of my general observations. The two objections of mine are these. The first is when there is an election procedure and a vacancy occurs in the elected membership, the Government should not take to itself the power of appointment. That is quite wrong and opposed to principle. The second is that we should guard against the fact that the maximum number should not exceed the number of persons appointed. On account of these two objections, I have to move my amendment.

The amendment was duly seconded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Amendment moved:

“ In the proposed sub-section 5 (b) (i), for the words ‘ by a person appointed by the State Government ’ substitute the words ‘ by a person elected ’ . ”

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, I have already explained that in the peculiar circumstances of the administration and the constitution of this Act, the Government have examined the position very carefully and have come to the conclusion that casual vacancies should be filled only by nomination and therefore I am very sorry I am unable to accept this amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“ In the proposed sub-section (5) (b) (i), *for* the words ‘ by a person appointed by the State Government ’, *substitute* the words ‘ by a person elected ’.”

The amendment was lost.

Clause 2 was put and carried.

Clauses 3 to 9 were put and carried.

Clause 10.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

“ That clause 10 do stand part of the Bill.”

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

"Omit sub-clause (1)."

Sir, I consider that this sub-clause is quite unnecessary. My point is that it still remains a fee. I want the Government to give careful consideration to the judgment of the Supreme Court. Whether you say it a tax or not, it still remains a fee. Therefore, this sub-clause is unnecessary. By merely stating that it is a tax, the Government cannot make a tax a fee nor a fee a tax. You must take the circumstances into consideration. The Hon. the Leader of the House referred to the entertainments tax. The Government may give the money to any other person or body but the point to be considered is whether we add it to the general revenues or not. If you add it to the general funds and afterwards give it to municipality or anybody, it does not matter. The Government are entitled to appropriate it in the manner they want. There is nothing wrong in that. If the tax or fee levied goes to the general revenues, the Supreme Court says that it becomes a tax and not a fee. It was on that ground that in the Orissa judgment they said that the contribution levied by the Religious Endowments Board was a fee. It is not necessary for me to read the whole judgment here. I ask the officials of the Law Department to go through it and advise the Government whether this sub-clause is necessary. If the Government want to make it a tax, they can do it in the proper form. They may levy the tax and then give it over to the market *fund*.

DR. V. K. JOHN: Sir, I second the amendment and request the Hon. Minister to see that this is re-examined in the light of the judgment of the Supreme Court.

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MR. CHAIRMAN: Amendment moved—

“Omit sub-clause (1).”

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, the amendment seeks to omit the sub-clause. If that sub-clause is omitted, the very object of the Bill would be defeated. The idea is to validate all assessments made in the past, which might be open to objection, and that is why we have come forward with this amending Bill. The Government are of the view that the levy of a tax as an addition to the sales tax would validate the whole thing. Of course, regarding examination and re-examination, the Government are always examining and whenever they see any difficulty or irregularity or illegality, they would certainly come forward to the Legislature for making it valid.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“Omit sub-clause (1).”

The amendment was lost.

Clause 10 was put and carried.

Clause 11 was put and carried.

Clause 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

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

“That the Madras Commercial Crops Markets (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 30 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“That the Madras Commercial Crops Markets (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 30 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.”

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now adjourn and meet again at 2-30 p.m. to-morrow.

The House then adjourned.

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

^a Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2110, Home, dated the 2nd August 1955, regarding remission of Court-fees in respect of banks in liquidation.

^a Laid on the table on the 28th September 1955.

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APPENDIX.

[Vide item V on page 222 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 30 OF 1955.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill further to amend the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act, 1933.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act, 1933 (Madras Act XX of 1933) for the purposes hereinafter appearing;

BE it enacted in the Sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Madras Commercial Crops Markets (Amendment) Act, 1955.

2. *Amendment of section 6, Madras Act XX of 1933.*—In section 6 of the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act, 1933 (Madras Act XX of 1933) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act),—

(i) for sub-section (5), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(5) (a) The term of office of an elected member shall be three years from the date of occurrence of the vacancy to which he was elected or from the date of his election, whichever is later. The term of office of a member appointed under sub-section (4) other than a member appointed under the proviso to that sub-section shall expire on the date on which the term of office of elected members expires:

Provided that a member elected under clause (b) of sub-section (3) shall cease to hold his office if he ceases to be a member of the electorate by which he was elected:

Provided further that a member of the committee shall cease to hold his office if he absents himself from three consecutive meetings of the committee including meetings which for want of quorum could not be held.

(b) When the seat of any member becomes vacant, the vacancy shall be filled up—

(i) in case he was an elected member, by a person appointed by the State Government from among the members of the electorate by which the member was elected;

(ii) in any other case, by a person appointed by the State Government:

Provided that no casual vacancy shall be filled up within three months before the expiry of the term of office of the elected members.

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(c) The member appointed to fill up a vacancy under clause (b) shall hold office only so long as the member in whose place he is appointed would have been entitled to hold office if the vacancy did not occur.”;

(ii) in sub-section (6), clause (a), for the words, brackets and figure “ to sub-section (5) ”, the words, brackets, letter and figure “ to clause (a) of sub-section (5) ” shall be substituted;

(iii) in sub-section (8), for the words “ Vacancies arising by efflux of time among elected members ”, the words “ Vacancies caused by the expiry of the term of office of elected members ” shall be substituted.

3. *Amendment of section 10, Madras Act XX of 1933.*—To section 10, sub-section (1) of the principal Act, the following shall be added at the end, namely:—

“ or by the Collector when he performs all the functions of the committee under section 6-A, or, if the market committee has been superseded by the person or persons appointed under section 16, sub-section (3). ”.

4. *Amendment of section 11, Madras Act XX of 1933.*—In section 11 of the principal Act,—

(a) for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939 (Madras Act IX of 1939), the market committee shall, subject to such rules as may be made in this behalf, levy a cess by way of sales tax on any commercial crop bought and sold in the notified area at such rates as the State Government may, by notification, determine.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section, all commercial crops leaving a notified area shall, unless the contrary is proved, be presumed to be bought and sold within such area.”;

(b) in sub-section (2), for the words “ fees ” and “ fee ”, the word “ cess ” shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-section (3), for the word “ fees ”, the word “ cess ” shall be substituted;

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

“(4) The cess levied under sub-section (1) shall be subject to the provisions of Article 286 of the Constitution.”.

5. *Amendment of section 15, Madras Act XX of 1933.*—In section 15, sub-section (1), of the principal Act, for the word “ fees ”, the words “ fee or cess ” shall be substituted.

6. *Amendment of section 18, Madras Act XX of 1933.*—In section 18, sub-section (2), of the principal Act.

(i) in clause (iii), for the words “ Vice-Chairman or member ” the words “ or vice-chairman ” shall be substituted;

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(ii) in clause (iv), the words “ and on the commercial crop or crops bought and sold in the notified area ” shall be omitted.

7. *Amendment of section 19-A, Madras Act XX of 1933.*—In section 19-A of the principal Act, after the word “ fee ” wherever it occurs, the word “ cess ” shall be inserted.

8. *Amendment of section 24, Madras Act XX of 1933.*—In section 24 of the principal Act,—

(i) in sub-section (1), after the words “ or officer of a market committee ”, the words, figures and brackets “ or the officer or person referred to in section 10, sub-section (1), ” shall be inserted;

(ii) in sub-section (2), for the words “ or officer ”, the words “ officer or person ” shall be substituted.

9. *Omission of the Schedule to Madras Act XX of 1933.*—In the principal Act, the Schedule shall be omitted.

10. *Validation.*—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any law or in any judgment, decree or order of any Court, all fees levied and collected or purporting to have been levied and collected by market committees under section 11 of the principal Act before it was amended by this Act shall be deemed always to have been levied under the principal Act as amended by this Act as if this Act was in force at all relevant times.

(2) No suit or other proceeding shall be maintained or continued in any Court for the refund of any fee so paid; and no Court shall enforce any decree or order directing the refund of any fee so paid.

11. *Provision as to term of office of existing members.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in the principal Act or any rules made thereunder, the term of office of every member of a market committee, other than a member appointed under the proviso to sub-section (4) of section 6 of the principal Act, who is holding office immediately before the commencement of this Act shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of section 6, sub-section (5), of the principal Act as amended by this Act.

I certify that this is a Money Bill.

B. BHAKTHAVATSALU NAIDU,
Deputy Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Friday, the 30th September 1955.

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.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Instructions to heads of departments in regard to form of correspondence with the Members of the Legislature

* 406 Q.—SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have issued any instructions to the Heads of Departments recently that in future their correspondence with the Members of the Legislature should be only in letter form and not by memos.; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether any representation was made by any Member of the Legislature in that connection?

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

(b) At the instance of a Member of the Madras Legislative Council who had been addressed by a Head of Department by a memo., the Legislature Secretariat brought the matter to the notice of Government and the instructions referred to were issued.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Sir, will the Government make it a rule that petitions and important communications from the public are to be acknowledged by the Secretariat and the Heads of Departments in the first instance and later on orders communicated to the parties concerned?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I would suggest to the hon. Member that these representations and petitions may be sent by registered post and they will be automatically acknowledged.

Prevention of edibles in hotels from being exposed to flies.

* 407 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state the measures taken by the Government to prevent edibles in hotels being kept exposed to flies?

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: The by-laws framed under section 306 (11) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, under section 202 (7) of the Madras District Boards Act and under section 349 (11) of the Madras City Municipal Act make it obligatory on the part of restaurant owners, etc., to store all articles of food and drink in such a manner as to completely protect them from dust and flies. Further under rule 7 of the rules issued under section 20 of the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act every utensil or vessel containing any food intended for sale shall at all times be either provided with a tight fitting cover or kept closed or covered by a properly fitting lid. The health staff are enforcing the provisions of these by-laws and rules and prevent edibles in hotels from being exposed to flies.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: May I know, Sir, whether the local bodies give instructions to their health subordinates to enforce the rules, and, if so, with what result? So far as Madras is concerned, the Corporation has issued instructions, and I think they have not resulted in the covering of these edibles by any means. Why is it that the Corporation and the municipalities are not enforcing these rules strictly?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: Rules are provided for the purpose, and the health staff are expected to enforce the rules. Matters are, I believe, slowly getting better.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Sir, in view of the fact that these rules are honoured more in their breach, will the Government kindly issue instructions to the health staff to see that all edibles are covered with wire gauze in the form of baskets and that they are removed only when these edibles are used?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: Yes, Sir, I have just now said that matters are expected to improve by and by. The public must be vigilant and help the health staff.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: May I ask, Sir, why the special staff said to have been engaged for this purpose does not seem to take any action at all in regard to the exposure of food in big hotels even?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: There is no special staff employed for this purpose, Sir.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Have any cases been looked, Sir, so far where these edibles were exposed to flies and dust?

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

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: May I know, Sir, why legislation on the points raised by the Hotels Sanitation Committee has not been undertaken by the Government?

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: It may take some time. Legislation is needed on so many matters. We cannot have too much of legislation all at one time.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Government enlighten when the general revision of the Madras Public Health Act will be taken up to cover all these points?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: The Central Council of Health has prepared a model legislation on public health matters. That will be taken into consideration in course of time.

DR. V. K. JOHN: Will the Hon. Minister make it a point to eat in as many hotels as possible to find out whether there are flies? (Laughter.)

Opening of single-teacher schools in South Arcot district

* 408 Q.—SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI (on behalf of Sri M. Ethirajulu): Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of single-teacher schools opened in South Arcot district under the Five-Year Plan;

(b) the number of teachers selected under this Scheme from among the Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes;

(c) how many of these teachers are trained candidates and how many are untrained; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to post these newly recruited untrained teachers to the old schools where there are trained teachers and to depute those trained teachers to these single-teacher schools so that these trained teachers may run the new schools efficiently?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) 218 schools, up to the end of 1954-55.

(b) Backward Classes — 91.
Scheduled Castes — 6.

(c)		Backward Classes.	Scheduled Castes.
	Trained teachers	— 9	1
	Untrained teachers	— 82	5

(d) No.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: May I know, Sir, whether in cases where trained teachers who are already headmasters of elementary schools are posted to these single-teacher schools, Government would see that the duty allowance drawn by them is not forfeited when they work in single-teacher schools?

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That question does not arise. Because, we have not given permission to post teachers in the existing schools to the single-teacher schools.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: May I know, Sir, whether Government have not received a report of such cases in Salem district in forty or fifty schools?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: This relates to South Arcot district.

Facilities of the University Library in Madras

2-40 p.m. * 409 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that undergraduate teachers are not eligible to avail themselves of the facilities of the University Library in Madras; and

(b) if so, whether the Government have any proposal to provide facilities to them as in the case of graduates?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) The Library belongs to the Madras University and the University has imposed certain restrictions in respect of undergraduate teachers.

(b) Such persons as are not eligible to avail themselves of the facilities of the University Library may become members of the Connemara Public Library, Egmore, where no educational qualification is prescribed.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Government kindly recommend to the University that undergraduate teachers who desire to graduate themselves may be given permission to have membership in the University Library on the authority of the headmaster's slip or headmaster's recommendation?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Perhaps a representation by the Teachers' Association may have greater effect than interference by the Government.

Compensation to aided managements for loss of fee income

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

(a) whether orders have been issued by Government sanctioning compensation to aided managements for loss of fee income in respect of full-free concessions ordered in respect of poor pupils reading in elementary, higher elementary and middle school classes; and

(b) if not, when orders will be issued in the matter?

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) Orders have been issued fixing the basis of compensation. The actual amount of compensation will be worked out and the amounts disbursed by the Director of Public Instruction shortly.

(b) Does not arise.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Have the Government in the meantime received any complaints that the managements are not able to pay the teachers on account of the delay caused by the Government?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Yes, Sir. I have received complaints. But, it takes some time to finalise the scheme of payment. I am hoping that it will be possible to pay the compensation at a very early date.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Have the Government collected figures as to the exact amount required by each school by way of this compensation?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not think the actual figures have come. But, I have suggested a tentative basis on which quarterly payment may be made and final adjustment may be made when the grant amount becomes payable.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: When can they expect the first payment?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am sorry I cannot give the exact date. But, I may tell the hon. Member that I have asked the Director of Public Instruction to expedite this.

SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN: May I know, Sir, whether compensation is paid according to the standard rate of fees or the management rate of fees? Because, yesterday, I saw a circular that a protest meeting is to be held by elementary school teachers against the proposal of the Government to give at standard rate?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is only at the standard rate that compensation can be paid.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will it be for ten instalments or eight instalments, Sir?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: My re-collection is ten instalments.

Number of appeals received from teachers in Aided Elementary Schools in Tiruchirappalli district

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

(a) the number of appeals received by the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, during the years 1953 and 1954 against the

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orders of the Divisional Inspector of Schools, Coimbatore from teachers in Aided Elementary Schools in the Tiruchirappalli district, who were sent out without due notice;

(b) the number of cases in which the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, declined to interfere; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) Two appeals were made to the Director, during the year 1953 regarding termination of service without notice and no such cases were received during the year 1954.

(b) Both the appeals were rejected by the Director.

(c) The teacher, Sri N. Jebamalai of the Holy Redeemers Roman Catholic Higher Elementary School had eight years of service but the manager served three months' notice prior to relief. On appeal, the District Educational Officer asked the manager to withdraw the notice. The manager after withdrawing the notice transferred the teacher to another school, under his own management. But the teacher did not obey the orders and hence his services were terminated.

The services of the teacher S. Pushpam of Roman Catholic Elementary School, Varaganeri, were terminated as per the entry in the Teacher's Service Register on the expiry of the term of her service. The teacher preferred an appeal against the termination of service. But as there was no case for an appeal the teacher's request was rejected. This question I answered even yesterday.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: May I request the Government to instruct the Director of Public Instruction to review the case of Pushpam Ammal whose service register entries do not corroborate the statement given by the department? The teacher has got a claim as per the entries in the service register. That is why she has been pressing her claim. I request the Government to review the case and render justice to the teacher.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The matter had come on appeal to the Director of Public Instruction and he looked into all these matters and I do not know whether there is any fresh material to appeal. If so, the teacher concerned may make a further representation to the Director of Public Instruction.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Hon. Minister allow the teacher to put in an appeal to the Hon. Minister himself to see whether there is any justice in her claim?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not think it will be possible for me to go into every case. It is better to approach the authority who is competent to deal with the matter than the Minister even though I may be in charge of the Education department at Government level.

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SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Am I to understand that the teacher has to appeal again to the Director of Public Instruction for review?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am not here to give legal opinion about it. But in any matter, it is always open to anybody to make representation to the authorities concerned.

Increase of pay or dearness allowance of Elementary School Teachers

* 412 Q.—SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI (on behalf of Sri T. V. Devaraja Mudaliar): Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state whether the Government have any proposal to increase either the pay or dearness allowance of elementary school teachers?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The question of increasing the pay of elementary school teachers is under consideration in connection with the Second Five-Year Plan schemes. There is no proposal to increase the dearness allowance.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: May I know what is the position now after the Government have modified their scheme with regard to education after the debate in this House and after the final allotment by the Central Government?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, as far as the education plan is concerned, it is still in the melting pot and I do not know what the size of it will be finally. I am sorry I am unable to give any information.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: டாக்டர் அழகப்ப செட்டியார் அவர்கள் தலைமையில் உள்ள குழுவின் ஏதாவது இது விஷயமாக சிபார்சு செய்தால், அதுபற்றி கவனிக்கப்படுமா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: அவர்களுடைய சிபார்சு எனக்கு இன்னும் வரவில்லை. வந்ததற்கு பிற்பாடுதான் அது பற்றி யோசிக்கவேண்டும்.

Inspection of the Public Works Department Bungalow, Hastampatti, Salem district

* 413 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. V. N. Kudva, First Member, Board of Revenue, stayed in the Public Works Department Inspection Bungalow, Hastampatti, Salem, on or about 8th April 1955;

(b) whether it is a fact that a rafter fell down from the ceiling near his bed;

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(c) whether it is a fact that the rafter had been consumed by white ants, but was painted notwithstanding the damage so caused;

(d) whether there are any departmental rules requiring compulsory inspection of the buildings in charge of the Public Works Department annually and certifying as to their structural soundness;

(e) if so, whether the building in question was inspected and certified as to its structural soundness as required by the rules; if so, when the inspection was last made and by whom; and

(f) whether the rafters were painted before or after such periodical inspection was made?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: (a) Yes.

(b) No. Only a wooden collar connecting the rafters fell down about three feet away from the bed of the Board Member.

(c) The collar at its junction with the rafter had been attacked by white ants. The tarring of the woodwork was done before the attack by white ants.

(d) Yes.

(e) The building was last inspected on 7th April 1954 by the Subdivisional Officer, Salem, and the condition of roof timbers was certified to be 'fair'.

(f) The collar and rafters were tarred after the periodical inspection on 7th April 1954.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Was it not a fact, Sir, that it was a rafter that fell down and not a wooden collar?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: I have got the report of the Engineer which says that it is only the collar that is fixed to the rafter.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Is it a fact that painting of rafters takes place without proper sounding of the wooden materials that are found in the buildings?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: No. They say, when they painted, they did not note any weakness in the joints and the white ants seem to have attacked them after the painting has been done.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Is it possible for the white ant to attack the timber after it has been painted, Sir?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: It should have been possible. Otherwise, how else it could have happened?

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SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: May I know whether the officer concerned made any representation to the Public Works Department or he filed any claim for damages caused by getting the shock of the fall from the rafter?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: The Member concerned did not make any representation. Only the hon. Member brought it to my notice.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: May I know whether he is entitled to claim damages for the shock he has sustained?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: He has not made any representation. He has not claimed anything. If the hon. Member is suggesting to him, that is a different matter.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Is there any way of testing a rafter fixed to the ceiling whether it has been eaten by white ants or not?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: They say at the time they painted it, there were no such visible marks of corrosion by white ants. They seem to have attacked it later.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: It is the centre core of the timber that is affected. White ants did not invade the timber from outside.

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: What is the use of saying, Sir, collar and rafter? The Inspection Bungalow was inspected by the Subdivisional Officer a day before the arrival of the Board Member and cobwebs hanging on the walls and roof timbers were removed, but no trace of the failure in the collar of the rafter, to which it was attached, was observed. In the circumstances, the Subdivisional Officer has reported that the occurrence on the night of 7th April 1955 was purely accidental. The roof timbers were examined on 8th April 1955 by the Subdivisional Officer after the accident on the seventh night under the directions of the Board Member. There is no mention at all, Sir, that the rafter fell but it is only the collar that fell on account of its own weight.

Sea erosion at Rameswaram

* 414 Q.—SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the steps taken by the Government to prevent sea erosion at Rameswaram; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to deepen the Palk strait?

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THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: (a) This Government on the suggestion of the Chief Engineer requested the Government of India, Ministry of Transport, to depute a specialist to inspect Dhanushkodi and suggest ways and means of combating erosion of land by the sea which is taking place there. It has also been pointed out to them that the Rameswaram temple being of All-India importance the study of sea erosion at Dhanushkodi might prove to be useful in protecting Rameswaram as well in case any necessity arises.

The Government of India stated in May 1955 that the question of selecting an alternative site for the Railway pier at Dhanushkodi had been referred to an Expert Technical Committee whose report was awaited, and that meanwhile, in order to prevent heavy erosion they had sanctioned the work of constructing three groynes at an estimated cost of Rs. 13,537 and that the work was expected to be completed before the present south-west monsoon, and that the effect of these measures should be watched before taking further steps in the matter.

The Collector of Ramanathapuram has since reported under date 17th August 1955, that three casuarina pile groynes extending to 150 feet into the sea and 220 feet along the sea-shore on the southern side of the Public Works Department buildings at Dhanushkodi were built by the Railway authorities as an experiment but that these have been washed away.

(b) This Government have recommended to the Government of India that the feasibility of connecting the Palk Bay and Gulf of Mannar may be investigated.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: இந்த பாக் ஜஸ்தத்தியை அகலப் படுத்தி இரண்டு கடல்களையும் சந்திக்கச் செய்வதற்காக ஏதாவது ஒரு சூழ் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா? அதில் நமது அரசாங்கத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் யாராவது அங்கம் வகிக்கிறார்கள்?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: ஆமாம், இதைப் பரிசீலிப்பதற்காக ஸ்ரீ ஏ. ராமசாமி முதலியார் தலைமையில் மத்திய அரசாங்கம் ஒரு கமிட்டியை நியமித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதில் ஒரு ரயில்வே போர்டு ஆபீசரும், கல்கத்தா “சார்”-இல் என்ஜினீர் ஸ்ரீ என். சாட்டர்ஜி அவர்களும் மெம்பர்கள். அந்தக் கமிட்டிக்கு நமது அரசாங்கத்தைச் சேர்ந்த ஸ்ரீ ஆர். ஏ. கோபாலசுவாமி, ஐ. லி. எஸ்., அவர்கள் காரியதரிசியாக இருக்கிறார்கள்.

Major irrigation scheme for Ramanathapuram district

2-50 P.M. * 415 Q.—SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have under consideration any major irrigation scheme for Ramanathapuram district; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to utilise the river waters which flow into the Arabian Sea from the Travancore-Cochin State for irrigation in Ramanathapuram district.

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THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: (a) “Yes”.

(b) “Yes”.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: இந்தத் திட்டங்கள் யாவை, அவை கனிநுடைய எஸ்டிமேட் எவ்வளவு, அவைகள் எப்பொழுது ஆரம்பிக்கப் படும் என்று சொல்ல முடியுமா?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: அந்த மூன்று திட்டங்களும், அவைகளுக்கான எஸ்டிமேட் களும் பின்வருமாறு:—

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| (1) பரம்பிகுளம், உப்பார், அலியார் திட்டம் .. | 16.59 கோடி ரூபாய். |
| (2) ஆலாடி அணைக்கட்டு அல்லது அப்பர் பெரியார் ‘பிராஜக்ட்’ | 7.75 .. |
| (3) பம்பையார் ‘பிராஜக்ட்’ | 14.50 .. |

இந்த மூன்று நதிகளும் திருவாங்கூர்-கொச்சி சர்க்கார் எல்லையில் ஓடுகின்றன. அவைகளின் தண்ணீரை இங்கு திருப்புவதற்கு அவர்களுடைய அனுமதி பெற்று, மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தின் உதவியைக்கொண்டு இந்தத் திட்டங்களை நடத்துவதாக உத்தேசம்.

DR. V. K. JOHN: May I ask at what stage is the proposal to utilize the river waters that flow into the Arabian sea from Travancore-Cochin State?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: It is in the proposal stage. (Laughter.)

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: May I know what is meant by “proposal stage”?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: We have proposed it. The people who grant it, the people who give sanction for it, have not done it. It is some such thing.

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON: Will this Government take into consideration while they are considering the proposal of using excess water that flows from Travancore-Cochin State into the Arabian sea, another proposal for giving employment to the excess population of that State?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: That is for them to consider.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: They are already flooding other areas with their excess population. There is no question of hereafter giving them employment.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Can't they solve the problem by following the advice of the Hon. Sri A. B. Shetty on family planning? (Laughter).

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are discussing about a foreign State.

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

II.—INFORMATION RE REPORT OF THE STATES REORGANIZATION COMMISSION.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Mr Chairman, Sir, the report of the States Reorganization Commission is expected to be published tonight. May I know whether Government would convene a special meeting of the Legislature to express our opinion. I am saying this because we learn that already some deputations are leaving for Delhi to urge the formation of a Southern State and therefore it would be desirable that the Legislature should have an early opportunity to express its view rather than at a late stage when a Bill may come before us in final shape as in the case of the Andhra State Bill.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I do not know wherefrom the hon. Member got the information that the States Reorganization Commission's report would be published tonight. From the reports we have seen we learn that the Commission would submit its report to the Government of India today. I do not know when that report would be published by the Government of India. At the appropriate stage, certainly the Legislature would be given an opportunity of discussing it and that depends on how the Government of India propose to forward these proposals to the States for eliciting their opinion.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: It seems that the Hon. Leader of the other House, while replying to the discussion on the questionnaire issued by the Official Language Commission, informed the other House that before Government finalized their replies to the questionnaire, he would consult the leaders of parties in the other House. May I know whether such facility would be given to leaders of parties in this House as well?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: When it is said that leaders of parties would be consulted, it includes the leaders of parties in this House also.

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON: The Hon. Leader of the House has told that at the appropriate stage, the Legislature would be given an opportunity to express its opinion on the report of the States Reorganization Commission. May I know what is that "appropriate stage"? Is it when a Bill is drafted by the Central Government and sent to the States for eliciting their opinion or before that Bill is drafted?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I cannot say and I do not know what the Government of India propose to do. There is a prescribed procedure under the Constitution in the matter of reorganization of States. Further we do not know what programme the Government of India propose to pursue.

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III.—MOTION UNDER RULE 21 (3) OF THE COUNCIL RULES.

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

"That under rule 21 (3) of the Madras Council Rules, item No. III in the Agenda, Government Resolution regarding the formation of a branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association be taken up before item II. Government Bills and the Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 33 of 1955), be taken up at the end."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

"That under rule 21 (3) of the Madras Council Rules, item No. III in the Agenda, Government Resolution regarding the formation of a branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association be taken up before item II. Government Bills and the Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 33 of 1955), be taken up at the end."

The motion was carried.

IV.—GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

FORMATION OF A BRANCH OF THE COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION.

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

"That a Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association be formed for the Legislature of Madras and the Secretary to the Legislature be authorized to take necessary steps for organizing and affiliating the branch to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association."

Sir, a note on this subject has been placed on the table of the House. You may remember, Sir, that at a joint meeting when the Hon. Speaker, yourself and other leaders of parties of both Houses were present, a decision has been taken that a branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association may be formed and this resolution that I have moved is in pursuance of that decision. The main idea behind this formation of a branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association is to enable Members of the Legislature to exchange their experiences with other legislatures in other countries. I do hope, Sir, that this resolution will be accepted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved—

"That a Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association be formed for the Legislature of Madras and the Secretary to the Legislature be authorized to take necessary steps for organizing and affiliating the branch to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association."

DR. V. K. JOHN: I give my full support to this resolution, Sir.

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SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: I am not in favour of this resolution, Sir. At the very time when an idea of having a commonwealth parliamentary association was put forward, it was opposed by a large number of people. Our position in the so-called commonwealth itself is very humiliating. It is White Commonwealth. We know in a way how our nationals are treated in South Africa and East Africa. Even in the matter of Goa, we know how some commonwealth countries have taken up the position of not supporting India's claim for Goa. Under these circumstances, I think we should resist the formation of this association when it is not wanted by them. If they want us to join the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, they ought to have issued us an invitation. In the absence of a specific invitation to us, I do not think we could join this Parliamentary junta, as uninvited guests.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will correct that attitude. The Secretary of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association was here. He addressed members of both Houses and requested us to join the Association.

3-00 p.m. * SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: I am surprised, Mr. Chairman, that Sri V. Chakkarai Chettiar should have opposed this motion, and brought in several extraneous matters in discussing a simple question like this. I welcome this more for our association with the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. It is seen from the note circulated to us that the West Bengal Government have sanctioned an annual grant of Rs. 5,000 to the State Legislature Association of that State. I trust that a similar grant would be given by our Government to our State Legislature Association to be formed here. I would also in this connection propose that we have a Legislatures' Club to develop social contacts and recreational activities. I would appeal to you, Sir, to do your best in this matter as well, because, I know you were mainly responsible for the move to form a branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association here and need I say, how grateful all of us are to you.

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON: Mr. Chairman, I heartily support this measure. About the question of India being a Member of the Commonwealth, there is difference of opinion; even my party has got differences with the Congress Organization regarding this question. But the proposal now is a different thing. This is a simple question of having a branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association so that the Indian State Parliamentary Association may have an opportunity of exchanging views and exchanging experiences with other branches of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association in other parts of the world.

One thing we must concede. As regards Parliamentary procedure and methods, we are following the British methods. Therefore it is good for us especially with a democratic Government to have association and affiliation with the Commonwealth Association and exchange views. I therefore heartily welcome this resolution.

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* DR. A. SREENIVASAN: I oppose this resolution. What is the benefit that has accrued to this unfortunate sub-continent by allying itself with the so-called Commonwealth. Are we treated by other members of the Commonwealth with the respect that is due to us? What is happening in Kenya and South Africa and how are we treated there? Are we permitted to emigrate to Australia? Therefore, it is rather humiliating for a person to associate himself with a body of people who call themselves members of a Commonwealth. I do not think any useful purpose would be served by this association. It may be of academic interest. Further, I do not think we Indians need any training in parliamentary affairs. We have sufficient experience and we have graduated in these matters. Therefore, no useful purpose is served by allying ourselves with the so-called Commonwealth Association. It is better that we do not have anything to do with this association when the members do not care for or respect our feelings.

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Sir, I ask for information whether our association is purely on parliamentary basis or on any other basis? I ask this because while hon. Members were speaking, reference was made to the well being, happiness, etc., of the people and such other activities. If it is purely a Parliamentary Association, I support it and it should be consistent with our dignity and self-respect.

I endorse the remarks of other hon. Members that we are treated badly. There are so many things. One thing is: Can we have our Air Marshall for the Indian Union . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN AND THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Of course, we can.

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: I say on information that the Air Marshall shall be only a Britisher.

HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Now, what has happened in Kenya and South Africa. There we are treated as coloured people. Even our Ambassadors are not treated well in London and other places . . .

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Not at all, and never in London.

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: I am not opposing this question of association with the Parliamentary Association. But . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are on the wrong track, Mr. Nayagar. It is purely for Parliamentary business that we are proposing to have a Branch and by that we get the benefit of coming in contact with other Parliamentary Associations.

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SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Mr. Chairman, I thought this was a simple matter and that there was no necessity for any discussion. But in so far as my hon. Friend Dr. Sreenivasan and others have said something, I think we have to make it clear. Sir, we are Asiatics and we are proud we are Asiatics. Asia has produced the best men who have gone out and taught people to be civilized. (Interruption.) I am not doing that. Now, Buddha was born here, Mohammad was born here; Christ was born here. These great men did so many good things for the world. It is our right and privilege—whatever the Westerners may think about us—as Asiatics to continue to teach them. If we come in close contact with them, there is scope for our teaching them. Nothing will be lost by our association with the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

* SRI MAHOMED USMAN: Sir, I beg to support this resolution. I think we have to welcome this especially for extending this privilege to the State Legislatures. If I remember aright, members of the Central Legislature have been already members of this Association, for the last 10 or 15 years. When I was the Leader of the Upper House in the Centre, I was a member of this Association and I remember to have paid some subscription also. Therefore, we should welcome this and I strongly support this resolution.

* SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN: Sir, I am surprised that some hon. Members should oppose this resolution. This is a very laudable idea. I thought it was a very simple matter and all will be very glad to join the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. But our distinguished friend, Dr. Sreenivasan, asks why we should be members of the Commonwealth. It is not the question here whether India should remain a component part of the Commonwealth or not. We are already a member of the Commonwealth of Nations and the question here is whether the State Legislature should join the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. We have been invited to join that Association. It is a very laudable idea and the arguments that we are very badly treated in Kenya and South Africa and such questions are irrelevant here. That is a different matter and we should not confuse issues. The question now is very simple. I therefore strongly support the proposal that we should join the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the opposition to this Motion, in my humble view, is misconceived and is based on misconception altogether. It has nothing to do with our being a member of the Commonwealth of Nations. Therefore, this resolution can be passed even by those who oppose our membership in the Commonwealth of Nations. As a matter of fact, hon. Members in the other House who were strongly opposed to that, readily agreed to this resolution and passed it unanimously. Apart from that, nobody is compelling us to remain in the Commonwealth. It is to our own advantage that we are remaining in the Commonwealth. Our leaders have taken the view that it is better to remain

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in the Commonwealth. I suppose when the hon. Member Dr. Sreenivasan has the chance to make use of his option, he may cut off our Commonwealth relations, but unfortunately other leaders are in charge of the affairs and he will have to wait till he gets into charge of the affairs when he can take a different decision. But that is not quite relevant here. Therefore, I hope this resolution will be passed unanimously and there won't be any opposition to this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before putting this resolution to the vote of the House, I wish to state that I have been very intimately connected with this proposition to become a member of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. I have had several letters from Sir Howard d'Egville, the General Secretary of the Association. I am convinced that nothing but benefit would accrue by our joining this Association. I would not have supported this if it was otherwise.

Then, this question of our people being treated badly in South Africa, etc., has nothing to do with this proposal. The Commonwealth Association met there and the Government of India did not send a representative. Everybody from the Prime Minister downwards thought that nothing but good would accrue from our association. Therefore I will put the resolution to the vote of the House. The question is—

“That a Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association be formed for the Legislature of Madras and the Secretary to the Legislature be authorized to take necessary steps for organizing and affiliating the Branch to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.”

The motion was carried *nem con.*

V.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

- (1) THE MADRAS REPEALING AND AMENDING BILL^a, 1955 (L.A. BILL NO. 31 OF 1955)

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, I move—3-10
“That the Madras Repealing and Amending Bill, 1955 p.m.
(L.A. Bill No. 31 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

Sir, this is an omnibus measure which weeds out some of the useless legislation which is still on the Statute Book, which has become useless due to efflux of time and change of circumstances and this occasion has been taken to amend certain of the provisions in the existing Acts which require amendment. No principle is involved in it. These amendments are mere verbal amendments. Therefore, I hope the House will pass this Bill.

^a Printed as Appendix I on pages 274-285 infra.

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MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved—

“That the Madras Repealing and Amending Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 31 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

* DR. V. K. JOHN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must compliment Government on introducing a measure like this. It is very necessary to repeal enactments which are not in force and amend other enactments which require to be amended. We must also compliment the Department on the labour they have put in preparing such a Bill. In fact, it must have taken some months to prepare it. I have been constantly complaining that we have no time to study Bills like this. A special responsibility lies on the lawyer Members of this House to study these Bills carefully and assist the Government by supporting them or by criticising them. I must frankly confess I have not been able to go through every Act mentioned in this enactment. Sixty-eight Acts are either repealed or amended and even with the help of Juniors I cannot go through them all. I tested a few of them and found everyone of them to be correct. I hope the Department concerned and also the Hon. Minister must have spent some time over this and satisfied themselves that everything is all right.

In this connexion, I wish to make a very earnest request to the Hon. Minister. It is not possible for us, lawyers, to get an up-to-date copy of all the Madras Acts. Formerly, the Madras Acts were printed and published sometimes by the Government themselves and sometimes by the Madras Law Journal Office and other institutions. But the present position is that we cannot get all the Madras Acts up-to-date. I want the Hon. Minister, who has moved this Bill, to be so pleased as to see that we get an up-to-date publication of all these amended Acts at the earliest possible time so that Judges and lawyers may know what Acts are in force and what provisions are in force. I hope that this request will be considered seriously.

I wish to conclude by complimenting the Hon. Minister who thought over the idea of this Repealing and Amending Bill which, I think, is very essential and I hope the Government will continue to keep in their mind the necessity to amend Acts which require to be amended and go into this question whenever an opportunity arises. I am glad to note that even an Act of the year 1955. [The Madras Indebted Agriculturists (Repayment of Debts Act)] has been amended and amended suitably. It ought to be the care of the Government to see that our Acts are suitably amended and necessary verbal changes are made wherever required. When drafting a Bill, in spite of the best attention paid to it by the Department and the experts and also by the Minister concerned, some mistakes may creep in in the wording of any provision or section. The Department has now taken a lot of trouble to correct

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those mistakes and I want to conclude my speech by complimenting the Government but making this request that an up-to-date publication of these Acts incorporating all the amendments will be made available as soon as possible.

* SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW: Sir, I should also like to add to what my hon. Friend Dr. John has said. Recently a number of Acts like the District Municipalities Act and the Sales Tax Act have been amended. Every now and then we are making so many amendments, but when we go to the Government Press, we cannot get those Acts as amended up-to-date. Nobody knows what the state of a particular section or a particular rule is. This amending Bill seeks to amend so many Acts. Of course, they may be formal amendments. All the same, they have to be incorporated in the main Acts. I therefore request the Government to see that all these Acts and Rules are made available in a consolidated form at least once a year so that the public may know what the law is. There are so many enactments which have been amended and the publishers cannot keep pace. I would request the Government to take particular steps to see that the Superintendent, Government Press, supplies copies of all these Acts. Several Acts are not printed. So I would once again request that all the Acts should be printed incorporating the amendments so far made and should be made available in a consolidated form to the public once a year at least.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, I am thankful particularly to the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition for the complimentary way in which he spoke about this legislation. I hope I will be able to earn the very same complimentary remarks with reference to other measures also. Perhaps that may be a forlorn hope but still I hope that it is not impossible.

Certainly the suggestion made by hon. Members Dr. John and Sri V. Gurunandan Row with regard to the publication of a consolidated volume containing all the Madras Acts is worth consideration and I shall try my best to see that the public are able to get all these enactments with the amendments incorporated up-to-date. But, in spite of our best efforts, in view of the heavy volume of legislation that we are getting through in the Legislature and also in view of the fact that so many amendments have been made now and then due to the changed circumstances, it may not be possible to bring it up-to-date. But still I shall try to see that it is kept as up-to-date as possible at least once a year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“That the Madras Repealing and Amending Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 31 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

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Clauses 2, 3 and 4 were put and carried.

The first Schedule and the second Schedule were put and carried.

Clause 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

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

“That the Madras Repealing and Amending Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 31 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“That the Madras Repealing and Amending Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 31 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.”

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed.

(2) THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (MADRAS AMENDMENT) BILL*, 1955 (L.A. BILL NO. 27 OF 1955).

3-20 p.m. THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

“That the Code of Criminal Procedure (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 27 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

Sir, this measure was considered by a Joint Select Committee and the necessary amendments in the light of the recent amending enactment passed by the Parliament have been brought about. This measure is only a measure complementary to the City Civil Court Amendment Act by which the jurisdiction of the City Civil Court was extended up to Rs. 50,000. But this Bill goes a little further. The entire original criminal jurisdiction of the High Court is taken away. This Bill empowers the setting up of a Sessions Court for the trial of criminal offences within the City, which were being tried by the High Court in its original criminal jurisdiction. The only point for consideration is with reference to the jury system which I hear—I have not had experience of it—has been working fairly well in the City. The question is whether that system should be retained or not. The Government have power under the existing Criminal Procedure Code by notification to declare that certain classes of offences should be tried with the help of a jury. The present intention of the Government is to make this jury system applicable to all classes of cases for a period of one year and then review the jury system in the Sessions Court that we set up. That is only the important point that arises for consideration in this Bill. I hope, Sir, this Bill will be accepted by this House.

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MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved—

“That the Code of Criminal Procedure (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 27 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

* DR. V. K. JOHN: Sir, I am very pleased that the Hon. the Mover of the Bill should give an assurance that the jury system will be continued for a year and then reviewed. I do not want to make a long speech on this matter. When the City Civil Court (Amendment) Bill was brought forward here, I referred to the two systems which we have been following in the Presidency-towns and in the mufassal. In England a particular system is followed and they have found it very helpful. According to that system the decision is given in a case by a High Court Judge. In England one can file a suit for one pound or one shilling in the High Court of Judicature. A High Court Judge will try that case and the litigant will also have satisfaction. When the Britisher came here he found that he could not introduce in India the system followed in England for want of communications and other difficulties. But he introduced that system in the Presidency-towns of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. I personally think that that system is very much better than the system in the mufassal. Because he could not introduce the system in vogue in England for many centuries, he introduced an inferior system in India in the mufassal. Those who have experience of the system in the mufassal and in the City (Civil and Criminal Courts) will certainly say without any reservation that the procedure adopted in the City is far superior. Every litigant would like to have his case tried by the highest tribunal—by a High Court Judge. We followed a different policy when we introduced the City Civil Court Amendment Bill transferring jurisdiction to the City Civil Court of cases involving Rs. 50,000. I do not think it is economical. This Act that we passed would not save us expenditure. In fact it will add to the cost of the judicial administration. I know, Sir, what a High Court Judge can do in one day will take four days for the City Civil Court Judge, because he has to write down even evidence. He is not on the same par as a High Court Judge. He has not the status as a High Court Judge. Cases are disposed of quickly by High Court Judges. So also criminal cases. We would require many more judges to dispose of cases in the City. If we now look at the expenditure on judicial administration, I am sure we will find that the State is spending a few more lakhs of rupees because of these Acts coming into force. This is not my chief complaint. My chief complaint is instead of having the cases (civil and criminal) tried and disposed of by a High Court Judge, who certainly has greater learning, greater stature, and in whom there is greater confidence among the litigant public, these cases have now to be disposed of by judges subordinate to the High Court, who are not giving the same satisfaction as High Court Judges and the trials also are prolonged. I do not know why we had not introduced the

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better system in the mufassal. In England, Sir, you must have heard of trial at Assizes. A High Court Judge will sit at a centre far away from London and dispose of sessions cases. This is very much more welcome than disposal of cases by a subordinate judge or a magistrate. I, therefore, still regret that instead of following the better system and introducing that system in the mufassal, and instead of sending our High Court Judges in circuit to the mufassal to try important civil and criminal cases, we have taken away the original jurisdiction of the High Court both in civil and criminal matters, and we are now going to follow the system which the Britisher was compelled to follow on account of want of communications and other reasons. Communications are now easy, and I would have been happy if the strength of the High Court is increased and judges go round on circuit and create a good atmosphere in the district centres. A different atmosphere in the trial of cases in the districts would have been created if judges are sent round. This would have been better for the administration of justice. Somehow this Government decided to introduce the inferior system even in the City. I regret this very much. But having taken away the major portion of the original civil work of the High Court and given it to subordinate judges in the City, this Bill is only a logical consequence to take away the original criminal jurisdiction of the High Court and give it to a sessions court. After having passed the Act to give more civil jurisdiction to the City Civil Courts, perhaps we cannot complain against this Bill. Nevertheless as a lawyer, who has got experience of both the systems and who has practice in both the mufassal and the City Court, I really regret and I deeply regret to note that the original criminal jurisdiction of the High Court is being taken away. If High Court Judges could be sent round to the district centres for trying cases in the same manner as cases are tried here in the High Court, a very different atmosphere would have been created, and there would have been better training for lawyers practising in the mufassal and for judges sitting in the mufassal. Perhaps, after this experiment is made—I am quite satisfied that there is no bad motive—and after reviewing the work of the sessions court after one year, I think, they would restore the original criminal jurisdiction of the High Court and send High Court Judges to the mufassal also for trial of cases.

3-30 p.m. SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support this Bill. The intention of this Bill is to have the same system of criminal sessions trial in the City of Madras as it is being done in the remaining parts of the State. As the Hon. Minister put it, when we passed the City Civil Court Amendment Act, we relieved the High Court to a very great extent of the original civil jurisdiction. Now, the aim of this Bill is to relieve the High Court of its criminal jurisdiction. I very closely listened to the very learned speech of the experienced lawyer Dr. John but I say that the City of Madras cannot claim a better treatment than the rest of the State. Throughout the State now, we have got the criminal

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sessions work vested in the District Judges. There is no complaint in the way in which they are handling the cases. By vesting the original criminal jurisdiction in the High Court, the parties concerned, viz., the accused in the City have not got the advantage as the accused in the mufassal have. If a criminal case is disposed off by the Sessions Judge in the mufassal, the accused has a right to appeal to the High Court. That right also can be vested in the case of the Madras City. This is a wholesome and welcome measure and will certainly relieve the High Court of the Original Side.

As regards trial by jury, I have no experience of trial by jury in the City of Madras. But, I have sufficient experience of trial by assessors and jury in the mufassal. My experience, and the feeling of the country, is better to have a trial by a competent judge who is trained in the matter and not by assessors or jurors. That is the feeling as far as the mufassal is concerned and the Government of Madras are not insisting upon trial by jury in the mufassal. The Hon. Minister says that the story is different so far as Madras City is concerned. I have heard that in the City of Madras, we get honest, competent and capable jurors. There is no general complaint, etc. But, yesterday or day before yesterday, a news item appeared in the Press that two Hon. Judges of the High Court have to reverse a decision of a competent jury of the Madras City holding the decision as perverse in an important case of trial for some murder. Even in Madras we cannot leave the fate of the people at the hands of the jury. In a trial by jury, we know the fate of the people because the judge cannot help. The judge sums up the case in favour of the accused but the jury gives verdict which is contrary. So, whether we should have this method of trial by jury in the City of Madras to all sections, is a matter for the Government to consider. I would request the Government to confine the jury system to the trial of certain minor sections and, if found satisfactory, we can increase. I have my own fear about the feelings of people. It is better to have a disposal by a competent judge. With these remarks, I wholeheartedly second this measure. It is absolutely necessary. It will not be costly. It will relieve the High Court to some extent and we will have a uniform system throughout the State.

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: I had experience of trial of cases by jurors. I may say that in cases where judges most probably sum up the case for acquittal, the jury gives a verdict for conviction. But, I would say one thing. If the Government want to have the jury system, let them have it. But let them scrutinise it fully and only after full satisfaction, the thing must be done. For a trial by jury, I am not objecting. But, in our country, the jury system must wait for some years to come. We have not yet acquired certain of the qualities which are required for jurors. In England, it may be all right, because of long tradition of democracy and system of personal liberty there. But, we are yet a young democracy and we have got to have the protection of a judge

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for the person who is accused of crimes. Law is that man must be proved to be guilty of an offence charged against him beyond all reasonable doubt. It is very difficult therefore to decide a case. But if we leave it to the hands of jurors, who may not be well-trained in law, and in appreciation of the evidence and the facts and circumstances of the case, our liberty is not worth safeguarding. Therefore, with this note of warning, I say "Let the Government try for a year. But, unless, they have a very strong case for extension, let them not extend."

I may add one thing more. In the mufassal, there is no system of jury now. I suggest that some kind of training should be given to the judges in mufassal so that they may act as most fit judges when they come to the Madras Sessions Court and try the case by jury. There is no reason why the jury system should not be introduced equally in the mufassal. It is easy to write judgment. But, it is a very great trouble for a judge to decide a case by jury. Therefore, I submit that the system of jury may be tried along with mufassal so that they may afford some training ground for the judges.

* SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW: Mr. Chairman, I am afraid I cannot share the regret of Dr. John in reduction of both the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the High Court. I think I can say that I support this measure with certain suggestions that I have already embodied in the minute that I have made at the Select Committee. But, before that, we must understand what is the basis for the Madras City being treated differently from other part of Madras State. What is the basis of that? We must go to the Letters Patent which gives both civil as well as criminal jurisdiction to the High Court. That was apparently done because of the British traders and other big persons who came to India and who dominated us for two centuries. Those people have all their business interests in the ports of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta and therefore you find in these three major ports all suits, original suits except small cause suits and all sessions cases, were triable by a High Court Judge. That means, they wanted European Judges to try both civil and criminal suits as Europeans were likely to be litigants. So, the history has to be traced on that basis. Now that we have got independence, now that we are free and now that there are no European Judges, I do not see why distinction should be made between the City and the districts. Further, after all, you cannot say that for the purpose of having an atmosphere of being tried by a High Court Judge, whether it is a civil or criminal case, there should be this difference in treatment in the City and in the mufassal. As far as I can see, I do not think it makes any difference in the administration of justice whether a case is tried by a High Court Judge or whether it is tried by a Subordinate Judge in the District or by a City Civil Court Judge here in the City. Why I say this is because unless my friends

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are prepared to give statistics to prove that judgments of subordinate courts which have been reversed in appeal by the judgments of District Judges, are more than the reversals on appeal from the Original Side of the High Court, I cannot admit that the administration of justice would suffer by this present Bill.

I do not think there can be any such claim made that the number of cases of reversal in the High Court from the Original Side is less than those that have been reversed in appeal by the District Judges. Therefore, I do not know how the administration of justice would suffer from this Bill. Hence I cannot agree with Dr. V. K. John that by the present setting up of a District Judge in the City, administration of justice would suffer. Is there not appeal over the judgment of a High Court Judge on the Original Side? It does not stop there. The case is sure to be taken in appeal to the Bench. In all cases, there will be appeal. Unless you show that there are less number of appeals from the judgment of a High Court Judge on the Original Side, you cannot say that there is definite gain of having a High Court Judge to try original cases. That is the point I want to make.

There is an anomaly still left. To-day, before this Bill becomes law, there is right of appeal from a Presidency Magistrate's judgment only in case where the sentence is more than six months or the fine is more than Rs. 200, whereas in the districts in cases where the fine is over Rs. 50 or any term of imprisonment there is always a right of appeal from the Magistrate's Court judgment. But to-day this Bill does not provide for an appeal to the new Sessions Judge, who would be created by this Bill. I do not know why an accused person in Madras City alone should be deprived of a right of appeal; of course, there is the right of revision always to the High Court. For instance if the sentence is four or five months or the fine is Rs. 100 there is no right of appeal. This invidious distinction creates an anomaly. Even when the sentence runs less than six months or the fine is only Rs. 50, I do not understand why the Government want to deprive the right of appeal to the accused person in the City.

Then again there is the right of revision. Even Section 435 which gives the right of revision to all Sessions Judges from the judgment of any Magistrate, even that power is taken away so far as the Sessions Judge of Madras City who would be created by this Bill, is concerned. I do not know why such a thing is done. There is always in the districts, the right of revision from the Magistrate's judgment to Sessions Judge and then again there is the right of revision against the Sessions Judge's judgment to the High Court. But the present Sessions Judge, who would be appointed under the Bill, for the Madras City would have no such power of appeal or revision in respect of cases that are decided by Presidency Magistrates. I do not know the reason for the same.

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If at all there is some ground for retaining the original jurisdiction of the High Court, I think it is for trying cases arising under amendment to section 198 (B) of the amended Code. This section concerns offences of defamation, criminal intimidation, etc., against the President, Vice-President, Governors, Ministers, Public Servants and other dignitaries. In such cases there is no preliminary enquiry. The public prosecutor files the complaint before the Sessions Judge in the districts. This is an extraordinary position when we have no preliminary enquiry. When high dignitaries are concerned, is it not just and proper that it should be the High Court Judge that should conduct the original trial, instead of the Sessions Judge, who is now granted that power. I do not know how the Sessions Judge could be granted that power, when Ministers and other high dignitaries are involved. This is a fit case for retaining the original jurisdiction of High Court. Only the High Court Judge should try those cases on the original side.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: When a District and Sessions Judge can deal with capital offences and can even hang a person, why can't he deal with cases, even though Ministers may be involved in the same?

* SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW: All I say is, it is not the question of the amount of punishment. Justice should be rendered. That is not the point. When Ministers and other dignitaries are involved, it is proper considering their high position, that the case should be tried only by a High Court Judge on the original side. That is what I said. It is not a question that the Sessions Judge cannot give a sentence. It is a question that when Ministers and other dignitaries are involved, why should that jurisdiction alone be taken away from the original side and given to the Sessions Judge. It could as well be retained in the original jurisdiction of the High Court itself. That is all that I want to say.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, a point of view was put forward by Sri M. P. Govinda Menon with regard to the jury trial in the city also. I have given an assurance to have this jury trial and to give it a fair trial for a period of one year. It is not a question of introducing it for the first time and therefore restricting it to a few cases. But as it is, it exists in the City of Madras with reference to all cases triable by the Original Side of the High Court. That is why I did not want to make any change with reference to the jury trial in the city. So after working the system for a year by ordinary Sessions Judge, I suppose the whole thing could be reviewed and final decision taken.

Then, points have been made by hon. Member Sri Gurunandan Rao with regard to the Presidency Magistrates. Sir, this matter is under the consideration of the Government whether even the

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magistracy could be brought in line with the system of magistracy obtaining in the mufassal and when a final decision is taken, all these things could be considered.

Then, he mentioned about section 435 of the Criminal Procedure Code and wondered why revisional powers of the Sessions Judge are being taken away so far as the City was concerned. The reason is simple. I am sure the hon. Member is aware that the Chief Presidency Magistrate is generally a senior District Sessions Judge posted here. It may happen that the Sessions Judge posted here for the purpose of trying ordinary sessions cases within the City may be a junior to him. In many cases it will be so. Then it will be anomalous to make an order of a senior District Sessions Judge revisable by a junior District Sessions Judge. That was the difficulty and that is why we have removed the power of the Sessions Judge to revise the order of the Presidency Magistrate.

DR. V. K. JOHN: What about committal of the case by the Presidency Magistrate to a junior Sessions Judge?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Well, in that case, he (Chief Presidency Magistrate) does not try the case. Only he sends a *prima facie* case for trial. There is no question of the Sessions Judge sitting in judgment over what has been decided already. Therefore, there is a good deal of difference between the committal and passing a judgment or order in a case going in appeal against the judgment of the Magistrate. Therefore, this was kept in mind and the revisional jurisdiction has been removed. However, when we take action for removing the system of Presidency Magistrates in the City, all these questions will be regularised and it will be brought in line along with other mufassal courts.

Sir, the hon. Member seems to attach very great importance to cases of defamation against the President, Vice-President or Ministers and other officers. Hon. Members, I am sure, are aware of the recent amending Act passed by Parliament wherein a special procedure has been provided for. There is a good deal of misunderstanding and misapprehension about it. What has been done is simply this. Originally, this defamation case could be tried by ordinary First-class Magistrates on a complaint made by the person who had been aggrieved. What has been done now is, in view of the importance of the person involved, Parliament thought it would be better that a higher category of judicial officer tried this. That is why Sessions Courts have been given power to try this case. Ordinarily, it is not a case coming under the category of sessions case. But it is only an ordinary case to be tried under procedure followed in warrant cases. So much so, as in respect of warrant cases the Magistrate can obtain jurisdiction by merely lodging a complaint, so also the Sessions Judge has been given power to take cognisance on a mere lodging of a complaint, instead of on a committal. Therefore, as far as the case is

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concerned, no procedural change has been made. But as far as the forum is concerned, they have thought it fit, in view of the personalities involved in it, that it was better it was tried by a Sessions Judge. In respect of those cases where allegations are made against high dignitaries, particularly Ministers and other high persons—the President, Vice-President or others—it is not merely vindication of the private grievance of these high personalities involved, but the administration also is involved in it. Therefore it is Parliament thought it fit whether such persons were willing to go to Court or not, provision should be made that automatically the Public Prosecutor might file a complaint with reference to that case. That is the sum and substance of the change made and it is a wholesome change. Because there was no Sessions Judge in these three Cities, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, they had to vest the Original Side of the High Court with this power to try these cases, ordinarily triable by a Magistrate. And now that we are having a Sessions Court within the City, naturally we thought such cases should also go before it. A defamation case, simply because the jurisdiction lies within the City, does not become more a defamation with reference to these persons than when it happens outside the City. The hon. Member pleaded for uniformity and stated very forcibly that there was no case for making a distinction between the City and mufassal. This is not done for the purpose that there should be a distinction between the City and mufassal. I have explained the position fully. That is why we are taking this step of amending section 198-B also by removing sub-section 12.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: On a point of information, Sir. I ask whether section 203 relating to preliminary enquiry also applies to this case?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: With reference to the defamation case? No, it does not apply. It is just like a warrant case which can be taken cognisance of by a Magistrate. Now instead of that they have vested the jurisdiction in the Sessions Judge. No more change has been made. Therefore, there is no question of preliminary enquiry with reference to this and the Sessions Court will follow the procedure of warrant cases and not the sessions case procedure and here the Public Prosecutor files the complaint. That is all. Apart from that with reference to the President, Vice-President and Ministers, etc., it was thought that they need not go to Court and by their merely signing the complaint, it should be open to file it through a Public Prosecutor. Of course, it is in fact a complaint of the person concerned.

These are the changes and I am sure the regret Dr. John expressed that we are taking away many good things substituting bad things is not correct; he says that because he does not have experience of mufassal Courts. But having a very good experience of the working of the mufassal courts, I can grant certificate and say that they are working fairly well and miscarriage of justice

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is very rare. After all, miscarriage of justice can happen anywhere whether it is Subordinate Courts or High Court or even Supreme Court. Otherwise, there is no necessity for the Supreme Court. Even there there might be mistakes committed. After all any human being is likely to err. That being the case, I do not think the hon. Member is right in saying that the system of trial by the subordinate courts is in any way detrimental to the dispensation of justice. My own experience is that they are working fairly well. Further a poor country like ours cannot afford to have High Court Judges for the trial of all cases on a pay of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 4,000 per Judge. That is the main thing. I suppose that perhaps it may be disadvantageous also to have them all as High Court Judges for trying the cases.

Therefore, taking everything into consideration, I think we have made a just and proper decision in this case and I am glad there has been almost unanimous acceptance of this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“That the Code of Criminal Procedure (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 27 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clauses 2 to 49 were put and carried.

Clause 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

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

“That the Code of Criminal Procedure (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 27 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.”

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed.

(3) THE MADRAS CITY CIVIL COURT (SECOND AMENDMENT)
BILL, 1955 (L.A. BILL NO. 32 OF 1955).

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

“That the Madras City Civil Court (Second Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 32 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

Sir, we amended the City Civil Court Act during the last sitting but unfortunately we failed to take note of an anomaly which has arisen because of this amendment. Section 15 (2) of the Act as amended provided for appeals against decrees in suits involving five thousand rupees or less being heard by the Principal Judge, if the decree or order was passed by an Assistant Judge of the

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Court, just like in the case of appeals to the District Judge from the decree or order of the Subordinate Judge. But, prior to the amendment of the City Civil Court Act, there were no Assistant Judges. There were only the Principal Judge and the Additional Judges. The question is about the judgments passed by the Additional Judges, whether they should go to the High Court or could be tried by the Principal Judge. Unfortunately, this was not taken into consideration at the time when we passed the Amendment Act during the last sitting. The Act is now being amended to the effect that in respect of judgments and decrees passed by Additional Judges, the Principal Judge, City Civil Court, will have jurisdiction to hear appeals. Incidentally, with reference to the appeals pending in the High Court in respect of judgments passed by the City Civil Court wherein the pecuniary jurisdiction is less than Rs. 5,000, we have not made any provision and we have said that all those appeals also can be transferred to the Principal Judge, City Civil Court, for disposal. These are the only two provisions in this amending Bill and I hope they will be accepted.

But the hon. Member Dr. John will say that this ought to have been taken note of even at the time of drafting the first Amendment Bill. Sir, I plead guilty to that charge. But sometimes we become wiser by experience and I hope this mistake will not recur. That will be our endeavour.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved—

“That the Madras City Civil Court (Second Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 32 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON: Sir, if the complaint is that the Government have not taken note of this at the time of drafting the Bill and the hon. Minister says that he is sorry for it, then I can understand. But when the Bill was brought before this House after having been passed by the Assembly, did not the hon. Member Dr. John point out the anomaly? (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam: He pointed out the anomaly in respect of one matter.) Sir, there is a tendency which I have been noticing. When once a Bill is passed by the Assembly, this House is not allowed to make any change and the Government will not accept even reasonable changes or amendments proposed by the Members of this House. My point is that this House has got a right to move amendments and if those amendments are reasonable, they must be accepted and sent back to the Assembly. Sir, we protest against this kind of preferential treatment that is shown between the Assembly and the Council.

DR. V. K. JOHN: Sir, may I take this opportunity to compliment the Government on having become wiser and introduced this Bill.

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Mr. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“That the Madras City Civil Court (Second Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 32 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clauses 2 and 3 were put and carried.

Clause 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

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

“That the Madras City Civil Court (Second Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 32 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.”

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“That the Madras City Civil Court (Second Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 32 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.”

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed.

(4) THE MADRAS TENANTS AND RYOTS PROTECTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 1955 (L.A. BILL NO. 33 OF 1955).

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

“That the Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 33 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

Sir, the process of taking over estates under the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948, is not yet over. Some more estates still remain to be taken over. The Government have also under consideration certain proposals for protecting the rights of the tenants in inam villages which became estates by virtue of the Madras Estates Land (Third Amendment) Act, 1936. Legislation has been undertaken to afford protection, against eviction, to all cultivating tenants in the State. This does not, however, protect the ryots of ryoti lands in the estates against the sale of their holdings for arrears of rent. The Government, therefore, consider that the Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection Act, 1949 (Madras Act XXIV of 1949), should continue to be in operation. They have accordingly decided that the Act which is due to expire on 7th October 1955 should be extended for a period of two years from that date. The present Bill gives effect to this decision.

I am sure the hon. Member Dr. John is preparing himself for an onslaught. He will ask “When are you going to bring the comprehensive measure?” Hon. Members are aware that the entire question of land legislation is under the contemplation of

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the Government. There is no use of taking piecemeal decisions and bringing piecemeal legislations, particularly in respect of inam lands and estate lands. That is the only excuse. Ere long, I hope that a measure will come up before the Legislature dealing with inams and other estates which do not come under the Estates Abolition Act and when the estates which have not yet been taken over under the Estates Abolition Act are taken over, then the ordinary law will be applicable to them. But still there are some estate to be taken over and there are some inams which have not been dealt with under the Estates Abolition Act. Till we pass a law in respect of these things, the tenants have to be given protection and that is the object of the Bill. In spite of the fact that we have not been able to bring a comprehensive legislation, still necessary protection will be given to the tenants concerned.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved—

“That the Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 33 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

* DR. V. K. JOHN: Sir, I am not quit sure whether the Hon. Minister Sri M. A. Manickavelu, who ought to have moved this Bill, did not come in time because he would have found it difficult to justify his stand if he remembered what happened last year when he moved this Bill. When last year when an extension was asked for, I put him the question whether he would not ask for a further extension next year also and I remember the Hon. Minister then said that he hoped he would not ask for an extension. But I specifically told him that he would ask for an extension and my prophecy has come true.

Hon. Members may be aware that the Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection Act was based on a previous Act of 1946, which was re-enacted. The enactment of 1946 was a temporary legislation. The 1949 Act mentioned in the preamble “Whereas it is necessary, pending further legislation, to provide for the temporary protection against the eviction of tenants”. Even then a further legislation was pending and only temporary protection was given to the tenants in 1949. Every year they are extending it. They now have thought it wise to have it extended not by one year but by three years and I understand that the Assembly had cut it down to two years. I think they should have made it permanent. Why should they extend this Act from 1946 onwards till 1955 year by year and now by two more years? This shows that the Government have no idea, whenever they introduce a Bill, of implementing the provisions of that Bill. When we remember that the Government had the idea in 1946 to bring in a comprehensive measure of agrarian reforms and the 1946 Act was only a temporary measure giving protection to the tenants and when the Government had the same idea in 1949 also, I do not think that they have moved even one step further. The other day they brought in a Bill for the protection of tenants not

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covered by this Act. I told them “You say you want this only for one year, but this is only just a camouflage to adjourn the consideration of a comprehensive measure and next year also you will come with a Bill for an extension”. Sir, I do not think that is a compliment to the Government. The Government must make up its mind to bring in a comprehensive measure and bring it. But I cannot understand their request for extension of this Act for the past nine years. But it has now gone to nine years. We are nearing 10 years now. I do not think it is very creditable to any Government to have these legislations on the statute book. Then, Sir, we must also remember that this 1949 Act, which is the successor to the 1946 Act, prevented the execution of decrees. How long are these decrees to be kept pending? Government do not seem to remember that one of the provisions of the 1949 Act is to prevent the execution of decrees for eviction. Now they are extending it for two more years. They could have made it permanent and made some arrangements for the execution of pending decrees. Why should all these decrees—thousands of them—be pending in Courts without any execution? I do not think, Sir, the Government are doing the right thing. The Statement of Objects and Reasons says that they could not finish the taking over of estates under the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act of 1948. After passing that Act so long ago as 1948, what prevented the Government during all these years to take over the estates? (Interruption.) Many estates have been taken over last year and year before last year. If only the Government wanted to implement that Act of 1948, they could have implemented it and every estate could have been taken over by this time. If the estates were not taken over, many of the provisions of this Act of 1949 would have to be repealed, because this Act of 1949 applies to tenants who are governed by the Estates Land Act. I am sorry that I cannot appreciate the slow moving methods of this Government in matters of legislation like this. I would rather have them made permanent. The Government should not keep temporary a legislation for nine years and extend it year by year. I can assure the Hon. Minister that two years later the Government will bring in another Bill to extend this Act by another two years. I suggest, Sir, that the Government may make a serious attempt to bring in a comprehensive legislation on agrarian reform which would enable the Government to repeal all the temporary enactments which we have passed pending further legislation on agrarian reform.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Sir, the Hon. the Mover of the Bill just said that more estates still remained to be taken over. I think the Hon. the Revenue Minister would do well to tell the House how many estates have already been taken over and how many yet remain to be taken over so that we may appreciate the need for the proposed extension of this measure. The Hon. Minister also told us that the Government intended to bring in

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a legislation to take over all inams under the Abolition Act. If the Government have got any such proposal, I should take this opportunity to request them to exempt temple land from such legislation for obvious reasons. The State should protect the interest of temples and charitable institutions. I trust and I expect the hon. Member Sri T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai to support me in this suggestion so that the Government can consider it at the right time. As far as this Bill is concerned, I hope the Hon. Minister will tell us very clearly why there has been delay, in taking over the estates and what is the number of estates yet to be taken over so that we can, as I said, judge the necessity for further extension of this measure.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Sir, whatever may have been the reasons for the slow speed with which this land reform question is being tackled, I may tell the Hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition that there is a new tempo for the last two years in seeing that this reform is speeded up. We are taking every step to see that all problems relating to land are tackled. One of the major problems is this, namely, taking over inams and others inams called minor inams. As regards the information the hon. Member sitting behind me wanted, I say, Sir, that except one estate, all estates had been taken over. With regard to other tenures which come under the definition of estates—not zamin—there are about 70 or 75 to be taken over. Apart from these tenures there are others. For instance, there are the 1936 inams. They are called 1936 inams because they are inams which have been declared as estates by that Amendment Act. They are about 3,000. They are declared as estates, but they do not come within the purview of the Abolition Act. Apart from these, there are others called minor inams. They are not declared as estates. Now we have to declare them as estates to bring them under the purview of the Abolition Act, or some other legislation is to be had. These are the difficulties, Sir, and Government are now tackling this problem of trying to take over the inams. Every day—rather every week to put it more correctly—there is a file passing between me and the Board of Revenue about this reform. There is the question of compensation to be considered. That is why by way of caution I have put it as two years instead of one year. I am happy that the Hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition will have no occasion to level the charge that we are not bringing forward this legislation. I will try to see that there is no occasion for him to make such a complaint. This should not be taken as an undertaking. (Interruption by Sri T. Purushotham.) I will try my very best to see that this reform is introduced. With these words, Sir, I request hon. Members to pass this Bill. The Act is to expire on the 6th or 7th October, and hence the urgency. I will bear in mind all that has been said on the floor of the House and I will certainly try to meet the objections.

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MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“That the Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 33 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clauses 2 and 1 were put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Sir, I move—

“That the Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 33 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved—

“That the Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 33 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.”

DR. V. K. JOHN: Sir, may I take this opportunity to pay a compliment to the Hon. Minister Sri M. A. Manickavelu for the very conciliatory way in which he has spoken and which enables all of us to pass this Bill unanimously?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“That the Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 33 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.”

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I now adjourn the House *sine die*.

The House then adjourned *sine die*.

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

* 1. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2004, Home, dated the 22nd July 1955, regarding the conferment on Regional Transport Officers, etc., the powers of police officers under Motor Vehicles Act and Rules.

† 2. Bill passed by the Assembly and received therefrom in the Council—

The Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 33 of 1955).

* Placed on the table of the House on 29th September 1955.

† Circulated to Members on 28th September 1955.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide item V (1) on page 255 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 31 OF 1955.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill to repeal certain enactments and to amend certain other enactments.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the enactments specified in the First Schedule which are spent or have otherwise become unnecessary, or have ceased to be in force otherwise than by expressed specific repeal, should be expressly and specifically repealed;

AND WHEREAS it is also expedient that certain amendments should be made in the enactments specified in the Second Schedule;

BE it enacted in the Sixth year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Madras Repealing and Amending Act, 1955.

2. *Repeal of certain enactments.*—The enactments specified in the first Schedule are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the fourth column thereof.

3. *Amendment of certain enactments.*—The enactments specified in the Second Schedule are hereby amended to the extent and in the manner mentioned in the fourth column thereof.

4. *Savings.*—The repeal by this Act of any enactment shall not affect any other enactment in which the repealed enactment has been applied, incorporated or referred to;

and this Act shall not affect the validity, invalidity, effect or consequences of anything already done or suffered, or any right, title, obligation or liability already acquired, accrued or incurred, or any remedy or proceeding in respect thereof, or any release or discharge of or from any debt, penalty, obligation, liability, claim or demand, or any indemnity already granted, or the proof of any past act or thing;

nor shall this Act affect any principle or rule of law, or established jurisdiction, form or course of pleading, practice or procedure, or existing usage, custom, privilege, restriction, exemption, office or appointment, notwithstanding that the same respectively may have been in any manner affirmed, recognized or derived by, in or from any enactment hereby repealed;

nor shall the repeal by this Act of any enactment revive or restore any jurisdiction, office, custom, liability, right, title, privilege, restriction, exemption, usage, practice, procedure or other matter or thing not now existing or in force.

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THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

REPEALS.

(See section 2.)

Year.	Number.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		<i>Central Act of local application.</i>	
1857	VII	The Madras Uncovenanted Officers Act, 1857.	The whole.
		<i>Madras Acts.</i>	
1914	VII	The Madras Deputy Collectors Act, 1914.	The whole.
	VIII	The Madras Decentralization Act, 1914.	So much of the Schedule as relates to the Madras Salt Act, 1889.
1920	XI	The Madras General Clauses (Amendment) Act, 1920.	The whole.
1922	V	The Madras Court Fees (Amendment) Act, 1922.	Do.
1945	XVII	The Court-Fees (Madras Amendment) Act, 1945.	Do.
1949	I	The Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Amendment Act, 1949.	Do.
	II	The Madras Commercial Crops Markets (Amendment) Act, 1949.	Do.
	III	The Madras Municipal and Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1949.	Do.
	IV	The Madras State Aid to Industries (Amendment) Act, 1949.	Do.
	V	The Madras Agriculturists Relief (Amendment) Act, 1949.	Section 2.
	VII	The Madras City Police and Gaming (Amendment) Act, 1949.	Sections 3 and 5.
	XI	The Tanjore Chettaram Endowments Utilization (Amendment) Act, 1949.	The whole.
	XIII	The Madras Temple Entry Authorization (Amendment) Act, 1949.	Do.
	XV	The Madras General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1949.	Do.
	XVI	The Madras Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act, 1949.	Do.
	XXIII	The Madras Maintenance of Public Order Act, 1949.	Do.
	XXVI	The Madras Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1949.	Do.
	XXXI	The Madras Rivers Conservancy (Amendment) Act, 1949.	Do.
	XXXII	The Tuticorin Port Trust (Amendment) Act, 1949.	Sections 2, 3 and 4.

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Year.	Number.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		<i>Madras Acts—cont.</i>	
1949— cont.	XXXIII	The Madras Hackney Carriage (Amendment) Act, 1949.	The whole.
	XXXVII	The Madras Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Act, 1949.	Do.
	XXXVIII	The Places of Public Resort (Amendment) Act, 1949.	Do.
	XXXIX	The Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Act, 1949.	Do.
	XL	The Madras Commercial Crops Markets (Second Amendment) Act, 1949.	Do.
	XLI	The Madras Tuberculosis Sanatoria (Regulation of Buildings) Amendment Act, 1949.	Do.
	XLII	The Madras City Police (Amendment) Act, 1949.	Do.
	XLV	The Madras Prohibition (Second Amendment) Act, 1949.	Do.
	XLVI	The Madras Prohibition (Third Amendment) Act, 1949.	Do.
1950	I	The Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1950.	Section 3.
	IV	The Madras Proprietary Estates' Village Service and Hereditary Village-offices (Amendment) Act, 1950.	The whole.
	VI	The Madras Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1950.	Do.
	VII	The Madras City Municipal, District Municipalities and Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1950.	Do.
	VIII	The Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection (Amendment) Act, 1950.	Sections 2 and 3.
	IX	The Madras Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks (Amendment) Act, 1950.	The whole.
	X	The Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950.	Sections 134 to 136 and Schedule IV.
	XV	The Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Amendment Act, 1950.	The whole.
	XVIII	The Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Amendment Act, 1950.	Sections 2 and 3.
	XXI	The Madras City Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1950.	The whole.
	XXI	The Madras Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks (Second Amendment) Act, 1950.	Do.

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Year.	Number.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		<i>Madras Acts—cont.</i>	
1950— cont.	XXIV	The Madras Agriculturists Relief (Amendment) Act, 1950.	Sections 2 to 8.
	XXV	The Madras Stamp (Second Amendment) Act, 1950.	The whole.
	XXVI	The Madras Consolidated Fund (Charged Expenditure) Act, 1950.	Section 2.
	XXVIII	The Madras Elementary Education (Amendment) Act, 1950.	Sections 2 to 5.
	XXIX	The Madras Land Encroachment (Amendment) Act, 1950.	The whole.
	XXX	The Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Act, 1950.	Do.
	XXXI	The Madras Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1950.	Do.
	XXXIII	The Madras Aided Institutions (Prohibition of Transfers of Property) Amendment Act, 1950.	Do.
	XXXV	The Madras City Police and Gaming (Amendment) Act, 1950.	Do.
	XXXVI	The Madras Hereditary Village-offices (Amendment) Act, 1950.	Section 2.
1951	VI	The Madras General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1951.	Sections 2 to 11.
	VII	The Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Act, 1951.	Sections 2 and 3.
	VIII	The Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Amendment Act, 1951.	Sections 2 to 18.
	IX	The Madras Hackney Carriage (Amendment) Act, 1951.	The whole.
	X	The Madras Wild Elephants Preservation (Amendment) Act, 1951.	Do.
	XI	The Madras Borstal Schools (Amendment) Act, 1951.	Do.
	XIII	The Madras City Police and Places of Public Resort (Amendment) Act, 1951.	Do.
	XVII	The Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1951.	Sections 2 to 8.
	XXIII	The Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1951.	The whole.
	XXV	The Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Second Amendment Act, 1951.	Sections 2 to 5.

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Year.	Number.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Madras Acts—cont.</i>			
1951— <i>cont.</i>	XXVI	The Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Amendment Act, 1951.	The whole.
	XXVII	The Madras Drugs (Control) Amendment Act, 1951.	Do.
	XXVIII	The Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection (Amendment) Act, 1951.	Do.
	XXX	The Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Act, 1951.	Do.
	XXXI	The Madras Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1951.	Do.
	XXXIII	The Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1951.	Sections 2 to 51.
	XXXV	The Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Second Amendment Act, 1951.	The whole.
	XXXVIII	The Madras Merged States (Laws) Amendment Act, 1951.	Sections 2 and 3.
	XXXIX	The Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Second Amendment Act, 1951.	Do.
1952	III	The Madras Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) Act, 1952.	The whole.
	V	The Bhavani Reservoir Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Act, 1952.	Do.
	VI	The Madras Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1952.	Do.
	VIII	The Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Act, 1952.	Section 2.
	IX	The Madras Sugar Factories Control (Amendment) Act, 1952.	The whole.
	X	The Madras Survey and Boundaries (Amendment) Act, 1952.	Do.
	XIII	The Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Amendment Act, 1952.	Do.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

AMENDMENTS.

(See section 3.)

Year.	Number.	Short title.	Amendments.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Madras Regulations.</i>			
1802— <i>cont.</i>	XXV	The Madras Permanent Settlement Regulation, 1802.	In section 5, for the words "maintenance and support of such

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Year.	Number.	Short title.	Amendments.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Madras Regulations—cont.</i>			
1802— <i>cont.</i>	XXV— <i>cont.</i>	The Madras Permanent Settlement Regulations 1802— <i>cont.</i>	establishments" and ending with "for the better keeping of the police", the words "maintenance and support of such establishments as may be requisite in the several areas cities and towns for the better keeping of the police" shall be substituted.
1803	I	The Madras Board of Revenue Regulation, 1803.	In section 37, for the words beginning with "to compare the resources" and ending with "revenue derived from them", the words "to compare the resources of the areas with the revenue derived from them" shall be substituted.
1828	VII	The Madras Subordinate Collectors and Revenue Malversation (Amendment) Regulation, 1828.	(1) In the long title and preamble, for the words "Subordinate and Assistant Collectors", the words "Subordinate, Deputy and Assistant Collectors" shall be substituted; (2) In section 3—(1) in paragraph <i>First</i> for the words "A Subordinate or Assistant Collector", the words "A Subordinate, Deputy or Assistant Collector" shall be substituted; (2) in paragraphs <i>Second and Third</i> , for the words "Subordinates or Assistants" wherever they occur, the words "Subordinates, Deputies or Assistants" shall be substituted; (3) In paragraph <i>Third</i> , for the words "Subordinate and Assistant Collectors", the words "Subordinate, Deputy and Assistant Collectors" shall be substituted.
<i>Central Acts.</i>			
1851	XII	The Madras City Land Revenue Act, 1851.	(1) In the preamble— (i) for the words "the Crown at Madras" the words "the Government" shall be substituted; and (ii) the words "of the Crown" shall be omitted. (2) In section 1, for the words "Black Town" the words "George Town" shall be substituted.

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Year. (1)	Number. (2)	Short title. (3)	Amendments. (4)
		<i>Madras Acts.</i>	
1889	I	The Madras Village Courts Act, 1888.	(i) In section 68, for the words "If a plaintiff or a defendant die", the words "If a plaintiff or a defendant dies" shall be substituted. (ii) In section 71— (a) for the words "If a decree-holder die", the words "If a decree-holder dies" shall be substituted; and (b) for the words "in a room of the deceased", the words "in the place of the deceased" shall be substituted. (iii) In section 72, for the words "If a judgment-debtor die", the words "If a judgment-debtor dies" shall be substituted. (iv) In section 76 (1) (d), before the words and figures "Towns Nuisances Act, 1899", the word "Madras" shall be inserted.
1891	I	The Madras General Clauses Act, 1891.	(1) In section 3— (i) after clause (19), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:— “(19-a) “notification” shall mean a notification published in the Official Gazette.”; (ii) after clause (23), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:— “(24) “prescribed” shall mean prescribed by rules, regulations or by-laws made under the Act, in which the word occurs.” (2) In sections 10 and 15, for the words “to issue orders”, the words “to issue notifications or orders”, and for the words “by-laws or orders”, the words “by-laws, notifications or orders” shall be substituted. (3) In section 12, for the words “all Madras Acts made”, the words “all Madras Acts” shall be substituted.
1908	I	The Madras Estate Land Act, 1908.	(i) In sub-clause (a) of clause (10) of section 3, for the words, brackets, letters and figure “sub-clauses (a), (b), (c) or (e) of clause (2)”, the words, brackets, letters and figure “sub-clause (a), (b), (c) or (e) of clause (2)” shall be substituted.

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Year. (1)	Number. (2)	Short title. (3)	Amendments. (4)
		<i>Madras Acts—cont.</i>	
1908—cont.	I—cont.	The Madras Estates Land Act, 1908—cont.	(ii) In sub-section (6) of section 6, for the expression “sub-sections (2), (3) or (4)”, the expression “sub-section (2), (3) or (4)” shall be substituted. (iii) In sub-section (1) of section 20, for the words, brackets, letters and figures “sub-clauses (a), (b), or (c) of clause (16) of section 3”, the words, brackets, letters and figures “sub-clause (a), (b) or (c) of clause (16) of section 3” shall be substituted. (iv) In the proviso to sub-section (1) of Section 39-A, for the words, brackets and figures “the provisions of clauses (i), (ii) or (iv) of section 30 or of section 38”, the words, brackets and figures “the provisions of clause (i), (ii) or (iv) of section 30 or of section 38” shall be substituted. (v) In sub-section (1) of section 140, the word “British” shall be omitted. (vi) In the second proviso to section 177, for the words and figures “under sections 171, 172, 173 or 175”, the words and figures “under section 171, 172, 173 or 175” shall be substituted. (vii) In clause (2) of section 185, for the words, brackets, and letters “sub-clauses (a), (b), (c) or (e)”, the words, brackets and letters “sub-clause (a), (b), (c) or (e)” shall be substituted. (viii) In sub-section (3) of section 200, for the expression “sections 164, 168 or 186”, the expression “section 164, 168 or 186” shall be substituted.
1919	III	The Madras Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act, 1919.	(i) In section 2, in the definition of the expression “occupier”, the words “railway or other” shall be omitted. (ii) In sub-section (2) of section 9, for the words, figures, brackets and letters “sub-section 1 (a)”,

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Year. (1)	Number. (2)	Short title. (3)	Amendments. (4)
		<i>Madras Acts—cont.</i>	
1919—cont.	III—cont.	III The Madras Agriculture Pests and Diseases Act, 1919— <i>cont.</i>	“sub-section 1 (b)”, and “sub-section 1 (c)”, the words, brackets, figures and letters “sub-section (1) (a)”, “sub-section (1) (b)” and “sub-section (1) (c)” shall respectively be substituted.
	IV	The Madras City Municipal Act, 1919.	(i) In sub-section (2) of section 56, for the words “if the Council fail”, the words “if the Council fails” shall be substituted. (ii) In section 108-A, for the words and figures “under sections 105, 106, 107 or 108”, the words and figures “under section 105, 106, 107 or 108” shall be substituted. (iii) In sub-section (1) of section 142— (a) in clause (a), the word “or” shall be added at the end, and (b) in clause (c), the word “or” shall be added at the end. (iv) In clause (a) of section 257-AA, for the words, figures and letters “approved under sections 257-C, 257-D or 257-J”, the words, figures and letters “approved under section 257-C, 257-D or 257-J” shall be substituted. (v) In the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 282, before the words and figures “Places of Public Resort Act, 1888”, the word “Madras” shall be inserted. (vi) In sub-section (3) of section 304, for the words “two vernacular languages”, the words “two regional languages” shall be substituted; (vii) In sub-section (1) of section 366— (a) in clause (a) (i) for the word “sections”, the word “section” and for the word “and”, the word “or” shall be substituted. (b) in clause (c) for the word “sections”, the word “section” shall be substituted. (c) in clause (d), for the word “sections”, the word “section” shall be substituted.

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Year. (1)	Number. (2)	Short title. (3)	Amendments. (4)
		<i>Madras Acts—cont.</i>	
1919—cont.	IV—cont.	The Madras City Municipal Act, 1919— <i>cont.</i>	(viii) In section 388, for the words and figures “provided in sections 171, 335, 379 or 413”, the words and figures “provided in section 171, 335, 379 or 413” shall be substituted.
1920	V	The Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920.	(i) In the heading under Chapter V, for the words “Property, Contracts, Establishment”, the words “Property, Contracts and Establishment” shall be substituted. (ii) In Chapter VI, after section 109, the heading “Surcharge on the income-tax” shall be omitted. (iii) In the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 245, before the words and figures “Places of Public Resort Act, 1888”, the word “Madras” shall be inserted. (iv) In sub-section (4) of section 262, for the words “a vernacular language”, the words “in a regional language” shall be substituted. (v) In section 322, in sub-section (1), in clause (a) (i), for the words “under sections”, the words “under section” and for the figures “246, 247”, the figures and word “246 or 247”, shall be substituted. (vi) In Schedule II, for the words “Madura district” the words “Madurai district” shall be substituted. (vii) In Schedule III, in rule 10 for the expression “Deputy Inspector”, the expression “Regional Inspector” shall be substituted.
	VII	The Madras Town-Planning Act, 1920.	(i) In sub-section (1) of section 39, for the words and figures “union or other local area in which the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, is in force”, the words and figures “panchayat or non-panchayat area in which the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950, or the Madras District Boards Act, 1920, is in force” shall be substituted.

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Year. (1)	Number. (2)	Short title. (3)	Amendments. (4)
<i>Madras Acts—cont.</i>			
1920—cont.	VII—cont.	The Madras Town-Planning Act, 1920—cont.	(ii) In sub-section (3) of section 39, for the words "union or other local area", the words "panchayat or non-panchayat area" shall be substituted. (iii) In section 40— (1) for the words and figures "union or other local area in which the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, is in force" the words and figures "panchayat and non-panchayat area in which the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950, or the Madras District Boards Act, 1920, is in force" shall be substituted; and (2) for the words "authorities of the union or local board", the words "authorities of the panchayat or district board" shall be substituted.
	VIII	The Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920,	In clause (c) of section 44, the word "or" shall be added at the end.
	XIV	The Madras District Boards Act, 1920.	(i) In sub-section (4) of section 171, for the words "chief vernacular language", the words "chief regional language" shall be substituted. (ii) In section 198, before the words and figures "Places of Public Resort Act, 1888", the word "Madras" shall be inserted. (iii) In Schedule II, in rule 11, for the words "Deputy Inspector", the words "Regional Inspector" shall be substituted.
1931	XII	The Gudalur Compensation for Tenants Improvements Act, 1931.	In section 2, clauses (1) to (3) shall be omitted.
1933	XX	The Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act, 1933.	In section 5, sub-section (4), in the proviso to clause (a), for the words "Revenue Board" and "Government", the words "Board of Revenue" and "State Government" shall respectively be substituted.
1952	XV	The Madras Cotton Control Act, 1952.	In sub-section (1) of section 5, the following shall be added at the end, namely:— "and in the case mentioned in clause (c), with fine which may extend to five

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Year. (1)	Number. (2)	Short title. (3)	Amendments. (4)
<i>Madras Acts—cont.</i>			
1952—cont.	XV—cont.	The Madras Cotton Control Act, 1952—cont.	hundred rupees and for a second or subsequent offence with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees."
1952	XVI	The Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act, 1952.	In section 3— (i) the first proviso shall be omitted; and (ii) in the second proviso, the word "further" shall be omitted.
1954	XIX	The Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act, 1954.	In sub-section (3) of section 1, for the words "shall come into force", the words "shall be deemed to have come into force" shall be substituted.
1955	I	The Madras Indebted Agriculturists (Repayment of Debts) Act, 1955.	(1) In section 1, for sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:— " (3) It shall come into force at once." (2) In section 2 (a) (iii), after the words "annual rental value of", the words "not less than" shall be inserted. (3) In section 4— (a) in sub-section (3), for the words "under provisions of", the words "under the provisions of" shall be substituted; (b) in sub-section (7), for the expression "clause (b) of section 48", the expression "clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 48" shall be substituted.
	XIV	The Madras Court-fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1955.	(1) In sub-section (2) of section 55, for the words "valuation of the Collector", the words "valuation to the Collector" shall be substituted. (2) In Schedule II, in Article 11 (b) (i) (1), the words "of which" shall be omitted.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide item V (2) on page 258 supra].

L.A. BILL No. 27 OF 1955.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, in its application to the State of Madras.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Central Act V of 1898), in its application to the State of Madras for the purposes hereinafter appearing;

BE it enacted in the Sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. *Short title, extent and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Code of Criminal Procedure (Madras Amendment) Act, 1955.

(2) It extends to the whole of the State of Madras.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, appoint.

2. *Amendment of section 4, Central Act V of 1898.*—In section 4, sub-section (1), of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Central Act V of 1898) (hereinafter referred to as the said Code)—

(a) clause (e) shall be omitted;

(b) in clause (t), the words “and any person conducting a prosecution on behalf of Government in any High Court, in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction” shall be omitted.

3. *Amendment of section 7, Central Act V of 1898.*—In section 7 of the said Code—

(a) in sub-section (1), the brackets and words “(excluding the presidency-towns)” shall be omitted;

(b) after sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely—

“(1A) For the purposes of this Code, the presidency-town of Madras shall be a sessions division.”.

4. *Substitution of new heading for heading C in Chapter II, Central Act V of 1898.*—In Chapter II of the said Code, for the heading “C—Courts and Offices outside the Presidency-towns”, the heading “C—Court of Session for the Presidency-town of Madras and Courts and Offices outside the Presidency-town of Madras” shall be substituted.

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5. *Amendment of section 29, Central Act V of 1898.*—In section 29 of the said Code,—

(a) to sub-section (1), the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

“Provided that where the Court so mentioned is the High Court, it shall observe in the trial of such offence the same procedure which a Court of Session would observe if it were trying that case.”;

(b) in sub-section (2), the words “by the High Court or” shall be omitted.

6. *Amendment of section 198-B, Central Act V of 1898.*—In section 198-B of the said Code, sub-section (12) shall be omitted.

7. *Amendment of heading in Chapter XVIII, Central Act V of 1898.*—In Chapter XVIII of the said Code, in the heading, the words “OR HIGH COURT” shall be omitted.

8. *Amendment of section 206, Central Act V of 1898.*—In section 206 of the said Code—

(a) in sub-section (1), the words “or High Court” shall be omitted;

(b) sub-section (2) shall be omitted.

9. *Amendment of section 207, Central Act V of 1898.*—In section 207 of the said Code, the words “or High Court” shall be omitted.

10. *Amendment of section 207-A, Central Act V of 1898.*—In section 207-A of the said Code—

(i) in the proviso to sub-section (9), the concluding portion beginning with the words “and, where the accused” and ending with the words “to give evidence on such trial” shall be omitted;

(ii) in sub-section (10), the words “the High Court or” and the words “as the case may be” shall be omitted;

(iii) in sub-section (11), the first proviso shall be omitted and in the second proviso the word “also” occurring after the word “Provided” shall be omitted;

(iv) in sub-section (12), the words “or High Court” in the two places where they occur shall be omitted;

(v) in sub-section (13), the words “or High Court” wherever they occur and the words “as the case may be” shall be omitted;

(vi) in sub-section (14), the words “or where the commitment is made to the High Court to the Clerk of the State or other officer appointed in this behalf by the High Court” shall be omitted; and

(vii) sub-section (15) shall be omitted.

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11. *Amendment of section 211, Central Act V of 1898.*—In section 211, sub-section (2) of the said Code, the portion beginning with the words “and where the accused” and ending with the words “on such trial” shall be omitted.

12. *Amendment of section 213, Central Act V of 1898.*—In section 213, sub-section (1) of the said Code, the words “the High Court or” and the brackets and words “(as the case may be)” and “(unless the Magistrate is a Presidency Magistrate)” shall be omitted.

13. *Amendment of section 216, Central Act V of 1898.*—In section 216 of the said Code,—

(a) the first proviso shall be omitted;

(b) in the second proviso, the word “also” shall be omitted.

14. *Amendment of section 217, Central Act V of 1898.*—In section 217 of the said Code, in sub-section (1), the words “or High Court” in the two places where they occur shall be omitted and in sub-section (2), the words “or High Court” wherever they occur and the words “as the case may be” shall be omitted.

15. *Amendment of section 218, Central Act V of 1898.*—In section 218 of the said Code,—

(a) in sub-section (1), the words and brackets “or (where the commitment is made to the High Court) to the Clerk of the State or other Officer appointed in this behalf by the High Court” shall be omitted;

(b) sub-section (2) shall be omitted.

16. *Amendment of section 226, Central Act V of 1898.*—In section 226 of the said Code, the words “or, in the case of a High Court, the Clerk of the State” shall be omitted.

17. *Amendment of section 227, Central Act V of 1898.*—In section 227, sub-section (1), of the said Code, the words “or High Court” shall be omitted.

18. *Amendment of heading in Chapter XXIII, Central Act V of 1898.*—In Chapter XXIII of the said Code, in the heading, the words “HIGH COURTS AND” shall be omitted.

19. *Omission of sections 266, 267, 273 and 305, Central Act V of 1898.*—Sections 266, 267, 273 and 305 of the said Code shall be omitted.

20. *Amendment of section 274, Central Act V of 1898.*—In section 274 of the said Code, sub-section (1) shall be omitted.

21. *Amendment of section 276, Central Act V of 1898.*—In section 276 of the said Code, clause *thirdly* of the proviso shall be omitted.

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22. *Amendment of section 277, Central Act V of 1898.*—In section 277 of the said Code, the proviso to sub-section (2) shall be omitted.

23. *Amendment of section 296, Central Act V of 1898.*—In section 296 of the said Code, the words “before such Court” shall be omitted.

24. *Omission of headings J and L and the provisions thereunder in Chapter XXIII, Central Act V of 1898.*—In Chapter XXIII of the said Code, the headings “J.—List of Jurors for High Court, and summoning jurors for that Court” and “L.—Special provisions for High Courts” and the provisions thereunder, namely, sections 312 to 318 (both inclusive) and sections 333, 334 and 335 shall be omitted.

25. *Amendment of section 321, Central Act V of 1898.*—In section 321 of the said Code, in sub-section (1), after the words “Collector of the district”, the brackets and words “(or the Collector of Madras in the Presidency-town of Madras)” shall be inserted.

26. *Amendment of section 322, Central Act V of 1898.*—In section 322 of the said Code, after the words “in the Court-houses of the District Magistrate and of the District Court”, the words “or, as the case may be, of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and of the Sessions Court” shall be inserted.

27. *Amendment of section 325, Central Act V of 1898.*—In section 325 of the said Code, after the words “any district”, the brackets and words “(including the Presidency-town of Madras)” and after the words “the Collector of such district”, the brackets and words “(or the Collector of Madras in the Presidency-town of Madras)” shall be inserted.

28. *Amendment of section 326, Central Act V of 1898.*—In section 326 of the said Code, in sub-section (1), after the words “District Magistrate”, the words “or in the Presidency-town of Madras, the Chief Presidency Magistrate” shall be inserted.

29. *Amendment of section 332, Central Act V of 1898.*—In section 332, sub-section (2), of the said Code, after the words “District Magistrate”, the words “or in the Presidency-town of Madras, the Chief Presidency Magistrate” shall be inserted.

30. *Amendment of section 337, Central Act V of 1898.*—In section 337 of the said Code,—

(a) in sub-section (1), the words “High Court or” shall be omitted;

(b) in sub-section (2-A), the words “or High Court, as the case may be” shall be omitted.

31. *Amendment of section 339-A, Central Act V of 1898.*—In section 339-A, sub-section (1) (a), of the said Code, the words “High Court or” shall be omitted.

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32. *Amendment of section 341, Central Act V of 1898.*—In section 341 of the said Code, the words “in the case of a Court other than a High Court” shall be omitted.

33. *Amendment of section 344, Central Act V of 1898.*—In section 344, sub-section (2), of the said Code, the words “by a Court other than a High Court” shall be omitted.

34. *Amendment of section 347, Central Act V of 1898.*—In section 347, sub-section (1), of the said Code, the words “or High Court” shall be omitted.

35. *Amendment of section 348, Central Act V of 1898.*—In section 348 of the said Code—

(a) in sub-section (1), the words “or High Court, as the case may be,” shall be omitted;

(b) in sub-section (2), the words “or High Court” shall be omitted.

36. *Amendment of sections 354 and 356, Central Act V of 1898.*—In the marginal note to sections 354 and 356 of the said Code, the words “outside presidency-towns” shall be omitted.

37. *Amendment of section 373, Central Act V of 1898.*—For the marginal note to section 373 of the said Code, the marginal note “copy of finding and sentence to be sent to District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police” shall be substituted, and to section 373, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

“Provided that the Court of Session for the Presidency-town of Madras shall send such copy to the Commissioner of Police.”

38. *Amendment of section 411-A, Central Act V of 1898.*—In section 411-A of the said Code—

(i) in sub-section (1), the words “in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction” shall be omitted;

(ii) in sub-section (2), for the words “in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction”, the words “in a trial held by it” shall be substituted.

39. *Amendment of section 435, Central Act V of 1898.*—In section 435, sub-section (1), of the said Code, after the words “any Sessions Judge”, the words “other than the Sessions Judge in the City of Madras” shall be inserted.

40. *Amendment of section 465, Central Act V of 1898.*—In section 465, sub-section (1), of the said Code, the words “or a High Court” shall be omitted.

41. *Amendment of section 469, Central Act V of 1898.*—In section 469 of the said Code, the words “or High Court” in the two places where they occur and the words “as the case may be” shall be omitted.

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42. *Amendment of section 478, Central Act V of 1898.* In section 478, sub-section (1), of the said Code, the words “High Court or” wherever they occur and the words “as the case may be” shall be omitted.

43. *Amendment of section 479, Central Act V of 1898.*—In section 479 of the said Code, the words “High Court or” and the words “as the case may be” shall be omitted.

44. *Amendment of section 487, Central Act V of 1898.*—In section 487, sub-section (2), of the said Code, the words “or High Court” shall be omitted.

45. *Amendment of section 526, Central Act V of 1898.*—In section 526, sub-section (2), of the said Code, for the words and figures “from any Court other than the Court of a Presidency Magistrate, it shall, except as provided in section 267, observe”, the words “from any Court, it shall observe” shall be substituted.

46. *Amendment of section 526-A, Central Act V of 1898.*—In section 526-A, sub-section (1), of the said Code, for the words “try the case by jury”, the words “try the case in accordance with the same procedure which a Court of Session would observe if the case were to be tried by that Court” shall be substituted.

47. *Amendment of section 539, Central Act V of 1898.*—In section 539 of the said Code, the words “or the Clerk of the State” shall be omitted.

48. *Amendment of Schedule V, Central Act V of 1898.*—In Schedule V to the said Code, in Form No. XXVIII,—

(a) under the heading “(I) CHARGES WITH ONE HEAD” in sub-paragraph (b) of the first paragraph, the brackets and words “(when the charge is framed by a Presidency Magistrate, for Court of Session substitute High Court)” shall be omitted;

(b) in paragraph (2) under the same heading, for the portion beginning with the words “with the intention of inducing” and ending with the words “assaulted such Member”, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“with the intention of inducing or compelling the President of India, Governor or Rajpramukh of . . . State to refrain from exercising a lawful power as such President, Governor or Rajpramukh, assaulted such President, Governor or Rajpramukh”;

(c) the brackets and words “(or High Court)” wherever they occur shall be omitted;

(d) for the expression “High Court” occurring in the first paragraph under the heading “(III) CHARGE FOR THEFT AFTER PREVIOUS CONVICTION”, the expression “Magistrate” shall be substituted.

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49. *Transitory provision.*—(1) Nothing in this Act shall affect any case or proceeding the trial of which had been commenced in the High Court before the date of the commencement of this Act and every such case or proceeding shall be tried, heard and disposed of as if this Act had not been passed.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (1) all other cases pending on the file of the High Court on the date of the commencement of this Act shall stand transferred to the Court of Session for the Presidency-town of Madras.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide item V (3) on page 267 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 32 OF 1955.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill further to amend the Madras City Civil Court Act, 1892.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Madras City Civil Court Act, 1892 (Central Act VII of 1892), for the purposes hereinafter appearing;

BE it enacted in the Sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Madras City Civil Court (Second Amendment) Act, 1955.

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st July 1955.

2. *Amendment of section 15, Central Act VII of 1892.*—In section 15 of the Madras City Civil Court Act, 1892 (Central Act VII of 1892), in sub-section (2), for the words “passed by an Assistant Judge in any suit or proceeding where the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed five thousand rupees”, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“passed in any suit or proceeding where the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed five thousand rupees—

(i) by a Judge other than the Principal Judge before the 1st July 1955; or

(ii) by an Assistant Judge on or after the 1st July 1955.”

3. *Amendment of section 8, Madras Act X of 1955.*—In section 8 of the Madras City Civil Court (Amendment) Act, 1955 (Madras Act X of 1955)—

(a) in sub-section (1), for the words “under the provisions of this Act”, the words “under the provisions of the said Act as amended by this Act” shall be substituted;

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

“(2) All appeals against decrees or orders of any Judge of the Madras City Civil Court other than the Principal Judge

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pending in the High Court on the 1st July 1955 and which would be within the cognizance of the Principal Judge under the provisions of the said Act as amended by this Act shall stand transferred to the Principal Judge on the date appointed by the High Court in this behalf.”

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide item V (4) on page 269 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 33 OF 1955.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill further to amend the Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection Act, 1949.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection Act, 1949 (Madras Act XXIV of 1949), for the purpose hereinafter appearing;

BE it enacted in the Sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection (Amendment) Act, 1955.

2. *Amendment of section 1, Madras Act XXIV of 1949.*—In section 1, sub-section (3) of the Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection Act, 1949 (Madras Act XXIV of 1949), for the words, figures and letters “the 7th October 1955”, the words, figures and letters “the 7th October 1957” shall be substituted.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Monday, the 21st November 1955.

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

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

I.—CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION ON THE DEATH OF SRI N. SATYANARAYANA, A FORMER MEMBER OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Hon. the Leader of the House will move the Condolence Resolution on the death of Sri N. Satyanarayana, a former Member of this House.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is again my melancholy duty to move the following Resolution :—

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

Hon. Members of this House would still remember the tall personality of Satyanarayana, who was sitting in this Council from 1952 till the partition of this State and the formation of the Andhra State. He was a nominated Member of the Council and hon. Members would be aware how earnest and sincere he was in the discharge of his duties as a Member of this Council. He has been a very active co-operator. He was not only an active co-operator but a very enthusiastic co-operator. He was connected with various co-operative institutions. He was the President of the Alamuru Co-operative Rural Bank. He was particularly claiming with pride that he was enabling poor workers who could not offer any material security to get loans from the co-operative society and discharge them satisfactorily. He had written several treatises on co-operation. He was one of the Directors in the Central Board of the State Bank of India. Sir, he seems to have gone to Bombay on duty. He got ill there and died on 30th September 1955. I do commend this Resolution, Sir, for the acceptance of this House.

* DR. V. K. JOHN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I associate myself with the Resolution which the Hon. the Leader of the House has moved just now and the tributes he paid to the late Sri Satyanarayana.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : Mr. Chairman, I wholeheartedly share with all the expressions of regret and appreciation that have been made by the Hon. the Leader of the House and the Deputy Leader of the Opposition although I was not personally

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acquainted with him. I believe he was a very energetic, public-spirited worker and it is therefore a very regrettable thing that he should have passed away at a very early stage of his life. If he had lived long, he would have been a much more useful member of the society as he has been in the past. Therefore, I wish to convey to the members of his bereaved family our heartfelt appreciation of his work and our sincere and deep regret that he has passed away at such an early age.

* SRI S. NARSAPAYA: Sir, I fully associate myself with the feelings of regret expressed by the Hon. the Leader of the House and other members. During the short time that Mr. Satyanarayana was a Member of this House until partition, he made valuable contribution to the debates of this House. He was, as the Hon. Leader expressed, a very ardent, enthusiastic and sincere believer in the co-operative movement. He was the originator of the first multi-purpose co-operative society in the composite State that was started in Alamuru. He was such a believer and such a forthright and ardent exponent of co-operation and co-operative movement that he would not believe in any other system of economic structure than that of co-operation. It is indeed a great loss to the co-operative movement and during the short time that he was here, he was very well known to me and I also deem his death a personal loss.

* SRI MAHOMED USMAN: I also wish to associate myself with the Resolution that has been moved by the Hon. the Leader of the House. We have all known him (Sri Satyanarayana) as a great supporter of not only Co-operation but also Prohibition. He made very strong speeches in this House supporting the Prohibition policy of the Government. Therefore, we are all very sorry that he had passed away.

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I also wish to associate myself with the feelings expressed by the Hon. the Leader of the House. I had a few occasions to just move with the gentleman who has departed from us. In fact, his speeches in this House were very effective. He was a very enthusiastic worker and I used to wonder how at his age he was so very enthusiastic. He used to have talks with me and he used to express how vehemently he felt over certain subjects and how he thought it was his duty to give vent to his feelings in this House. Really, his death is an irreparable loss to our country. May his soul rest in peace!

* SRI V. BASHYAM AYYANGAR: Mr. Chairman, I wish to associate myself with this Resolution of Condolence. I had known Sri Satyanarayana for a long number of years and, as has been stated by previous speakers, he was a great enthusiast especially in the field of co-operation. As the hon. Member, Sri Mahomed

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Usman, pointed out he was also a strong supporter of the Prohibition policy. We are all very sorry that he passed away. After all, he was not very old. He died in the prime of his life and our heart-felt condolences go to the members of his family.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, let me associate myself with the sentiments and expressions of sorrow made by the different speakers. The late Mr. Satyanarayana was very much known to me and he always struck me as one of those very transparently honest people and he spoke very sincerely on any subject under discussion in which he took part in this House. He was a very enthusiastic and energetic co-operator and he had very great courage of his conviction. He did mind what he said. We missed him very much when he left this House after partition and it is a very sad thing to hear that he passed away very soon afterwards. I would request hon. Members to stand in silence for a minute by way of passing this Resolution.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall communicate the resolution to the members of the bereaved family.

II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Creation of new posts in the Police department

* 416 Q.—SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state— 3-10 p.m.

(a) whether it is a fact that new posts have been created recently in the cadres of Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Assistant Inspector-General of Police, District Superintendent of Police, and Additional Superintendents of Police, and, if so, the number of such posts in each cadre; and

(b) the reasons for the creation of these new posts?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister): (a) One post of Deputy Inspector-General of Police, four posts of Additional Superintendents of Police and 19 posts of Deputy Superintendents of Police, including four posts of Personal Assistants to District Superintendents of Police, were recently created.

(b) The posts created are largely in replacement of equivalent posts in the Prohibition department the enforcement of which has been taken over completely by the police.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: What has happened to the personnel in charge of enforcement work in the Prohibition Department? Have they been absorbed in the Police Department?

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Yes, Sir. They should have been absorbed in that Department. The Prohibition staff, as such, I mean, the previous Prohibition Organization has been abolished.

Training in the Diploma Course in Psychiatric Medicine in the All-India Institute, Bangalore

* 417 Q.—SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether any candidates are recommended by this Government for training in the Diploma Course in Psychiatric Medicine in the All-India Institute, Bangalore;

(b) if so, on what basis the candidates are selected and by whom; and

(c) the qualifications and conditions prescribed for the same?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Selection is done by a Central Selection Board at New Delhi and the basis of selection is not known to this Government.

(c) Candidates—

(1) must be registered medical graduates of any approved university; and

(2) must have worked as a house surgeon in a General Hospital for one year and have had at least one year's psychiatric experience in a mental hospital or an equivalent institution.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: May I ask whether the Madras Government contribute any share to the expenses of the management of the institution? If the answer is in the affirmative, why should not the Madras Government have a right also to select the candidates?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: The Madras Government have recommended two candidates and they have been selected by the Central Council.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Should not the Government of India communicate to our Government the principle of selection?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: They have said that to apply for admission to this course, the candidates must be registered medical graduates of any approved University and they must have had at least a year's experience in a mental hospital.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: May I ask a simple question? What are the posts that are open to the successful candidates and how are they remunerated?

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: We are having a big mental hospital in Madras City and another at Kozhikode. There is a proposal to open another mental hospital at Madurai. Therefore for all the successful candidates there is plenty of scope for employment. There is great need for people trained in Psychiatry.

Formation of Staff Councils in Aided Secondary Schools

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

(a) whether there are any orders at present insisting on the formation of Staff Councils in Aided Secondary Schools; and

(b) if so, what the composition and duties of the Council are?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education): (a) & (b) The formation of Staff Councils for secondary schools and the composition and duties of such Councils are governed by the provisions contained in rule 12 of the Madras Educational Rules. An extract^a from the provisions of the Rule is placed on the table of the House.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Are the Government aware of the fact that these staff councils are only in name in many secondary schools and the members of the staff, if they are taken on the committee and if the committee is formed, are not given any voice in the school affairs?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: If the hon. Member makes a specific complaint or gives notice of a separate question Government would look into the matter.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Cannot Government revise the rules in such a way that the staff council is compelled to meet at least three times in a year and the District Educational Officer is requested to take note of the minutes of these meetings during his inspection?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I would suggest to the hon. Member to make a specific suggestion which will be examined by Government.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Government at least consider the suggestion to empower the staff council to be consulted by the management of the school before termination of the service of any teacher of the staff—temporary or permanent?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: If there are such complaints that these staff councils are not consulted in the matter, Government would certainly look into them. That is why I would suggest to the hon. Member to send a note to the Government on this question and the Government will examine the same.

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SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN : Let me inform the House that many secondary schools having such staff councils are working satisfactorily and I do not know what exactly the hon. Member wants. These staff councils have been working satisfactorily and they are being consulted in all matters pertaining to the staff. This is what I know from my personal experience.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I am obliged to the hon. Member for giving that information. I have myself suggested to the hon. Member who put the previous supplementary question that if he was not quite pleased with the working of staff councils in some secondary schools and if he had any specific complaint to make, he could send a note to Government and Government would certainly look into the matter.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Is it not a fact that this question has been referred to in Dr. Alagappa Chettiar's Committee Report on elementary education and that Government will look into it and take necessary action on it?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Hon. Members must be aware of the contents of the report of Dr. Alagappa Chettiar's Committee. Government will examine the whole report and take necessary action.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : May I know which version is true, the one furnished by the hon. Member from this side or from the other side about these staff councils?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The hon. Member who complained might have certain staff councils in view and the other hon. Member who said they were working satisfactorily might have referred to some other staff councils which he might have come across.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : Therefore much must be said on both sides.

Acquisition of Sri Subramanya Bharathi's house in Triplicane

* 419 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state whether the Government have considered the question of acquisition of Sri Subramanya Bharathi's house in Triplicane and establishment of a library containing his works; and if so, the decision arrived at in the matter?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education) : Yes. The question of acquisition of the house alone was considered in 1949-50. The proposal was dropped.

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Government now at least consider remitting the proposal to the Madras Local Library Authority for starting a national library in that house with State help, if need be?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, I am unable to understand the suggestion of the hon. Member that this proposal should be remitted to the local library authority. Government did consider this proposal. It was found that Poet Bharathi was living in so many rented houses in the City and as such it was found not possible to find one rented house in which he lived and make it a memorial. Already there is a fitting memorial for Poet Bharathi. But if the local library authority is interested in linking up its library work with some memorial for Bharathi it is welcome to do so.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : A rented house was first occupied by the late Subramanya Bharathi in Thambu Chetty street. Is there any proposal to purchase it because Bharathi lived there? I also lived in Thambu Chetty street and I know very well my friend Bharathi living in that same street. I used to meet him very often there.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I may tell the hon. Member that some people would consider the house last occupied by Poet Bharathi should be more important than the house first occupied by him.

Opening of Provident Fund accounts for teachers in non-Government schools

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

(a) the time-limit fixed in the Government Orders with regard to the opening of Provident Fund accounts for teachers in non-Government schools; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to enforce such time limit?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education) : (a) There is no time limit fixed for the teachers in non-Government schools to join the Teachers' Provident Fund. All certificated teachers employed in aided educational institutions recognized by the Education Department between the ages of 19 and 60 years are eligible to join the fund, and such teachers are required to be admitted to the fund at the earliest possible time on entering the teaching profession.

(b) Inspecting Officers during their inspections and in their reports on the working of the schools insist on the enrolment of all eligible teachers to the fund, if they had not joined the fund already.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : As the management has to pay some contribution if a new teacher is to be enrolled as a provident fund subscriber and as many managements evade this issue by not

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opening the provident fund accounts for months and years after the entry into service of the teacher, will the Government kindly issue a circular to all managements to open accounts for all teachers, and also to the departmental officers that the first item to be inspected during an inspection should be to see whether every teacher whether temporary or permanent has been made a subscriber to the provident fund. The departmental officers should see to it that each teacher whether temporary or permanent is made to subscribe to the provident fund by the respective management.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Instructions have been issued that prompt opening of provident fund account for all eligible teachers would be one of the conditions of recognition and if the managements are found to be slack in this respect, they are being threatened with withdrawal of recognition given to their schools.

Handling of higher forms by Oriental Title holders

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

(a) whether persons whose qualification is only an Oriental Title are allowed to handle higher forms; and

(b) if so, whether the special pay of Rs. 10 per mensem for handling not less than 12 periods in such forms is paid to them?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education) : (a) Pandits with oriental qualification alone without general educational and training qualifications are allowed to handle higher forms when qualified Pandits are not available.

(b) No, Sir.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Is it not a fact that the same oriental title holders without any extra qualification if only they had entered service before 1st January 1948 are eligible for the scale of Rs. 60—4—120 while oriental title holders with the same qualification if they had entered service after 1st January 1948 are paid less, Rs. 40—1½—70?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I want notice, Sir.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : In view of the fact that there is a great distinction of Rs. 20 between a teacher entering service before 1st January 1948 and after and that too when both possess the same qualifications, will the Government kindly see to it that this distinction is avoided and those who entered service after 1st January 1948 are also placed on 60—4—120 if employed in High Schools and given an allowance of Rs. 10 if they handle 12 periods in Higher Forms?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : As I wanted for the other supplementary question, I should like to have notice for this question also.

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* 422 Q.—

MR. CHAIRMAN : Question No. 422 is postponed to 23rd November 1955.

Duties, functions, etc., of the Consulting Engineer to Government (Electricity) and the Consulting Architect to Government (Public Works Department)

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

(a) what the duties and functions of—

(i) The Consulting Engineer to Government (Electricity); and

(ii) The Consulting Architect to Government (Public Works Department) are;

(b) when the above posts were created;

(c) the qualifications prescribed for the Consulting Engineer to Government (Electricity); and

(d) whether the officers referred to in clause (a) are full-time officers and whether they are subject to the administrative control of the Heads of Departments concerned?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI : (a) to (d) Attention is invited to the paper^a placed on the table of the House.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Has not the present Chief Engineer of Electricity been the Consulting Engineer previously and why should there be a Consulting Engineer for him now?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI : There is Mr. Sundaram. He is an experienced Chief Engineer of Electricity who has retired from our State and his knowledge is certainly incomparable with any others. As the new Chief Engineer for Electricity may not be able to undertake all those schemes under the Second Five-Year Plan programme, the services of an experienced man like Mr. Sundaram have been indented for.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Are there any new projects to be tackled by the Consulting Engineer which the Chief Engineer himself cannot do and will the Government reconsider the need for such appointment in the future? 3-20 p.m.

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI : Yes, there are some big schemes like the Periyar project; the Kuddha scheme is also coming on. The Government have thought over the matter and only after that they have made this appointment.

^a Printed as Appendix II on pages 337-338 infra.

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Resolutions of the South Indian Vaikanasa Archaka Association, Madras

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

(a) whether the resolutions of the South Indian Vaikanasa Archaka Association, Madras, dated the 21st August 1955 have been received by the Government; and

(b) if so, what orders have been passed by the Government on the requests contained therein?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: (a) Yes.

(b) The resolutions have been forwarded to the Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department, for action.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. Minister kindly enlighten us whether the Government have issued instructions or prescribed any rules to govern conditions of service, grant of leave, etc., for the Archakas employed in public temples?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: Sir, the Act of 1951 gives sufficient powers to the Commissioners to take action *suo motu*.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Is there any systematic arrangement for training of temple Archakas to provide a second line of Archakas, who could take the places of the present incumbents in the several Devasthanams when the latter have to retire?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: That is one among the Resolutions passed by the Archakas' Association and it is being examined by the department.

Amending of Village Panchayats Act

* 425 Q.—SRI S. P. SIVASUBRAMANYA NADAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to amend the Village Panchayats Act, so as to give enlarged powers to Major Panchayats and their Presidents, on the lines of the powers proposed to be given to Municipal Councils and their Chairmen?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI: No, Sir.

SRI S. P. SIVASUBRAMANYA NADAR: Will the Hon. Minister say whether he intends to issue a Government Order on the lines of the Government Order fixing the relationship between the Chairman and the Municipal Commissioners?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI: A separate question may be put, as this has nothing to do with the main question.

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UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Irrigation schemes connected with the Palar river in North Arcot and Chingleput districts

39 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased—

(a) to lay on the table of the House a list showing the irrigation schemes connected with the Palar river in North Arcot and Chingleput districts which were considered or investigated (roughly) till now, and also giving full details of the schemes proposed; and

(b) to state whether they will be included in the Second Five-Year Plan?

A.—(a) The following list shows the schemes connected with the Palar river in North Arcot and Chingleput districts which were considered roughly till now or are proposed for consideration:—

(1) Construction of an anicut above the causeway on Madras-Tiruchirappalli road to feed Kolavoy tank.

(2) A scheme for a reservoir of about 4,500 m.c.ft. capacity at Kuppam (Kangundi zamin limits) in Chittoor district.

(3) A scheme to construct a reservoir near Avarikuppam in Tirupattur taluk of North Arcot district.

(4) Construction of an anicut across the Palar and excavating a supply channel to feed Chembarambakkam tank.

(5) Construction of a barrage across the Palar a few feet upstream of the Palar anicut.

Details of the schemes.

(1) On a reference from the Collector of Chingleput district, the Chief Engineer has reported that this proposal was examined and dropped as the F.T.L. of Kolavoy tank (123.25) is much above the bed level of the river Palar at the site.

(2) and (3) A scheme for a reservoir of about 4,500 m.c.ft. capacity at Kuppam in Chittoor district to benefit an additional extent of second-crop cultivation in the Palar anicut system situated about 80 miles below was investigated before the partition of the State. The cost was worked out as about Rs. 262 lakhs. As the site of the reservoir and the entire waterspread since passed on to the Andhra State, a revised proposal to construct a reservoir near Avarikuppam in Tirupattur taluk of North Arcot district, was examined. In this case also it was found that a major portion of the area of the waterspread fell within the Andhra State. Besides, the cost of a reservoir of 1,400 m.c.ft. capacity was found to work up to about Rs. 97 lakhs, the benefit being only second-crop cultivation on about 3,500 acres with an annual utilization of 700 m.c.ft. The Government have ordered that the scheme may be considered after the boundary between the Andhra and Madras States have been finally fixed.

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(4) Construction of an anicut and excavation of a supply channel with a carrying capacity of 903 cusecs, are proposed with a view to supply 25 per cent of the storage capacity (3,120 m.c.ft.) of the Chembarambakkam tank. Three alternative proposals are under examination by local officers as shown below :—

Serial number of proposal.	Site of anicut.	Channel route.	Length of channel.	Cost of the proposal (approximate).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				LAKHS.
(i) 2	miles above Walajabad.	From river to Chembarambakkam tank via Thonneri and Pillapakkam tanks.	20 miles and 3 furlongs.	49.2
(ii) 1	mile above Walajabad.	From river direct to Pillapakkam and then to Chembarambakkam tank.	29 miles and 3 furlongs.	94
(iii) 3½	miles below Walajabad.	Do.	28 miles.	83.5

(5) Four alternative proposals are under investigation by local officers in this regard as shown below :—

(i) Construction of a barrage about 50 feet upstream of the anicut.

The barrage will have two rows of wells 6 feet diameter sunk 20 feet deep from the bed level. The height of the body wall would be 4 feet 2 inches and lift shutters 6 feet high and electrically operated would be installed. The existing body wall of the anicut would be dismantled by 4 feet and larger vents will be provided in the existing head sluices. The approximate cost is estimated at Rs. 46.36 lakhs.

(ii) Construction of a barrage over the existing body wall of the anicut.

This would be a barrage of the same description as that in (i) above but would be built on the body wall of the existing anicut and cost about Rs. 26.8 lakhs.

(iii) Construction of a regulator on the existing foundations and body wall dismantling only 2 feet of the existing anicut and providing 4 feet high lift shutters with electrical arrangements.

This would cost about Rs. 18.58 lakhs.

(iv) Construction of a barrage over the existing anicut and fixing 6 feet falling shutters after lowering the anicut by 4 feet.

The arrangement of falling shutters will be as in the case of the Krishna Anicut. The approximate cost is Rs. 39.25 lakhs.

(b) The Second Five-Year Plan already finalized does not include these schemes.

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State aid to Art Associations and Galleries in the State

40 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state whether State aid is given to Art Associations and Galleries in the State and if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table of the House a list of such institutions which have been granted aid during 1952-53 and 1953-54 showing the amount of grant and the specific purpose of the grant in each case?

A.—Yes, Sir. A sum of Rs. 1,000 was paid during each of the years 1952-53 and 1953-54 as grant to the South Indian Society of Painters.

III.—STATEMENT UNDER RULE 41 (1) OF THE COUNCIL RULES.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Sir, with your permission, I bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister for Religious Endowments that in Srirangam temple they are fixing a Kavacha for the Paravasudeva Deity and for this purpose an old copper Kavacha after being gilded is being used. When they wanted to fix up the Kavacha, it would not fit in with the images. Instead of making the Kavacha covering to suit the images, it is learnt—when I made personal enquiries last week when I had been that side—I found that some of the images are being chopped off at ends to suit the copper plate covering. I bring this to the notice of the Hon. Minister for such action as he may deem fit and for taking steps against such acts of vandalism. As a certain amount of public feeling has been roused, I am sure the Government will consider this in all seriousness.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : Mr. Chairman, I do not understand what exactly this question means and what the answer is.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is not a question.

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : Sir, this matter was brought to the notice of the Government on the 18th November. Two holidays intervened and much could not be done and therefore the Government are not in a position to give full particulars with regard to this question. However, we sent a telegram to the Deputy Commissioner and got information; what little information I have I am now placing before the House.

The Deputy Commissioner, Tanjore, proceeded to Srirangam on 18th November 1955 and inspected the Vimanam and he has sent a reply to-day by telegram that no idol or image was demolished. But only ornamental Sudha works forming prabhais over Paravasudeva were scraped and cement plastered to enable fixing of gilded plates. The Deputy Commissioner has called for a explanation from the Executive Officer. In the same matter a report was also called for from the Executive Officer of the Devasthanam and he

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has reported that the copper plates were made long ago to suit the front portion above Paravasudeva in the Vimanam, that there were no images in the portion referred to, but only some relief work in line mortar, which was already peeling off, and that in order to prevent further peeling off, the same was slightly scraped and cement plastered.

I do not think, Sir, any further information could be supplied in this matter now. Action is being taken, if there is anything wrong to rectify it.

IV.—ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE HON. CHAIRMAN.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : I have to report to the House that a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee was held at 2-30 p.m. to-day and it was decided to have the discussion on the States Reorganization Commission Report for four days (i.e.), from the 21st to 24th November 1955. The discussion on the first Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1955-56 is to be taken up on the 25th forenoon (the Council will meet at 11 a.m. that day) and the consideration of the Appropriation Bill and non-official business on the 26th November. Official business of which notice might be received will be taken up, if necessary, on the 25th and 26th November 1955.

I have also to announce the House that I have received a letter, dated the 3rd October 1955, from Sri J. Sivashannugham Pillai, former Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly, acknowledging the extracts from the proceedings of the Madras Legislative Council felicitating him on his appointment as Member of the Union Public Service Commission and thanking the hon. Members of the Legislative Council for the kind words they had said of him.

V.—PRESENTATION OF THE FIRST SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1955-56.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Mr. Chairman, in the unavoidable absence of the Hon. the Minister for Finance, who is at present engaged in the other House, I present the first Supplementary Statement of Demands for Grants for further expenditure for the year 1955-56 and detailed estimates thereof. As explained in the introductory memorandum, the supplementary statement now presented to the Legislature relates mainly to "New Service" schemes sanctioned by the Government in the course of the year. Provision has also been made for payment of costs awarded by the Courts in certain suits in which the Government were impleaded as a party and for expenditure which is likely to exceed the budget provision in some cases.

In respect of New Services, the demand proposed is for token sums where it is expected that there may be savings within the grants concerned. If such savings do not materialise, a further supplementary statement will be presented at the end of the year.

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VI.—GOVERNMENT MOTION.

STATES REORGANIZATION COMMISSION REPORT—DISCUSSION.

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

"That the Report of the States Reorganization Commission be taken into consideration."

Sir, copies of the report of the States Reorganization Commission have been circulated to hon. Members. It is true, Sir, that we have not been able to supply copies earlier and that was because of some mistake which had occurred in the transit of these copies from Delhi. Therefore, the delay was unavoidable. But still, the newspapers had been good enough to give verbatim versions of this report and hon. Members who are very close readers of newspapers, several newspapers, would have already gone through it. If they want further reference, now the copies are available and they may use it for such reference.

Sir, on this motion it is only a general discussion that is intended. As hon. Members are aware this House will have another opportunity to discuss specific proposals, when these proposals are presented in the shape of a Bill as required by the Constitution. 3-30 p.m.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : On a point of information, Sir. Are we expected to discuss all the proposals concerning all the States, or are we in this House and in the Assembly concerned chiefly with those proposals which affect our State?

Mr. CHAIRMAN : Chiefly with our State, though the whole report is before the House.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Hon. Members can discuss the general question of reorganization of States on the linguistic basis. The reorganization of States is proposed to be effected on that basis in the report. Particularly we are interested in our State. Therefore, I think it would be sufficient if we confine our attention to the proposals that affect this State of ours. It is however proposed to forward the proceedings of this House on this Motion to the Government of India for their perusal.

DR. V. K. JOHN : May I ask whether the Government of India will not have already made their decisions and whether our discussions will have any weight or value with them?

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : No, Sir. The Government of India I can categorically say have not taken their decisions on the various questions. They are expected to take a decision perhaps early in December and therefore I have no doubt the Government of India do look forward to these discussions in the Legislatures and I have also no doubt that a calm and dispassionate consideration of these various proposals under the various

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aspects would certainly go a long way to persuade the Government of India to give serious consideration to some of our own proposals.

DR. V. K. JOHN : May I enquire whether the Congress High Command have not made decisions or are not making decisions now?

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, that is a different thing and that is not for this House to discuss. Even about the Congress High Command, I may say, they have not taken decisions on all the various points in which we are particularly interested. I can tell the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition that even the Congress High Command are yet to take decisions on various questions.

Sir, the formation of States on a linguistic basis has been the age-long aspiration of our people. We have been feeling that it would be most advantageous if States are formed on a linguistic basis. So far as the administration of the State is concerned it can be carried on through the one language of the State. But still we should remember that these States are part of the Indian Union. We can think of no proposal which would affect the unity of the great country of ours. Under the constitutional set up the States do have certain sovereign power and many of the subjects in which people are vitally interested are to be dealt with in the States themselves. Therefore it is generally agreed that it would be most advantageous if States are formed as far as possible on a linguistic basis. But as the report itself has pointed out, it is not practicable to reform the States purely and exclusively on the linguistic basis. The Commission has very rightly pointed out that language should not be the sole criterion in the matter of reformation or the reorganization of the States. There is the question of contiguity, there is the question of administrative conveniences. As hon. Members are aware, there are certain areas as in our State, where it is not practicable to make a clear partition between people speaking one language and others speaking different languages. Let me refer particularly to Tamil areas in our State. Hon. Members are quite well aware that there are no villages in the Tamil districts where there are more Telugu speaking people, communities such as Reddiars, Naidus and others. Their mother-tongue is Telugu. But still they are part and parcel of Tamil Nad and they have been there and do not think in terms of their mother-tongue. We do not also think in terms of a different mother-tongue spoken by them. We have been carrying on all along without this feeling of separatism, without the feeling of exclusiveness, without the feeling of people speaking different languages. But still, broadly speaking, as I pointed out, for the purpose of administrative convenience—particularly when there are no two opinions as to the vehicle through which the affairs of the State are to be conducted, when there is unanimity on this question—it is only the regional language through which we shall be carrying on our own State affairs. It has also been admitted that formation of

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States on a more or less linguistic basis should be the best, the most convenient thing. That is perhaps the basis which the States Reorganization Commission have adopted. It is also perhaps with that object in view that that Commission was constituted by the Government of India. But when we examine the various proposals of the Commission we have to take into account and we must bear in mind that although language must be the main consideration, there are other factors also which have to be taken into account before we take a final decision in these matters. It follows from these considerations, therefore, that even in a reorganized State with its language as the main basis, there may be people living in that State who speak other languages. Language minorities cannot altogether be avoided. Therefore the States Reorganization Commission have taken care to point out and suggest that there must be adequate safeguards provided regarding educational and other facilities for people whose mother-tongue is different. So far as this State is concerned, we have been taking sufficient care to provide necessary facilities for people speaking different languages from that spoken by the majority of the people living in that area. That is the policy that has been already adumbrated by the Government of India and that policy is being followed by this State Government. Therefore when we examine in a very meticulous way the boundaries of the States, we shall also bear in mind that there should be adequate safeguards and facilities provided for language minorities.

Again the Commission have pointed out that when they took up the reorganization, they would in the first place like not to break up a district. But still they have themselves made suggestions which seek to break up districts. They have again said that at any rate taluks should not be broken up and that the administrative convenience must be the main consideration if one takes up the question of boundaries between one language area and another language area. But, of course, just as it becomes necessary to break up districts, it might be necessary also—there might be sufficient justification—for breaking up taluks. Therefore, we have to view these proposals bearing all these factors in mind and with the idea of the largest administrative convenience.

So far as the proposals of this States Reorganization Commission which relate to this State are concerned, I can summarise the effect of these proposals. The Malabar district, which is now part of the Madras State, is proposed to be taken away and included in a new Kerala State. Then the South Kanara district is proposed to be taken away and included in a new United Karnataka State. According to the proposals, the Kasargod taluk of South Kanara district is to be merged with the proposed Kerala State. Then the Kollegal taluk, which is part of the Coimbatore district, is to be taken away and included in the proposed Karnataka State. From the Travancore-Cochin area, five taluks, namely, Thovala, Agastheeswaram, Kalkulam, Vilavancode and Shenkottah, are proposed to be taken out and included in the Madras State. There has been agitation on the part of Tamils living in Travancore-Cochin that the other taluks

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of Travancore-Cochin, namely, Neyyattinkara, Chittur, Devikulam and Peermade, along with the other five taluks should be transferred to the Madras State. But on the other hand, out of the nine taluks, over which there has been an agitation, five taluks of Travancore-Cochin are proposed to be transferred to Madras State. Hon. Members would have seen that each of these recommendations has been discussed in the report in detail.

Before I deal with these various proposals, I would like to refer to another suggestion that has been made by one section of the people affected. There has been a view expressed in Malabar that rather than Madras being broken up and Malabar being separated, the Travancore-Cochin State might be merged with Madras State—as they would call a Dakshina Pradesh. That proposal has been there, and hon. Members would have seen that this proposal also has been seriously made to the Government of India. About this I would like to explain the attitude of this Government. Those who sponsor that proposal do so with the highest and noblest of motives. They attach greater importance to the viability and administrative convenience than to the question of language as between Tamil and Malayalam. But it is the view of the Government that the people of Malabar have been looking forward and aspiring for a Kerala State. They had also their aspiration to form a State where Malayalam would be the official language, and this has been reflected in the several newspapers—widely circulated newspapers in Malabar, not to speak of the newspapers in Travancore-Cochin. The “Mathrubhumi” the leading Malayalam daily of Malabar, has been very fervently advocating the formation of the Kerala State, and after the publication of the proposals of the States Reorganization Commission, the newspaper has been hailing the formation of the Kerala State with great enthusiasm. Apart from this, I do not see whether there is any organized public opinion in Malabar either against the formation of a Kerala State or for the formation of a Dakshina Pradesh. More than that, hon. Members would have seen the report of a statement made by the Chief Minister of Travancore-Cochin very recently wherein he has categorically stated that Travancore-Cochin would not favour the proposal for the merger of Travancore-Cochin with Madras and that they would hail without any difference of opinion the coming into existence of a Kerala State. Therefore the Madras Government had no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that they could not consider this proposal to merge Travancore-Cochin with Madras. In the same way, regarding the other district, South Kanara, there has been an aspiration—a general aspiration—of getting into a Karnataka State. There may be apprehensions. There may be a sense of unhappiness in severing age-long connections. But still there is no gainsaying the fact that even the people of South Kanara should welcome their getting into a Karnataka State. Therefore the Government do generally welcome the separation of Malabar and South Kanara from the Madras State so that they could get their respective linguistic States.

So far as the separation of the district of Malabar from the Madras State and its merger with a Kerala State comprising

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Travancore-Cochin State and Malabar, there can be no difference of opinion. But, so far as South Kanara is concerned, it is to go into the Karnataka State. There is a controversy, as hon. Members are aware, about the fate of the Kasargod taluk. According to the proposal of the States Reorganization Commission, the entire Kasargod taluk should go to the Kerala State. There has been an agitation in the South Kanara district that the northern portion of the Kasargod taluk was essentially a part of the Karnataka State and that it should not be snatched away from the South Kanara district and put into the Kerala State. Government have examined this question. It has been suggested on behalf of South Kanara that if the River Chandragiri or the Payaswani river is to be taken as the boundary line, the area of Kasargod taluk north of Payaswani river should legitimately remain with South Kanara and go along with the other taluks of South Kanara to the Karnataka State. But, if we simply look into the population figures, there is no doubt the taluk has a Malayalam majority and the Commission have taken their decision on this basis. They have referred to this controversy. They have referred to the demands of South Kanara that only the southern portion of Kasargod should go to Kerala and that the northern portion should remain with Karnataka. But the Commission point out that with a view to secure administrative convenience, they did not want to split up a taluk and they feel that it would be in the best interests of those concerned if the whole taluk is taken away from the South Kanara district. Of course, Sir, if you compare the ratio of population between that in the southern portion and that in the northern portion of the taluk, it does largely vary. Apart from that, there has been very strong public opinion expressed in the northern portion that it should not go to Malabar. Thirty-four out of thirty-six panchayats in that area have passed a resolution urging the merger of the northern part of the taluk with the Karnataka State and this might point out the strength of public opinion prevailing in that area regarding this merger question.

Then, Sir, taking the question of land tenure, the system of land tenure prevailing in the northern portion of Kasargod is said to be entirely different from that prevailing in the southern portion where the Malabar Tenancy Act is in vogue. The Malabar Tenancy Act has been extended to the 33 villages in Kasargod taluk out of which, all except six villages are in Hosdrug sub-taluk, the remaining six in the main Kasargod taluk. From the map of Kasargod taluk, it is seen that even these six villages where the Malabar Tenancy Act is in vogue, lie in the area falling south of the Payaswani river, which is an important tributary of the Chandragiri river. This perhaps would show that areas lying north of the Chandragiri river stand on an entirely different footing from the point of view of geographical location and natural boundary. But still, this would mean splitting up of a taluk. If administrative convenience would be one of the main basis for the division of areas, I would rather feel that administrative convenience could be better secured if the southern portion is divided from the northern portion.

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Then, Sir, according to the Commission's proposals, the Kollegal taluk of Coimbatore district would go to the Karnataka State. Government have never stood against that area where largely Kanarese is spoken going to the Karnataka State. But, Sir, there is the question of the position of the forests. This Kollegal taluk is contiguous to the Gobichettipalayam taluk of the Coimbatore district and the forests are also contiguous to each other. If you cross the border of Gobichettipalayam and the Kollegal taluk, you have only forests and you have to go far before you reach the habitated Kanarese-speaking area of Kollegal taluk. Therefore, this Government pointed out to the Reorganization Commission that the forests have no language and the forests which are contiguous to the forests in the future Tamil area should not be simply transferred because these forests happen to be within a certain boundary line which was made some time back for purposes of revenue administration. But the States Reorganization Commission have summarily rejected that suggestion. They say again that for purposes of administrative convenience, the whole of Kollegal taluk should go to the Karnataka State. That is the proposal of the Commission.

But, Sir, in this connexion I would like to point out that out of the five taluks in the Travancore-Cochin which are proposed to be transferred to the Madras State, Shenkottah is one. Shenkottah is exactly contiguous to the Tenkasi taluk of the Tirunelveli district. As the Commission point out, there are areas of Shenkottah which are enclaves within the Tenkasi taluk in Tirunelveli district. Again, as pointed out by the States Reorganization Commission, 93 per cent of the population of Shenkottah taluk do speak Tamil and therefore the Commission have recommended the transfer of the Shenkottah taluk to the Madras State. Now I have been told that on behalf of the future Kerala State or on behalf of the Travancore-Cochin State, it is now pleaded that if the Shenkottah taluk is to be transferred to the Madras State, forests in that taluk should be retained for the Travancore-Cochin. Sir, when 93 per cent of the population are Tamilians and 7 per cent are others, it will be a small minority. Then, if certain people inhabit a particular area and there are forests, there is land and all that, how could you separate the forests from the people? The forests must go with the people. Because they feel that they cannot successfully argue against the transfer of Shenkottah taluk to the Madras State, they now plead "At least, let us retain the forests". I wonder how any consideration could be given to such a proposal. The States Reorganization Commission have recommended the transfer of the entire taluk. It should also be noted that this Madras State has been generally poor in regard to forest wealth. Twenty-five per cent is the normal of the total area required for forests. In the Madras State, as it is today, only 20 per cent of the area is under forest. If Kollegal taluk is taken away, the average would be reduced from 20 per cent to 17 per cent. If Malabar and South Kanara districts, which are rich in forests are also transferred to Kerala and Karnataka States, the future Madras State will be extremely poor in forest wealth. But

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still according to the recommendations of the States Reorganization Commission, for purposes of administrative convenience, the whole of Kollegal taluk should go to the Karnataka State. When that is the case, I wonder how it could be claimed that the forests of Shencottah taluk should remain still with Travancore-Cochin State. (An hon. Member: Did the Commission recommend so?) Of course the Commission were good enough to recommend that the whole of Shencottah taluk should be transferred to Madras State. (Sri A. M. Allapichai: Are there wild animals or some such thing in those forests?) Forests may contain wild animals. That apart, just as Kollegal forests possess valuable sandalwood, so also the Shencottah forest contains valuable timber.

There has been an agitation that these nine Tamil taluks in the Travancore-Cochin State, where there is a majority of Tamil population, should be transferred to Madras State. The Commission have examined this question and they have agreed that the five taluks of Thovala, Agastheeswaram, Vilavancode, Kalkulam and Shencottah could be transferred to Madras State. In these five taluks there is definite preponderance of Tamil majority and people there have demonstrated quite clearly at the elections that this Tamil area should be separated from Travancore-Cochin. According to the Commission, these five taluks should be taken out of the Travancore-Cochin State and should be transferred to Madras State. The Madras Government have examined the position in respect of Neyyatinkara and Chittur taluks. We find that the population figures of 1951 census would not warrant our claim for inclusion of those taluks in the Madras State. There is a majority of Malayalees in those two taluks. But still in these two taluks, as also in the Palghat taluk there are villages which are quite contiguous to the present Tamil areas, and where there is a definite Tamil majority. If the taluks could be split up, the villages which have Tamil majority and which have a definite claim to be included in the Madras State and which have been long aspiring for the same, could be made to come to the Madras State. We have now the taluks of Devicolum and Peermade. Hon. Members would have studied the report of the Commission and they would have noted that the Commission had recommended that these two taluks, Devicolum and Peermade should remain with the Kerala State. The Commission, if I may say so with due respect to the Commission, seem to have taken a decision before they wrote the report. Before sending decisions, they wanted Devicolum and Peermade taluks for the benefit of Travancore-Cochin State. They themselves pointed out that these are areas where more people could be populated. If they wanted these areas for the Travancore-Cochin State, they could have straightway said: "In order to make Travancore-Cochin State more viable, we do want that Devicolum and Peermade taluks should remain with Travancore-Cochin State and we shall have no other consideration". But instead of saying so straightway, they refer to certain figures. They say there is Malayalam majority in Devicolum cutting out the floating population. The fact is not so. Even in Peermade, there is a majority of Tamil-speaking people

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in most of the areas. People in most of the villages there except one or two in Peermade, speak only Tamil. The Commission says that some of them make the floating population. Again they point out (they could not but point out) that in some areas the population has been quite steady. But still they say the Tamil organization in Travancore-Cochin, viz., The Travancore Tamilnad Congress, has itself said that in the event of these two taluks going to Madras State, they would concede that the "Pallivasal" area could still remain in Travancore-Cochin State because of the location of the hydro-electric installation. Out of this sense of fairness on the part of the Tamil organization in the Travancore-Cochin State, the Commission says: "The Travancore Tamilnad Congress has already conceded that Pallivasal could still remain with Travancore-Cochin State, even if Devicolum and Peermade were to go to Madras State. Therefore we will put the entire taluk of Devicolum and Peermade to be retained in Travancore-Cochin State." Hon. Members would have seen a report in the papers of the speech by the previous premier of Travancore-Cochin State who seeking to charge the present Government of Travancore-Cochin State had stated that had he continued to be in power, he would have colonized the entire area of Devicolum and Peermade so that there could be a definite Malayalam majority in those areas. That is how they seek or try to create a majority. Not only is there a large preponderance of Tamil-speaking population in these areas but these two taluks are more contiguous to the other Tamil areas than to the other portions of the Travancore-Cochin State. We should also take into account that most of the owners and holders of plantations there are not Malayalees but that they belong to Madras State. Therefore, Sir, this Government sees no justification to leave these two taluks, viz., Devicolum and Peermade in Travancore-Cochin State, under the reorganization of States.

4-10 p.m. Then, Sir, there has been an agitation on the part of some people of Kerala State that even these five taluks of Travancore-Cochin State which the Commission has recommended to be included in Madras State, should be retained in Travancore-Cochin State, not because there is a majority of Malayalees in those five taluks but because Travancore-Cochin State wants those areas. I was amazed to hear from a very high authority that one of the arguments put forth by the advocates of Kerala was that there was no geographical contiguity between these southern taluks and Madras State. When they so point out, perhaps they believe that even relief maps of these areas would not be available to the authorities in Delhi. They seem to have said that a long range of mountains separated these Tamil areas from Madras State and that there was no contiguity. Several hon. Members have seen that area. It is one straight road from Tirunelveli, i.e., from Nanguneri to Cape Comorin. There is not even a semblance of a ghat road at all till you reach Cape Comorin. Of course, there is a sense of grabbing. We for our part look into the various proposals without bias go into the question of population, etc., and if the figures do not warrant a claim we do not put forth such

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claim. But perhaps there are others who believe that even if there is no case, if they, still press it, they would succeed. I have no doubt that the authorities concerned would go into this question thoroughly and see that absolute justice is done to the various areas concerned.

Then, Sir, there is a claim reported to have been made on behalf of Kerala for a portion of the Nilgiris district, namely, Gudalur taluk. Even in Gudalur taluk, the Malayalam-speaking people cannot claim any absolute majority. Further, it is an integral part of the Nilgiris district. Hon. Members would have noticed that even the States Reorganization Commission who were so anxious to make Travancore-Cochin, the future Kerala State, quite viable and for that very reason have recommended that Devicolum and Peermade should remain with Travancore-Cochin although the population figures would not warrant such a thing, could not think of annexing Gudalur taluk to Kerala. For, it is an integral part of the Nilgiris district and there is no majority of Malayalam-speaking people, and, therefore, Kerala has absolutely no claim over that taluk.

These are the broad features of the proposals which hon. Members, I have no doubt, would examine and consider in a calm and dispassionate way.

Then, Sir, there are certain islands like the Amindivi, Laccadive and Minicoy islands. These are now administered by the Madras State. The States Reorganization Commission have recommended that they should go to Kerala. But the Government of India have been feeling that the administration of these islands would be a burden on the Kerala State and that it would be in the best interests of these islands if they are taken over as centrally administered areas. I would like hon. Members to express their views on this proposal also.

Sir, I shall not take more of your time. I have just given the main proposals of the States Reorganization Commission and Government's own reactions relating to these various proposals and if when the discussion is over any further remarks are to be made, I shall do so.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved—

"That the Report of the States Reorganization Commission be taken into consideration."

The motion is now for discussion. The hon. Member Mr Purushotham will now speak.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think hon. Members are agreed that we should generally welcome the proposals contained in the States Reorganization Commission's Report. At the outset I should congratulate the State Government on the steps that they have taken to have justice done to Tamil areas contiguous to the Madras State in the matter of the formation of the new States.

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The States Reorganization Commission has laid down laudable principles, but in the actual application of those principles, Tamilnad has been badly treated. Some of the references made just now by the Hon. Leader of the House would go to prove the statement I have made. The Commission has come out with two facts when it has said that on linguistic consideration and on grounds of geographical contiguity, nine taluks of the Travancore-Cochin State should be transferred to Madras. But in their actual recommendation they have said that only five taluks are to be so transferred and the rest are to go to the proposed Kerala State. Strange arguments have been advanced to support this unjust proposal. I call the arguments in the Commission's report as 'strange' because such arguments have not been advanced except in the case of reorganization of the Madras State.

Let us now see what are the reasons for the proposed retention of Peermade and Devicolom in the Kerala State. 'One' the report says, 'is financial consideration'. But I should like to invite the attention of hon. Members to the axiom stated by the Commission itself in paragraphs 197 to 210 of their report. 'The States' the report says, 'cannot be re-organized in any scheme so as to conform to economic regions nor can the principle of economic self-sufficiency within an administrative unit be regarded as a clear criterion.' But when applying this principle to Madras, the Commission forgets its own dictum. For, they have put forward a plea that on economic consideration these two taluks should go to Kerala. The further plea the Commission has for denying Tamilnad its legitimate territory is that the area comprising Devicolom and Peermade has the most important rivers Periyar, etc. It is pointed out in the Commission's report that apart from the question of impounding the headwaters of the rivers, it is necessary to adopt measures to afford protection to the rice fields in the valley and to promote the special economy of the high range relating to forests, plantations and hydro-electricity and on these considerations it is stated the two taluks should be included in Kerala. But what about the Madras State, I ask; what about the utilization of Periyar and Pambiar river waters; what about the Periyar Hydro-electric Project? If these have to be effectively managed by the Madras State for the benefit of Tirunelveli and other districts affected by these schemes, I believe, these taluks will have to go to Madras State. But the Commission have recommended otherwise, though, on the same analogy, and on the same principle, they have proposed that Bellary taluk should be re-transferred from Mysore to Andhra. Why? For the efficient working of the Tungabhadra Project. On the same analogy I plead that the two taluks of Devicolom and Peermade should go to Tamilnad. We certainly do not claim the territories for territorial expansion. Linguistic considerations apart, administrative convenience and the just needs of the Madras State should also be considered. The fact is that

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the Tamilians on the other side, those living in these taluks in the Travancore-Cochin State, are anxious to be taken into their natural home-land. This is the just claim of the Tamilians. The hon. Members of the House are aware of the inhuman treatment accorded to the Tamilians by the Travancore-Cochin State Government. That is not ancient history after all. I make bold to say that democracy would demand that these taluks should be integrated with Tamilnad, because this was the very issue on which the elections were fought and won in these nine taluks in the last elections. The electorate had given an unequivocal verdict. That being so, I would like to ask where is democracy if the wishes of the people are not to be respected. I may be permitted to say in this connection that the Congress High Command has given its assurance to the Travancore Tamil Nad Congress and it is not fair that the just claims of the entire Tamil-speaking area supported by popular vote should be brushed aside. I cannot also help saying in this connection that there is a general feeling that Madras is not pressing forward its claims with vigour and force and that we are soft-hearted and yielding in these matters. Perhaps, that is why the request is made on behalf of the Travancore-Cochin State that we should give up our claims for these Tamil taluks and as a matter of grace at least agree to the retention of the two taluks Devicolom and Peermade by them; perhaps they may ask for the other five taluks also. In this connection we should also remember the categorical statement made by the Chief Minister of the Travancore-Cochin State, that they would not allow a drop of water going over to this State, for any of our projected irrigation schemes. Perhaps in the way crying children are given plantains, we are told there is a River Board's Bill and a Water Disputes Bill now before the Parliament and when these are enacted we can think of starting negotiations for taking up these schemes. May I not ask in this connection: would not these safeguards to be provided by these River Board's Bill and the Water Disputes Bill apply with equal force in meeting the difficulties set out by the States Reorganization Commission for keeping these two taluks in the Travancore-Cochin State? Even when these taluks are included in the Madras State, Kerala will have protection with regard to impounding headwaters of rivers, promotion of forests, hydro-electric schemes, etc., of that State. We are not going to grudge them these. If any assurance is needed we shall give it and see that there is no difficulty about that. Therefore I feel that the Madras State should set out our case fully and in unambiguous terms before the Central Government. I would also plead that the Government should arrange to send a deputation consisting of Members of both the Houses to Delhi and press our just case for fair and impartial treatment.

I should now like to refer to the question of the islands referred to by the Hon. the Leader of the House. In this case also we find there is a certain amount of discrimination in the recommendations of the Commission in dealing with exactly identical issues. Laccadive islands would be with Kerala according to the recommendation of the Commission. The Amindivi group would be transferred

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from South Kanara to the prospective Kerala State. Applying the same principle of coastal affinity and geographical position Andaman and Nicobar islands should I feel go to Madras. But the Commission has recommended that these should be treated as centrally administered territory. If Laccadives and Amindivi islands should go to Kerala, I don't see why Nicobar and Andamans alone should be centrally administered areas. Decentralisation is the order of the day. From the point of view of administrative efficiency I feel that these islands, I mean Andamans and Nicobar, should be merged with the Madras State in the reorganized set up.

Hon. Members are aware of the sorry plight of the Tamilians in Ceylon and how many of the Tamilians are coming over to the mainland. If Andamans and Nicobar Islands could be added to Madras State, that area will be a fair avenue for expansion of occupation, so that with the active help of these Tamilians spreading over there, intensive development activities could be carried on in those islands. I trust the State Government would bring all these facts to the notice of the Central Government for their consideration before these re-organization proposals are finalised.

The Commission in their report has also referred to the Madras-Andhra dispute. Though this does not form part of the re-organization scheme as such, as the Commission has touched upon it I wish to say a few words. The Commission has failed to make definite recommendations in this regard. That is how the Tamilian question is being treated at all levels. The Andhra Government it is admitted in the Commission's report has stated in the memorandum presented by them to the Commission that the claims of Tamilnad to the areas in Puttur, Chittoor and Tiruttani taluks of the Chittoor district will be considered after the census slips have been sorted and language figures are available. I submit that the census slips have been sorted now and the language figures are available for some time now. But the Andhras have now come out with what I regretfully call a new stunt. They could not any longer resist the question of transfer of Tiruttani and Chittoor Tamil areas to Tamilnad applying the very principles on which the Andhra State was formed. But now they want Hosur. This demand is clearly a violation of all accepted principles for readjustment of border areas on a linguistic basis for there is no contiguity whatever with Andhra for the territory demanded. They want a corridor. That word 'corridor' revives old memories.

4-20 p.m. The word 'corridor' revives old memories, and it smacks of Pakistan tendencies. There is no use of dragging on this matter. This also should be settled now, and I trust the State Government would not be waiting for too long. It is better the Central Government is apprised of the facts and the appointment of a Boundary Commission is pressed forward so that this question is satisfactorily settled without any further delay.

There is also the question of Tamilians on the Palghat border. Applying the contiguity test, these Tamil areas also should go to Tamilnad. There seems to be an attempt to get Gudalur transferred to the Kerala State. Gudalur is part of the Nilgiris. (Interruption

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by Sri S. Narsapaya.) I do not propose to talk anything about Karnataka, because it does not come in the picture. But I do say that Gudalur is part of the Nilgiris, and there is no case whatsoever for the transfer of Gudalur from Madras to Kerala State. I refer to this question because I want to express the strong feeling of this House that the Government should resist all such unjust proposals which may be trotted out in other quarters. It is important to note that the Chief Minister of the Travancore-Cochin State has moved as a motion of the Congress party itself for inclusion of Gudalur taluk in Kerala State. This is likely to mislead others and so it is we feel that the Madras State should take up the question and see that this attempt on the part of Kerala is resisted with all the force possible.

Speaking of other general questions, I find with the re-organization of the States, the Princely order and the Rajapramukhs would disappear altogether. Perhaps the dissolution of Part B and Part C States will go through without any regret on the part of anybody. The Privy purses as well as the privileges and rights of the former rulers have been guaranteed to them. But there is one other matter which I should like hon. Members to consider in this connection; I should like to suggest that there should be some specific provision made in the States Reorganization schemes for conducting the ceremonial processions and durbars of the kind we have in Mysore and other places, as such relics of ancient customs and civilizations should be preserved and continued. I am sure the Central Government and Parliament would favourably consider this proposal.

The recommendations of the States Reorganization Commission for safeguards for linguistic groups should be welcomed. Of course, we may be justly proud that we have no minorities problem in our State. Minorities, I take it (language minorities or religious minorities) are quite happy and safe in our State. But the suggestions that have been made for safeguards for linguistic groups are based on circumstances prevailing in certain States, and so we should welcome the safeguards proposed by the Commission, and I trust necessary legislation will be introduced in Parliament for introducing these safeguards as early as possible.

The Commission has suggested that the services of the Governors should be utilised for enforcing these safeguards for linguistic minorities. This is not necessary. The constitutional position of the Government should not be violated. The suggestion that Governors should have the right to report against the State minorities to the Central Government is undesirable, and would land the Governors in awkward situations. This should not be, and I trust the opinion that I have expressed will hold ground when the scheme is finalised.

Paragraph 791 of the report contains a few suggestions about the constitution of Public Service Commissions. It is said that regional Public Service Commissions should be constituted to serve more than one State, the idea being that the State Public

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Service Commissions are liable to be affected by particularist trends'. But this is not a correct view to take, and the objective cannot be achieved by the move proposed by the Commission. The State should have its own Service Commission, and the move to constitute one Commission for several States should be resisted. Also there is a suggestion made in the report that appointments to the State Public Service Commission—I mean the appointment of Members of the Public Service Commission—should be made by the President and not by the Governor as at present. I am afraid this is a reflection on the State Ministries. This recommendation should not be accepted, and the present procedure of appointment of Members of the Public Service Commission by the Governor of the State should be continued, and the proposal made to have the appointments made by the President should be dropped.

There are certain proposals with regard to the State Services. The Commission has recommended that, as a general rule, fifty per cent of the new entrants in the all-India Services should be from outside the State concerned. This too, I believe, is not a desirable arrangement nor would it be workable. It is not a happy idea. There is also another suggestion in the report that at least one-third of the number of High Court Judges in the State should consist of persons recruited from outside that State. I feel, Sir, all these proposals are unnecessary and unworkable. The Commission have, of course, recommended that, to make these proposals feasible, the curriculum of studies for all-India services should include subjects like Indian history, geography and religions: but all the same, I feel, Sir, that an intimate knowledge of local conditions is absolutely necessary for the successful and efficient State administration, and it is not necessary that there should be any hard and fast rule that a percentage of the State services should be from outside the State.

4-40 To achieve the objective, namely, inter-State co-ordination for
p.m. efficient implementation of all-India policies. I would agree that there may be transfers of all-India Services men to and from the Centre and the States. But, as I said, there should not be any hard and fast rule fixing the percentage of outsiders in the matter of allotment of the all-India Services personnel to the several States.

A word, Sir, about the method of recruitment to the all-India Services. I would propose that the recruitment in each State for all-India Services, I mean the number that is to be selected from each State should be made on the recommendation of the State Public Service Commission and the State rules regarding the representation of Scheduled and Backward Classes should be strictly observed in such selection. The agency of the State Public Service Commission should be employed for the selection of the candidates for the all-India Services in each State.

Sir, the Commission has pleaded for closer understanding between the north and the south and has suggested the establishment of common institutions likely to foster the same. I would plead.

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Sir, that the transfer of some of the Central Government departments and the location of some of the Central Ministries in the south would be welcome. I trust this proposal would receive due consideration.

The Hon. the Leader of the House has referred to the idea of the formation of an integrated Southern State. The Commission also has stated that such a proposal is attractive from many points of view. But, a better idea would be, Sir, in view of common interests and the need for settlement of common irrigation problems, inter-State hydro-electric projects, etc., there should be a statutory board consisting of the Chief Ministers of the Southern States who should meet periodically and decide inter-State problems in a neighbourly way. I feel that would be a better solution of the problem. Sir, in ten months' time, we will have the new States and let us all pray for the safe birth of the new States and for their prosperity.

* SRI S. NARSAPAYA: Mr. Chairman, it is with pleasure that I support the motion of the Hon. the Leader of the House that the report of the State Reorganization Commission be taken into consideration. It is also with great pleasure that I commend the States Reorganization Commission report for the acceptance of this House with modifications like border adjustment. It has been for long the cherished desire of particularly the people of South India that States may be organized on the basis of language, not language entirely but language primarily and that cherished desire is now coming true. India is a vast country and it is impossible to administer it with one centrally situated Government. We have also said in the Constitution that it has to be cut up into States and administered as State units. The present organization of States is the result of the accident of the British conquest. There is neither rhyme nor reason in the present set up. The mighty Uttar Pradesh with its sixty million population is a State and the tiny Coorg with 2 lakhs population is also a State. There is absolutely no comparison between one State and another and particularly, after Independence, it is proper and fit that the Union Government should give due consideration to the desire of the people. It is in that light that the States Reorganization Commission has been set up. It is agreed by all that the present set up of States cannot continue and that the States in the country should be reorganized. But the question is on what basis and how.

In this connection, we have got to remember two or three important facts. One is that under the present democratic set up, the administration of the country must be in a language known to the people. Democracy would be meaningless if the Government is run in a language unknown to the masses so that if the country has got to be split up into States and if the regional language should be the language in which the administration of the State is to be carried on, then what more logical division there could be except on the basis of language. True, language is not the only criterion. But, then, in India, we have got this state of affairs,

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viz., that the fourteen or fifteen major languages that are spoken, are spoken by people who reside in a compact area, in an extensive area and on this basis, it is quite possible to divide the country into various States which would be viable units. Even the states Reorganization Commission has, to a large extent, taken language as the basis of the proposed reorganization. But in the interest of the unity of the country, administrative convenience, viability of the units, other factors also have to be taken into consideration. The members who formed the Reorganization Commission are all men of pre-eminence in the public life of the country, men of profound knowledge, wisdom, integrity and character. They have spared neither labour nor pains in bringing out this report. They have toured every part of the country, heard representations from individuals and institutions alike and have submitted the present report. It is really a very well-written document. But, in cases like these, where the report touches such a vast country like ours, it is natural that it may not be acceptable to all and it may have to be changed here and there. Even the leaders of the country are aware of this fact and that is why the matter will be accepted subject to other modifications and border adjustments. That is the reason why, it is placed before the State Legislatures and ultimately when the Parliament and the Government of India come to a decision, they will have all these opinions expressed before them. But, that should not in any manner detract from the value of the report and we have got to be grateful and thankful to the members of the Commission for the very valuable suggestions that they have made.

Regarding the details about which we are not in agreement with the report, coming as I do from the district of South Kanara the thing that is uppermost in my mind is the Kasaragod taluk. The Kasaragod taluk is at present part and parcel of South Kanara district. It is situated in the southernmost portion of the South Kanara district touching Malabar. It has got an area of about 766 square miles with a population of about 411,000. The Commission has recommended that the entire taluk should be taken over or should be merged in the Kerala State. The report has stated that the district is taken as a unit. I refer to page 81, paragraph 291 of the report wherein they specifically say as follows:—

“In our scheme of reorganization, we have adopted the district as the basic unit for making territorial readjustments.”

They further say that if any other re-adjustment is necessary that should be made only by mutual agreement between the parties concerned. This is what has been stated. Taking this as the basis, it is perfectly open to the Kannada people to claim that the entire Kasaragod taluk, which is part and parcel of the South Kanara district, should go to the Karnataka State. The portion south of river Chandragiri, which forms the southern portion of Kasaragod taluk, has been a part of Malabar for all practical purposes; in culture, affinity, and social custom it is practically a part of Malabar. It is purely by accident of conquest that that portion has been added to the Kasaragod taluk and has

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been there as such for the last 150 years as part of South Kanara district. So, we wanted to be fair. We did not want any injustice to be perpetrated or to claim territories which we are not entitled to claim. That is why we said that the portion south of Chandragiri river should go to the Kerala State. But our fairness instead of being taken in the spirit in which it was offered, has been made the basis of further bargaining and for inclusion of the entire Kasaragod taluk in Kerala State. As has been pointed out by the Hon. Leader of the House, our agreement that the portion south of Chandragiri river should go to the Kerala State, has been taken as the basis for giving the entire Kasaragod taluk to the Kerala State. We have got to see whether there is any justification for doing this. Another reason given for the inclusion of Kasaragod taluk in Kerala State is 72 per cent of the inhabitants there are Malayalam-speaking people. *Prima facie* it looks reasonable. But it is not so in fact. In the southern portion there are as many as 21,000 people and 99 per cent of them are Malayalam-speaking people. On the northern portion out of 200,000 people, 150,000 people are Kannada-speaking people. So we can easily demarcate that the southern portion could go to Kerala State and the northern portion to Karnataka State. But there is absolutely no justification for including the entire Kasaragod taluk in Kerala State. There are about 40,000 or 50,000 people, north of Chandragiri river who speak a dialect which is a mixture of Malayalam, Kannada and Tulu. For having no better name, it is called “Malayalam”. These people are called Mapillas and this Mapilla community from which my friend Sri Mogral, M.L.A., comes, is stoutly opposed to the entire taluk being transferred to the Kerala State. Mr. Mogral was the first to object to the northern portion also being added to Kerala State.

Let us now come to administrative convenience. Mangalore, which is the district headquarters of South Kanara district, is within 8 to 30 miles from this area whereas Kozhikode, which is the district headquarters of Malabar district, is 130 miles from this area. When such is the case, there is no point in saying that for administrative convenience, the entire taluk should be included in Kerala State.

In fact the southern portion, from very early times, has been recognised as a separate sub-taluk and for all practical purposes it is an independent taluk as it is directly under the district headquarters. The language of administration of that sub-taluk is Malayalam and if that sub-taluk is added to Malabar and forms part of Kerala State, there is absolutely no difficulty. But to say that the northern portion should also be added to Kerala State is wrong.

One of the things that the Commission has strongly stressed is that in a democratic set up, the feelings of the people, however small in number they may be, must be taken into consideration—vide paragraph 228 of the report. We shall see what the feelings of the people in the northern portion are. As was pointed out by the Hon. Leader of the House, out of the 36 panchayats existing

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in that area, 34 of them have unanimously passed a resolution protesting against the inclusion of the northern portion also in Kerala State. The M.Ps., M.L.As., and district board members—everyone of them has protested against this area being transferred to Kerala State. There are about 164 schools in this area giving education to about 22,000 pupils. Out of them, 144 schools giving education to about 19,500 pupils have Kannada as the medium of instruction. It is only in 20 schools giving education to about 2,500 pupils that Malayalam is the medium of instruction. In this area, there are four sub-registrars' offices. About 4,000 documents are registered every year. Ten of these documents were, during the last year, in Malayalam and the rest in Kannada. Arecanut is grown here as a money crop and most of the landlords are Harijans and their relationship is with Puttur in the east and Mangalore in the north. Their mother-tongue is Kannada. Most of the paddy fields are owned by Bunts. The Hon. Sri A. B. Shetty, the Minister for Health, belongs to this community. From the point of view of communications, it is only some three years back, a road connecting it with the southern portion has been opened. All communications are with Puttur taluk in the east and Mangalore taluk in the north. The Rashtra Kavi, the poet laureate of Kannada comes from this area. I mean Sri Govinda Pai. Sri Borty Subba another famous Kannada poet comes from this area. There are six high schools in this area and in every one of them the medium of instruction is Kannada. From the point of view of culture, affinity, commerce, communications, etc., it is very essential that this northern portion should be included in Karnataka State and not in Kerala State. This is an area where large quantities of arecanut are grown. About Rs. 1 crore worth of arecanut is being taken to Mangalore for export to Bombay every year. Therefore even from the economic point of view, this area should be merged with Karnataka State and not with Kerala.

In fact from very ancient times, even according to the Gazetteer, the kingdom of Chera, which is Kerala, extended only up to the Chandragiri river. When the Commission had come to Mangalore, when we started making representations on this matter, Mr. Panikar, one of the members of the Commission, who comes from Kerala and who is intimately acquainted with every part there, said that Kerala State can have absolutely no claim to the portion north of Chandragiri river. "You need not speak a word about it"—these are the words he exactly spoke, I was one of the members of the deputation. He said: "I personally know that from very ancient times, if a Nayar lady were to cross the Chandragiri river, she would lose her caste". To that extent he assured us. But I do not know what is the ultimate reason for the Commission to recommend that the entire taluk of Kasaragod should be merged with Kerala State. As pointed out by the Hon. Leader of the House, it may be a question of land grabbing, giving more land to the Kerala State. But then we should not forget that that means all the 1½ lakhs of Kannadigas residing in that area would be finished.

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These 1½ lakhs of people while they are not strong enough in number to be an effective minority, they are not so negligible that their welfare and their future should be totally ignored. If geographical contiguity is to be taken as the criterion, this area has greater contiguity with South Kanara than with Malabar. Then why should this area be added on to Malabar? The only reason given is "administrative convenience" and that the taluk need not be split up on purely linguistic considerations; thus the Commission has practically conceded that the northern portion has linguistically to be with South Kanara. Has not the Commission split up taluks in other cases? If we refer to the cases of Rajasthan and West Bengal they have recommended not only taluks, but singled out even towns and thanas to be transferred from one State to another. Should not the same principle apply to this State also?

By adding this area to Malabar (Kerala), the peoples' tradition is obliterated, their culture will vanish, their heritage and social customs will all change. All this for what? It is just and proper that this area of Kasaragod taluk should be merged with the Karnataka State and under no circumstances should it go over to the Kerala State.

It is said Kerala is a small State, it is over-populated and therefore more area is wanted, forgetting all the while that one territory in the country is not foreign to another territory. After all it is only for administrative convenience that States are made and whether the one area is in Malabar or Kerala or the other is in Karnataka it does not matter. It is perfectly open to my Malayalee friends to go and settle in Kasaragod taluk. No one can object. Does not the Constitution itself guarantee the fundamental right of every national being entitled to go and settle wherever he likes in the vast country of ours? Therefore want of area is no argument at all. I feel very strongly in this matter. I request the House to add this if a Resolution is to be passed—because I do not know what exactly the procedure is, whether it is merely talking on the States Reorganization Commission's Report or whether a specific resolution would be passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Commission's Report is now under consideration.

SRI S. NARSAPAYA: I do not know whether it is to be merely considered or whether there would be any further resolution suggesting modifications. If it is merely a question of taking the report into consideration, of course, we are now considering it. But if any resolution is going to be passed, I would very strongly commend to the House to suggest that the portion of Kasaragod north of Payaswini river may be merged with Karnataka and that to this extent the recommendation of the Commission may be modified.

Then I have got one or two things to say. Coming to Kollegal taluk, if all that the Madras State wants is certain forest areas. I do not think that the future Karnataka State or the

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present Mysore Government would have any objection. Because, the Mysore State and the future Karnataka State will have a lot of forests and in fact there will be so much untapped forests and forest wealth that the forest area would be ever more than cultivated lands, if we take the entire Karnataka into consideration. I am sure, therefore, that if the Madras Government would enter into an agreement, it can very well have forest areas if that is all that is required.

Regarding Devicolom and Peermade, my Tamilnad friends know much better about it. But as an outsider who does not know much about that in detail, but who knows something on a reading of the Report, I could say that there is absolutely no justification for the two taluks being in Kerala State. The population, by a jugglery of figures, has been reduced to 72 and 44 per cent and again the 44 has been brought down to 14 per cent. Then it is said that they are only migrating people and therefore it cannot be taken into account. They are certainly migrating people and for that matter all of us have at one time migrated from some place. Once we accept the principle that the States be re-organised for the people that are living to-day, and if to-day the people there have not got the numerical majority on the basis of language, I do not see what justification there is to make over these two taluks to the Kerala State.

We have got before us the entire report for discussion and with the permission of the Hon. Chairman, it may not be out of place for me to say here a word or two about the Bellary taluk. A great injustice has been done by the recommendation in the Report of the States Reorganization Commission in respect of the three taluks of Bellary, namely, Bellary, Hospet and Siruguppa. These three taluks were considered previously. Even Justice Wanchoo in his report has stated that they are definitely Kannada taluks and these taluks have to go to the Karnataka State that may be formed. But that report was not satisfactory to either party. At the instance of both the parties, Justice Misra was appointed arbitrator to give an award on this issue. Naturally he went into the matter in detail, heard all the parties interested and has given an award, saying that these three taluks are entirely Kannada taluks and that they must be merged in Mysore. That award is binding on the parties concerned and that award has been accepted by the Madras Legislature when it was a composite State and the acceptance by the State Legislature has been endorsed by the Parliament and it has been acted upon, and the decision has been made final. Both the Hon. Prime Minister and the then Home Minister have repeatedly assured on the floor of the Parliament that the award and the decision of Government is binding on all concerned and it is final. Now that is sought to be reversed. Is there no finality about this? This matter has been fully examined and thrashed out and then the award was given, accepted by the parties concerned and acted upon by the Governments concerned. Now is it right to re-open it once again? It means simply that there cannot be any finality about anything. There should be some finality about things especially in matters which are dealt

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with at Governmental level. These three taluks are admittedly Kannada taluks. The only ground stated for these taluks going to Andhra is that the Tungabhadra Project Board is not functioning satisfactorily. The Board had been constituted with representatives of Mysore Government and the Andhra Government. Now if the Board was not functioning properly the simple thing to do was to reconstitute the Board; and if both the Governments are not able to provide proper administration, the proper thing to do was for the Union Government, the Central Government, to take over the entire matter and administer the project themselves; it certainly is no justification for handing over the three taluks which are predominantly Kannada to Andhra and that, for the sake of the Tungabhadra Project. The total area that is being cultivated under the Tungabhadra Project in Karnataka State is much more than what is being cultivated in Andhra. The Commission has itself stated that the future Karnataka will have to bear a heavy burden of the public charges of this project, and "6 lakhs acres in Karnataka is going to be irrigated by the project while it is only about 2 to 2½ lakh acres that will be irrigated in the Andhra State." Under these circumstances, there is absolutely no justification for handing over these taluks to Andhra. If there is anything wrong with the administration of the project, it is for the Centre to take over the entire project. As my hon. Friend Sri Purushotham pointed out, there is going to be constituted some River Board and it is time that such a River Board took over these huge projects which affect the interests of more than one State.

The argument put forward by the Commission in this matter is certainly untenable. I do not want to say anything more on this report except to say that it has been for long the cherished hope of Karnatak people to have a State of their own. At present they, I think, are the most unfortunate in that they are divided between five different administrations. The future does not look very rosy or very happy. There is hard work to be done. Territories under five different administrations will have to be integrated. The State laws of each of them are different. These will have to be unified. Then the service scales are different. They also will have to be integrated. Most of the regions are backward, like the Malnal area for instance. But there are vast natural resources, untapped resources. With vision and foresight and with vigour and drive, the Karnatak leaders can very well make the State a land of plenty. I fervently hope that this vision and foresight will be found in our leaders.

It is really unfortunate that just at present there should have been a few politicians of Mysore coming forward with an agitation that there should be two Karnatakas and that Mysore should not be included in the united Karnataka. However, I am happy, the Congress High Command has given the quietus to this agitation. Here, I cannot but pay a tribute to the leadership of the Hon. Shri Hanumanthayya who has given the right lead in the matter and has made a very beautiful speech answering all the critics.

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Mysore has been part of the Kannada area from time immemorial and it is only the accident of British conquest that separated it from the rest of the area. It is said by the protagonists of two Karnatakas that the administrative efficiency of Mysore will suffer. It is ridiculous to say so as if in Madras on this side and Bombay on the other side there is no administrative efficiency. Can ever the administrative efficiency of Mysore be compared with Madras and Bombay? Do Mysore people really think that their administrative efficiency is even superior to that of Madras and Bombay? It is simply the vested interests and the shortsightedness of a few politicians that have given rise to the "two Karnataka" idea. I do sincerely and earnestly hope the "two Karnataka" business will end here itself and this recrimination won't be there in the future united Karnataka, and all the leaders will unite together and make the united Karnataka a land of plenty.

Sir, we the people of South Kanara, to whichever State we may go will remember the Madras State with very happy memories and with very great gratitude. I am really envious of the Madras State. Probably it is the best State in India. It has got all that could be desired, beautiful cities, advanced industries, plenty of resources, electricity system, road systems, and good universities and a good harbour. You have got good leaders also so that you have all the nice things that anyone can desire. (Interruption: I said good leaders. During the last seven or eight years South Kanara has been developed a lot. It is no doubt true that in this House we have been complaining that we were neglected and that we should be given more. That does not mean that we have forgotten or are forgetting all that was done to South Kanara. South Kanara has advanced very much during the last seven or eight years or so. We have been treated with consideration, with courtesy and every one of the Ministers of the Madras Government has been very good to South Kanara. We have absolutely nothing to complain of. If today South Kanara is one of the most advanced districts in Karnataka, culturally and economically it is because of the consideration shown to that district by the Madras Government and its Ministers. With these few words, Mr. Chairman, I once again commend the recommendations made in the report of the States Reorganization Commission for acceptance by this House with the modifications suggested.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member Sri Gajapathy Nayagar will now speak. I hope he will finish by 5-30.

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: I will speak till 5-30 and then continue tomorrow, Sir.

Sir, I speak in the language of the States Reorganization Commission's Report and in the language the Central Government will understand.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: They can understand translations also.

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* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: They may not understand Tamil now but by and by they will understand.

Mr. Chairman, my submissions are these. On 22nd December 1953 the Commission was appointed to examine "objectively and dispassionately", the question of reformation of Indian States. On what basis is this reformation to be made? I want to state the principle first, so that when we understand the principle all right, then we can understand the details. The reformation should be based on the conditions of the problem, the historical background, the existing situation and the bearing of all important and relevant factors thereon. But to my surprise I find that soon following this statement another statement is issued on the 29th December 1953 in the following language: "The language and culture of an area have an undoubted importance as they represent a pattern of living which is common in that area. In considering a re-organization of States, however, there are other important factors which have also to be borne in mind. The first essential consideration is the preservation and strengthening of the unity and security of India. Financial, economic and administrative considerations are almost equally important, not only from the point of view of each State, but for the whole nation".

My submission is that when we take into consideration the conditions of the problem, we take first the land in which the people live, the people whose culture is there, and the culture which is expressed in their language. Therefore I take it that language will be the main consideration on which any State can reasonably be formed or States re-organized. Language which ought to be put first according to the first notification, has been sought to be put last according to the second notification referred to by me. However, language is the main thing that governs the recommendations of the Commission. What are its recommendations? In Northern India, it has suggested the formation of large language blocs. Take for instance Madhya Pradesh. On what basis has it been formed? It is based purely on Hindi language. Then by the side of this big giant a small dwarf State is put, the Vidharba State, a Marathi State. On what principle has that State been formed? Sir, on the Marathi language. Take the case of Andhra also. On what principle have these States been formed? They have been formed only on the basis of language. The big Karnataka State is also to be formed on the basis of language. How has Tamil Nadu been formed? On the basis of language. The working principle is purely the language principle which is the most sensible thing to understand. If you take or bring in other considerations what will happen? We cannot see wood for trees. Therefore I say the first fundamental error in the report is instead of putting the language principle first as was done by Justice Misra, other considerations are allowed to take precedence. Justice Misra is a learned Judge, a knowing Judge and he put the principle of language first. He knows what is the main thing that should govern a particular situation.

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SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : The Chairman of the Commission is also an eminent Judge.

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : I did not say he was not. But what I say is, when a single Judge was asked to go into a similar matter, he put language as the first principle that should govern the situation. That principle is sought to be criticised by the Commission as language gravity. What they mean by that I do not know. But I say it is the language that is the gravitational force between the land and the people living there. Therefore it is natural gravity. While decrying the language principle, it is paradoxical to find the Commission recommending reformation of very big unilingual States, based on the principle of linguism.

In discussing the recommendations of the Commission I would like to offer my criticism on one particular point. Mr. Chairman, Sir, we know that our Union is made up of different States. According to our Constitution, every State is not equal in its extent or area. In fact, as anyone can see, there is disparity of representation of different States in the Council of State (Rajya Sabha). No equality of representation is guaranteed by the Constitution. In the circumstances therefore when we proceed to reform States on a certain basis, we must be governed by the common sense principle that in the matter of reformation of the different States constituting the Union of India, there must be as much parity of representation as possible. There is no fun in creating very big States like the Hindi States of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh giving them much weightage of representation in Parliament, and reducing the representation of other States to small numbers. In this connexion I do not want to plead the special case of Madras State because it will in the new set-up remain as big as it is now. But my point is when you form a big State like the Madhya Pradesh, giving Hindi language and Hindi-speaking population a greater weightage in the Legislature at the Centre . . .

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I would like to know from the hon. Member whether he agrees with the view that language should not be the only consideration in the reorganization of States.

5-20 p.m. SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : I have said in the beginning that language is the main consideration. It is not the only consideration. It is governing consideration. It is the principal consideration. Only then, as I said, there would be connexion between the people on the land and the language. Therefore I say there is this disparity in the representation of States, and the States Reorganization Commission speak of so many situations which may not arise at all. What the Commission say is that in the matter of formation of States they have not taken into consideration the parity to be maintained in the States. That is why the Congress High Command has now come forward to have Maharatta State—to separate Maharattas and Gujaratis—and then to make some adjustments. But, as I said before, my

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first objection is that the Commission have failed to give due weight to the main governing factor, i.e., language, so far as Southern India is concerned.

I now come to Tamilnad in particular. Sir, this report says very gloatingly that the residuary Madras State has been left as a fairly compact unit. This State is a linguistic, homogeneous unit, except for two districts, namely, Malabar and South Kanara, which are to go to the other States. In such case, Sir, why not call the Madras State as "Tamilnadu"? You see in the Constitution that a State is called Madras, but the language in the State is not Madras language. It is called Tamil language. We call Andhra Desa by the language. We call Karnataka by the Kanarese language.

SRI S. NARSAPAYA : Madhya Pradesh has no language.

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : Madhya Pradesh is in the Centre, and has the Central language, Hindi.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I may tell the hon. Member that the name of the language of the Andhras is Telugu and not Andhra.

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : Andhra is a Telugu word, but Madras is not a Tamil word.

SRI S. NARSAPAYA : Call it Chennappatnam.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : Call the rose by any name, still it smells sweet.

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : There is much in a name. If you have no name, you have no existence. You have no place. When it is good enough to call a State, Karnataka State by the language, why not we call Madras State "Tamilnadu"? To continue to call it Madras State is most unfair. But we do not want anybody to give us the name. We ourselves will call our State "Tamil State". We ourselves can give names. (Interruption.) Madras has become a compact State. Malabar goes to Kerala. South Kanara goes to Karnataka. Then the residuary State becomes more residuary. The Commission have recommended the inclusion of the five taluks in the Madras State. As regards Devikulam and Peermade, the question has been thoroughly thrashed out by the Hon. Minister Sri C. Subramaniam when he addressed the Legislative Assembly. The population figures of 1931, 1941 and 1951 show that the people in those taluks are Tamilians. Now, I will read from the paper "Tamilnadu", published from Madurai, by the great financial magnate, Karumuthu Thiagaraja Chettiyar, under 16th November 1955—

“தென்னிந்திய எல விவசாய சங்க டைரக்டர் கே. எஸ். ராஜகோபால் எழுதுவதாவது—

பீர்மேடு, தேவிசுளத்திலுள்ள எலத் தோட்டங்கள், காப்பித் தோட்டங்கள், ஆரஞ்சுத் தோட்டங்கள் இவைகளை கணக்கு எடுத்துப் பார்த்தால் நம் தமிழர்களுக்கு பட்டா நூற்றுக்கு எழுபத்தைந்து பேர்களுக்கு இருக்கின்றது.”

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These are in addition to the arguments already given. Seventy-five per cent of the people there own pattas in their names. I ask, has there been any migrant population to that place as coolies? How can these coolies form 75 per cent of the people owning pattas? So, for generations they must have been there owning lands. We have not got pattas in our own name still. I ask the Revenue Minister here whether he has got in his name any patta. He has got lands in his name, but he has no patta. Getting patta is not an easy joke.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is patta?

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: That is a document to show that one is the owner of a land. People may have joint pattas and no individual patta. Seventy-five per cent of the people in Devikulam and Peermade have got patta. I ask, Sir, whether this means the people are migrants or indigenous population. Is it not unfair to call them migrants? You and I are the same. We are all citizens of the Indian Union. Whatever rights others have got, I also have got. There is no Kerala citizenship and there is no Tamilnadu citizenship. Our citizenship is common. We can go anywhere in the Union and settle ourselves. We can purchase properties anywhere in the Union, and we can live as free citizens. But you are adding insult to injury by calling the Tamil people in these two taluks migrants. With due deference to everybody, I say that the people have not gone to Malabar seeking employment. They are great men who live by the plough.

“உழுதுண்டு வாழ்வாரே வாழ்வார் மற்றெல்லோர்
தொழுதுண்டு பின் செல்வார்”

This means “The persons who live by the plough live. Others are only persons who go after them and live by begging them.” In that case, how are we to call the people who are here? So many Malayalis, so many Kannadigas, and so many Muslims and Northerners are here. They are all coming to Tamilnadu and living here. Am I to call them migrants? Am I to give them a bad name? Should they not have a footing here? The Tamils own the land in Devikulam and Peermade. They have shed their sweat on the land. In the last elections, they clearly expressed their will that they will join Tamilnadu and then gave their votes. All those express wishes of the people are sought to be brushed aside. But the paradox, Sir, is, when the Commission come to Telengana—in the Hyderabad State—they say that five years later, if the people there express a wish to join the Andhra State, they might join. The Commission, Sir, do not give effect to an express wish given presently under their very nose, but they will provide for expression of a wish five years later on. Is such discrimination against the Tamils fair? Is this just? I now proceed to read from the paper—

“அங்கு வசிக்கும் கூலி ஆட்களை கணக்கு எடுத்தால் நமது தமிழக கூலி ஆட்கள் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறார்கள். வாக்காளர் பட்டியலின் பிரகாரம் கணக்கு எடுத்தாலும் தமிழர்தான் அதிகம் வசிக்கிறார்கள். இது மட்டுமல்ல. நமது முன்னோர்கள் காலத்தில்—பாண்டிய நாட்டார் காலத்தில் அங்கு சென்று கிஸ்திகள் வாங்கிய ரகீதுகளுக்கும் கைவசம் இருக்கின்றன.”

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We have got the old kist receipts. These receipts show that we had paid tax on land. These are persons who are domiciled there. They have gone there, tilled the lands, and paid kist on the land. It is only to counteract this inconvenient situation that Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai has created some colonies there. When last time there was shooting in these areas, I, as the President of the Tamil Peravai, went to him in deputation with two persons. We told him that the shooting had pained us a great lot. Then he said, “Well, Mr. Nayagar, why do you care for these local bodies? What are we, after all? We are only distinguished district boards. There is the Centre to give us everything. Why bother?” So he says. But then he has been going on creating Thanu Pillai colonies just to counteract the situation.

I shall now stop here. I have got some more remarks to offer. I shall continue my speech to-morrow.

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

The House then adjourned.

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

1. Statement III * showing action taken on assurances, promises and undertaking given during the 7th and 8th sessions of the Madras Legislative Council.

2. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2380, Home, dated 30th August 1955, regarding remission of court-fees on application and petitions presented to Government by Government servants.

3. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2739, Public (Services), dated 2nd September 1955, regarding the inclusion within the Commission's purview the temporary post of Diesel Mechanic and Fitter in the Madras Industries Subordinate Service.

4. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2839, Public (Services), dated 27th September 1955, regarding the exclusion of the post of the Assistant Private Secretary to the Governor from the Commission's purview.

5. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2325, Home, dated 25th August 1955, regarding payment of composition fee after 1st April 1955 on public carrier vehicles plying on Inter-State routes lying partly in Madras State and partly in the Andhra State.

6. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2632, Home, dated 27th September 1955, regarding remission of fees chargeable under the Court Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1955, on applications and petitions from or about Indians overseas.

7. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3078, Public (Services), dated 3rd October 1955, regarding the transfer of the post of

* Sent by post on the 6th October 1955.

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the Physical Director, Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore, from the Madras Agricultural Subordinate Service to the Madras Educational Subordinate Service.

8. *The Madras Plantations Agricultural Income-tax Rules, 1955, issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2708, Revenue, dated 1st September 1955.*

9. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2637, Home, dated 28th September 1955, regarding amendment to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.*

10. *Notification No. 865, dated 3rd September 1955, issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2420, Home, dated 3rd September 1955, regarding the exemption of tax payable under the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931, on the water lorry M.D.C. 4964 belonging to the Moses Gnanabaranam Eye Hospital, Coimbatore.*

11. *Notification No. 866 issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2425, Home, dated 5th September 1955, regarding the exemption of tax payable on the staff car belonging to the office of the Accountant-General, Madras.*

12. *Notification No. 895, Home, dated 24th September 1955, issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2599, Home, dated 24th September 1955, regarding the collection of tax from 1st October 1955 on buses and lorries plying on routes which have become inter-State routes after the formation of the Andhra State.*

13. *Notification No. 912, Home, issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2477, Home, dated 12th September 1955, regarding the exemption of tax payable under the Madras Motor Vehicles Act on motor vehicles belonging to Trade Commissioners for United Kingdom and France at Madras.*

14. *Notification No. 913 issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2478, Home, dated 12th September 1955, regarding the exemption from taxation under the Motor Vehicles Act the vehicles belonging to Central Leather Research Institute, Madras, and Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute, Karaikudi, Ramanathapuram district.*

15. *Notification No. 832 issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2233, Home, dated 13th August 1955, regarding the exemption from payment of motor vehicles tax on the Tracavator MSZ 73 belonging to the Electricity Department, Madras.*

16. *The Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Rules, 1955, issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3089, Revenue, dated the 7th October 1955.*

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 418 asked by Sri G. Krishnamoorthi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 21st November 1955, page 299 supra.]

Each school shall have a Staff Council consisting of the Headmaster as President and from 5 to 11 members of the teaching staff according to the size of the institution. Each school shall frame its own rules in respect of the actual constitution of the Staff Council and the conduct of its business subject to the approval of the District Educational Officer. The Staff Council shall have powers to advise the Headmaster on matters of discipline, promotion, selection and any other matter that may be placed before it by the Headmaster. Members of the Council may also submit to the Council subjects which will increase their own professional efficiency and such other subjects as may be approved by the Headmaster. The Council will also offer advice to the Managing Body or the advisory Committee of the school on such matters as may be referred to it by that Committee.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 423 asked by Sri T. Purushotham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 21st November 1955, page 303 supra.]

(a) I. *Duties and functions.*—(1) The Consulting Engineer to Government (Electricity) will assist the Government and the Chief Engineer (Electricity) in all important matters connected with the Electricity Department. In addition, he will be consulted by the Government and the Chief Engineer (Electricity)—

(i) on all important questions of policy relating to the Department;

(ii) on all schemes costing over Rs. 10 lakhs; and

(iii) on all orders or contract exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs.

(2) He will prepare such reports as may be considered necessary on the economic prospects of the Electricity Department and undertake an inspection of all important works, stations and load centres once during the period of his agreement with the Government.

II. The duties and functions of the Consulting Architect to Government are detailed below :—

(i) To devise suitable designs for the new buildings for which plans and estimates are asked for by the various heads of departments;

(ii) To inspect the sites selected for the new buildings to enable the Consulting Architect to fix upon proper orientation for those buildings;

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(iii) To inspect the important building works in progress in Madras City and the mufassal to see if the Architectural features intended to be brought about in the drawings are correctly carried out;

(iv) To serve on building committees constituted by the Director of Medical Services and other Heads of Departments to discuss the plans of the new building schemes;

(v) To advise the Director of Public Instruction and the Director of Industries and Commerce in respect of building grants to be recommended to Government for the Grant-in-aid educational buildings after scrutiny of the plans and estimates therefor; and

(vi) To act as Liaison Officer between the Officers of the Public Works Department and the heads of other departments for expeditious action on all building works.

(b) The post of Consulting Engineer to Government (Electricity) has been in existence during the period from 1st November 1939 to 15th April 1948, from 15th November 1952 to 9th September 1953 and from 1st April 1954 onwards. The present sanction for the post is up to 31st March 1956.

The post of Consulting Architect to Government has been in existence since April 1869. It was made permanent in 1885-1886.

(c) No qualifications have been prescribed for the post but only experienced and suitable persons have been appointed, viz., retired Chief Engineers.

(d) The Consulting Engineer to Government (Electricity) is a part-time officer enjoying the status of the head of a Department and is not subject to the administrative control of the Chief Engineer (Electricity) but only of the Government.

The Consulting Architect to Government is a full-time officer under the administrative control of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (General and Buildings).

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, the 22nd November 1955.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Regulations for the sanitary control and supervision of Nursing Homes in the State

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

(a) whether the Government have issued any regulations for the sanitary control and supervision of Nursing Homes in the State;

(b) whether the Government have conducted any survey of the sanitary condition of the Nursing Homes and examined what improvements are necessary therein from the health point of view; and

(c) whether the Government propose to bring the Nursing Homes under State control and in what respects?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: (a) No regulations for the sanitary control and supervision of Nursing Homes in the State in general have been issued. Under the Infectious Diseases (General) Rules, 1940, the management of a Nursing Home should obtain a licence from the local Health Officer for the accommodation of persons suffering from any infectious diseases.

(b) & (c) No, Sir.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: May I know whether the health staff of the Corporation inspect these Nursing Homes periodically and satisfy themselves that conditions obtaining in these Homes are good and satisfactory to the patients who have the fortune and misfortune to be there?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: These Nursing Homes are maintained for well-to-do people and poor people do not go there. These Homes are generally kept in a good condition and there are no complaints from the public or anybody else.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: In view of the importance of the subject, may I request the Hon. Minister to take steps to examine the systems followed in other countries in this matter and make suitable provisions in the Public Health Act of this State when it is next amended?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: This question has been considered and a decision has been taken that there is no necessity for any such control to be established over private Nursing Homes here.

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: May I know whether this matter was ever considered at any of the All-India Conferences held at Delhi? If not, may I know whether the Hon. Minister will kindly note this as a general question to be taken up at the next possible occasion in one of the All-India Conferences?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: Sir, the All-India Conferences at Delhi mainly discussed questions relating to Medical Education.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Cannot the Government consider the question of at least regulating the charges levied by these private Nursing Homes so that they may be within the reach of at least the middle class patients if not the poor?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: I do not think there is any such need. There is so much competition already that Doctors are finding it difficult to get steady and sufficient income in towns and in cities.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Some of the famous Doctors who have opened Nursing Homes have their own charges. The Hon. Minister referred to competition. But I wish to point out that it does not play any part in this respect. Because, when a Nursing Home is being run by a very competent and famous Doctor, whether his charges are high or low, people go there, as they have to go there by necessity.

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: It is only rich people who can afford to pay such high fees or charges that will go to such Nursing Homes.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: In view of the fact that we are talking of establishing a Socialistic pattern of society, will it not be just to make these Homes to be within the reach of even people with moderate means?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: People of moderate means go to hospitals where very reasonable rates are charged for operations.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: As mentioned by the Hon. Deputy Chairman, will the Government be pleased to open Nursing Homes themselves free of charges?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: All our hospitals are like free Nursing Homes for the poor people. Only the well-to-do people will have to pay a small fee.

Opening of T.B. clinics in the State hospitals and dispensaries

* 427 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state the steps taken by Government—

(i) to start T.B. clinics in the State Hospitals and dispensaries; and

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(ii) to encourage the opening of such clinics in Local Fund Institutions?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: (i) T.B. clinics have been opened by Government in all the District Headquarters Hospitals, in the Government Hospitals at Pudukottai, Kancheepuram and Tellicherry, in the T.B. Institute, Egmore, and in four State Hospitals in the city, viz., General Hospital, Stanley Hospital, Royapettah Hospital and the Kasturba Gandhi Hospital for women and children.

Provision has been proposed in the Second Five-Year Plan for establishment of a large number of T.B. clinics and wards in the District and Taluk Headquarters Hospitals.

(ii) No steps have been taken by Government to encourage the opening of T.B. clinics in Local Fund institutions, due to the inadequate finances of local bodies and also for want of suitable qualified Medical Officers.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Have the Government investigated the availability of a suitable drug in the indigenous system of medicine to control Tuberculosis? If not, will the Government take steps to investigate and find out if there is any cheap and effective medicine available in the indigenous system of medicine to combat Tuberculosis?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: There is a Research Institute at Jamnagar established by the Government of India. Research in Indian drugs is being made at this Institute.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Is there any truth in the belief that the incidence of Tuberculosis becomes less in towns and cities where roads are watered and washed as in the Calcutta? If so, will the Government be prepared to follow this example so that the need for opening more and more clinics may be avoided?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: The incidence of Tuberculosis is high in places where there is a large population that is, in thickly populated and congested places.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Government take steps to water the roads in dusty towns so that the incidence of this disease may be reduced?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: There is no necessity for watering the roads in places where they have been tarred. Moreover, the quantity of water available is very limited even for drinking purposes.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: May I know whether the latest drugs are supplied to the patients?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: Only present-day drugs discovered for the treatment of Tuberculosis are being used everywhere, not only in the Hospitals but by independent practitioners also. They are being used and abused.

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SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Some of the costly medicines and drugs are not provided in the Hospitals so that they may be available for the poor. Will the Government examine the matter and see that these drugs are made available to the poor?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Free treatment is given to all poor patients and costly medicines are also given.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Have the Government any special schemes to stop the spread of this disease in the rural areas?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : What is required is prevention and preventive campaign. That is why mass B.C.G. vaccination has been started.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : May I know whether the incidence of Tuberculosis is less or great as compared to the position about ten years ago?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Where the present-day drugs are being used properly, the death-rate has come down, but as for incidence, the infection continues to be nearly same even in the most advanced countries.

Revision of the Pension Rules relating to the State Government Servants

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

(a) whether the Government have considered the revision of the Pension Rules relating to the State Government Servants so as to make them correspond to the latest pension rules of the Central Government employees; and

(b) if so, at what stage the matter stands?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) & (b) The Government have considered the question of adopting the Liberalized Pension Rules of the Government of India in respect of the Government servants under their rule making control. As the new Contributory Provident Fund-Pension-Insurance Scheme introduced by this Government goes a long way in removing the defects in the old pension system, this Government have decided against adopting the pension rules of the Government of India.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Government reconsider the matter and introduce the family pension system in the case of early death of pensioners as the dependants will be left helpless and as this is much of a human problem?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : There are many human problems which we will have to solve, and this is one of them. The question is which should get priority. I am afraid this gets a low priority.

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Grant of annual increment to teachers in Panchayat Board schools

* 429 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state— 3-10 p.m.

(a) whether annual increment in salary is granted to teachers in Panchayat Board schools; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) Yes, Sir, all teachers, who are entitled to time-scales of pay, are given annual increments, whether they are employed in Panchayat Board schools or other schools.

(b) Does not arise.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Are the Government aware of the fact that many teachers serving under some panchayats are kept up on the same strating salary in spite of the permanent nature of their appointment and the large number of years of service they have put in?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : It is only untrained teachers who are paid a fixed pay. Others are given salaries according to the time-scale and they get their normal increments.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : I have got information that many trained teachers who are permanent are not given any increment by the panchayats and the panchayats always plead lack of finance. Will the Government kindly issue a circular that in all cases where permanent teachers have not been given increments they should be given increment with retrospective effect?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : That may be in very few cases only. If they are brought to the notice of Government, necessary action will be taken.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Government kindly issue a circular in the first instance that all Panchayat teachers should be given increments according to the time-scale and that the teachers' salaries should be the first item in the list of priorities under the items of expense of the panchayats?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Not merely teachers, but there are other employees also. They should also be paid. Whenever they are in difficulties, we are trying to help the panchayats also.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Have the Government any proposal to bring the Panchayat schools under the control of district boards?

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The question of the management of elementary schools has been the subject-matter of consideration by the Elementary Education Committee and the committee's report is under the consideration of Government now.

Age of retirement of teachers under local bodies

* 430 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state with reference to the answer to starred question No. 57 answered on 4th December 1954 whether the Government have since reconsidered the desirability of raising the age of retirement to 60 in the case of teachers under local bodies and with what result?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: No, Sir.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: In view of the dearth of teachers and in view of the fact that most of the posts of teachers in District Board schools are filled by raw graduates, will the Government consider the question of raising the age of retirement of these teachers?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: All these persons, who are required to retire at the age of 55, find employment after retirement in other schools under private management. So, we cannot say their experience is not being utilized. It is a question of finding more employment for young men who come out of the colleges.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Is it not better in the interest of efficiency of District Board schools that these persons who are men of experience and who after all go to schools aided by the Government are allowed to continue after 56 in District Board schools themselves in the interest of the students and the parents of those students in that locality?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: We have to consider the position not only with reference to teachers' age of retirement, but with reference to the other employees in the district boards and local bodies. We cannot make a distinction with reference to teachers alone. That is the main difficulty.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: As a last question, may I say that the question of recruitment of teachers is quite on a different footing, that it is very unattractive and there is dearth of applicants for the same. Cannot this Government make a distinction between teachers employed under local bodies and other categories of Local Board servants?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not think at present the post of a teacher is unattractive. As a matter of fact, we find a large number of persons applying for the training course. But the question of raising the age of retirement cannot be considered with reference to teachers alone.

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Payment of teaching grants in respect of aided elementary school teachers in the State

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

(a) whether the teaching grants in respect of aided elementary school teachers in the State for the month of December 1954 were paid by the 15th January 1955; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) & (b) According to the programme for payment of grants the final instalment of grant, viz., grant for December 1954 and balance for November 1954 along with the maintenance grant for 1954 is payable in the second week of February 1955. Hence it was not possible to pay the grant for December 1954 by the 15th January 1955.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: In view of the fact that all aided elementary school teachers find the months of December and January to be very hard months due to non-receipt of pay, will the Government issue an order that these grants may be paid in full as usual by the 15th of the succeeding month and any overpayment found during the scrutiny of accounts for the year deducted later on from the maintenance grants payable to the management?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: We will have to finalise the payment of grant for the year. That is why it takes a little time. As a matter of fact we want to expedite the finalisation of the grant. There are certain proposals pending before Government for the appointment of additional staff so that the grant may be paid at any early date.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: While appreciating the recent policy of Government in the matter of paying the teachers promptly by the 10th or 15th of each month, will it not be possible for them to do something in the case of December grant also, so that the teachers may not be kept at the starvation level in January?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: After all the managements also should discharge some functions. For one month it should be possible for them to pay the salaries of teachers. Being the managing body, it should be possible for the management to pay the teachers' salaries in January.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Government at least circularize to the managements that the December salary should be paid by them in advance of the receipt of grant, viz., in January itself?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am sure this has been understood by the managements also. The hon. Member and the teachers' organization can take up this question with the management and make it perhaps a demand in respect of private schools,

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SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON : Though not strictly arising out of this question, may I know from the Hon. Minister for Education whether the great boon of pension scheme announced for the elementary school teachers has come into force?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : This question strictly does not arise out of the main question. Not only that, it does not arise at all. (Laughter.) But anyhow since the question has been put by the hon. Member and since it is important, I shall answer it. The pension scheme was announced during the budget debate. As a matter of fact we have not framed rules. Even the scheme was not fully worked out. It has since been worked out and rules have been finalised and I am sure, the payments would be made very soon.

Continuance of Secondary Grade Trained Municipal Supervisors as Headmasters or Assistants in the same scale of pay

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

(a) whether there is any Government Order, dated 17th March 1949, making Secondary Grade Trained Municipal Supervisors of elementary schools eligible to continue in the same scale of pay though posted as Headmasters of elementary schools or Assistants in High Schools;

(b) whether Government have received any representations that they are not paid according to such orders by any municipality; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) Yes, Sir; but the concession referred to by the hon. Member is applicable only to permanent Supervisors of Schools who are reverted to posts of Secondary Grade Headmasters of elementary schools or Assistants in High Schools consequent on their replacement by L.Ts.

(b) Yes, Sir. An appeal was received in one case.

(c) The appellant was informed that his request would not be complied with.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : As the person was a sub-protem candidate, a supervisor who had finished his probation and who had got a certificate that he had satisfactorily completed his probation, is it not fair that he should be placed on a par with permanent supervisors and that his salary should not be reduced?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : This is an individual case. It has been fully considered by the authorities concerned. A decision has been given that he will not be entitled to Supervisors scale of pay.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : In view of the orders that if once a Secondary Grade teacher who is a Municipal Supervisor, is posted as a Secondary School teacher or Headmaster of an

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elementary school, his salary should not be reduced, cannot that order be applied to this particular case in Virudunagar Municipal area and the poor teacher paid the difference of Rs. 4?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The point is this. Under the rules he is not entitled to the increased scale of pay. Only the permanent supervisors are entitled to the pay they would receive as supervisors. This person is not a permanent supervisor. I do not think in this case the rules could be relaxed.

Number of candidates appeared for the Final Honours Examination in the Presidency College, Madras

* 433 Q.—SRI V. R. RANGANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state the number of candidates from the Presidency College, Madras, who appeared for the Final Honours Examination in the several subjects during the years 1952, 1953, 1954 and 1955 and how many of them passed in each subject in each of the above years?

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

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : May I know how is it that all the students who have appeared and that too in all the subjects during all these years for which the statement is furnished, have passed?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : It shows only we make good selections. Even during admission time we take care to see that only those who are fit to undertake this course, are taken to this course.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : Is it a fact that students studying in the Presidency College leave that college in the fifth year (Fifth Honours Year) because they get better coaching in other private colleges?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I do not think that such a thing happens in any of the institutions. Once they join the Honours course, they finish that course in the particular college in which they had begun that course.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : Is it not a fact that in the Presidency College, the boys studying the Honours course left that college in the Fourth Honours Year especially because they did not get good coaching in Mathematics there?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : If the hon. Member wants to impress upon me that the standard of teaching in the Presidency College had gone down, I may assure him that we are trying to maintain the standards. In one or two cases, for want of qualified professors, there might have been some deterioration. But now we are trying to maintain the standard. We are recruiting Chief Professors for these main subjects.

^a Printed as Appendix on page 391 infra.

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SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: I thank the Hon. Minister for his assurance.

Appointment of Diploma holders in Printing in the Government Press

3.20 P.m. * 434 Q.—SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the posts to which Diploma holders in printing are eligible for appointment in the Government Press in this State;

(b) whether it is a fact that qualified Printing Diploma holders are appointed on Rs. 35 in the Government Press; and

(c) whether any representation was made to Government in regard to this fact, and if so, what action has been taken so far?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: (a) The posts in the Government Press, Madras, for which Diploma holders in printing are eligible for appointment are—

(i) Assistant Superintendents on Rs. 200—440 and Rs. 250—450;

(ii) Senior Foremen on Rs. 90—150; and

(iii) Section despatchers on Rs. 35—65.

(b) Yes, Sir, as Section Despatchers on Rs. 35—65.

(c) Yes, Sir. The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: May I ask for my own enlightenment and in the interests of those affected by it, whether the salaries received by these candidates compare favourably with those of employees in Government Service who have passed the S.S.L.C. Examination?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: No, they are getting much less. The S.S.L.C. passed candidates are started on Rs. 45 while the diploma holders get Rs. 35. This is rather ambiguous and the question is under consideration whether they may at least be put on a par with S.S.L.C. passed candidates.

SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW: Are these diploma holders eligible to hold gazetted posts?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: Yes, there are posts of Assistant Superintendents on Rs. 200—440 and Rs. 250—450.

SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW: Is it a fact that clerks in the Secretariat get Rs. 51 whereas these candidates after five years' training get only Rs. 35?

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THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: As I said this is rather an anomalous position and it is being examined.

SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW: Has any representation been made and has any action been taken by the Government?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: A representation was made by the Trade Union representative and it has been referred to the Director of Industries and Commerce and the Controller of Stationery and Printing and we are awaiting their reports.

SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW: Is it a fact that it has been stated that these persons who have gone through that course are not practical enough to hold other appointments, that is, the training they receive does not make them practical men?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: No, I am not aware of it. But the Controller says that they deserve to be started on a better pay than what they are getting now as they are diligent men holding responsible posts.

Number of Muslim endowments in the State

* 435 Q.—SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) whether a survey of all Muslim endowments has been made;

(b) the number of Muslim endowments in the State district war; and

(c) whether the Prince of Arcot endowments have been brought under the operation of the Wakf Act, 1954?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: (a) The survey of Wakfs has not yet been completed, it is in progress.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) These endowments are governed by the Wakf Act with effect from 15th January 1955.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: May I know whether the Prince of Arcot is going to be included within the purview of the present Endowment Act?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: No, Sir.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: May I ask whether the Government will take public opinion into consideration before they make a decision on the issue?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: Government went carefully into this matter and after that came to the conclusion that there was no need to take public opinion.

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

II.—GOVERNMENT MOTION.

STATES REORGANIZATION COMMISSION REPORT (DISCUSSION)—cont.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now continue the discussion on the States Reorganization Commission Report. I have received some amendments. The hon. Member Sri Gajapathy Nayagar will now move his amendment.

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: I shall move my amendment at the end, Sir. I will now continue my speech.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was telling the House yesterday about the case of Devicolum and Peermade. We are thankful to the Hon. Minister for giving so much of facts about them. We add, Sir, saying that 75 per cent of the Tamilians are patta-holders and these persons hold old kist receipts. So far as pattas and kist receipts are concerned, they go a long way to show that the Tamils there are the permanent population.

One thing more. If the people there express their wish to join Tamilnad that has also to be taken into consideration. Against all these considerations, the only question raised against their joining Tamilnad in the States Reorganization Commission Report is that there are headwaterworks and they ought to remain under the control of the Travancore-Cochin State. The same question was put with regard to Andhra State, namely, that the Tungabhadra headworks should be in the hands of the Andhra Government. But my hon. Friend speaking before me has given facts and figures to show that the waters of the Tungabhadra are going to benefit the Kannadigas more than the Andhras. In the same manner where the waters of rivers in these taluks are going to be used by the Tamil population of the State, why not the management of those projects be with the Tamil State? There is no reason for saying that the headworks should remain with the Travancore-Cochin State. The principle should be that the persons who are mostly benefited should be under the control of the State to which they wish to go. Further, we find that the Madras State is lacking in water. Malabar is getting a lot of rains and in Andhra there are big rivers. We have always scarcity of water, even for drinking purposes. Therefore, it is that the headworks in Devicolum and Peermade should be put in the hands of the Madras State, that is, the Tamil State.

Then I find that a certain question has been raised about contiguity of areas. When I gave evidence before the Commission, Mr. Sardar put a question to me. "Suppose there are minorities. Is it not necessary to safeguard them?" I said, "Yes. Minorities must be safeguarded. But you cannot create the problem of minority and then say it should be safeguarded." Safeguard the minority by all means. There may be minorities inside and spread all over and there will be minorities in border areas. In the latter cases you must not raise the question of minorities and their

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safeguard, but simply add them to the contiguous language States. Therefore I said that the question of language of minorities acquire importance on the border areas. It is so in the border areas of Devicolum and Peermade, Chittoor and other places. Why create a linguistic minority under the dominance of others. By these things, they are raising the problem which they want to avoid. Wisdom does not arise from saying that minorities should be safeguarded. On the other hand, it will always be a good handle for bickerings, for propaganda and for agitation and calling for constant interference by the Centre. I think these things had better be avoided. The present formation of States should not be confined to districts or taluks only. The villages should also be taken into account and added on to contiguous linguistic States. That will solve a great problem and save us a lot of future trouble and will not disturb our good relationship. Otherwise it will give a handle for unnecessary trouble in the States.

Further, there is no use of coercion. People must be made to give voluntary co-operation, and if that is done, I feel there will be no cause for any fear, of any disintegration; there will be willing obedience and loyalty. We are all well advanced in civilization and in culture. We can adjust easily. The only thing is that the Central Government should consider that India is a vast continent and has got varied cultures. Therefore unless you respect the different languages and unless you respect the different cultures, you can never get obedience and loyalty to Union.

Then the Commission goes on saying so many other things and making other recommendations which I do not think are germane to the purpose. It has stated that the services must be on a 50:50 basis, that the Judges must be on a 50:50 basis. All these things, I consider to be unnecessary. When a State is formed, let it have its own development unhampered.

As far as Tamilnad is concerned, it has been the beacon-light for everybody. If there had been any land giving way to others, it was Tamilnad; Tamilians have been giving way to others for long. But the time has come when they won't give themselves away. They must come into their own. Therefore, I say if you want to retain the affection of Tamilnad, the obedience and loyalty of Tamilians, you cannot get better persons. Please recognize their land, recognize their language, recognize their culture. In that view think of my amendment. You call it Tamilnad. But you call it 'Madras'. What is meant by 'Madras'? What is 'Madras', Sir, I cannot understand. What is the meaning of this 'Mad-ras'? I can understand the first half 'Mad', but what is meant by 'ras'? Now when they are forming a new State out of Travancore-Cochin, they call it Kerala. At least why do you not copy that?

I am not a fanatic. I am a Judge. I would appeal to you not to play into the hands of other people. Call yourself by your own name, by which your fathers were named, by which your mothers

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were named, by which your brothers and sisters were named. Call yourself Tamilnad. Don't call yourself by the name of 'Madras'. Who gave you the name 'Madras'? Those who gave the name 'Madras' have long since left this place and they are now far away from here, thousands of miles away. Why then should you be hugging the name 'Madras'? It is against tradition, good sense, and history to call yourself 'Madras State'. Please take heed. Please don't create problems by calling yourself 'Madras State'. Call 'Tamilians' as 'Tamilians', call Tamil language as Tamil language and call Tamil Nad as Tamil Nad.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, let me stop here. The whole thing has already been thrashed out. I am not going to speak any more. With your permission let me move my amendment to the motion moved by Government, viz.—

Add the following at the end :—

"and on such consideration this House is of the opinion that the Madras State be named 'Tamil Nad'."

Whatever may be the views of the parties in power, there is the general public outside. They want that this State should be called 'Tamil Nad'. No party in power here or elsewhere can ignore that fact. Therefore please take heed. I hope that good sense, Tamil sense will prevail with the authorities and this State will be called 'Tamil Nad'. With these words I commend the amendment to the acceptance of the House.

SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI: I second the amendment, Sir.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: There are two more amendments to the motion. I will first call those hon. Members who have given notice of amendments.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will formally move the amendment to the original motion moved by the Government, viz.:

Add the following at the end :—

"and on such consideration this House recommends to the Government to convey to the President that this House is of the opinion that the taluks of Devikulam and Peermade, the eastern part of the Palghat taluk, Chittoor (Cochin) now in the Travancore-Cochin State and the forest region of Kollegal taluk in Coimbatore district should be included in the new Madras State to be formed".

SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI: I second the amendment, Sir.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I feel the amendment I have moved fairly represents the opinion already expressed in the House by the Hon. the Leader of the

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House as regards the inclusion of these taluks in the Madras State. Now let me proceed to some of the general principles that have to be borne in mind in discussing the question.

First, we will have to take into consideration the background which led to the appointment of this Commission. No doubt some of the principles enunciated by the Commission are not open to objection. They have conceded that language should not be the sole test. There are other tests, such as geographical contiguity, cultural affinity, preservation of the national unity of India, economic viability and other considerations. Though they have said that all these considerations are there, still the fact remains that the question of language has played an important part. The resolution of the Government of India appointing this Commission is dated 29th December 1953, that is soon after the Andhra State was formed, in October 1953. The Andhras some fifty years ago, started a strong agitation for the creation of a separate State for those speaking the Telugu language. In the year 1920 the Indian National Congress accepted the principle of dividing India into linguistic divisions. Afterwards came the Nehru Committee Report. Finally there was a big agitation by the Andhras for the formation of a separate State which went even to the extreme extent resulting in the death of an individual. The Government of India was forced to recognize the necessity for forming a State where one language is spoken by the majority of the people. It was in that background that this Commission was appointed by the Government of India. In spite of the fact that some general principles have been conceded in the previous portions of the report, the Commission when they come to actual decisions, had necessarily to take into consideration the question whether the majority of the people in a particular area spoke a particular language or not. It is only on that general principle they have gone and decided the reorganization in many of the States. Therefore the question has to be discussed from that point of view, though we may all feel that there has been overemphasis on language, that there is language fanaticism and so on. The fact remains that so far as reorganization of the States are concerned the fundamental thing that agitated the minds of the people and induced them to have big movements for the purpose of creating separate States is the question of language. It is that that is playing a very predominant part in all these. Whatever may be the other considerations, finally when we come to the practical application of these things, we find that we have to take into consideration the language. The Commission have respected a theory of one language and one State. They may be right. But even in Tamil Nad there are large communities and populations whose mother-tongue is Telugu and who speak Telugu. But they have become part and parcel of our community, they have become an indistinguishable part and we are not going to give them trouble on account of the fact that they speak a different language and their mother-tongue is Telugu and so on. That question is quite different, from the fixing of boundaries of States, with which we are now chiefly concerned. When

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we fix boundaries, necessarily language has to be taken into consideration. Therefore it is that we are suggesting in the amendment to the resolution that the boundary of our State also has to be fairly fixed according to the language areas situated in the boundaries of our State.

If we take this principle into consideration we will see that so far as the nine taluks in the Travancore-Cochin State are concerned, there was an agitation for a long number of years by the Congress Committee there and the people there for the merger of that portion into Tamil Nad. The Commission themselves have conceded in their report that the Senkottah taluk is an enclave of the Tirunelveli district and most of the other taluks are contiguous to the Tirunelveli district and that they are Tamil speaking areas. So far as Devikulam and Peermede are concerned, the Commission goes on certain incorrect data. They accept that the majority of the people speak Tamil. But they say that that majority is reduced when the fact that they are migrants is taken into consideration. If we take that question into consideration, then we will be creating difficulties and many problems will arise. In an ancient country like India there have been migrations from all parts of the world and from one place to another in the same country. If you discuss the history of migration, then you will enter into a field of enquiry which is not just and proper and which the Commission themselves have condemned in other parts of their report. It is not a fact also. As was pointed out by my hon. Friend Sri Gajapathi Nayagar, the Tamil population there have pattas, own lands, paying kist and so on and they are living there for number of years. Most of them are employed in plantations. They are not labourers renewed from year to year. Not at all. They are there in the estates for a long number of years, and to talk of them as migrants is hardly fair. The Commission has not given reasons why they call them as migrants. They cannot be called migrants until it is proved that these people are renewed or replenished year after year by fresh comings from other parts of the country. They have not stated that the people living there have been renewed or replenished like that. It is not also a fact that they are migrants. Therefore it is better to remember the fact that the majority of the population there are speaking Tamil. The area is contiguous to Tamil Nad. The people there want that they should be merged with the Tamil State. Therefore there is no point in arguing against it or opposing it. The fundamental thing in all these alteration of boundaries is to ascertain the wishes of the majority of people there. If the majority of the people effectively represent to the Government of India or the powers that be for good and effective reasons that they want to be merged with a particular area, then it is the duty of the States Reorganization Commission to stick to the wishes of the people and respect the wishes of the people and accept the fact that it should be merged with the State they desire to be merged with, unless there are very serious objections to that, unless they say if these five or seven taluks are taken away the other

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State cannot exist, unless they say that the finances of that State will be seriously affected. But they do not say so. That is not one of the reasons given at all. Therefore, let us not consider that aspect of it. I feel that the majority of the population are Tamil speaking population and that most of them are residents in that place. They are not labourers migrating to that place from year to year. If this fundamental fact is investigated and accepted, then the whole case for the Madras State is amply proved. There can be nothing said against the claim of the Madras State. If the majority of the people there have got lands and own pattas, that also shows that they are not a migrating population. I find in the report that the Commission have come to the conclusion that 44 per cent of the population is migrant and, therefore, the 79 per cent majority has to be reduced by 41. This is a thing to be adjusted by the Government of India. If the Government of India want that the Pallivasal head water works should be shared by both the States, they can appoint a Board for this purpose. Specific Acts can be passed for the purpose of controlling the headworks. As a matter of fact, the whole question of irrigation works has to be considered by the Government of India in all its aspects, e.g., the Tungabhadra scheme and other schemes. There may be specific Irrigation Boards which will control everything. Otherwise every State will be quarrelling with its neighbour, and there will have to be Arbitration Boards and Arbitration Committees for deciding these questions. The argument that head water works are there in T.C. State, and therefore Devikulam and Peermede should be handed over to that State, is no argument which can hold water. The Tamilnad Congress Committee there, for reasons of fairness, said that a portion, as the Leader of the House pointed out, might be allowed to the T.C. State. Instead of admiring their fairness, that is used against them for the purpose of taking away Devikulam and Peermede. It is hardly fair on the part of this Commission, which has fairly, dispassionately, and calmly gone into the whole question to state that, on the ground that there has been a small concession, these two taluks should go to T.C. State.

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p.m.

Sir, I have nothing to say against the Commission as a whole or against their labours or the work which they have done. But so far as this particular matter is concerned, I think they have not given sufficient and good reasons for rejecting the claim of the Madras State for these taluks. This is about Devikulam.

As regards the eastern part of Palghat taluk, about which specific mention has not been made by the Leader of the House, I wish to put up the case for the residents of that locality. They have submitted a memorandum to the Chief Minister, and they have stated their case fully and fairly. There the majority of the people are Tamil-speaking. The merchants there are keeping their accounts in Tamil. This is a very important point for consideration. The merchants in that area and all the 96 Tamil-speaking villages in that particular area say that they have complete identity of interests in language, custom, modes of life, affinity, behaviour, conduct and outlook in life with their counter-part in

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the Tamil districts. In fact it has been so stated in the various district manuals. Mr. Macqueen, the Madras Settlement Officer, says that the eastern block of the taluk is more or less like the adjoining district of Coimbatore. He says that looking at one end of the Palghat gap from near the forest bungalow of Walayar, it is impossible to say where the one district stops and the other begins. When the question of amendments to the Malabar Tenancy Act was being discussed, there were representations from the eastern part of this taluk stating that the tenures there were exactly like that of the tenures in the adjoining district of Coimbatore, that the crops they cultivated were more or less the same as those in Coimbatore, and the principles of the Malabar Tenancy Act fixing the rates, etc., should not be applied to the eastern portion of Palghat taluk. It is said in Palghat taluk the nearer one gets to the eastern end of the taluk one sees more of dry cultivation resembling that of the Tamil district. Cultivation there is very nearly—if not quite—continuous from year to year. In every village there every dry crop that is raised in Coimbatore is raised, for example, groundnut, varagu, cholam, horsegram, and even cotton. This was discussed at the time of discussing the amendments to the Malabar Tenancy Act in the Legislative Council, and we find that cultivation of these crops resembles very much like that in the Coimbatore district. We are not concerned here only with the language issue. It is accepted that the language of the people is a consideration. But there are other factors also, namely, the lie of the land, the nature of the cultivation, and so on. When all these are taken into consideration, we see that it is only just that the eastern part of the Palghat taluk should be integrated with the Tamil State. They want this integration. Unfortunately, at the time of the census, when the attention of the people is not particularly drawn to this formation of States, and as for all purposes they also spoke Malayalam, the Census Officers wrote them down as Malayalam speaking people. In fact there is a widespread complaint against this. It is a matter of some importance to be investigated by the Government, and if they find this to be a fact, they should place it before the Government of India for the purpose of seeing that justice is done to that part of the Palghat taluk. The economic and other considerations of that part point out that the people would rather go with the Madras State than be with the T.C. State. These are some of the problems affecting also the people residing in the border of the present Devikulam taluk. These questions have to be decided.

I am including in the resolution that the eastern portion of the Palghat taluk should be included in the Madras State. Similar considerations also apply to Chittur-Cochin. I have very often gone to Chittur. Most of the people there are Tamil people. There is no doubt about that. The whole lie of the land and also the nature of the people, their customs, habits, marriage relationships, are with the contiguous Tamil district. It is better that so far as Chittur is concerned, it is taken to Madras. (Interruption by Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar.) The other Chittoor is not mentioned

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at all by the Commission. When I mentioned that fact to the Leader of the House, he said that that question could very well be considered when it came up here for discussion. I drew his attention that there are places like Tiruttani which should also be considered by us. He pointed out that as this border question had not been adverted to by the Commission, we could discuss it when the Bill for the alteration of boundaries came up, for discussion and that we had sufficient time yet to discuss it. I am only stating here what I mentioned to him and what he said. The hon. Member is at liberty as a senior Member even to discuss this point now, and that is a matter for the Hon. Chairman and him to decide.

As regards the Kollegal forest area, my friend Sri Narasappaiah has made a very sympathetic and good speech. In that able speech of his, he said that there would not be much difficulty in the people of Karnataka accepting the claim for the retention of the forest areas of Kollegal taluk with the Madras State. So, it is very likely that those forest areas may be included in the Madras State. There are enough forest resources in the Karnataka State proposed to be formed. With their friendly feelings—I will not call it neighbourly feelings as that phrase will mean something else—I hope and trust that they would help the Madras State in having some forest areas which are contiguous to the Madras State. When the economic conditions are the same in those areas as they are in the Madras State and when they are also quite contiguous to Madras, it is but reasonable that those areas should form part of the Madras State. This point may be borne in mind. Of course, language is there and it is one of the fundamental principles governing these proposals. As a matter of fact, language has been the whole background of the Commission's report. Was there any real necessity for a Commission such as the one that has now been appointed to consider this question? Was this question of linguistic States such a great problem as to warrant the appointment of a Commission? Should there be disharmony and disunity in the country as a result of feelings? These are general questions which we cannot consider now at this stage. What we are concerned with now is this. A Commission was appointed for the purpose of re-organising the various States in the country on the top of a crisis which resulted in the formation of the Andhra State. Though we may talk of national unity and all those things, the hard fact remains that language plays and I should say has unfortunately played a great part. Therefore, we must accept it. When we consider the question of re-organization of States, we must take into consideration various factors. If there are fissiparous tendencies anywhere, let us try to remove them. Let us see that these do not endanger the national safety and security of our country. Unfortunately, I have to refer to such matters after seeing reports about the recrudescence of agitation in Bombay and the violent character of the agitation there in which some have died and many have been injured. After seeing those reports, one is struck with horror as to how language sometimes rouses the

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emotions and passions of people and induce them to adopt even violent methods. In this way, I am afraid that the question of language may loom so large in the country that even the Second Five-Year Plan will be drowned in the midst of such kinds of agitation. One has really a very heavy feeling in regard to this matter. Our Prime Minister when he referred to this report, has asked the people to discuss it calmly and dispassionately. But, unfortunately, when the report was presented to him, his immediate reaction was, 'To my surprise, there are many things there.' All of us were also surprised along with him when we saw the report for the first time. Unfortunately, that is the position. Being a very honest man, the Prime Minister plainly told what he really felt about the report. It is therefore somewhat difficult to discuss this report in a very quite and calm manner. Anyway, we have to do it. Whatever may happen elsewhere, so far as this State is concerned, I am sure our State will not be perturbed over the recommendations of the Commission. Our State will be patient. We need not be unnecessarily perturbed about this particular matter. This is a matter to be peacefully discussed among the States and a decision arrived at by mutual mediation wherever necessary. If mutual mediation fails, let us go to the Government with the request to appoint some Arbitrator who may decide the question of certain disputed border and other areas. But, what I wish to emphasise is this. Let us take it that what has already been settled should be final. Unfortunately, so far as the Bellary taluk was concerned, the Commission has gone back upon what was regarded as a final settlement. That is why some people here have raised the question of Madras City and are suggesting that Madras City may be made a separate State. Such suggestions come forward at this stage, because the Commission has unsettled a settled arrangement. So far as Madras City is concerned, it is a thing that has been finally settled. Just because the Commission has altered the settled arrangement recommended by Mr. Justice Wanchoo and accepted by the Government, people like Mr. Tenetti Viswanatham and others have raised the question of Madras City and want to start an agitation so to say with reference to it stating that it should be formed into a separate State, just as Bombay City. All these difficulties come. Therefore it is, I have to view with some amount of trepidation the suggestion made by my hon. Friend Sri Gajapathy Nayagar that our State should be named as Tamilnad. I am in full sympathy with his suggestion. I am a Tamilian, though some people do not consider me as such. I claim to be a Tamilian, I speak your language, I love your language. (Interruption.) Unfortunately, Sir, such terms have to be reciprocated, when my hon. Friend has used such terms. So, I am a Tamilian and have full sympathy for his suggestion. But, we must wait for some time. My hon. Friend in his speech pleaded for this State being named as Tamilnad. Others say that it was Chennappan, a Telugu ruler who discovered the city first and named as Chennapatnam and so we should not have the name 'Madras'. At a time when persons like Mr. Tenetti Viswanatham and others are talking about constituting Madras City as a separate

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State, let us not raise the question of naming our State as Tamilnad. Let us name our State in any manner we like at a future date. There will be plenty of time. I hope the President of the Indian Union and the Government of India will definitely agree to our proposal to change the name of our State in any manner we like. The only thing is that we should send our proposal at the right time. The present, in my view, is not the right time for sending such a proposal. With all my sympathy and goodwill towards my hon. Friend Sri Gajapathy Nayagar, who is my party-man also, I cannot agree to his suggestion at this juncture. As a matter of fact, I do not like the name of 'India' which has been given to our country by the foreigners, and many may not like this name. After a great deal of discussion on this question, as a sort of compromise, it was agreed to call our country 'India', that is, 'Bharath'. What does it mean? The name 'India' should be considered in a larger context, not merely in the context of our own country. It is known throughout the world. So, even though many people did not like the name 'India', it was decided to have it. Even in Tamil, we say 'நமது இந்தியர்கள்'. Thus, it has even become a Tamil word. Let us not be too logical and rigid in these matters, especially when we have to deal with sentiments. Of course, Madras has a glorious tradition and history also. I beg of my Friend Mr. Gajapathy Nayagar not to press his point at this stage. There will be occasions in future, when we can think of this question. We can change the name of our State at any time and in any manner we like. Nobody can deter us from so doing. Other States will not quarrel about it. So, let us dispose of this question for the present, because there is a danger of other people taking advantage of the situation and creating unnecessary agitations which may harm our interests. I beg of my Friend not to press this particular matter even though I may assure him that I am in full sympathy with this amendment.

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: On a point of personal explanation, Sir. I wish to tell my hon. Friend that I do not want the name of the Madras City to be changed. I only wanted that the name of State should be changed as Tamilnad. There is the Tamilnad Congress Committee. Similarly, the State may also be called Tamilnad. Simply because some one or two persons raise the question of Madras City, why should we be afraid? What are we to fear for? If one person makes a claim to the Madras City, why should we be afraid of renaming our State as Tamilnad? I am not for changing the name of the Madras City. Let my hon. Friend keep this clarification of mine in his mind.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: You can call it 'Tamil Madras'!

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Tamilnad is Tamilnad 4 p.m. and Madras City is Madras City. There is absolutely no confusion about it.

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* SRI P. P. UMMER KOYA : I move the amendment standing in my name, namely,

“ Add the following at the end :—

‘ and on such consideration this House is of opinion that the Gudalur taluk of Nilgiris district should be a part of the Kerala State.’ ”

The amendment was duly seconded.

* SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am glad that we are having an opportunity to discuss the recommendations of the States Reorganization Commission Report. At the time the Andhra State was separated, I felt very unhappy and I even concluded with the sentiment that Andhra should be the last linguistic State formed out of the Indian Union. Even a few days before the publication of the report, tension was running very high in several parts of the country and therefore I even wrote a letter to the President of the Congress urging that in the interests of national solidarity, it would be very good if the question of reorganization of States could be postponed by ten or fifteen years. What is the situation today? We have just now concluded the first Five-Year Plan and are on the eve of the Second Five-Year Plan; the country has just recovered from the after-effects, the tremendous after-effects of partition of the country in 1947, involving the migration of lakhs and lakhs of people. At a time when the need of the hour is trying to build up our economic regeneration, to concentrate on the Second Five-Year Plan, it is most unfortunate that we must be frittering away our energies in discussing the recommendations of this Commission. I feel that all over the country, the people have forgotten everything else and men, women and children are all discussing only this report and nothing else. Even a child asked me : “ What about Goa? My dear uncle, that is a very important question ”. Now, because of the heat generated by the recommendations of the States Reorganization Commission, even that important problem of Goa has been forgotten.

Who wants this reorganization? If you ask the man in the street, the common man, I do not think he is very much concerned about this question of reorganization; he wants peace; he wants money, a comfortable home to live in and so on. It does not matter to him whether he is in one State or another. Therefore, it is not the common man, it is not the farmer, it is not the peasant, it is not the trader or the ordinary businessman who wants the reorganization of the State, but some interested persons who want to foist and engineer an agitation, they make the people believe that the future of India is dependent on the reorganization of the States on linguistic basis. It is very unfortunate that it should be like that. I feel even now that priority should be given to the industrial expansion, to the economic development of the country and the Second Five-Year Plan and things which will make India one of the great countries of the world. Ever since the publication of

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the Commission's report, we find all kinds of misunderstandings and quarrels created and this report of the States Reorganization Commission has been an apple of discord.

Let us confine ourselves to the State of Madras. With regard to the Madras State, Malabar and South Kanara which have been parts of the Madras State for about 150 years now are to be cut out to go to the Kerala and the Karnataka States. Let us think of the history of Malabar. Malabar has been part of the Madras State for more than 150 years and before that, I think, it was part of Mysore and with the defeat and the death of Tippu at Seringapatam, it became a part of the East India Company's dominion and since then it has been part of the State of Madras. For three years, I think, it was part of the Bombay Presidency and from the year 1805 till 1955, Malabar has been part of the State of Madras and people from Malabar have been living as brethren with Tamilians and Telugus. It is sad to contemplate the very small size to which this big State of Madras is going to be reduced. Madras was the premier province; Madras had a proud place and occupied a place of honour with Bombay and Bengal Presidencies. I wonder what our great leaders like Sardar Patel would have thought of this linguistic redistribution of States. With the advent of freedom in 1947, the most important thing for him was the integration and consolidation of the country; therefore it is he brought about the integration and consolidation by abolishing the 600 odd native States and forming them into component parts of the Indian Union. Today we find that India is going to be split up into small linguistic pockets, brother is going to be divided from brother and all that. I do not know for what purpose we should do all that. It is true, as the hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar said, that the Indian National Congress in 1920 and subsequent years passed resolutions about the formation of States on linguistic basis. They were passed in a different context and that context has changed now, circumstances have changed and even our great Prime Minister has said, “ Let us not remind ourselves of the previous resolutions; we are now living in a free independent India ”. Then we wanted this linguistic provinces for agitational purposes and not for convenience; that idea has been conceded by this States Reorganization Commission. I feel convinced that this idea of the reorganization of States on linguistic basis is primitive and tribal and it is an antiquated idea and it need not find a place in India at all. I consider it very tribal and primitive especially in 1955 when we have the fastest means of communication and when people can move in a trice from one place to another and when people from Madras and Trivandrum can reach Delhi in three or four hours. All over the world, there is going on a process of integration and consolidation. Let us look at Canada and other countries of the world and everywhere we find consolidation. But here we want formation of State on linguistic basis.

This question has been engaging the attention of our leaders for a very long time. As early as 1928, the Congress appointed the Nehru Committee—not Jawaharlal Nehru, but his father Motilal Nehru—to consider the question of reorganization of States and the

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Committee stated that the main consideration for the formation of States must necessarily be the 'wishes of the people, and the linguistic unity of the area.' Then the Dar Commission was appointed in 1948. It stated that apart from all other considerations, the wishes of the people of the area ought to be the most important factor in the redistribution of States; they also said that for the formation of any province, the following conditions should be satisfied :—

- Financial self-sufficiency,
- Administrative convenience,
- Capacity for development and

A large measure of agreement within its borders and amongst the people speaking the same language particular care being taken that the new province should not be forced by a majority upon a substantial minority of the people speaking the same language. Later on, in 1949, the Constituent Assembly appointed Messrs. Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhai Patel and Pattabhi Satharamayya to form a Committee and that Committee published what is known as the J.V.P. report. In that report our Prime Minister has laid down that language is not only a binding force, but it also is a separating factor. I wish hon. Members will mark the very important sentence, namely, 'language is not only a binding force but also a separating force'. Even the States Reorganization Commission has argued against the formation of linguistic States and they have stated that "the self-image created by any language group is necessarily one of superiority when compared to other States;" they have put forward so many arguments and they show that linguistic States should not be created. But the Commission has gone against these arguments and recommended the creation of linguistic States. Bearing in mind all those principles, especially the wishes of the people, the wishes of the majority of the people and all that, I want to ask "what about the formation of Kerala and Karnataka?" We find that there is much unanimity regarding Karnataka: the only thing is there is so much unpleasantness as to whether there should be two Karnatakas or only one and so on. People are not able to view the question calmly and dispassionately. About the question of Kerala, what is the opinion of the people of Malabar? What is the opinion of the Political parties in Malabar? Let me say that with the exception of the Communist Party, no organized Political party in Malabar has given its support to the formation of a Kerala State as recommended by the States Reorganization Commission.

The Malabar Pradesh Congress Committee held a big conference in 1953 and it was presided over by our then Chief Minister Sri C. Rajagopalachari. At that Conference, the resolution was almost unanimously passed recommending the formation of a Southern State consisting of Travancore-Cochin, the whole of Madras, Coorg and Mysore, if Mysore also would come in. That certainly would have been a very good and beautiful idea. Of course those who have been the supporters of the Southern State say that

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it is impracticable. Even today people say 'Why are you thinking of a Southern State? It is impracticable' and as the 'Hindu' correspondent in Delhi reported, it has been buried fathoms deep. Even if one is in a minority, one feels impelled to say that this Southern State would have worked wonderfully well and the Southern State with Madras, Travancore-Cochin, Coorg and Mysore would have been a balancing factor and it would have been as important from the political point of view also as Uttar Pradesh. What do we find now? We find Uttar Pradesh having the largest population and nearly 6½ crores is the population of Uttar Pradesh, Madras is going to have about 3 crores or so. From the political point of view, the Uttar Pradesh could have been cut into smaller States with a population of 2 or 3 crores but that has not been done. Therefore, a Southern State with Madras as Headquarters or even with Bangalore as Headquarters, if Mysore would also come in, would have been a wonderful idea. It is a pity that due consideration was not given to this great idea. It would have been a great bullwork against communism and against all anti-social elements.

Then, Sir, after the publication of the Report, the Malayala Pradesh Congress Committee held two meetings and at both the meetings, the resolution accepting the recommendation for the formation of a Kerala State was thrown out, of course by a majority. At a special Conference of the Malayala Pradesh Congress Committee with the Presidents of the District Congress Committees, the resolution accepting Kerala as recommended was thrown out. Sri Kelappan, the Leader of the Praja Socialist Party, who was one of the supporters of Aikya Kerala said that the Kerala recommended by the States Reorganization Commission was a mutilated and truncated one. He said: "it is not the thing I wanted and therefore I oppose the formation of the Kerala State". I even think the executive of the Praja Socialist Party in Malabar met and they felt that they could not welcome the formation of Kerala State as recommended by the Commission.

I have here a large number of representations and memoranda. There is a representation to which the hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar referred and that is a representation from the people of Palghat taluk. They want that Palghat taluk should form part of the Madras State. There is another representation from the Ezhuva people who are the downtrodden and majority of the population. A representation by them was submitted in person to our Hon. Chief Minister, Sri Kamaraja Nadar when he visited Palghat. They say 'our customs and manners are akin to the people of Tamilnad: we have nothing in common with Kerala'. Therefore, there are people who feel that this new Kerala State will be a liability, that it will be a problem-State. They would even say that if the ideal Southern State is not practicable, why not they have the *status quo* and why not they remain citizens of the Madras State rather than be citizens of a new State about which 'we do not know anything.' They have got doubts and apprehensions about the prosperity of the new Kerala State. And then there is a large body of opinion in Malabar against the acceptance of Kerala State

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as recommended by the Commission. With regard to this matter, as many hon. Members have said and as the Hon. Leader of the House has also said, the 'wishes of the people' ought to be the predominant factor and if the people in an area want to go to Kerala State or want to go to the Madras State, I think it would be quite reasonable to allow them to do so.

Sir, one word about Bellary. It is a tragedy that these taluks are being tossed about between one State and another. I call it a tragedy, for after so much discussion it was accepted by the Legislature here and by the Parliament in Delhi; it was decided after two reports by two eminent Judges, Mr. Wanchoo and Mr. Misra. After all that it was decided that Bellary and two other taluks should go to Mysore State and the Parliament of the Indian Union accepted that these taluks should form part of the Mysore State. Now a new Commission of three people is setting at naught the work that has been done already. I feel, Sir, that no High Power Commission, no Committee and not even the Prime Minister has the right to toss about the people of one area from one State to another and that within a period of two or three years. Look at the destinies of those people. Of course, I do not agree with the Satyagraha and the way in which they have demonstrated by going to the Tungabhadra Headworks, cutting out the canals, letting out water and all that. I do deprecate such acts. But what I am pleading for is that what is done today should not be undone tomorrow as in the case of Bellary.

With regard to Kollegal, the hon. Member Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar said that he wanted some forest lands and therefore Kollegal should become part of the Madras State. But I say that the whole of Kollegal should form part of the Madras State and not merely some forest areas. I do not know why Kollegal which has been part of the Madras State for a century and more should now go out of the Madras State simply on linguistic consideration. I object to the transfer of a people merely because they are speaking a certain language. They have been following the customs and manners of the Tamilians; they have been part of the famous Madras State all along and why should Kollegal now be transferred to Mysore State or the unknown Karnataka? Therefore, instead of asking for the forest lands, I ask for the whole taluk of Kollegal. However, if the people of that place want to go to Mysore, I have no objection.

Again there is the question of Hosur. Representations were made even when the Andhra State was formed; they made representations that Hosur had a large Telugu population and therefore Hosur should be given to the Andhras. If once we concede that Hosur should go to Andhra, we do not know where to stop. When once that is conceded, then they will claim Ponneri, Gudiyattam and so many other places and there will be no end to border disputes.

4-20 p.m. Again, Sir, we have got doubts about so many areas and there are differences of opinion between the Members belonging to Kerala and Madras States about certain taluks of Travancore-Cochin State. With regard to the five southern taluks of Travancore, with

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regard to Shenkottah, I have gone to Shenkottah. I know it is contiguous to Tenkasi. I have many friends and relations there. I feel it would be quite proper to allow Shenkottah to form part of the Madras State. But I do not feel the same thing with regard to Kanya Kumari, Padmanabhapuram and the four southern taluks of Travancore. There is the sentiment of thousands of years. Padmanabhapuram and Kanya Kumari have been parts of Travancore-Cochin. They were ruled by the Maharaja of Travancore. Therefore there is this sentiment that what has existed for thousands of years may be allowed to continue irrespective of population question. Even with regard to Agastheeswaram and Kalkulam, I say if the people of this area wish a merger with the Madras State they should be allowed to do so. The wishes of the people ought to be the predominant consideration and not the wishes of the Madras Government or the Travancore-Cochin Government or the wishes of the legislators. The people have the right of self-determination. Similarly, amendments have been moved that Devikulam and Peermede should also form part of the Madras State though the Commission has not recommended that. The argument of the Travancore-Cochin Government is that Peermede and Devikulam represent 12 per cent of the area of Travancore-Cochin State and that these taluks should essentially form part of the Travancore-Cochin State if they are to be financially viable. There also, I say that we should take into consideration the wishes of the people. Again we have got Kasaragod taluk. Yesterday I very much appreciated the calm manner in which my hon. Friend Sri Narasapaya put forward the case for giving the portion north of the Chandragiri river. After all we should not have any kind of linguistic fanaticism in matters of this kind. But I feel the people have got a kind of linguistic imperialism, everybody wanting a portion from one territory or another. After all what is it that we are going to do with more and more territories? Have we not got this beautiful Madras and Chingleput and so on? We can make them more and more beautiful. Why should we have this grabbing tendency and think of adding more and more territories. Therefore my submission is if the majority of the people of Kasaragod taluk north of the Chandragiri river, speak Kanarese and think they will do better as part of South Kanara or Karnataka State, I for one will certainly not object to that. I have gone to Kasaragod. I have visited some schools there. There is a Board High School which has 25 divisions. There is a Mission High School also. In both these schools, the medium of instruction is Kanarese. There is a Government High School also and the medium of instruction there is Malayalam. Therefore we have got both Malayalam and Kanarese-speaking people in the town. Therefore if the people north of the Chandragiri river by a referendum or any other method say they want to opt for the Karnataka State, I feel that we ought to allow them to do so. They ought not to be governed by the opinions of other people.

The proposed Kerala State will not also satisfy the other considerations laid down by the Dhar Commission and other similar commissions, namely, financial self-sufficiency, etc. The deficit of

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the Travancore-Cochin Government in the year 1954-55 was 1.4 crores of rupees. I was able to look into the Budget of the year 1955-56 also. The Budget deficit is 4.38 crores and the deficit for Malabar may be roughly calculated at about 35 to 40 lakhs for a year. The Travancore-Cochin State is a deficit State in the matter of food. Malabar is also deficit in the matter of food. By combining these two States which are deficit in food and also not financially viable, we are not going to pave the way for a happy and contented Kerala State.

With regard to density of population, it has been pointed out by several people that the density of population in the proposed Kerala State may be the highest in the whole world. At present, the density of population for Travancore-Cochin is 1,015 per square mile and for Malabar it is 950. If we leave out of account the various hilly and mountain areas, we will find that in the inhabitable portions the density will be about 2,000 per square mile, almost the highest in the world. In Europe the density is the highest in the Netherlands with about 890 per square mile, the density of population in Australia is about 4 per square mile. The Madras State will have about 500, Karnataka will have about 200. This high density of population is going to be another problem for them. The people of Kerala State will not have enough standing space. For pupils in schools and colleges we say that the standing space per pupil is 10 or 11 square feet. The people of Kerala State will not have even this standing space. That State will be the smallest in area with about 15 thousand square miles and a population of 13.6 millions.

Another very important factor with regard to the formation of the Kerala State is that in Travancore-Cochin we have had no stable Government during the last so many years. During the last six years, we have had five ministries, four Congress and one P.S.P. ministry. We certainly feel we may not have political stability. Ministers in Travancore-Cochin have been saying 'We do not know who will be the Minister to-morrow.' No Chief Minister in Travancore-Cochin can be sure that he can depend upon a majority following in the Legislature. That is the state of affairs there. That being so you want to tag on Malabar also to that State which has had no stable Government.

Another consideration is this. We are creating a maritime State. This State is on the borders and the Commission in its report has said that border States must be very strong and even if they are very big, it will be very good. The Kerala State may now at all be an asset to the Government of India from this point of view.

I feel, Sir, I have taken too much of the time of this House. I feel very strongly that in spite of everything that the States Reorganization Commission has said, unilinguism is a menace to our country and that this Commission has done a distinct disservice to the idea of unity of the country. Everything that has happened during the last forty days or so, things that have happened in

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Bombay, in Hyderabad and Mysore during the last few days, all that is a matter of shame and that shows that the menace to national unity in dividing the country based on language will be very great. We have now fights and quarrels between different sections of the people and all these are very disgusting. They amount to a denial of the concept that every man belongs to India as a whole and that everybody is a citizen of India and that he is a part of every part of India. Under multi-lingual States and under British Government, we fought for freedom and won our freedom. Our Government and leaders are now splitting up this country into unilingual States and destroying all patriotic and national sentiments.

In conclusion, I feel that our great leaders have got short memories. Our leaders are forgetting the great lessons of Indian history. The history of every country has got its own object lessons. For more than 150 years we were under the domination of the foreigner. There is no parallel in the history of the world of any country with more than 300 million of people being under the domination of the foreign power situated at a distance of 6,000 miles away. Of course the way in which we won our freedom was by a method unparalleled in the history of the World. But what was it that brought about our subjugation under foreign domination? Of course it is not because the people were not brave and strong enough to defend themselves. A great historian, Seely, has remarked most properly that "Britain never conquered India, but the people of India conquered India for the Britisher." What was it that brought about our subjugation under a foreign power? Disunity, internecine strife, quarrel between brother and brother. There were the local chieftains and princes, one or two of them joining with the Britisher and the East India Company against their own brethren. It was this want of unity, these internecine strifes and quarrels that brought about our country to a down-trodden state. Are we to forget the lessons of history? Have not our leaders, and Members of the Legislature a great duty now to tell the young people, the students, that India is one country, that we are citizens of Bharat and that we should not quarrel for linguistic States, for one territory here and one territory there? We have to remember the lessons of our history. I feel this linguistic distribution of States would be doing a great disservice to the solidarity, unity and integrity of our country and will be a menace to the freedom that has been won by the great Father of our Nation. I feel honestly and conscientiously that safety lies in shelving the Report of the Commission.

* SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was not here in the House when the Hon. the Leader of the House moved the motion. I apologise to him and to you, Sir, but I had the good fortune to go through the speech which he delivered, as reported in the Press. I gladly accept the advice which be offered to the House that we must discuss this almost nationally important question in a very calm and dispassionate way. We must always take the interest of the country at large into consideration when we

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discuss such an important question, which may affect the future generations of our country. I feel sorry at this time, because my district had been associated with the State of Madras for more than 150 years. I am afraid that we are on the eve of separation. Whatever quarrels we had, whatever differences we had, we had fought together during the freedom struggle shoulder to shoulder. We had been together in schools and colleges, and we had been together in jails. We had been together led by the leaders of the Tamilnad during the freedom struggle. There is now a feeling of separation, because I feel that whatever may be the views of the district of Malabar regarding the proposed Kerala State, whatever may be the important suggestions placed by the great leaders of my district and elsewhere regarding the formation of a Southern composite State, whatever may be the desirable things that we may hope for, this State of Kerala is going to function. I for one feel, on looking at the proposed Kerala State to be formed, that that is not the Kerala State which we dreamt of and which we had been advocating for years together. My friend Mr. Parameswaran referred to the views of my great leader (whom I follow even to-day), Sri Kelappan, who was the originator of the Aikya Kerala movement immediately after India attained independence. His conception is Aikya Kerala was quite different from the Kerala proposed by the Commission. There was the Aikya Kerala Committee working in Malabar and Travancore-Cochin. We had put in a memorandum before the Commission. Their geography and their conception of Aikya Kerala were quite different from that of the Commission. The Commission have not the courtesy to call the Kerala State 'Aikya Kerala State', because they themselves feel that what is demanded is not granted. I look at this question not from the standpoint of a citizen of a district and not from the standpoint of a citizen of the future Kerala State, however unfortunate that is. I wish to look at this question from the standpoint of the interest of the country at large. Of course, Mr. Chairman, you know that the resolution, which was passed by the Government of India for appointing this Commission, stated what ought to be the important points that should be considered by the Commission. At page 25 of the report, a portion of the resolution is printed. The resolution runs—

'The language and culture of an area have an undoubted importance as they represent a pattern of living which is common in that area. In considering a re-organization of States, however, there are other important factors which have also to be borne in mind. The first essential consideration is the preservation and strengthening of the unity and security of India.'

I stand by this. All other considerations we can throw to the winds. As one who had some small part in the freedom struggle of the country under the great leader and Father of the Nation, I always look at this question as a citizen of India and from the standpoint of the preservation and strengthening of the unity and security of India. There are other considerations mentioned in the resolution. Let us now look at the proposal made by the Commission. I feel my voice will be drowned in this House. I am perhaps surrounded

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by persons who are mad as a result of the linguistic passion. I may not be specially heard. I may be misunderstood. I may not have the diplomatic tactfulness of my friend Mr. Narsapaya who got a portion of Malabar (Kasargod taluk). I am not trained in that line. I feel that I must place the views I have on this important question. The proposed Kerala State is a curse not only to the people of Kerala—the so-called Kerala—not only to the people of the district of Malabar, not only to the people of Travancore-Cochin, but it is a danger and a curse to the whole of India and the integrity and the safety of the mother country.

DR. V. K. JOHN : Then why accept it?

* SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON : I do not accept it. The Deputy Leader of the Opposition was not here when I began my speech. Let us look at the position now. In a chain, if one link is weak, the whole chain is in danger. In this chain of States, reorganization of the whole of India proposed by the Commission, there is one weak link and that weak link is Kerala State. You will see from page 203 of the report, the Commission have given the square miles and population of each State. Kerala has 14,980 square miles with a population of 13.6 millions. Let us look at the neighbouring State, the State of Madras. Madras State has 50,170 square miles with a population of 30 millions. Karnataka has 72,730 square miles with a population of only 19 millions, some 5½ millions more than the proposed Kerala. Its area, however, is 72,730 square miles. I do not want to go into the details of other States.

SRI S. NARSAPAYA : You can have vacant lands, if any.

* SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON : There is the Arabian sea. (Interruption.) If the gentlemen who composed the Commission had the integrity and the safety of India in their hearts, if they wanted really to create a Kerala State, that State must have its existence, and that State must be a good, viable and strong State so that it may be a strong link in the chain of Indian States. Instead what we have here? We have a very weak link in the chain. My friend Mr. Parameswaran referred to the density of the population. Excluding mountain areas, we lead the whole world in density of population, and in spite of the remark made by the Hon. the Minister for Health, perhaps in spite of himself we are multiplying in large numbers (Dr. V. K. John : Why?) The Deputy Leader of the Opposition may know that poor people multiply themselves in large numbers. Perhaps they have no other enjoyment in life. If they want to create a Kerala State, it should be a strong link in the general reorganization of States. Has the Commission done it? In page 25 of the report, we find that the Government of India in their Resolution appointing the Commission say the 'financial, economic and administrative considerations are almost equally important, not only from point of view of each State, but for the whole nation. Has the Commission taken this aspect into consideration in recommending a Kerala State?

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My friend Sri Parameswaran referred to past history. Yes, it is past history. From the past history of Kerala, it will be seen that it has been the weakest link. From the time when the foreigner Vascode Gama landed in Kozhikode in 1498, it was exposed to foreign influence. You know, one of the members of this Commission, Mr. Panikkar, for whom I have great respect, has written many books on history. He has stated in those books how European nations' influence gradually gained supremacy in the Malabar coast. We have had the French, Dutch, British and other European influence in the Malabar coast. Malabar was thus subjected to outside, foreign influence from the past. If a weak Kerala State is created now, I ask the hon. Leader of the House, Sri Bhaktavatsalam, whether the so-called Madras State will be safe. With a weak Kerala State adjacent to it, Madras cannot be safe. The whole of India cannot be safe. Does anybody really want the repetition of history and to invite foreign invasions on the weak, discontented and disunited Kerala State? Because of the density of population, there is acute unemployment. With the creation of this weak Kerala State, I am sure the unemployment problem will definitely increase. There is acute unemployment not only among the uneducated people but also among the educated classes. Hon. Members may know that in Travancore-Cochin, even the bus conductors are Masters of Arts. Even ladies who have passed high examinations are without employment. Thus, there is already an acute problem of unemployment among the educated and uneducated masses of Kerala. That being the position, if a weak Kerala State is also created now, what will be its position with reference to the Second Five-Year Plan? People say that one of the objects of the Second Five-Year Plan is to solve the unemployment problem. At the same time, if they create a weak State and force it to face an acute unemployment problem, there will be a very serious situation.

Dr. V. K. JOHN : Then, why did you ask for a separate State at all?

* SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON : It is not this weak Kerala State that we asked for. This is sought to be imposed on us as a sort of punishment. People say, 'Well, you asked for a separate State. All right, take what we are pleased to give you.' The proposed Kerala State is nothing but the remaining portion of India after all other people had taken whatever they wanted. The balance thus left over was called as Kerala State and imposed on us.

SRI S. NARSAPAYA : You cannot take others' property.

* SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON : I would ask my friend Sri Narasapaya to kindly remember that he is an Indian first and a Kannadian afterwards. Let him view this matter as an Indian first and then as a Kannadian. Is it safe even for his Karnataka State to have a weak Kerala State in the Indian Union? Even now there are certain anti-social elements there.

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If discontentment spreads throughout the State, I am afraid these anti-social elements will have greater influence on the masses. Some of these anti-social elements are international and influential elements which are controlled by persons who are far away from our own country. I do not want to mention names in these days of happy embraces. Not only that. With great respect to you, Sir, besides these anti-social elements that derive influence from foreign countries, there are certain religious elements under foreign control which also have their influence to some extent. If more and more suffering is added to the Kerala area, if discontentment is allowed to spread there and if poverty increases there, there will be no scope of expansion and a Kerala State which has to face all these difficulties will be a real source of danger to the whole country. From this place of mine as Legislator, I wish to request the great leaders of the country from Pandit Nehru downwards to think seriously the question of creating a weak Kerala State. In 1947, the map of India was changed. We have solved the problem of the Indian States which numbered 600 or so. These have been reduced to 5 or 6. It is really matter for congratulation. We are now changing the map of India on some other basis. I have no quarrel over it. What I wish to emphasise is that a Kerala State must satisfy the conditions mentioned in the resolution appointing the Commission. The Commission has absolutely no right whatsoever to go beyond the scope of the resolution appointing it. What right had the Commission to create a State which does not satisfy the condition mentioned in the resolution?

Dr. V. K. JOHN : Do you think it will be better if a few taluks are added to the proposed Kerala State?

* SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON : For a hungry man, half loaf is better than no loaf. On this principle, we have to approach this question. The approach to this question should not be, to think of areas which could be taken away from the Kerala State. The correct approach is to think of what all areas could be given to it to make it a viable, strong, contented and happy State which will be useful to the entire country. We must think of giving areas wherever they may be to the proposed Kerala State. However clever you are and however cleverly you draw the map of India on linguistic considerations, there will be bi-lingual areas and pockets in every State even after the so-called reorganization of the States. Are there not bi-lingual pockets in every State proposed by the Commission? You cannot avoid it. For example, as between Tamilnad and Andhra, there are disputes about such pockets and areas. There will be disputes between the Karnataka and Madras States. These are the essential things. In considering the formation of a Kerala State, linguistic considerations need not play a great part. The approach to the whole question should be just like the attitude of the elder brother, who at the time of the partition with his younger brother with a large family, will be prepared to give a greater share to the younger brother and in some cases will also be prepared to give his share completely to his younger brother. Such a brotherly feeling must be there. My

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friend Dr. John said that we cannot have the whole world. Our demand is very modest. There is a natural barrier or boundary that God has created, namely, the Western Ghats. What the people of Kerala demanded in the form of Aikya Kerala, what Mr. Kelappan, myself and others demanded, what the Aikya Kerala Committee demanded and what the Malabar Pradesh Congress Committee once demanded was the land lying between the Arabian Sea and the Western Ghats. The western slopes of the Western Ghats must go to Kerala. Also, Cape Comorin should go to Kerala. A Malayalee cannot think of Cape Comorin going to any other State. It is part of Kerala. Kerala without Cape Comorin is impossible. The great poet Vallathol in his poem has described that the feet of the Kerala State starts from Cape Comorin.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Some Tamil poets have also composed similar songs on Cape Comorin.

* SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON: Not in the new dispensation, I suppose. It is said that that part of the country was once submerged in the sea. The puranic story is that Lord Parasurama threw his axe which fell in that area . . .

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Was Parasurama a Malayalee?

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* SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON: In those days non-Malayalees were more charitable than the present generation. In those days they looked at things from the Indian standpoint. They thought of the picture of India as a whole and not that of Kerala or other State. I hope my friends will not provoke me or tempt me. I say that we have been stabbed in the back. Who is it that looses ultimately? What was once Chera, is now Kerala. (Interruption.) When Kodungallore was capital, we were the champions. Geographically speaking what is the area that we demanded? We demanded that the area west of the natural boundary, viz., the Western Ghats should form the Kerala State. Is there anything wrong in it? What is it that we have got from the Commission? For our having demanded the whole of South Kanara district, we have been given some portion, viz., the taluk of Kasargod. Even for that there is now a cry from Kannadigas that even that taluk should be subdivided and only the southern portion south of Chandragiri river should be given to us. What is the harm in our claiming the whole of South Kanara? Whatever may be your division, there will be some bi-lingual pocket in any State. You cannot avoid minorities, in any State. That is why the Commission had made provision for the safety of minorities. We can claim the whole of South Kanara except the Kundapur taluk, where only the Kannadigas form a majority. Except for the Kundapur taluk, for all the rest of South Kanara district, we can have a strong claim. The language spoken there is not Kannada but Tulu. Kannada people are only a minority there. Except in the Kundapur taluk, the majority of people in South Kanara district speak Tulu language, which is akin to Malayalam. When

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such is the case, what harm is there if we claim the whole South Kanara district. Even in the interest of Karnataka and Madras States, it is very good for them to have a strong neighbouring State of Kerala. That is why we envisaged a Kerala State, which would be a strong and viable unit. In spite of what the Commission had stated, even for Kasaragod taluk, there is now a cry for division. Even that they want to snatch away. Hon. Ministers of the Madras State, Mr. Chairman, are Ministers for the whole State. Sri Kamaraj Nadar is my Chief Minister. They are not Ministers of Tamilnad. When such is the case, how can this Government stab us in the back and snatch Gudalur taluk, which is part of Wynaad taluk of Malabar district, and where the majority of people are Malayalees.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Majority in Gudalur taluk are not Malayalees, Sir.

* SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON: At least the largest spoken language is Malayalam there and not Tamil. Tamil is not worth mentioning a language there in Gudalur taluk. The hill tribes there speak a language which is neither Tamil nor Malayalam but which is more akin to Malayalam. When there is no representation for Malabar in the Cabinet, this is how we are stabbed in the back. I am trying to be soft in words, Mr. Chairman. (Mr. Chairman: Be more calm.) Yes, Sir. I shall try to be so. This snatching away of Gudalur from us is the most unkindest cut of all.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Does the hon. Member suggest that the Madras Government snatched away Gudalur taluk from Malabar district? The hon. Member is charging this Government. I would like to know what exactly is his charge.

* SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON: Yes. I am charging this Government. We have been stabbed in the back.

In the Commission's report, it is stated that the other areas to which claims have been advanced on behalf of Kerala are the districts of South Kanara, Nilgiris, Coorg and Amindive and Laccadive Islands. While the Commission has given reason for not including the whole of South Kanara district and Coorg and had recommended for the inclusion of Laccadive and Amindive Islands in Kerala, it had not said a word about the non-inclusion of Gudalur taluk in Kerala. I went through the whole report of the Commission from the first page to the last. Not a word is given about the non-inclusion of Gudalur taluk in Kerala. What is the reason for doing so? When a judgment is written after hearing both sides (as my friend Dr. V. K. John knows it very well), the reasons for rejecting the plea of one side and the reason for accepting the plea of the other side—both of them would be given in the judgment. But here the whole report is silent why Gudalur had been excluded from the Kerala State.

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SRI S. NARSAPAYA : A Malayalee gentleman was there in the Commission. There were no Tamilian or Kannadiga gentlemen there.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Even when the late lamented Sri Krishnan Nayar was the Hon. Law Member under the British Government, he did not care to tack on Gudalur taluk to Malabar district.

* **SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :** When Mr. Krishnan Nayar was the Law Member, there was no question of reorganization of States then. If the Hon. Leader of the House were to excuse me, I might say when I heard the Hon. Mr. Bhaktavatsalam, I was reminded of a certain individual quoting scriptures. When the Hon. Krishnan Nayar was the Law Member, there was no question of reorganization of States. The Britishers were ruling the country at that time. For their own convenience they created the Nilgiris district and they snatched away Gudalur and added it on to Nilgiris district. Prior to that, it formed part of Wynaad taluk.

As for my friend Mr. Narsapaya saying that there was a Malayalee gentleman in the States Reorganization Commission, I am reminded of what Mr. Narsapaya himself told once, viz., that even though a Kannadiga gentleman was the Minister in the Madras State, it was of no use to them. The same answer I could now give.

In Gudalur taluk, the Malabar Tenancy Act is in application. As long ago as 1900, we have passed the Tenants' Improvement Act. No reason is given for taking Gudalur taluk from us. The report is silent on that subject. Is it fair, I ask, for any leader worth the name to stab us in the back like this?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I would still like to know whether this is a charge against the Commission or against this Government.

* **SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :** We are discussing the Commission's report. This Government has submitted a memorandum to the Commission. Did they place it before this House? We never knew anything about it. I challenge this Government to publish that memorandum.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Government do still maintain that Malayalees have no claim for Gudalur taluk.

* **SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :** Now the cat is out of the bag. The Hon. Mr. Bhaktavatsalam says we have no claim for Gudalur taluk.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : There is no treachery here.

* **SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :** The memorandum submitted by this Government to the States Reorganization Commission was not published. Nobody knew that Gudalur would be snatched

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away from us. Only when Mr. P. P. Ummer Koya made a very vigorous speech attacking the Government for printing the voters' list in Gudalur taluk in Tamil . . .

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Say "Tamil also." 5 p.m.
Even then I corrected it. I am unable to understand the hon. Member who seeks to be dispassionate and who is an experienced person, repeating charges which are wrong. I corrected even then that Tamil was not substituted for Malayalam but that the voters' list was also printed in Tamil, because under instructions from Election Commission, wherever there was a population of more than 20 per cent speaking a particular language, the Voters' list should be printed in that language also. Therefore, I am unable to understand the hon. Member repeating that Tamil was substituted for Malayalam.

* **SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :** That is the thin end of the wedge. It was published in Tamil also. That is why I charge this Government with all responsibility, for having maintained that Gudalur is not part of Malabar and that we have no claim for the same. Our voice may not be heard now.

DR. V. K. JOHN : May I take it that the discussion on this report merely signifies the levelling of charges and counter-charges. Can't you devour Gudalur?

* **SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :** In regard to Kasaragod taluk, that portion of it north of Chandragiri river is now claimed by my friend Mr. Narsapaya. The Commission has said that the district should be taken as the unit. Adjustment of boundaries could be made on districtwar basis or if necessity arose, talukwar. That is what is stated. But now my friend wants to divide even taluks.

SRI S. NARSAPAYA : In regard to Rajasthan and West Bengal, even taluks have been divided.

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON : Taking the Kasaragod taluk as a whole, 73 per cent of the population are Malayalees. The Kannadigas constitute 5 per cent. Again our Ministers went there to create this trouble between Kannadigas and Malayalees.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I am afraid the hon. Member has completely lost his balance.

* **SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :** Certainly not.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I would like him to specify which Hon. Minister of this Government went to Kasaragod to create trouble. There is no use of making this fantastic allegation.

* **SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :** My friend the Hon. Mr. Bhaktavatsalam had been to Kasaragod after the publication of the report. He went to every village. The Hon. Chief Minister also went there and received deputations.

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Does the hon. Member suggest that I should abstain from going to South Kanara. As Minister I had to tour every taluk and every village. Does the hon. Member suggest that I should not tour South Kanara district at all?

* SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON : Not only Mr. Bhaktavatsalam but Mr. Kamaraj Nadar also went to Kasaragod taluk. After all 5 per cent of the people in the whole of Kasaragod taluk are Kannadigas. Seventy-three per cent are Malayalees. Because the people of Malabar are not strong enough, these people who constitute only 5 per cent of the population want to grab the taluk. Is it fair?

The medium of instruction in the district board schools is Kannada. That is what Mr. Narsapaya had told. But who is responsible for it? It is you, Kannada people. Those Kannada members who form a majority in the district board, imposed this Kannada as the medium of instruction in the district board schools. I am here reminded of a story, viz., an artist drawing the picture of a lion and then saying that is ferocious. But who was responsible for making it ferocious? It is the man who drew the picture. The same way, the persons responsible for making Kannada the medium are the Kannada members of the South Kanara District Board who formed a majority. But in Government schools and in the Fishery School, Kannada is not the medium.

SRI S. NARSAPAYA : I have to correct my friend. Only in the south of the river Payaswini, the area which we have conceded to the Malayalees, is there the Government school and Fishery school, where Kannada is not the medium. North of river Payaswini, there is no Fishery school and there is no Government High school.

* SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON : About this South Kanara business, we claim the whole of South Kanara district, except the Coondapoor taluk where only the Kannadigas have a majority. The Commission did want to create a financially weak Kerala State. This is the result

Let me now say a word or two about these southern taluks of Travancore-Cochin State. As I said in the beginning, the approach should be what is it that we can add to the Kerala State to make it more viable and not what is it that we can take away from it. The people in those southern taluks talk Malayalam quite well besides Tamil. My friend Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar, who is ex-Chief Minister of Madras, speaks Telugu in his house, even though he uses Tamil for other purposes.

SRI O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIAR : I do not speak Telugu in the house. I am a citizen of Tamilnad.

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* SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON : In the same way, the so-called Tamilians of the southern taluks of Travancore-Cochin State speak Tamil in their house, but not the Tamil which Mr. Bhaktavatsalam or Mr. Subramaniam speaks but a Tamil which is a combination of both Malayalam and Tamil.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : That is one of the complaint of the Travancore-Cochin Government against these people.

* SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON : Encouraged by you by sending your special officers to that area.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The Home Minister of Travancore-Cochin has corrected that statement. The hon. Member should know that.

* SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON : Some of the so-called Tamilians living in these southern taluks are following the Marumakkathayam system and not the Makkathayam system. Are you going to exploit these people in the name of Tamil? These southern taluks should remain in Kerala State. The sentiment is very strong there. The royal family is so indissolubly connected with this area. These areas have been under the rule of Travancore Maharaja from time immemorial, long before the British came to India. In the name of language fanaticism, are we to take away those areas by engineering an agitation from outside, for the purpose of enlarging your Tamil State? This is a crime for which the leaders of Tamilnad have to answer, if it is accomplished. Our great leader, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, once said he cannot think of cutting Travancore-Cochin into two pieces. But the power politics and the forces applied from these southern parts must have probably weakened the leader, great though he is. I say that these southern taluks should continue to be in Travancore-Cochin State. They belong to that State. Why snatch them away and add it on to Madras State? The fight is going on at Government level. What right have this Government to carry on a fight for the inclusion of southern taluks in Madras? Is this Government a Tamilian Government? Mr. Kamaraj Nadar is my Chief Minister and not for Tamils alone. It is unfair for any Government to act in this way. Government must always be impartial. They must not side this or that party. I feel that unless you make a Kerala State a strong viable unit, there is danger for the safety of our country. For the sake of neighbouring States, viz., Karnataka and Madras States, it is very necessary to have the Kerala State as a strong and viable unit. I am glad that Laccadive and Amindivi Islands are going to be administered by the Centre. Most of the people living in those islands are Moplahs of Malabar, who are very poor people. The other day we learnt that cholera broke out in one part of the island and there was not a single doctor nearby. I am glad that the Congress High Command had recommended that Laccadive and Amindivi Islands

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be handed over to the Centre. Even though we can't derive much help from Madras, there is the Centre for us. Instead of having a financially weak Kerala State and tacking Malabar with it, let us be saved from the so-called Kerala State. Let Malabar be a centrally administered area. Call it C or D class State. I don't mind. What we want is good administration. There is the Centre to back us. One word more.

Mr. A. Gajapathy Nayagar who is not here now, has given notice of an amendment seeking to change the name of Madras State into Tamilnad. I heartily support that amendment but (and that is a great but) Madras City should be separated from that State of Tamilnad. When the majority of the people of the State are Tamilians, it is but right to call that State as Tamilnad. But Madras City should not form part of it. The great leaders have done the wise thing in making the cosmopolitan city of Bombay into a separate city. The City of Delhi is to be centrally administered area. So also the cosmopolitan City of Madras cannot be claimed by a single language group. It has been built by the joint efforts of Malayalees, Andhras, Kannadigas and Tamilians. Therefore it cannot be exclusive property of Tamils alone. The Madras City is inhabited by people of all races. Even some North Indians are here. (Deputy Chairman: There is only one race in India and that is the Indian race.) I am glad that there is always one member in this House who has an all-India mind. I bow to him.

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p.m.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Is it the contention of the hon. Member that Malayalees or others should not be permitted to live in cities like Coimbatore and Madurai?

* SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON: That is the clever way how the Hon. Minister twists my arguments. I did not suggest that. My position is this. Here is a city built after the British administration began, by all sections of the people of the composite State. Here is a city which has many amenities and facilities which can be shared by all people. Therefore, it must be a separate State. There are very good universities here, professional and arts colleges are here, the big hospitals are here. We could not have such hospitals in our areas for years to come. The brain trust is here for the last so many years. It must be utilized by all people belonging to the city. The area of the city must be widened. It is not the present Corporation area. To solve all this trouble of Andhra—Tamil border disputes, I would like to have a bigger city. (Interruption) Malayalam border disputes also. There is the example of Bombay. Why not follow that example? Like Bombay, Madras City also may be constituted into a separate State. That is why I support the amendment of the hon. Member Sri Gajapathi Nayagar.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I would like to know what would be the interest of the hon. Member in that State?

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* SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON: The interest which a citizen has in any other neighbourly State. I will have interest in Tamil Nad though a mutilated, truncated Kerala State is going to be formed. The Hon. Minister should have interest in the useless Kerala State and I will have interest in the Madras City State as a citizen of India. We are not partitioning the country as we did when Pakistan came into being. We are reforming the States into convenient administrative units, wherein one unit should look to the interests of the neighbouring State. That is why I speak of the interests of the Tamil Nad. It is to the good of that State that a powerful and prosperous Kerala State should be formed. I am not speaking from narrow parochial or linguistic point of view. I would request my Hon. Friend to desist from that way of thinking. Let him forget for the moment that he belongs to Chingleput and that his mother-tongue is Tamil. Let him think of the old days, of the struggle for independence and think on a high level, as a citizen of India and not as one belonging to Chingleput, Tiruchirappalli, or Coimbatore. He belongs to a family which has sacrificed much in the struggle for independence and as one belonging to that family he should set an example by showing magnanimity and charity to others. Let not my friends from South Kanara poison him. Let us have a well conducted and a good and powerful State so that we may all live happily together. We must live as brothers. There must not be bitterness even if you give us a useless Kerala State. If I do not have bitterness I will come to Madras and we can live as brothers, as citizens of India. The interests of India are paramount. So I would request that the recommendations regarding the formation of the Kerala State must be so modified that as many places as possible must be added to the State, Kasaragod taluk, Gudalur taluk and the southern taluks of Travancore-Cochin. The struggle regarding Peermede and Devikulam taluks, I am sure, is only a put-up fight not to lose the southern taluks of Travancore-Cochin. They are adding Chittoor and other areas now. Every day, the area is being added to. I want at least the whole of Travancore-Cochin, the whole of Malabar including Gudalur and the whole of Kasargod taluk to be in the Kerala State. I hope this Government and the leaders of India will seriously think of the consequences otherwise and support such a move.

SRI S. P. SIVASUBRAMANYA NADAR: I will formally move the amendment now and speak on the motion to-morrow. The amendment is:

Add the following at the end:—

“and on such consideration:

(1) this House is of the view that the islands of Laccadives, Amindivis and Minicoy may be constituted into a centrally administered area;

(2) this House accords its general approval of the proposals of the States Reorganization Commission to form a Kerala State and a Karnataka State with such border adjustments as may be found necessary;

[Sri S. P. Sivasubramania Nadar] [22nd November 1955]

(3) this House is of the view that the areas of Devikulam and Peermedu which form an integral part of Tamil Nad and contiguous to the Tamil areas with a large Tamil majority should also be transferred to the Madras State subject to such border adjustments as may be found necessary;

(4) this House resolves that the northern portion of Kasaragod taluk of South Kanara district—North of Payyaswami river—which forms an integral part of South Kanara District should be merged with Karnataka State and not Kerala State."

* Sri A. CHIDAMBARAM MUDALIAR: I second the amendment, Sir.

தலைவர் அவர்களே, ராஜ்யப்பணமைப்புக்குழு அறிக்கை பற்றி நானும் ஒருசில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். தேவிசூளம், பீர்மேடு, சித்தூர் முதலிய தமிழர் வாழும் பிரதேசங்களை எஞ்சிய சென்னை ராஜ்யத் துடன் இணைக்கவேண்டிய அவசியம் பற்றி நியாயமான அபிப்பிராயப்பேதமே இருக்கமுடியாது. பொருஷ அல்லது அரசியல் அதிகக் நோக்கம் கொண்டு பொருத்தாத வாதங்களையும், பொய்யப் புள்ளி விவரங்களையும் புரியாதவர்களிடம் கொடுத்து, உண்மையை மறைக்க முயல்பவர்களுக்கும் தமிழர் உரிமைகளையும் பூர்வத் தொடர்புகளையும் மதிப்பவர்களுக்கும் கீழ் தரப்படும் உண்மை நிலை விளக்கம் அளிக்கப்படுகிறது.

அன்னிய ஆட்சி காலத்திலே, நாட்டுக்கும் நம் நகரத்திற்கும் மக்களுக்கும், மக்களுடைய பாஷைக்கும் எந்தவிதமான தொடர்பற்ற நிலையில் அடக்குமுறையும் சுரண்டலுமே குறிக்கோளாக இருந்தபடியால், வரி வசூலையும் அதற்கு உதவியாயிருக்க நிர்வாகத்தைப் பற்றி வைத்து ஆட்சி முறை வகுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. நிர்வாகத்தில் மக்களுக்கோ அவர்களின் பிரதிநிதிகளுக்கோ பொறுப்போ அதிகாரமோ இடையாது. ஆகையால், நிர்வாகத்திற்கும் பிரதேச பாஷைகளுக்கும் சம்பந்தமில்லாத நிலையில் நாட்டைப் பிரதேசங்களாகவும், மாவட்டங்களாகவும், வட்டாரங்களாகவும் சௌகரியப்படி பிரித்து நிர்வாகத்தை நடத்தி வந்தனர். பொறுப்பாட்சியில், நிர்வாகத்தில் மக்களுக்கு வாக்கும் பொறுப்பும் அளிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள ஆட்சிமுறையில் ஆளப்பவர்களுக்கும் ஆளப்படுபவர்களுக்கும் நிர்வாகத்துக்கும் மக்களுக்கும் மக்கள் பேசும் பாஷைக்கும் நெருங்கிய தொடர்பு உண்டு. ஒன்றில்லாமல் மற்றொன்று இல்லை என்ற அடிப்படையில் ஆட்சிக்கும், பிரதேச பாஷைக்கும் பொருத்தம் வேண்டியிருப்பதால் பாஷைக்கு முக்கியத்துவம் இயற்கையிலேயே ஏற்படுகிறது. இந்த அடிப்படையில்தான் தென் கன்னடம், தென் மலபார் முதலிய மாவட்டங்களில் உள்ள கன்னடம், மலையாளம் பேசும் பெரும்பகுதியினர் நிர்வாக சௌகரியத்திற்காக சென்னை ராஜ்யத்துடனும் அதன் ஜில்லாக்களுடனும் நெருங்காமலாக இணைக்கப்பட்டிருந்தும், அவர்கள் தற்போது பிரிக்கப்படுவதை நாம் ஆட்சேபிக்கவில்லை.

இதேபோல், தேவிசூளம், பீர்மேடு, சித்தூர் போன்ற புராதனமான தமிழர் வாழும் பிரதேச வட்டாரங்கள், பிர மாவட்டங்களுடன் அல்லது ராஜ்யங்களுடன் நிர்வாகத்திற்காக இணைக்கப்பட்டிருந்தால், புனர் நிர்மாணத்தில் அப்பகுதிகள் தமிழ்நாட்டில், அதாவது எஞ்சிய சென்னையில் சேர்க்கப்படவேண்டுமென்று நாம் வற்புறுத்துகிறோம்.

இதற்கான ஆதாரத்தையும் நியாயத்தையும் அவசியத்தையும் காரணத்தையும் கீழ்க்காணும் புள்ளி விவரங்களினால் அறியலாம். உதாரணமாக அரசாங்கம் அளித்துள்ள சென்னை கணக்குப்படி 1941ல் தேவிசூளத்தில் தமிழர்கள் 100-க்கு 90 பேர்கள் வசித்து வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். பீர்மேட்டில் தமிழர்கள் 100-க்கு 51 பேர்கள் வசித்து வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். இடையில் 1954ல் திருவாங்கூர் தமிழ்நாடு காங்கிரஸ் அளித்துள்ள புள்ளி விவரம்

22nd November 1955] [Sri A. Chidambaram Mudaliar]

களின்படி தேவிசூளத்தில் வசித்துவந்த மலையாளிகள் நூற்றுக்கு 10 பேர்கள்தான். பீர்மேட்டில் மலையாளிகள் நூற்றுக்கு 30 பேர்கள் வசித்து வந்திருக்கின்றனர். இவர்களும் அங்கே நிரந்தரமாக குடியிருப்பவர்கள் அல்ல. அருகிலுள்ள கோட்டயம் முதலிய ஊரிலிருந்து வியாபாரம், விவசாயம் முதலிய வேலைகளுக்காக இங்கு வந்தவர். கவனித்துப் பார்த்தால், இந்தப் பிரதேசங்களில் மக்கள் பெரும்பாலோர் தமிழர்கள் என்பதற்கு வேறு அத்தாட்சியும் எடுத்துக்காட்டவும் வேண்டியதில்லை. இதிலிப்பதற்கு இப்பிரதேசத்தில் வாழும் மக்களில் பெரும்பாலோர் தமிழரே என்பது விளங்கும். தேவிசூளம், பீர்மேடு நிலப்பரப்பு கணக்கு விவரம் களின்படி தமிழ்ப் பட்டாதார்கள் 2,500க்கு மேற்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள், 65,000 ஏக்கர்கள் அவர்களுடைய சொந்த உபயோகத்திலிருந்து சொந்தப் பட்டாக்கள் இருக்கின்றன. மலையாள பட்டாதார்கள் 50 பேர்கள்தான் இந்த "ஏரியா" வில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு ஐயாயிரம் ஏக்கர்கள் பட்டா. பெரும்பாலும் நிரந்தரக் குடித்தனம் செய்யாத தற்காலிகமான போக்குவரத்தாயுள்ள கூலி ஜனங்கள் தமிழர்கள் என்பது தவறான கூற்று. பூர்விகமாக விவசாயம் செய்துகொண்டு நிரந்தரமாக வாழ்ந்துவரும் மலங்குடி மக்களின் இனமும் பெயரும், தமிழர் இனமும் பெயரும் உடையன. குடி மக்களின் இனமும் பெயரும், தமிழர் இனமும் பெயரும் உடையன. மனனான், மன்னான், ஊராளி, முதுவான், மலங்காடி, பண்டாரம் முதலிய பணியன், மன்னான், ஊராளி, சன்னாசி, வீரன், கருப்பண்ணன், மானிக்கன், மொட்டையன், மாயன், கண்ணன் முதலிய ஆண் பெயர்களும் வள்ளி, பொன்னம்மா, தங்கம்மா, தேவானை, காளியம்மை, மயிலு, வெள்ளத்தாயி, சண்முகம், ராக்கச்சி, பார்வதி முதலிய பெண் பெயர்களும் உள்ள இனத்தவர்கள் நிரந்தரமாக விவசாயம் செய்து வாழ்ந்துவந்த தமிழ்ப் பழங்குடி பெருமக்கள் ஆகும். இதிலிருந்து இப்பிரதேசங்கள் தமிழ்நாட்டுடன் சேரவேண்டிய பொருத்தம் விவாதத்திற்கு இடமற்றதாகிறது.

இந்நிலையிலே பொதுவாக இந்த அறிக்கையிலுள்ள மற்ற பகுதிகள் பற்றி சகல அங்கத்தினர்கள் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். அவரவர்கள் அந்தந்தப் பகுதியிலுள்ள தமிழ் மக்களின் கஷ்டத்தையும், அதனுடைய இயற்கையிலிருக்கும் நிலையையும் ஒட்டி சென்னை ராஜ்யத்துடன் அந்தப் பகுதிகள் சேர்க்கப்படவேண்டிய அவசியத்தை வற்புறுத்திவிட்டார்கள். மதுரை ஜில்லாவை ஒட்டிய பீர்மேடு, தேவிசூளம் ஆகிய வட்டாரங்களை நான் ஏற்கெனவே குறிப்பிட்ட காரணங்களுக்காக கேரளத்துடன் சேர்க்காமல் பிரிக்கப்பட்ட சென்னை ராஜ்யத்துடன் இணைப்பது அவசியம் என்பதை வற்புறுத்திக்கொண்டு, எனக்குப் பேச அவகாசம் அளித்ததற்காக தலைவருக்கு என் நன்றியைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு, என் சிறுநிறையை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR: I thank you, 5.20 p.m.
Mr. Deputy Chairman, for the opportunity given to me to speak on this occasion. We are now discussing the States Reorganization Commission report. I took some trouble to read the report and also very closely followed the cogent explanations given by our leaders. The Commission report is a common thing to be discussed by all the Members of this Council. A friend of mine, who is also a nominated Member of this Council, said that it was primarily the concern of the elected Members and that nominated Members had no voice in this. This is his opinion. My opinion is that the elected Members are responsible only for their constituencies, whereas the nominated Members, as a whole, are responsible for the whole State. So taking that view into consideration, I say that I have got as much right as any of the elected Members to discuss the report in detail.

The Commission report on the whole has, I think, fairly deal with the reorganization question. Whether the Government are

[Sri T. M. Daivasikhamani Achariar] [22nd November 1955]

going to fulfil their report or their report is going to be utilized, is a different matter. But the report is one which should be welcomed by all. I find some statistics have been given in the report. The population and the area of the different States have been given. That is a very helpful information. Looking into the population figures and the area of our State, I find that Madras has 50,170 square miles with a population of 30 millions. I wish the House takes note of the population of this State, because I am going to refer to it at a later stage. The report lays great stress on the linguistic and geographical contiguity, population and administrative convenience. Greater importance should be attached to the linguistic consideration. That alone is not sufficient. The area, the population and the revenue should also be taken into consideration. I have already read out the figures noted against our State in the report. Kerala has the smallest area and Hyderabad has the smallest population. Hyderabad has a population of 11.3 millions and Kerala has a population of 13.6 millions. The Karnataka State has 72,730 square miles with a population of only 19 millions. So we see that there are several disparities between one State and another. It has been pointed out in this House that the term 'Dakshina Pradesh' has been used in some portion of the report, and the term 'Uttar Pradesh' is also used in some other connexion. Dakshina Pradesh and Deccan are identical. We need not quarrel over the terms. Deccan was a very convenient term coined by our foreign rulers. Dakshina is a Sanskrit word. Takkanna is a Tamil word. Let us not quarrel over words. Let us take the facts into consideration. Some previous speakers talked about the country being called Tamilnad. Other speakers said that it might be left as it is and continue to be called Madras State. In Tamilnad we find large numbers of other communities living in amity. If we make an invidious distinction and call this State 'Tamilnad', it may be revolting to the ideas of our brethren. Therefore, I am of opinion that the name 'Madras State' may continue for some time. I say 'for some time', because we are now in the experimental stage. We are now closing our First Five-Year Plan. We are entering into the threshold of the Second Five-Year Plan. We do not know where we will be with reference to the Second Five-Year Plan. From the reports that I have read in the Press, I gather that the Second Five-Year Plan will not be fully implemented on account of certain administrative and financial difficulties. The most urgent need of the country is that the problem of the development of industries, especially the improvement of cottage industries and the problem of regenerating the dying or dead handicrafts of this country should be given much more consideration than the division of the country into various States or inclusion of various districts in the proposed Madras State, the inclusion of Tiruttani, Chittoor and other areas in the North Arcot district. Then, there is the question of Hosur also. All these questions are now discussed. People are anxious to grab as many districts as possible for the benefit of the Madras State. Are we in a position to administer a vast State? Is it wise on the part of the people of this State to ask for more areas and spend more money for the development of the State under the Second Five-Year Plan? We

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may not have enough funds to push through the Second Five-Year Plan. Moreover, we will not be able to tackle the problem of industrial development, both major and minor. We will not be able to meet the unemployment problem. This problem will be on the increase. If we go on adding more and more areas to our districts, the unemployment problem will increase greatly and will be staring us in the face.

Sir, some hon. Members spoke something about Devikulam and Peermede. From the report, I find that Devikulam has got 72 per cent of Tamil-speaking people whereas Peermede has got only 44 per cent of them. If we are to include some areas with the Madras State, on linguistic considerations, I am sure the case of Devikulam stands foremost as it has got greater claims to be included with the Madras State. It has been pointed out that there are several Irrigation Projects and Electrical Undertakings and Installations in those two places and the Madras Government should not leave those in the hands of the Kerala Government. It is a most uncharitable view to take. They are there for a number of years and a large amount of money has also been spent over them. Therefore, let us be reasonable in our aspirations. Let us first be satisfied with Devikulam for the present.

Sir, the Hon. the Chief Minister, Sri Kamaraj, is reported to have said somewhere that he will be quite satisfied with a compact Madras State.

(Mr. Chairman resumed the seat at this stage.)

The reason for this was that he wants to administer a compact State to the best of his ability. Then again, some Members pointed out that there are administrative difficulties if more districts are included. I do not think so. So far as administrative convenience is concerned, I think the Central administering agency may be anywhere. Formerly, this Central agency which was governing this country was 7,000 miles away. Now, New Delhi is 1,300 miles away. Yet, the Government of India at New Delhi is administering so many States. Where is the difficulty if more districts are included?

Sir, my hon. Friend, Sri Purushotham, was pointing out the other day that the Public Service Commission and the recruitment of High Court Judges should be left in the hands of the State Government. It is a sane view and a sensible view also. Because, those people in charge of these institutions should know the conditions of the people of this State. Then only, they can do their work better. If the Service Commission is under the control of the Central Government, there will be practical difficulties in interviewing the candidates as well as in gauging their abilities. Therefore, I wish that they continue to be as at present.

Taking all these into consideration, I am of opinion that instead of enlarging our State, let us be content with what we have for the

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நிர்ணயித்தார்கள். அப்பொழுது பெரியோர்கள் நிர்ணயித்ததை இப்பொழுது நடைமுறையில் ஆரம்பிக்கவேண்டியதென வந்துவிட்டது. இருந்தாற்போலிருந்து திடீரென்று ஆந்திர மாகாணம் பிரித்துக் கொடுக்க வேண்டிய நிலையை ஏற்பட்டுவிட்டது. ஆந்திர மாகாணம் பிரிந்துபோனதினால் அதற்குப் பிறகு மற்ற மாகாணங்களில் உள்ள வர்களும் கொஞ்சங் கொஞ்சமாக தங்களுக்கும் தனித் தனி மாகாணம் வேண்டுமென்று கிளர்ச்சி செய்ய ஆரம்பித்தார்கள். அந்தக் கிளர்ச்சி ஒருவாறு உருவாக்கப்பட்டுவிட்டது. அப்பொழுதிருந்தாலும் மாகாணங்கள் பாஷாவாரியாக பிரிக்கப்பட வேண்டியதுதான், முன்னதாகவே ஜனங்க ளிடம் நாம் செய்துகொண்ட ஒப்பந்தத்தானே என்று இப்பொழுது பாஷாவாரியாக மாகாணங்களைப் பிரிக்க ஆரம்பித்திருக்கிறோம்.

இப்படிப் பிரிக்கும் சமயத்தில் சில கஷ்டங்கள் தொன்றுதொன்று எழுகின்றன. தெரிய கணம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ கோவிந்த பேரன் அவர்கள், மலையாள மொழியும் ஏற்பட்ட பின் அங்குள்ள மக்களுக்கு ஏற்பட்ட கஷ்டங்களை எடுத்துச் சொன்னார். இப்படிப்பட்ட பிரிவினால் மலையாளிகளில் எவ்வளவு பேர்கள் வேலையின்மை திண்டாடுவார்கள் என்பதை யெல்லாம் அவர் விளக்கமாக எடுத்துச் சொன்னார். வாஸ்தவம்தான். கஷ்டம் இருக்கிறது. திண்டாட்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. ஆனால், அந்தக் கஷ்டங்களும், திண்டாட்டங்களும் தமிழர்களுக்கு இல்லையா? தெலுங் கர்களுக்கு இல்லையா? வா. இந்தியாவிலிருந்து பெரும் இந்துவாசிற்கு வந்திருக்கிறார்களே, அவர்களிலும் எவ்வளவு பேர்கள் திண்டாடுகிறார்கள்? உண்ண உணவின்மறு, உடுக்க உணவின்மறு, இருக்க இடமில்லா அவர்களும் திண்டாடுகிறார்களா? அனைவரையெல்லாம் சீர்திருத்தம் செய்வதற்காகத் தான் இதை நாம் செய்கிறோம்.

ஆனால், நமக்குப் பக்கத்தில் இருக்கின்ற மலையாளம் பிரிந்துவிடு வதினால், அவர்களுக்கு கஷ்டம், நஷ்டம், தொந்தரவு இவைகள் ஏற்பட்டு, அவர்கள் பரிமிளம் வாடி, பெரிந்து, அங்கேயே அடிபிந்து போக வேண்டுமென்று தமிழர்களின் மாரும் நீண்டார்கள் என்பது உண்மையாகத் திண்டாட்டமாக ஏற்படுகிறது என்பது உண்மை. இப்பொழுது தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கின்றேன்.

இது எதோ ஒரு பிரிவு அவ்வளவுதான். அந்தியர்கள் இந்தாட்டில் ஆட்சி புரிந்து வந்தார்கள். அப்பொழுது நமக்குப் பல இன்னல்கள் ஏற்பட்டன. அப்பொழுது நாம் ஒருவரையொருவர் ஆதரித்துக்கொள்ள வில்லையா? அப்பொழுது ஏற்பட்ட பக்கத்தில்வாது ஒருவரையொருவர் நாம் தாங்கிக்கொள்வார்களா? தமிழர்களுக்கு மலையாளிகள் உதவி செய்யவில்லையா? மலையாளிகளுக்குத் தமிழர்கள் உதவி செய்ய வில்லையா? எவ்வளவோ இன்னல்களிலிருந்து தமிழர்கள் மலையாளி களும், மலையாளிகளும் தமிழர்களும் ஒருவருக்கொருவர் கைகொடுத்து உதவிக்கொள்ளவில்லையா? கடும் பஞ்சம் வந்தபோதும், தமிழர்களெல் லாம் தங்களுடைய உணவைக்கூட மலையாளிகளுக்குக் கொடுத்து உதவி னார்கள். இவையும் அப்படியே செய்வதையாரும் தடுக்க முடியாது. ஆகையால், பாஷாவாரியாக மாகாணங்கள் பிரிந்து போவதினால் எதோ பிரமாந்தமான நஷ்டம் வந்துவிடும், அதனால் ஒருவருக்கொருவர் விரோதம் வந்துவிடும், அதனாலே மக்களின் பே பிரிவு மனப்பான்மை என்ன ஏற்பட்டுவிடும் என்றெல்லாம் சொல்லுது வெறும் கற்பனை, பயனற்ற பேச்சு.

இதுவரை இமயம் முதல் குமரி வரை எத்தனையோ பாஷைகள் பேசப்பட்டு வந்திருக்கின்றன. எத்தனையோ பாஷைகள் பேசும் மக்கள் வாழ்கிறார்கள். அப்படியிருந்தும் இந்த நாட்டில் இதுவரை யாரும் ஒருவர் மீது ஒருவர் பாய்ந்துகொண்டிருக்கவில்லையே! அப்படியிருக்க, சமீபத்திலுள்ள மலையாள தேசத்திற்கு எந்தக் கஷ்டமும் வந்துவிட முடியாது. சென்னையை விட்டு மலையாளத்தைப் பிரித்துவிட்டால் கஷ்டம் வருமே என்று சிலர் யோசிக்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் சில பேர்கள் தெரிந்துதான் சொல்லுகிறார்களோ, தெரியாமல்தான் சொல்லுகிறார்களோ,

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பிரிந்து போகவேண்டுமென்று சொல்கிறார்கள். பிரிந்து போக வேண்டுமென்ற கூச்சல் அதிகப்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. தெலுங்கர்கள் பிரிந்துபோய்விட்டதனால் மலையாளிகளும் கன்னடியர்களும் பிரிந்துபோக வேண்டியது அவசியம் என்று நினைப்பதில் தவறு இல்லை. என்றைக் கிருந்தாலும் பிரிந்துபோகவேண்டியதுதானே?

ஒரு குடும்பத்திலுள்ள அண்ணன் தம்பிகள் என்றைக்கிருந்தாலும் ஒருவரை விட்டு ஒருவர் பிரிந்து வாழக்கூடியவர்கள்தான். பிரிந்து வாழவேண்டிய நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டுவிட்டபின், பிரிந்துபோனதற்குப் பின் ஏற்படுகிற கஷ்டங்களை ஒருவருக்கொருவர் பகிர்ந்துகொள்ளத்தானே வேண்டும்? அதில் சந்தேகப்படுவதற்கே இடமில்லை. ஆனால், பிரிந்து போகும்போது சுமுகமாகப் பிரிந்து போகவேண்டும். சந்தோஷமாகப் பிரிந்துபோகவேண்டும்.

எனக்குமுன் பேசிய கணம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ தெய்வசிகாமணி ஆச்சாரி யாரும், அதற்குமுன் பேசிய ஸ்ரீ பரமேசுவரன் அவர்களும், "இந்த ரிப்போர்ட்டே தேவை இல்லை" என்ற முறையில் பேசினார்கள். அவர்கள் 5-50 p.m. அப்படிப் பேசியிருந்தாலும், காங்கிரஸ் சாரணியுள்ளவர்கள், அந்த ரிப்போர்ட்டை அவ்வளவு துணிந்து சொல்வதற்கு முடியாது. அந்த ரிப்போர்ட்டை மேலே இருக்கிற அகில இந்திய காங்கிரசு ஏற்றுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் ஏற்றுக்கொண்டதை நிறைவேற்றுவதுதான் எங்களுடைய கடமை. மகாத்மா காந்தியடிகளின் தலைமையிலேயே, பாஷாவாரியாக மாகாணங்கள் பிரிக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்று ஜனங்களிடத்தில் உறுதிசூறி முப்பது வருஷங்கள் ஆகிவிட்டன. அந்த உறுதிமொழியை இதுவரை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்குச் சந்தர்ப்பம் இல்லாமற்போய்விட்டது. இப்பொழுது நிறைவேற்றுவதற்குச் சந்தர்ப்பம் இல்லாமற்போய்விட்டது. அதை சந்தர்ப்பம் வந்திருக்கிறது. அதை நிறைவேற்றப்போகிறோம். அதை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்குத் தேசத்தின் மீது பற்றுள்ளவர்கள், மாகாணத்தின் மீது பற்றுள்ளவர்கள், ஜனங்களிடம் பற்றுள்ளவர்கள், ஜனங்கள் சுமுகமாக வாழவேண்டுமென்று ஆசைப்படுகிறவர்கள் இதை ஆதரிக்க வேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் ஒருவருக்கொருவர் தங்களுக்கு இருக்கிற கஷ்டங்களைப் பகிர்ந்துகொள்ளமுடியும்.

தெலுங்கர்கள் பிரிந்து போனார்கள். ஏன் பிரிந்தோம் என்று இப் பொழுதும் சிலர் அங்கே கவலைப்படுகிறவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். மலையாளிகளிலும் சிலர் இப்பொழுது அப்படித்தான் நினைக்கிறார்கள். பிரிந்து போனால் அவரவர்களைப் பாதுகாத்துக்கொள்வதற்கு வேண்டிய பொரு ளாதாரத்தை விருத்தி செய்வதற்கும், விவசாயத்தைப் பெருக்குவதற்கும் தனியாக ஒரு யோசனை உண்டாகும்.

ஒரு குடும்பத்திலிருந்து ஒரு சகோதரன் பிரிந்துவிட்டால் தன்னைத் தானே பாதுகாத்துக்கொள்வதற்கு வேண்டிய அறிவும் தானே உண்டாகி விடும். தன்னுடைய அறிவையும், தன்னுடைய பந்துக்களின் ஒத்துழைப் பையும் அவன் தூண்டி அதற்குவேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகளைச் செய்துகொள் வது இயலாது. அப்படியே கணம் கோவிந்த மேனன் போலுள்ளவர்களும் தங்கள் இனத்தவர்களைத் தூண்டி, தங்கள் பாஷை பேசும் மக்களுடன் சேர்ந்து தாங்களாகவே தங்களை உயர்த்திக்கொள்வார்கள் என்று நம்பு கிறேன்.

இயற்கை வளம் பொருந்தியது மலையாளம். "காருளான் கொங்கு நாடு" என்று கம்பர் பாடினார். மேகம் எல்லாம் வர்ஷிக்கக்கூடிய பிரதேசம் என்று மலையாளம், செப்பனிடவேண்டிய பரந்த பூமி அங்கே இருக்கிறது என்று அவர் சொன்னார். அதை நன்றாக வளப்படுத்துவதற்கு வசதி இப் பொழுதுதான் ஏற்படப்போகிறது.

இதுவரை குடும்பத்தில் ஒருவன் தலைவனாக இருந்தான். பிள்ளை எல்லாம் தங்கள் இஷ்டம்போல் நடந்துகொண்டு வந்தார்கள். ஒருவன் குதிரைப் பந்தயத்திற்கு போனால், ஒருவன் சீட்டு விளையாடிக்கொண் டிருந்தான், ஒருவன் காப்பி ஹோட்டலுக்குப் போனால், ஒருவன்

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யாத்திரைக்கு பல ஊர்களில் சுற்றிக்கொண்டிருந்தான். ஆகையால், குடும்பத்தில் இருக்கிற தலைவனோ எல்லாக் காரியங்களையும் பார்க்க வேண்டிய பொறுப்பு வந்துவிட்டது. ஆனால், இப்பொழுது எல்லோரும் பிரிந்து போகவேண்டுமென்று நினைத்துப் பிரிந்துபோது, அவ்வாறுகூடைய நல்லகளை அவர்கள் தங்களுடைய பாதுகாத்துக் கொள்ளமுடியும். அண்ணன் தம்பிகள் பிரியும்போது, எப்படி தங்களை ஜாக்கிரதை படுத்திக் கொள்வார்களோ, அதைப்போல ஜாக்கிரதைப் படுத்திக்கொள்வ தற்கு சக்தியும், புத்தியும் மலையாளிகளுக்கும் இருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் அதற்கு எப்பொழுதும் பின்புத்தங்கியவர்கள் அலை எண்டையையும் ஞாபகப் படுத்த விரும்புகிறேன்.

மலையாளிகள் இன்றைக்கு மிக உயர்ந்த பதவிகளில் எல்லாம் இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த தேசத்தை ஆளும் அறிவு மிக்கவர்களும் அமர்ந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவ்வளவு உயர்ந்த அறிவு படைத்தவர்கள் அவர்கள். பாறை மேல் பாறா விடையுமாய்ச் செய்யும் ஆற்றல் படைத்தவர்கள் அவர்கள். அப்படியானவர்கள் பற்றா பழியை வளப்படுத்துவார்கள் என்று நாங்கள் உண்மையாக நம்புகிறோம். அதைச் செய்ய சக்தி வாய்ந்தவர்கள் அவர்கள். அப்படி இல்லாமற்போனாலும், இப்பொழுது சென்னை மாகாணம், மகாராஷ்டிரம், பாஞ்சாலம் இப்படியான பல பிரதேசங்களில் இருப்பவர்கள் இங்கு வந்து விவாயாபம் செய்யவில்லையா? அப்படியிருக்கும் போது, மலையாளிகளுக்குத்தான் இங்கு இப்பல்லாமல் போய்விடும்? யார் வந்தாலும், அவர்களை அழைத்து உபசரிப்பதற்கு தமிழன் தயங்கியதே கிடையாது. தமிழன் தாயானமான மனம் உடையவன். தமிழனைப்போல் உயர்ந்த முறையில் உபசாரம் செய்கின்றவன் இந்த நாட்டிலேயே கிடையாது. ஏன்? உலகிலேயே கிடையாது என்றுகூடச் சொல்லலாம். அப்படி உயர்ந்த பண்புடைய தமிழன் எல்லோரையும் பாதுகாப்பதற்கும் உபசரிப்பதற்கும் நல்ல சக்தி வாய்ந்தவன். அதை அவன் செய்து முடிவான என்னதாகத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கின்றேன். பிரிந்து போகும்பொழுது “எனக்கு அது வேண்டும், இது வேண்டும்” என்று கேட்காதீர்கள். ரிபார்ட்டில், சிறு தவறால், தமிழ் நாட்டின் சிலப் பகுதிகளை மலையாள ராஜ்யத்திலும், கன்னட ராஜ்யத்திலும் சேர்த்திருக்கிறார்கள். இப்போது நாம் அதை திருத்திக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். பிரிந்து போகும்பொழுது சுமுகமாகவும் சந்தோஷமாகவும் பிரிந்து போக வேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் நம்மிடையே ஒற்றுமை, ஐக்கியம் குறையாமல் இருக்கும். நாட்டின்மீது அன்னியன் படை எடுத்தால் நாம் எல்லோரும் ஒன்று சேர்ந்து அவனை தும்சம் செய்யவேண்டும். சுதந்திர நாட்டுக்கு அபாயம் வரும் காலத்தில் நாம் எல்லோரும் ஒன்றாகச் சேர்ந்து வேலை செய்யவேண்டும். ஆனால், நாம் ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் தங்களைப் பாதுகாத்துக்கொள்ளும் சக்தி வந்துவிட்டது. அதனால் நாம் பிரிந்து போகவேண்டுமென்று நினைத்து முடிவுகட்டி அதற்காக ஒரு கமிஷனும் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டது. அந்தக் கமிஷனும் தன்னுடைய ரிபார்ட்டை சமர்ப்பித்துவிட்டது. அந்த ரிபார்ட்டை அகில இந்திய காங்கிரஸ் கமிட்டியும் கூடி ஒப்புக்கொண்டுவிட்டது. அந்த ரிபார்ட்டை ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுவதில் இனி என்ன ஆட்சேபம் இருக்கிறது? செய்யவேண்டிய சில மாறுதல்களை மட்டும் எடுத்துச் சொல்லவேண்டும். இப்போது கேரள நாட்டில் சேர்ந்திருக்கக் கூடிய பீரமேடு, தேவிசுளம் இவைகளை தமிழ் நாட்டோடு சேர்த்துவிட வேண்டும். அது மாத்திரமல்ல, சித்தூர் தமிழ் நாட்டோடு இருக்க வேண்டிய காரணங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. பக்கத்தில் ஆந்திர தேசத்தில் திருப்பதி இருக்கிறது. திருப்பதி, திருத்தணி இவைகளெல்லாம் தமிழ் நாட்டோடு சேர்க்கக்கூடாது என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள் ஆந்திரர்கள்.

“நின்று தவம் செய்யும் குமரி எல்லே

வடமாலவன் குன்றம் அவற்றிடையே

புகழ் மண்டிக்கிடக்கும் தமிழ் நாடு.”

என்று பாசுரி பாடி இருக்கிறார். தெற்கே குமரி, வடக்கே திருவேங்கடம் என்று எல்லே வகுத்திருக்கிறார். மேற்கே அரபிக்கடல், கிழக்கே வங்காளக் குடாக்கடல் என்று அவர் எல்லே வகுத்துப் பாடிச் சென்றார். ஆதலால்

[22nd November 1955] [Sri N. Annamalai Pillai]

திருப்பதி நம்மைச் சேரவேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால் பாகிஸ்தான் பிரிந்து போன பிறகு ஏற்பட்ட நிலைமையான இப்பொழுது ஏற்படும். தகராறு எப்படியாவது தீர்ந்து போகட்டுமென்று நினைத்து பாகிஸ்தானைக் கொடுத்த நிலைமை இங்கு ஏற்படக்கூடாது. இந்த ரிபார்ட்டிலே ஜாக்கிரதை யாக சில திருத்தங்களைச் செய்ய வேண்டியது அவசியம். ஆந்திரர்களுக்கு திருப்பதியைக் கொடுத்துவிடலாம். ஆனால், நாம் நம் சந்ததியார்களுக்கு பதில் சொல்லவேண்டும். ஆதலால் நான் இப்பொழுதே சொல்லுகிறேன். “ஆந்திரர்களே, திருப்பதி உங்களைச் சேர்ந்ததல்ல” எங்களுடையது. யாரோ மத்தியில் வந்து ஒப்பந்தம் செய்து விட்டு விட்டால் அது நிலை காது. காங்கிரஸ் கட்டுப்பாட்டுக்கு கீழ்ப்படிந்தவனாயிருந்தாலும், சொல்ல வேண்டியவைகளை நான் சொல்லி வைக்கவேண்டும். அந்த உரிமையில், நான் திருப்பதி, திருத்தணி, காளஹஸ்தி இவைகள் தமிழ் நாட்டோடு சேரவேண்டிய பகுதிகள் என்று சொல்லுகிறேன். சாக்கிலே கொஞ்சம் பேக்கிலே கொஞ்சம் என்று சேர்க்கக்கூடாது. பாண்டிச்சேரியில் இங்கிலீஷ் ரோடு, French ரோடு என்று ரோடு அடிப்படையில் Border system அமைந்ததுபோல் இருக்கக்கூடாது. Border system-ஐ அடியோடு மாற்றி கிராமங்கள் தனித்து நிற்கிறமாதிரி செய்யவேண்டும். நமது சபைத்தலைவர் கனம் பக்தவத்சலம் இதை நன்றாக எடுத்துச் சொல்ல சக்தி வாய்ந்தவர். நிர்வாகத்தில் பொறுப்பு எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார். வருங்கால சந்ததியார்களுக்குப் பதில் சொல்ல வேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணமும் அவர்களுக்கு இருந்து வருகிறது. அதையும் இப்பொழுது ஞாபகப்படுத்துகிறேன். அவர் கொண்டு வந்த தீர்மானத்தை நான் சொன்ன சில திருத்தங்களோடு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளலாம்.

கன்னடியர்களுக்கும் கொஞ்சப் பிரதேசம்தான். அவர்களும் தான் பயப்படுகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கும் கஷ்டம் இருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். மலையாளிகளுக்கும் கன்னடியர்களுக்கும் பிரிந்து போகும்போது மனதிலே தாங்கல் கூடாது. நாம் எல்லோரும் சேர்ந்து இந்த ரிபார்ட்டை சந்தோஷமாக ஏற்றுக்கொண்டு சுமுகமான முறையில் வேண்டிய சில மாறுதல்களை செய்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். அப்படி மாறுதல்கள் செய்யும்பொழுது நம்மிடையே உள்ள ஐக்கியம் குறையக் கூடாது என்பதை மறுபடியும் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

கைத்தொழிலைப்பற்றி ஒரு வார்த்தை சொல்லுகிறேன். இரண்டாவது ஐந்து வருஷத் திட்டம் அமுலுக்கு வர இருக்கிறது. இந்த சமயத்தில் கைத்தொழிலில் தேர்ச்சி பெற்றவர்களாகிய மலையாளிகள் நம்மைவிட்டுப் போய்விடுவார்களே என்று கவலையாக இருக்கிறது. ஆந்திரர்கள் நம்மைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள், கன்னம் கபடமற்றவர்கள் என்று நினைத்து அவர்களுக்காக நிறைய பணத்தை செலவிட்டோம். வெள்ளையர் காலத்திலும் பணம் செலவழிக்கப்பட்டது. மறுபடியும் சுயராஜ்யம் கிடைத்த பிறகும் அவர் களுக்காக பணம் செலவழிக்கப்பட்டது. கடைசியில் நமக்கு ஏதோ பிர யோஜனப்படும் என்று நினைத்தோம். ஆனால் “கோதாவரி, துங்கபத்ராவி லிருந்து ஒரு பொட்டு தண்ணீர் கூட அனுப்பமாட்டோம்” என்று சொல்லும் சொல்லும் நிலைமை இப்பொழுது வந்திருக்கிறது. மலை யாளிகள் மலைப்பிரதேசத்தில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் தலைமீது மழை பெய்கிறது. அந்தத் தண்ணீர் நம் நாடு வழியாகப் பாய்கிறது. பிறகு இந்த விஷயத்தில் ஆந்திரகளைப்போல் தகராறு செய்தால் நன்றாக இருக்காது. பிரிந்து போவதற்கு முன்பே இந்த விவகாரம் பைசல் செய்யப் படவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது மலையாளத்திலிருந்து தென் நாட்டிற்கு வந்து கொண்டிருக்கிற தண்ணீர் யாதொரு தடையும் இல்லாமல் தொடர்ந்து வந்துகொண்டே இருக்கவேண்டும். இதில் யாதொரு ஆட்சேபமேயும் இருக்கக்கூடாது. மைசூரில் ஒரு அணை கட்டி பாலாற்றுத் தண்ணீர் நமக்கு கிடைக்காமல் செய்ததுபோல் செய்யக்கூடாது. பாலாறு பாழாறாகத் தான் இருக்கிறது என்று எனது நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ தெய்வசிகாமணி ஆசாரியார் சொல்லுகிறார். பாலாறு பாழாறாகத்தானிருக்கிறது. மைசூர் சர்க்கார் செய்தது மாதிரி செய்யக்கூடாது. கனம் மந்திரி ஸ்ரீ பக்தவத்சலமும் செய்தது மாதிரி செய்யக்கூடாது. கனம் மந்திரி ஸ்ரீ பக்தவத்சலமும் மற்ற மந்திரிகளும் இதை ஞாபகத்தில் வைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

[Sri N. Annamalai Pillai] [22nd November 1955]

இதை ஞாபகத்தில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு ஜங்கிமாசைநாயக எல்லைகளை நிர்ணயம் செய்யவேண்டும். பிரித்து போகிறவர்கள் போகட்டும். ஆனால் பின்னால் விவகாரத்துக்கு இடம் இருக்கக்கூடாது. நாமக்கு முன்புமாதிரி வந்து கொண்டிருக்கிற தண்ணீர்மெல்லாம் யாதொரு அங்குஷ்டமோபத்தமோமல்லவந்துகொண்டே இருக்கவேண்டும். இந்த நிலையை ஒப்புக்கொண்டுதான் மலையாளிகள் பிரிந்துபோக வேண்டும். அவர்களுக்கும் தம்மால் முடிந்த உதவிகளைச் செய்யலாம் என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு வந்தவரையே பேச்சு முடித்துக் கொள்ளுமேண்டும்.

6 p.m. MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now adjourn and meet again at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 23rd November 1955.

The House then adjourned.

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

- ^a1. *Report of the States Reorganization Commission.*

- ^{b2}. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2639, Home, dated the 28th September 1955, regarding amendment to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940 [laid on the table under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act (Central Act IV of 1939)].

- ^b3. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2836, Home, dated the 10th October 1955, regarding amendment to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, relating to the fee for issue of certificate of fitness [laid on the table under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act (Central Act IV of 1939)].

22nd November 1955]

APPENDIX

[Vide answer to starred question No. 433 asked by Sri V. R. Ranganathan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 22nd November 1955, page 347 supra.]

Subject.	1952.		1953.		1954.		1955.				
	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Number appeared.	Number passed.			
B.A. HONOURS (FINAL)—											
Branch I-A—Mathematics.	8	8	13	11	2*	14	12	2*	7	7	
“ II-B—Psychology.	..	..	3	3		5	5		5	5	
“ III—History ..	5	5	9	9		7	7		6	6	
“ IV—Economics ..	24	24	31	31		25	25		25	25	
“ V—Politics ..	11	11	19	18	1*	8	8		15	15	
“ VII—English Litt. ..	6	5	1*	10	9	1*	17	12	5*	10	10
“ VIII—Sanskrit Litt. ..	3	3	1	1		2	2		2	2	
“ XI—Tamil ..	4	4	3	3		8	8		1	1	
“ XI—Telugu ..	2	2	6	6		5	4	1*	5	5	
“ XI—Malayalam ..	..	..	..	..		2	1	1*	3	1	2*
“ XI—Kannada ..	..	..	..	..		4	4		3	3	
“ XIII—Islamic History.	..	..	6	6		10	10		9	9	
“ XIV—Geography ..	..	..	2	2		..	..		1	1	
B.Sc. HONOURS (FINAL)—											
Branch I-B—Statistics ..	9	9	9	9		9	9		9	9	
“ II—Physics ..	20	20	15	14	1*	10	9	1*	10	10	
“ III—Chemistry ..	19	17	2*	17	9	8*	10	10		8	8
“ IV—Botany ..	12	12	10	10		6	6		8	8	
“ V—Zoology ..	12	12	13	13		8	8		8	8	
“ VI—Geology ..	11	11	7	7		8	8		6	6	
“ VII—Geography ..	1	1	4	3	1*	4	4		2	1	1*

* Recommended for B.A. or B.Sc. pass degree.

^a Sent by post and messengers on 16th November 1955.
^b Laid on the table of the House on 21st November 1955.

^b Laid on the table of the House on 21st November 1955.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, the 23rd November 1955.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Manufacture of Tamil Typewriters on a large scale by Government

* 422^a Q.—SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state whether any steps have been taken by the Government to get Tamil Typewriters manufactured on a large scale?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: No, Sir.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் இக் கேள்விக்குப் பதில் சொல்லும்போது, 'இல்லை' என்றார்கள். நமது மாநிலத்தில் தமிழை ஆட்சிமொழியாகவும், பாடப்பொருளாகவும், கல்லூரிகளிலும் தமிழைப் போதுமான மொழியாகவும் கொண்டுவரவேண்டும் என்பதற்கு மிக்க ஆதரவு காட்டி அந்த முறையில் முயற்சியும் செய்துகொண்டுள்ள நமது கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள். அப்படி ஆட்சிமொழியாகவும் போதுமான மொழியாகவும் தமிழ் வருகிறபோது, அதற்கு வசதியாக இருக்கும்பொழுட்டு இந்தத் துட்டு அச்சப் பொறிகளை இப்பொழுதே அதிகப்படியாக உற்பத்தி செய்து, அரசாங்கத்திற்கும் மக்களுக்கும் வேண்டிய அளவு கிடைக்கும்படிச் செய்ய வேண்டியது அரசாங்கத்தினுடைய கடமையல்லவா? அதற்கு ஏதாவது நம்முடைய அரசாங்கம் நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பார்களா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்கள் "தமிழ் டைப்ரைட்டர்களை ஏற்பாடு செய்து உற்பத்தி செய்ய அரசாங்கம் ஏதாவது நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்களா?" என்று கேட்ட கேள்விக்கு, 'இல்லை' என்று நான் பதில் சொன்னேன். ஏதோ பாக்டரிகளை சர்க்கார் ஏற்படுத்தி தமிழ் டைப்ரைட்டர்களை உற்பத்தி செய்ய வேண்டும்போல் கேள்வி இருந்ததால், அதற்கு 'இல்லை' என்று பதில் சொன்னேன். ஆனால், எப்படி நல்ல முறையில் தமிழ் டைப்ரைட்டர்களை அமைப்பது என்பதைப்பற்றி ஆராய்ந்து, ஆலோசனை சொல்வதற்கு ஒரு கமிட்டி நியமிக்கப்பட்டு, அந்தக் கமிட்டியும் இப்பொழுது தான் அதனுடைய அறிக்கையைச் சமர்ப்பித்திருக்கிறது. அதைப் பரிசீலனை செய்து பார்த்து, எந்தெந்த எழுத்தை எப்படி எப்படி அமைத்தால் நல்ல முறையில் டைப்ரைட்டரை அமைக்க முடியும் என்று தீர்மானித்து, அந்த முறையிலே மற்றவர்கள் டைப்ரைட்டர்களை உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு வேண்டிய உதவியைச் சர்க்கார் எப்பொழுதும் செய்யும்?

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: அடுத்த பொழுதே தேர்தலுக்குள் மாகாணங்களைப் புதிதாக மாற்றியமைக்கவேண்டும் என்பதை அரசாங்கம் ஒப்புக்கொண்டதாகத் தெரிகிறது. அது அமுலுக்கு வரும் முன் இந்த ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்ய முடிக்கப்படுமா என்று தெரிந்துகொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: ராஜ்யங்களை மாற்றியமைப்பதற்கும் இதற்கும் எந்தவிதமான சம்பந்தமும் இல்லை. இதை எவ்வளவு துரிதமாக செய்யமுடியுமோ அவ்வளவு துரிதமாகச் செய்வதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகள் நடந்துகொண்டுவருகின்றன.

^a Postponed from the list of questions for 21st November 1955.

[23rd November 1955]

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) & (b) Copies of the report of the *Ad hoc* Committee on Basic Education and the decisions of the Government thereon were sent to all Members of the Assembly on 8th April 1954.

(c) 23,328.

(d) 1,022.

(e) The number of basic schools and basic training schools on 31st March 1953 were 641 and 11 respectively and on 31st March 1954 they were 307 and 13.

(f) In 1952-53 a grant of Rs. 58,369 was received from the Central Government for both primary and basic education; but it is not known what portion of it is for basic and what portion for primary education. The grant for basic education was for schemes implemented in the East and West Godavari districts. For 1953-54 no grant has been sanctioned so far.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Have the Government any idea of giving training to the teachers in primary schools on basic education during summer and converting all the primary schools into basic schools within a year?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It will be physically impossible to convert all the elementary schools into basic schools. That is why we are framing a programme to be carried out in the next Five-Year Plan, and that will have to be approved by the Planning Commission. It involves expenditure. That is why it is not possible immediately. As far as training is concerned, we are giving re-training to all the teachers (who have the ability to undergo training) in the various elementary schools.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Do not the Government think that they are creating two castes of children by having two kinds of schools and that they are increasing the prejudice which parents have towards basic education by having two kinds of schools?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: On the other hand, there is a growing prejudice against the existing system of education. Therefore, people welcome the introduction of basic education. It is unavoidable that we have two systems during the transition period.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Do not the Government think that before they begin to reorganise secondary education, basic education should spread throughout the State as the first step?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am afraid that will take a long time, and we cannot delay the reorganization of secondary education till then.

23rd November 1955]

Review of the strength of members of municipal councils after the census

* 438 Q.—SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN (on behalf of Sri T. Purushotham): Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the strength of members of the Municipal Councils is reviewed after every Census;

(b) whether the number of Councillors of all the Municipal Councils has been revised with reference to the population in each of the municipalities according to the last Census; and

(c) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table of the House a statement showing the municipalities, the population according to the last Census and the number of Councillors on each of them?

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

(b) Yes. In all cases except Ambur, the census figures obtained prior to the publication of the District Census Handbook, for determining the strength of municipal councils, were correct. The figure relating to Ambur taken from the Census charge abstract was 40,501, and on that basis the strength of the Council was fixed at 28. It has been noticed subsequently in the Census Handbook 1951 for North Arcot published later, that the population of Ambur is only 39,992. Action has, therefore, been taken to revise the strength of the Council as 24.

(c) A statement^a is placed on the table of the House.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: On what basis is the number of seats allotted?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI: On population basis.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Is the Hon. Minister aware that Coimbatore with a population of 197,755 has got 36 seats and also Madurai with a population of nearly 4 lakhs has 36 seats? Is there not disparity with regard to the number of seats?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI: We have fixed the maximum number.

SRI V. GURUNANDAN RAO: Is the population figure based on the 1951 census?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI: Yes, Sir.

^a Printed as Appendix II on page 447 infra.

[23rd November 1955]

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : The maximum may be anything. What about the minimum?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI : Notice, Sir.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, there is a great demand from people to serve in the municipalities. Therefore, wherever the population is very large, will it not be better to revise the number of seats in the municipalities?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI : We will examine the proposal at the time of the next elections.

Reduction of House Rent Allowance in the case of municipal employees in Srirangam Municipality

11-10 a.m. * 439 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that House Rent Allowance has been reduced in the case of municipal employees in Srirangam Municipality; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The Srirangam Municipal Council did not agree to grant house rent allowance to its staff at the rates admissible to Government servants serving in the municipal area. It resolved to pay house rent allowance only at a reduced rate.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Is it not a fact that they have restored the cut now?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI : The municipality resolved to pay house rent allowance only at a reduced rate. They have restored the cut.

Revival of the Provident Fund Accounts of the teachers at Palayapadi

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

(a) whether the Provident Fund Accounts of teachers at Palayapadi, Annamangalam Panchayat, Udayarpalayam taluk, Tiruchirappalli district, were merged with the Provident Fund Accounts of the Tiruchirappalli District Board some years before;

(b) whether it is a fact that their Provident Fund Accounts have been kept inoperative since then; and

(c) if so, what steps the Government propose to take to revive their Provident Fund Accounts?

[23rd November 1955]

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : What will happen to the Provident Fund account of the teachers as I learn that most of the accounts have not been revived?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI : All these accounts have been transferred to the district boards and they will look after their interests.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Is it not a fact that certain accounts are kept in abeyance?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI : No, Sir. If, however, specific instances are brought to the notice of the Government, we will look into them.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Sir, I know that there are such instances in the case of this panchayat. So, will the Government be prepared to issue instructions to the panchayat that the period for which these accounts were kept in abeyance may also be taken into consideration and the teachers may be asked to contribute for the period?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI : Yes, we will issue such instructions wherever necessary.

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

II.—GOVERNMENT MOTION.

STATES REORGANIZATION COMMISSION REPORT
(DISCUSSIONI—cont.)

* SRI MAHOMED USMAN : Mr. Chairman, I have great pleasure in giving my general support to the States Reorganization Commission's Report. My friend Sri Govinda Menon yesterday waxed eloquent about the proposed Kerala State as recommended by the Reorganization Commission. I would like to assure him that we, the people of Madras State did not want them to go away from us. The Andhras went away from us of their own accord. There was an agitation in Kerala and in Karnataka for the formation of a separate State. If they are not satisfied with the recommendation of the Commission, I think they have to blame themselves. Because, it is they who wanted to go away. My friend Sri Govinda Menon said that they did not get the State that they wanted. Well, if they ask for 16 annas, and only get 12 annas, we cannot help it. They must remember that they wanted a separate State. They have now got it. They cannot be complaining now.

[Sri Mahomed Usman] [23rd November 1955]

Sir, I give my support to the resolution moved by the Hon. Leader of the House. I also wish to support the two amendments moved by Sri Baksubramania Ayyar and Sri Sivasubramania Nadar. Mr. Nadar's amendment is more comprehensive than that of Mr. Baksubramania Ayyar. Mr. Nadar has included in his amendment the most important questions that affect us. But, I find one thing has not been included in his amendment. I refer to the non-inclusion of the forest region of Kollegal. Mr. Balasubramania Iyer also referred to this in his speech. I hope the Hon. Leader of the House would manage to have this also included in the amendment to the original resolution. If this is done, the whole resolution will become very comprehensive.

Sir, I am one of those who, from the days when I was an Executive Council Member, are opposed to such linguistic divisions. It is a tribal idea. We, Indians can get on without these distinctions. Anyhow, this has come and we cannot help it at this stage. People wanted linguistic States and they have got them. So we have to make the best of the present situation. With some adjustments, as those contained in Mr. Sivasubramania Nadar's amendment, the report should be accepted as a whole.

Sir, it is a matter of great regret that some of our friends will leave this House and go to Kerala or Karnataka State, and this House will lose their contributions in future. It is a great loss to this House. I am also sorry that in future distinguished gentlemen like our Hon. Chairman, Dr. Cherian, and the hon. Deputy Leader of the Opposition, Dr. V. K. John, will not come to Madras.

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON : They will remain with you.

* SRI MAHOMED USMAN : I know they will remain with us. I was talking of the future. I was only mentioning that in future men of the calibre of these two gentlemen will not come here.

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON : Oh! you were referring to future Cherians and Johns!

* SRI MAHOMED USMAN : Yes, I was talking about the future only. Evidently, the hon. Member Mr. Govinda Menon did not listen to me properly. I know these two gentlemen will remain with us. I was only saying that in future persons like these two distinguished gentlemen will not come to Madras. In this statement of mine, I think I am correct and nobody can contradict it. Now that we have got a linguistic State, we must try to do the best we can.

As far as the City of Madras is concerned, it is a closed question. I am glad the Commission has recognized this fact and said that there is no use of raising the question.

23rd November 1955] [Sri Mahomed Usman]

Regarding the Public Service Commission, I think Madras State is important enough to have a Public Service Commission of its own. The appointments to it should be made by the Government as at present. As regards the High Court, we must oppose judges being brought from outside the State. It has been made clear that Tamil will be the ruling language in this State. It will be the language of our administration, and it will be the language of our courts. So, when all the cases are conducted in our courts in the Tamil language, how will it be possible for Judges to do their work if they do not know Tamil? Evidently this is intended to introduce the thin end of the wedge in favour of Hindi. I think our Government should make suitable representations to the Central Government so that no change takes place with regard to this matter. With these few words, I give my general support to the report and also to the amendments moved by the two gentlemen mentioned by me.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : Mr. Chairman, I thank you for giving me this opportunity of speaking a few words about the report of the States Reorganization Commission. This report is one of the productions that have unfortunately received a very ambiguous reception throughout India. It is neither universally accepted nor universally condemned. It is like a human baby. Some parents would have liked to have a child born to them. When a child is born they will be very happy over it. Later on, they begin to feel the burden of a growing family and they consider the same child as an unwelcome member of the family. Similarly, people may not enthusiastically welcome new-comers at a later stage. Thus, the report has received a mixed reception from various quarters. On the whole, from what I have been able to gather from newspaper reports, I find that it has roused more bitterness and controversies than pacification and contentment among the various classes and interests in the various States. It is most unfortunate that events in Bombay have taken a very violent and serious turn. The Samyuktha Maharashtra Parishad is objecting to Bombay being formed as a separate State. Strong steps had to be taken to quell the disturbances. Therefore, it seems to me that the proposers of the report did not envisage all these unfortunate contingencies. The most extraordinary thing about this report is that we can draw from it certain analogies. Take for example the United States of America which is a close parallel to our Indian Union. Next comes the Soviet Union. In the United States, they have more than 40 States. Forty-eight States are there. They have not divided the States on the basis of language nor according to ethnical distinctions. But they have divided the States according to historical facts. Well, the migrants into the United States hail from all parts of the world. There are Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen, Scandinavians, Polish, some Russians and others from the eastern block of Europe. Each of these language groups did not insist upon having a State of its own in the United States. No doubt in small localities in the United States, the people carry on certain of their activities in

11-20
a.m.

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Sir, it is a matter of great regret that some of our friends will leave this House and go to Kerala or Karnataka State, and this House will lose their contributions in future. It is a great loss to this House. I am also sorry that in future distinguished gentlemen like our Hon. Chairman, Dr. Cherian, and the hon. Deputy Leader of the Opposition, Dr. V. K. John, will not come to Madras.

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11-20
a.m.

[Sri V. Chakkarai Chetty] [23rd November 1955]

their own mother-tongue. Take for instance the Danes in America. In their own churches they conduct their prayers in Danish language. The Swedish population read their bible in the Swedish or Norwegian language. Apart from these things, there is no distinction between the different sections of people living in the United States. There is only one language in the United States, viz., English. Somehow English has become a language for all diverse races and nationalities that go to constitute a purely American Union. Let us now come to Soviet Union. There also the States were created not by an Act of the Central Legislature but the States have grown owing to historical circumstances and each State has its own language. There is no compulsion that only Russian language should be used in all States of the Soviet Union, though of course Russian is the universal language of administration, of diplomacy and of culture of the Soviet Union. But all the same people are not divided according to language distinctions but according to certain distinctions that have grown up in course of time. Here in our country, take for example the Madras State.

We have lived here in peace and harmony. So much so people coming here from other areas have found this as a congenial home for them. That is why Mr. Mahomed Usman was obliged to plead for the retention of our distinguished Chairman and the Deputy Leader of the Opposition here. (Sri Mahomed Usman: I have already said that there is no question the Hon. Chairman and the Deputy Leader of the Opposition have a right to remain in Madras State. I referred only to future Cherians and Johns. Let me make that clear.) I am not a prophet to predict what the fortunes of Mr. Cherian and Dr. John would be after five years, and whether they will live in the land of dreams by then.

SRI MAHOMED USMAN: Then please do not put those things in my mouth.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: I cannot put anything in the mouth of Mr. Mahomed Usman. I am not competent enough to put anything in his mouth. Nor have I anything in my hand to put into his mouth. Even though my name signifies something sweet (I am called Chakkarai Chettiar) I do not have anything with me now to put into Mr. Mahomed Usman's mouth.

We, in Madras State, have lived in amity and friendship and some of us have made some distinctions in various walks of life. But this creation of Kerala State is certainly going to bring about a certain amount of friction and antagonism. Already the southern taluks of Travancore-Cochin State, which are predominantly Tamil areas want to come to Madras State. But the Malayalee leaders want to retain all the nine taluks, inhabited by a majority of Tamil people, in the Kerala State. Although we have not heard of these things for years, the controversy has arisen. Let us now turn to ancient Tamil history. We never divided ourselves into Tamilians and Malayalees in the past. In the ancient Tamil books, we have only the Tamil kingdom of Chera. What was Chera has now become Kerala. There were three Tamil kingdoms

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then in ancient times, viz., Chera, Chola and Pandya kingdoms. There was no Malayalam speaking State then. So much so the ancient and greatest Tamil book "Silapathikaram" speaks of only the three Tamil kingdoms of Chera, Chola and Pandya. They did not envisage any separate State for Malayalees. I hope, Sir, that the Commission's report will not introduce unnecessary and artificial distinctions and create bitterness where there has been real friendship and cordiality.

In North India, we find controversies in some parts. In Bombay there has been a clash the other day. The Maharashtrians and the Gujaratis who dominate the commercial and business interests, both of them claim the Bombay City. A controversy is going on between the two. Taking all these into consideration, I am not enthusiastic about this report. I do not belong to any branch of the dominion. I am a Tamilian, born in Madras and if things go on as they are, I may lay my bones in Madras City. I am not able to understand some of my Andhra friends still claiming Madras City. Even though they knew that in Madras City, the Andhras do not have any majority but it is only the Tamilians who dominate, still they want the Madras City. All these controversies have unfortunately arisen in consequence of this report. I do not know whether any single problem has been satisfactorily solved by this Commission's report. It is something like Oliver Twist, the unfortunate baby in a workhouse, asking for more, and everybody raises his voice in horror. Just like that some people want more area. Malayalees want something more. Other people do not want to part with the area under their possession now. In this way the controversy is dragging on. The Congress High Command has been pleading for a calm and dispassionate consideration of the problem. Our beloved Prime Minister has asked us to look at the problem dispassionately. It reminds me of what I have often found. It is just like a religious philosopher, who has made up his mind in one way or the other already, giving expression to his view and asking the disciples to consider it in a dispassionate manner. That means that there is something fishy about the proposal. Therefore when great leaders like our President and Prime Minister want us to consider this report dispassionately, that means that there is something fishy about this report. Whatever be the problem nobody looks at it dispassionately. The report contains some features which are unacceptable. Many people do not like the same. That is why the leaders, because there is something fishy in the report, ask us to consider the report dispassionately. Unfortunately we have grown up under some historical and social traditions, from which we cannot be uprooted. For example the southern Tamil taluks of Travancore-Cochin State want to join the Madras State. It is something like uprooting a tree from one place and planting it again in another place. Therefore, Sir, I cannot enthuse over the proposals of the Reorganization Commission. Well, in ancient times, India was divided into 56 countries, all warring with each other and it was a melancholy spectacle which made way for foreigners to come into our country and take advantage of the

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internal divisions. It is not possible hereafter for such things to take place in our country. We became united in the days of the British rule and are so now under our Union administration also.

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Sir, I find two tendencies pulling in opposite directions. One is that India should be united and to bring about unification of the different interests in India language is one of the means. That is one phase and for that purpose Hindi language is adopted for administrative purposes so that language may be the means of instruction and Hindi may be the language for unifying all the diverse peoples of India. On the other hand, we come across these proposals of the Reorganization Commission which will only mean that all those language areas will insist upon their own languages being given the precedence over others and to the exclusion of other languages including Hindi. Therefore, it seems to me that we are now being pulled into opposite directions. What will be the result if a person is pulled into opposite directions? The result will be that the man who is the victim of these opposing forces will come to grief and then he will turn round and accuse you of maltreating him. It seems to me that the ultimate result of these proposals will be that they will not be acceptable to any. Already we find that the Bombay Legislature has been prorogued and the consideration of the Report has been adjourned *sine die*, because there the feelings are running high between the Gujaratis and Mahrattas both of whom are strong sections of the population. They are like two bulls going on a bridge pushing each other in different directions. Ultimately they will push themselves into the river and perish. Therefore calm consideration is out of place; it is all very well to advise people to give calm consideration. People are slowly rushing headlong into these various artificial demarcations: it will not be conducive to the real unity of India. I find that in the first place this Commission was appointed in order to bring about the welfare of each constituent part and the unity of the whole. These two objects have not been achieved and we have not been able to promote the welfare of the States. For example, the Andhra State has gone away from us. During the last two or three years, what wonderful things have they accomplished which could not have been accomplished if Andhra had remained here within the Madras State? If the Malayalam-speaking population also desires to go back to Malabar, I do not know what wonderful achievement they are going to make in the field of education or business. All these things are problematical and lie in the dark future, in the lap of Gods as it were. Therefore, it seems to me that there are bigger problems, economic development, social reconstruction, etc., to which we ought to devote our attention. Instead, we are frittering away our energies talking about the linguistic divisions and demarcations. We know the very word 'rival' for example—if I am not very much mistaken—comes from the fact that people living on opposite banks of a river become enemies, and that is simply because there is a river across them, dividing them. That is the origin of the word 'rival', unless my memory fails me much and I

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got this knowledge when I was in school. 'Rival' has such a very curious origin. I feel that these artificial demarcations of the country that are going to mark off our country into water-tight compartments will really produce that disharmony that is deprecated. You will all remember the great prayer of our late poet, Rabindranath Tagore:

'O, Lord, prevent these domestic walls being raised which will prevent us from coming into larger Unity and Freedom, Make us, O Lord, feel that we are children of the same soil, children of the same country, bind us in common traditions, common fortunes as well as misfortunes, Combine us, Unite us.' These are the real things that unite peoples and not merely languages. Languages come and go and there is no language which remains for ever. Many languages have arisen and they have disappeared. But our Tamil language has been going on during the centuries; although it has changed many times, it has never disappeared, because of the simple reason that we have been cautious enough to take in phrases and words and expressions from other languages. Even in the Tamil grammar—unless Mr. Gajapathy Nayagar, the Tamil Scholar corrects me in the Nannool, there is a distinct provision made for the assimilation of foreign words into our own language. (Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar. Even in Tholkappiam, there is such a thing.) I remember only the Nannool which was more popular in our school and college days. I shall look into Tholkappiam and find out as it is of great interest. The Tamil Scholars, though they would not surrender the dignity and integrity of their language were always prepared to receive words from foreign languages and convert them into Tamil words, making the necessary transformation. Taking all these things into consideration, the genius of the Tamil people and their best traditions, I do not think that we are well advised in thinking about these demarcations and divisions of the country, at least of the Tamil country into any more areas which will divide us and keep us one away from the other.

I should express my satisfaction along with other leaders and persons that on the whole this report has met with mixed reception. Of course, it will go on still, somehow or other. But we should shelve the report and wait for more favourable circumstances for bringing about any radical changes in the map of our country.

Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak.

* SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI: Mr. Chairman, our esteemed Friend Mr. Chakkarai Chetty traversed over a wide ground and before him our esteemed Friend Sri Mahomed Usman wanted to pour oil over troubled waters. I only feel that we are not asked to discuss the question as to whether there should be linguistic redistribution. I am afraid the good advice given by our esteemed Friend Mr. Chetty is rather too late and the time for deciding whether there should be a linguistic redistribution of States, has passed. The Commission has considered that and the House is now asked to consider the merits of the proposals

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outlined in their report. I therefore confine myself to the considerations embodied in that report in so far as they relate to our State.

11-40 a.m. In doing so, I must congratulate the members of the Government, the Hon. Leader of the House and the Hon. Minister for Education for having given us a lead. They have clearly set before us the ideal or object which we should have in view and the approach we should make to the questions which arise in implementing that object. They say that we should think of the unity of the country and that nothing should be done to sacrifice, jeopardise, or minimise the unity of the country. That is all agreed. Therefore we should consider whether the proposals outlined in the report contravene in any way or go against that objective. Then they have also given us some considerations from which we have to look at the particular proposals made in the report. If the Commission itself had outlined some considerations and given some reasons and if these considerations were not adhered to by the Commission in making particular proposals or if the reasons advanced by the Commission were not sound, then they say we are entitled to criticise the proposals. These are the limited grounds on which I wish to offer a few remarks. In doing so, I am afraid, I shall have to refer to the speech of my hon. Friend Sri Govinda Menon. I approach this question with a certain amount of trepidation. I do not want to become a victim of the wrath of Sri Govinda Menon. I do not know whether all he said was in real anger or feigned anger. An advocate as he is, it is likely he wanted to whip himself up into an imagined fury and anger so that he might be free to abuse the plaintiff's attorney. They say that when you have a bad case, you must abuse. Something like that seems to be the way in which he has approached the question. Let me first of all deal with his alleged grievances.

Now what are the grievances of Sri Govinda Menon? I am really sorry to say I am not able to understand his point. He wanted to make a mountain out of a molehill. He may immediately retort and say, 'Well, you are not a Malayalee. You are a Tamilian. Therefore you don't understand anything'. I am a Tamilian. Knowing I am not a Malayalee, I shall try to approach that question as dispassionately as it is possible for me under the circumstances. Of course my hon. Friend Sri Chakkarai Chetty said it is impossible to be dispassionate in dealing with such a question. If that be so, then I think we are in bad times. So far as the general question of redistribution of the States is concerned, I could understand if there was the question of having a combined State, namely, a Dakshina Pradesh comprising Tamil Nad, Mysore, Coorg, South Kanara, and Malabar and Travancore-Cochin State. Now when I heard the speech of hon. Member Sri Chakkarai Chettiar, my mind naturally went back to the days of Karikala Cholan, Raja Raja Cholan, Rajendra Cholan the days of the high water-mark of the Tamil kingdom. Certainly at that time Malayalam did not exist, Kannada did not exist. In one hundred A.D. or five hundred A.D. all was Tamil

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land. That big Tamil land was bounded on the east by the Bay of Bengal, on the west by the Arabian Sea and in the north indisputably by Venkatagiri hills and by Kanya Kumari in the south. All this was one country. And this one country now comprises three district linguistic units—I exclude Andhra as it has already been formed into a separate State—the Tamil, Malayalam and the Kanarese. What happened to this Tamil Nad? In the process of time and due to historical causes, this big ancient country typified by a very ancient language known for its culture, known for its good things, known for the kind of attitude which did not distinguish between man and man, which did not distinguish between land and land, which did not distinguish between country and country and which made for assimilation of whatever was good from whatever source it came, that big country began to shrink century after century until it has come to its present size, deprived of its strength and everything good and unable to spread its culture. After all do we complain about this? No. Without complaint, without murmur, we welcome them.

SRI O. P. RAMASWAMY REDDIAR: You are very reasonable.

* SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI: Perhaps I want to say we are not only reasonable, we are patient and put up with suffering. Suffering has been our badge. We put up with difficulties patiently. That is what our Thirukural says. If you have grievances put up with them, suffer them patiently and try never to injure another. Looking at the question from a practical or material point of view we may be said to suffer as against others. Any way we are patient. We do not make a mountain out of a molehill. This glorious country of ours has now been reduced to this low and unenviable state of uselessness, if I may say so. Instead of complaining against that, we have been patiently putting up with all our sufferings. What is the result of the reorganisation suggested in the report of the Commission. Has more territory been taken away out of the Madras State than what has been proposed to be given to it? Malabar and South Kanara form extensive parts of the Madras State. They are good sources of strength for this State and we have to give up the districts. Then we are deprived of the Cochin Port, we are deprived of the forest wealth, the great fishing industry and so on. This is the result of the reformation proposed. Now it is no use saying Malabar is a deficit district. That question has very carefully been considered by the Commission. They find it is not correct to say that that district is a deficit district financially. The Commission decided to tack on Malabar to Travancore-Cochin State on the ground that in future it will be a financially sound proposition for them to have Malabar. Supposing all the seven taluks of Southern Travancore, Kollegal, parts of Palghat and Chittoor (Cochin) are given away to Madras, I do not think much would have been added to Madras than what is proposed to be taken away from Madras State. The result of reorganisation as suggested in the report would be that Tamil Nad would suffer in

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every respect, in industry, in its extent and in the possibilities for economic development and other resources. That is what I want to point out to this House.

Regarding these seven taluks of Southern Travancore it is not as though they are surplus in rice and therefore we want them. Our friends in that area speaking our language are being victimised. Therefore whatever may be the difficulties to which we may be exposed, we are anxious to have them with us and not betray them or hand them over to people who are not sympathetic towards them. Therefore it is that we are willing and anxious to have them on account of the homogeneity of our language and culture. The Commission has recommended the handing over of the five taluks to Madras knowing that they are not surplus in rice, and I ask what is the difficulty in handing over the other two taluks of Devikulam and Peermede. You must have the question examined as a whole. It is not as if the people in these two taluks are not speaking Tamil. All these seven taluks are predominantly Tamil-speaking areas. Whatever reasons apply to the five taluks apply also to the other two taluks, with equal force, if not greater. As I said even if these seven taluks are tacked on to Tamil Nad, the area taken away from Madras State would be greater than that added to it.

What are the reasons given by the Commission to tack on these two taluks to the Kerala State? Could they say that by tacking on these two taluks to Tamil Nad national unity would be impaired, or national unity jeopardised? If you concede that language should be the predominant consideration, would it not be much better to allow these taluks along with the five others to go to Tamil Nad, and make them part and parcel of Tamil Nad, so that their culture may develop in their own way without any prejudice to national unity. The hon. Member Sri Chakkarai Chetty in his speech referred to the preamble of the report wherein emphasis has been laid on national unity and also on the development of component parts. At first sight it may look irreconcilable. My point of view is this. No country like India with such vast area and different civilizations, with different languages and in different levels of growth, can have all things done in one way. It is impracticable, without developing the parts to develop unity or develop the country as a whole. I am a believer in this that the development of each part is development of the whole. Of course, you should not give room for the growth of jealousies, State jealousies, and other compartmental differences. That is a different thing. To develop each part as a whole is not really inconsistent with the development of unity. That is what we are aiming at. If we are now grouped together along with our Tamil friends in these seven taluks of the Travancore-Cochin State, it is not as though we are going to jeopardise the unity of the country. On the other hand, a kind of stimulus will be given to the development of our culture, which is agreed to be necessary. What are the reasons for retaining them in Travancore-Cochin? I am really sorry to say that the Commission seem to have gone

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out of the way to find out the reasons, which cannot at all be substantiated. What do they say? They say that they are hilly tracts, very important taluks, they have got rivers, and that the Tamil majority is illusory. They concede that the majority of the population are Tamil, namely, 72 and 42, but they attempt to get over it by saying that a good portion of it is floating population. I am very sorry to say that this is not substantiated. I read in the report the very powerful and cogent reasons for each of these questions given by the Hon. Minister Sri C. Subramaniam in the other House. If at all there is any infiltration, it has been in recent times from the Malabar side. If we look at these taluks, we will see that they are adjoining Bodinayakanur in Madurai district and the Ramnad district. It is from these parts of the districts people have gone and settled in the disputed taluk. Otherwise how can we account for their ownership of lands? Their whole culture is Tamilian culture. The wishes of the people have been expressed in two continuous elections in favour of Tamilian amalgamation. Elections were held distinctly on this issue. The Commission themselves say in one place that the wishes of the people have to be taken into consideration, provided they do not go against national unity. I have already attempted to show you that it is not against the national interests to tack on these taluks to the Tamil area. It is not against national unity and therefore even according to the Commission, the wishes of the population must be the overriding consideration and must be given effect to. What is the reason for the Commission to override the wishes of the people? Why should they go beyond and say that these taluks should be retained in Travancore-Cochin in spite of the clearly expressed wishes of the people? That is what we fail to understand. One of the reasons mentioned is that there is the Periyar river and it has its source in Travancore-Cochin State. Who is benefited by the Periyar? Is it not Madurai? Would it be wise on our part to leave the source of Periyar in an area which has shown considerable animosity towards the Tamil area? There are two other rivers. The Central Government have ordered an investigation into the irrigational possibilities of these rivers; now those waters are running waste into the Arabian sea. The Travancore-Cochin people cannot by any means harness these waters and utilize them; they do not need those waters. If those two rivers are given to the Tamil State, the Tamil State with the aid of the Central Government, will harness these waters, and these waters will go to Ramanathapuram and North Madurai districts so that these districts, which are arid and desert-like and which do not have now irrigational facilities, will have the benefit of irrigation. If the Tamil State succeeds in harnessing these waters and utilizes them for irrigating the Tamil districts, the benefit of it will go to Travancore-Cochin. If these rivers are harnessed by the Tamil State, it is for the benefit of the Travancore-Cochin State also. The future economic development both of Tamilnad and of Travancore-Cochin lies in the allocation of these two taluks to the Tamil State which will harness the two rivers. No consideration has been shown to this economic development. One of the

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reasons given is that the area is sparsely populated. Do you mean to say that the Tamil area is not over-populated? It may be 2,000 per square mile in Malabar in certain places. Taking Tamil Nad as a whole, it cannot be said it is sparsely populated. What is our position? Agriculture has been here for a thousand years more and we have reached the stage of dwindling returns. What are our industrial possibilities? We have very little. Our future looks very bleak. Therefore, from every point of view and from the dictum which the Commission themselves have laid down, there are fairly clear and compelling reasons that these two taluks should be given to Tamilnad. If these two taluks are not given to Tamilnad, it will be unfair and unjust. It is wrong to say agitation is being engineered. Why should there be agitation on the part of these people and for such a long time. I do not want to refer to the previous Chief Minister in whose time it was something like let loose and riot let loose. There was really massacre and murder. All canons of proper rule were at an end. Again I find from the papers the present Minister—it is not a change from King Stork to King Log but it is to King Stork raising his big stick saying, “I order you now; beware; if ever you show your minds as to language, you will rue the day”. Is that the way in which Malayalees should treat us? Is that the way in which Mr. Govinda Menon's friends want to treat us? We have never said like that. We never wanted to threaten anybody. If by keeping these taluks, they want to ill-treat the Tamils, harass them, and coerce them into submission and make them suffer, that is the very reason why they should not be left to remain there for one moment longer. Whatever may be the difficulties, let us try to be friendly with our friends and allow them to develop their culture in their own way. At the same time, we shall be the last to sacrifice national unity. I now bring to your notice the praise which Gandhiji has given to Tamils. He said, ‘If at all, I like a language, it is Tamil. The Tamils are noted for their suffering’. This is what I was reminded of when I received and read a letter which he sent to Tamil Anbar Mahanadu of 1933, and I was simply thrilled and ennobled. I felt as though I was transported to a different region. If we leave them there, we will be creating difficulties for the Travancore-Cochin Government as pointed out by my friend Mr. Naicker. I know Tamilians would not create trouble. At the same time, if the other side does, what are these people to do? Are you to sacrifice all the inhabitants as mere sheep in the hands of the butcher?

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON : Is it in order, Sir, to call the people of Kerala ‘butchers’, coming as it does from a great man as Sri Narayanaswami Pillai?

SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI : I am sorry that a greater man than Sri Govinda Menon is, should forget what virile abuse he was heaping upon the Tamilians yesterday.

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON : You were not here to listen to my speech yesterday.

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SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI : I have carefully read what you have said. I am only sorry that such observations should be made against persons . . . (Interruption.) I expected him to express some sentiments of gratitude and thanks which are due to us for having given our support. We never made distinctions. On the floor of the House reference was made by Members to two Friends, Dr. Cherian and Dr. John. Can the hon. Member quote one instance in the Malayalam history in which the same consideration has been shown to non-Malayalees? There are none. Positions of importance were offered in our State to all irrespective of religious or territorial considerations. Nobody prevented others from coming and settling down in our State. As a matter of fact, they have come and settled here. We made no distinction whatsoever whether they were Malayalees or Kannadigas or Tamilians. On the other hand, people who have been here and who have been the recipients of our hospitality till now, have begun to abuse us. Is this the way that they should criticise us? Is this Malayalam culture? From the way in which the hon. Member was advancing his arguments, we can very well understand his attitude. How can he justify that attitude? I would like to ask him, whether he can justify the attitude of Sri Pattom Thanu Pillai or Sri Panampalli Govinda Menon, the present Chief Minister of Travancore-Cochin. The people of those areas have been threatened so the say. Can a Chief Minister of a State take such a threatening attitude against a section of the people? As the people have been warned and threatened, I have to refer to the matter in clear terms. If we take up the history of Sri Pattom Thanu Pillai, it could be said with greater force and justifiable reason that the people of those areas were not at all treated as human beings. I am myself ashamed to use the word ‘butcher’. But, there is history which will support my contention and you cannot efface it. I do not know for a moment what the Central Government are going to do about this matter. Whatever it is, on at least humanistic grounds, merely for the sake of helping these poor people to be free from any future catastrophes such as the one to which they were subjected in the past, those two taluks should go over to Tamilnad. Thus, so far as Devikulam and Peermade are concerned, I think the Tamils have an unanswerable case. The clipping of Malabar and South Kanara is demanded by the particular language and we cannot object to it. Even now, I would like to ask Mr. Govinda Menon whether he is willing to remain with us. He is not willing. Why? Let us analyse what he wants. He wants some Tamil area in the south and some Kannadiga area in the north and a big State where the Malayalam-speaking population will be predominant. They want such a State for the purpose of aggrandisement over other people in the south and north.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I may remind the hon. Member who is speaking so eloquently that there are certain Press reports saying that certain prominent Malayalee residents in the City of Madras are reported to have said that all the Tamilians of South Travancore are ‘coolies’.

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* SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI: Let my hon. Friend Mr. Govinda Menon note this.

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON: Let the Tamilians take what all they want and what they do not want may be formed as a Kerala State!

* SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI: That is exactly how the hon. Member is refusing to face the question. When there was the talk of Aikya Kerala, did the hon. Member object to it? Is it their idea to have a big State where the Malayalam-speaking population will be predominant so that they may have supremacy over the minorities? Now, Mr. Govinda Menon says that this is not the State that they were demanding. He wants to have a State from Cape Comorin to Gokarnam. Why not he go a step further and ask for some portions of Bombay State also so that there may be a bigger State of Kerala? All these go to prove that there is a tendency to have more and more area under their control. Is it quite proper for a Member of the Socialist Party to advocate these things? Is this in keeping with the democratic and socialistic principles?

SRI S. NARSAPAYA: It is perhaps for colonial rule.

* SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI: Yes, it appears like that. I would like to ask another thing. Is the proposed Kerala State such a small State? I cannot understand it. I am really sorry that the Tamil State is losing the benefits of a beautiful fort like the Cochin Fort. We do not know now what immense potentialities it has. (Interruption.) We do not want you to go away. You wanted to go away. That is why I asked you whether you will be willing to stay with us even now. You said that you won't. You prefer to go to the proposed Kerala State. But, the hon. Member wants a Kerala State which should have pockets from Tamilnad and South Kanara. I do not know why he wants these. Is it fair on his part to ask for these? As a result of the reorganization of States, we are shrinking in area. We are deprived of various possibilities. After all, the Malayalees are full of promise, they are strong, they are intelligent and also sweet. (The Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam: And enterprising also!) Yes, they are also enterprising. If you go to China, you will find a handful of them. If you go to Siam, you will find scores of them.

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON: It is because of sheer poverty.

* SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI: Because they are very enterprising, they can come up in spite of difficulties. It is quite possible for them to develop the proposed Kerala State. There is no doubt about it. (Sri M. P. Govinda Menon: I am alone here!) Not at all. You are the mouth-piece of a section of people who want more and more area for the purpose of colonization, and imperial rule in a big Kerala State. Is this in keeping with the growing democratic principles?

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With regard to Palghat and Kollegal, I wish to say a few words. People cannot be so blind to realities. When others have large forest resources, why not they give us some portions of these? (Interruption.) The Kerala State will have the vast Nilambur forests which will always bring them some money. As we have not got sufficient forest resources, we are requesting the Kanarese people to make available the forest region of the Kollegal taluk to us. The hon. Member coming from South Kanara, in his sweet speech the other day said that the Karnataka people will be willing to give the forest region, if necessary. (Interruption.) When they are willing to give, especially when they have vast forest resources, certain forest areas to us, here is a gentleman coming from Malabar who says, 'No, no, let the Madras State not take away those areas'. I cannot understand why the hon. Member should have such an attitude. His view seems to be, 'No matter if it is not useful to me. But let it not be useful and beneficial to the Madras State. It is a question of all for me and none for thee.' I cannot very well appreciate the logic behind this contention of my hon. Friend Sri Govinda Menon, for whom I have great respect. (Sri M. P. Govinda Menon: Butcher as he is!) I know he will not be so inconsiderate as Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai. I wish he becomes the Chief Minister of the proposed Kerala State. Then, I am sure, he will not indulge in such kinds of threats and warnings against the minorities. But, when actually such kinds of threats were indulged in by Sri Pattom Thanu Pillai and others, am I not justified in making an accusation against them? (The Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam: Both of them belong to the same party.)

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON: The Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam is no doubt a Congressman. On that account, can he accept responsibility for the misrule of Congressmen all over India?

SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI: If the hon. Member feels much about the word 'butcher' that I have used, I am sorry. But, the fact that there has been misrule cannot be denied. Misrule by another Pattom Thanu Pillai or anybody else could not be tolerated. That is my contention. With these words, I support the amendment moved by Mr. Nadar and Mr. K. Pala-subramanya Ayyar.

SRI O. P. RAMASWAMY REDDIAR: தலைவர் அவர்களே, ஒரு பெரிய 12-10 ராக்கஸனைக் கிளப்பி விட்டுவிட்டபிறகு அதனுடைய பலனை அனுபவித்து தான் ஆகவேண்டும். தெரிந்தோ தெரியாமலோ கிளப்பிவிட்டாகிவிட்டது. 30, 40 வருஷங்களுக்கு முந்தி வெளிநாட்டார் நம் நாட்டை ஆண்டு கொண்டிருந்தபோது அந்தக் காலத்திலே நமது தலைவர்கள், சாதாரண ஜனங்களுடைய அபிவிருத்திக்கு எப்படி நடத்துகிறார்கள் என்பதைத் தெரிந்துகொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று அந்த நல்ல எண்ணத்தில்தான் செய்தார்கள். வேறு கெட்ட எண்ணம் அல்ல. ஆனாலும், நாம் கொஞ்சம் பொறுமையாக இருந்தால் எல்லாம் சரியாக நடக்கும். ஒரே நாட்டிலேதான் நாடுமெல்லோரும் இருக்கிறோம். அந்தந்த பிராந்தியத்திலே இருக்கிற ஜனங்கள் எந்த பாஷையில் பேசுகிறார்களோ அதே பாஷையிலேயே ராஜ்ய நிர்வாகத் தையும் நடத்தினால் அங்குள்ள ஜனங்களுக்கு செளகரியமாக இருக்கும் என்ற நல்ல எண்ணத்தில்தான் இது செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

[Sri O. P. Ramaswamy Reddiar] [23rd November 1955]

ஆனாலும், எந்தெந்தப் பிராந்தியம் எந்தெந்த ராஜ்யத்தைச் சேர வேண்டுமென்பதைப்பற்றி எதாவது தகராறு (டிஸ்ப்யூட்) வரும்போது மட்டும் நாம் பொறுப்பை இடுக்கோம் அமைதியாக இருந்து நியாயப்படி செய்வதற்கு முயற்சி செய்யவேண்டும். நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ நாராயணசாமிப் பிள்ளையைப் போன்ற பெரியவர் பொறுப்பைக் கூட ஸ்ரீ கோவிந்த மேனன் அவர்களுடைய பிரச்சாரத்தினால் சற்று அதிகப்படியாகப் பேசும்படியான நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருப்பது. ஸ்ரீ மேனன் அம்மாதிரி ஒரு நிலைமை ஏற்படுத்திவிட்டார்கள். ஆகையால், நாம் எல்லோரும் பேசும்போது எந்தப் பிராந்தியம் எந்த ராஜ்யத்தைச் சேர்ந்தது, என்ன பாஷை அங்கே பேசப் படுகிறது, அந்த இடத்தில் எந்த முறையிலே அவர்களுடைய பொருக்கையை நடத்திக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள் என்பதை நாம் எல்லோரும் யோசித்துப் பேசிவிடும், எல்லாம் சரியாக நடக்கும். ஆனால், இன்னொரு பாஷை பேசும் ராஜ்யத்திலே ஒரு பிராந்தியத்தை அல்லது பிராந்தியத்தை இணைக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால் பொதுவாக இப்படிப்பட்ட சச்சரவு உண்டாகிறது. எந்தக் கிராமத்தில் எந்த பாஷை பேசுவாரியான ஜனங்களுடைய பேசப் படுகிறதோ அந்தக் கிராமங்களை அந்த பாஷை பேசும் ராஜ்யத்தோடு சேர்க்கவேண்டும். நமது தலைவர்கள், குறிப்பாக அகில இந்திய காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியின் கமிட்டியிலே இருக்கும் தலைவர்கள் தீர்மானித்துவிட்டார்கள் என்று பத்திரிகைகளிலே செய்தி வந்திருக்கிறது. அந்தச் செய்தி உண்மையாக இருந்தால், நாம் இங்கு என் பேசிக்கொண்டிருக்கவேண்டும். இதுவையும் அங்கே இருந்து முடிவு செய்யப்பட்டிருந்தால், இவ்வளவு பேரும் பேசுவது waste of lungs அகத்தான் இருக்கும் என்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : இந்த விஷயங்களை யெல்லாம் இன்னும் அவர்கள் ஒன்றும் தீர்மானிக்கவில்லை என்று நான் தெரிவிக்கிறேன்.

SRI O. P. RAMASWAMY REDDIAR : அப்படியிருந்தால் அதைப் பற்றி ஒரு “பிளே ப்ரொபோசிடே” விஷயம் நடவடிக்கை. இந்த அரசாங்கம் அப்படிச் செய்யவில்லை இருக்கும். அப்படிச் செய்யவில்லையென்றால் வண் தாப்பிப்பியதற்குப் பற்றாக்கிடத்திலே உண்டாகும். எனினன்றால் மேலிடத்தில் முடிவு செய்யப்பட்டதால் பத்திரிகையில் செய்தி வந்திருக்கிறது. இந்த விஷயத்தில் இவ்வளவு மேலெயர்ளவர்கள் ஒரு முடிவுக்கு வரவில்லை என்பதை இப்போதாவது நமது அரசாங்கம் தெரிந்து அதைப் பற்றி ஒரு “ஸ்டேட்மென்ட்” விட்டால் நன்றாக இருக்கும்.

முதன் முதலில் நான் இன்று பேசவேண்டுமென்றே நினைக்கவில்லை. இம்மாதிரி சச்சரவு இருப்பதைப்பற்றி எப்படியும் தெரிந்து முடிவு செய்ய வேண்டியது அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. எனக்கும் சில சந்தர்ப்பங்களில் கோபம் வருவது உண்டு. சாதாரணமாக கோபம் வராதவர்களுக்கே இது விஷயத்தில் கோபம் வருகிறதென்று சொன்னால், என்னைப்போல் இருக்கிறார்கள் பேசாமல் இருப்பதே நல்லது என்று நான் நினைத்தேன். இருந்தாலும் பெரியவர்கள் தூண்டி விட்டுவிடுகிறார்கள். தூண்டிவிடும் போது அந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பங்களில் விஷயத்தைச் சொல்லாமல் இருப்பது சரியல்ல. எந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் எதைச் சொல்லவேண்டுமோ அதைச் சொல்லாமல் விட்டுவிட்டால் அது நியாயமில்லை என்பதற்காக நான் சொல்ல வேண்டியிருக்கிறது.

சச்சரவு என்ன என்பதை இப்பொழுது ஆராய்வோம். மலையாளம் என்பதே கிடாய்ப்பு என்று சொல்லலாம். சேர நாடு என்பதுதான் கேர நாடு என்று மாறி இருக்கிறது. அவ்வளவு தான். கேர என்பது கேரள என்று வழக்கத்தில் மாறிப்போய்விட்டது. இந்தத் தொந்தரவு என் ஏற்படுகின்றதோ, அனேக வருஷங்களாக நாமெல்லோரும் அந்நிய அதிகாரத்தினால் இருந்து அந்நிய பாஷைக்கு உட்பட்டிருந்ததுதான். அதனால் வந்த தொந்தரவுதான் இது. சேர, கோழி, பாண்டிய நாடுகள் தான் இருந்துவந்தன என்று நமது நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ சக்கரைச் செட்டியார் அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். ஸ்ரீ நாராயணசாமிப் பிள்ளை அவர்களும் சொன்னார்கள். இவையெல்லாம் உண்மைதான்.

[23rd November 1955] [Sri O. P. Ramaswamy Reddiar]

தமிழ்நாடு ஏன் குறைந்துவிட்டது என்பதைப் பார்க்கும்போது—நான் முன்னமேயே சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன்—நாம் மற்றவர்களைப்போல் கிளர்ச்சி செய்வதே இல்லை. கிளர்ச்சி சரியாகச் செய்திருந்தால் தமிழ்நாடு குறைந்திருக்காது. ஆகையினால், இனிமேல் நாம் என்ன செய்யவேண்டும்? நியாயம் இல்லாத முறையில் கிளர்ச்சி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் சொல்லவில்லை. எது நியாயமாக தமிழ் நாட்டைச் சேரவேண்டுமோ அந்தப் பகுதிகளைத் தமிழ் நாட்டுக்கு வைத்துக்கொள்வதற்காவது நாம் கிளர்ச்சி செய்யவேண்டும். நியாயமான விஷயங்களுக்குக்கூட கிளர்ச்சி செய்யாவிட்டால், நாம் இப்பொழுது வைத்துக்கொண்டிருப்பதையும் இடுக்க வேண்டி நேரிடும். இப்படி என்ன? அவர்கவிடத்தில் இருந்தால் என்ன? நம்மிடத்தில் இருந்தால் என்ன? என்று சிலர் நினைக்கலாம். ஆனால், தமிழ் பாஷை பேசக்கூடியவர்களுடையோரையும் கொண்ட ராஜ்யம் என்று ஏற்படும்போது தமிழ் பாஷை பேசும் மக்கள் வசிக்கக்கூடிய இடங்களெல்லாம் தமிழ் நாட்டில் சேர்த்திருக்கத்தானே வேண்டும். பாஷாவாரியாக ராஜ்யங்கள் பிரிக்கப்படவேண்டும் என்றும்போது பெரும்பான்மையானவர்கள் எந்தப் பாஷை பேசுகிறார்களோ அந்தப் பகுதி களெல்லாம் அந்த பாஷை பேசும் ராஜ்யத்துடன் சேரத்தான் வேண்டும். பாஷாவாரி ராஜ்யங்கள் அமைக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்பதனால் இதை நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். அப்படி வேண்டாமென்றால் அதைப்பற்றி எனக்கு ஆட்சேபணை இல்லை. வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லும்போது, அதன்படி செய்வதுதான் முறையாகும். ஆந்திர மாகாணம் தனியாகப் பிரிந்து போவதற்கான கிளர்ச்சி ஏற்பட்டு, ஆந்திர மாகாணம் பிரிந்திருக்கிறது. ஆந்திரம் தனியாகப் பிரிந்து போகும்படியான நிலைமையை நமது தலைவர்களே ஏற்படுத்திவிட்டார்கள், அவசரத்திலே. கொஞ்ச நாள்தான் பொருத்திருந்தால் போயிருக்காது. அவர்கள் ஏதோ பொட்டி ஸ்ரீராமலுங்களைக் கிளப்பிவிட்டு, அவரும் இந்தநாள் என்றாலும், நமது தலைவர் பண்டித ஜவஹர்லால் நேரு அவர்களும் உடனே “டிக்ளேர்” பண்ணிவிட்டார்கள். நமது ராஜாஜி அவர்களும் கூட சேர்ந்துவிட்டார்கள். பெரிய தலைவர்களே சேர்ந்தால் நாம் என்ன செய்வது? அதனால்தான் இது வந்திருக்கிறது. எங்கே பார்த்தாலும் சண்டை. ஆகவே, இந்தச் சண்டையை எப்படித் தீர்த்துக் கொள்வதென்றும் என்பதுதான் இப்பொழுது நம் முன்னால் இருக்கக் கூடிய விஷயம். அது சண்டையாக மாறாமல் சமாதான முறையில் எந்தெந்தப் பிராந்தியத்தில் எந்தெந்த பாஷைப் பேசப்படுகிறதோ, எந்தெந்தக் கிராமத்தில் எந்தெந்த பாஷை பேசப்படுகிறதோ அந்தவெல்லாம் விபரமல் எல்லாவற்றையும் பட்சபாதமற்ற முறையில் அந்தந்த ராஜ்யத்துடன் சேர்த்தால் இந்தச் சண்டையைத் தீர்த்துக்கொள்ள முடியும். அப்படி இல்லாமல், இதிலே கொஞ்சம், அதிலே கொஞ்சம் என்று ஒட்டுப் போட்டால் தொல்லை தான் ஏற்படும், சண்டை தீரவே தீராதது. எத்தனை ஸ்ரீராமலுக்கள் தோன்றப் போகிறார்களோ, யார் யார் என்ன பண்ணப் போகிறார்களோ தெரியாது. பம்பாயில் நடந்துவரும் சம்பவங்களைப் பார்க்கும்போது ரொம்ப வருத்தமாக இருக்கிறது. ஒரு சிறிய சமரச்சாரத் திற்காக எவ்வளவு பேர் கொலை, எத்தனை கொள்ளை, தீ வைத்தல் எத்தனை, இவையெல்லாம் அங்கு நடந்திருக்கிறது. அதைப் பார்க்கும் போது ஸோவியத் தலைவர்கள் என்ன நினைப்பார்கள்? அஹிம்சையைப் பற்றியும், காந்தியியினுடைய தத்துவத்தைப்பற்றியும் இந்தியர்கள் பேசுகின்றார்களோ, அந்தத் தத்துவத்தை எவ்வளவு தூரம் இந்தியர்கள் நடைமுறையில் கடைப்பிடிக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை அவர்களுக்குக் காண்பிப்பதற்காக அவர்கள் அப்படிச் செய்கிறார்களா? புத்தி இல்லாத நிலையிலே நாமே செய்கின்றோம் என்ற எண்ணத்தான் படுகிறது. இந்த நிலையிலே போய்க்கொண்டிருந்தால் நாட்டுக்கு நல்லது அல்ல. எந்த எண்ணத்துடன் நமது தலைவர்கள் அதைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நினைத்தார்களோ அதன்படி நடக்காமல், அதற்கு நேர்மாறான பலனைத்தான் தரக்கூடும். அதனால்தான் என்போலுள்ளவர்கள் சில சமயங்களில் பொறுமையை இழந்து பேசக்கூடிய நிலை ஏற்படுகிறது. எந்த நல்ல எண்ணத்துடன் நமது தலைவர்கள் அந்தக் காலத்தில் ராஜ்யங்களை பாஷாவாரியாகப் பிரிக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிவந்தார்களோ, அந்த முறையில் ராஜ்யங்கள் பிரிக்கப்பட்டு சமூகமாக காரியங்கள் நடக்கவேண்டி.

[Sri O. P. Ramaswamy Reddiar] [23rd November 1955]

யிருக்க, இப்படிப் பிரிக்கப்படும்போது சப்பாவுகளும், சண்டைகளும் உண்டாவது விரும்பத் தக்கது அல்ல. அதைத் தவிர்ப்பதற்காக நாம் வருத்தப்பட வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இருந்தாலும், இப்பொழுது ஒரு விதமாகத் தீர்க்க வேண்டுமென்ற முறையில் எடுத்துச் சர்க்காரிலேயே தேர்ந்து ஒரு விஷயமாக ஒரு தீர்மானத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று தெரிகிறது.

எப்படியும் இவ்விதம் பாஷாவாரிப் பிராந்தியங்கள் ஏற்படத்தான் போகின்றன. ஆகையால், இருக்கிற நிலையில் எல்லா மெம்பர்களும்—மலைபாளிகளாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, ஆந்திரர்களாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, கன்டாடியர்களாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, தமிழர்களாக இருந்தாலும் சரி எல்லோரும், பாரபட்சமற்ற முறையில், நியாயமான முறையில் நடந்துகொள்ள வேண்டும். எந்தெந்தப் பிராந்தியங்களில், எந்தெந்தக் கிராமங்களில் எவ்வளவு ஜனங்கள் மொழிபிழையாக இருக்கிறார்கள், எந்த பாகை பேசக் கூடியவர்கள் மொழிபிழையாக இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைக் கவனிக்கிவிட்டுத் தான் கொண்டு அதற்குத் தகுந்த முறையில் அந்தப் பகுதியை அந்த மொழி பேசக்கூடிய மாதிரியாக இணைக்கவேண்டும். ஒட்டும் போடும் வேலையே கூடாது. “எனக்கு வேண்டும், உனக்கு வேண்டும்” என்று அவசரங்கள் தங்கள் தங்கள் இஷ்டப்படிச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருக்காமல், எல்லோரும் நியாயமான முறையில் நடந்தால், இதைச் சலபமாக தீர்க்கமுடியும். ஆனால், எங்கே கூச்சல் அதிகமாகப் போடுகிறார்களோ அங்கேதான் ஏதாவது கொடுக்கலாம் என்று தலைவர்களுக்கும் நினைக்கிறார்கள். அங்கேதான் இருக்கிறது தொந்தரவு. எந்த அதிகமாகக் கூச்சல் போடுகிறார்களோ அங்கேதான் கொடுப்போம் என்ற முறையில் தலைவர்கள் நடந்துகொண்டால் பம்பாயில் நடந்துவரும் சம்பவங்கள்தான் மற்ற இடங்களிலும் ஏற்படும் என்று அவர்களுக்கு நான் எச்சரிக்கை செய்யவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே, எல்லோரும் நியாயமான முறையில் நடந்துகொள்ளவேண்டும். அதை அதை எப்படிச் செய்யவேண்டுமோ, அதை அதை அப்படிச் செய்ய ஆரம்பித்தபடியே சர்க்காரிலே, சண்டையிலே, தவறாது இதைச் செய்யக் கூடாது. அப்பொழுதுதான் பாஷாவாரிப் பிராந்தியப் பிரிக்க வேண்டுமென்று அந்தக் காலத்தில் தலைவர்கள் சொல்லி வந்ததை நடைமுறையில் நடைபிடித்தால் நாம் பூர்த்தி செய்வார்களேயோம் என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

முப்பது, நாற்பது வருஷங்களைப் பாஷாவாரி ராஜ்யங்கள் பிரிக்கப்பட வேண்டுமென்று கிளர்ச்சிகள் நடந்துகொண்டு வருகின்றன. தெரிந்தோ தெரியாமலோ செய்யப்பட்டது. இப்பொழுது அது முடியும் தருவாயில் இருக்கும்பொழுது கொஞ்சம் ஆத்திரம் வரும். ஆத்திரம் வந்தாலும், ஆத்திரத்தைக் கட்டுப்படுத்தி, நியாயமான முறையில் நடந்தால் ரொம்ப நன்றாக இருக்கும். இல்லையென்றால் சற்று பலத்த கூச்சல் போடவேண்டும். கொஞ்சம் நியாயமும் செய்யவேண்டும். தொத்தரவும் படவேண்டும். அதன் பிறகு கொஞ்சம் சரியாகும். ஒட்டுப் போட்டால் விஷயம் தற்காலிகமாகத் தீர்ந்ததாகத் தோன்றலாமே யொழிய, தீர்ந்ததாகத் தீர்ந்ததாகச் சொல்ல முடியாது. திரும்பத் திரும்ப இந்தப் பிரச்சனை கிளப்பிக்கொண்டுதான் இருக்கும். அவ்வப்போது இந்தப் பிரச்சனை கிளம்பி, கிளர்ச்சியும் ஏற்படும். அப்பொழுது சிலர் ஒரு பக்கமும், இன்னும் சிலர் இன்னொரு பக்கமும் சேர்ந்து கிளர்ச்சி செய்வார்கள். அதைப்பற்றி பத்திரிகைகளும் பிரசுரித்துவிடும். அதை மற்றவர்களும் உதாரணமாக வைத்துக்கொண்டு கிளர்ச்சி செய்ய ஆரம்பித்துவிடுவார்கள். இப்படிப்பட்ட நிலைமை ஏற்படும். ஆகையால், இந்த நிலைமையிலேயே நமது தலைவர்கள் எல்லோரும் அதைப்பற்றி அதிகமாகச் சிந்தித்து ஆரம்பித்து அந்த ராட்சஸனை ஒருவிதமாக சமர்ப்பி செய்துவிடவேண்டும். அந்த முறையிலே வேலை செய்ய ஆரம்பித்தார்களானால் தப்பித்துக்கொண்டார்கள். இல்லாவிட்டால், அந்த ராட்சஸன் இவர்களைப் விரும்பும்படியான நிலை வரும். அந்த நிலைமை வராமல் கூடவுள் நம்மைக் காப்பாற்றவேண்டும்.

12-20 a.m. நேற்று பத்திரிகையிலே பார்த்தேன். நானும் அதைக் கிளப்பிவிடும் நிலை வருகிறதே என்று கொஞ்சம் லச்சிக்கிறேன். ஆந்திராவில் அமெம் பிளியிலே disputed area-க்களைப்பற்றி ஒரு தீர்மானம்

[23rd November 1955] [Sri O. P. Ramaswamy Reddiar]

கொண்டுவரப்பட்டதாக நேற்றைய பத்திரிகையிலே பார்த்தேன். அதாவது வட ஆற்காடு, செங்கற்பட்டு, சேலம் area-க்களைப்பற்றியது. சித்தூர் என்ன ஆயிற்று என்று தெரியவில்லை. அது decide-ஆகி விட்டது என்றே நினைக்கலாம். அதில் சந்தேகமில்லை. அதைப்பற்றி சபைத் தலைவரைக் கேட்டதற்கு “இல்லை” என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அது எனக்குத் தெரியாது. அவர்களே சொல்லும்போது அந்த விஷயம் தீர்ந்துவிடவில்லை என்று நினைக்கிறேன். அதைப்பற்றி அரசாங்கத்தினிடமிருந்து விளக்கமான statement எதிர்ப்பார்க்கிறேன். மற்றவர்களுக்கும் அது தெரியவேண்டும். இது தனி ரகசியமில்லை. இது எல்லோருடைய மனக்கிளர்ச்சியையும் கிளப்பிவிட்டிருக்கிறது. அதை குறைக்க வேண்டும். கிளர்ச்சி குறைய வேண்டுமென்றால் அரசாங்கம் அதற்கு சந்தேகமில்லாத நிலையிலே ஒரு statement கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால் சந்தேகத்தை அதிகம் கிளப்பிவிடும். அரசாங்கம் இந்த விஷயத்தை clear செய்வார்கள் என்று எதிர்ப்பார்க்கிறேன்.

திருவாங்கூர்-கொச்சி, மலையாளம் நம்மை விட்டுப்போக வேண்டுமென்று எப்பொழுதும் நாம் நினைக்கவில்லை. நான் முதன் மந்திரியாக இருந்தபொழுது என்னைக் கேரள சம்மேளனத்திற்குக் கூப்பிட்டிருந்தார்கள். ஸ்ரீ கோவிந்த மேனன் அவர்களும் கூடத்தான் இருந்தார்கள். நீங்கள் இவ்விதம் தீர்மானம் போடுகிறீர்களே, உங்களுக்கு வருஷத்திலே 25,000 டன் அரிசி கூட கிடைப்பது, வருஷத்திலே ரூ. 60 லட்சம் தான் வரும்படி. ஒரு கோடி ரூபாய் செலவாகிறது, பின்னால் உங்களுக்குத் தான் கஷ்டம்” என்று அப்பொழுதே நான் எடுத்துச் சொன்னேன். அதனுடைய பலனைத் தான் இப்பொழுது மலையாளிகள் அனுபவிக்கிறார்கள். தனி ராஜ்யம் வேண்டுமென்று முதலில் கிளப்பி விட்டு விட்டு, பிறகு வேண்டாமென்றால் அது எப்படி நிற்கும். வருஷத்தில் அரிசி பற்றாக்குறை 3 லட்சம் டன். அது ஜில்லா கணக்கில் பார்த்தால் தெரியும். அதற்காக மலையாளிகளை விட்டு விடவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லவில்லை. அவர்கள் போகிறேன் என்று சொன்னால், நாம் இருக்கும்படி சொன்னாலும் கேட்கமாட்டார்கள். மத்திய அரசாங்கம், எந்தெந்த ராஜ்யங்களின் பொருளாதார நிலைமை கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறதோ அந்த ராஜ்யங்களுக்கு பணத்தையும் உலாவையும் கொடுத்துக் காப்பாற்றவேண்டும். மற்ற ராஜ்யங்களும் தங்களுக்கு அதிகமாக இருந்தால், பற்றாக்குறை ராஜ்யங்களுக்குக் கொடுத்து உதவ வேண்டும். அப்படியில்லையென்றால் நமது இந்தியா என்று சொல்லுவதில் அர்த்தமில்லை. பர்மாவிலிருந்து நமக்கு ஒரு மணங்கு அரிசி 16 ரூபாய்க்கு வந்து கொண்டிருந்தது. ஆனால் United Provinces விலிருந்து நமக்கு ஒரு மணங்கு அரிசி 23 ரூபாய்க்குப் போட்டார்கள். அப்படியிருந்தால் எப்படி ஒற்றுமை இருக்கும்? வெளி நாட்டார் ஒரு மணங்கு 16 ரூபாய்க்கு போட்டபொழுது, நமது பிரதம மந்திரி பிறந்த மகானத்திலிருந்து நமக்கு ஒரு மணங்கு 23 ரூபாய்க்கு போட்டால், எப்படியிருக்கும்? இந்த மாதிரி நிலை ஏற்படாமல், இவைகளை உதாரணமாக வைத்துக்கொண்டு, நாம் தவறுதல்கள் செய்யாமல் இருக்க வேண்டும் நான் ஒருவரையும் குறை சொல்லுவதாக நினைக்கக்கூடாது. எந்த ராஜ்யத்தைப் பிரித்தாலும் பொருளாதார நிலைமையும், உணவு நிலைமையும் தகுந்த முறையிலே அமையவேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் பிரிந்து போன மக்கள் வாழ்க்கையை நன்றாக நடத்த முடியும். பிரிந்து விட்டோம் என்று ஆந்திரர்கள் ஒன்றும் கொடுக்கமாட்டேன் என்று சொல்லுவது போல் அந்த முறையிலே செய்யக்கூடாது. அரிசியிலே கல் மண் போட்டு அனுப்பினார்கள் ஆந்திரர்கள். அது எனக்குத் தெரியும். பிரிந்தாலும் சமூகமான முறையில் பிரியவேண்டும். பிரிந்துவிட்டால் அவர்கள் வேறு நாட்டவர்கள் என்று நினைக்கக்கூடாது. மற்றவர்கள், அழிந்து விடவேண்டுமென்று நினைப்பவர்கள் தாம் அழிவதற்கே காலம் தேடுவார்கள். வெளி நாட்டவர்களே நமது தேசத்திலே ஐந்து வருஷங்கள் வாழ்க்கை நடத்தினால் நமது தேசத்தின் பிரஜையாகலாம் என்று நமது Constitution ஒத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. நமது தலைவர் சொரினைப் போன்ற சகோதரர்கள் இங்கேயே இருந்து, வாழ்ந்து, தொழில் நடத்தி வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் கேரள ராஜ்யத்துக்குப் போக

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வேண்டுமென்பதில் அர்த்தமில்லை. அந்த மாதிரி அர்த்தமில்லாத வார்த்தைகளைப் பேச வேண்டாமென்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். அவர்கள் இங்கேயே இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள், தொழிலில் நடத்துகிறார்கள், இங்கிருக்கும் நல்லது சொட்டது எல்லாவற்றையும் அனுபவித்துக் கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் எங்கே போவது? அவர்கள் வேறு என்ற எண்ணத்தைக் கிளப்ப வேண்டாம். மற்றவர்கள் கிளப்பினாலும் நாம் அதைக் கிளப்ப வேண்டாம். தமிழ் நாட்டவர்களுக்கு விசேஷமாக நாம் அவர்களும் இருக்க வேண்டியது தான். அப்படியிருந்தால் தான் சமூகமாக அரசாட்சி நடத்த முடியும். வாழ்க்கை நடத்த முடியும், தவறுகள் இருந்தால் ஒருவருக்கொருவர் சொல்லித் திருத்திக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். பகிரங்கமாகப் பேசினால் இன்னும் அதிகமான விசேஷம் கிளம்பும். நாம் யோசித்து நம்முடைய வார்த்தைகளை அளந்து பேச வேண்டும். பீர்மேடு, தேவிசுளம் பற்றி அதை நல்லார்கள் பேசினார்கள். இவை களைப்பற்றி என்னிடத்திலும் தகுந்த ஆதாரங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. நான் என்ன சொல்லுகிறேன் என்றால், எந்த நாடு பொருளாதார நிலையில் குறைந்திருக்கிறதோ, அதற்கு மத்திய அரசாங்கம் மூலமாக வேண்டிய உதவியைச் செய்யத்தான் வேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்யவில்லை என்றால் அந்த நாடு சரியாக அரசாட்சி நடத்த முடியாது. ஆகையால், எந்தப் பிராந்தியத்திலே அரசாட்சிக்குத் தகுந்த முறையிலே பொருளாதார நிலைமை இல்லையோ, அதற்கு மத்திய அரசாங்கம் ஒத்தாசையாக இருக்க வேண்டுமென்று நாமும் சேர்ந்து கேட்க வேண்டும். மத்திய அரசாங்கமும் அந்தப் பிராந்தியத்துக்கு உதவி செய்யாமல் விட்டு விடாது. அதற்காக எல்லோரும் கவலைப்படற்குக் கொண்டிருந்தால் பிரயோஜனமில்லை. பாஷாவாரி மகாணப் பிரிவினையை ஆரம்பித்தாய் விட்டது. ஆரம்பித்ததை முடித்துத்தான் தீரவேண்டும். ஆந்திர மகாணம் பிரிந்து விட்டது. மற்ற பாஷாவாரி மகாணங்களும் பிரியும் process-ல் இருக்கின்றன. இந்த நிலையிலே அதிகமாக கிளர்ச்சியை உண்டு பண்ணக்கூடிய முறையிலே, காங்கிரஸ் காரியக் கமிட்டியும் பிராந்தியக் கமிட்டிகளும் ராஜ்ய புனரமைப்புக் கமிஷன் யாதாஸ்தைப் பற்றி விவாதித்திருக்கின்றன. இவ்வகைப் பத்திரிகைகள் விவாத முகவியுத்தவம் கொடுத்து பிரகரித்திருக்கின்றன. அதற்காக, சொல்லுக்கும்படி வாய்ப்புட்டு போட முடியாது. இவையெல்லாம் உண்மையாக இருந்தாலும் பத்திரிகையாளர்கள் எதை எப்படி பிரசுரிக்க வேண்டுமென்று யோசிக்க வேண்டும். அவர்களும் நம் நாட்டவர்கள்தான். நம் நாட்டு நன்மையை அவர்கள் யோசிக்க வேண்டும். கொள்ளை, கொலை போன்ற விஷயங்களைப்பற்றிய செய்திகளை பத்திரிகைகளில் prominent-ஆக பிரசுரித்தால், கீழ்த்தரத்திலுள்ளவர்கள் indirect-ஆக அந்த நிலைக்கு தூண்டப் படுவார்கள். ஆகையினால் பத்திரிகையாளர்கள் இவையெல்லாம் யோசித்துப் பார்ப்பார்கள் என்று எதிர் பார்க்கிறேன். இந்த மாதிரி விஷயங்கள் மக்களின் ஆத்திரத்தைக் கிளப்பும், இந்தக் காலத்திலே, பத்திரிகையாளர்கள் எது செய்யலாம், எது செய்யக்கூடாது என்று யோசித்தால் நன்றாக இருக்கும். நான் அவர்களுக்கு dictate செய்யவில்லை. தொந்தரவுகள் அதிகமாகாமல் பார்த்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

பீர்மேடு, தேவிசுளம் விஷயத்தில் மலையாள நண்பர்களும் ஸ்ரீ கோவிந்தமேனன் அவர்களும் நன்றாக யோசித்துத் தக்கபடி நடந்து கொள்ளுவார்கள் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன். அந்தப் பிரதேசங்களில் தமிழர்கள்தான் அதிகம். அவர்களெல்லாம் அங்கே ஏலக்காய், காப்பி, ம எஸ்டேட்டுகளை நடத்திக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் அங்கேயே பரம்பரையாக இருந்து கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அவர்களும் இந்த விஷயத்தில் ஆத்திரத்தையும், சண்டையையும் அதிகமாகக் கிளப்பாமல் நடந்து கொள்ள வேண்டும். மலையாளிகள் சொல்லுகிறார்களே என்று நாமும் அவர்களோடு சண்டைபோட வேண்டாம். எங்கே சண்டை போடவேண்டுமோ அங்கே தான் போடவேண்டும். இங்கே சண்டை வேண்டாம். மலையாளிகள் கூச்சல் போட்டால் அதை விட அதிகமாக கூச்சல் எங்கே போட வேண்டுமோ அங்கே போட வேண்டும். பேசாமல் விட்டு விட்டால் எங்கே கூச்சல் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறதோ அங்கு தான் காரியம் சித்திக்கும். அவர்கள் வலையில் தான் நம் தலைவர்கள்

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விழுந்து விடுவார்கள். அப்படித் தான் நடக்கிறது. ஆகவே, தேவிசுளம், பீர்மேடு, சித்தூர் பிராந்தியங்களில், நன்றாக எல்லாவற்றையும் யோசித்து தெலுங்கு கிராமம், மலையாளக் கிராமமாக இருந்தால் விட்டு விடுங்கள் தமிழர் கிராமமாக இருந்தால் யார் கேட்டாலும் விடவேண்டாம். இதை மத்திய அரசாங்கம் ஒத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். அப்படியில்லையென்றால் அந்தப் பிராந்தியங்களைக் கொடுத்துக் கொண்டுந்தால் திரும்பவும் கூச்சல் வந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்களும். ஒரு வழியாக விஷயத்தைத் தீர்க்க வேண்டுமென்றால், கிராமம் கிராமமாக எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுவது தான் நல்லது. பணிக்கர் கமிட்டி சொல்லுவதுபடி தாலூகா, ஜில்லா ரொடியாக எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் பிரிவினை சரியாக நடக்காது. கிராமம், தாலூகா தான் ஒரு portion-ஆக இருக்கிறது. ஜில்லா எங்குமிருந்தாலும் இதை வேறு விதமாக முறைப்பதில் பிரயோஜனமில்லை. இவையெல்லாம் யோசித்து தகுந்த முறையிலே இந்த விஷயத்தைத் தலைவர்கள் தீர்மானிப்பார்கள் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன்.

பல துறைகளிலே இருக்கும் தொந்தரவுகளை இன்னும் அதிகமாக்காமல் நாம் எல்லோரும் பொருமையை வகித்து, பொருமையினால் அதிகமாக பிராந்தியங்கள் நமக்கு வேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணத்திலே ஒருவரை ஒருவர் தாக்கிப் பேசி, அதனால் சர்ச்சைகளுக்கு இடம் அளிக்காமல், இந்த விஷயத்தை சமூகமாக தீர்த்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும். இதற்கான சூழ் நிலையை நமது தலைவர்கள் உண்டு பண்ண வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதிகமாகப் பேசி என்ன பிரயோஜனம்? எல்லா நண்பர்களும் நன்றாய் பேசி விட்டார்கள். ஆகையால் மேலும் நான் பேச வேண்டுமென்று நினைக்கவில்லை. இத்துடன் நிறுத்திக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

* SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM : கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, ராஜ்யப் புனரமைப்புக் கமிஷன் அறிக்கை மீது இங்கு பேசுவதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் கொடுத்தமைக்காக நான் மிக மகிழ்ச்சியடைகிறேன். சர்க்கார் கட்சித் தலைவர் அவர்கள் உரைப்பித்த அறிக்கையிலுள்ள பாதகத்தைத் திருத்தவும், அதிலுள்ள குறைபாடுகளை மாற்றி நல்ல முறையில் அமைக்கவும் கொண்டு வந்த பிரேரணையை நான் மமுமனதுடன் வரவேற்கிறேன். இருந்த போதிலுங்கூட, இந்திய யூனியனிலுள்ள ஒவ்வொரு மாகாணத்திலும் அதிகப்படியான மொழிபேசி ராஜ்யங்கள் அமைக்கப்பட வேண்டுமென்ற கருத்தைக் கொண்டு, எந்தெந்த மாகாணத்தில் எந்தெந்த மொழிகள் அதிகப்படியான மக்களால் பேசப்படுகிறதோ அந்த மக்களுடைய ஆட்சி நடைபெறவேண்டுமென்று அந்தந்த மாகாணத்திலுள்ளவர்கள் கிளர்ச்சி செய்தார்கள். அது நியாயமான கோரிக்கையாக இருந்தது. அதன் பேரிலேயே இப்பொழுது இந்திய அரசாங்கத்தாரால் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்ட ராஜ்யப் புனரமைப்புக் கமிஷன் ஒரு திட்டத்தை வகுத்து, தொகுத்து, நம் முன்னே கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதில் குறைபாடுகள் இல்லாமல் இல்லை. அதிலும் குறிப்பாக, தமிழ் நாட்டைப்பொறுத்தமட்டிலும் பெரிய பாதகத்தை அந்த அறிக்கையில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்தக் கோரிக்கைக்குப் பவர் பலவிதமான ஆட்சேபனைகளைக் கிளப்புகின்றார்கள். இப்பொழுது இந்தச் சபையிலும்கூட பொறுமையாகப் பேசவேண்டும், நியாயமாகப் பேச வேண்டும், எதிர்ப்புகள் கூடாது, நியாயமானவற்றைப் பேசவேண்டுமென்று கூறப்படுகிறது. அதை முழுமனதுடன் நான் ஒப்புக் கொள்கிறேன். தமிழர்களுடைய விருப்பமும் அதுதான்.

என்றென்றும் தமிழர்கள் பிறருக்கு உதவியே செய்து வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அன்பும், நட்பும் செலுத்தி வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். எத்தனையோ அண்டுகளாக நம்முடைய தமிழ் நாட்டிலே மலையாளிகள் பிழை உத்தியோகம் முதல் பெரிய பெரிய உத்தியோகங்கள் வரை இங்கு வகித்து வருகிறார்கள். அதைக் கண்டு நாம் பொருமைப்படவில்லை. அவர்களிடத்திலே வெறுப்பு காட்டவில்லை. விருப்புடனே பழகி வந்திருக்கிறோம். அவர்கள் பெரிய உத்தியோகத்தில் இருப்பதைக் கண்டு மகிழ்ச்சி அடைந்தோம். அவர்களிடத்திலே அன்பு கொண்டோம். நட்பு கொண்டோம். ஆதரவு தந்தோம்.

12-30 p.m.

[Sri A. Subramanyam]

[23rd November 1955]

தாம். ஆனால், தற்போது மொழிவாரி மாகாணங்கள் ஏற்பட வேண்டுமென்னும் கருத்தை மக்கள் விரும்பியதினால் அதைப் பெருமாள்மையாக இருக்கக்கூடிய மக்கள் விரும்பியதினால், அதை வேண்டுமென்று கூறுவதால் யாருக்கும் அட்சேபினை இருக்க முடியாது. அது பொன்ற மலையாளிகள் தங்களுடைய நாட்டிலே தங்களுடைய மொழிவாரி மாகாண அட்சியை நிலை நிறுத்திக் கொண்டு நல்ல முறையிலே ஆட்சி செய்வதற்கு எந்த விதமான தடையும் இருக்க முடியாது. இந்த நிலைமையிலே இங்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய நண்பர்களும், “மலையாளிகள் எந்த தமிழர்கள் மோசம் செய்துவிட்டார்கள், செய்யவேண்டிய உண்மையான நிலையைச் செய்யவில்லை” என்று கூறுகின்றார்கள். இது பெரிய அபவாதம், பெரிய பொய், ஒத்துக் கொள்ளமுடியாத நிலைமையில், நியாயமற்ற தன்மையில் கூறப்பட்ட செய்கையாகும். எத்தனையோ ஆண்டுகளாக அவர்களுக்கு நாம் உத்தியோகங்கள் கொடுத்து வந்திருக்கிறோம். ஆனால், இந்தப் பிரிவினையிலே திருவாங்கூர்-கொச்சி ராஜ்யத்திலிருக்கும் ஆறா நதில் கடலில் வீணாய் போய்விடும் நீரில் ஒரு சொட்டுத் தண்ணீரைக்கூட கொடுக்க முடியாதென்று மறுக்கிறார்கள். தமிழ் நாட்டில் காவேரி ஆறு ஒன்று தான் முக்கியமான நதியாக இருக்கிறது. அப்படியிருக்க, திருவாங்கூரில் உற்பத்தியாகும் ஆற்றிலிருந்து கொஞ்சம் தண்ணீர் கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டால், அதிலிருந்து ஒரு சொட்டு ஜலம் கூடக் கொடுக்க முடியாது என்று கூறுகிறார்கள். தண்ணீர் வீணாகக் கடலில் போய் விழுகிறது. அந்தத் தண்ணீரை நாமக்குக் கொடுத்தால் என்ன? “வீணாகக் கடலில் போய் விழுந்தாலும் விடட்டும், உங்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கமாட்டோம்” என்ற முறையில் அவர்கள் செய்வது சரியல்ல. அதே மலையாள ஜனங்களுக்குக் குடிப்பதற்கு தண்ணீர் இல்லை என்று கூறுவார்களானால் என்றென்றும் உதவி புரிவதற்கு தமிழ்நாடு காத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அவசியம் ஏற்பட்டால் எவ்வெவ்வளவுத் தமிழ்நாடு அவர்களுக்கு உதவி புரிந்துகொண்டுதான் வரும். காவேரி யாற்றிலிருந்துகூட அவர்களுக்கு நீர் கொடுப்பதற்கு இந்தத் தமிழ்நாடு தயங்காது. ஆனால், அவர்கள் கூறும்படியான வார்த்தை எவ்வு இருக்கிறது? சமாதானமான முறையில் இருக்கக்கூடியதா? நியாயமாக இருக்கக்கூடியதா? அல்லது அவர்கள் கூறும் மோசனங்கள் தான் நியாயமாக யாவரும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளக்கூடிய வகையில் இருக்கின்றனவா என்பதை சற்று ஆற அமர யோசித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Perhaps it may not be the view of all people of Malabar. Some one might have said that. Should you make much of it?

* Sri A. SUBRAMANYAM : ஆகையால், இந்த நிலைமையிலே நம்முடைய பெருந்தன்மை, நம்முடைய நோக்கம் யாருக்கும் உதவி செய்வது என்பது தான். இதில் யாரையும் சண்டைக்கு இழுப்பதற்காக அல்ல. யாரிடத்திலும் போர் தொடுக்கும் நோக்கமும் இல்லை. யாரையும் விரோதித்துக் கொள்ளும் நிலைமையும் கிடையாது. தமிழ்நாடு பிரிக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்பது நம்முடைய ஆசை. நீண்ட நாட்களாகவே திருவாங்கூர்-கொச்சி ராஜ்யத்திலே உள்ள தமிழர்களால் பலவித கிளர்ச்சிகள் நடத்தப்பட்டு வந்தன. 1948-ம் வருஷத்திலேயே தமிழ் நாட்டுடன் தங்களைச் சேர்க்கவேண்டுமென்று அங்கு கிளர்ச்சி நடைபெற்றது. தெய்வசகாயம், செல்லப்பிள்ளை இவர்கள் இருவரும் துப்பாக்கி முனைக்கு ஆளானார்கள். 1953-ம் ஆண்டிலே பட்டம் தாணு பிள்ளை ஆட்சியிலே நல்லவர்கள் துப்பாக்கிக்கு இரையானார்கள். தற்போது திருவிதாங்கூரில் ஆட்சி நடத்துபவர்கள் அகம்பாவத்துடன் நடந்துகொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். இம்மாதிரியான பல காரியங்கள் திருவாங்கூர்-கொச்சி ராஜ்யத்தில் ஏற்பட்டு, தமிழர்களுக்கு நியாயமான உரிமை கிடையாது, தமிழர்கள் இருப்பதற்கு முடியாது, அவர்கள் மலையாளிகளுக்கு அடிமைகளாக இருந்து வாழவேண்டுமென்ற ஒரு கருத்தை அவர்கள் ஊட்டினார்கள். அங்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய தமிழர்கள் அத்தனை பேரும் மாற்றாந்தாயிடத்தில் வளரும் குழந்தைகளைப்போல் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஒரு

23rd November 1955] [Sri A. Subramanyam]

மாற்றாந்தாயிடத்திலே ஒரு பிள்ளை வளரவேண்டுமானால் அது எந்த நிலைமையில் இருக்குமோ அதைப்போல தேவிகுளம், பீர்மேடு, நெய்யாற்றங்கரை, தித்தூர் முதலிய பகுதிகளில் இருக்கும்படியான தமிழர்கள் திருவாங்கூர்-கொச்சி ராஜ்யத்தில் இருந்து வருகிறார்கள். அந்தப் பகுதிகளில் உள்ள தமிழர்களை அந்தச் சர்க்கார் கொடுமையாக அந்தப்பகுதிகளில் உள்ள தமிழர்களை பிள்ளைகளைப்போல் மெற்படி நடத்திவருகிறார்கள். மாற்றாந்தாயிடமுள்ள பிள்ளைகளைப்போல் மெற்படி தாலுக்காக்களிலுள்ளவர்களை நடத்திவருகிறார்கள். மாற்றாந்தாயிடமுள்ள அந்தக் குழந்தைகள் என்றைக்கும் நமக்கு ஆபத்து உண்டு என்ற நிலையில் இருந்து வருகிறார்கள். அந்தக் குழந்தைகளும் அப்படி நினைக்க ஆரம்பித்து விட்டன. அப்படியிருக்கும்போது அந்தக் குழந்தைகளை எடுத்துக் காப்பாற்ற வேண்டியது நமது கடமை அல்லவா? தமிழ் அறிஞர்களுடைய பண்பு அல்லவா அது? ஆகவே, இங்குள்ள தமிழர்களாகிய நாம், நம்முடைய அல்லவா உணர்ந்து, அதைச் செய்யவேண்டும் என்பதுதான் நாம் இந்தச் கடமையை உணர்ந்து, அதைச் செய்யவேண்டும் என்பதுதான் நாம் இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் செய்யவேண்டிய முக்கியமான நோக்கமாகும். இதை நாம் செய்யத் தவறக்கூடாது. நமக்குச் சேரவேண்டிய ஐந்து தாலுகாக் களைப்பற்றி ராஜ்யப் புனரமைப்புக் கமிஷன் அறிக்கையிலேயே மிகத் தெளிவாகக் குறிப்பிட்டுருந்தாலுங்கூட, மற்றும் தேவிகுளம், பீர்மேடு, போன்ற தாலுக்காக்களையும் உடனடியாக தமிழ்நாட்டிலே சேர்க்கவேண்டும். இதற்குத் தகுந்த ஆதாரங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. நியாயமற்ற தன்மையில் ஒரு சிலர் கூறுகின்றார்கள். தமிழர்கள் அங்கு வந்து குடியேறினதாக வாய் கூசாமல் சொல்லிவருகிறார்கள். 72, 80 சத விதத்தினராக உள்ள தமிழர்கள் குடியேறியிருக்க முடியுமா? நீண்ட நாட்களாகவே அங்கு தமிழர்கள் வசித்து வருகிறார்கள். இது சென்னைக் கணக்குப்படியும், சர்க்கார் கட்டித் தலைவர் கொடுத்த கணக்குப் படியும் நமக்கு நன்கு புலப்படவில்லையா? ஆகையால், பீர்மேடு, தேவிகுளம் தாலுகாக்களை தமிழ்நாட்டுடன் சேர்க்கவேண்டுமென்பது நம்முடைய ஆசை. இதைத் தகுந்த முறையிலே நம்முடைய நாட்டுடன் சேர்க்கவேண்டும். இதற்காக எந்த விதமான தியாகத்தையும் தமிழர்கள் செய்யத் தயங்க மாட்டார்கள். நம்முடைய நாட்டிலே எந்த உத்தியோகங்கள் விஷயங்களிலும் நான் சொன்ன மாதிரியாக மலையாளிகள் எகமா எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் இருக்கிறார்கள். அது யாரை பாதித்தது? பிற்பட்ட சமூகத்தினர்மேல் பாதித்தது. எங்களுக்கு எந்த இலாகாவிலும் பெரிய உத்தியோகங்கள் கிடையாது. சிறிய உத்தியோகங்களும் கிடையாது. ஆனால், நாங்கள் கவலைப்படவில்லை. எப்படியாவது எங்களுக்கும் மற்றவர்களைப்போல் எல்லா வகையிலும் சரி சமமாக வரும் வகையில் திட்டங்களை வகுத்து தொகுத்து கொடுங்கள், கொடுங்கள், என்று சட்ட சபையிலும், வெளியிலும் கூவிக் கொண்டு வருகின்றோம், கிளர்ச்சி செய்து வருகின்றோம், புரட்சி செய்கின்றோம். ஆனால், அரசாங்கம் அதற்கு செவி சாய்க்கவில்லை. ராஜ்யப் புனரமைப்பு ஏற்பட்டவுடனாகவும் பிற்பட்ட சமூகத்தினர்களுக்கு உரிய பகுதியை ஜனத்தொகை விதாசாரப்படிக்கு அவர்களுக்கு கிடைக்கும் படியாகச் செய்வார்கள் என்ற நம்பிக்கை எனக்கு இருக்கிறது. அதை அரசாங்கம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக சேலம் ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள ஹோசூரை ஆந்திரத்துடன் 12-40 சேர்க்க வேண்டுமென்று சிலர் கிளர்ச்சி செய்கிறார்கள். இது என்ன ஆச்சர்யம்? ஆந்திரம் எங்கிருக்கிறது. சேலம் ஜில்லா எங்கிருக்கிறது, ஹோசூர் யம்? ஆந்திரம் எங்கிருக்கிறது என்று பார்த்தால், ஆந்திராவுக்கும் ஹோசூருக்கும் வெகு தூரம். சம்பந்தமே கிடையாது. அங்கு ஜன சங்கியை பார்க்கும் பொழுது ஆந்திரர்கள் 30 சத விதம் இருக்கிறார்கள், தமிழர்கள் 30 சத விதம் இருக்கிறார்கள், கன்னடியர்கள் 30 சத விதம் இருக்கிறார்கள். மீதியுள்ள சத விதத்தினர் முஸ்லிம்கள் போன்ற சிறு பான்மையினர்கள். அதை ஆந்திரர்களுக்குப் பிரித்துக் கொடுக்க அப்படியிருக்கும்பொழுது, அதை ஆந்திரர்களுக்குப் பிரித்துக் கொடுக்க முடியுமா, அல்லது கன்னடியர்களுக்குப் பிரித்துக் கொடுக்க முடியுமா என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்? ஏற்கனவே இருந்தமாதிரியே அது சேலம் ஜில்லாவில் இருக்க வேண்டும். அதற்குத்தகுந்த காரணங்களும், நீதியும் இருக்கின்றன. இதைப்பிரித்து கொள்ளாதவர்கள் இப்பொழுது தெரிந்து கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று நான் இந்தச் சமயத்தில் எடுத்துச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

[Sri A. Subramanyam]

[23rd November 1955]

ஆந்திர தெசத்தினுள்ள சித்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் பல தாலுக்காக்களில் தமிழர்கள் பரிசு கஷ்டம் சொல்லத்தேவையில்லை. சித்தூரைப் பற்றி ராஜ்ய புனரமைப்புத் தமிழன் தன் அறிக்கையிலேயே முடிவைத் தெரிவித்திருக்கலாம். ஆனால் எல்லையைப்பற்றி தமிழ் நாட்டிலுள்ள மந்திரிமார் களும் ஆந்திர நாட்டிலுள்ள மந்திரிமர்களும் மெச்சு வார்த்தை நடத்திக் கொள்ள முக்கிறார்கள். அதில் ஒரு நல்ல முடிவு ஏற்படும் என்பதாக எதிர்பார்த்து, கமிஷன் சித்தூரைப்பற்றி அறிக்கையில் முடிவு சொல்லாமல் விட்டுவிட்டது. இத்தாலும் கூட அதற்கும் சிக்ரெமே கமிஷன் ஏற்படுத்தியவென்ற நியைமை ஏற்பட்டுவிட்டது. ஆந்திர மந்திரிகளும் தமிழ் மந்திரிமர்களும், எல்லாக் கமிஷன் ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்ற வெள்ளைக்கு வந்து விட்டார்கள். ஆகையால் உடனடியாக ஒரு கமிஷன் ஏற்படுத்தி சித்தூரிலிருக்கும் தமிழர்கள் வாழும் தாலுக்காக்களை மந்திரிமர்களின் கையில் அதைத் தமிழ் நாட்டுடன் சேர்த்து விடவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணமாய் ஆணை அதை அரசாங்கம் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, இந்த நாடு பெரும்பான்மையான தமிழர்கள் வாழும் நாடாக இருக்கிறது. இதற்கு தமிழ் நாடு என்று பெயர் இருப்பது தான் பொருத்தம். நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ கஜபதி நாயகர் அவர்கள் சொல்லியபடி இந்த நாட்டுக்கு “மெட்ராஸ்” என்று பெயர் இருப்பது பொருத்தமல்ல. அமைச்சு கமிஷன் என்றே எப்படியும், எதற்கோ ஒன்றாம் புரியாத நிலைமையில் வந்ததை மையில் நமையா ஒரு காரணத்தினால் வெள்ளைக் காரர்கள் திருநெல்வேலிக்கு Tinneveli என்றும், தஞ்சாவூருக்கு, Tanjore என்றும் அழகான சொல்லாடல்களைக் கொடுத்தார்கள். அந்தப் பெயர்களை அப்படியே வைத்திருக்கவாண்டும், மதமும் எல்லாருக்கும் சொந்தமானது என்றெல்லாம் சொல்லுவதில் அர்த்தம் இருக்கிறதா, அழகு இருக்கிறதா, நன்மை இருக்கிறதா, விஷயம் இருக்கிறதா என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். ஆகவே உடனடியாக நம் நாட்டுக்கு தமிழ் நாடு, தமிழகம் என்று பெயர் வைக்கவேண்டும். அது உடனடியாகச் செய்யவேண்டிய முதல் காரியம் என்பதை எடுத்துக் காட்ட ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். ஆகவே இது பற்றி நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ கஜபதி நாயகர் கொண்டு வந்த திருத்தத்தை நான் முழு மனதுடன் வரவேற்கிறேன். இதை உடனே செய்யவேண்டும். நம்முடைய அரசாங்கம் இதைச் செய்ய தயங்காது என்று நம்புகிறேன்.

அதில் இந்திய காங்கிரஸ் கமிட்டி 1920-ம் வருஷத்திலேயே பாஷாவாரியாக மாகாணங்களைப் பிரித்துவிடவேண்டுமென்று திட்டம் வகுத்திருந்தது. அந்தக் காலத்தில் இதை யாரும் அட்சேபிக்கவில்லை. அந்த முறையிலேதான் தமிழ் நாடு காங்கிரஸ் கமிட்டி, கேபல், பம்பாய், குஜராத், முதலிய பாஷாவாரி மாகாணக் கமிட்டிகள் ஏற்படுத்தப் பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அப்படியிருக்கும்போது காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் இப்பொழுது பதவியில் இருந்து வருவதினால் இந்த நாட்டின் பெயரை தமிழ் நாடு என்று மாற்றுவதற்கு கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். இதனால் எந்தவிதமான தொல்லையுமிருக்காது. யாரும் குறை சொல்லுவதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பமும் இருக்காது. இது நியாயமான கோரிக்கை, காங்கிரஸ் திட்டத்திலேயே இவ்விதம் இருப்பதினால் காங்கிரஸ் காரர்கள் இதை சீக்கிரத்தில் கண்டிப்பாகச் செய்வார்கள் இதற்கு கிளர்ச்சி அவசியமில்லை என்று எனக்குத் தோன்றுகிறது.

அடுத்தபடியாக, மலையாளப் பிரதேசம்—“மலை” “ஆளம்” “மலை” என்றும் “உயர்ந்தது” என்றும் “ஆளம்” என்றும் “பள்ளம்” என்றும் அர்த்தம்—உயர்ந்ததாகவும் பள்ளமாகவும் இருக்கக்கூடிய பிரதேசம், வனத்திரங்கள் நிறைந்த பிரதேசம், செழுமையான பிரதேசம், பச்சைப் பச்சை என்ற ஊர்களைக் கொண்ட பிரதேசம், தமிழ்நாட்டின் மற்ற பகுதிகளில் வேண்டிய எண்கள் கிடையாது, நல்ல ஆற்று நீர் கிடையாது. ஆகவே மலையாளத்தில் இருக்கும்படியான வனப்பிரதேச சில பகுதிகளையும் கொள்ளைகாலத்தைச் சேர்ந்த வனப்பிரதேசங்களையும் தமிழ் நாட்டுடன் சேர்க்கவேண்டுமென்று கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் ஸ்ரீமான் கன் சிவசுப்ரமணிய

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நாடார், பாலசுப்ரமணிய அய்யர் கொண்டு வந்த திருத்தங்களை நான் பரிபூரணமாக வரவேற்று ஆதரிக்கிறேன். அவ்விதம் செய்ய அரசாங்கம் தயங்கக்கூடாது என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

கடைசியில் மலையாளிகளுக்கு ஒரு வார்த்தை சொல்லுகிறேன். நீங்கள் எங்களை எப்படி நினைத்தாலும் கூட எங்களுக்கு அரிசி கொடுக்காவிட்டாலும் சரி, சரி, துணி கொடுக்காவிட்டாலும் சரி, ஜலம் கொடுக்காவிட்டாலும் சரி, உங்களுக்கு நட்பு முறையில் நாங்கள் என்றென்றும் அன்பு செலுத்துவோம். ஆனால் அங்குள்ள எங்கள் தமிழர்களை மாற்றாந்தாய் குழந்தை மாதிரி நடத்திக்கொண்டு போவதை நாங்கள் ஒரு நாளும் பார்த்துக் கொண்டு இருக்கமாட்டோம். அரசாங்கமும் இனி தமிழர்களை மாற்றாந்தாயிடம் விட்டு வைக்க முடியாது. இதை மத்திய அரசாங்கமும் உணர்ந்து, அறிந்து, புரிந்து கொண்டு தமிழ் நாட்டை தக்கபடி திருத்தி அமைக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் என்னுடைய வார்த்தைகளை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

* Sri P. P. UMMER KOYA : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, when the States Reorganization Commission was appointed, the Government of India indicated some of the broad principles which should govern the consideration of the problem of reorganization of States. They are, “The language and culture of an area have an undoubted importance as they represent a pattern of living which is common in that area. In considering the reorganization of States, however, there are other important factors which have also to be borne in mind. The first essential consideration is the preservation and strengthening of the unity and security of India. Financial, economic and administrative considerations are almost equally important, not only from the point of view of each State, but for the whole nation.” The Commission, after a full consideration of the language as a factor bearing on the reorganization of States, came to the conclusion that it is neither possible nor desirable to reorganize States on the basis of the single test of either language or culture, but that a balanced approach to the whole problem was necessary in the interests of national unity. Again, the Commission say that financial viability should be regarded as an important criterion bearing on the reorganization of States. Again they made it clear that every State should have adequate resources to assume responsibility devolving on a full-fledged constituent unit of the Union. Of course the wishes of the people should be another important consideration regarding the readjustment of boundaries. But above all, the unity and strength of the country should be the first consideration. When we consider the State Reorganization Commission report, we have to bear these facts in mind, and we should view the whole picture with the interest of the country before us. History tells us that it was our disunity that deprived us of our freedom. It was the forces of casteism, communalism and narrow-minded anti-progressive elements that threw this country into degradation. Let us take lessons from the past, and let us try to put down all these forces of narrow-mindedness which are trying to disintegrate and disrupt the country at this juncture. Then only we will be able to achieve the greatness that we dream of. Ours is an infant democracy, but we have grown high in stature and dignity during the last eight years. We are being respected and admired by nations all over the world, because we stand for

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great things. We believe in great ideals. We preach the principle of co-existence in the international sphere, and we have formulated our foreign policy on the basis of the Panch Shila. But it is regrettable and most unfortunate that we are fighting each other for small things when the whole world is expecting greater and better things from us.

12.50 p.m. If we realize our folly earlier, it will be better for us. The formation of Karnataka and Kerala States is generally welcomed by the people. But, the proposed Kerala State has not satisfied the long-cherished desires of the people of Kerala. Because, we have been expecting a bigger and a larger State. But we are now getting the smallest State in India. We expect sympathy and generous help from our neighbours and from this Government under which we have been living for years. We expect fairness and justice. I hope, with proper readjustment of the boundaries, the Kerala State, which is going to come into existence in a short time, will be a strong and viable State. Reorganization is intended to make our democracy better and stronger. Reorganization is intended to create more amity and harmony among the various units. But, we see the spirit of bargaining everywhere and each State is trying to expand itself much to the detriment of others. As for the proposed Kerala State, we have not got even living space. That is why we are crying that no portion of our State should be taken from us. The Commission has unfortunately recommended the formation of a Kerala State minus the 5 taluks in Travancore-Cochin and the Gudalur taluk. It may be said that in the case of the 5 taluks in Travancore-Cochin, the people there have been urging the merger of those taluks with the Madras State and the percentage of Tamil-speaking people in that area, known as 'Nanjil Nad', is about 79. But, the feeling of the Malayalees in the Kerala State is that those taluks have been an integral part of Kerala for a long time and for the viability and stability of the proposed Kerala State, those taluks should essentially form part of the Kerala State. About Gudalur also, there is dispute. I wonder whether the High Power Committee had considered the wishes of the people in this respect.

Have they collected the census figures with regard to population? I do not know how this claim over Gudalur was made by the State. I am at a loss to understand what reasons were put forward by the Government for claiming Gudalur for the Madras State. We are asked to believe that Gudalur taluk is an integral part of the Nilgiris district. But, the other day, the Hon. Leader of the House assured us that the Tamil-speaking population in that area was only 21 per cent. We were also informed that the Malayalam-speaking people in that area formed about 40 per cent. Still, we are told that the latter do not constitute an absolute majority. I do not know how the Madras State can claim Gudalur where the Tamil population is only 21 per cent. Even taking for granted that the Malayalees formed only 40 per cent, how can the Tamils who form only 21 per cent there claim the taluk for the Madras State? It was also told that from its very inception Gudalur has

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been a part of the Nilgiris district. It was in 1887 when the Gudalur taluk, which was then known as 'south-east Wynaad', was integrated with the Nilgiris district when it was newly formed. This taluk was attached to the Nilgiris district at that time as the two taluks of Coonoor and Ootacamund were too small to constitute a district. That is why south-east Wynaad was taken from Malabar and integrated with the Nilgiris district. Thus, we have a historical claim for Gudalur as it was once part of Malabar. No reason can be found for the justification that Gudalur has been a part of the Nilgiris district. Again, Gudalur is on the western slope of the Western Ghats lying contiguous to Malabar detached from the plateau taluks of the Nilgiris district. Thus, geographical considerations are also in our favour. For all administrative purposes also, Gudalur is treated differently from the other taluks of the Nilgiris district. The official language of that taluk is Malayalam. The medium of instruction there is Malayalam. Malayalam is used for all purposes. Till this year, the electoral rolls were printed in Malayalam only. In the rest of the district, Tamil is the official language. The special features of land tenure applicable to Malabar are also applicable to the Gudalur taluk. All the enactments passed in this Legislature in respect of land tenure, relationship between the jenni and the tenants are applicable to Gudalur alone and not to all the areas in the Nilgiris district. Their system is quite alien to the rest of the Madras State, where there is the ryotwari system. On economic considerations also, Gudalur has to be included in the Kerala State. Calicut on the West Coast is the collecting centre for all the produce of this place. Trade in this taluk is mainly carried with the adjoining taluks of Malabar district. Greater facilities of communications exist between this taluk and other parts of the Malabar district than with any other part of the Madras State. Thus, geographical contiguity, administrative and economic considerations all call for the inclusion of this taluk in the Kerala State. The problems of the Gudalur taluk are quite different from the rest of the Madras State and are identical with those of Malabar. On considerations of linguistic homogeneity also, Gudalur cannot be separated from Malabar. The indigenous population of Gudalur consists of Chettis who are Malayalees in every respect. They speak Malayalam. Their ways of life, their customs and their manner of trade and worship are all the same as the ones of the people of Malabar district. In Wynaad taluk also, there are these Chettis. They are not Tamilians. They are all Malayalees in every respect. Therefore, when Gudalur taluk was integrated with the Nilgiris district, these Malayalee Chettis also formed part of the Nilgiris district. But, they have never become Tamilians. The census figures would show that the total population of the taluk is 45,598. Out of this 37,863 including these Chettis are Malayalees. They form about 80 per cent of the population. So, my contention is that Gudalur should be integrated with the proposed Kerala State. The wishes of the people of that area is that it should form part of the Kerala State. So, it is wrong on the part of this Government to have claimed Gudalur where the majority are Malayalam-speaking people who want to join the proposed Kerala State. It

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was a grave omission on the part of the State Reorganization Commission to have left this taluk unexplained without giving proper, or any reason I should say in the proposed Madras State. I hope better counsel and judgment will prevail upon this House and this House will try to set the matter right. Then I come to the question of Kasaragod taluk of which very vehement and strong claims have been put forth by my friend Sri S. Narasappayya. Sri S. Narasappayya, clever as he is, has put up a strong case but I beg to submit he has knowingly or unknowingly misled this Government to believe that Kasaragod taluk is not predominantly a Malayalam-speaking area.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Rather, Sir, I must admit that if at all we have been misled, we have been misled by the Malabar Pradesh Congress Committee which has been claiming so far only the southern portion of Kasaragod. They have never established their Congress organisation in the northern portion of Kasaragod.

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON : When the Congress map was drawn in 1921, I know and I admit that the Malabar Pradesh Congress Committee claimed as their northern boundary the Chandragiri river. We did put forth our claim for the northern portion of Kasaragod taluk also at that time. But then Mahatma Gandhi said that our claim could be considered later. This is the right time when we could claim the northern portion also for us.

* SRI P. P. UMMER KOYA : The percentage of population speaking Malayalam in the whole of Kasaragod taluk is 73 per cent while only a small minority of 5 per cent of the population speak Kannada. The total number of Malayalees in Kasaragod taluk is 275,707 while the Kannadigas number 26,022. To the south of Chandragiri river, the population of figures of Malayalees and Kannadigas are 181,170 and 7,693 respectively. Even in the north of Chandragiri river, the Malayalees form 51.74 per cent of the population while the Kannadigas form only 9.05 per cent. Therefore even beyond the Chandragiri river, the majority of the population are Malayalam-speaking people. There is a high school run by Government in the northern portion wherein Malayalam is the medium. Yesterday Mr. Narsappaya denied the existence of even a single high school run by Government in the northern portion wherein the medium is Malayalam. But it is a fact that in the northern portion there are schools wherein the medium of instruction is Malayalam.

SRI S. NARSAPPAYA : I did deny yesterday that there was no school in the northern portion wherein Malayalam was the medium. If for a particular section of people, viz., Moplahs, there is a Government school wherein Malayalam is the medium, it does not mean that in the entire area the medium of instruction in schools is Malayalam.

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SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON : You did say in the northern portion there is no school wherein Malayalam is the medium of instruction.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : How do you think "Moplahs" are different from you?

* SRI P. P. UMMER KOYA : So I request this Government to ascertain the real facts, conditions and the wishes of the people of the concerned areas, before coming to a decision.

I hope, Sir, that all these disputes regarding reorganization of States will disappear once these States are formed and come into existence. I hope and trust that Kerala State and the neighbouring States of Madras and Karnataka would live in cordiality and friendship. I wish all success and progress for the Madras and Karnataka States. I hope, Sir, that in spite of all its disadvantages and drawbacks and in spite of its small area, the proposed Kerala State will be a strong and progressive one.

Thank you, Sir.

* SRI V. BASHYAM AYYANGAR : Mr. Deputy Chairman, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this occasion. I generally support the main resolution that has been placed before the House and also the amendments moved by Sri Sivasubramanya Nadar and Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar. I am afraid that too much heat has been introduced in the discussion in the morning.

The States Reorganization Commission has proceeded upon certain principles, which have been explained in the report. It has conceded that linguistic consideration alone should not be the sole ground on which the new division of States could be made. It has at the same time agreed that language may be the main consideration or an important consideration in determining whether a certain tract should go to one State or the other. They have said that administrative, economic and other considerations also should be taken into account in determining this question. The proper method for determining whether districts or taluks or tract should be included in one State or in another is therefore to find out its predominant language of them to see whether there are economic or administrative or other considerations, to lead to its being included in a different language group or State. Taking this as the test, there can be no doubt that both Devicolum and Peermade taluks should go to Tamilnad and not to the Kerala State. They are predominantly Tamil. The Members hailing from Malabar who have spoken have not put forward any economic or administrative consideration to make out that they should not go to Tamil Nad or Madras State. I do not understand, when such is the case, why they should be retained in the Kerala State to be formed. The people of these taluks are very anxious to join Tamilnad and separate from the Kerala State. Therefore this most important difference of opinion between the Kerala State and the Madras State should be solved in this case

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by the consideration of language. As I said, the language consideration is entirely in favour of these two taluks being given to Madras State. Besides these two taluks, the forests portion of Kollegal and the eastern portion of Palghat taluk and Chittoor (Cochin) and which are predominantly Tamil areas should be included in Tamilnad. This is only just and appropriate. Neither of the amendments placed before the House is comprehensive. I would like that both the amendments are put together and this House is then called upon to express its opinion specifying each point, whether each tract should go to Tamilnad or Kerala. There is no doubt that the States Reorganization Commission which had gone into the question of reorganization of States has produced a valuable report. On such questions one cannot expect full agreement from all quarters and on all points. It is natural that in regard to some small matters there are differences of opinion. We have to come to a reasonable and just conclusions on those points. I think it is the bounden duty of this Council to put forward its view before the higher authorities so that an appropriate decision may be finally arrived at. I hope that both Devicolum and Peermade taluks and portions of Kollegal taluk, Chittoor and eastern portion of Palghat taluk will come to Madras State and that will be the final decision. On these grounds I support the resolution and both the amendments that have been moved by Sri Subramanya Nadar and Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar.

1-10 p.m. * SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Mr. Deputy Chairman, after hearing certain speeches, I thought I would be failing in my duty if I did not give expression to my views on this important Report. This Report has been prepared after laborious efforts by very eminent gentlemen in our country. In fact they have toured extensively, they have studied men and matters, they have studied the merits of each case and they have also taken the totality of the circumstances that would admit of the claims of the people in the various parts of the country. In my humble opinion, this Report ought to be received by the public of the country wherever they may remain in toto without any objection whatsoever. But we find that small considerations have come in the way and a number of minor points have been made the topic of consideration.

Really, two extreme views have been expressed. One is that this Report ought to be shelved for a number of years and no action by way of reorganization of States should be taken up now: The other is that we ought to go into every minor detail now itself and we should get settled every problem here and now before the reorganization commences actually. But when we speak of all these things, we completely forget that we have got a Central Government, the Union Government to look after the interests of the various States to be formed. Fears are expressed that India would be disintegrated and the condition that existed when India consisted of 56 States in days of yore would be repeated and that history would repeat itself. Certainly not. We are now in a different position: we have got a Central Government. Now

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we have the oneness of feeling that we are Indians first. So we need not be afraid that that history would repeat now. Again, it has been pointed out whether it is opportune now to begin reorganization of States on a linguistic basis. There was a suggestion here that this would impede the development plans and therefore safely the report could be shelved. But those who put forward that view have completely forgotten that the public have been eagerly expecting the formation of these States. Whether it was right or wrong, a suggestion was made by the greatest National Organization, some years ago, may be some 30 or 35 years before that there should be linguistic division of the provinces. The context was of course different. People say it was for agitational purposes against the Britishers. We just thought of organizing ourselves on linguistic lines in order to give political education to people by an easier method. But even now we are not much different in one respect at least. If people are to be politically educated, especially in democracy, we expect all people educated and uneducated as they are called by the Government to just take part in the democratic form of Government. So we find that logically when people are expected to take an active part in the administration, they could do so only if the administration is run through the mother-tongue. When we admit that and when we have decided upon a democratic form of Government in which the masses ought to take an active part, we have necessarily to yield to this question of linguistic provinces and when we have decided on the formation of linguistic provinces and when that idea has been in the public mind for the last 30 odd years, there is no use now advocating the shelving of this report. Now will it not create a sense of frustration in the minds of the people? Is it such an easy thing to wipe out the desires of the people when they are eagerly expecting a linguistic State by saying that we are shelving this matter for some years to come? Certainly we cannot do that. Naturally we have to see whether there are reasons for forming linguistic provinces from the administrative point of view. In a democracy where the people are not all of them educated in English, where naturally we want the mother-tongue to predominate, where we want all the people to just take part in the administration, that is a good reason for forming linguistic provinces. There are other considerations also. The development of culture depends upon healthy rivalry. If naturally there are linguistic States, people will be prone to develop their culture along the lines left by our ancestors, especially as after the advent of the Britishers there was not much scope for the development of culture and for the development of arts and other things. Of course, as I have already said, there should be healthy rivalry. What do we see? We see excitement in certain places; we see the reactions that were expected by the leaders. Of course these were not things as were not expected by the leaders. If one would carefully go into the Report in detail, one would find all the arguments that we want to advance now and all the answers to the arguments that may be possibly put by the Government, the Congress High Command or the Leaders. When I was going

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through the Report at certain places I laughed within myself, for, the very arguments that I wanted to advance to-day were found in the Report. The Report has been drafted beautifully; it has been done after laborious efforts; it has been done after very tedious tours; it has been done after careful scrutiny of the views of people in the various localities; it has been drawn after the consideration of the merits of each case. Such being the case, is it not our duty to accept that report in toto? No report could be expected to be accepted by all. Even in the division among brothers, one has to have the policy of give-and-take. Haven't we heard of the story of two brothers who took the extreme view that neither would take a grinding stone but liked that the grinding stone be broken into two halves so that one half be taken by each? Should we not have the policy of give-and-take? Haven't we to learn lessons from the past? We should not fall a prey to human weakness.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAI: People will take their own time to learn lessons. We find that the exhibition of this human weakness does not benefit us. The Leaders fully knew that there would be some disharmony in the country. We have to put up with that disharmony if we want harmony, if we want to develop **culture and if we want the people to run the administration** in the regional languages.

Now we find that all along when asking for this place or that place—let it be Devicolum or Peermade, or Chittoor or Gudalur taluk or any such thing—we forget the fact that there is a Central Government, that there is the Union Government. What is it that makes us just ask for this area or that area? When we analyse all these things down to a point of filtration, we find that it is the location of rivers, advantages of the rivers, advantages of mineral wealth, advantages of the schemes that have been proposed or that have been working, projects, and all these make us ask **for this area or that area or any such thing**. Just imagine an area is a desert; we are not going to ask for it. We are not going to be a separate State without any connection whatsoever with the neighbouring State or without any instruction from the Centre for one State to help another.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: When we make a claim for Devicolum and Peermade, it is solely on the ground that the Tamilians there have expressed the wish that they want to be in Tamilnad. It is not water works or any such thing. This may be taken note of by the hon. Member.

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p.m.

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHI: So the point I would like to submit is this, that all the rivers, all the projects under execution or under contemplation, development of mineral wealth, should all become centrally administered subjects in whatever part of India they may be. Then only will the linguistic States function harmoniously. Otherwise there would be demands after demands put forward by the different States. Though the new States are to

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be formed on 1st October 1956, demands would be put forward thereafter and there will be quarrels. Let us all have the feeling that India is one and there is the Central Government to look to for help and guidance. It was said that Malabar was densely populated, and they had only a small area. I ask is there not the Central Government to come to their aid and rescue in case there is unemployment there. Leave alone the sympathy of neighbouring States of which much was spoken by hon. Members. Should not Malabar have the confidence that the Centre would come to their rescue? All States cannot be made economically viable. All States cannot be so made that they have equal population, or equal economic wealth or structure and so on. Though we may have many principles in reforming the States such as contiguity, financial viability and other things, no human effort on earth can make all the States equal in all respects. We have been living unitedly in the midst of diversity. Diversity there should be and there should be unity in diversity also. Whatever plans we may draw up, however much we may, reconstitute the States, there is bound to be diversity in spite of our efforts to make States unilingual. We have to realize that we can prosper only as a united whole, as one India. This reorganization and reformation is only a temporary phase. It is just an attempt on the part of the Government and the people to readjust boundaries in such a way that we will have better democratic administration and so on. But let us not forget that nobody in India will be so unsympathetic as to deny the waters from one place to another or to deny some other necessary things. The Central Government is there to safeguard all this. Now passions are running high. Speeches may be made from this side or that side supporting this or that. But these are not things that will remain for ever. This is a temporary phase. History of the 56 kingdoms of days of yore will not repeat itself. Though we may have linguistic States, still we have a Central Government now. We are members of a federated Union, and the Union Government is there to take care of us. My point is this. If only the Central Government, the Union Government, takes it into its head to see that all the rivers, that all the projects under execution and contemplation and which are already existing are taken over by the Central Government as centrally administered subjects in whatever part of India they may be, the question can be easily solved. If after the reorganization the Central Government finds that certain States are not prosperous that some have more population and there is unemployment as a result, they must take these as problems to be dealt with by them. I feel after the re-formation of these States on the linguistic basis we will be more under the control of the Centre. The laws, I feel, will have to be framed like that. The Constitution will have to be amended to that effect. All the States should be subject to more Central control and all the important subjects must be placed in their charge, like pilgrim centres, rivers, mineral wealth and so on. Have we not Central control in respect of Posts and Telegraphs now? The railways are Centrally controlled. So also income-tax, and other things. They are now under Central Control. Likewise more subjects may be

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grouped under the Union list to avoid bickering as between the neighbouring States. If these things are done and if Parliament and the Government of India were to announce that these would be centrally administered, then there would be no bickerings between one State and another in regard to waters of particular river. The States need not have suspicion whatsoever whether the waters would be allowed to flow from east to west or west to east or stopped at a particular stage by a particular State. If this is done by the Central Government before the reformation of the States, we will have more harmony among the different linguistic States that are to come into being.

In conclusion I welcome the formation of the States on a linguistic basis. On this basis we will have better democracy. At the same time, as was pointed out by the hon. Member, Mr. Annamalai Pillai, yesterday, great harmony should prevail amongst us at this time when we have decided to form States on that linguistic basis. It is not a question of shelving the report now to avoid trouble. People have been expecting this for a long time. There is logic behind this move. Though to-day we have no need to resist the foreigner for winning freedom as was expected in the days of old, yet to-day we think of formation of States on linguistic basis for the better administration of States. It is not meant to separate the people for ever. It is only a question of territorial readjustment for the good and democratic administration of the different States. In order to avoid the distrust and suspicion that may be created in the minds of the people it is the bounden duty of the Union Government to come forward and say now itself that all resources, water, minerals and so on, will be under the control of the Centre. The moment they do this, there will be harmony among the people. They won't say they want this and that. With regard to the claim that areas should be separated according to the particular language spoken by the people in that area, the Report itself says there are other considerations also governing this question. But they can have no objection to a particular area where a majority of the people speak a particular language becoming part of the Tamil State or some other State where that particular language is spoken. It is quite a natural thing. The only thing is we should move in a constitutional manner without getting excited about it. I am sure, Sir, Parliament and Government of India would take our words and areas where the majority of the people speak the Tamil language would be merged with the Tamil State.

Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, for the opportunity given to me to speak on this motion.

* SRI S. P. SIVASUBRAMANYA NADAR: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, it is an accepted principle that the State should be organized on a linguistic basis. Except for the two discordant voices raised in the House, all are of the opinion that there ought to be linguistic States, and they supported the formation of Karnataka,

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Kerala and Tamil States. The remedy for all the bickerings does not lie in transferring the powers from State to the Central Government. At a time when we are clamouring for more and more autonomy for the States, it is curious that a suggestion should be made for more and more centralization. There is already too much of interference in the affairs of the State by the Centre. I for one fail to understand what power is left with the States, that has got to be transferred to the Centre. While we are against undue interference by the Centre, to ask for more powers to be transferred to the Centre is a thing which is unwarranted and uncalled for in the days of democracy. The solution really lies in forming linguistic States with more powers and remove all the evils now pointed out.

As regards the report of the Commission, though the Commission has laid down a very salutary principle, the Commission finds difficulty in some cases in applying the very principle enunciated by it. Therefore it has found out other reasons to support its recommendations. This is the case with regard to Devikulam and Peermade taluks. In the case of these taluks, the linguistic principle is given a go-by, though the percentage of the population speaking Tamil is 72 and 44. The Commission says that it is not purely on linguistic basis that they are attached to the Kerala State. Taking into consideration the financial condition of the Kerala State these have been added on to Kerala. To support a very bad case, a very weak case, the Commission is labouring hard to find arguments to support their view. The Hon. Chief Minister of Travancore-Cochin while initiating the debate on the report of the Commission in that Assembly has candidly admitted that the majority of the population of these two taluks speak Tamil and they are Tamilians.

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

(After lunch—3 p.m.)

* SRI S. P. SIVASUBRAMANYA NADAR: Mr. Chairman, 3 p.m. Sir, the taluks of Peermade and Devikulam, as dealt with by the Chief Minister of the Travancore-Cochin State, are essentially Tamil areas. To get over the difficulty, the Chief Minister has explained that the population has been mostly a floating population, hired labourers coming in and going out, etc., and this should not be taken into consideration. Even assuming this argument to be correct, and leaving alone the floating population, we shall take the permanent residents of the place. Even then we see that the Tamils are in a great majority over the Malayali population. Ninety per cent of the plantations are owned by Tamilians and 95 per cent of the labourers working therein are Tamilians. Out of the 2,500 pattas that have been issued for lands by the State Government, only 50 are in favour of the Malayalis. This goes to show that the vested interests are with the Tamilians, and the Malayalis have very little to do in the Peermade and Devikulam estates. The other criterion fixed by the Commission is the will of the people. In the 1954 elections, the two seats were won by a huge majority by the Travancore-Cochin Tamilnad Congress. This goes to show where the

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wind blows. The people are only for merging with the Madras State. But curiously enough, the Commission leave aside the standard that they themselves laid down for fixing the area and go to argue that this very small area, which is bringing huge income, must be added to the Kerala State so that that State may not suffer for want of proper financial stability. This alone has weighed with the Commission, and the Commission have left out other considerations. The people living there are mostly Tamil people from Ramanathapuram and Madurai districts, and they have social connections even now with these two districts. Taking into consideration all these things, Devikulam and Peernede taluks must go to the Tamil area.

The next area which is disputed is Chittur. The population there of Tamils is 95 per cent. Subsequently, the Travancore-Cochin Government have taken another account and they put it as 59.8 per cent. Even then the majority are Tamilians. The people of Chittur have connexion only with the people of Coimbatore district. Their customs, their manners, their social relations, etc., are all akin to those of Coimbatore. Their trade also is with Coimbatore. Most people are weavers, and they get their yarn from the Coimbatore mills. The handloom cloth produced by them goes to the market of Coimbatore. The Travancore-Cochin Government have done very little to help them in their trade. They have done very little to help them in their education or even providing the other rudimentary amenities. The claim of Chittur to be with Madras is a justifiable one, especially taking into consideration that 95 per cent of the population there are Tamilians.

Now I come to the question of Kollegal taluk of the Coimbatore district. Here again the consideration that has weighed with the Commission is the forest wealth that is had from this area. The Commission have been rather partial to the newly formed Kerala State to get the wealth of this area.

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON : Kollegal is supposed to go to the Karnataka State and not to the Kerala State.

* SRI S. P. SIVASUBRAMANYA NADAR : As regards the Kasaragod taluk, the Leader of the House and Mr. Narsapaya have spoken much, and I do not wish to traverse the same ground over again.

Then remains the question of the four southern taluks, namely, Agastheeswaram, Thovala, Vilavancode and Kalkulam. The Commission are for adding these taluks to the Tamil State. This is strongly opposed by the supporters of the Kerala State. The present Chief Minister of the Travancore-Cochin State has in season and out of season reiterated the fact that the will of the people must prevail, and that the people of the Tamil area will be allowed self-determination. The people of those four taluks are clamouring for being added to the Tamil State. Now the Chief Minister turns round and says that it is the granary of the Travancore-Cochin State and that should not be added to the Tamil State. The will of the

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people has been sufficiently demonstrated. The claims of the Tamils in these four taluks have been answered by the bullets of the previous Government. The people of the South Travancore-Cochin State have suffered a great deal under the previous Government, and the nature of the treatment they had could only be compared with the sort of administration which the Tirunelveli district had during the 1942 movements in the hands of the alien Government.

The people of these four taluks are fully Tamilians. They have their marriages with the people of the adjoining and contiguous Tirunelveli district. Their trade is with the Tirunelveli district. They get their food supplies such as jaggery, rice, chillies, etc., from Tirunelveli district. There is nothing common between the Northern Travancore-Cochin State and the Southern part. 3-10 p.m.

There is the case of Shencottah. A major part of it is an enclave in Tirunelveli district. Ninety-five per cent of the population is Tamilians. The Kerala State wants even this for itself. Physically and geographically also, the area belongs to Tirunelveli district. The main contention is that there is a big mountain dividing the Tamil area from the Travancore-Cochin State. It is not quite correct. The Shencottah area is on the eastern side of the Western Ghats and it is contiguous to the Tirunelveli district. No mountain has to be traversed to come to this State. On the other hand, people from Travancore-Cochin may have to cross some mountains if they want to come to that area. Similarly, in the case of the four taluks also in the South, no mountain has to be traversed. Not only that. They are contiguous to the Tirunelveli district. Similarly, no mountains have to be crossed if one is to travel from Cape Comorin to Tirunelveli. They can come via Nagercoil and Nanguneri. The whole road passes through plains. There is another route, viz., the Palavar route which also does not pass through any mountain or hilly tracts. Taking into consideration all these facts, it is but just and fair that the four taluks should come to the Madras State.

Lastly, I wish to speak on one or two points. I wish to refer to the group of islands, Laccadive, Amindivi and Minicoi. Admittedly, those areas are under-developed. They are very backward in education, sanitation and public health. A good deal has to be done to improve the lot of the people there. The Kerala State to be formed will not be in a position to improve the area. It is but fair that these areas must be centrally administered so that they may have the benefit of the finances of the Central Government, and they can advance rapidly. With these few words, I conclude my speech. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this occasion.

* SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW : Mr. Chairman, this report reminds me of a cynic's definition of 'international arbitration'. That cynic said that international arbitration is a method of solving disputes by creating a number of additional disputes. I must say

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with great respect to the authors of this report that that definition seems to have been justified here. Because, in attempting to solve the disputes regarding the problem of reorganization of States, they have actually created more disputes than they have attempted to solve. First of all, we must know why this States Reorganization should have been done. What is the demand and why should there be a demand for linguistic State? The demand for linguistic States is perfectly correct. Because, it is only linguistic States that can bring about democratisation. Only if the language of administration, Courts and the Legislature is the same as the one spoken in the region by the common man, you can really encourage and foster democracy and democratic functioning of States. It is for this reason that we must have linguistic States. So the demand for linguistic States is a real, democratic demand. This point has been lost sight of during the discussions in the House. It appeared as though we claimed something from the Malayalees and they claimed something from the Tamilians. Every State appears to have a claim against its neighbouring State. This is not a correct approach to solve the problem and disputes connected with the formation of linguistic States. Sir, I think the Commission has followed no principle at all consistently. When it comes to the formation of linguistic States, they had accepted the formation of Tamilnad, Andhra, Kerala and Karnataka as linguistic States. When it comes to the question of Maharashtra or Vidharba, and when it comes to the question of retaining Bombay City in a bilingual or multi-lingual State, they had followed a different principle. So, where is the question of formation of linguistic States? Why should there be a separate State for Vidharba? You find all these inconsistencies. What are the reasons for these? They may have their own reasons which I do not know. I do not know whether arguments have been found to justify a previous decision. Because, no principle has been consistently followed. Let us take the case of even the Madras State. In certain cases, the Commission says that the taluks should be the units or the basis on which it would like to decide the linguistic areas. But, when it comes to the Andhra State, the whole of Bellary district is transferred to Andhra. So, even as far as the unit is concerned, there is no consistency in the Commission's report. I think there is another thing and the Hon. Leader of the House has also mentioned about it. I refer to the very dubious term that has often been used, viz., 'administrative convenience'. I do not know what is meant by it. Does this administrative convenience stand in the way of adopting a uniform principle based on mutual understanding between two States? My opinion is that it is only a question of adjustment of boundaries between one State and another on the basis of having the village as the unit. The areas should also be contiguous and not isolated pockets. If we had followed this principle things would have become much easier for the Commission. But, in the case of Devikulam and Peermede, it may be a question of there being some hydro-electric headworks or irrigation work. In such cases, certainly

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it is a matter for brotherly settlement between two States. After all, the Malayalees are not strangers to us. It is not as though we are claiming something against them or they are claiming something against us. We must try to arrive at some mutual settlement with regard to this matter. They have spent some money on these works. They must be given some compensation. Some such settlement should be arrived at between these two States. It is not as if somebody from somewhere is to say: "You take this or that territory". If necessary let a boundary commission be appointed to go into this question and let us abide by the decision of that commission. That should be the proper procedure. That is how we tried to settle the border disputes between us and Andhra. Both the Governments meet together in a spirit of brotherhood and conciliation and try to settle the differences among them.

3-20
p.m.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Those talks did not fructify.

* SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW: I do not know whether those talks have fructified or not. If it does not fructify, let a boundary commission be appointed to go into the question and settle the dispute. That is the correct procedure we have to adopt. I do not know why the method adopted by this Government in settling border disputes with Andhra Government should not be adopted in respect of adjustment of boundaries between this Government and Travancore-Cochin Government. Unfortunately I find too much heat and controversy has been introduced due to this report. The Commission has said that the laudable aim of this reorganization of the States should be to integrate and unify the Indian Union as a whole. But far from achieving that objective, we find unfortunate cries from each State claiming some portion from the adjacent State. We find the very opposite of what the Commission had expected from this reorganization of the States, viz., the integration and unification of the Indian Union taken as a whole. We find disruptive tendencies creeping in. When it is said that 70 per cent of the population of Peermede taluk are Tamilians, we at once jump up and claim that taluk for Tamilnad. What is good for us, we take. But when the Malayalees say that they had spent several lakhs on hydro-electric installations in Peermede, and in order to make their State viable, Peermede should remain in Kerala State, we are not prepared to accept that plea. This is not the correct way of approaching the problem. We should not view these things from the point of view of this or that State but we should take the picture of the Indian Union as a whole. It is better for this Government to settle their border disputes with Travancore-Cochin State by negotiation in a spirit of brotherhood. That is the correct approach. If the negotiation fails let a boundary commission be appointed by all means to go into the question. That is how we have to solve the border disputes with our neighbouring States. The village should be taken as the unit. That should be the criterion on which the boundary commission should work. If the majority of population

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in a village speak a particular language, it is better that education of children in that village and the administration also is carried on in that language. Then only the people in that village stand to benefit. Therefore I suggest that in settling these border disputes with the neighbouring States, this Government should take the village as the unit. That is the criterion on which they should proceed to settle the adjustment of boundaries with the neighbouring States.

* SRI T. S. SANKARANARAYANA PILLAI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to say a few words on the recommendations of the States Reorganization Commission. I generally welcome the proposal of the Commission in regard to the States of South India. In recommending the formation of States, the Commission has mainly followed the linguistic principle, though as has been suggested by the Commission itself, certain other factors, like administrative convenience, contiguity of areas, etc., have also been taken into consideration. As my friend Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar pointed out yesterday, language has been the main background on which the Commission has suggested the reorganization of States. One has to recognize it whether one likes it or not. One can understand the reason for it if one remembers that the Commission has been appointed in fulfilment of the long-standing pledge which the Congress had given and in response to the countrywide demand for the reorganization of States on a linguistic basis. When that is so, I was surprised to hear my friend Mr. E. H. Parameswaran declaiming against what he called the undesirability or impropriety of reorganization of States on the basis of language. He enunciated certain principles, viz., wishes of the people, contiguity of areas, administrative convenience and viability, as the guiding principles in any scheme of political division; he has said so forgetting the fact that these were the principles on which the Indian National Congress adopted the resolution for the reorganization of Provinces on linguistic basis. It is too late in the day either to discuss or consider the question whether oneness of language is a necessary pre-requisite of nationhood or even of political unity. So far as I can see, political science gives no definite answer to this question because authorities whose opinion is entitled to great weight hold different views on this subject.

Then again I was moved and almost touched by the pathetic speech of my friend Sri M. P. Govinda Menon yesterday on the proposed formation of Kerala State. My friend has cleanly forgotten that the State which he is getting now, is not by way of imposition but is the direct result of persistent demand for a Kerala State or Niyata Kerala State by people living on the West Coast, since a very long time. Now that the formation of a Kerala State has almost become an accomplished fact now, my friend feels a bit nervous, like King Midas about this glittering gift. And so he is trying to create ways and means of getting rid of this gift. He is beginning to wonder whether what he is getting now is either a boon or a curse. Probably he has decided that

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it is more a curse than a boon and therefore he makes the startling proposition which is fantastic and illogical, viz., that because the Kerala State which is going to be formed is going to be the smallest State in the Indian Union, neighbouring States like Karnataka and Madras State should make generous contributions of territory in order to make the Kerala State big and viable. I do not know whether the hon. Gentleman made this proposal in jest or in earnest. I think the other suggestion that he made, namely, that the City of Madras should be constituted into a separate State is not less strange or fantastic.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: On a point of information, Sir. Mr. Tennetti Viswanatham and Mr. Govinda Menon were very good friends in the last Assembly.

*SRI T. S. SANKARANARAYANA PILLAI: Probably without seriousness they made it or probably it is the result of Sri Viswanatham's resolution passed at the Praja Socialist Party meeting in Andhra. My hon. Friend has been inspired by that resolution to speak on the floor of this House. When the question of Madras City has been settled once for all by the Commissioners, he thinks it worth his while to rake it up, probably for reasons best known to himself. I am afraid that this is due to a sense of frustration and disappointment . . . and I would add chagrin and malignity (Cheers) and in tune with that he started a tirade against the Tamils on the supposed inequities. I should say, Sir, this to the credit of the Tamils of the State. They have never in their long history clamoured for a State of their own. If ever the people inhabiting this Madras State want to get away, we can neither oppose nor prevent it. Renowned for ages have been the Tamils of whom I have the honour to be one, for their hospitality, generosity, broadmindedness, long vision and they have always believed in the possibility of living with other people speaking other languages than their own in peace and amity.

Therefore, I say when the linguistic redistribution of States has become practical politics, as a Tamil, I would plead vehemently that every area, big or small, inhabited by the Tamils should go to Madras. When language is the criterion for this redistribution, there can be absolutely no justification for the Commission to adopt a different set of principles in the case of particular areas like Devikulam and Peermede. They are Tamil areas and they are ours by right.

The Hon. the Leader of the House referred to the question of Dakshina Pradesh at the outset and stated correctly that the idea did not take shape and form, because there was no organized support for it from any area in the south particularly Kerala. Now, Sir, one may feel that the once premier State of Madras is shrinking in size, in population, in resources, possibly in power and prestige. But we are living in a time of vast changes and we must realize that bigness or smallness of a territory is not the

measure of a people's greatness. I support broadly the proposals made by the States Reorganization Commission in regard to the redistribution of the States in the south of India. I thank you, Sir.

எந்த உத்தியோகத்தில் பார்த்தாலும் சரி, கடைகளிலும் சரி, மற்ற எல்லா விதமான அலுவல்களிலும் சரி, மலையாளிகள்தான் இங்கு அதிக மர்க் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை யாரும் மறுக்க முடியாது. அப்படியே கோள ராஜ்யம் பிரிந்து போனாலும் கூட மலையாள உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களும் போய்விடவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணம் நமது சர்க்காருக்குக் கிடையாது. கோள ராஜ்யத்துக்கு வேண்டிய அளவு நபர்களை அங்கு அனுப்பிவிட்டு மீதம் இருப்பவர்கள் இவ்விடம் இருக்கலாம் என்று நமது சென்னை சர்க்கார் அறிக்கையும் கூறுகிறது. கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்களும் பட்டவர்த்தனமாக சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படியிருக்கையில் விவாதத்தின் போது அவர்களுடைய நலன் பின்னால் பாதிக்கப்படக் கூடாது என்ற எண்ணத்துடன் இங்கு பேசினால் மிகவும் நன்றாக இருக்கும்.

கமிஷன், சீரமைப்புத்திட்டத்திலே அவர்களுடைய முடிவுகளை யாதாஸ்தில் தெரிவித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதில் சில விஷயங்களிலே முடிவு பொருத்தமாயிருக்கிறது, சில விஷயங்களிலே பொருத்தமாக இல்லை. சீரமைப்புக் கமிஷன் யாதாஸ்தின் பேரில் தான் முடிவு செய்ய வேண்டுமென்ற நிபந்தனையில்தான். அதைப்பற்றி பேசி, விவாதித்து கமிஷன் முடிவுகளை மாற்ற நமக்கு உரிமையிருக்கிறது. உதாரணமாக சட்ட சபையில் ஒரு சட்டத்தைக்கொண்டு வருகிறோம். ஆனால், கடைசியில் மெஜாரிட்டி போட்டுகளின்பேரில் தான் அந்தச் சட்டம் அமுலாகிறது. அதே ரீதியில் பார்க்கும்போது, நம் பகுதியில் தாயகத்துடன் சேர வேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணத்துடன் இருக்கக்கூடிய தமிழர்கள், பீர்மேடு, நெய்யாற்றங்கரை, தேவி குளம், சித்தூர் ஆகிய இடங்களில் பெருவாரியாக இருக்கிறார்கள். தேவி குளத்தில் 90 சத விதிகம் தமிழர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். பீர்மேட்டில் 51 சத விதிகம் தமிழர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அதே சமயத்தில், தேவி குளத்தில் மலையாளிகள் 100-க்கு 10 சதவிதிகம் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று திருவாய் கூர்-கொச்சி தமிழ்நாடு காங்கிரஸ் கமிட்டியின் சார்பாக அறிக்கை வந்திருக்கிறது. ஆகவே, இந்தப் பிரதேசங்களில், மெஜாரிட்டியாக யார் இருக்கிறார்கள், மைனாரிட்டியாக யார் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று பார்த்தாலுங் கூட மெஜாரிட்டியாக இருப்பவர்கள் தமிழர்கள்தான். இதை யெல்லாம் மனதில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு, யாருக்கு நியாயம் வழங்க வேண்டுமென்று பார்த்து நாம் ஒரு முடிவுக்கு வர வேண்டும். கமிஷன் யதாஸ்தில் சொல்லி விட்ட முடிவைதான் ஒத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்பதில்லை. இங்கு இருக்கும் மலையாளிகள் நம்மை விட்டு பிரிந்து சென்றாலும்கூட, இங்கு உத்தியோகத்திலிருக்கும் மலையாளிகளுக்கும் வியாபாரம் செய்யக்கூடிய மலையாளிகளுக்கும், நமக்கும் துவேஷ மனப்பான்மை ஏற்பட்டு விட்டால், அவர்களுடைய நலன் தான் பாதிக்கப்படும். ஆகையால் சச்சரவு இல்லாமல் நியாயமாக நாம் பிரிந்து போக வேண்டியது நமது கடமை என்பதை முதலில் முடிவு செய்துகொள்ளவேண்டும்.

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நமது நண்பர் முதலியார் கூறியபடி புள்ளி விவரங்களைப் பார்த்தால் தென்குளம், பீரமேட்டில் தமிழ் பட்டாதார்களை 2,500 பேர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அதே சமயத்தில் 50 மலையாள பட்டாதார்கள் தான் அங்கு இருக்கிறார்கள். ஜனத்தொகையும் அப்படித் தானிருக்கிறது. தென்குளத்தில் 1931-ம் வருஷத்தில் தமிழர்கள் 5 லட்சம் சொச்சம் பேர்கள் இருந்தார்கள். அதே சமயத்தில் மலையாளிகள் 3,000-க்குச் சொச்சம் பேர்கள் தான் இருந்தார்கள். ஆனால் 1951-ம் வருஷத்தில் மலையாளிகள் மட்டும் 3,000-த்திலிருந்து 16,000-ஆக ஆகிவிட்டார்கள் என்று அறிக்கை சொல்லுகிறது. அதேபோல், பீரமேட்டிலே 1931-ம் வருஷத்தில் 24,000 பேர்கள் தான் தமிழர்கள் இருந்தார்கள். இருபது வருஷங்களுக்கும்பிறகு 1951-ம் வருஷத்தில் தமிழர் தொகை 42,000. ஆனால் 1931-ம் வருஷத்தில் பீரமேட்டிலே மலையாளிகள் 19,000 பேர்களாக இருந்தவர்கள்

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p.m.

[Sri M. Ethirajulu]

[23rd November 1955]

இருபது வருஷங்களில் 1951-ல் அவர்கள் 50,000 மாக அதிகரித்து விட்டார்கள். இந்த மாதிரி பொய்க் கணக்குகள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதை கவனித்து, நாம் எல்லோரும் சேர்ந்து சுமுகமான பாதையில் ஒரு முடிவு செய்யவேண்டும். அப்படியல்லாமல் கமிஷன் ரிபோர்ட்டையே கடைசி தீர்மானமாக வைத்துக்கொண்டு, இரண்டு மணி நேரத்துக்கு முன்பாக இந்தச் சபையில் நிகழ்ந்த விவாதத்தைக் கவனிக்கும்பொழுது, அதன் மூலம் மக்களுடைய பெரிய சர்ச்சவும் கிளர்ச்சியும் ஏற்படக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் சர்ச்சு நடந்ததை கவனித்தோம்.

இங்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய கைதேர்ந்த அமைச்சர்கள் எல்லோரும் எல்லா மக்களின் நன்மையைக் குறிக்கோலாகக் கொண்டு எந்தப் பகுதிகள் எந்த ராஜ்யங்களோடு இருக்கவேண்டுமென்பதை நன்றாக உணர்ந்தவர்கள். அவர்கள் ஒருக்காலும் மலையாளிகளுக்கு வேண்டுமென்றே துரோகம் செய்ய முன் வரமாட்டார்கள் அவர்கள் இந்த மாகாணத்தை முழுதும் சுற்றுப் பார்த்து அதற்கேற்ப ஆட்சி செய்பவர்கள் என்பதை மலையாளிகள் தெரிந்து கொள்ளவேண்டும். அதே சமயத்தில் அங்கு பெருவாரியாக இருக்கக் கூடிய தமிழர்களுக்குத் தீங்கு ஏற்பட்டால் ஒருக்காலும் தமிழ்ப் பகுதியில் இருக்கக்கூடிய நாங்களும் அதை விட்டுக்கொடுக்கமாட்டோம் என்று நிச்சயமாகச் சொல்ல முடியும். குறிப்பாக குறைவு எண்ணிக்கை உடைய மலையாளிகள் அதிகப்படி வேலையில் அமர்த்தப்பட்டதினால்தான் தமிழ் நாட்டில் பிறந்த பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோகத்தில் போதுமான அலுகையை பெற முடியவில்லை. அதனால் எவ்வளவோ பொருமையுடன் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் சகித்துக்கொண்டு சர்க்கார் ஆவன செய்யும் என்று நம்பி வருகிறார்கள். தமிழர்கள் எவ்வளவாக இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று மலையாளிகள் நினைக்கவே கூடாது. ஆகவே இதைவெல்லாம் மலையாளிகள் சிந்தித்து நமக்குள் இவ்வளவு காலம் இருந்த நேர உறவு மனப்பான்மை முறிந்து விடாமல், ராஜ்யச் சீரமைப்புக் கமிஷன் அறிக் கையை வைத்துக்கொண்டு தீர்மானம் செய்யாமல் நமக்குள் விவாதித்து யார் யாருக்கு எந்தெந்தப் பகுதிகள் சேரவேண்டுமோ அந்தந்தத் தப் பகுதியை அவர்களுக்குச் சேர்த்துக்கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்ற சுமுகமான மனப்பான்மையில் பிரிந்து போக வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

SRI N. NALLASENAPATHI SARKARAI MANRADIAR :

கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த விவாதத்திலே நான் கலந்துகொண்டு சில வார்த்தைகள் பேச இருக்கின்றேன். அறிவிலே சிறந்தவர்கள் பலர் மிக நன்றாக பல விஷயங்களை எடுத்துச் சொன்னார்கள். ஆகவே, கோவையைச் சார்ந்த சில முக்கியமான இடங்களைப் பற்றி மாத்திரம் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு எனது வார்த்தையைக் கூடிய சீக்கிரம் முடித்துக் கொள்கின்றேன்.

தலைவரவர்கள் என்னுடைய பெயரை “ மன்றாடியார் ” என்று கூப்பிட்டவுடனே நண்பர் கனம் கோவிந்த மேனன் அவர்கள், “ மலையாளப் பெயர் வருகிறதே! ” என்று நினைக்கலாம். ஆனால், மலையாளத்திலேயும் எங்களைச் சார்ந்தவர்கள் சென்று வசித்துவரும் காரணத்தால் “ மன்றாடியார் ” என்ற பெயரானது வழக்கத்தில் “ மன்றாடியார் ” என்று வந்து விட்டது. அங்கிருக்கும் மன்றாடியார்கள் எல்லோரும் எங்களைச் சார்ந்தவர்களே. மலையாளத்திற்குச் சென்ற மன்றாடியார்கள், அங்கு மேனன், நாயர் ஆகிய குடும்பத்தினருடன் சம்பந்தம் வைத்துக்கொண்டதனால் “ மன்றாடியார் ” என்ற பெயர் “ மன்றாடியார் ” என்று மாறிவிட்டது என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய பேச்சை நான் ஆரம்பிக்கின்றேன்.

முக்கியமாக, இப்பொழுது சித்தூர் தாலுகாவைப்பற்றி சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்கின்றேன். சித்தூர் கோவைக்கு அருகே இருக்கிறது. அங்கிருக்கும் ஜனங்களுடைய பழக்க வழக்கங்களெல்லாம் ஓரளவு தமிழ் நாட்டவருடையதைச் சார்ந்ததாகத்தான் இருக்கிறதே தவிர, மலையாளத்தவருடையதைச் சார்ந்ததாகத் தெரியவில்லை. விவசாயத் துறையிலும் சரி, கால் நடை வளர்ப்பிலும் சரி, நிலப் பண்ணையினுடைய அமைப்பிலும் சரி, அங்கு வேளாண்மை முறையைப் பார்க்கும்போதும் சரி, அதிகமாக தமிழ்நாட்டுடன் சேரும் ரீதியிலேதான் இருக்கிறது.

23rd November 1955] [Sri N. Nallasenapathi Sarkarai Manradiar]

அது மட்டும் அல்ல. கோவையைச் சுற்றியிருக்கும் விவசாயக் குடும்பங்களைச் சார்ந்த அத்தனை பேரும் அங்கு சம்பந்தங்கள் வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நெசவு முதற்கொண்டு எல்லாம் பார்க்கும்போது, சித்தூர் தாலுகாவைச் சார்ந்த ஒரு பகுதியிலே, திட்டுப் பகுதியிலே, 19 கிராமங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அதிலும் மொத்தமாகப் பார்த்தால் தமிழ் பேசுகிறவர்கள் தான் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறார்கள். உதாரணமாகச் சொல்வோம். சித்தூர்ப் பகுதி தமிழ் ராஜ்யத்துடன் சேர வேண்டுமோ அல்லது லலாம். சித்தூர்ப் பகுதி தமிழ் ராஜ்யத்துடன் சேர வேண்டுமோ அல்லது கேரளத்துடன் சேர வேண்டுமோ என்று நாம் அங்கு ஒரு ஜனப்போட்டி என்று வைத்தால் அங்கிருக்கும் மலையாளிகள் கூட தமிழ் ராஜ்யத்துடன் சேரவேண்டுமென்று சொல்வார்கள், சொல்லத் தயாராயிருக்கிறார்கள்.

நேற்றையதினம்கூட மலையாளம் பேசும் நண்பர் ஒருவர், அந்தத் தாலுகாவைச் சேர்ந்தவர், என்னுடன் பேசிக்கொண்டிருந்தார். “ எங் தாலுகாவைச் சேர்ந்தவர், என்னுடன் பேசிக்கொண்டிருந்தான் சேர வேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணம் கருக்கெல்லாம் தமிழ் ராஜ்யத்துடன்தான் சேர வேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணம் இருக்கிறது ” என்று மிக விளக்கமாக அவர் என்னிடம் சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருந்தார். அந்த நிலையிலே பார்க்கும்போது, இன்று அங்குள்ள சித்தூர் தாலுகாவை எந்தக் காரணத்தையுடனும் நமது ராஜ்யத்தை விட்டு விலக விடக்கூடாது என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம்.

ஆனால், ராஜ்யப் புனரமைப்புக் கமிஷன் ரிபோர்ட்டை நாம் பார்க்கும் போது, சில சில காரியங்களைப்பற்றி அதில் எடுத்துச் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். இருந்தாலும், இன்று அந்தப் பகுதியைச் சென்னை ராஜ்யத்துடன், சேர்க்க வேண்டும் என்றுதான் நான் இந்த இடத்திலே சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். மற்ற ஐந்து கிராமங்கள் அதிலிருந்து தனித்துப் பிரிந்திருக்கின்றன. அதிலே அதிகமாக மலையாளிகள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அந்தக் கிராமங்களை அப்படியே விட்டு விட்டு, சித்தூர் பகுதியிலுள்ள 19 கிராமங்களை சென்னை ராஜ்யத்துடன் சேர்ப்பதற்கு யாதொரு ஆட்சேபனையும் எந்த இடத்திலிருந்தும் வரும் என்று நான் நினைக்கவில்லை.

கொள்ளேகாலம் பகுதியைக் கர்நாடக ராஜ்யத்திலே சேர்க்க கமிஷன் யோசனை கூறியிருக்கிறது. கொள்ளேகாலத்தில் பட்டு நூல் உற்பத்தி செய்யக்கூடிய குடிசைத் தொழில் சிறந்த முறையில் நடந்து வருகிறது. கொள்ளேகாலம் பட்டு நூலுக்குப் பிரசித்தி பெற்றது என்பதை அறியாதவர்கள் யாரும் இருக்கமுடியாது. கொள்ளேகாலத்தை சென்னை ராஜ்யம் வர்கள் யாரும் இருக்கமுடியாது. கொள்ளேகாலத்தையே பட்டு உற்பத்தி என்பது இருக்க முடியாது. இமந்தால் நமது ராஜ்யத்திலேயே பட்டு உற்பத்தி என்பது இருக்க முடியாது. அங்கு சென்று பார்த்தோமானால் அப்பகுதி கோவை ஜில்லாவில் எப்படிச் சேர்ந்திருக்கிறது என்பது நன்கு தெரியும். கொள்ளே காலம் பட்டு உற்பத்திக்குப் பெயர் போனது என்று யாரும் சொல்லி விடுவர். அங்கு நிறையப்பட்டு உற்பத்தி செய்யப்படுகிறது. சிறு குழந்தைகள் முதற்கொண்டு அவர்களெல்லோரும் ஒன்றாக உட்கார்ந்துகொண்டு பட்டு நூலைப் பிரித்துப் பிரித்து எடுக்கும் காட்சியை நாம் அங்கு சென்று பார்க்க முடியும். மிக உயர்ந்த ரீதியிலே கொள்ளேகாலத்தில் பட்டு நெய்யப்படுவதைத் தெரியாத அன்பர்கள் இருக்கமுடியாது. அவ்வளவு உயர்ந்த முறையிலே பட்டு நெய்கிறார்கள். கொள்ளேகாலத்தைக் கர்நாடக ராஜ்யத்துடன் சேர்க்க வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால் நமது ராஜ்யத்திலுள்ள ஒரு பெரிய பட்டு உற்பத்தி செய்யக்கூடிய ஸ்தாபனத்தையே இழந்து விடுவோம் என்பதை நாம் எல்லோரும் ஞாபகத்தில் வைத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON : கொள்ளேகாலத்திலுள்ள ஜனங்கள் பெரும்பாலானவர்கள் கன்னட பாஷை பேசுகிறார்களா?

SRI N. NALLASENAPATHI SARKARAI MANRADIAR : கனம் நண்பர் கோவிந்த மேனன் கேட்பது போல் கொள்ளேகாலத்தில் உள்ளவர்கள் அதிகமான பேர்கள் கன்னடம் பேசுகிறவர்கள்தான். அதிகம் என்று சொல்வதற்கில்லை. மூன்று பாஷைகள் பேசுவவர்களும் இருக்கிறார்கள். தமிழ், கன்னடம், மலையாளம் ஆகிய மூன்று பாஷைகள்

[Sri N. Nallasenapathi Sarkarai Manradial] [23rd November 1955]

பேசுகிறவர்களும் அங்கு இருக்கிறார்கள் என்றே சொல்லலாம். இருந்தாலும் சென்னை ராஜ்யத்தினரின் பழக்க வழக்கங்களை அங்கேயுள்ளவர்கள் அனுசரிப்பதாகத் தெரிகிறது.

அடுத்ததாக, சேலம் ஜில்லாவைச் சேர்ந்த ஹோசூரைப்பற்றி ஒரு வார்த்தை. ஹோசூரை ஆந்திரர்கள் தங்களுக்கு வேண்டுமென்று இப்பொழுது கேட்கிறார்கள். ஹோசூர் தாலுகா எங்கே இருக்கிறது? அதற்கும் ஆந்திரத்திற்கும் என்ன சம்பந்தம் இருக்க முடியும்? ஒரு காலத்திலே நாமெல்லோரும் பயங்குலகொண்டு இருந்தோம், அது கர்நாடக ராஜ்யத்துடன் சேர்ந்து விடக்கூடுமோ என்று. ஆனால், கமிஷனின் அறிக்கையில் கூட ஹோசூரைக் கர்நாடக ராஜ்யத்துடன் சேர்க்க வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லவில்லையே. அப்படியிருக்கிறபோது, அதை ஆந்திரத்துடன் சேர்க்க வேண்டுமென்று ஆந்திரர்கள் சொல்வது மிக ஆச்சரியப்படக்கூடிய விஷயமாக இருக்கிறது.

ஏற்கெனவே ஆந்திர ராஜ்யம் பிரிந்து விட்டது. இப்பொழுது மலை யாள ஜில்லாவும் நம்மை விட்டுப் பிரிய இருக்கிறது. இதையெல்லாம் பார்க்கும்போது நமது சென்னை ராஜ்யத்திற்கு கால்நடை வளர்ப்பிலே ஒரு பெரிய பண்ணை வேண்டுமென்றால் ஹோசூரிலே தான் இருக்கிறது. இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் நான்கைந்து இடங்களில் கால்நடை வளர்ப்புப் பண்ணைகள் இருந்தன. ஹோசூர் ஒன்றுதான் பெரிய பண்ணையாக வெகு காலமாக இருந்து வருகிறது. இப்பொழுது சரிபத்திலே புதுச்சேரியிலும் மாடுகளை தஞ்சாவூரில் விருத்தி செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் முயற்சியால் புதிய பண்ணை ஏற்பட்டு வருகிறது. இதைப் பார்க்கும்போது உயர்ந்த கால்நடைப் பண்ணையை இழக்க வேண்டி வரும். இன்று நாட்டின் முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு கால்நடைப் பண்ணைகள் எவ்வளவு அவசியம் என்பதை நான் சொல்லத் தேவையில்லை. விவசாய ரீதியிலே விவசாயிகளுக்கு உறுதியையாக இருப்பது கால்நடை. அந்தக் கால்நடை வளர்ப்புக்கு ஒரு முக்கியமான இடமாக ஹோசூர் இருந்து வருகிறது. ஆகவே, ஹோசூரானது சென்னை ராஜ்யத்துடன் இருக்க வேண்டியதுதான் நியாயம் என்று நான் இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் தெரி வித்துக்கொள்கின்றேன்.

மற்றும், இன்று பாலக்காட்டைச் சார்ந்த கோவையை அடுத்த கிராமங்களில்கூட தமிழ் பேசக்கூடியவர்கள் நிறைந்திருக்கிறார்கள். இன்று கூட அதைத் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் மிக ஏராளமாக வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த முறையிலே பார்க்கும்போது ராஜ்யப் புனரமைப்புக் கமிஷன் செய்திருக்க வேண்டியது என்னவென்றால், கிராமம் கிராமமாக எடுத்துக்கொண்டு, அந்தந்தக் கிராமங்களில் பெரும்பான்மையோரால் எந்த மொழி பேசப் படுகிறது என்பதைப் பார்த்து, அந்தந்தக் கிராமங்களை அந்தந்த மொழி பேசக்கூடிய ராஜ்யத்தில் சேர்த்திருக்க வேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்வது தான் அமைதியான ஒரு ஏற்பாடாக இருக்க முடியும். ஆகவே, பாலக் காட்டுப் பகுதியிலுள்ள கோவை ஜில்லாவை அடுத்ததுள்ள கிராமங்களில் எங்கெங்கே தமிழ் பேசுவார்கள் பெரும்பான்மையாக இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைக் கணக்கிலெடுத்துக்கொண்டு அந்தப் பகுதிகளை சென்னை ராஜ்யத்துடன் இணைக்கக்கூடிய ஒரு ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்யலாம் என்று நான் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகின்றேன்.

இப்பொழுது நாம் பத்திரிகையிலே பார்க்கின்றோம், பம்பாயிலும் மற்ற பல இடங்களிலும் என்ன சச்சரவுகள் நடந்து வருகின்றன என்பதைப் பற்றி, அது தேவையில்லை. இதையெல்லாம் நல்ல முறையிலே நாம் எல்லோரும் கைமனதாகத் தீர்த்து வைத்துக்கொள்ளலாம். குடும்பத்தில் ஏற்படும் ஒரு சிறு சச்சரவைப் போல் இதைப் பாவித்து குடும்பத்துச் சச்சரவுகளைத் தீர்த்து வைப்பது போலவே ராஜ்யப் பிரிவினை விஷயத்தையும் நாம் செய்து கொள்ளலாம். ஆகவே, இந்தப் பிரச்சினையை முல்கந் சல் மான முறையிலே சம்பந்தப்பட்டவர்கள் இது விஷயத்தில் முடிவு செய்து கொண்டபோமானால் மிக நன்றாக இருக்கும் என்பதை நான் சொல்லிக் கொண்டு, ஆங்காங்கு மெஜாரிட்யாக உள்ள ஜனங்களிடத்திலிருந்து வரும்

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புகார்கள் நாம் தெரிந்து அதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகளைச் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை இத்துடன் முடித்துக் கொள்கின்றேன்.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3 p.m. on Thursday, the 24th November 1955.

The House then adjourned.

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

1. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3265, Public (Services), dated 21st October 1955, regarding the temporary post of the Resident Matron, Grade III, Health Unit, Poonamallee, in the Madras Health Subordinate Service brought with the Commission's purview.

2. Notification No. 931, issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2766, Home, dated 6th October 1955, regarding the exemption of the tax on vehicle No. MSY 1714 belonging to the Regional Industrial Adviser (United States Technical Co-operation Mission, Madras).

3. Notification No. 930 issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2671, Home, dated 12th September 1955, regarding collection of tax at reduced chartered by tourists.

4. Notification No. 932, issued with G.O. Rt. No. 3017, Home, dated 12th September 1955, regarding collection of tax at reduced rates on vehicle MDJ 1649 Don Bosco Orphanage, Vellore.

5. Appropriation Accounts for the State of Madras for the year 1952-53 and the Audit Report, 1954.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 436 asked by Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar (on behalf of Sri V. R. Ranganathan) at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 23rd November 1955, page 395 supra.]

Subject.	Number of seats sanctioned latest.	Number admitted in 1952-53.			Number admitted in 1953-54.			Number admitted in 1954-55.		
		Total admitted.	S.C.	B.W.	Total admitted.	S.C.	B.W.	Total admitted.	S.C.	B.W.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Mathematics	20	11	..	..	11	..	2	11	..	2
Psychology	(4+2 to be selected by the University. Out of College quota of 4, two reserved for Andhra State.)	6	..	..	6	1	1	6	..	..
History	10	6	1	..	6	1	..	10	..	1
Economics	30	30	..	7	18	..	3	17	..	1
Politics	20	16	..	2	11	..	..	12	..	1
English Literature	15	12	..	..	15	..	1	10	..	..
Sanskrit Literature	2	2	..	..	4*	..	..	2	..	..
	(with effect from 1955-56, 3).									
Tamil (including P.G.)	10	2	..	1	8	..	2	7	..	..
Telugu (including P.G.)	10	5	..	1	10	3	2	3	..	..
Malayalam (including P.G.)	12	3	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..
Kannada (including P.G.)	12	3	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..
Islamic History	12	12	..	..	12	..	4	5	..	1
Statistics	10	10	..	1	10	..	..	13	..	..
	(with effect from 1954-55, 13 out of which one reserved for Andhra.)									
Physics	12	12	..	..	11	..	..	12	..	..
Chemistry	10	10	..	..	10	1	..	10	..	..
Botany	6	6	..	2	5	..	..	6	..	..
Zoology	6	6	..	1	6	..	..	6	..	..
Geology	8	8	1	..	8	..	..	8	..	1
Geography. (Hons.) and B.Sc. (Hons.)	6+3 to be selected by the University (out of 6, one reserved for Andhra State).	2	..	..	6	..	1	4	..	..
Total	..	162	2	16	161	6	16	154	..	7

S.C. = Scheduled Caste. B.W. = Backward Community.

* Does not alter the overall strength.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to clause (c) of starred question No. 438 asked by Sri Mohamed Raza Khan (on behalf of Sri T. Purushotham) at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 23rd November 1955, page 397 supra.]

Name of municipality.	Population.	Sanctioned strength.	Name of municipality.	Population.	Sanctioned strength.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Ambur	39,992	28 *	32 Cannanore	42,431	28
2 Arni	24,567	20	33 Fort Cochin	29,881	20
3 Gudiyattam	45,867	28	34 Kozhikode	158,724	36
4 Tiruppattur	27,003	20	35 Palghat	69,504	32
5 Tiruvannamalai	40,718	28	36 Tellicherry	40,040	28
6 Vaniyambadi	38,712	24	37 Coonoor	23,902	20
7 Vellore	106,024	36	38 Ootacamund	41,370	28
8 Walajapet	12,801	16	39 Aruppukkottai	48,554	28
9 Chidambaram	34,732	24	40 Devakkottai	25,989	20
10 Cuddalore	69,084	32	41 Karaikudi	38,453	24
11 Tindivanam	29,651	20	42 Rajapalayam	60,861	32
12 Villupuram	35,684	24	43 Sivakasi	22,674	20
13 Chingleput	22,660	20	44 Srivilliputtur	40,436	28
14 Kancheepuram	84,810	32	45 Virudhunagar	46,309	28
15 Tiruvallur	18,847	16	46 Rasipuram	23,135	20
16 Coimbatore	197,755	36	47 Salem	202,335	36
17 Dharapuram	24,163	20	48 Kumbakonam	91,643	32
18 Erode	57,576	32	49 Mannargudi	29,860	20
19 Gobichettipalayam	26,000	20	50 Mayuram	43,436	28
20 Mettupalayam	27,516	20	51 Nagapattinam	57,854	32
21 Pollachi	41,744	28	52 Tanjore	100,680	36
22 Tiruppur	52,479	32	53 Tiruvarur	27,251	20
23 Udumalpet	23,309	20	54 Karur	42,155	28
24 Mangalore	117,083	36	55 Pudukkottai	44,527	28
25 Udupi	20,451	20	56 Srirangam	36,702	24
26 Bodinayakanur	35,912	24	57 Tiruchirappalli	218,921	36
27 Dindigul	78,361	32	58 Melapalayam	37,653	24
28 Kodalkanal	10,941	16	59 Palayamkottai	40,010	28
29 Madurai	361,781	36	60 Tirunelveli	73,476	32
30 Palni	34,486	24	61 Tuticorin	98,866	32
31 Periyakulam	31,000	24			

* Is being reduced to 24.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, the 24th November 1955.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Meetings of official committees held at Ootacamund and Kodaikanal

* 441 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the number of meetings of official committees held in April and May 1955 at Ootacamund and Kodaikanal; and

(b) the total amount of expenditure incurred by the Government thereby on account of travelling expenses for the members who attended the meetings of these committees and other expenses in that connection?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister): (a) Twelve meetings.

(b) The total expenditure on travelling allowance, etc., was Rs. 5,499-10-6 (rupees five thousand four hundred and ninety-nine, annas ten and pies six only).

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Sir, may I know what public interests were served by holding these meetings in the hill stations at such great expense?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, I may tell the hon. Member that there is no additional expenditure incurred by holding meetings in hill stations. So, I can assure the hon. Member that it is the same public interest, that is served otherwise in holding these meetings elsewhere.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: May I know whether, in the opinion of the Hon. the Leader of the House, it is worth while spending so much money for transacting affairs connected with committee meetings by holding such meetings in hill stations?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, I have already answered that there is no additional expenditure on account of holding these meetings in the hill stations.

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. the Leader of the House kindly enlighten us as to what were the official committee meetings that were held at Ootacamund and Kodaikanal?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : There was the meeting of the Forest Utilization Advisory Board. There was a meeting connected with the Animal Husbandry department. There was another meeting connected with the Public Health Board. There was another meeting connected with the Elementary Education Reforms Committee. There was a meeting connected with the Transport department. There was one other meeting connected with the Cabinet Sub-Committee on Land Reforms.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Besides holding the meeting of such sub-committees there, may I know whether the Hon. Minister is aware of the persistent demand from the Members of the Legislature that an annual session, at least one meeting of the Legislature should be held at Ootacamund or Kodaikanal?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, I am not aware of that. If the hon. Members are interested they may make a motion on a non-official day.

DR. V. K. JOHN : Will the Government consider the question of having the Secretariat transferred to a hill station hereafter for two or three months?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, the Government have no such proposal and do not propose to consider that.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : What is the provocation to hold these meetings in hill stations when they could have possibly been held in the City of Madras itself?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, the provocation was the fairly hot summer at that time.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Now, do the Hon. Minister and the Government understand that the Britishers in those days were right in going to these hill stations? At that time, you were in the opposition and were criticising them for holding such meetings at hill stations for their convenience.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, during the Britisher's regime, the whole Government was shifted for several months to the hill station. But, the present Government do not do that. They hold only certain committee meetings in the hill stations just as any other place in which they are holding such meetings.

DR. V. K. JOHN : Even if the meetings were held elsewhere in Madras City or any other centre, is it not a fact that the same expenditure would have been incurred by the Government?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : That is exactly what I pointed out before.

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SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : Even though we might have been criticising the Britishers when they were here, after they have gone, we follow certain good things left by them. We have learnt some good things from them. So, I think the Hon. the Leader of the House was right in saying that it is worth while and will also be better to have intellectual activities in a cooler atmosphere than in a hot one.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, it is true that we have been learning and also unlearning so many things.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Sir, is it the intention of the Government to hold a meeting of the Legislature next year in one of the hill stations? We read something about it in the newspapers.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, I cannot stand guarantee for what is appearing in the newspapers. So far as the Government are concerned, there are yet no proposals about that.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : சட்டசபைக் கமிட்டிக் கூட்டம் எதையாவது ஒன்றை உதகையிலாவது கோடைகாலலிலாவது வைப்பார்களா?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, I would like to have the consensus of opinion of the Legislature before the Government could consider that.

Educational concessions to boys and girls of the Vanniyakula Kshatriya community

* 442 Q.—SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government passed any order in regard to free educational concessions to be given to boys and girls of the Vanniyakula Kshatriya community;

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether it was given effect to and if not, why not; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to pass any further orders taking away the grant of such educational concessions; and if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) In August 1954.

(c) It was given effect to.

(d) The intention was that Vanniyakula Kshatriyas of certain districts belonging to the ex-criminal tribes alone should get full-fee concession and that others should continue to get only half-fee concession. This was made clear subsequently and the full-fee concession granted irregularly was withdrawn from the school year 1955-56.

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SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM : பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் ஜாப்தாவில் கண்டுள்ள 150 இனப் பிரிவினர்களுக்கு இலவசக் கல்வி வசதியை அளிக்க அரசாங்கம் முன்வருமா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : இலவசக் கல்வி வசதி அளிப்பது சர்க்காரின் பண வசதியைப் பொறுத்திருக்கிறது. மக்கள் இன்னும் அதிகமாக வரி கொடுப்பதற்குத் தயாராயிருந்தால் கட்டாயமாக இலவசக் கல்வி வசதி அளிப்பதை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவரலாம்.

SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM : கனம் கல்வி அமைச்சரவர்களுக்கு நான் சொல்வது என்னவென்றால், மக்களுடைய கல்வித்தரம் உயர்ந்ததால் தான் பொருளாதாரத் துறையிலும் மற்ற எல்லாத் துறையிலும் அவர்கள் முன்னேறுவதற்கு மார்க்கம் உண்டு. அப்பொழுதுதான் வரி வசூல் செய்வதற்கும் மார்க்கம் உண்டு. ஆகவே, முதலில் மக்களுக்குக் கல்வி வசதியை அரசாங்கம் செய்துகொடுக்க முன்வருமா? அதை அரசாங்கம் கவனித்து உடனடியாகச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : இருக்கக்கூடிய வசதியை வைத்துக்கொண்டு எவ்வளவு செய்ய முடியுமோ அவ்வளவும் சர்க்கார் செய்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். மேலும் வசதி கிடைத்தால் மற்ற வசதிகளும் செய்து கொடுக்கப்படும்.

SRI M. ETHIRAJULU : இப்பொழுது மூன்றாவது படிவம் வரை கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் இலவசக் கல்விச் சலுகையை எல்லா பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கும் எஸ்.எஸ்.எல்.ஸி. வரை நீடிக்கப்போவதாக ஒரு செய்தி பத்திரிகையிலே படித்தேன். அது உண்மையா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : கனம் அங்கத்தினர் பத்திரிகையில் செய்தியைப் படித்திருக்கலாம். அது உண்மையா இல்லையா என்பது அங்கத்தினருக்கே நன்றாகத் தெரியும்.

SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM : 'கூடுமானவரை அடுத்த வருஷத்திற்குள் எல்லோருக்கும் இலவசக் கல்வியை எஸ்.எஸ்.எல்.ஸி. வரை கொடுப்பதற்கு நாங்கள் முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொண்டுவருகிறோம்', என்று நம்முடைய ராஜ்ய முதல் அமைச்சர் ஸ்ரீ காமராஜ் அவர்கள் என்னிடத்திலும், மற்றும் பொதுக் கூட்டங்களில் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். அதை நம்பலாமா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : ஒருவர் சொல்வதை நம்பலாமா? நம்ப வேண்டாமா? என்பது அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு விடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

Grant for clerks and peons in higher elementary schools

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

(a) whether any grant is allowed for clerks and peons in higher elementary schools; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Clerks and peons are not ordinarily employed in elementary schools and hence no provision has been made in the rules for assessment of grants on their behalf.

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SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : As the headmaster of a higher elementary school which has a strength of more than 500, has got to work as an ordinary teacher and also has got to do administrative and clerical work, will the Government kindly consider the question of just allowing a clerk and a peon for the headmasters of such of those higher elementary schools which have a strength of more than 500?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Fifteen per cent over and above the teaching grant is paid as the maintenance grant. Out of that they will have to adjust and if necessary employ clerks also.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Is it a fact that middle schools, that is schools having classes up to III Form are allowed to have clerks and peons?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : In secondary schools provision has been made for appointment of a clerk.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Because the higher elementary school also stands on the same footing as a middle school having up to VIII standard will the Government at least as a first step grant permission for the headmasters of these higher elementary schools to have a clerk and a peon to assist them?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : We do not give any maintenance grant to the high school. We give them only a partial grant on a net cost basis. Therefore you cannot compare a higher elementary school with a secondary school.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Government at least say that in a higher elementary school where the strength is over 500 they will not deduct the 15 per cent of the teaching grant, that is allotted as maintenance grant, and that the inspecting officers will not make any cut in the 15 per cent that is allotted as maintenance grant?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : If according to rules, certain cuts have to be made in certain cases, the cuts have got to be made.

Estates taken over by Government in Ramanathapuram district

* 444 Q.—**SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to place on the table of the House a statement showing—

(i) the number of estates taken over by the Government in Ramanathapuram district so far;

(ii) the amount of compensation paid to each such estate; and

(iii) the number of estates surveyed and those yet to be surveyed?

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : (i) to (iii) A statement ^a is placed on the table of the House.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்பட்ட இனம் எஸ்டேட்டுகள் பூராவுக்கும் நாளது வரை பூரா பணமும் கொடுக்கப்பட்டு விட்டதா? இன்னும் பாக்கி இருக்கிறதா?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : இன்னும் பாக்கி இருந்து கொண்டேதானிருக்கிறது, என்று நினைக்கிறேன்.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : சர்வே பண்ணப்பட்ட எஸ்டேட்டுகள் 2,128 என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. நாளதுவரை பூர்த்தியாக கணக்கிடப்பட்டதா? இன்னும் எவ்வளவு நாள் செல்லும்?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : சர்வே பூர்த்தி பண்ணப்படாத எஸ்டேட்டுகள் எவ்வளவு என்று பதிலிலேயே கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அதைக் கவனமாகப் பார்க்கும்படி கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

Equipment of buses in the City with bells

* 445 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) how many Government buses in the City Transport are equipped with bells for use by the conductors;

(b) in how many Government buses conductors are given whistles; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to equip all the buses with bells?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : (a) 45 vehicles.

(b) Out of 854 conductors, 718 conductors are provided with whistles.

(c) There is a proposal under negotiation with the manufacturers to provide a special type of single impulse heavy duty electric bells for the new buses as and when they are commissioned. Conductors posted for work in the older vehicles will continue to be provided with whistles for the present.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Are the Government aware of the fact that these whistles when blown very hard are causing annoyance to the passengers (especially with soft ears) who happen to be near the conductor?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : Buses are always overcrowded. We cannot help it. The driver must hear the whistle.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Does the Government realize that these whistles are misleading, especially as the children and the students who travel on the nearby roads also begin to whistle?

^a Printed as Appendix on pages 509-520 infra.

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THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : The driver understands the whistle of the conductor.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Government kindly see that old buses are also fitted with bells as they are more modern and as they will surely catch the ear of the driver properly?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : That is what I said in my answer, viz., that the Transport Department is negotiating with the manufacturers to supply a better type of bells.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : May I understand that all the buses the conductors of which have been given whistles, will also be fitted with bells?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : That does not arise.

DR. V. K. JOHN : May I suggest to the Hon. Minister for Transport to use the bus as his vehicle of use in the City so that he can find out the inconveniences caused to the travelling public?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : I have travelled officially and *in cognito* several times in these buses and therefore I know the condition and also the needs of the passengers.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : Has the hon. Member been himself travelling in the bus?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : Is that question addressed to the Minister or to the hon. Member, Dr. John? (Laughter.)

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : What is the difficulty in having all buses fitted with bells?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : It depends on the supply as well as the need.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : Apart from these whistles, daily we see (I do not know whether the Hon. Minister's attention has been drawn to this) passengers standing near the bus-stops in the hot sun; sometimes you see 100 passengers waiting for the bus; you see women, having children in their arms waiting at the bus-stops in the hot sun, without any umbrellas and without any shelter to protect them from the sun. Will the Government make arrangements to provide some shelter to protect these passengers both from the sun and from the rain?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : This question relates to bells and whistles.

[24th November 1955]

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

II.—ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE HON. THE CHAIRMAN.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I have to announce to the House that I have received the following message from the Hon. the Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly, dated the 24th November 1955:—

"In accordance with Rule 114 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 34 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, on the 24th November 1955, and signed by me, for the concurrence of the Council."

I have also to announce to the House that there will be a sitting of the Council on the 29th instant. This is for the information of hon. Members.

III.—GOVERNMENT MOTION.

STATES REORGANIZATION COMMISSION REPORT (DISCUSSION)—cont.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must first pay a compliment to the hon. Members of this House for the comparative moderation of the language they used. I must also congratulate the people of South India for the moderation they had shown in discussing and considering this report. In other parts of India, we have read in the papers that Ministers have been manhandled. There have been murders, looting, burning of buses and loss of property and great excitement. But we in South India have behaved very much better and I hope, Sir, we would create no trouble like the one which we have seen in other parts of India.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: May I know to what this sobriety of opinion could be ascribed? Is it due to the constitutional mind of the Tamilian or is it due to the present Ministry because they have been able to keep a check upon the population and on our national feelings here in our State? May I know to what this sobriety of opinion could be attributed?

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: It is due to the goodness of our Ministers.

DR. V. K. JOHN: It is due to the sobriety of our leaders of public opinion including Ministers and the hon. Member who put this question.

I am sorry that this discussion in this House was not on the States Reorganization Commission Report but on taluks. The lead was given by the Hon. Leader of the House. When a question was put to him whether discussion on this report should be confined only to that part of the report which related to our State or whether it could cover the whole report, the Hon. Leader of the House replied that we could discuss the report only so far as it related to this State, assuming we are not interested in what is to happen in other parts of India. (The Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam: I did not put a ban.) But you gave the indication and set the example that the discussion should not be on the States

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Reorganization Commission Report but on taluks. That is why I find the discussion that has gone on for the past three days in this House has been mostly on taluks.

I personally think that we should not have discussed so much the difference of opinion between the neighbouring State of Travancore-Cochin and other States. What we should have done under the circumstances, in my opinion, is to refer to the fact that there is a controversy over certain taluks and areas in one State or the other; because people did not agree and Governments did not agree it is much better that we do not create excitement by discussing these topics but refer these matters to an arbitrator, viz., the Government of India.

If we had said that, perhaps there would not have been acrimonious discussion in the Travancore-Cochin Assembly. Action is 3-20 p.m. always followed by reaction and our duty is to see that there is no public excitement on matters in which the public of two States or two linguistic areas cannot agree. I wish the Government had set an example and said 'Let us not discuss all these things at all'. For, if we discuss them, other States will discuss, the country will discuss, and other Assemblies will discuss and consequently there will be heat and commotion, which may lead ultimately to trouble. We know very well that the disputes between the Travancore-Cochin State and this State will never be solved by agreement between the parties or by discussion in the Assembly or the Council; it can only be solved by higher authorities to whom we must certainly refer the dispute. The decision of that authority may not be quite right. For the matter of that, you cannot say the Supreme Court is always right in every one of its decisions. But it sets a finality to any question.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, even the Supreme Court can give its decision only after listening to both sides.

DR. V. K. JOHN: That is what I submit, Sir, that this is not the way of listening to both sides, creating excitement on both sides, in the Assemblies and outside the Assemblies. We know these controversies are there and everybody knows it. Can you persuade the Travancore-Cochin Government to give you the taluks and areas you want or can they persuade you to give them the areas they want? No, somebody else must decide which area should be with what State.

I regret, Sir, that this Government which is to-day representing three linguistic areas should take up the position as though it is merely representing only one linguistic area . . .

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, I may tell the hon. Deputy Leader of the Opposition that this Government did not take the view that it represented only one or two particular sections of the people of the State.

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* DR. V. K. JOHN : Sir, I understood that this Government took the view that this Government was acting only for the Madras State which would be based on the report of the Commission, namely, the Tamil State and expressed views which are not shared by the various other units of this present Madras State. The Government ought to have said that there is difference of opinion among the people of the various linguistic areas on matters affecting them and that the Government could not take sides. Of course, the Government can certainly express its own opinion, give the opinion pro and against particular issues before an authority that would decide the matter. I think the Government did not do well in taking up the cudgels for one linguistic area only.

After having said this, I think that this Commission ought not to have been appointed at all. It was a mistake and want of foresight on the part of the authorities to have appointed this commission. Sir, in my opinion, the reorganization of States is not for the agitator, but for the statesman and the administrator; the latter must be able to gauge public opinion in a matter like this. Where public opinion could never agree and where there would surely be excitement, commotion and even murders, they should have decided this without referring the matter to a Commission or to the public for examining the various issues. Sir, when the princely States were liquidated and were brought into the Indian Union, did we consult the princes and their peoples? And if we had consulted them, would any prince or the people of any princely State have agreed that they would go into the Indian Union? (A voice : It was done by agreement.) I know what sort of agreement it was. I know one Rajah—I do not want to mention his name—was asked to sign a paper in three minutes' time. This is not agreement. As regards Travancore-Cochin . . .

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON : Sir, as regards Travancore-Cochin, the then Ministers were consulted and then only integration was decided. Therefore it cannot be said that they were not consulted.

* DR. V. K. JOHN : It was not the people that were consulted. The Government of India, then headed by Sardar Patel—we must all remember his name—decided to integrate into the Union of India the 500 odd Indian States and did not consult the people and integrate them. Therefore it is for the administrator to do this. When we wanted joint electorate, did we consult the 40 million Muslims in this country? Perhaps, if we had consulted them 99 per cent of them would have said that they wanted separate electorate.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : One wrong does not make the other wrong right. As a matter of fact, no referendum was taken in the whole country on the question of partition and yet we accepted partition and it was wrong.

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* DR. V. K. JOHN : My point is that reorganization of States is not for the public or the agitators; they may agree or they may not agree. But the reorganization of States is for the administrator and statesman and that was what was done before.

We must first of all realize the fact that this country was never a Nation. When various groups of people want to become a Nation, they have to pass through many stages. The first is conflict between them. The second is co-existence which Pandit Nehru is advising all Nations to adopt. Conflict is followed by conquest and colonization. The second is co-existence; the third is co-operation and fourth is cohesion or integration. We are still in the first stage of conflict and people are still moved by various narrow loyalties, single loyalties to communalism, linguism, parochialism, etc. One leader of the Muslims said that the Muslims of India were a separate nation and did not constitute the Indian Nation. That was a narrow loyalty to communalism. And what was the result of that? We divided this country into two. With what consequences? Consequences of mass migrations, people driven from their hearths and homes, people subjected to murders and sufferings. That was narrow loyalty. Then we have this narrow loyalty to linguism. People do not think about it and people do not consider what it is. We have parochialism and sub-communalism. I ask the House; even in Madras State in a Constituency, if you put up a candidate of other than a particular community, say Padayachis who are in a majority in that constituency, can you hope to succeed? There is loyalty to sub-communalism. Hard facts are there. Now what do we find? The two monsters, parochialism and linguism fighting each other. Take for example Mysore. Even though the Commission has suggested a linguistic State for the Kannadigas, people do not want to abide by it because of parochialism. Take Vidarba, take Telengana. Therefore, we have this narrow loyalty at present and we were like this perhaps for centuries. Anyway, we were like this when we got independence. Then a Commission was appointed in the year 1948 by the Constituent Assembly and that was the Dhar Commission. I myself gave evidence before that Commission. Then came the J.V.P. Committee and it was appointed by the Congress. Both the bodies reported that this was not the time for reorganization of States. In fact they were emphatic that that was not the time for reorganization of States. Sir, the Dhar Commission said—I am quoting from this (Commission's) report. "The Dhar Commission reported to the Constituent Assembly in December 1948. If not only expressed itself strongly against any reorganization being undertaken in the prevailing circumstances, but also held that the formation of provinces exclusively or even mainly on linguistic considerations would be inadvisable." Then the J.V.P. Committee followed the same principle and reorganization of States was postponed. I wish, in appointing this Commission, the Government of India had followed the advice given by the Dhar Commission and the J.V.P. Committee and had not gone into the question of reorganization of States for another 25 years. Then we would not see what we are seeing and reading in the papers.

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As I said, Sir, we have to go through different stages, conflict, co-existence, co-operation and cohesion. These stages are illustrated in the nationality created by the Scotchmen and the Englishmen. They went through all these stages and at the end there was cohesion. I submit that we have not reached—I am not finding fault with anybody for this—we in India have never reached the status of a nation. There is no emotional integration of India. In fact, Sir, an American who visited India a few years back wrote in his diary that he never saw one Indian in any part of India. He found Bengalis, Gujaratis, Marattas, Tamilians, Telugus, Hindus, Muslims, Christians and others. He found various persons having loyalty to something but never found one Indian. We are still in that state now. Already one Commission and again another committee reported not to have reorganization of States. That being so, in my humble opinion, this Commission has been unnecessarily appointed.

When this Commission was appointed, it should have reported to the Government of India 'We follow what the J.V.P. Committee and the Dhar Commission recommended. We do not think it is time now to go into the question of reorganization of States.' But they wanted to show themselves off and made a long report.

Now, Sir, what is that report? They have divided this country into 16 States excepting the centrally-administered areas. These 16 States are unequal in population; 4 million in one State and 63 million in another, I am giving only round figures, 14 thousand square miles in one State and 171 thousand in another State. They have made these States unequal. I am surprised that a direction was given, or a suggestion made by the Hon. the Leader of the House that we should confine ourselves in the discussion to taluks, that is, whether we cannot get some out of the Travancore-Cochin State, and not interest ourselves in the other matters which the Commission has reported upon.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I did not say that we should not interest ourselves in other matters. When I referred to taluks I referred to some of the proposals of the States Reorganization Commission.

DR. V. K. JOHN: The discussion in the House as suggested by the Hon. the Leader of the House was to be confined to taluks, and not to the various important matters contained in the report of the Commission. One important matter is the division of India into 16 States in such unequal proportions in respect of population as well as territory. Are we not interested in getting equal rights or representation at the Centre? We should certainly protest against the North dominating over us. Take for instance Uttar Pradesh. To-day I read in the papers that realizing the injustice done the Chief Minister of that State said 'let us reduce our representation in the Centre'. Are we to be ruled, dominated—not only we but other small States—by Uttar Pradesh? Have we not the right to say in this House as well as in the other House

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that we protest against this? Why talk of taluks which create excitement? The most important thing which we should have taken up . . .

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I am sorry to intervene again. I should have thought the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition would set a very fine example by contemplating a motion on behalf of his party with reference to this reorganization of the States into 16 States. That he has not done but charges the Leader of the House that he has restricted the scope of the discussion. I have not done so. Hon. Members are welcome to talk on any aspect of the proposals of the Reorganization Commission.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: Sir, the Hon. the Leader of the House says that it is open to everybody to discuss any aspect of the report. But when the hon. Member Sri Balasubramania Ayyar put a question just to know what is the scope of the discussion, the Hon. the Leader of the House definitely said that the scope of discussion is taluks. The speech of the hon. Member Sri Govinda Menon was one of the best speeches in the Council and the wordy warfare between him and the Hon. the Leader of the House was exciting and interesting. (Interruption.) I did not say you were excited, it was exciting and interesting to others. But all was on taluks.

Now, we must concentrate attention on the most important fact, namely, there are very small States in some parts of India and very big States in other parts of India with bigger representation at the centre both in the House of the People and the Council of State. We should not allow it. We ought to say that the States should be equal, almost equal in area and population. We may have four or five States, equal in area and equal almost in population. If that is not possible, every State, as in the United States of America must have equal representation in the legislature at the centre, not one dominating others. This I think we ought to press upon the Government of India before a final decision is taken in the matter.

Then the question arises whether we can have four or five big States. It is a pity this Madras State known all over the world as a big and influential State has now been reduced to be a very small State. What is the stature and status of our Ministers, Heads of Departments, the High Court, professional men and others? All have come down. Nevertheless we have cried for linguistic States. I say, Sir, if in the Indian Union we can manage with 14 languages for parliamentary work and administrative work, can we not manage with two or three languages in any other part of India? If you create a South Indian State, you may have three allied languages. The Centre has 14 languages. The Centre is not merely looking after foreign relations and communications and defence. The Centre has taken over various subjects which touch the life of the people at every moment and at every stage and every day. Take for instance the Posts and

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Telegraphs department. It is the Centre that manages it. Take the Income-tax department or the Customs department or the Railways. A very large number of departments are managed by the Government of India and administered by Central Acts. In the House of the People with representatives speaking fourteen different languages, they are able to manage. When it is not an impossible feat for the Centre to carry on with fourteen languages, is it an impossible thing, or a difficult thing to manage a big State with two or three languages?

3-40 p.m. The Commission understood and accepted all the principles laid down by the Dhar Commission as well as by the J.V.P. Committee. I do not think they improved upon them. You will find that the Commission did not improve upon the principles laid down by the previous Commission and the J.V.P. Committee. But, unfortunately, instead of reporting that this is not the time for reorganization or the reorganization may be the liquidation of the Part B and C States they have made a report for the reorganization of States. What is that report? They made small States and big States—monster States like Uttar Pradesh to dominate us. Mr. Panikkar has written a minute of dissent, and I do not find even the Hon. the Leader of the House making a reference to it and saying 'We would like to support Mr. Panikkar's minute of dissent appended to the report', because we are not concerned with anything that happens elsewhere except with taluks in dispute with Travancore-Cochin and our State. I hope the Leader of the House will express an opinion on the minute of dissent of Mr. Panikkar, one of the Members of the Commission, whether this U.P. State, with 63 million people, should be constituted with the representation given to it by the Constitution to-day, and which would ultimately dominate us.

My point is the Commission after having done that and after having accepted the principles laid down by the previous Commission and Committee, did not consistently carry out those principles. What they did was that they went against the principles. There is no consistency in the report at all. They gave linguistic States for the South and refuse to do so in the West and in the North—in Bombay and Punjab. And we see what is happening now. Even in giving linguistic States to the South, they did not go further and consistently come to the conclusions which they ought to have come to. I do not think I offend any one. I only make a reference. I do not think I offend my friend Mr. Govinda Menon when I say that the Commission, when they applied the linguistic principle, ought to have given all areas where Tamilians predominate to Madras State. I do not know why they have not done it at all. I will deal with bilingual areas later on. The Commission ought to have consistently dealt with in their report the principles which they applied to South India. All this trouble is due to the fact that they did not do so. What if after all if the taluks like Peermade and Devikulam are in Madras State? You do not prevent Malayalees coming and settling in those places. You do

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not prevent them from carrying on business there. Everybody can go there. Gujaratis and North Indians can go to Devikulam and other places. It is only a matter of administrative convenience. The Commission ought to have followed, in my opinion, consistently the principle which they laid down for themselves.

'The question which I am discussing is, should they have generated linguistic jealousies in this report at the present stage of our development? I think they ought not to have done it. This linguism is an appeal to the narrow loyalties of the masses to create disintegration and disunion.

Actually, as a lawyer, I should think that the Commission exceeded their jurisdiction. The Commission were asked to report on the reorganization of States. But they have actually reported not on reorganization but on the partition of this country. The suggested reorganization will certainly be partition. The Commission could not apply this linguistic principle in Bombay and Punjab, but they applied it in the case of the South. I am quite sure that the people will never rest until they have their linguistic States in Bombay. That is partition of the country and not reorganization of States. What happened in 1947? We partitioned our country into Indian Union and Pakistan. What was the result? The people rose up. Communalism appealed to the large majority of the people and millions of people were driven away from their places. There were murders, lootings and everything else. Even to-day conditions are not settled. People are being driven out. That is what happened then and continues even to-day. What is happening to-day is a smaller edition in the Indian Union. It is not so big as in 1947, because the Congress is a big party, and there are great men in the Congress party who do not favour riots and lawlessness. What is happening to-day is a smaller edition of the same thing, namely, the partition of the country. After the formation of linguistic States people will say, 'Let us all exist separately'. The next stage will be to ask the Centre, 'Do not interfere at all in the affairs of our States. We have our own language, our own problems, our own revenues and expenditure. We will carry on. We do not want you to interfere'. That is disintegration of this country. So, Sir, this report, in my opinion, in effect provides for the partition and not the reorganization of States, and that was not within the jurisdiction of the Commission.

It is said that they knew that these linguistic States would create a great problem of linguistic minorities. I cannot understand or follow their argument. How can there be a linguistic minority in a linguistic State, unless you say a Tamilian is a person whose mother and grandmother talked Tamil and no other language? Then, I can understand linguistic minority in a linguistic State. There can never be a linguistic minority in Tamilnad, because people coming from outside have to learn Tamil. It is said that Madras City should be constituted into a separate State. But in Madras City 99 per cent of the population—even cent per cent speak Tamil. When I gave evidence before the Dhar

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Commission, I said that I was against the formation of linguistic States. But they asked me the question linguistic States were formed, to which State Madras City should go—Andhra or Tamil. I said, 'Certainly it should go to Tamil'. They asked me the reason and they cross-examined me. I said "When a man comes to Madras, he need not learn Malayalam, Kannada or Telugu, but he must learn Tamil to get on here, and therefore this is a Tamil State". I say, Sir, that 99 per cent of the people in Madras City are Tamil-speaking people. It may be that a few people may not be able to read and write. Actually more than 50 per cent of our people are illiterate. If one goes to the slums, one will see that the residents cannot read and write, but that they speak Tamil. How can there be linguistic minorities, I ask. If a Malayalee comes and settles down in Madras, and picks up Tamil, he is a Tamilian. If a Telugu man comes here, and he picks up Tamil, he is a Tamilian. There are a number of people here who have come down from the North like Rajasthan, Punjab, etc. These people have permanently settled down here, and they are carrying on their business or their professions. I ask "Are these Tamilians or non-Tamilians?". What is your definition? I expect the Hon. the Leader of the House will tell me whether any person who has settled down in Madras permanently and who can understand and speak Tamil, is a Tamilian or a non-Tamilian. Many Muslims here speak Urdu in their houses. But if they speak Tamil and read Tamil are they Tamilians or non-Tamilians? There are 3 million Andhras in Madras State. Originally they were Andhras speaking Telugu. They speak Telugu in their homes. Now they speak Tamil and are able to understand Tamil. Are they Tamilians or non-Tamilians? If they are Tamilians, how can there be a Tamilian linguistic minority in a Tamil linguistic State? It is a contradiction in terms. Unfortunately, the Commission has reported on safeguards for linguistic minorities in linguistic States. If a person is here permanently, he can talk Tamil very well. I can understand Tamil and talk Tamil better than many people in the slums who do not know any other language than Tamil. Every part of India can be my home. If I am able to talk Telugu and if I go to Guntur, I am a Telugu man. If I go to Malabar and can talk Malayalam, I am a Malayalee. If I go to Gujarat and talk Gujarathi, I am a Gujarathe. When we consider this question, we should not confuse it with the question of citizenship. There is nothing as Tamil citizenship, Telugu citizenship or Malayalam citizenship. We are all Indians. There is only one nationality and that is the Indian nationality. In America, even States have different citizenship. But, in India, we do not have any such thing. Any man can go from any part of India to any other part. If a person from some other State comes to this State for carrying on business, he must, for his own business, learn Tamil. Is it a disadvantage to learn two or three languages? But, when a person applies for a job in Madras, perhaps the Government may prescribe certain qualifications. This qualification will apply even to those who are permanently living here. Surely, they are not going to select an illiterate,

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who cannot read and write, for any job under them. This qualification rule will equally apply to all. So long as a person is able to talk in Tamil, and resides here, he is a Tamilian.

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI: பர்மாவில் இருக்கிற இந்தியர்களை, தமிழர்களை, அங்கிருந்து துரத்துகிறார்கள். இலங்கையில் இருக்கிற தமிழர்களையும் அங்கிருந்து துரத்துகிறார்கள். அதனால் இங்கிருக்கும் மலையாளிகளை நிரந்தரமாக இங்கேயே வேண்டுமானால் இருக்கலாம், போகவேண்டாமென்றும் சொல்லலாம். ஆனால், இங்கிருக்கும் மலையாளிகளை, அவர்கள் மலையாளிகள் அல்ல என்று எப்படிச் சொல்லமுடியும்?

* **DR. V. K. JOHN:** Sir, I am glad that the hon. Member has put that question. I am not saying that he is not a Malayalee. He may be a Malayalee. But once he is in Tamilnad and is able to talk Tamil just like any other, he is a Tamilian. If he is in Gujarat and can talk Gujarathi, he is a Gujarathe.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: He is an Indian wherever he is.

DR. V. K. JOHN: Yes, he is an Indian wherever he is. There is nothing like Tamil citizenship. If we remember this, there will not be any confusion, there will not be any minority complex. There is no question of minorities in a linguistic State. That is the way in which we have to view things. That is the way in which prominent Indians must give a lead. It is a mistake to talk of linguistic minorities in a linguistic State. Whatever may be one's mother-tongue, grandmother's tongue or great grandmother's tongue, so long as a person who is in Madras is able to talk in Tamil, he should be considered as a Tamilian. We need not seek to find out what was his deceased mother's or grandmother's tongue. If only the Commission had taken this aspect of the question into consideration, there would not have been much confusion.

Let us go further. Does any Hon. Minister know and does the Hon. Leader of the House know whether in all the disputed areas and taluks of the bilingual parts of Travancore-Cochin, there is any person who is a permanent resident of those parts who does not know Malayalam? All those people know two languages. You cannot call them either as Malayalees or as Tamilians. If they are in Travancore-Cochin, they are Malayalees and if they are in Tamilnad, they are Tamilians. Because, they talk two languages. If that be the case, why should we talk of mountains and rivers and forests and say that some areas should come to us? So long as they know both the languages, it is immaterial whether they are in Travancore-Cochin or whether they come to the Madras State. Even now, you cannot prevent people coming from other areas to this State. People can come from outside and settle down here and carry on their business. So, what is the idea in saying that the majority of them are Tamilians and so should come to Tamilnad? There is no question of linguistic minorities in linguistic States. We must take up that broad attitude, viz., that we are Indians first, we are Indians second and we are Indians last. So, there is no question of Tamilians, Malayalees, Kannadigas or Andhras. Once we feel that way, there is

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no difficulty in solving this problem and in having linguistic States. Everyone in a linguistic State will definitely learn the main language of the State. There is no difficulty in that. When a person from the Kerala area comes to this place, can he not learn Tamil, say, in a period of six months? He can definitely understand Tamil very well in a short time. After all, these two languages are alike. Even the alphabets are smaller. So, to talk, of some taluks being given to the Madras State, in this House and elsewhere is a great mistake. It is nothing but misguiding the public. It is a wrong way of analysing the matter.

Now, let us see what is the real position. There are two or three languages in this State. After the formation of linguistic States on the basis of the States Reorganization Commission's report, Tamil will be the official language of the Madras State. Let us analyse it in another way. If you want, have Tamil as one of the languages of the State. In a few years, you will find that Tamil will be the leading language just as English was the leading language in England where there were Scotch, Welsh and Irish languages also, as it was a better, more communicative and more expressive language. Any language which is capable of good expression will definitely be the leading language. So, why don't the Central Government be asked to constitute a bilingual or trilingual State and spend a sum of Rs. 1 crore for the propagation of a common script just as the Roman script for all the Indian languages? Then, whoever wants to propagate a particular language may do so. Those who want to propagate Tamil may open Tamil schools all over India. Why should people be ashamed of doing this? They must come forward to propagate this language and prove that it is a great language. Just as the Government of India are spending crores of rupees for the propagation of Hindi, let them spend a crore of rupees for the propagation of Tamil. If this is done, Tamil may become the universal language throughout India. I do not see any reason why such a step should not be taken in this direction. The House may take these factors into consideration when it considers the States Reorganization Commission's report. We must take steps to improve our languages. There are the Pali and Urdu languages which are evolved out of Persian and Sanskrit. It may take years to have a common language for the whole country, a combination of many languages. Whatever be the language, we must have one script and every language must have that script only.

Sir, I would suggest that this House must support the idea of inter-migration of students and Professors from one University to another. Even the other day, Pandit Nehru, our Prime Minister, said that we cannot have education in sciences in any other language than English or some other foreign language. Our languages have not developed so far. There must be English in all the Universities, especially for teaching subjects like Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Engineering. The Universities must have more or less the same curriculum, so that students from one University may

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go to another University to keep a term or two in each. It should be possible for them to study in one University and take their Examination in another University. This is what happens in Germany and Italy. As a matter of fact, a student of the Cambridge University can take the Examination at the Oxford University as the curriculum of studies is the same in both Universities. Let us permit such inter-migration of students and Professors. This will really be helpful. Take the Loyola College Hostel which can accommodate about 800 students. Let it accommodate about 100 students from Tamilnad and let it accommodate students from the other parts of the country. If we do this, it will really be good. Only when we permit such things, there will be an emotional integration of the country. We are now trying to form linguistic States and are fighting against one another. People say, "let us have this taluk and that taluk, let us have mountains, rivers, birds, beasts" and so on. That should not be their attitude. We must see how we can bring about the last stage of creating an emotional integration of the people inhabiting this country. We are still at the first stage of conflict. We must have co-existence, co-operation and cohesion. That is what we should plan for and this is not the stage when we can think of having States carved out on a linguistic basis. This has created so much commotion. I am not against linguistic States at all. What I say is this is not the time for carving out linguistic States. We must first unite and we must attain to a stage when 4 p.m. we will think first that we are Indians and not Tamils, Malayalees, Telugus, etc. When we attain that stage, when we think that we are first and foremost an Indian, and not a Tamilian, Telugu or Malayalee, that is the ripe time when we can think of reorganization of States on a linguistic basis. Then we can have linguistic division. There will then be no animosity among the people. We will try to learn the language of others. But now, when we do not feel like that, we can't think of having States on a linguistic basis. This is not the right time. Have we attained now that stage when we can think of ourselves as Indians first? No, we do not feel like that. We are fighting for taluks in bilingual areas. I say this is a great mistake and this so-called reorganization will end in partition of India. Therefore, Sir, I would suggest that this report of the States Reorganization Commission be put on the shelf. If necessary give some place, for the three Members of the Commission, abroad. The Government of India have so many offices outside India. The three members of the Commission may not like to be in this country for some time to come. Therefore let them be given some superior posts under the Government of India, outside India. Put this report on the shelf now. If you cannot do that, if you want to divide the country, let the country be divided into five or six big States wherein you can have stable Government. They will be bilingual or trilingual States. Try to have an emotional integration of India. Then people in each linguistic area will try to learn the language of the other linguistic areas. What do you do now? If a man comes to Madras City and if he talks Tamil, you say: "You may talk Tamil. But your

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mother talks some other language, Telugu or Malayalam. Therefore you are not a Tamilian." This attitude ought to go. I am very pleased that some of the Members, senior Members, like Sri Mohamad Usman and Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar and some others adopted the correct attitude. We should not speak for these taluks at all. What we ought to have said is: "If there is any difficulty, we will refer it to somebody and abide by his decision". It is my strong appeal to our countrymen, if for any reason this report has to be accepted with some modifications and linguistic States have to be created, to follow the advice of the Central Government or of the High Command. Somebody will give us the final decision. Take that final decision, and let us abide by that final decision. Let us all think that we are citizens of a great country which has to play a great part in the comity of nations. We must always feel we are Indians first, Indians second and Indians last. Until and unless we have that feeling, we must put this report on the shelf. We must not have reorganization of States. It is my definite opinion and I hope the Hon. Leader of the House who gave a directive in the beginning that we must confine our discussion to taluks, will certainly say something about the reorganization of States in the whole of India and how it affects us also. I regret very much that this great State, this historic State, must now be reduced to a very small size. What is the status or position of our Chief Minister hereafter? He would be just like the Chief Minister of Travancore-Cochin or Mysore. All of you cry. For what purpose? For the purpose of getting a linguistic State, when under the Constitution anybody can go anywhere and learn any language and reside in any State. You have to consider him as an Indian. You cannot discriminate against him. What is the purpose of having a linguistic State then? No purpose at all. The stage has not been reached when we can create safely and successfully, without commotion or bloodshed, linguistic States. I hope that although you may differ from me in opinion, you will always say that in South India we do not create excitement by talking too much on taluks and bilingual areas. Let us not talk too much. Let somebody decide. Let us accept that decision. No hon. Member of this House should be a party to any excitement or commotion or animosity or ill-feeling between one State and another either in this House or outside. Thank you, Sir.

* SRI K. BHASHYAM: After hearing the eloquent speech of the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, I think, Sir, all of us have been moved and as such I feel I cannot express my feelings sufficiently well on the floor of the House today. I feel there are many truths in what he stated.

I think this reorganization of States at this stage is an unfortunate one. In fact we have got so many problems, pressing problems, before us arising out of the unemployment problem, provision of proper housing for the population, etc. We have also got to implement the Second Five-Year Plan costing crores and crores of rupees. At this stage the publication of this report has sown the apple of discord in various parts of the country, and among different persons.

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It is a very sad mistake they have done in having taken up this question now. I feel that it would have been better if this question of reorganization of States had been shelved for some more time to come, till we complete the Second Five-Year Plan and till we solve the more pressing problems of unemployment, etc. So far as that Commission is concerned, it has done something good out of a very bad job. Because they were entrusted with the task of satisfying everybody, they tried to satisfy everybody and succeeded in satisfying none. At the present moment, it is a sad thing this question of reorganization of States has come in. It leads to insularism, parochialism and contraction of views. The elevation of the idea of linguistic States to a high pedestal and worshipping it, makes you antagonistic to religions and languages. Whether uni-lingual States are good for the unity of India or they are a menace to India is a matter which has got to be considered before this question of reorganization of States could be taken up at all. So far as uni-lingual State is concerned, my view has been that we must give priority to the regional language; at the same time steps should be taken for preserving the unity of our country. The Commission has itself said that the paramount idea should be to preserve the unity of India and they have provided some safeguards for minorities. But finally their conclusion has been to suggest States on a linguistic basis. In fact Madras State was a great bi-lingual State . . . (A voice: Multi-lingual.) Yes, multi-lingual. What I now want to point out is that there was growing a sort of cosmopolitan culture, at least so far as this State was concerned. In fact I was very sorry when the Andhras parted. I even spoke on the Andhra Bill against the Bill itself; I did not want it and therefore I opposed it. Perhaps, I was the only one that opposed it at that time. I oppose this report also and now in Dr. John I have a very good company when he also opposes it. I thank him for his good company. What I want to say now is parting is a sad affair and parting with some bitterness behind is still worse. Now what has happened? The Andhras have gone and the Malayalees who really do not want to go, are to go. Why should we do that? Why should you attempt at segregating yourself. Why should you ask for segregation at all times, saying I do not want this person, I do not want that person? "You people, go away, go away from me". Why should you want a uni-lingual State for yourself? Of course, it may be advantageous in the sense that you can have one language for administration: Tamil can be adopted for the business of the Council and every hon. Member may speak in Tamil and understand every other Member. But these are small advantages. These difficulties can be got over otherwise. So far as I can see, only the Tamil State does not want the other areas. Every other State is asking "give me more territory and give me more territory" and they really want that more areas should be brought under their control. Anyhow, it has happened and you are going to get rid of the Malayalam-speaking areas. Malabar has been a liability and you are getting four taluks, fairly rich taluks, so you think you will not be worse off. (Hon. Members: Five taluks.) Well, five taluks. Figures do not matter if we understand the

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spirit. Therefore, so far as we Tamils are concerned we do not care. That is a very comfortable feeling, but it is not a proper feeling to have in respect of this matter.

This is a matter where you should think of making a big province having equal status with other States. I have been thinking of this theme and of placing it before the House. It has been put forcefully by Dr. John. Now, if we have really representation according to population, in the Lok Sabha, where will you be? If it is just as in America, where every State has equal representation in the Congress, then it is all right. But that is not the case here. If the reorganization is to be implemented, let our Ministers say with one voice that all States must have equal representation in the Lok Sabha . . .

DR. V. K. JOHN: No Government is apparently interested in it.

* SRI K. BHASHYAM: The hon. Member is uncharitable when he says so. I am afraid the idea has not been put into them. If they had thought about it, possibly it can be brought as a matter for discussion and decision before the Lok Sabha and there we can have really our full say of our position in the matter.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: If a large State is formed on a linguistic basis, there will be disparity of representation in the Central Legislature. But it would be advantageous to have two States with a single language, so that any one State may not be larger than the other and thereby we can preserve equality of status. It does not follow that a single language group should have only a single State.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I am afraid, Sir, it does follow that when we insist so much on division on linguistic basis, whatever the size of the area, it must be formed according to the linguistic origin.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: The Commission has recommended the formation of States for the Marathi and Gujarathi speaking populations and we find two States are recommended for the same linguistic group. Therefore, there is no logic in saying that a single language should have only a single State.

* SRI K. BHASHYAM: I think, Sir, Mr. Nayagar's suggestion is that big States having one language for themselves may be cut up into so many States (interruption) or sub-States, so that they may have representation separately in the Lok Sabha. It is a very, very attractive proposition. In that case, the Tamil State may have States separately for the Pandyan State, the Chera State and Chola State and each can have separate representation. Why not have that also? As a matter of fact, the districts coming under those areas have some sort of distinct culture which is not obtaining in other districts. Perhaps it can easily be formed and it may be acceptable to all.

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Apart from that, Sir, if as a matter of fact the reorganization of States on a linguistic basis is to be really implemented and given effect to, I should like our Ministers and other representatives in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha to fight for this, namely, all States must have equal representation in Lok Sabha at least. It ought not to be on the basis of population.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: May I point out to the hon. Member to consider one difficulty. The Constitution says that there shall be one citizenship for the whole of India. Therefore there is no separate State citizenship and Indian citizenship. The representation can only be on population basis. Otherwise, we should have double citizenship like the American citizenship. And that may throw away the whole of the principle of our Constitution.

* SRI K. BHASHYAM: My point before the House is this: Since there is difficulty in having equal status, whatever the population and whether it is uni-lingual State or otherwise, all States should have equal representation and not in proportion to the population, so that the Tamil State and the Kerala State which will be smallest in population may have equal representation with other big States.

SRI S. NARSAPAYA: May I point out that so far as the Parliament (Lok Sabha) is concerned, there is no representation of States as such; all citizens of the country are represented there. Only in the Rajya Sabha there is representation of States.

* SRI K. BHASHYAM: I am asking for a revision of the whole thing and I am not saying that these things are there. I say our Government ought not to accept this reorganization unless the other thing, namely, equal representation is also accepted. Otherwise it is impossible to work it and that is the way they have to fight. I would accept the report at once unconditionally and accept the partition of the States, if the other thing is also guaranteed, namely, that all States shall have equal representation in the Lok Sabha.

DR. V. K. JOHN: Does the hon. Member think that this is more important than taluks?

* SRI K. BHASHYAM: I can agree on that matter. Therefore, so far as this is concerned, we must be firm. Again, we see there are grants to States from the Government of India. It must be not according to the population, but according to the needs of each State. Otherwise, Kerala and Tamil Nad will get only small sums, while the Uttar Pradesh would have large contributions. How do you adjust all these things? Therefore I am suggesting that our Government should fight for equal representation. If that is not done, the formation of uni-lingual States is not good either for the States concerned or even for the Nation as a whole. We ought not to accept the report if they do not accept the other thing also. In

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the matter of grants also, it should be according to the needs of each State. If one is a backward State, give more money for the purpose of developing it.

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p.m.

There are big matters which ought to engage our attention. There is the Second Five-Year Plan. The best thing is to have a Unitary Government at the top with subsidiary Governments as it was before the reforms that we got. Why I say is this. We have been fighting for Krishna waters to come to Palar. We have been fighting with the Travancore Government for water to come to Tamil Nad. We have been fighting with the Mysore Government for purposes of Cauveri water. We have been fighting with neighbouring States and each State is interested in conserving its own resources and is jealous saying it will not share it with others. All this jealousy and all this State loyalty must go. It can go only with the integration of all States rather than on division of States on a linguistic basis. That is the question to which we must pay more attention. It is not a case where you merely talk on the proposals of the Commission and you ought to accept them but you must make it clear that in respect of all these important matters the Centre must have the power to decide.

Therefore I say more attention must be given to the Central or Federal list so that the Centre may be able to compose the differences between States and remove the jealousies between States. Your State list, as it is, really contains a number of items. We are fighting for common succession laws, sales-tax on a uniform basis and want that all persons in all States should be taxed on a uniform basis. All this can be obtained only when the Centre has the power for the purpose of regulating all these matters. How are you going to do it if each State is going to be sovereign by itself and will not even in respect of important matters share any portion with the neighbouring State?

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: The hon. Member said equal representation should be given to all the States in Parliament. That is one point. That is one view that is generally held. But at the same time the hon. Member said something about taxes. The general feeling is that the Centre has now more powers, and that this should be made over to the States. The hon. Member wants that more and more powers should be vested with the Central Government because all these troubles are due to the powers being vested with the State Governments. I think the hon. Member is contradicting himself.

* SRI K. BHASHYAM: My hon. Friend is not quite correct in repeating what I said. I said this that as a matter of fact you must fight for equal representation because each State will have really the same power and strength in respect of their governing the whole country. If that is not possible, for the purpose of implementing the Second Five-Year Plan and executing the various projects and schemes that you have in view, the Centre must be very very strong. It must be able to put down the various local jealousies. It must be able really to say: 'These things shall be

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done whether you want them or not'. Supposing a dispute is started between the Andhra and the Tamil States for the purpose of diverting Krishna waters, the Centre must have the power to say: 'You must do this kind of thing because we want it to be done in that manner for the general welfare of the country as a whole'. So also in the case of Malabar, Mysore, etc. The Centre must be strong. Why I say this is this. The feeling of citizenship of the whole of India has not developed. It is there in the Constitution. It says a person is a citizen of India and any man can go anywhere and settle down there and do business and all that. But what about persons coming from the north to this part of the country? Do they really get the same treatment? This question of jealousy, distrust and suspicion is created because the Government in power has not given sufficient attention to satisfy the people who really belong to the linguistic minority.

[At this stage, the Deputy Chairman occupied the Chair.]

They have not been doing this properly and if they were doing it they had not done it to the extent necessary to satisfy them. It is because of this that suspicion, distrust and all that have arisen. Now we find Malabar people saying that they have not been properly treated by the Madras Government and that they must have this thing or that thing done. Such local ideas and grievances are developed to get rid of the Ministry.

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON: Not the latter but the former is true.

* SRI K. BHASHYAM: I take the assurance of my hon. Friend but I do not think he speaks for all Malabar.

The suspicion and distress is exaggerated because linguistic minorities are not treated properly by the Government, or at least in the way they think they ought to be treated. I welcome the Report, apart from other things, because they say protection should be afforded to the linguistic minorities. Various suggestions have been made how the minorities can be protected, such as the appointment of Commissions, giving of more powers to the Governor to protect the minorities and so on. If these things had been given effect to earlier, this question of reorganization of States would not have arisen at all. Since the division based on language has come, these arrangements must be there.

'Sir, my hon. Friend Dr. John, with his legal acumen has suggested that there is no linguistic minority at all. I say here he is talking like a lawyer and not like a practical man. There are linguistic minorities in this State as well as elsewhere. For example Tamilians are not liked in Ceylon, in Rangoon, in South Africa and elsewhere. Why is it? It is because of the insularity, because of the feeling a Tamilian has got that he is a Tamilian, his loyalty is somewhere else and not to the country in which he lives and earns his living. (An hon. Member: Home land.) That is why this has happened. They are not liked where they live, these homelander. If they had been a little more cosmopolitan, not

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narrow in their views, if they mixed with other people, talked with them and moved with them more freely as one among them these things would never have happened at all. Anyhow that is the nature of a Tamilian. I am not quarrelling with them. If they develop in the uni-lingual State which is to be given to them an importance to language, in the sense that unless a person learns and passes a test in and is able to read Tamil he will not be given a job or taken for appointment, it will be altogether difficult to manage. Therefore, I say, the recommendations made by the Commission in respect of providing safeguards to language minorities is much more important than the recommendations they have made in respect of reorganization of the States. Therefore I would like the Government to make a promise here and now that all linguistic minorities will be given all protection possible, and if that is done all these or most of these difficulties would go. This assurance should be given not only in respect of linguistic minorities but to other minorities also. There are other minorities who are persecuted, who are oppressed. Some minorities are backward. They are not allowed to progress further and come up. They also must be protected. If this is done all the difficulties will go and you will develop a harmonious whole among the linguistic people themselves so that a person will feel he belongs to a State and that State belongs to India. He will develop a double loyalty, one to the State and the other to India as a whole and one will over-rule the other and that way he would develop the sense of citizenship of India. (An hon. Member: Will the Government accept the hon. Member's advice.) I am not in the Government. If I really had the power to do anything I will have it done. What I am pointing out is this. Instead of talking about Devikulam and Peermade—so much has been said about them on the floor of this House—and I do not want to say anything about it—we must think of what should be done to protect the Indian citizenship and the unity of the country. That is what I am aiming at. The Indian citizenship idea should be developed and the States of India united on that basis. Otherwise there is no use of accepting the recommendations of the Report saying this area should go to this State and that area to some other State, and our asking that this should be given to me and all that. All these do not matter to a common man, whether he is ruled by a Tamil Minister or a Telugu Minister or a Malayalam Minister, so long as he pays the tax to the Government. It is all that he is concerned about. I do not, of course, deny the advantage of forming uni-lingual States in the sense that in many cases you will carry the man with you and you really associate him with the Government in respect of various matters.

4-30 P.M. The whole thing comes to this. If we divide the country, we should divide it equitably so that every State will have equal representation. This is one thing. The other thing is about the distribution of grants, favours, or patronage, to be shown to the States. If we want any advance in the country's progress, the Centre must go to the help of all States which require their help. It is not as if one State can march ahead of all other States, and

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point the finger of scorn at others. In the old days we all had the feeling of oneness and one nationality. After the attainment of independence, local loyalties have begun to show their ugly heads. Really they have come on top. At this time when bigger problems like unemployment are awaiting solution, this question of reorganization of States is taken up and it has raised the passions of the people. It has already led to many unpleasant consequences. Are these to be allowed to take place? The Bombay Legislature had to adjourn without considering the report, because ugly demonstrations took place. How did these take place? You will understand the force of passion. They have raised the question of *Maharatta* versus *Gujerati*. Both these people have been getting on well up till now. Now the question of *Maharatta* and *Gujerati* has come up. In fact they are now in opposite camps. Each is the other's enemy and each is railing at the other. Is this to be allowed? I here join the hon. Deputy Leader of the Opposition, Dr. John. Dr. John said that these people were very peaceful and because of feelings having been worked up, things have taken place as they did. What has happened in the present case? The amendment that I submit is that we accept the report except for one or two matters. We can say that this thing may be postponed for some time and that the matter can really wait till after the completion of the Second Five-Year Plan and the whole country has progressed to such an extent that we can say that the whole country is good. (Interruption.) Even if the report is to be accepted, the suggestions made may be borne in mind by the Government so that they may put them before the Government of India who may in their wisdom come to some definite conclusions which will be equitable to all and beneficial to everybody.

DR. V. K. JOHN: Is not the hon. Member hoping for too much?

* SRI K. BHASHYAM: I always live in hopes.

* SRIMATHI R. S. SUBBULAKSHMI: தலைவர் அவர்களுக்கும், இங்குள்ள கனம் மெம்பர்கள் அவர்களுக்கும் என்னுடைய வணக்கம். நான்கு நாட்களாக பசல் அலி தலைமையில் மூவர் கமிட்டி விடுத்திருக்கும் அறிக்கை பற்றி சர்ச்சை செய்துவருகிறோம். அந்தக்காலத்தில் இந்தியாவுக்கு சுதந்திரம். கிடைத்த உடனேயே சர்தார் வல்லாபாய் பட்டேல் அவர்கள் இந்தியாவிலிருந்த 600-க்கு மேற்பட்ட பெரிய சிறிய சாம்ராஜ்யங்களை யெல்லாம் திறமையோடு கூட சுருக்கி 27 ராஜ்யங்களாக செய்த அந்த ஒரு சாமர்த்தியம் வியக்கத்தகுந்த ஒரு காரியமாகும். இரும்புக்கை கொண்டுள்ள என்று ஆங்கிலத்தில் சொல்லுவதுபோல், பிடிவாதமாக பெரிய சாம்ராஜ்யங்களை சுருக்கின அந்த ஒரு காரியம் நம் சரித்திரத்திலேயே எப்பொழுதும் பதிவு பெறும்படியான அவ்வளவு ஒரு திறமையான காரியம். எதற்காக அவர் ராஜ்யங்களை அப்படி சுருக்கினார் என்றால், எத்தனைக்கெத்தனை சாம்ராஜ்யங்கள் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறதோ, அத்தனைக்கத்தனை கலகங்கள்தான் அதிகமாகும். ஆக, கலகம் இல்லாமல் இருப்பதற்கு ஒரே ராஜ்யமாக இருப்பதுதான் நன்மை என்று அவர் கருதினார். அவர் பிடிவாதமாக “இப்படித்தான் இதை எல்லோரும் பின்பற்றவேண்டும், இதற்கு ஒருவரும் ஒருவித ஆட்சேபமேயும் சொல்லக் கூடாது” என்று சொல்லிவிட்டபடியால், எல்லோரும் தலைவணங்கி அதை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டு, அதை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவந்து அதன்படி இப்போது நடந்து வருகிறோம்.

[Srimathi R. S. Subbulakshmi] [24th November 1955]

இப்போது இந்த மூன்று பேர்களை மத்திய அரசாங்கம் தேர்ந்தெடுத்து இன்னமும் இந்திய மகாணங்களை சுருக்கும்படியாக அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக் கொண்டார்கள். அவர்கள் இந்தியா முழுவதும் சுற்றுப்பிரயாணம் செய்து ஆங்காங்குள்ள பிரமுகர்கள், நல்ல அறிவாளிகள், தலைவர்கள் எல்லோருடைய ஆலோசனையையும் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு, தாங்களும் சிறந்த முறையில் ஆழ்ந்து ஆலோசனைசெய்து இந்த விரிவான அறிக்கையை இப்பொழுது வெளியிட்டிருக்கின்றனர். ஆக, இரண்டில் ஒன்று செய்ய வேண்டும். அதாவது, பட்டேல் சொல்லியதுபோல், மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தில் யாராவது ஓரிரண்டு பேர் திட்டமாக தீர்மானமாக, இதை பின்பற்றத்தான் வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிவிட்டால், ஐந்து ஆறு வருஷங்களுக்கு அதன் படியே நடந்து, அதில் நிறைவு குறைவு என்ன இருக்கிறது என்பதைப் பரிசீலனை செய்து அதன் பிறகு நம் அபிப்பிராயத்தைத் தெரிவிக்கலாம். அப்படியில்லையென்று சொல்லிவிட்டால் இந்த விஷயத்தில் அபிப்பிராய பேதங்களுக்குத்தான் இடம் ஏற்படும். வீட்டிலேகூட, கத்தரிக்காய் வாங்கினால் கூட்டுப்பண்ணுவதா சாம்பார் பண்ணுவதா என்று எத்தனையோ சர்ச்சைகள் ஏற்படுவதுதான் வழக்கம். அப்படியிருக்கையில் ஒரு பெரிய அரசாங்க விஷயத்தை பலபேர் பரிசீலனை பண்ணவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லி விட்டால் எத்தனையோ சர்ச்சைகள், எத்தனையோ அபிப்பிராய பேதங்கள், எத்தனையோ மனஸ்தாபங்கள், எத்தனையோ எல்லைத் தகராறுகள் எல்லாம் ஏற்படுவது சகஜம்தான். இப்போது hon. Member டாக்டர் ஜான் கேட்டுக் கொண்டதற்கு நமது தலைவர் தென்னிந்தியாவைப் பெறுத்தவரையில் பரிசீலனை செய்து நமது அபிப்பிராயங்களைத் தெரிவிக்கலாமென்று சொன்னார்கள். அதைப்பற்றி நான்கு நாட்களாக ஆலோசனை பண்ணுகிறோம். இதை மத்திய சர்க்கார் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்போகிறார்களா என்பது போகப்போகத்தான் தெரியவேண்டும்.

நிற்க, தென்னிந்தியாவைப் பொறுத்தமட்டில், இதை பாஷாவாரி மகாணங்களாக அமைப்பது அவசியமா என்பது ஒரு பெரிய பிரச்சனை. நேற்று நமது hon. Member ராமசுவாமி ரெட்டியார் அவர்கள், பொட்டி ஸ்ரீராமலு உபவாசமிருந்து உயிரா விடாமல் இருந்திருந்தால் தெலுங்கு ராஜ்யம்கூட பிரிந்து போய் இருக்காதோ என்னவோ என்ற சந்தேகத்தைக் கிளப்பி விட்டார். இருந்தாலும் தெலுங்கு ராஜ்யம் பிரிந்து போய்விட்டது. அதைப்பற்றி நாம் பேசவேண்டாம். மற்றும் மீதி இருக்கும்படியான மலையாளம், கன்னடம், தமிழ் இந்த மூன்று நாடுகளைப்பற்றி நாம் இப்பொழுது யோசிப்போம்.

அந்தக்காலத்தில் ஜனத்தொகை மிகுந்துபோனால் ஒரு கூட்டமாக இதர நாடுகளுக்குச் சென்று குடியேறுவது ஒரு வழக்கம். தமிழன் போகாத இடம் கிடையாது. மலையாளிகள் செல்லாத இடமே கிடையாது. இப்பொழுது நாயர் வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்த மலையாளிகள் ஒவ்வொரு ஸ்டே மரிலும், ஒவ்வொரு தேசத்திலும் எத்தனையோ விதமான உத்தியோகங்களையும் தொழில்களையும் செய்கிறார்கள் என்பது நாம் எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். ஆக அவர்களைக் கட்டுப்படுத்தி “நீ ஒரு இடத்தில்தான் இருக்கவேண்டும்” என்று சொன்னால் அது கொஞ்சம் சிரம சாத்தியந்தானே? நம் இந்தியாவில் நிலவளம் எப்படியிருக்குமோ, ஜனவளம் ரொம்ப அதிகம் தான். ஜனத்தொகை ரொம்ப ஜாஸ்தி. ஆக, அந்தக் காலத்தில் ஒரு இடத்தில் கொஞ்சம் ஜனநெருக்கடி ஏற்பட்டு விட்டால், அவர்கள் கூட்டம் கூட்டமாக அந்த இடத்தை விட்டுக் கிளம்பி இதர இடங்களுக்குப்போய் குடியேறுவது ஒரு வழக்கமாக இருந்தது. இதன் ஆபிரிகா, பர்மா, மலேயா அதைச்சேர்ந்த எத்தனையோ தீவுகள், இலங்கை இந்த மாதிரி இடங்களிலெல்லாம் நம் தென் நாட்டினர் அந்தக் காலத்தில் சென்று குடியேறினர். அந்தக்காலத்தில் பிரயாண வசதி கூட குறைவு. இந்தக்காலத்தைப் போல ஸ்டீமர் உண்டா? பாய்மரக் கப்பல்களில் நாள் கணக்காக எவ்வளவு தைரியத்தோடு கூட துணிச்சலோடு கூட்டங்கள் தாய் நாட்டை விட்டு இதர நாடுகளுக்குச் சென்று குடியேறினார்கள்? இப்போது அந்த இடங்களிலெல்லாம் தலைமுறை தலைமுறையாக அவர்கள் பல்கி பெருகி நமது இந்தியருடைய ஜனசமூகம் மிகுந்து இருக்கிறது. ஆக, இப்பொழுது நாம் அக்கம் பக்கத்தில் தெலுங்கர்கள்,

24th November 1955] [Srimathi R. S. Subbulakshmi]

தமிழர்கள், மலையாளிகள் எல்லோருமாகச் சேர்ந்து ஒற்றுமையாக ஒன்றாக இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறோம். அதனால் ஒருவிதமான மனஸ்தாபமும் இல்லை. ஒருவித கஷ்டமும் இல்லை. ஆக தென்னிந்தியாவைப் பொறுத்த மட்டில் Madras Province அல்லது தென்னிந்திய மாகாணம் என்று பெயர் கொடுத்து—நேற்று பெயரில் என்ன இருக்கிறது என்று ஒரு hon. Member கேட்டார்—அல்லது ஏதோ பெயர் கொடுத்து தமிழர்கள், மலையாளிகள், கன்னடியர்கள் ஆக மூன்று பேர்களால்தான்—தெலுங்கர்கள் பிரிந்துபோய்விட்டார்கள்—ஒற்றுமையாக ஒன்றாக இருந்தால் அதில் அநேக அனுசூலங்கள் உண்டு; பிரிந்தால் பிரதிசூலங்கள் அதிகம். ஒன்றுபட்டால் உண்டு வாழ்வு. பிரிந்துபோனால் அதில் எத்தனையோ தாழ்வுகள் உண்டு. ஆக, தென்னிந்தியாவை ஒரே மாகாணமாக வைத்துக்கொள்ளுவதற்கு நாம் முயற்சி செய்யக்கூடாதா? அதைப்பற்றி கனம் மெம்பர்கள் எல்லோரும் ஆழ்ந்து ஆலோசிக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் நிரம்ப வணக்கத்தோடு கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

அந்தக் காலத்தில் பிரியாதபடி இருந்தபோது நாம் ஒவ்வொரு தேசத்திலும் ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் ஒவ்வொரு இடத்திலும் எல்லோரும் சேர்ந்து ஒன்றாக ஒற்றுமையாக இருந்ததை கண்கூடாகப் பார்த்துக் கொண்டிருந்தோம். தென்னிந்தியர்கள் எத்தனையோ பேர்கள் ஆயிரக் கணக்கில் பம்பாய், கல்கத்தா, டெல்லி முதலான இடங்களில் குடியேறியிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்தப் பிரதேசங்களில் அவர்களுக்கென்று பிரத்தியேகமான தனி இடங்களுக்கூட இருக்கின்றன. அந்த இடங்களில் இருந்து கொண்டு ஏதோ பிழைப்புக்கு எத்தனையோ உத்தியோகங்களை வகித்து செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆக “தமிழ் நாடு நமதே” “தெலுங்கு நாடு மனதே”, “கன்னட நாடு நம்மதே”, “மலையாள நாடு எங்களதே” என்றெல்லாம் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு அவரவர்கள் பாஷாவாரியாகப் பிரிந்திருந்தால், நாலா இடங்களுக்கும் சென்று பரவுவதும், முன்காலத்தை விட அதிகமான ஜனத்தொகை உள்ள உத்தியோகமில்லாத திண்டாட்டமுள்ள இந்தக் காலத்தில் உத்தியோகம் கிடைப்பதும் எவ்வளவோ சிரமமாகப் போய்விடும். இப்பொழுது திருவனந்தபுரம், அந்தப் பக்கத்திலிருந்து எத்தனையோ பேர்கள் உத்தியோக வேட்டைக்காக நமது சென்னை முதலிய இடங்களுக்கு வருகிறார்கள் என்பது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். ஏனென்றால் “எங்கள் ஊரில் நிறைய பேர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அங்கு வேலை கிடைப்பது சிரமம். அதற்காக வெளி ஊர்களுக்கு நாங்கள் வரவேண்டியிருக்கிறது” என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இந்த நவநாகரீக காலத்தில் துரிதமாகப் போய் வருவதற்கு வசதி இருக்கிறது. இந்தக் காலத்தில் நாகரீகம் மிகுந்துபோய்விட்டது. ஒரு மாகாணத்திலிருந்து இன்னொரு மாகாணம் போய் வருவதற்கு “பாஸ்போர்டு விசா” இப்படிப்பட்ட நிபந்தனைகளெல்லாம் ஏற்பட்டு விடலாம். அதனால் ஒரு மாகாணத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் இதர மாகாணங்களுக்குச் சென்று குடியேறவோ, உத்தியோகங்களை தேர்ந்தெடுத்துக்கொள்ளவோ முடியாத நிலைமை வந்துவிடலாம். அதனால் ஒன்றாக இருப்பது எத்தனையோ விதத்தில் செளகரியம் என்பது என்னுடைய எண்ணம். இன்னும், பொருளாதார நிலைமையை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால்கூட, ஒரு இடத்தில் சில பண்டங்கள் ஜாஸ்தியாக இருக்கலாம், இன்னொரு இடத்தில் குறைவாக இருக்கலாம். பண்டங்களை இடத்துக்கு இடம் கொண்டுபோய் சரிக்கட்டுவதற்கு மாகாணம் ஒன்றாகச் சேர்ந்திருந்தால், பலவித அனுசூலங்கள் உண்டு. இல்லாவிட்டால், வரி, இடத்துக்கு இடம் கொண்டு போவதில் காலதாமதம், ஆகையினால், தென்னிந்தியா முழுவதும் ஒரே மாகாணமாக சென்னை மாகாணம் அல்லது தென்னிந்திய மாகாணம் என்று ஒரு பெயரில் நாம் மூன்று பாஷையினரும் ஒன்றாய் இந்த இடத்தில் சேர்ந்திருப்பது இன்னும் பல விதத்தில் அனுசூலமாக இருக்குமென்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். ஆகவே, மூவர் விடுத்துள்ள அறிக்கையை ஒன்று அப்படியே கொள்ளவேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால் என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம் தென்னிந்தியா ஒன்றாக இருக்கலாமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளலாம்.

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p.m.

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அடுத்தபடியாக, A B C என்னும் பிரிவுகள் வேண்டாம் என்று அவர்கள் சொல்லியிருப்பது வரவேற்கத்தகுந்த விஷயம்தான். ஏனென்றால் இந்தியாவில் ஆங்கிலேயர்கள் ஆண்ட காலத்தில் ஏதோ ஒரு ராஜ தந்திரத்துக்காக அவர்கள் 600 சொச்சம் சாம்ராஜ்யங்களாக வைத்துக் கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். அவர்களுடன் நேரிட உடன்படிக்கை ஏற்படுத்திக் கொண்டு, மற்ற இதர பகுதிகளை பெரும் பிரிவுகளாகவே வைத்திருந்தனர். சென்னை மாகாணம், பம்பாய் மாகாணம், மத்திய மாகாணம், வங்காள மாகாணம், ஆக இப்படி பெரும் பிரிவுகளாக ஒரு 8, 10 மாகாணங்கள் மாத்திரம் இந்தியாவில் இருந்தால் அதன் மூலம் ஒற்றுமை நிலவும் என்று நான் நம்புகிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, ராஜப்பிரமுகர்கள் வேண்டாமாம். ராஜப்பிரதிநிதி மந்திரிமார்களின் பெயரை மாத்திரம் வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். ராஜாக்கள் என்ற பெயரை வைத்துக்கொள்ளக்கூடாதா? ஜமீன்தார் என்ற பெயரை எடுத்து விட்டார்கள். மாகாணத் தலைவருக்கு “கவர்னர்” என்ற ஆங்கிலேயப் பெயரை மாத்திரம் வைத்துக்கொள்ளலாமா? இந்தியா முழுவதும் ராஜ்ய பிரதிநிதியாக இருப்பவர் ராஷ்டிரபதி என்று சொல்லுவது போல் மாகாணத் தலைவருக்கு மாகாண அதிபதி என்று பெயர் கொடுக்கலாமா? அதைப்பற்றி பெரியோர்கள் எல்லோரும் ஆலோசிக்கவேண்டும்.

ஆக, என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம் தென்னிந்தியா முழுவதும் ஒரே மாகாணமாக இருக்கவேண்டுமென்பதுதான். நம் தென்னிந்தியாவில் மூன்று பாஷையினருக்கும் கலாசாரம், பண்பாடுகள் எல்லாமே ஏரத்தாழ ஒன்றுதான். தென்னிந்தியா முழுவதும் ஒரே மாகாணமாக இருக்கவேண்டுமென்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம் என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு என் பச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, I wish to

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would like to tell the hon. Member that we have got only very little time at our disposal.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Yes, yes. I know that. I am sorry for having elected to speak on the last day after two eminent lawyers have showered their eloquence on us for hours. It will be difficult to refer to all the points in a few minutes. Anyway, I shall not take much of your time.

Firstly, I raise a constitutional objection to considering this report itself for this reason. It is a party Government that is responsible for the nomination of the members to the States Reorganization Commission. They have got a steam-roller majority and can do anything they like. Therefore decency requires that we must say that this report has no *locus standi* for consideration by the Legislature. This is the constitutional objection that I would like to raise with regard to the Council's considering the report.

The second point is this. If I have a party, I will, in one sentence, say 'Reject the report as unworthy of consideration' for the simple reason . . . (Dr. V. K. John: Would you like to burn it?) No, I won't say that. I leave it to Mr. Naicker.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Naicker has not said any such thing so far.

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SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Perhaps, he has referred to the other Naicker.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: It is not at all necessary to consider this report, because it is absolutely mischievous, unstatesmanlike and not conducive to Indian citizenship. Instead of integrating the States, they are trying to introduce balkanization in the South. So far as the South is concerned, it is nothing but balkanization. There is no doubt about it. It is balkanization, pure and simple. It is an attempt to set one people against another in the South so that people here may fight among themselves and the Upper India man may have a cushy job with the administration of the whole country. I think it is a deep manoeuvre of some fertile brain of the North which is absolutely responsible for the production of this report. It is not at all in the interests of the Southerners, whether they are Malayalees, Tamilians or Kannadigas. Whatever be their language, it does not matter.

(At this stage, Mr. Chairman resumed the Chair.)

We are going to be divided, whether we like it or not. Once we are divided, we are finished for ever. Therefore I say this report should not be considered at all. Secondly I consider this report is thoroughly mischievous in its aspect. (Dr. V. K. John: Not only dividing but sowing apples of discord.) We have never been united. Indian History says we have never been united. We are not going to be united even under Congress rule. Therefore put this report into waste-paper basket. The Congress bosses are trying to divide the country. Having taken the clue from the Britishers' policy of divide and rule, the Congress bosses now want to divide the country so that they may remain in power for ever. That is the motive I attribute to this report, whether one likes it or not. That is the psychological thing which one sees while reading this report. Supposing you appoint me, am I going to be disloyal to you. The same thing applies to the members of the Commission. Very few Indians are ungrateful. I do not blame the report. They have tried to do something good out of a bad job. When I read this report I am reminded of two analogies, viz., Frankenstein Monster and the old man and the ass. Because we cannot satisfy anybody, we try to please everybody and in the end please nobody. The same is true of the authors of this report. The mischief has been done unless we cry a halt to it. If there is a far-sighted statesman to-day and if he has the interests of the people at heart, he would put this report immediately in the cold storage so that it may be out of reach of every decent Indian in this country. Unless we cry a halt to this linguistic division, we will be done for ever.

There is one other aspect, viz., the scientific aspect from which one has to look at this report. No two persons understand each other. If we are still put in water-tight compartments, we will only try to break our heads. Inequalities will never disappear. Instead of integrating, we would be only disintegrating, if linguistic States come into being. There is also the great danger

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of Hindi coming to us by the back-door. Till now Hindi was not able to come here because of our frontal attack and because we were in ranks. But once we separate, each having a State for one language, no single language will develop and Hindi will definitely be thrust upon us.

I do not think there is any necessity for linguistic division of States now. There is another aspect of the question also. After the Five-Year Plan, I consider there is no necessity for States at all, because what are the State's powers now? Each State has to be on its bended knees at Delhi. For each and every favour, we have to look to Delhi. Most of the important departments have been taken away from you and they are managed by the Centre. What you have is a pittance and that can also be handed over to the Centre. There is one thing I want to submit which is not of course a original idea, because it was thought of some years ago. There is absolutely no necessity at all after the advent of Indian independence to have States. You can have only districts in the whole of India from Cape Comorin to Himalayas. All district officials may be Central Government servants. Each district may be properly represented at the Centre. A dozen Ministers for the whole of India may do. After all what is the responsible work which our Ministers are now doing except creating some jobs here and there and trying to appoint somebody there. For that we do not want Ministers. It is not necessary to have States at all. We will be doing further mischief if we try to create States on a linguistic basis. The only good thing that can be done now is to put this report in cold storage and the other thing would be to abolish all States and have only district administration throughout India. Let there be a dozen Ministers for the whole of India. There will then be no communal, sub-communal or linguistic feeling. All those things will disappear immediately and only then can we produce and foster national feeling. No one is now having national feeling. Every body knows that. Everybody does not think in terms of Indian but he thinks in terms of his own community. This talk of platform oratory saying we look upon all people as equals, etc., is nothing but dishonesty. They could say in a straightforward manner: "We want to give jobs only for members of our own community." That would have been more honest.

DR. V. K. JOHN: When Ministers talk, it is not dishonesty.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: What is your own view?

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Don't try to pull me out. This virulent brand of particularism will annihilate us altogether. We will cut each other's throat. Whenever there is any dispute between neighbouring States, we have to look to the Centre for arbitration. We will only be decrying each other and the quarrel will go on endlessly and all the same by their policy of divide and rule, the Congress bossess will rule us.

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For instance, I shall now give one instance. We now have river valley projects. Rivers flow sometimes through one State, two States or three States. Even now we see there is no co-operation between neighbouring States through which a river flows. We look to the Centre for arbitration. Are we not looking to the Centre for arbitration in case of waters of the river Palar, which is not a very useful river after all? We have a lot of difficulties with the Mysore State. The first and foremost need of the hour is our economic development. The Second Five-Year Plan is the pivot on which our whole economic structure depends. If we disrupt our unity, we are gone for ever. So far as our economic development is concerned, the creation of linguistic States at this juncture will stand in our way.

I think the discussion till now has been so far of an academic nature. The High Priest of the Congress has said: "Nobody shall talk about it. We will accept it." If he had an open mind, why this report then? Did you want only a draft from the States Reorganization Commission, so that you may run your blue pencil from one end of the sheet to the other? That shows you are not honest people and you had been a party to this mischief and you want to impose this on other people, because you are in power. If you had said: "I am in power and therefore I will impose this on you", that would have been more straightforward, rather than appointing this Commission and that Commission producing this report, after much labour, for dividing people from top to toe. This is not fair at all. It is not fair to this Council at all to express its opinion on this report, when the Congress High Command had made up its mind. I do not think it is fair. (Dr. V. K. John: The Minister has denied it.) May be. But it is the Congress High Command that decides ultimately. If that is not so, why do you see the trouble between Andhra and Telangana people and the Andhra Ministers saying the Congress High Command has recommended the formation of Visalandhra immediately and therefore we will get Hyderabad and at the same time the Telangana leaders saying the decision of the High Command is only recommendatory and not binding on them. I say all this saying that the High Command is not the one that decides the question ultimately is a mere jugglery of words. You can read between the lines. The High Command makes a recommendation. What is good for you, you choose. If your advice is accepted, you say well and good. If not, you say we only just recommended it, that is all. It is only in politics where everything is fair.

For each and everything you depend on the Centre. No two neighbouring States agree with each other. We look to the Centre for arbitration. Under the Second Five-Year Plan, all the States have been mortgaged to the Centre. The mortgagee is not going to redeem it at all. That is the ultimate result. Therefore, all the States may be liquidated straightaway and we can have large districts and the districts can be managed by Central Government servants like the Collector or some one like that; each district will

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have representation in the Central Parliament; they can enlarge the number of Ministers and then the whole administration of the country will be all right.

5 * SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : தலைவர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது விவா
p.m. தத்தில் இருக்கும் இந்த ராஜ்ய புனரமைப்புக் கமிஷனின் அறிக்கையை விவாதத்திற்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் பிரேரேபித்தபொழுது, இப்பொழுது நடைபெற வேண்டியது பொதுவான விவாதம் என்றும், உறுப்பினர்கள் பொதுவாக அபிப்பிராயம் சொல்ல லாம் என்றும், நமது ராஜ்யத்தைப் பொறுத்த மட்டில் குறிப்பாகச் சொல்லவேண்டியவைகளை எல்லாம் இது விஷயமாக சட்டம் கொண்டு வரப்படும்போது, மீண்டும் ஆலோசனைக்கு வரும்போது, சொல்லிக்கொள்ள லாம் என்று அவர்கள் தெரிவித்தார்கள். ஆகவே, இப்பொழுது பொது வாக சில விஷயங்களைப்பற்றித்தான் சொல்லவேண்டிய நிலையில் இருக்கின்றோம்.

எதற்காக, எப்படி இந்தக் கமிஷன் நியமிக்கப்பட்டது என்று ஆராய்ந்து பார்த்தால், வெள்ளையன் ஆண்ட காலத்திலே, எல்லா அதிகாரமும் ஆங்கிலேயர்களிடமே டில்லியில் இருந்தபோது ஆங்கில மொழியிலே ஆட்சி நடைபெற்று வந்ததால் பொது மக்களுக்கும் அரசினருக்கும் நேரிடையான நல்ல தொடர்பு இல்லாமல் இருந்தது எல்லோரும் உணர்ந்ததே. ஆங்கிலேயரிடமிருந்து நம் நாடு விடுதலை பெறுவதற்காக மக்களுக்குள்ளே ஒரு உணர்ச்சியை ஊட்டுவதற்காக இயங்கி வந்த காங்கிரசு சபையானது ஒவ்வொரு மாகாணத்திலுள்ள மக்களுடைய உணர்ச்சியைத் தட்டி எழுப்பி, தங்களுடைய கிளர்ச்சிக்கு ஆதரவாக இருக்கவேண்டுமென்பதற்காக ஒவ்வொரு மாகாணத்திற்கும் தனித்தனியாக ஒரு கிளையை ஏற்படுத்தினார்கள். அப்படி ஏற்படுத்தியதெல்லாம் அந்தந்த மாகாணங்களிலுள்ள மொழியை அடிப்படையாக வைத்து மொழி மாநிலப் பிரதேச காங்கிரசு கமிட்டியாக இருந்து இயங்கி வந்தது. அதற்கேற்ப 1920-ம் ஆண்டிலே, இந்திய நாடு சுதந்திரம் அடைந்த உடனே இந்த மாநிலங்களெல்லாம் மொழிவாரி அடிப்படையில் வைத்துப் பிரிக்கப்படும் என்று அவர்களே உத்தரவாதம் கொடுத்து தீர்மானம் நிறைவேற்றியிருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்கேற்ப சுதந்திரம் அடைந்த பிற்பாடு சுதேச சமஸ்தானங்களாயிருந்த அநேக ராஜ்யங்கள் ஒன்றுபடுத்தப்பட்டு பலவித புது ராஜ்யங்கள் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டன. இருந்த போதிலும் மக்களுக்கு ஆட்சியிலே நேரடியாகத் தொடர்பு ஏற்படாத நிலைமையிலே கிளர்ச்சி வலுப்பட்டு, வயது வந்தோர்களுக்கெல்லாம் வாக்குரிமை என்ற அடிப்படையை வைத்து பொதுத் தேர்தல் நடந்தவுடனே, மக்களுக்கு அரசியலில் நேரடியாகத் தொடர்பு வைத்துக்கொள்வதற்கு ஏதுவாக வந்தது. அப்படி வரும்போது, அரசியலிலோ அல்லது சட்ட சபைகளிலோ, மற்ற இடங்களிலோ நடைபெறும் அரசாங்கக் காரியங்களெல்லாம் அந்தந்த பிராந்திய மக்களுக்குத் தெரியவேண்டுமென்பதற்காக தங்கள் தங்களுடைய பிராந்திய மொழியிலேயே அரசியல் நடைபெற வேண்டுமென்ற கிளர்ச்சியும் வலுப்பட்டு வந்தது. ஆகவே, தங்கள் தங்கள் ராஜ்யத்திலே தங்களுடைய சட்டசபை மொழியும் மற்ற அரசியல் ஆட்சி மொழியும் தாய் மொழியாக—அதாவது பிராந்திய மொழியாக—இருக்க வேண்டுமென்பதற்காக மக்கள் கிளர்ச்சி செய்து வந்தார்கள். அதனால், சீக்கிரம் அதைப்பற்றி ஆராய்ந்து அறிவதற்கு ஒரு ராஜ்ய சேமைப்புக் கமிஷன் நியமிக்கப்படும் என்று நமது பிரதம மந்திரி நேரு அவர்கள் அடிக்கடி கூறிவந்தார்கள். ஆனால், அதற்குள்ளே நமது மாநிலத்தில் சேர்ந்திருந்த ஆந்திரர்கள் பொறுமையாக இல்லாமல், உடனடியாக பிரிந்து விடவேண்டுமென்று கிளர்ச்சி செய்து, அங்கே ஏற்பட்ட தியாகத்திலே 1953-ம் ஆண்டிலே ஆந்திர நாட்டைப் பிரித்துக்கொடுத்து, ஏனைய மாநில சேமைப்புக்காக 1954-ல் இந்தக் கமிஷனை நியமித்தார்கள். ஆகவே, மக்களிடத்திலே பொதுவாக ஏற்பட்ட உணர்ச்சியினாலே ஒவ்வொரு மாநிலத்தில் இருக்கும் மக்களும் நேரடியாக அரசியலில் பங்குகொள்ளவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணத்தினாலே அரசியலார் வேறு வழியில்லாமல் மாநிலத்தை அந்தந்த மொழிவாரி அடிப்படையில் பிரித்தாக வேண்டிய நிலைக்கு வந்தார்கள். ஆகவே, இந்தக் கமிஷன் நியமிக்கப்பட்டு, அதனுடைய அறிக்கையும் நம் முன்னே விவாதத்திற்கு இருக்கிறது.

[Sri V. V. Ramaswami] 24th November 1955]

இந்த அறிக்கையைப் பொதுவாக ஆராயும்போது, கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கூறியபடி நாம் மற்ற ராஜ்யங்களைப்பற்றி அவ்வளவாகக் கவலைப் படவேண்டியதில்லை என்றும் நமது மாநிலத்திற்கு எது சம்பந்தப்படுகிறதோ அதைப்பற்றி ஆராய்ந்து பார்த்தால் பொருத்தமாக இருக்குமென்றும் தான் நான் கருதுகிறேன். இதைப் பிரிக்கும் முன், நமது பக்கத்தில் இருக்கிற நாடாகிய திருவாங்கூர்-கொச்சி ராஜ்யத்தையும் நம் முடைய சென்னை ராஜ்யத்துடன் சேர்த்து ஒரு தட்சிண பிரதேசமாக இருக்கக்கூடாது என்று அபிப்பிராயமும் வெளிப்படையாகவும் சொல்லப்பட்டது. இந்திய அரசாங்கத்திடமும் சொல்லப்பட்டது, ஆனால், அதற்கு இடம் கொடுக்கவில்லை என்று நமது அமைச்சரவர்கள் கூறியிருக்கிறார்கள். திருவாங்கூர்-கொச்சி ராஜ்யத்தினரும் தங்களுக்குக் கேரள மாநிலம் வேண்டுமெனயொழிய, சென்னையுடன் இணையத் தேவையில்லை என்று திட்டவட்டமாகச் சொல்லிவிட்டதினால் தட்சிணப் பிரதேசம் என்ற பேச்சே இல்லாமல் போய்விட்டது பற்றி நாம் முதலிலே மகிழ்ச்சி அடைய வேண்டும். ஆனால், செல்வாக்குள்ள சில இடங்களிலே இப்படிப்பட்ட ஒரு பெரிய மாநிலமாக இருந்தால், நமது மாநிலத்திற்கு மரியாதையும் பொறுப்பும், அதிகாரமும் ஏற்படும் என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. ஆனால், காலப் போக்கில் மக்களின் மொழிவாரி உணர்ச்சியைத் தடுக்க முடியாததினால் மொழிவாரி அடிப்படையாக மாநிலங்கள் அமைக்கப்பட்ட பிறகு, கேரள ராஜ்யமும், கர்நாடக ராஜ்யமும், ஆந்திர ராஜ்யமும், நாமும் ஒன்றாகச் சேர்ந்தது—சட்டப்படி அல்ல—அந்தந்த மாநில மந்திரி சபையினர்கள் வேண்டிய நேரமெல்லாம் ஒன்றுகூடி, தெற்குப் பிராந்தியத்திற்கு வேண்டிய, காரியங்களை முடித்துக்கொள்ள முடியாதா என்பதை யோசனை செய்து பார்க்க வேண்டும்.

கொஞ்ச நாட்களுக்கு முன் கனம் கல்வி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் பேசும் போது, இந்தி மொழியைப் பேசாத பகுதியினர்களெல்லோரும் ஒன்று கூடி இந்தி மொழியைப்பற்றி ஒரு முடிவுக்கு வரலாமென்று அபிப்பிராயம் சொன்னார்கள். அதுபோல் சிக்கல்கள் வரும்போது, அதாவது வடக்கேயுள்ள உத்தரப் பிரதேசத்திலுள்ள அதிகப்படியான மக்கள் ஆதிக்கம் செலுத்தி வருவார்களானால்—ஆதிக்கம் செலுத்திக்கொண்டுதான் இருக்கிறார்கள்—அம்மாதிரி நெருக்கடி வந்தால், தென் பகுதியில் உள்ள நாம் விவகம் உள்ளவர்களாக இருந்தால், தென்னாட்டின்மீது பற்று உள்ளவர்களாக இருந்தால், ஒன்று சேர்ந்து காரியத்தை எகமனதாக முடித்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். அந்தச் சூழ்நிலை ஏற்படுவதற்கு அனுகூலமாக இந்த விவாதங்கள் நடைபெறும்போது வீணான குரோதத்தை வளர்க்காமல் இருப்பதுதான் நல்லது என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, சென்னை நகரத்தைப் பொறுத்தவரையிலும் முன்பு ஆந்திர நாடு பிரியும்போது ஆந்திர நாட்டினர் சென்னை நகரத்தைத் தங்களுடைய நாட்டோடு சேர்ந்ததாகக் கருதக்கூடாது, அதைக் கேட்கக் கூடாது என்று திட்டவட்டமாகச் சொல்லப்பட்டு விட்டது. அதையே அடிப்படையாக வைத்துக்கொண்டு கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் முடிவு செய்து நமது சென்னை நகரத்தைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் ஆந்திரர்களுக்கு எந்த விதமான உரிமையும் இல்லாமல் செய்யப்பட்டது. ஆனால், இப்பொழுது கமிஷனுடைய அறிக்கையைப் பார்த்த பிறகும் மீண்டும் ஆந்திரர்களில் சிலர் சென்னை நகரத்தை ஒரு தனி ராஜ்யமாக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னதாகத் தெரிகிறது. அது பெரிய தப்பு. அவர்கள் சொல்வதற்கு இடங்கொடுக்காமல் நமது அமைச்சரவர்கள் இருக்கவேண்டும். நமது இரு சட்ட சபை அங்கத்தினர்களும், ஒன்று சேர்ந்து, எந்தக் காரணத்தைக் கொண்டும் அம்மாதிரியான ஒரு பேச்சுக்கே இடம் கொடுக்கவே கூடாது, எக்காரணத்தைக்கொண்டும் சென்னை நகரம் தனி ராஜ்யமாக்கப்படக் கூடாது. ஆனால், பம்பாய் ராஜ்யத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் அங்கு நிலைமை வேறு. காங்கிரசே பம்பாய் நகரத்தை ஒரு தனி மாநில கிளையாக ஆக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் அதேபோல் சென்னையிலும் இருந்ததே என்று ஒருக்கணம் சொல்லலாம். சென்னை ஜில்லா காங்கிரஸ் கமிட்டியை பிரதேச கமிட்டியாக என்றும் ஏற்றுக்கொண்டதில்லை. சென்னை நகரம் என்றைக்கும் தமிழ்நாட்டோடு சேர்ந்ததுதான், தமிழ்நாட்டுத் தலைநகரம்தான்.

[Sri V. V. Ramaswami] [24th November 1955]

எந்தக் காரணத்தைக் கொண்டும் சென்னை நகரத்தை தமிழ் நாட்டிலிருந்து விட்டுக் கொடுக்கக்கூடாது என்பது என்னுடைய எண்ணம்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, தென்னாட்டிலே நாம் ஏன் அமைதியாக இருந்து சர்ச்சை பண்ணுகிறோம் என்று கேட்கலாம். எந்தக் காலத்திலும் தென்னாட்டவர்கள், சென்னையில் இருக்கிறவர்கள், தனி நாடு வேண்டுமென்று கிளர்ச்சி செய்தவர்கள் அல்ல. ஆனால் இங்கிருந்த ஆந்திரர்கள் பிரிந்து போகவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னார்கள். அதன்படியே பிரிந்து போய்விட்டார்கள். அதே போல, கன்னடியர்களும் தங்களுக்கு கன்னட ராஜ்யம் வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டார்கள். மலையாளிகளும் கேரள ராஜ்யம் வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னார்கள். அதிலிருந்துதான் இந்தப் பிரிவினைப் பிரச்னையே எழுந்தது. எந்தக் காலத்திலும் தமிழ் நாடு பிரிந்து சிறிய மாநிலமாக வரவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டதில்லை. ஆனால், பிரிந்து போகவேண்டுமென்பவர்களைத் தடுத்ததில்லை, தடுக்கவும் இல்லை. வருகிறவர்களையும் நம்மவர்களாக ஆக்கிக்கொண்டேமே தவிர, வரவேண்டாமென்று சொன்னதும் இல்லை. (Interruption.) பிற ராஜ்யத்தைச் சேர்ந்த பகுதிகள் நமக்கு வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டதும் இல்லை. மலையாள ஜில்லா ஐக்கிய கேரளத்தோடு சேரவேண்டுமென்ற போது சேர்டும் என்று சொல்லிவிட்டோம். அதே மாதிரி தென் கன்னட ஜில்லா கர்நாடக ராஜ்யத்தோடு சேரவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னபோது, அவர்களும் போகட்டும் என்று சொல்லிவிட்டோம். அதையே நமது கமிஷன், அறிக்கையிலும் ஒப்புக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். மத்திய அரசினரும் அதை ஆமோதித்திருப்பதாகத் தெரிகிறது. அதைப்பற்றி கவலையில்லை. கமிஷன் மொழியையே அடிப்படையாக வைத்துக்கொள்ளக்கூடாதென்று ஒரு இடத்தில் சொல்லிவிட்டு, அவர்களுக்கு இடம் இல்லாத இடத்தில் மொழியை அடிப்படையாக வைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று சொல்கிறார்கள். ஜில்லாவாரியாக பிரிக்கவேண்டுமென்று ஒரு இடத்தில் சொல்லிவிட்டு, பிறகு தங்களுக்கு கருத்து தோன்றுமிடத்தில் தாலுகாவாரி யாவும் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஒரு இடத்தில் நிர்வாக சௌகரியத்தைப் பார்க்க வேண்டுமென்று சொல்கிறார்கள். அவர்களே தாங்கள் சொல்லும் திட்டப் படி நடக்க இயலாமலிருக்கிறது என்று நமக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரிகிறது. இந்த அறிக்கையைப் படித்துப் பார்க்கும்போது, ஸ்ரீ பஸல் அலி தாம் பீகார் மாகாணத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவராகையால், தாம் அதில் சம்பந்தப்படவில்லை என்று தாராளமாகச் சொல்கிறார். அதேபோல நமது ஸ்ரீ பணிக்கர் அவர்களும் மத்திய திருவாங்கூரைச் சேர்ந்தவராக இருப்பதால், தாமும் அது சம்பந்தப்பட்டவரையில் கலந்துகொள்ளவில்லை, யோசனை சொல்லவில்லை என்று சொல்லியிருந்தால் எவ்வளவு நேர்மையாக இருந்திருக்கும், தமிழர்கள் எவ்வளவு அவரைப் பாராட்டியிருப்பார்கள் என்பதில் ஐயமில்லை.

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p.m.

மந்திரி அவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்டபடி, இந்த மாகாணத்தைப் பொறுத்தவரையில் இம்மாதிரிதான் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று முதலிலேயே முடிவு கட்டிவிட்டு, ஸ்ரீ பணிக்கர் அவர்கள் ரிபோர்ட்டை எழுத ஆரம்பித்திருக்கிறார் என்று நன்றாகத் தெரிகிறது. சென்னையைத் தவிர இதர ராஜ்யங்கள் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட அறிக்கையின் வாக்கியங்களைப் பார்த்தால் 'இந்த ஜில்லா இந்த ராஜ்யத்தோடு சேரவேண்டும், இந்த ஜில்லா இங்கே இருக்க வேண்டும்' என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், கேரள, கர்நாடக மாநிலங்களைப் பற்றி சொல்லும்போது, சிபாரிசாக, மெதுவாக, இனிமையாக சொல்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், நம்மைப் பொறுத்தவரையில் ஜட்ஜ் தீர்ப்பு போல கடுமையான, கட்டாயமான வார்த்தைகளை உபயோகித்திருக்கிறார்கள். இதிலிருந்து அவர்கள் முன்கூட்டியே யோசனைசெய்து இம்மாதிரி செய்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று தெரிகிறது.

தற்பொழுது திருவாங்கூர்-கொச்சி ராஜ்யத்திலிருக்கும் தமிழ் மொழி பேசும் ஒன்பது தாலுகாக்களைப்பற்றிய பிரச்சினையை எடுத்துக்கொள்வோம். இங்கே சென்னை ராஜ்யத்தில் இருக்கின்றவர்கள் யாரும் ஒருக்காலும் அந்தப் பிரச்சினையை எழுப்பவில்லை. அங்கே வாழும் தமிழ் மக்கள், தாங்கள் கேரள ராஜ்யத்தில் இருப்பது சரியல்ல, தமிழ்நாட்டோடு இணையவேண்டு

[Sri V. V. Ramaswami] 24th November 1955]

மென்று கிளர்ச்சிசெய்து, அதற்காகப் படாத பாடுபட்டு, தேர்தலில் இரண்டு தடவை வெற்றி பெற்று மந்திரி சபையையே ஆட்டி வைக்கும் நிலைமையிலுள்ள தமிழர்கள், 9 தாலுகாக்களும் தமிழ் மாநிலத்தில் சேரவேண்டுமென்று சொல்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால்தான் அவர்களை "வருக" என்று சொல்கிறோம். அவர்களே தமிழ் மாநிலத்துடன் சேரவேண்டுமென்று விருப்பம் தெரிவித்திருக்கும்போது, அவர்களை அங்கேயே இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று நாம் சொல்வதற்கில்லை.

இந்த 9 தாலுகாக்களில் 5 தாலுகாக்கள் மட்டும் இந்த ராஜ்யத்தோடு சேர்ந்துவிடவேண்டுமென்று கமிஷன் சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள். அதைப்பற்றி இப்பொழுது பேசவேண்டாம். ஆனால், தேவிசுளம், பீர்மேடு தாலுகாக்களில் வாழும் மக்களைக் கேட்டாலும், கமிஷனின் யாதாஸ்தைப் பார்த்தாலும், அமைச்சரவர் சொல்லுகிறபடியும் அங்கே பெரும்பான்மை யானவர்கள் தமிழர்களாகவே இருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த இடத்தில் ஒரு நேர்மையைப் பாருங்கள். பள்ளிவாசல் பகுதியில் எலெக்ட்ரிவிடி லிஸ்டம் இருப்பதால், அந்தப் பகுதி வேண்டுமானால் திருவாங்கூர்-கொச்சியிலேயே இருக்கட்டும் என்று தமிழர்களுடைய பண்பாட்டிற்கேற்ப நேர்மையாக ஒப்புக்கொண்டார்கள். அந்த நேர்மையைப் பாராட்டுவதை விடுத்து, அதையே தங்களுக்குச் சாதகமாக எப்படி உபயோகித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள்? பள்ளிவாசல் பகுதி வேண்டுமானால் அங்கேயே இருக்கட்டும் என்று தமிழர்கள் ஒப்புக்கொண்டுவிட்டார்கள் என்பதற்காக, தேவிசுளம், பீர்மேடு தாலுகாக்கள் முழுவதுமே கேரள ராஜ்யத்தோடு சேரவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள். ஸ்ரீ பஸல் அலி ஒரு ஜட்ஜ் ஆக இருந்தும் இந்த வாதத்தை எப்படி ஏற்றுக்கொண்டார் என்பது தெரியவில்லை.

எல்லையோரம் இருக்கும் பகுதிகள் சம்பந்தமாக அங்கு வாழும் மக்களின் விருப்பம் என்ன என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். அந்த விருப்பத்திற் கிணங்க வேண்டும். துங்கபத்ரா பிராஜெக்ட் சரியாக நடைபெறவேண்டுமென்றால், பெல்லாரி ஆந்திரர்களுக்குச் சேரவேண்டுமென்று சொல்கிறார்கள். அதே போல நமது ராஜ்யத்திலும் பெரியார் பிராஜெக்ட் இருக்கிறது. அங்கிருக்கும் தண்ணீர் இங்கு வரவேண்டும். அந்தத் தாலுகா மக்கள் தேர்தலிலே அதைப் பிணையமாக வைத்து, தமிழ்ப் பிரதிநிதிகளைத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கிற பொழுது அந்தப் பகுதிகள் நமது ராஜ்யத்துடன் வந்துவிடவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால் ஏன் குறுக்கே நிற்கவேண்டும்? தண்ணீரைத் திருப்புவதற்கு இரண்டு சர்க்காரும் சேர்ந்து இணைந்து வேலை செய்தால் எவ்வளவு சீக்கிரமாக முடிவுக்கு வரலாம்.

சந்திரகிரி ஆற்றை எல்லையாகக் கொண்டு காசர்கோடு வட பகுதியை கர்னாடக ராஜ்யத்தோடு சேர்க்கவேண்டுமென்று மக்களுடைய விருப்பம் இருக்க, அதை கேரள ராஜ்யத்துடன் சேர்க்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்வதற்கு என்ன நியாயம் இருக்கிறது? மக்களுடைய விருப்பத்தை அனுசரித்துத்தான் முடிவுகட்டவேண்டும். அம்மாதிரி செய்யவில்லையென்றால் பிரச்சினையைச் சலபமாகத் தீர்க்கமுடியாது.

கொள்ளைகாலம் ஏன் கர்னாடகத்திற்குப் போகவேண்டுமென்று அவர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள்? எப்படிச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள் என்றுதெரியவில்லை. கொள்ளைகாலம் சென்னை ராஜ்யத்தை விட்டுப் பிரிக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லும்போது கமிஷன் அதன் அறிக்கையில் பின்வருமாறு குறிப்பிடுகிறது :—

"... as far as the Kollegal taluk is concerned, Madras had agreed earlier to its transfer to the prospective Karnataka State, but subsequently on reconsideration has proposed that only a northern portion, which is contiguous to the existing Mysore State, should be transferred."

இது உண்மைதானா என்பதை கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் விளக்க வேண்டும்.

[24th November 1955]

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : அப்படிச் சொல்லவில்லை இது விஷயத்தில் கமிஷனுடைய வாதம் சரியல்ல. கொள்ளே காலத்தின் காட்டுப் பகுதிகளாவது சென்னையுடன் வந்துவிடவேண்டும்.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : அப்படியானால் கொள்ளேகாலம் தாலாகா முழுவதுமே தமிழ்நாட்டுடன் இருக்கவேண்டும். கமிஷன் காசர்கோடு தாலாகாவுக்கு ஒரு நீதியும், கொள்ளேகாலத்துக்கு ஒரு நீதி பேசுவதும் விந்தையாக இருக்கிறது.

பொதுவான அபிப்பிராயம் சொல்லும்போது, இந்த அறிக்கையினுடைய சாராம்சம் ஒரு ஆண்டுக்கு முன்பே இந்த அமைச்சர் அவைக்கு முன்பே தெரியும், தெரிந்திருக்கவேண்டும். அப்படியிருந்தும் அவர்கள் நெய்யாற்றங்கரை, தேவிகுளம், பீர்மேடு, சித்தூர் ஆகிய தாலாகாக்களைக் கொடுக்கப் போகிறதில்லை என்று அப்பொழுதே சொல்லியிருக்கவேண்டும். அதை விட்டு விட்டு, இப்பொழுது மாத்திரம் வந்து தேவிகுளம், பீர்மேடு ஆகிய தாலாகாக்கள் சென்னை ராஜ்யத்துடன் சேர்ந்துவிடவேண்டுமென்று மத்திரி அவர்கள் சொல்ல முன் வந்திருப்பது ஆச்சரியமாக இருக்கிறது. ஒரு ஆண்டுக்கு முன்னாலேயே எச்சரிக்கையாக இருந்து, மக்களுடைய குரலை தட்டி எழுப்பியிருந்தால், இம்மாதிரியான அறிக்கை இப்பொழுது வெளிவந்திருக்காது என்று நினைக்கிறேன். தேவிகுளம், பீர்மேடு பிரச்சனையில் அமைச்சரவர்கள் இப்பொழுதாவது அழுத்தமாக இருப்பதை நான் மிகவும் வரவேற்கிறேன்.

எல்லையோரப் பிரதேசங்கள் சம்பந்தப்பட்டவரையில் ஆந்திர, சென்னை மத்திரிகள் சேர்ந்து சுமுகமாக முடித்துக்கொள்ளக்கூடும் என்று கமிஷன் ஒரு வாக்கியத்திலே முடித்துவிட்டார்கள். ஆந்திர மத்திரியும், தமிழ் மத்திரியும் கூடிப்பேசியும், கடைசியில் ஹொகூரைக் காரணமாக வைத்து ஒடிப்போய் விட்டார்கள். ஆந்திர மத்திரிகள் கர்நாடகுக்குப் போய் எல்லைக் கமிஷன் நியமிக்கவேண்டுமென்று தீர்மானம் நிறைவேற்றியிருக்கிறார்கள். கனம் சுப்ரமணியம் அவர்கள் “எல்லைக் கமிஷனை வேண்டாம், நாமே சுமுகமாக முடித்துக்கொள்ளலாம்” என்று சொல்கிறார். ஆனால், கர்நாடகு தீர்மானத்தைப் பார்த்தால் ஹொகூர் விஷயமாக கமிஷன் நியமிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கோருகிறார்கள். வட ஆற்காடு, செங்கற்பட்டு, சேலம் ஆகிய ஜில்லாக்களின் எல்லையிலுள்ள பகுதிகளைப்பற்றிகூட ஒருவேளை கிளப்பலாம் என்ற எண்ணம் அவர்களுக்கு இருக்குமோ என்று ஐயம் நமக்கு தோன்றுகிறது. ஆனால், சித்தூர் ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள திருப்பதி, திருத்தணி, காளஹஸ்தி போன்ற பகுதிகள் விஷயம் என்ன ஆயிற்று என்று தெரியவில்லை. அதற்கு என்ன செய்யப்போகிறார்கள் என்பதை அமைச்சர் அவர்களுடைய பதிலிலேயே கட்டாயம் சொல்லவேண்டுமென்று விரும்புகிறேன்.

பொதுவாகச் சொல்லும்போது, மூன்று தீவுகளினுடைய அதிகாரம் யாரிடத்திலே இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று அபிப்பிராயம் கேட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது சென்னை ராஜ்யத்திற்கு அந்தத் தீவுகளின்மேல் இருக்கிற அதிகாரம் அப்படியே கேரள ராஜ்யத்திற்குப் போவதுபற்றி ஆட்சேபம் இல்லை. ஆனால், என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம் என்னவென்றால், இம்மாதிரி தீவுகளெல்லாம் நேரடியாக மத்திய அரசினரின் அதிகாரத்தில் இருப்பது நல்லது. மாகாணங்களுக்கு அம்மாதிரி அதிகாரங்கள் இருந்தால் பின்னால் சங்கடங்கள், நெருக்கடி ஏற்படக்கூடிய காலங்களில் ஆபத்து இருக்குமென்று நான் அபிப்பிராயப்படுகிறேன்.

மாநிலங்கள் பிரிக்கப்படும்போது சிறுபான்மையோருக்குப் பாதுகாப்பு இருக்கவேண்டும் என்பதைப்பற்றி பொதுவான அபிப்பிராயம் சொல்லும்போது, தமிழ்நாட்டிலிருந்து ஆந்திரர்கள் போய்விட்டார்கள். மலையாளிகளும் போய்விடுவார்கள். இருந்தாலும் நமது நாட்டிலே தெலுங்கு மொழி பேசுபவர்களும் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களும் தங்களைத் தெலுங்கர்களாகக் கருதுவதில்லை. நாமும் அவர்களை வேற்றுமொழியினராகக் கருதுவதுமில்லை. ஆகவே, சிறுபான்மையோருக்குப் பாதுகாப்பு என்ற பிரச்சனையே வராது. எல்லாக் காரியங்களும் யாதொரு கிளர்ச்சிக்கும்

[24th November 1955] [Sri V. V. Ramaswami]

இடமின்றி, நெருக்கடியின்றி, சுமுகமாக தமிழ் மாநிலத்தில் நடக்கும் என்பது உறுதி. இதற்காக கவர்னரிடம் தனி அதிகாரம் கொடுக்கத் தேவையில்லை.

ஹைகோர்ட் ஜட்ஜுகளில் மூன்றிலொரு பங்கு வெளி மாகாணத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களாக இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்கிறார்கள். இது மிகவும் ஆபத்தான காரியம். அதற்கு நாம் உடன்படவே கூடாது என்பதை நான் அழுத்தமாகத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். ஒவ்வொரு அதிகாரமும் டில்லிக்குப் போய்விட்டால் பலவிதமான சந்தேகங்கள், மன எரிச்சல், நம்பிக்கைக் குறைவு இவைகளெல்லாம் ஏற்படும். ஆகையால், அரசியலார் எந்தக் காரணத்தைக்கொண்டும் மூன்றிலொரு பகுதியோ அல்லது எந்தப் பகுதியும் மற்ற மாகாணத்தை சேர்ந்த ஜட்ஜுகளாக இருக்கவேண்டுமென்ற கொள்கைக்கு இடம் கொடுக்கக்கூடாது.

மாகாண பப்ளிக் ஸர்வீஸ் கமிஷன் அங்கத்தினர்களை நியமிக்கும் அதிகாரத்தையும் இந்தியாவின் பிரஸிடெண்டினிடம் விட்டுவிட்டால் நல்லது என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். அந்த நிலை வரக்கூடாது. இங்கிருக்கும் கவர்னரும் அவர்களுடைய ஏஜெண்ட்தான், வடநாட்டாருடைய ஏஜெண்ட்தான். (ஸ்ரீ எம். பி. கோவிந்த மேனன் : இந்தியா கவர்ன்மெண்டு ஏஜெண்டு.) டில்லி வடக்கே இருப்பதால் வடநாட்டாருடைய ஏஜெண்டு என்று சொன்னோன். கவர்னர் மாகாணத்தில் என்ன கோளாறு நடந்தாலும் டில்லிக்கு அந்தரங்கமாக எழுதிக்கொண்டிருப்பார். அதைப் பற்றி கவலைப்படவேண்டியதில்லை. அப்படியிருக்கும்போது பப்ளிக் ஸர்வீஸ் கமிஷன் அங்கத்தினர்களை நியமிக்கும் அதிகாரத்தை பிரஸிடெண்டினிடம் கொடுக்கத் தேவையில்லை என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்கிறேன்.

ஆந்திர மாகாணம் ஏற்கெனவே நம்மை விட்டுப் பிரிந்துவிட்டது. இனி கேரளமும், கர்நாடகமும் பிரியப்போகிறது. நமது சகோதரர்கள் நம்மை விட்டுப் பிரிந்தபோதிலும் ஏற்கெனவே இருந்தபடி நாம் எல்லோரும் சேர்ந்து சுமுகமான முறையில் நமது தென்னிந்திய மாநிலங்களைப்பற்றிய பொதுவான பிரச்சனைகளில் ஒன்றுகூடிப் பேசி, காரியங்களை முடிக்கவேண்டும் என்ற ஒரு கன்வென்ஷன் ஏற்படுத்திக்கொண்டால் எல்லாவிதமான பிரச்சனைகளும் ஒழிந்துவிடும் என்று நம்புகிறேன். மூன்று மாதங்களுக்கொரு முறை வேண்டுமானால் கூடிப் பேசிக்கொள்ளலாம்.

இந்த மாநிலம் எப்பொழுதும் தமிழ் மாநிலமாக விளங்கவேண்டும். மதராஸ் ஸ்டேட் என்ற பெயர் மறைந்து இனிமேல் கனலிலும் அந்தப் பெயர் வராமல், தமிழ் நாடு, தமிழகம் என்ற அழகிய இனிய சொற்களால் அழைக்கவேண்டுமென்று அமைச்சரவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு எனது வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். வணக்கம்.

(Sri A. Subramanyam rose in his seat.)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member has had his turn.

SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM : கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்கள் கவர்னரைப் பற்றி பேசும்போது அவரை வடநாட்டு ஏஜெண்டு என்பதாகக் கூறினார்கள். ஆனால், இங்கிருந்து ஒரிஸா மாகாணத்திற்கு கனம் ஸ்ரீ குமாரசாமி ராஜா அவர்கள் கவர்னராகப் போயிருக்கிறார்களே, அவரை அங்குள்ளவர்கள் தமிழ்நாட்டு ஏஜெண்டு என்று சொல்லக்கூடும் என்பதையும் கனம் அங்கத்தினருக்குத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the States Reorganization Commission was appointed to examine the question of reorganization of the States in such a way as to promote the welfare of the people of each constituent unit as well as the Union as a whole. Viewed from this point, the recommendations of the Commission on the whole are thoroughly disappointing. Of course, the problem before the Commission was rather intricate. They had

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[Sri K. P. Gopalan] [24th November 1955]

not been able to derive the correct inference after examining the various aspects of the issue, but the recommendations they have made are in most cases contrary to the inference they have deduced. Hence we are presented with a picture of States to be carved out mainly on linguistic basis and of uneven sizes. To avoid this grave disparity in the size of the various States, it would have been better to have multi-lingual States. To these parts of Southern India, the formation of Dakshina Pradesh would have been more desirable than these linguistic divisions. The Commission have made in their report a passing reference to this idea as an attractive idea from many points of view. But they have not paid serious attention to it on the ground that neither the Malayalees nor the Tamilians welcomed it. Sir, the method adopted by the Commission to ascertain the will of the people was inadequate. The Commission were carried away by the propaganda carried on by a section of the people who occupied the surface of the society. They could not and did not go deep into the wishes of the people. So, after the publication of the report, the people, throughout the length and breadth of India, are discontented with the recommendations. Demonstrations, tensions and passions are contaminating the atmosphere. Under these uncongenial circumstances, it would be better if the entire issue is put off to a more suitable occasion. But I do not know how far it will be possible. Yet I hope the Government of India will take into consideration the signs indicated by the incidents in Bombay and other places. It is told, Sir, that Malayalis have got what they asked for. Originally Kerala Desa was considered as the place commencing from Gokarnam and extending up to Cape Comorin. But now what are we to get? Malabar with a portion of the South Kanara district is to be linked with the truncated portion of Travancore-Cochin, which is going to be reduced in size. We have not got lands in proportion to our numerical strength. But, Sir, organized attempts are being made to snatch away as much area as possible even from the proposed meagre State. It is indeed discouraging, and the idea to take border adjustments up to the village level is not at all to be tolerated. I do not propose to enter into further details. All my contention is to put off the issue entirely for the time being, and if this is not possible, a State comprising the entire Travancore-Cochin, Gudalur, Malabar and Kasaragod taluk, should be carved out to form Kerala State.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Sir, four days of useful debate is coming to a close with the reply of the Leader of the House, and I do not propose to talk at length on the subject which has been thrashed out and rethrashed out by several hon. Members of this House. A good deal of praise and encomium has been paid to the very high level of debate, both in this House and in the other House. It is nothing surprising. With our own genius and spirit of toleration, we have done our duty. In fact, incidentally I may say that the great tributes paid by our Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru when he was in Madras the other day, have been amply demonstrated and proved—if proof were necessary

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—and that is, that however much we may differ and differ fundamentally too from others, we have got the capacity to adjust, because that is the genius of the South. Dr. John raised the question of high principles. Principles are very good provided the people are in a mood to accept them. I am not here to raise any issues or discussion with my own Deputy Leader. When I was listening to his speech with all the care which it deserved, I saw him speak of the ideals which he spoke at the time of the separation of Andhra. Ideals may be good. But, unfortunately, in the course of these two decades, feelings have been worked up. I do not blame anybody for that. Some sections of the people thought that they were not treated well, and that there was no point in remaining in multi-lingual States. Even in the last Assembly, there were a number of resolutions for the formation of linguistic States. When people thought that their salvation lay in having States on linguistic basis, and there was also some force in their argument, it is too late in the day now for any one to stand up and say, "Let us postpone the report". I think more harm will be done by taking such a decision than doing what is the inevitable. I quite sympathize with the feelings of my friends from Malabar. But they should also see the realities of the situation. I do not like to go into any controversy. When a particular group or a particular section develop a feeling that they are not treated well, it is very difficult to suppress it. If I can interpret the feelings of the South Kanara friends and also friends from Malabar with whom I have got very good contact, I think they may possibly have thought that after the separation of Andhra there was no point in their remaining in this State. They might have thought that they might not exert proper influence or pull with the Government. That was the feeling that perhaps developed. The high principles enunciated by Dr. John may be very good, but the realities of the situation have to be seen. I do not think it is a pleasure for Pandit Nehru or the Central Government to take all the pain and trouble to get this report. Is it that they are against the interests of the country? Is it in their own personal interests? Is it their feeling to divide the country further? Moreover, where is the division? We are now coming from 28 States or so to 17 States. The only thing is we are adopting a principle which is commonly accepted by the people. We want that the language of the legislature should be the regional language. We want the regional language to be the official language and the language in schools and colleges. When a particular group of people in a particular area develop a particular kind of feeling that they are not treated well, what is the alternative except to part from one another with no doubt immense feelings. The hon. Member Dr. Srinivasan is not here now. Some people may run the risk of taking medical advice from him. But nobody will take constitutional advice from him. I mean this is not the occasion for us to do that. I feel so personally. This is not the time to have tirades against Ministers or others. One can have it on some other occasion, because we are now discussing a very serious matter.

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The hon. Member Sri Bhashyam is caught by high ideals and motives, but he is now three centuries behind. When there is a demand—a persistent demand—everywhere by the representatives of the people that the power given to the States is very limited and that the Centre is having more and more power, to say that the Centre should have a unitary Government may be all right on paper, but in reality this decision is equal to coming to the zero. Let me not go into the details of the dispute.

DR. V. K. JOHN : You approve of the division of India into Pakistan and India.

5-30 P.M. SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, I was also responsible for the partition of the country and I am facing its results even to-day. I am not a man who will go back from what I have said before. I have told this a hundred times before. It requires no more proof. I leave it at that. Partition of the country was a separate question. It was a question of religion and not a question of language. We are now considering the question of linguistic States. So, we need not quote the partition of the country in this connection.

We are now mainly concerned with the question of border disputes here and there as between Madras and Andhra and as between Kerala and Madras or Karnataka. There is the question of Kasaragod taluk. These are all very small matters which can be easily settled between the various States. It is easy for us to attack others and it is easy for others also to attack us. If I were in the position of my hon. Friend, Sri M. P. Govinda Menon, perhaps, I would have delivered the same speech as he has delivered. After all, we are politicians and the people are our masters. Similarly, my hon. Friend Sri Narasapayya also made a very good and conciliatory speech. If I were in his position, I also would have made the same speech as he has done. I quite realize that everybody is sincere. Sincerity will come of its own accord. I have spent with my hon. Friend Sri Govinda Menon about six years in the last Assembly and about three years in this House. I quite realize the difficulties of the people of Kerala. I am sure, with their genius, the Malayalees will be quite able to overcome any difficulty. The more their difficulties, greater will be their ability to overcome them.

There is another aspect also which we will have to consider. The question of financial considerations is raised. We are not under the old Britishers' regime. There is the Central Government who will come to the help and rescue of the States whenever there is need. So, the Central Government will help the Kerala State whenever there is need, and they need not have any fear as far as the financial position is concerned. When a principle is enunciated, it may help one in certain respects and may help another in certain other respects. We have to accept the principle. A principle is a principle whatever may be the consequences.

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Sir, much has been said about the question of Uttar Pradesh and Bombay. I was listening to the speech of Mr. Nadar. He has rightly said that we need not be afraid of other big States. What is it that they can do? We have got the Madras, Andhra, Kerala and Karnataka States in the South. Are we going to give up our past traditions? Are my friends Govinda Menon and others going to give up their past connections with the Madras State? If the States of Bombay, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar or any other big State tries to dominate over other small States here by reason of the fact that they are big States, the representatives of the South Indian States can join together and voice forth their feelings of protest in the Parliament against such domination. This is the convention that we have to set up. The South Indian States can do this and it will be in keeping with our age-long traditions and genius. We need not have any difficulty or doubt about that.

Another viewpoint was expressed. It was said that these linguistic States will create fissiparous tendencies and anti-national feelings. As far as I can see things in the newly created Andhra State, no such thing has happened. Can anybody say that something in that State has happened which has gone against the interests of the nation as a whole? The people of a State must be contented and satisfied. It is quite difficult for any Government to carry on its work if there were pin-pricks here and there. I feel that we have had a very useful discussion on this question in the last four days. I am sure a copy of the proceedings in this House will go to the Central Government. Whatever may be the interference of the Congress High Command—I am not going to touch the political aspect of it—the Parliament will be the final authority to decide this question. Even the Government of India is subordinate and should be subordinate to the Parliament. We have done our job. We have placed our viewpoints. The Government of India will place the viewpoints of the various State Legislatures before the Parliament. After taking into consideration the various suggestions and views expressed by us on the floor of the House, I am sure the Parliament will come to a decision. When that decision is given, let us accept it. There is no use of raising controversies over this question at every stage. It will not pay. Let us stop all controversy once a final decision is taken. Let us try to work in a useful way. We have got the Second Five-Year Plan. After all is said and done, we do not work for ourselves. Whether we are Ministers or Members of the Legislature, we have to look to the interests of the common man for whom all of us will have to work. It does not matter if one is on the Treasury Benches as a Minister and another as an ordinary Member in the Legislature. Let us try to work for the common good of the man in the street.

Finally, I would like to say that whenever we have to say a particular thing, let us not leave any bitterness. It will spoil the whole thing. Let us try to avoid bitterness. Let us create goodwill all round. Whatever be the final decision of the Parliament, let us accept that ultimate decision and try to do a very good job in the difficult circumstances which we may have to face.

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MR. CHAIRMAN: Amendments were received at certain intervals. Hon. Members who have not moved amendments and who wish to speak on the amendments now, may speak.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Mr. Chairman, having spoken at the very commencement of the debate and having heard the speeches of hon. Members who have proposed certain amendments, I wish to seek the indulgence of the House to say just a few words on some of the amendments.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Sir, is it right for the hon. Member to claim the right of a second speech?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member has not moved any amendment.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: My point is this. Saying that he has not moved any amendments, an hon. Member may take ten chances to speak. I want that this should not become a precedent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Amendments were not received at regular intervals.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: It may become a precedent, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have permitted the hon. Member to speak. Let Mr. Purushotham continue his speech.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: I just want to express my opinion on the amendments moved by the hon. Members. There is Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar's amendment. It covers mostly what I have said in my speech about the transfer of certain taluks to the Madras State. I support that amendment. Several hon. Members have supported it, and I hope the House will accept it. Then, there is Mr. Ummer Koya's amendment. I regretfully have to say that I oppose this amendment. I have already stated the reasons why Gudalur taluk should not go to the Kerala State. It is a non-Malayalee area. It is a multi-lingual area with no majority of the Malayalees. So, Gudalur must be with the Nilgiris district. There is no reason why it should go to the Kerala State. I therefore oppose that amendment. Then there is Mr. Gajapathi Nayagar's amendment. This is not the time to say whether this State should be called Tamilnad or Madras State. We will have other opportunities to consider it. As one who is as much interested as the hon. Member opposite in the formation of Tamil State, I have to respectfully appeal to him not to press his amendment.

Then there is the amendment of Sri Sivasubramania Nadar. He has also expressed his views on the amendments proposed by him. I have said that Andamans and Nicobar islands should go with the Madras State on the plea that Laccadives, Amindivi and other islands will go to the Kerala and Karnataka States as recommended in the Commission's report. In Mr. Nadar's amendment, there is the recommendation that all these islands should be

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Centrally-administered areas. So I do not propose to press my argument. I support the amendment of Mr. Nadar that Laccadive, Amindivi and all other islands should be Centrally-administered areas. I hope the House would accept this amendment. The second clause of the amendment given notice of by Sri S. P. Sivasubramanya Nadar says that the report of the States Reorganization Commission favouring the creation of Kerala and Karnataka States be accepted with such border adjustments as may be found necessary be accepted. I agree to that amendment and I believe the hon. Members will accept it unanimously. Clause 3 of the amendment relates to taluks of Devicolum and Peermade. If the House accepts the amendment of Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar, I would respectfully appeal to Sri Sivasubramanya Nadar not to press his amendment. Lastly there is clause 4 of the amendment relating to Kasaragod taluk. I agree with Sri S. Narasappayya who has put up a strong plea about it and I entirely agree that being an integral part of South Kanara district, portions north of Payaswami river should be merged with Karnataka State and not Kerala State.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rule 75, clause (2), says that a member can speak on an amendment though he might have spoken on the original motion or on any other amendment. That is perfectly clear.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: I support the amendment brought forward by Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar. With regard to my amendment, I await the statement to be made by the Hon. Leader of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The amendments will be put to the vote of the House. The Hon. Leader of the House will speak now.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would at the outset agree with the Deputy Leader of the Opposition in his great appreciation of the high level of debate that has been carried on during the last four days. It is indeed a matter not only for satisfaction but pride that in spite of several controversial issues that have been raised, in spite of the fact that diametrically opposite viewpoints have been expressed in the House in the course of the discussion, there has not been any bitterness. The debate had been carried on fairly in a dispassionate and calm way. When I express my satisfaction, I should not particularly fail to express my sense of appreciation about the moderation which was indulged in by the hon. Member sitting opposite to me, Sri M. P. Govinda Menon. He could have been more violent, more unfair to Government and could have easily roused emotions and passions and other feelings. But still, Sir, we should congratulate ourselves that all the hon. Members who participated in the debate including Mr. Govinda Menon, have set an example to other States which are to discuss this controversial subject. Having expressed my agreement with the Deputy Leader of the Opposition regarding his appreciation of the moderation of the language used by hon. Members, I must express my sense of inability to come to his high level.

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He was soaring very high as pointed out by his Chief Whip. He was expressing lofty ideals and noble sentiments. He was exclaiming, "What does it matter if a particular taluk goes to this or that State? What does it matter if people speaking a particular language are compelled to speak or made to know another language? It does not matter at all. We are all citizens of India and we should not mind remaining with this or that State. We should not mind carrying on our affairs in this language or that." I can easily concede there may be persons who can express even higher ideals and sentiments than the Deputy Leader of the Opposition. I could easily imagine there are persons who may say, viz., "What does it matter if I receive Rs. 500 or Rs. 5,000 as fees. If I get Rs. 500, certain other persons get the balance of Rs. 4,500, what does it matter? Whether I get Rs. 500 or Rs. 5,000 I should not worry. I should not mind what I get." But I should humbly point out to the Deputy Leader of the Opposition that we are in this mundane world. We have to take things as they are. We should not forget that we are in a democracy. We have to take the people along with us. I am unable to appreciate the position that I could go and tell the people of Devicolam where there is a large percentage of Tamilians inhabiting that area, "What does it matter if you are Tamilians? By and by you could become Malayalees. What does it matter if a Kerala State is formed? You could remain in the Kerala State and become Malayalees." I do not have the courage and the high sentiment to tell the people of Devicolam like that even though perhaps Dr. John may say so. Dr. John might say "What does it matter if you carry on your affairs in Tamil or Malayalam? What does it matter if your language is Tamil and if you are still obliged to remain in a State where State affairs would be carried on in Malayalam?" I wonder if people could become so indifferent and so detached. I wonder whether the Deputy Leader of the Opposition himself could initiate this great task and pay a visit to the taluks of Devicolam and Peermade and tell those people "What does it matter if you are Tamilians and if you are obliged to remain in Kerala State where the State affairs would be carried in Malayalam?" With all the persuasive capacity he commands, if the Deputy Leader of the Opposition could do that, it will indeed be a great service not to Devicolam, nor Madras State, nor India but to humanity as such.

The Deputy Leader of the Opposition commented that I was only interested in taluks and that I was not interested in the general affairs of the country and other bigger affairs of the country. I might tell him that I did not suggest that no larger questions relating to the proposals of the States Reorganization Commission should be discussed in this House. I mentioned, Sir, taking into account the limited time at our disposal, that there are questions which related to the people in this State and perhaps hon. Members might devote more attention to the proposals of the Commission in so far as it related to the people of this State. That was what I suggested. The Hon. Deputy Leader of the Opposition should remember that there were several

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hon. Members who participated in the discussion and who referred to important questions like the Public Service Commission, safeguards for the minorities, and other questions dealt with by the Commission. I should say that this Government also entirely agree with their viewpoints. I am unable to appreciate why the exercise of the safeguards relating to language minorities should be taken out of the Ministry, a popular Ministry, and handed over to the Governor. In the same way I am unable to understand why the State Public Service Commission should hereafter be nominated by the President of India rather than the Governor: If it is the Governor, it means the State Ministry and if it is the President, it means the Central Ministry. That is all the difference in that. The Government, I might say, at once do agree with the comments that were made in this House regarding this important proposal. But I was only surprised that the hon. Deputy Leader of the Opposition who took exception to the manner in which I had dealt with the subject—I only outlined in a brief way and I made only a brief review—did not care to deal with these various, very important subjects at all. I am glad that there were other hon. Members who did deal with these interesting and important subjects.

5.50
p.m.

I made reference to certain taluks, but I did not insist that only taluks should be discussed. If it was necessary, I did not mind even discussing villages. Whether it is a district, or taluk or a village, it is the people of that area that are concerned and it is vital to them. As representatives of the people, there is nothing wrong on the part of the Government in dealing with those things and pointing out the correct position. Sir, the hon. Deputy Leader of the Opposition found fault with the Government that they had taken sides and he said that we should not have brought this matter at all for discussion and so on. One other hon. Member also pointed out that this had not been done during the previous Ministry when the Andhra question was discussed. I may remind that hon. Member that even during the previous Ministry before the Andhra Partition Bill was actually passed into law and before Andhra was separated, the then Ministry of the composite State did take into account all such things and express their definite attitude about the Madras City and how it was an integral part of Tamilnad . . .

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON : At that time it was not Tamilnad.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The hon. Member, I am sorry does not understand what I say. They pleaded for Madras City remaining in Madras State as it was an integral part of Tamilnad and that it should not form a separate State and also that it should not go to Andhra. There were several other questions on which the previous Ministry did take a definite attitude. Government will not be discharging its responsibility, or its duty if it would not take up these questions. Of course, they consider these questions in a dispassionate way and arrive at conclusions,

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right conclusions as they feel. Accordingly, that is what this Government have also done in the matter of implementing the proposals of the States Reorganization Commission.

DR. V. K. JOHN: May I ask a question: Were the Government dispassionate on the question of villages and taluks?

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Yes. They were absolutely dispassionate. The hon. Member cannot appreciate that and he cannot understand that; he is soaring very high not 200 and 300 feet but 1,500 and 2,000 feet; he cannot understand that, for he does not know what a village or taluk is. He sits here and talks high sentiments.

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON: I feel the Government had taken a partial attitude regarding these disputed areas and did things prejudicial to particular areas.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I am not at all surprised about this attitude of the hon. Member, for, I know the state of his mind and all hon. Members have seen that when he was speaking on the report.

Sir, we are concerned not merely with taluks, but we are concerned with the general welfare of the Madras State and we are fully alive to the fact that the welfare of the Madras State is related to the welfare, integrity and the unity of India. It is from that angle that we have been examining the various questions and taking decisions and trying to implement them.

Sir, the hon. Deputy Leader of the Opposition and some other hon. Members were talking as if this State is to be partitioned as India and Pakistan were separated. They also went into the fundamentals of the Constitution of India. Of course, the hon. Doctor Member who spoke did come to the logical position that we might have a Unitary State. That would be the logical conclusion, Sir. Either we have a unitary Constitution for India or we have a federal type. All along the federal type has been in vogue—it was the federal type which was in existence during the British regime and it is the federal type that has been acclaimed as suitable for our country. I do not think any Member of the Constituent Assembly seriously suggested that this country should have a unitary type of Constitution. If it is a federal type, the sovereignty is divided between the States and the Centre; there is the Centre and there are the States. In a federal type, hon. Members will appreciate that the States are bound to be smaller and the States cannot be as big as the country itself. I may point out that in the United States of America there are several States which are much smaller, perhaps smaller than the future Kerala State.

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON: But population, not so much!

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: That I cannot help. (Dr. John: We cannot help.) (Laughter.)

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SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: But, Sir, among the States in America, there is equality of status. There is no such thing in our Indian Constitution.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: That is a different matter and a different point about the Constitution. If my hon. Friend, Mr. Nayagar, lays so much stress on equality of areas and equality of States, he must be prepared to take in Kerala even against the will of the people and merge it into Tamilnad. There will be no linguistic State then. (Interruption.) It is primarily the Kerala people who are against merger.

Sir, the hon. Member Dr. Sreenivasan who is not here while speaking indulged in violent language and he talked of the balkanisation of States and he attributed motives to the Government of India; he went into the fundamentals of the Constitution of the States Reorganization Commission, its personnel and all that. I do not think I should take serious note of that and take up your time in referring to them.

Sir, the hon. Member from Malabar, Sri Govinda Menon, as usual fervently pleaded for his State. He pointed out that the proposed Kerala was so small and that it was not the Kerala which he wanted. But you cannot eat the cake and have it too. You cannot have both ways. The main basis of reorganization, as all hon. Members would agree and as several hon. Members have been insisting, was the linguistic consideration. Therefore, if a State is to be formed on linguistic basis and if it is geographically and even according to population smaller, one cannot help it. But the hon. Member, Sri Govinda Menon, indulged in old, anti-Deluvian, colonial ideas. Only that tiny country of Portugal is still clinging on to that colonial idea and they want Goa for that purpose and for that they want that Goa in India must be under their control. It is that idea which was given expression to by the hon. Member from Malabar: 'My State is small and therefore the southern Travancore areas although the majority of the people there speak Tamil, should remain with Kerala'. 6 p.m.

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON: My suggestion was that in the interests of India as a whole, Kerala may be given some consideration and not in the sense of Portugal or Goa.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: When we are reorganizing States mainly on the linguistic basis and there are people who talk Tamil, you don't agree to their going over to Tamil Nad. They don't want to respect the people's sentiment. They have expressed themselves twice unequivocally during the recent elections. They have been pointing out all along how they have been suffering in that State which does not care to safeguard their language, and afford necessary facilities for their education. They have been agitating all along. They don't want to live in that State, they want to go away to Tamil Nad. But you won't agree to that. You say: 'I want the area for my

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own use and in my own interests. These areas shall remain in Kerala'. That was the idea which was given expression to by the hon. Member from Malabar. Then, Sir, he charged the Government as usual—there was nothing surprising in that—in a rather less violent language,—I must thank him for small mercies,—as if we had taken away Gudalur from Malabar district and tacked it on to the Nilgiris district. When this was done, I would like to ask him?

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON: The Hon. Minister is misquoting me. My complaint is that without making the people of Malabar understand, without consulting them, this Government represented to the Commission to include Gudalur in the Madras State and took away that area at the time of the reformation of the linguistic States.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: There is no question of including it. It is already there in the Nilgiris district.

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON: Devikulam is already there in the Travancore State.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The Reorganization Commission have enunciated a sound principle that a district should not be split up. Then they took up particular cases and said that taluks should be taken up. If the Government have expressed certain views to the Government of India or to other authorities, I do claim that the Government do reflect the opinion of the people of the State including people of Malabar. They take the feelings of the people of the State as a whole, and then they assess the position, take a stand and act accordingly.

Then, Sir, the hon. Member from Malabar sitting behind me, the Chief Whip of the Congress party, he too very fervently pleaded for the inclusion of Gudalur in the Kerala State.

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON: That shows that this feeling is shared by the people of Malabar. It is not the view of Mr. Govinda Menon.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The people of Malabar ask for so many areas in the world. These people may ask for the southern taluks of Travancore-Cochin, which is a largely Tamil-speaking area.

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON: That is the view as Minister for Tamil Nad and not as Minister for the composite State.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: We do act for the whole State. That cannot be refuted. What is the position of Gudalur, Sir?

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: He is our Minister, Minister for the Madras State. That was a question regarding Travancore-Cochin.

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* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: What is the position about Gudalur taluk? It is an essential part of the Nilgiris district which is itself a tiny district. What are the population figures? According to the 1951 census Tamils formed 34.4 per cent. The census was undertaken by the Government of India and these figures have been given to us by the officials of the Government of India. The figures are: Tamils 34.4 per cent, Malayalam 39.41 per cent.

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON: It was 41 and odd per cent. It has been reduced to 39.41 per cent.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: That was Govinda Menon's figures. I am not refuting them. According to the census figures Malayalam population was 39.41 per cent, Kannadas 18.6 per cent, Telugus 3 per cent and others 4.6 per cent.

DR. V. K. JOHN: Have not the Malayalees multiplied?

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: In spite of their multiplication, the census figures showed only this position. Now it is not only the Tamilians who formed the 34.4 per cent of the population, it is the Kannada people and others who represented to us—we have received representations from some Malayalees also—that Gudalur should be in Madras State. (Interruption.) It may be so. But we don't manufacture anything. But there may be Malayalees who have a sense of realism and who may look to their own interests.

DR. V. K. JOHN: I take it that the majority of the people wanted to be in Madras State.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Absolutely, that is the position.

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON: The wishes of the people of Gudalur may be consulted in this matter.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The hon. Member may put this to the Government of India. What I have stated is the position in respect of Gudalur and we have done nothing wrong even in claiming that.

DR. V. K. JOHN: May I take it that whoever constituted the majority, they wanted to be with Madras State?

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I pointed out that it looked as if the Commission had taken a decision in order to make Kerala viable, that Devikulam and Peermede shall remain with Kerala. They took a decision first and then found arguments in a feeble way to justify that position. That was how I referred to the arguments of the States Reorganization Commission regarding the inclusion of Devikulam and Peermede. With all the solicitude for Kerala on the part of the Commission they could not think of suggesting that Gudalur should go to Kerala. That is the position about Gudalur.

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Then, Sir, the hon. Member Sri Govinda Menon referred to Madras City. He wanted that Madras City should be constituted into a separate State. I asked him then and there what was his interest in suggesting that Madras City should be made a separate State. He did not answer my question.

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON: I answered that question. I said, the interest of India and as a citizen of India.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I could not understand his answer but I could understand his feelings. He was feeling so inimical to this State.

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON: The Hon. Minister is alleging something which is not at all true. I have no inimical feelings at all in respect of this matter. On the other hand when people ask for Kasaragod, I feel there is enmity.

DR. V. K. JOHN: May I suggest that it is a mischievous suggestion on the part of the hon. Member Sri Govinda Menon.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I am glad I have the support of the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition as it should be in this matter. I can understand the hon. Member wanting Gudalur. He may want Coimbatore. He may want Ramanathapuram. He may want Madura. But I cannot understand his plea that Madras City should not remain part of the Madras State, and that it should be made a separate State. How can that be a separate State?

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON: Bombay City is going to be a separate State.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: It is quite a different matter. Madras City is an integral part of Tamil Nad.

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON: Bombay City was an integral part of Bombay State.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I am not here to argue about Bombay. Even the Dhar Commission could not say that Madras City should be a separate State. They have said that it should form part of Tamil Nad, as there was distinction made between Madras City and Bombay City. I cannot understand the hon. Member pleading that Madras City should be made a separate State. Well, his pleadings in the interests of the Kerala State, one can understand and appreciate. Whether we are able to oblige him or not, at least we can sympathise with his feelings. I cannot understand his plea that Madras City should be cut away from Tamil Nad. Whatever happens, I may tell him, it is not going to be cut away from Tamil Nad. In this connection I would certainly like to point out that this idea has crept in again because, now that the proposals of the Commission are there, some Andhra people and leaders came to the City from Andhra and began pleading that the City should be made a

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separate State. I would ask these Andhra leaders, by applying that analogy, whether they are going to plead for making Hyderabad a separate State in the future Visalandhra? Hyderabad is much more cosmopolitan than Madras City. Whether they would ask for it or not, they might in confusion even suggest that. I tell you, Sir, I can never agree to Hyderabad being cut away from the future Visalandhra and formed into a separate City State although in Hyderabad and Secunderabad the population is cosmopolitan, the outlook is cosmopolitan, and the culture is cosmopolitan. All that is there. But still I have no doubt if it comes to me, I shall most fervently plead for the retention of Hyderabad in the future Visalandhra.

DR. V. K. JOHN: May I ask, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister should take serious notice of these mischievous suggestions of one or two individuals?

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I do not take serious notice of all kinds of expressions of opinions. The suggestion was carried to one of the respected hon. Members of this House. Therefore, I cannot but refer to it. If the hon. Member Sri Govinda Menon had not referred to it, I would not have referred to the outbursts of some people speaking at a meeting in Madras City.

Then, Sir, I would refer to one other important question that was raised by the hon. Member Sri Gajanan Nayagar. He wanted the name of the Madras State to be changed into Tamilnad. The hon. Member Sri Govinda Menon was clearer than others. Therefore he saw how the hon. Member Sri Gajanan was walking into his parlour. As a Malayali, he took advantage. He held out his hands and he was prepared to receive him. 'That was a very fine suggestion', he said. He said, 'Yes, Madras City should be cut out; you cannot have Madras City; do not have that name, this wretched name; leave it alone; let it be cut out of Madras'. Sir, there is nothing much in a mere name. We used to say, 'If you write sugar on a paper, it does not taste sweet'. But I do attach great importance to names. We are however more interested in the future Tamil State. We must do everything to develop the fine Tamil culture. Everyone of us should imbibe properly this unique Tamil culture which attracts the attention of the world. It is that which we have to look to. I casually came across a very nasty article in a journal which purports to advocate fervently the Tamil cause. It was a nasty article in a journal which purports to plead for Tamil. I quite see that such articles savour more of prostitution of the name of Tamil and of the prostitution of journalism. Apart from that, still I have no objection to the name 'Tamil'. It is a beautiful name as the other hon. Member pointed out. But then what is this hatred for the name 'Madras'? We had been claiming all along that Madras is an integral part of Tamilnad. The Andhras claimed it. So there was excitement. There was anxiety. During the previous ministry, it was a firm stand taken by this Government. Not only the

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Government of India but also our great Prime Minister did appreciate this stand, and when he made the announcement about the formation of the Andhra State, he said that the City would form part of the Madras State. Again, the question was sought to be raised, and the States Reorganization Commission again pointed out that it was a closed question which could not be opened. So, if one could think and feel in terms of a victory, if I could say so about the City, about which there was so much anxiety and excitement, one should feel so happy. Although this has been finally settled, this question is sought to be opened again. Now Sri Govinda Menon seeks to take advantage of the innocent pleadings of Sri Nayagar. I can appreciate Sri Govinda Menon's object. The future Tamilnad will still continue to be the Madras State. 'Madras' as such has prestige and goodwill not only in the country but also in the world. I know, Sir, when I was in charge of Public Works, of several big tenders in connection with electricity works, which were all under international rules. They used to be published in several newspapers in several countries. Even then I was told that Madras had such a fine goodwill. If certain other countries also had advertised for tenders, the various firms in Europe have been unhesitatingly coming in and trying to compete with one another in order to take tenders and accept the tenders from the Madras State. That is the goodwill that is there not only in this country but in the world. Why should we lose that goodwill? Names are there whether you like them or not. Sometimes our own parents, our own grandparents give us names which we do not like. But still we carry on. Everyone of us does not change his name.

Then, Sir, I might remind hon. Members that when India had to be divided, Pakistan did raise objection to the name 'India'. There is nothing sacred about the contents of the name 'India'. But it is an old name known all over the world. But Pakistan objected to that. India did not yield. Therefore, 'India' remains. Sir, I would humbly plead with all hon. Members who are attracted by the name 'Tamilnad' that they need not think of changing the name Madras State. I do hope that hon. Members who moved the amendment in this behalf will withdraw his amendment and not press it.

DR. V. K. JOHN : Who is a Tamilian, Sir?

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Then, Sir, some hon. Members referred to the important question like borders. As I said a short while ago, even if the people concerned belong to a village, they are so concerned, so worried, and are so anxious, that they should be in their proper place. This morning a number of people came from some villages from the Palghat border. They pleaded that their mode of life and everything corresponded to the mode of life in Coimbatore district, that they should not form part of the Kerala State, and that they should be put in the Madras State. One should appreciate the feelings of these people, whatever you are able to do, whatever you will do. It is no use pooh-poohing their feelings. These border questions I have dealt

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with when I moved the motion. I do hope ultimately these border questions would be settled fairly satisfactorily to all the parties concerned.

Some hon. Members including the hon. and respected Member Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar referred to the issue about the Andhra border, although it did not form part of the proposals of the States Reorganization Commission. Of course, the report just mentions this and says that this will be settled by mutual talks between the Governments concerned. There were some preliminary talks on one issue; as hon. Members are aware, there could not be agreement. Then the discussion was adjourned. The Andhra Chief Minister told our Chief Minister that before the end of this month, they would intimate whether they could proceed further in the discussions or they would suggest a boundary commission to which all the border districts relating to Andhra and Madras could be referred to. We have not yet received any reply from the Andhra Chief Minister. Again, I would humbly like to point out that there is no meaning in swearing by the Boundary Commission. It is not as if we will get everything that we want from a Boundary Commission. After all, when we refer a matter to an Arbitrator, we do not know what we will get and what we will not get. Therefore, even in regard to labour disputes, I have been advocating fairly successfully that the parties to a dispute should try, by all means by mutual discussion to come to some amicable settlement and only when all these fail, the matter should be referred to a Court of Law for adjudication. In the same way, we should hope, strive and try to arrive at an amicable settlement by mutual talks and discussion. Ultimately, if it is not possible to arrive at such a settlement, the disputes concerning Andhra-Madras borders will be referred to a Boundary Commission. Again, we shall put our cases firmly and dispassionately and await the decision of the Commission if and when one such is to be appointed.

Various suggestions were made by the hon. Members in the course of the discussion. Hon. Member Sri Purushotham suggested that a joint deputation of representative members of the Legislature should go to Delhi and press our points of view with the Government of India. Hon. Members, I am sure, will easily realize that it is not practicable to have a representative Committee of this House. There is vast difference of opinion among the Members on some of the subjects. But, still this Government will put forth their views and their attitude which they consider best and right for the whole State, before the Government of India. It is for other non-official organizations of the various areas concerned to express their own viewpoints before the Government of India. I might again repeat that the Government of India have not taken any decision so far, on the points which relate to this State in which we are interested and about which we have had discussion in this House in the last four days.

Sir, I shall not take more of your time. I do hope that ultimately all the border questions would be amicably settled. To

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whatever extent we may be satisfied with the ultimate decision, we should accept the final decision and carry on in the best manner possible. I would like to assure my hon. Friend Sri Govinda Menon and other colleagues that we, when I say 'we', I refer not only to this State Government but also the future Madras State, we are equally and vitally interested in the well being of neighbouring States. We are equally interested in having a strong and healthy neighbour? I do hope in whatever way the border disputes are settled, we shall be very friendly, kind and good neighbours.

Sir, several amendments have been moved. There are two amendments which could be accepted. One is about the general approval of the State Reorganization Commission's proposal subject to border adjustments. Dr. Sreenivasan is totally opposed to the proposals. But, I do hope that the House will accept the proposals unanimously. The Government have made it a party question. Then there is the second amendment relating to the Laccadives and other islands and the Government have taken this also as a party question. I do hope that the House will unanimously accept this amendment. Particularly, the hon. Members coming from Malabar are very much interested in this and I am glad to see that they are one in saying that these islands should be Centrally-administered areas. There are other amendments. So far as the Congress party is concerned, I may say the party has permitted free voting on the various amendments relating to either inclusion or omission of certain areas. If there is voting, I do hope, the same atmosphere will still continue even after certain amendments are accepted and even after certain other amendments are rejected. Let me conclude my speech with the fine sentiments expressed by the Great Poet Bharathi long ago. He was a great lover of Tamil and Tamil Nad as well as "Bharat". This is what he said:

“சிந்து நதியின் மிசை நிலமினிலே
சேர நன் னாட்டிலும் பெண்களுடனே
சுந்தரத் தெலுங்கினிற் பாட்டிசைத்துத்
தோனிக ளோட்டுவின யாடிவருவோம்.”

SRI MOHAMAD USMAN: Sir, may I just have a little information from the Hon. the Leader of the House? We are grateful to him for his brilliant reply in which he has answered all the points raised in the course of the discussion. I would like to know the attitude of the Government to a recommendation contained in the States Reorganization Commission's Report that one-third of the Judges should be imported from outside.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, Government have not yet considered that question. We are examining all those points. Before the 30th of this month, Government will be expressing their views. But even here, eminent lawyers like the hon. Member Dr. V. K. John have not expressed any opinion on it.

DR. V. K. JOHN: Personally, I agree with that recommendation. I would even say that officers must come from outside.

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SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON: Personally, I agree with that recommendation of the Commission.

DR. V. K. JOHN: Sir, I do not propose to associate myself with any of the resolutions which are now going to be put to vote.

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON: Sir, I rise on a point of order. Before you put the amendments to vote, I wish to make a submission to you. This is not a matter for taking the vote of the House. As I understand the position, the Central Government wanted only to consult the local Legislatures' opinion. Now, we have given our opinion on the proposals contained in the report. The whole proceedings will be sent to the Central Government. Of course when a Bill is drafted and we are asked to consider it, we can move amendments and also take votes on them. We are not considering any such Bill. Moreover, the direction is that the Proceedings of the House should be sent to the Central Government so that they may know the views of the Legislature. Under these circumstances, I respectfully submit that this is not a matter on which a vote is to be taken. When we are dealing with linguistic States and border disputes, if we are to take a vote on any particular issue in this House in which one particular group dominates, by virtue of their majority a particular decision, whether right or wrong, will be taken. (The Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam: The same will be the case even when we discuss a Bill.) Now that we have expressed our views, I respectfully submit that you, Mr. Chairman, may kindly rule that the amendments are not to be voted, the discussion on this question is over and the entire Proceedings of the House relating to this question will be sent to the Government of India.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, we shall certainly communicate the entire Proceedings of this House to the Government of India. This question was before the House during the last four days. It is better if the views of this Legislature are definitely made known to the Government of India. Sir, views may be expressed either by definite resolutions or by Members speaking, in which case one has to go through all the pages of the Proceedings and find out the opinion of the House. There is nothing wrong in passing a resolution so that the general view and conclusion of the House may be readily known. I have no doubt that even if certain resolutions are passed in this House, the Government of India will be fully alive to the position of the various interests in Legislatures. They will certainly take into account the changes proposed and the speeches and views of the hon. Members on these resolutions.

SRI MOHAMAD USMAN: When amendments have been admitted, I think they have got to be voted upon.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will give my ruling. There is a motion 6-30 before the House. That motion as well as amendments to it have been admitted by the House. Once they have been admitted, both the motion as well as the amendments have to be voted upon.

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I will now put Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar's amendment to vote. The question is—

“Add the following at the end:—

‘and on such consideration this House recommends to the Government to convey to the President that this House is of opinion that the taluks of Devicoolam and Peermade, the eastern part of the Palghat taluk, Chittur (Cochin), now in the Travancore-Cochin State and the forest region of Kollegal taluk in the Coimbatore district should be included in the new Madras State to be formed.’”

The amendment was put and carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put to vote Sri P. P. Ummer Koya's amendment. The question is—

“Add the following at the end:—

‘and on such consideration this House is of opinion that the Gudalur taluk of Nilgiris district should be a part of the Kerala State.’”

The amendment was put and lost.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar's amendment to vote.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: In view of the statement made by the Hon. Minister that the Madras State has got an old and respectable name and in view of his admission that the word “Tamilnad” is a rightful and proper name, I do not press any amendment.

The amendment was by leave of the House withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put clause 1 of Sri Sivasubramanya Nadar's amendment to vote. The question is—

“Add the following at the end:—

‘and on such consideration:

(1) This House is of the view that the islands of Laccadives, Amindivis and Minicoy may be constituted into a Centrally-administered area.’”

The amendment was put and carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put to vote clause 2 of the amendment. The question is—

“Add the following at the end:—

‘and on such consideration:

(2) this House accords its general approval of the proposals of the States Reorganization Commission to form a Kerala State and a Karnataka State with such border adjustments as may be found necessary.’”

The amendment was put and carried.

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SRI S. P. SIVASUBRAMANIA NADAR: I am withdrawing Clause 3 of my amendment.

The amendment was by leave of the House withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put clause 4 of the amendment to vote.

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON: This amendment refers to Kasaragod taluk in South Kanara. Of course every hon. Member of this House is entitled to vote. This is a matter purely between the Kerala State and the Karnataka State. I appeal therefore to the Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam and my Tamil friends not to interfere in the name of decency and courtesy.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: As I have said, the Congress Legislature Party discussed these things and decided they should leave it as a non-party issue.

SRI S. NARSAPAYA: I only want to say that by his appeal Sri M. P. Govinda Menon is trying to create invidious distinctions. The amendment is before the entire House and every Member has a right to vote on this. Because there are three Malayalee Members in this House and only one Kannada Member, Sri M. P. Govinda Menon by appealing to the Tamil friends not to interfere, thinks he could defeat this amendment. But at the same time he has entirely forgotten that he has said a lot about the Tamil State. He did not choose not to speak about things pertaining to Tamilnad. He did interfere in matters pertaining to Tamilnad. His appeal to Tamil Members not to interfere is just to defeat this amendment because here there are three Malayalee Members and only one Kannada Member. (Laughter.)

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: I entirely agree with Sri S. Narsapaya. This amendment refers to border adjustments. So I would appeal to hon. Members to accept the amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“Add the following at the end:—

‘and on such consideration:

(4) this House resolves that the northern portion of Kasaragod taluk of South Kanara district, north of Payyaswami river which forms an integral part of South Kanara district should be merged with Karnataka State and not Kerala State.’”

The motion was put and carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put the motion as amended—

“That the Report of the States Reorganization Commission be taken into consideration and on such consideration—

(1) This House recommends to the Government to convey to the President that this House is of the opinion that the taluks of Devicoolam and Peermade, the eastern part of Palghat taluk, Chittur

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(Cochin), now in the Travancore-Cochin State and the forest region of Kollegal taluk in Coimbatore district should be included in the new Madras State to be formed;

(2) this House is of the view that the islands of Laccadives, Amindivis and Minicoy may be constituted into a Centrally-administered area;

(3) this House accords its general approval of the proposals of the States Reorganization Commission to form a Kerala State and a Karnataka State with such border adjustments as may be found necessary; and

(4) this House resolves that the northern portion of Kasargod taluk of South Kanara district—north of Payyasswami river which forms an integral part of South Kanara district should be merged with Karnataka State and not Kerala State."

The motion as amended was put and carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now adjourn and meet again at 11-30 a.m. tomorrow, the 25th instant.

The House then adjourned.

IV.—PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

Statement on the census of land holdings and cultivation in this State.

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APPENDIX.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 444 asked by Sri V. V. Ramaswami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 24th November 1955, page 454 supra.]

The Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948—Ramanathapuram district—Particulars of estates taken over, compensation paid and the number of estates surveyed.

(i) *Number of estates taken over by the Government in Ramanathapuram district—*

Zamin estates	...	...	...	...	...	46
Undertenure estates	...	...	...	...	...	770
Inam estates	...	...	...	...	...	1,366
						—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	2,182
						—

(ii) *The amount of compensation paid to each such estate.—* Three statements are appended. Statement I shows the names of zamin and untenure estates notified and the amount of compensation deposited in respect of each estate. Statement II shows the names of untenure estates, in respect of which the advance compensation originally worked out to a 'Nil' figure and action is being taken to revise the advance compensation with reference to the amendment to section 36 of the Abolition Act and deposit it with the Tribunals. Statement III shows the names of inam estates and the amount of advance compensation deposited in respect of each estate. Out of the total of 1,366 inam estates taken over advance compensation has been deposited in respect of 344 inam estates. The remaining 1,022 inam estates come under section 38 of the Abolition Act and tasdik allowance is being paid to the concerned institutions.

(iii) *The number of estates surveyed and those yet to be surveyed.—*The number of estates surveyed and those yet to be surveyed are 2,128 and 54 respectively.

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APPENDIX.

STATEMENT I.

NAMES OF ESTATES (ZAMIN AND UNDERTENURE) NOTIFIED AND TAKEN OVER IN RAMA PURAM DISTRICT AND THE AMOUNT OF ADVANCE COMPENSATION DEPOSITED WITH THE ESTATES ABOLITION TRIBUNAL.

Name of zamindari estate.	Advance compensations deposited.
RS.	
ZAMINDARI ESTATES.	
1 Ramnad Estate	20,05,865
2 Kottagudi	7,358
3 Orathur Kargudi	5,509
4 Sringorimutt village	15,000
5 Sivaganga	17,14,003
6 Devarakottai Subdivision	43,292
7 Konthagai	35,285
8 Okkur Poravali	14,192
9 Govindamangalam	31,742
10 Thiruthovalai	13,649
11 Soithur	1,08,354
12 Kollankandan	10,044
13 Palayampatti	55,846
14 Palavantham	45,075
15 Pandalagudi	45,055
16 Chinnavadi	10,734
17 Chokkalingapuram	15,000
18 Ethiloppampatti	2,291
19 Vadi 1/8	7,441
20 Vadi 1/12	2,665
21 Thammanaickenpatti (Pattas 1 to 80)	1,939
22 Thammanaickenpatti (Pattas 81 to 200 except pattas 97 and 98)	1,869
23 Salvarpatti	1,900
24 Sottipatti	1,740
25 Voipattampatti	2,547
26 Ovayanacikanpatti	7,581
27 Elayirampannai 1/3	8,266
28 Elayirampannai 5/16 and 10/16 including Elayirampannai 1/16	5,429
29 Selvapatti	39,127
30 Gollapatti	31,817
31 Mannarkottai	30,938
32 Pavali	33,042
33 Sonnalguddi	32,375
34 Ettayapuram	—
35 Elayirampannai 1/3	5,561
36 Elayirampannai 1/3 or 3/4	4,165
37 Elayirampannai 1/4	8,562
38 Elayirampannai 5/16	8,591
39 Kulasekharapuram	10,425
40 Sivagiri	..
41 Athangarai	..
42 Poraiyur	..
43 Alagapuri 1/8	456
44 Saptur	..
45 Sandapur	28,887
46 Alagapuri 7/8 Zamin	3,220

* These estates lie in more than one district and the advance compensation in respect of these estates has been deposited in the districts in which the major portions of these estates are situated.

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Name of undertenure estate.	Amount of advance compensation deposited.	Name of undertenure estate.	Amount of advance compensation deposited.
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
UNDERTENURE ESTATES.	RS.	UNDERTENURE ESTATES—cont.	RS.
1 Hanumanthakudi	2,322	65 Koduvur	229
2 Tuduppur	1,954	66 Sananvayal	586
3 Kambakattai	379	67 Kundrakudi	..
4 Manavikottai	586	68 Kodatti	..
5 Pulikulam	571	69 Urkudi	No ryoti lands. *
6 Toralapur	1,202	70 Vallani	..
7 Udayanvayal	477	71 Pagaiyani	..
8 Poriakodakudi	718	72 Kalliduvau	..
9 Suriankudi	663	73 Puntani	..
10 Kavandanondal	125	74 Pattanakudi	2,832
11 Nellivayal	621	75 Paganur	2,379
12 Lakkamari	672	76 Aduttakudi	1,946
13 Alangudi	1,356	77 Peruvakottai	1,080
14 Porunganur	799	78 Kattimangalam	802
15 Moikkavayal	798	79 Palangulam	1,505
16 Ilanjigamangalam	509	80 Melani	445
17 Thevarendal	616	81 Parayanvayal	89
18 Iluppakudi	261	82 Siruvachchi	293
19 Kidangur	962	83 Sirumangonakottai	1,649
20 Tadakkankottai	296	84 Arunattivayal	497
21 Kirani	1,653	85 Sirukanur	20
22 Sondani	737	86 Vadakku Kumangudi	442
23 Kandatti	297	87 Terku Kumankudi	258
24 Tachachakudi	202	88 Kanakkanvayal	161
25 Mangalam	860	89 Kuruchivayal	674
26 Kilkadayavayal	420	90 Anukkanendal	140
27 Kottanikottai	300	91 Tattanvayal	190
28 Pungudi	323	92 Vadakilgudi	9
29 Kilkudi	664	93 (Kila) Kilgudi	685
30 Kunnavayal	157	94 Chinnakalambam	755
31 Kumangudi	310	95 Monnai	82
32 Pusalakudi	689	96 Kurundur	1,116
33 Pungudiondal	585	97 Siruvanur	1,190
34 Iluppakudi	774	98 Andakudi	868
35 Embavayal	165	99 Naranamangalam	488
36 Kulpudukkudi	690	100 Ettiseri	364
37 Kudikattanendal	236	101 Kurichchivayal	174
38 Kottangudi	534	102 Chinnakodakuri	623
39 Tangangudi	274	103 Vakkanakottai	136
40 Kilavangudi	114	104 Ottakoli	4
41 Kukkavayal	64	105 Vannanvayal	458
42 Porumanankottuvayal	81	106 Naduvirkudi	457
43 Mayukudi	102	107 Gopalanendal	No ryoti lands. *
44 Pappanvayal	88	108 Kadambakudi	457
45 Valakiramavikam	172	109 Kallabirambu	336
46 Mel Irumbali	66	110 Udayarchchi	677
47 Kil Irumbali	173	111 Banansambakottai	698
48 Panakattanvayal	178	112 Tamaraiyendal	68
49 Kallurani	127	113 Mangulam	241
50 Oohchanvayal	65	114 Porambagalam	917
51 Pallakulam	125	115 Nettendal	246
52 Aladiyendal	74	116 Porivanvayal	424
53 Sivalangudi	33	117 Udayanasamudram	581
54 Udayanvayal	244	118 Pudukuruchchi	640
55 Vanianvayal	9	119 Sivanur	500
56 Kilapudukudi	149	120 Ariyamai	169
57 Noppial	525	121 Sirugai	436
58 Kundani	453	122 Adangudi	201
59 Kodikkulam	772	123 Pappanakottai	160
60 Mandiyur	1,829	124 Puliyal	1,208
61 Ettankandi	45	125 Madattondal	167
62 Vallangudi	1,390	126 Sirutangi	274
63 Kattugudi	675	127 Parittiyur	588
64 Valayanvayal	578		

* NOTE.—No advance compensation has been deposited in respect of the estate where there are no ryoti lands as the amount payable was nil.

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Name of undertenure estate.	Amount of advance compensation deposited.	Name of undertenure estate.	Amount of advance compensation deposited.
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
UNDERTENURE ESTATES—cont.			
128 Kidukatti	349	192 Karungulam	1,429
129 Alilikottai	619	193 Karaikudi	1,168
130 Kilakottai	800	194 Attupadugai	209
131 Seendivayal	361	195 Ayaikkudi	6,487
132 Devaninayal	263	196 Tholur	1,803
133 Marilangai	537	197 Nagindasori	638
134 Tinaikattavayal	230	198 Thiruvathia Eulukurani	2,509
135 Nolvayal	1,541	199 Ellimuli	450
136 Nachiendal	576	200 Purakkudi	1,697
137 Segudi	508	201 Kalanaschkarakan	940
138 Arukki	634	202 Kilaselmanur	4,691
139 Valayanavayal	158	203 Kelaselmanur	3,995
140 Chittiyendal	131	204 Nattan	No ryot
141 Kalanji	209		lands.*
142 Soundrapandiapuram	165	205 Pannaikkulam	971
143 Eranikottai	922	206 Kottondal	3,402
144 Narkiramavayal	530	207 Idambadal	3,309
145 Ariapuvayal	641	208 Melapanayur	1,432
146 Kiliyur	1,612	209 Peenthandai	848
147 Urattur	477	210 Tanichiyar	3,535
148 Ponnakkannori	833	211 Valandu	6,365
149 Paluvankadu	527	212 Kilapaniyur	557
150 Irumatti	1,193	213 Ilangakkoor	1,560
151 Silamenganadu	995	214 Chinna Elai	273
152 Soluvatti	1,023	215 Anni Unni	295
153 Paruttiyur	776	216 Mathiarendal	1,173
154 Ammanandanal	151	217 Pattanarendal	575
155 Anikkandandal	730	218 Vatiendal	475
156 Aliyendal	234	219 Karunadan	128
157 Sivilapti	2,180	220 Panayediendal	255
158 Kunjankulam	1,464	221 Vikkimudappu	183
159 Mandalakottai	1,035	222 Pariansikulam	229
160 Kodippangu	44	223 Viradakkulam	No ryoti
161 Velangudi	219		lands.*
162 Kanganarendal	1,347	224 Muttanori	9
163 Vilakkanondal	221	225 Karaikkuttam	37
164 Manjalarichchan	133	226 Arasanendal	No ryoti
165 Semanivayal	763		lands.*
166 Parappuvayal	94	227 Pudukkulam	324
167 Siruvangal	2,476	228 Gangaikondan	No ryoti
168 Peruvandal	914		lands.*
169 Porayur	943	229 Santhankulam	338
170 Radhanodai	1,928	230 Usilangulam	No ryoti
171 Karukhattakudi	1,784	231 Kurukalkuttam	lands.*
172 Purandiarendal	1,937	232 Suttanondal	202
173 Karambanendal	127	233 Theethanachangulam	5
174 Kottupuli	4,274	234 Koolakkakulam	764
175 Neduntulasi	4,132	235 Punnarondal	249
176 Tottangalam	1,625	236 Udakulam	17
177 Siruvayal	4,960	237 Tirupatti Veppangulam	543
178 Manjankulam	912	238 Elandaikkulam	145
179 Kadambur	1,734	239 Manikkanarkottai	134
180 Sattanur	15,000	240 Valayankulam	No ryoti
181 Orupatti	1,801	241 Ollappuli	lands.*
182 Pethanvalasai	408		lands.*
183 Soyyalur	3,172	242 Thattangulam	343
184 Arasdivandal	833	243 Kolikothi	31
185 Mannichiyendal	693	244 Pannusamipuram	No ryoti
186 Manjoor	3,611		lands.*
187 Arasangari	945	245 Nebakkalam	88
188 Chinnasampadal	644	246 Pullandai	281
189 Vairavanendal	6,044	247 Karakkuttam	581
190 Inakkampiriyan	303	248 Tedamalsolli	568
191 Velathavachchan	217	249 Nadalankuruchi	379

* NOTE.—No advance compensation has been deposited in respect of the estates where there are no ryoti lands as the amount payable was nil.

[24th November 1955]

Name of undertenure estate.	Amount of advance compensation deposited.	Name of undertenure estate.	Amount of advance compensation deposited.
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
UNDERTENURE ESTATES—cont.			
250 Vijayaraghunathapuram	No ryoti	305 Achampallam	No ryoti
	lands.*		lands.*
251 Kollangulam	1,643	306 Karugali	517
252 Thirumalai Veppangulam	No ryoti	307 Chinnavagudi-Periavagudi	600
253 Regunathapuram	lands.*	308 Kurumbanneri	199
254 Thirumalaipuram	1,109	309 Pappankuruvadi	147
255 Nalangulam	544	310 Thokuliendal	No ryoti
256 Vannathiyendal	402		lands.*
257 Kattukuthagai	Karisal- kulam.	311 Mahasivanendal	514
	5,973	312 Nainakulam	275
258 Ovarkulam	1,157	313 Ponnampatti	693
259 Kudumbarkulam	1,075	314 Anaimavali	444
260 Sennilaikudi	4,965	315 Sothikulam	1,362
261 Agattakulam	1,123	316 Erumbugudi	792
262 Keelapuliyaendakottai	596	317 Sakkandi	2,728
263 Kurundangulam	138	318 A. Payanur	584
264 Achangulam	74	319 B. Pillavayal	584
265 Thachapillaiendal	30	320 Periamolakandi	2,480
266 Vedakkumandapam	54	321 Purasupatti	585
267 Chinnanaikulam	10	322 Arasani	1,287
268 Sivaperumanendal	401	323 Koothaditahoor	711
269 Kattondaikulam	158	324 Sooravandhi	2,599
270 Kondanganendal	546	325 Kolakulam	123
271 Norudanendal	488	326 Kallathi	480
272 Panakkulam	304	327 Sethupuram	562
273 Manasori	532	328 Sathapuli	235
274 Soogappanendal	917	329 Vidathakanmoi	458
275 Boothagudipadarendal	244	330 Kallanaikarumakurichi	361
276 Poriasithalangudi	238	331 Moppal	883
277 Vakkattuvayal	209	332 Vottakaranpulikutthi	127
278 Kalikumbavayal	20	333 Kattapoovali	410
279 Kottikulam	123	334 Thuvanedungarai	2,275
280 Ananthabharathi	No ryoti	335 Thavasukudi	1,307
	lands.*	336 Purasandappu	1,124
281 Poriavalayankulam Chinna- valayankulam	399	337 Pappankanmoi	437
282 Navithen Usilangulam	464	338 Nallendal	1,038
283 Uruli	701	339 Kurundhani Variendal	4,127
284 Kayangulam	686	340 Valayanpottal	1,025
285 Kuttithiani	546	341 Vembani	788
286 Karambodai	426	342 Vakkanankanmoi	47
287 Kadalangi Sunakkanendal	120	343 Nedudai	1,615
288 Vyyapuriendal	591	344 Pulikanmoi	1,103
289 Moyyanandi	59	345 Kattathi Nedorani	3,399
290 Nandeeswaranendal	738	346 Kattondal Sukkanurani	3,458
291 Panchamuthi	738	347 Achali Kallacoran	508
292 Kudikattanchandal	205	348 Thirukulam, Vadakarup- pankanmoi	686
293 Kalankanmoi Alangulam	No ryoti		
	lands.*	349 Valasakanmoi	53
294 Veerani	191	350 Makranothi	295
295 Vandavasi	985	351 Valakattendal	184
296 Vannankanmoi Alinganoo- rani	167	352 Perianarikattai	2,017
	146	353 Molapadangan	416
297 Eluvadan	No ryoti	354 Keelapadangan	530
298 Sithivinayaganendal	lands.*	355 Sinnakadambangudi	396
	lands.*	356 Kattadaikanendal	465
299 Karuvacoran	24	357 Chokkanendal	215
300 Kusavanudappu	409	358 Sadayankanmoi	559
301 Kadukkapallam	154	359 Kulalanendal	127
302 Kusavankulam	875	360 Thachanpudupatti	2,312
303 Chinnamalakudi	144	361 Edaikattai	7,325
304 Veeranendal	2,209	362 Veerappanaikanendal	369
		363 Andiendal	2,035
		364 Krishnathavukunnainpalam	987

* NOTE.—No advance compensation has been deposited in respect of the estates where there are no ryoti lands as the amount payable was nil.

[24th November 1955]

Name of undertenure estate.	Amount of advance compensation deposited.	Name of undertenure estate.	Amount of advance compensation deposited.
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
UNDERTENURE ESTATES—cont.			
365 Nachiodai	1,648	425 Pirambuvayal	1,616
366 Sonayendal Pappanendal ..	854	426 Kadappanendal	355
367 Karuvaikudi	1,072	427 Anjanendal	291
368 Kuvalavoli	1,144	428 Arikurichi	630
369 ..athakanniendal	174	429 Chandankanmoi Kokku-	761
370 Nedungulam	814	pallathavu.	
371 Nedukkanendal	1,484	430 Kayavayal Kapuravalli ..	341
372 Pathinetankottai	3,796	431 Pottanendal	194
373 Oyyavaudam	1,490	432 Noikottanendal	663
374 Pulavanvayal	247	433 Nallamandi	107
375 Pudukottaiendal	43	434 Vombabendal	1,037
376 Kattupuli	401	435 Soorngapuram	528
377 Kattuchoorani	69	436 Chockanendal	463
378 Sirumudikarai	68	437 Vadagudi Parayanendal ..	144
379 Immanendal-Maravanen-	756	438 Kombadiyarendal	229
dal		439 Vayyapuriendal	359
380 Ottakaramarihangudi ..	382	440 Pudukattendal	237
381 Kulalavayal	219	441 Tirupaniendal	613
382 Melakulam	30	442 Valayanthavu	219
383 Ladanendal	2,521	443 Panumbalam	587
384 Kothikulam	484	444 Munduseri	293
385 Thoothai	2,211	445 Chellayiendal	798
386 Pallichanthai	2,139	446 Puduvertiendal	13
387 Thattangulam	332	447 Sakavayal	3,465
388 Parayangulam	378	448 Puduveyal	399
389 Pathapatti	1,098	449 Kalkulam	1,807
390 Thalikulam	840	450 Kalipilli	1,052
391 Virayudikandambankulam ..	1,119	451 Pallathur	1,472
392 Sakkaravarthi	209	452 Vadagudi	424
393 Kurumbiendal	323	453 Namathampatti	394
394 Aral kottai	4,098	454 Kanadukathan	2,662
395 Soorasendamangalam ..	1,959	455 P. layoor	2,950
396 Soorasudi	4,510	456 Sankarakuppam	1,611
397 Murayur	4,632	457 Kandanoor	2,859
398 Pudukurichi	466	458 Manachi	1,641
399 Kootnanendal	38	459 Velangudi	594
400 Sengamangalam-Kilanjivayal.	61	460 Kothamangalam	3,340
401 Periakonnakudi-Udayakanendal.	115	461 Palavangudi	520
402 Warapoor	68,910	462 Edayoor	3,994
403 Neduvayal	56,921	463 Udayavayal	359
404 Sooriyan Puduendal	863	464 Chinnakattukurichi	474
405 Ayirakudiendal	520	465 Nyanavayal	160
406 Poochiendal	72	466 Vottangudi	42
407 Karunjiruranienendal	327	467 Kallivayal	1,361
408 Manamelpatti	No ryoti lands.*	468 Ariyakudi	4,190
409 Koothagudi	1,433	469 Alathipatti	1,436
410 Veliathoor	1,987	470 Alanvayal	27
411 Ilayattakudi (North)	32,812	471 Anjampatti	105
412 Aramansipatti	978	472 Uruvatu	4,479
413 Koothaloor	2,281	473 Pandugudi	4,275
414 Pillar	2,648	474 Marichikatti	197
415 Karungulam	4,338	475 Muruganendal	254
416 Kamalanvayal	339	476 Kanobiendal	437
417 Kerekudi	3,890	477 Chithathoor	580
418 Uelavai	579	478 Palayanakottai	927
419 Kudikodikadamburani ..	742	479 Kilavani	367
420 Kalluvai	600	480 Krishnasamudram	376
421 Mangirisukkanendal	119	481 Kandiyarpuduveyal	298
422 Sappattayankodu	132	482 Valangavayal	390
423 Annathanadu	74	483 Chettivayal	222
424 Vilavadiendal	304	484 Sengalkovil Aladithavu ..	179
		485 Kanadukathanikadu	246
		486 Ilambiligundu	333
		487 Koomoisanodai	298

* NOTE.—No advance compensation has been deposited in respect of the estates where there are no ryoti lands as the amount payable was nil.

24th November 1955]

Name of undertenure estate.	Amount of advance compensation deposited.	Name of undertenure estate.	Amount of advance compensation deposited.
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
UNDERTENURE ESTATES—cont.			
488 Meenankanmai	707	549 Marayur	2,053
489 Sathanendal	371	550 Ulakkudi	4,162
490 Nettendal	327	551 Navathavukanyapallam ..	740
491 Valkuruchi Mannanvayal.	673	552 Pottappacheri	82
492 Vilavadiendal	846	553 Uluth madai	132
493 Valkiramanickam	806	554 Dikshtas Puthanendal ..	278
494 Rajaliendal	14	555 Thirumeniendal	114
495 Sengalanvayal	778	556 Parayankulam	4,682
496 Siruvai	1,049	557 Avadayarkulam S. P. ..	925
497 Pannipeskanendal	1,185	558 Payirpallam	No ryoti lands.*
498 Egarakothavayal	2,684	559 Vallani	777
499 Singathirumugapatti ..	286	560 Sillumbathan	946
500 Adapuvayal	45	561 Paruthikanmoi	1,098
501 Udappuvayal	41	562 Kavanur	3,568
502 Perattukottai	1,330	563 Vagaikulam	735
503 Mangavayal	17	564 Nagachi	4,259
504 Molakavanavayal	346	565 Nariyila	688
505 Kannankottai	565	566 Kadangulam	557
506 Karunikanmoi	1,367	567 Bagavathimangalam ..	2,093
507 Moovarkanmoi	818	568 Thalaikulam	2,662
508 Deppankanmoi	3,303	569 Kilakutchan	59
509 Arankanmoi	745	570 Karanthakudi	10,110
510 Kilavadiipallam	1,163	571 Ekkakudi	1,985
511 Othlamuthukanmoi	529	572 Nediamanickam	1,877
512 Katakannmoi	1,033	573 Pandamanendal	6,937
513 Orachivambadi	98	574 Thattiangulam	2,005
514 Malaparuthiyur	636	575 Ariakudi	5,816
515 Sechurayanendal	959	576 Chettikottai	707
516 Kurichikulam	1,086	577 Karathanendal	675
517 Kothanendal	783	578 Sakkingulam	514
518 Pappanbalam	1,448	579 Vellavayal alias Vellalan-	504
519 athaliendal	556	vayal	
520 Sakkarakottai	9,963	580 Vettivayal	1,402
521 Karasalkulam	438	581 Vennanodhi	143
522 Saduvottiendal	271	582 Audarendal	193
523 U. Udaikulam	497	583 Kelangapori	975
524 Madunzarai	200	584 Andukandau	2,298
525 Mankulam	592	585 Idayankulam	1,487
526 Chorumangalam alias	3,183	586 Kangayaparam	77
Keelaparuthiar.		587 Kojakanendal	394
527 T. Udaikulam	359	588 Singanthapuram	380
528 Achadipallam	629	589 Samadukondan	769
529 Padayannendal	473	590 Sudaikulam	966
530 Pulikulam	844	591 Maruthanganallu	12,920
531 Pallangulam	743	592 Piri-ai	1,293
532 Keelayur	9,320	593 Athanur	7,431
533 Sundanendal	1,112	594 Idayankulam	713
534 Tiruvallur	6,523	595 Murunur Pillankarai ..	1,551
535 Melayur	6,025	596 Mangudy	6,644
536 Muchiliarendal	1,201	597 Molapidanoor	3,636
537 Thirunadaganendal ..	260	598 Pallamittam	991
538 Miniarndal	482	599 Samamathamangalam ..	8,978
539 Kuruchiendal	426	600 Soorakodi	1,769
Rasapuliendal.		601 Thedathalai	430
540 Kuruchiendal	325	602 Valuthani	2,624
541 Navannaporugarai	314	603 Vaikangudi	2,491
542 Mulipatti	72	604 D. Pakkutti	148
543 Poolathakuruchi	618	605 D. Sivapuri	7,705
544 Molamanakudi	234		
545 Murundanpattu	6,393		
546 Aramanaiciruvayal ..	6,375		
547 Puliyathavu	246		
548 Rayarshettivayal	150		

* NOTE.—No advance compensation has been deposited in respect of the estates where there are no ryoti lands as the amount payable was nil.

[24th November 1955]

Name of undertenure estate.	Amount of advance compensation deposited.	Name of undertenure estate.	Amount of advance compensation deposited.
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
RS.	RS.		
UNDERTENURE ESTATES—cont.			
606 D. Volanipatti	1,674	612 Pathanendal	99
607 Nagavayal	195	613 Eliyasaikkam	442
608 Sirugavayal	1,175	614 Iruppan Poachi	1,419
609 Thittukottai Veerandavayal.	1,505	615 Kanakkanendal	705
610 Vettiur	775	616 Madathukanmoi	353
611 Ayakulam	50	617 Pandimarendal	237
		618 Valaveri	536

STATEMENT II.

IN THE CASE OF THE FOLLOWING UNDERTENURE ESTATES ACTION TO DEPOSIT ADVANCE COMPENSATION IS BEING TAKEN.

1 Poyamoli.	46 Navithan Usilangulam.
2 Ugandachohiendal.	47 Uchupuliendal.
3 Vengalur.	48 Sowrivayal.
4 Sattamangalam.	49 Thanakavayal.
5 Nattarveli.	50 Alengulam.
6 Erakkatti.	51 Periakantnalar.
7 Nrenivayal.	52 Pulanendal.
8 Tatanendal.	53 Eluppakottai Velampallam.
9 Mittravayal.	54 Sottavanam.
10 Damodarapattinam.	55 Simmamooapanoorani.
11 Kavvur.	56 Vaniangudi.
12 Akramesai.	57 Veechanikarichan.
13 Vaigai.	58 Aniyavayal.
14 Ponnendal.	59 Muthuvalasai.
15 Melakanjirankulam.	60 Pudukonmoi Kadambangudi.
16 Kallakulam.	61 Marthulanmoi.
17 Kadambodai.	62 Nedungulam.
18 Panivassal.	63 Pendugalpettai.
19 Neeravi Veppangulam.	64 Usilangulam.
20 Panikkanendal.	65 Panjatni.
21 Karudupatti.	66 Chettikuppanendal.
22 Soorakulam.	67 Echanguai.
23 Panangadi.	68 Keelathurumbu.
24 Pudukottai.	69 Kottagudi Ambanathiendal.
25 Kurushivayal.	70 Pappanmadai.
26 Naikuttiendal.	71 Karukkanendal.
27 Ayyamrithachehankanmoi Sooravathi.	72 Kilukilupathavu.
28 Oorkathan.	73 Manakulam.
29 Chinnapudukottai.	74 Chettioorani.
30 Karuppavendal.	75 Sorandiendal.
31 Vinnathangudi.	76 Alagaperumal.
32 Minnachettiendal.	77 Thiruthi.
33 Adaikkalanendal.	78 Morgudi Vannathan.
34 Vetturani.	79 Chettiendal.
35 Velangapatti.	80 Karuppana Nalludayarendal.
36 Puduvenandal or Puduendal.	81 Mookuranji Pillaikudiendal.
37 Uppulieappu Tharaganendal.	82 Elandal Palkulam.
38 Mangattiendal.	83 Minnakudiendal.
39 Pudukkulam Kanmoi.	84 Thachanendal.
40 Kayankulam.	85 Kannamangalapatti.
41 Velaniendal.	86 Periakulam.
42 Melakadamburani.	87 Nankoothanendal.
43 Kinathavayal.	88 Puthoorani.
44 Mavadiendal.	89 Thulakkauendal.
45 Pudu Alangulam.	90 Koppadiyarendal.
	91 Sendanivayal.

[24th November 1955]

IN THE CASE OF THE FOLLOWING UNDERTENURE ESTATES ACTION TO DEPOSIT ADVANCE COMPENSATION IS BEING TAKEN—cont.

92 Majanoorani.	123 Kuruvadi.
93 Manjarendal.	124 Nagadi.
94 Visalan Perianendal.	125 P mangulikollankanmoi.
95 Periasurandai.	126 Veeranpunjai.
96 Kandasamiendal.	127 Mongankanmoi.
97 Palanjothukurunadiendal.	128 Menikattiendal.
98 Kommachiendal.	129 Deekshitharkalkulam.
99 Pethandiendal Urathiendal.	130 Yettiseri.
100 Killukudiendal.	131 Pottavayal.
101 Thiruchettiendal.	132 Sathamangalam.
102 Chembiendal.	133 Pokkanarendal.
103 Ammapatti.	134 Bananodai.
104 Ayarirangani.	135 Keelathuraiyur.
105 Kattuvayal.	136 Sub division Kallal.
96 Illuppamkanmoi Marundankanmoi.	137 Udupangulam.
97 Muthukanmai Uthukanmoi.	138 Pabanjan.
98 Chinthamaniendal.	139 Naganeri.
99 Alagiana-chaiendal.	140 Kattuparamakudi.
100 Sekkelaikottai.	141 Mamanarendal.
101 Amaravathipudur.	142 Elur (part).
102 Chinnavengavayal.	143 Kattanur.
103 Perivengavayal.	144 Ayyanarkulam.
104 Kariathangudi.	145 Seeniendal.
105 Kothari.	146 Sathakkuranendal.
106 Thevaripatti.	147 Tiruvettiendal.
107 Ch nnavetti.	148 Periaputhanyendal.
108 Perlavetti.	149 Alavotiendal.
109 Sengani.	150 Sathanapuram.
120 Perakattukuruchi.	151 Thavasapuram.
121 Thiruvethiyur.	152 Panangulam.
122 Manickanendal.	

* Investigation of the tenure of these estates is under correspondence with the Collector of Ramanathapuram.

STATEMENT III.

Serial number and name of inam estate.	Advance compensation deposited.	Serial number and name of inam estate.	Advance compensation deposited.
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
INAM ESTATES.	RS.	INAM ESTATES—cont.	RS.
1 Kooranendal	2,398	22 Singapillendal	1,969
2 Kanjirankottai	112	23 Sendanallur	8,422
3 Ottangulam	1,440	24 Sittilikundu	2,851
4 Pichampatti Puliyangulam.	7,735	25 Thuvarpathy (part) ..	5,951
5 Pullanen	4,273	26 Thattarendal	30
6 Usilangulam	2,501	27 Thamarakulam	2,418
7 Alangulam	262	28 Velupillai Udaikulam ..	3,942
8 Arappallam	716	29 Vittanendal	1,654
9 Chintamani Karisalkulam.	408	30 Alanganur (part)	6,788
10 Chinnaputhayanendal ..	2,508	31 Ilagolathapulli	7,102
11 Sadayangulam Tharananendal.	13,508	32 Kadambankalam (part).	611
12 Kondangiendal	1,153	33 Kelavachanendal	3,033
13 Kilavikulam	987	34 Konganendal	1,713
14 Mannamundal	3,151	35 Nayankulam	889
15 Mannanendal Pudukulam ..	6,245	36 Vilathikottam	1,130
16 Naluvesangulam	1,384	37 Akraayenal	1,481
17 Nedodai	2,392	38 Katcha Thanallur	5,457
18 Pooyalur	518	39 Kilambal	7,354
19 Paniduendal	2,046	40 Kumukollar	7,028
20 Podamballi	5,920	41 Mullienendal	15,000
21 Sembarodai	5,190	42 Mukkani	1,723
		43 Pottakulam	89

[24th November 1955]

Name of undertenure estate.	Amount of advance compensation deposited.	Name of undertenure estate.	Amount of advance compensation deposited.
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
	RS.		RS.
UNDERTENURE ESTATES—cont.			
606 D. Volanipatti	1,674	612 Pathanendal	90
607 Nagavayal	195	613 Ehyanaikkam	442
608 Sirugavayal	1,175	614 Iruppan Poachi	1,419
609 Thittukottai Veerandan-vayal.	1,505	615 Kanakkanendal	705
610 Vettiur	775	616 Madathukanmoi	353
611 Ayakulam	50	617 Pandimarendal	237
		618 Valaveri	536

STATEMENT II.

IN THE CASE OF THE FOLLOWING UNDERTENURE ESTATES ACTION TO DEPOSIT ADVANCE COMPENSATION IS BEING TAKEN.

1 Poyamoli.	46 Navithan Usilangulam.
2 Ugandachchiendal.	47 Uchupuliendal.
3 Vengalur.	48 Sowrivayal.
4 Sattamangalam.	49 Thanakavayal.
5 Nattarveli.	50 Alengulam.
6 Erakkatti.	51 Periakantthalam.
7 Niranivayal.	52 Pulanendal.
8 Tajanendal.	53 Eluppakottai Velampallam.
9 Mittravayal.	54 Sottavanam.
10 Damodarapattinam.	55 Sinnamoopanoorani.
11 Kavvur.	56 Vaniangudi.
12 Akramesai.	57 Veechanikarichan.
13 Valgai.	58 Anyavayal.
14 Ponnendal.	59 Muthuvalasai.
15 Melakanjirankulam.	60 Pudukonmoi Kadambangudi.
16 Kallakulam.	61 Marthulanmoi.
17 Kadambodai.	62 Nedungulam.
18 Panivasal.	63 Pendugalpettai.
19 Neeravi Veppangulam.	64 Usilangulam.
20 Panikkanendal.	65 Panjatni.
21 Karudupatti.	66 Chettikuppanendal.
22 Soorakulam.	67 Echanguai.
23 Panaugadi.	68 Keelathurumbu.
24 Pudukottai.	69 Kottagudi Ambanathiendal.
25 Kurushivayal.	70 Pappanmadai.
26 Naikuttiendal.	71 Karukkanendal.
27 Ayyamrithachehankanmoi Sooravathi.	72 Kilukilupathavu.
28 Oorkathan.	73 Manakulam.
29 Chinnapudukottai.	74 Chettioorani.
30 Karuppavendal.	75 Sorandiendal.
31 Vinnathangudi.	76 Alagaperumal.
32 Minnachettiendal.	77 Thirutni.
33 Adaikkalanendal.	78 Morgudi Vannathan.
34 Vetturani.	79 Chettiendal.
35 Velangapatti.	80 Karuppana Nalludayarendal.
36 Puduvenendal or Puduendal.	81 Mookurunji Pillaiyadiendal.
37 Uppulieuappu Tharaganendal.	82 Elandal Palkulam.
38 Mangattiendal.	83 Minnakudiendal.
39 Pudukkulam Kanmoi.	84 Thachanendal.
40 Kayankulam.	85 Kannamangalapatti.
41 Velaniendal.	86 Periakulam.
42 Melakadamburani.	87 Namkoothanendal.
43 Kinathavayal.	88 Puthoorani.
44 Mavadiendal.	89 Thulakkauendal.
45 Pudu Alangulam.	90 Koppadiyarendal.
	91 Sendanivayal.

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IN THE CASE OF THE FOLLOWING UNDERTENURE ESTATES ACTION TO DEPOSIT ADVANCE COMPENSATION IS BEING TAKEN—cont.

92 Majanoorani.	123 Kuruvadi.
93 Manjarendal.	124 Nagadi.
94 Visalam Perianendal.	125 P mangulikollankanmoi.
95 Periasurandai.	126 Veeranpunjai.
96 Kandasamiendal.	127 Mongankanmoi.
97 Palanjothukurunadiendal.	128 Menikattiendal.
98 Kommachiendal.	129 Deekshitharkalkulam.
99 Pethandiendal Urathiendal.	130 Yettiseri.
100 Killukudiendal.	131 Pottavayal.
101 Thiruchettiendal.	132 Sathamangalam.
102 Chembiendal.	133 Pokkanerendal.
103 Ammapatti.	134 Bananodai.
104 Ayariarangani.	135 Keelathuraiyur.
105 Kattuvayal.	136 Sub division Kallal.
106 Iluppamkanmoi Marundankanmoi.	137 Udoppangulam.
107 Muthukanmai Uthukanmoi.	138 Pahanjan.
108 Chinthamanjendal.	139 Naganeri.
109 Alagiana-chaiendal.	140 Kattuparamakudi.
110 Sekkelaikottai.	141 Mamanarendal.
111 Amaravathipudur.	142 Elur (part).
112 Chinnavengavayal.	143 Kattanur.
113 Perivengavayal.	144 Ayyanarkulam.
114 Karisathangudi.	145 Seeniendal.
115 Kothari.	146 Sathakkuranendal.
116 Thevaripatti.	147 Tiruvettiendal.
117 Chinnavetti.	148 Periaputhanyendal.
118 Perivetti.	149 Alavottiendal.
119 Sengani.	150 Sathanapuram.
120 Peralkattukuruchi.	151 Thavasapuram.
121 Thiruvethiyur.	152 Panangulam.
122 Manickanendal.	

* Investigation of the tenure of these estates is under correspondence with the Collector of Ramanathapuram.

STATEMENT III.

Serial number and name of inam estate.	Advance compensation deposited.	Serial number and name of inam estate.	Advance compensation deposited.
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
INAM ESTATES—cont.			
	RS.		RS.
1 Kooranendal	2,398	22 Singapillendal	1,989
2 Kanjirankottai	112	23 Sendanallur	8,422
3 Ottangulam	1,440	24 Sittilikundu	2,851
4 Pichampatti Puliyangulam.	7,735	25 Thuvarpathy (part)	5,951
5 Pullanen	4,273	26 Thattarendal	30
6 Usilangulam	2,501	27 Thamarakulam	2,416
7 Alangulam	262	28 Velupillai Udaikulam	3,942
8 Arapallam	716	29 Vittanendal	1,654
9 Chintamani Karisalkulam.	408	30 Alanganur (part)	6,788
10 Chinnaputhayanendal	2,508	31 Ilagolathapulli	7,162
11 Sadayangulam Tharananendal.	13,508	32 Kadambankalam (part)	651
12 Kondangiendal	1,153	33 Kelavachanendal	3,033
13 Kilavikulam	987	34 Konganendal	1,713
14 Mannamuendal	3,151	35 Nayankulam	389
15 Mannanendal Pudukulam	6,245	36 Vilathikottam	1,130
16 Naluvessangulam	1,384	37 Akraayenal	1,481
17 Nedodai	2,392	38 Katcha Thanallur	5,457
18 Poovalur	518	39 Kilambal	7,354
19 Paniduendal	2,046	40 Kumukollar	7,028
20 Podamballi	5,920	41 Mulhenendal	15,000
21 Sembarodai	5,190	42 Mukkani	1,723
		43 Portakulam	89

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Serial number and name of inam estate.	Advance compen- sation deposited.	Serial number and name of inam estate.	Advance compen- sation deposited.
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
INAM ESTATES—cont.		INAM ESTATES—cont.	
	RS.		RS.
44 Puthur (part)	1,583	109 Puluyoor	14,171
45 Ramalinga Tavanendal ..	112	110 Sembarayanendal ..	7,675
46 Ragim	914	111 Sengulipatti	4,152
47 Uthamenur	2,458	112 Siruchinan	480
48 Vadakursandanur (part) ..	8,558	113 Sundanguruchi	238
49 Angulnadungulam	4,621	114 Sengulam	4,005
50 Eluvarkulam	496	115 Sudalaimangudi ..	1,082
51 Eman	430	116 Sattisen	732
52 Karapurakudukkai	1,726	117 Sakkilujanendal ..	196
53 Manankathan	2,371	118 Singanipatti	2,336
54 N layambadi	7,781	119 Solamkottai	97
55 Ottamangudi	74	120 Srikkur	441
56 Pidarandendal	1,529	121 Thiruvadanallur ..	4,824
57 Pambur	22,057	122 Thoppumadaildayanku- lam.	3,775
58 Sethari	5,662	123 Tirumanyolai	854
59 Sirathakudi	794	124 Udaikulam	2,072
60 Sattanendal	385	125 Virakudi	13
61 Thevathakudi	3,950	126 Vellaikilandal (part) ..	1,161
62 Mudavali	1,909	127 Vannanoorani	254
63 Pudumangudi	5,258	128 Valukkoyandal	725
64 Velamburi	1,195	129 Chinnakarsal	1,509
65 Arukudi	1,853	130 Chettiendal	1,689
66 Chinnapalayarendal	915	131 Kattuvulendal	59
67 Muthuraghunathapuram ..	2,897	132 Sankaliendal Pudukulam.	16
68 Velankulam	3,282	133 Uttarapuli	1,207
69 Vongulam	2,479	134 Udappuram	2,393
70 Chinnadapatti	5,033	135 Kannarirupu	1,5000
71 Kundalakuthur	27,937	136 Anandapadumana Kay- yan Nedungulam.	834
72 Kothappacheri	3,326	137 Arasanur	37,500
73 Kooraikundu	12,012	138 Kanakkangudi	16,624
74 Madathankadu	3,432	139 Kandiathevanpappanen- dal.	2,260
75 Mulipatti	29,343	140 Pottakulam	688
76 Pettamputhur	12,412	141 Poovandi	61,786
77 Rosalpatti	18,261	142 Santhandendal	2,301
78 Alagadiriendal	4,610	143 Seppillillaniendal ..	3,746
79 Alabarathy	1,145	144 Solaisen	1,201
80 Anaivilathanpeeskulam ..	2,653	145 Thennavarayan Pudu- kottai.	9,502
81 Aruvari	420	146 Udaikulam	5,081
82 Chettiendal	517	147 Velangulam	4,575
83 Ettimarichan Puliyangulam.	6,121	148 Vittaneri	2,056
84 Edutharendal	2,249	149 Kadambankulam	1,531
85 Kalekamonni	28	150 Raghunathapuram ..	8,558
86 Karuppakonendal	1,278	151 Ammanpalli Alendal ..	656
87 Kollankulam	1,212	152 Kilamadam	9,279
88 Kurujakulam	303	153 Nerpugapalli	4,500
89 Kannakulam	1,124	154 Seenimangalam	484
90 Kallarkunda	344	155 Somasipappangulam ..	1,696
91 Kondaganperungurai	3,370	156 Umangalah	1,571
92 Kalliapulliendal	12,849	157 Acham	1,212
93 Kondankuruchi	2,366	158 Alamvayal (Alangulam).	833
94 Kun ulipappamadai	12,259	159 Alangarayanperungulam.	389
95 Manthiramoothyodai	45	160 Elanganathanendal ..	307
96 Melapalliseri	1,571	161 Kurundampallam	1,430
97 Melarangankilarangian ..	27,782	162 Kilapuduvelli	840
98 Manakalanayal	285	163 Kuthangudipalli	479
99 Nanathava	427	164 Kudathuvayal	3,318
100 Nattandiambandi	1,731	165 Mannangudi	594
101 Nargalan	2,319	166 Mudukkavayal	1,222
102 Parasiendal	1,435	167 Ohunanvayal	1,327
103 Pattaman	983	168 Pagavanivayal	345
104 Peipaganjan	395	169 Ponnagudiendal	103
105 Pundan	1,717		
106 Panamendal	989		
107 Pattam	12,903		
108 Perumalpatti	3,184		

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Serial number and name of inam estate.	Advance compen- sation deposited.	Serial number and name of inam estate.	Advance compen- sation deposited.
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
INAM ESTATES—cont.		INAM ESTATES—cont.	
	RS.		RS.
170 Sinangudi	247	236 Kanjarankalam	3,186
171 Thimayavayal	2,410	237 Kattaralangulam	6,242
172 Udayarohettivayal	802	238 Pappanendal	3,226
173 Kanjenkudi	373	239 Palangulam	7,100
174 Kilathenendal	1,425	240 Sadayaneri	5,954
175 Senganathanendal	60	241 Sathanur	17,418
176 Alndal (part)	174	242 Enadhi	25,013
177 Anadivayal	2,252	243 Karuvakurichi Chittrum- ba am.	12,035
178 Athanivayal	2,832	244 Mathur	3,500
179 Ganapatimangalam	2,013	245 Periakiluvachi	3,775
180 Idayankulam	1,173	246 Ramayyamamarithangudi ..	1,583
181 Kalakulam	2,640	247 Silambanendal	1,082
182 Kannanendal	2,152	248 Sittangolam Puduvalay ..	5,708
183 Karumolisavanvayal	2,879	249 Sannakadalam	935
184 Kilavandi (part)	2,093	250 Vor ikkamban	1,597
185 Kannigudi	822	251 Vallanendal	12,061
186 Kothamangalam	5,420	252 Ovarpuliangulam	346
187 Konnakudi	3,782	253 Karuppanendal	1,856
188 Kulathur (part)	3,397	254 Karuthanendal	674
189 Mangudi	1,311	255 Maendal	2,382
190 Maniagandi	4,947	256 Saluvai and Varamudiendal	1,861
191 Madakottai	713	257 Thatchapuliyendal	1,667
192 Manavalanvayal	2,528	258 Konathamalu	4,438
193 Melakulaikudi	2,300	259 Kongaratti	5,135
194 Meyyappanendal	44	260 Kothiarikottai	5,057
195 Nadgudi	1,725	261 Mavilangai	3,195
196 Nettiendal	2,084	262 Madavankollai	8,237
197 Pondappanendal	1,200	263 Palkulam	6,632
198 Padappanendal	1,379	264 Pichangurichi	6,482
199 Pennayendal	2,615	265 Poovanendal	194
200 Pappagudi	2,381	266 Puthendal	1,788
201 Pagayani Piradani	14,483	267 Pullor (part)	11,833
202 Puhur (part)	5,51	268 Sembanattu	1,373
203 Rudrampatti	1,108	269 Thyliarendal	660
204 Thatani	538	270 Uramikollai	2,464
205 Alappadukudi	652	271 Velmar	8,547
206 Aniempnanendal	79	272 Alagarendal	1,612
207 Kunjumanivayal	685	273 Kalkulam	3,129
208 Karkudi	4,569	274 Maniokkanendal	8,717
209 Kosakudi	495	275 Sengolam	4,316
210 Kodambavanassamudram ..	1,722	276 Thunamalapuram	10,544
211 Karungavayal	3,816	277 Chittathuvayal	1,905
212 Keelakikudi	3,752	278 Sukkaravelli	1,763
213 Kuthanendal	1,995	279 Thiruthalankudi	2,249
214 Marakanvayal	1,114	280 A. Sivathan	13,796
215 Mahamanu gur	1,495	281 Thatchanendal	837
216 Madapuram Boovani	4,260	282 Kollangulam	5,025
217 Madippanendal	614	283 Arambakolli (part) ..	9,631
218 Melakollai	2,423	284 Chinnasorendal	759
219 N. Nanakkudi	4,949	285 Inuieseri	2,996
220 Nanakkudi	1,679	286 Keelakottai	8,384
221 Pappakudi	1,172	287 Mayilempallem	1,366
222 Poninungi	442	288 Narananmangalam	212
223 Puduvenendal	1,510	289 Poolathur	8,138
224 Padappuvayal	1,628	290 Soodunakudi	4,883
225 Perinjyoor	1,769	291 Kanakanthai	3,089
226 Puduvenvayal	1,081	292 Erumaipatti	4,766
227 Sivadavayal	5,389	293 Govindanendal	2,974
228 Sramam	2,843	294 Poothondi	2,739
229 Theloor	2,734	295 Sambai	2,541
230 Theethangullam	863	296 Singanendal	2,984
231 Usilankottai	1,243	297 Sendam	822
232 Velloor	5,566	298 Vettai Vayal	599
233 Umayandavayal	408	299 Virisoor	1,018
234 Kollangulam	1,445	300 Kalathur	4,590
235 Velivayal	1,676		

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Serial number and name of inam estate.	Advance compensation deposited.	Serial number and name of inam estate.	Advance compensation deposited.
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
RS.	RS.		
INAM ESTATES—cont.		INAM ESTATES—cont.	
301 Manickanendal	1,099	323 Velangulam	2,154
302 Poyyavayal	3,652	324 Kusavarikulam	4,348
303 Pottavayal	597	325 Thevarendal	2,251
304 Athikaran	3,111	326 Karungali	890
305 Alagarayyan	2,311	327 Vellarendal	1,168
306 Koothad endal	108	328 Odakkarai	707
307 Thavali mandapam	2,543	329 Keelakavanavayal	1,220
308 Maraikulam	1,129	330 Kilachandanendal	2,328
309 Ser gankulam	3,669	331 Ramasingapuram	9,760
310 Therkanendal	1,829	332 Mattamalaiyendal	1,319
311 Karungulam and hamlets ..	10,736	333 Veppangulam	2,956
312 Ariyakurichi	129	334 Ayyothi	160
313 Killukudi	310	335 Kusavankarungulam	11,353
314 Neduram	46	336 Pattanendal	13,120
315 Punnangudy	1,148	337 Nellendal	571
316 Var davasi	3,840	338 Chettikulam	6,262
317 Kothangulam	10,486	339 Senthamyendal	430
318 Mavilangai	5,416	340 Konjanivayal	1,275
319 Kuppakulam	2,938	341 Melakorlanvayal	1,259
320 Avarendal	1,783	342 Suriyenkollei	4,971
321 Ayyanarkulam	6,753	343 Pirandamankulam (part) ..	1,485
322 Navanguli	313	344 Vattanam (part)	4,106

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Friday, the 25th November 1955.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11-35 a.m. of the clock, Mr. Chairman (THE HON. DR. P. V. CHERIAN) in the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sorry, I am late, hon. Members.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Introduction of B.C.G. mass vaccination in the State.

* 446 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to lay on the table of the House a list of centres in which B.C.G. mass vaccination has been introduced in this State during the current year?

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

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. Minister kindly tell us whether there has been satisfactory progress made so far as this B.C.G. campaign is concerned in spite of 'Rajaji effect'. (Voices: What is that, what is that?)

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: May I know what is meant by 'Rajaji Effect'?

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: What is that?

MR. CHAIRMAN: One at a time, please.

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: After Rajaji began his anti-B.C.G. campaign, Sir, there has been less response from the people.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: May I ask the Hon. Minister for Health whether he is aware of the fact that a great authority on whom Rajaji depended as his Guru has thrown cold water upon this? I heard that he said something derogatory to this vaccine. I do not remember the name of that medical gentleman. (A voice: Palmer.)

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: I do not know to which particular authority the hon. Member is referring. But I may say, generally, opinion among tuberculosis specialists is in favour of B.C.G. vaccination.

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SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: May I know whether Government will try another drug, I.N.H. which seems to be more useful and effective?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: The value of I.N.H. in preventing certain fatal forms of tuberculosis in children is under investigation.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Is there any remedy which is both preventive and curative?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: I don't think there is any such remedy.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: What do the Government mean by 'belt area' in Tiruchirappalli district. May I know into how many belts each district is divided?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: In the first round B.C.G. vaccination is done in District Headquarters, towns and cities and in the belt area, that is, the villages round about.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: The Hon. Minister said that as a result of the propaganda carried on by Rajaji against this B.C.G. vaccination, the response from the people is less. I wish to know from the Government, if they are convinced that the B.C.G. mass vaccination campaign is good and in the interests of the people, what are the effective and strong steps they have taken against this propaganda. It is not good saying there is less response.

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: It is entirely left to the option of the people. There is no compulsion in the matter.

SRI MAHOMED USMAN: Am I right in thinking that there are two medical opinions, a large majority in favour of it and a minority against it?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: It is proverbial that doctors differ and the patients suffer.

SRI MAHOMED USMAN: Then the public should be cautious about this?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: There is no finality regarding opinion on any matter. We have to take what the majority opinion about a particular matter is at a particular time and take action on that. We cannot wait till all doctors agree upon any matter.

SRI MAHOMED USMAN: Is there a substantial number of doctors who are against this vaccination? That is what I want to know. I have no opinion on this. I am neither in favour of it nor against it. I only want to know whether a substantial number of doctors is against it.

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: I have already said more than once on the floor of this House that the majority opinion is in favour of B.C.G. vaccination and an international mass vaccination campaign has been carried on including this country. This vaccination is being done in all States. It is only in this State that this opposition campaign has been started and is kept up.

Grant of medical leave on certificates issued by medical practitioners

* 447 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether at present medical leave can be granted on certificates issued by Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathic medical practitioners; and

(b) if not, when the Government propose to issue orders to that effect?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: (a) Licentiates in Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani systems of medicine who are registered under the rules are authorized to grant medical certificates for leave. Homoeopathy is not recognized as a working system of medicine in this State and as such certificates issued by Homoeopathic practitioners are not accepted for purposes of grant of leave.

(b) The question does not arise.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Is it a fact that the Central Government accept certificates issued by Homoeopathic doctors, provided the Central Government servants live in States where these doctors have been recognized?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: I do not know to which Homoeopathic doctors my friend is referring. There are hundreds and thousands of people who practise this system by reading a booklet or having a correspondence course and keeping a box of medicines.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Government kindly accept certificates granted by Homoeopaths with requisite qualifications approved by Government?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: If a medical man who possesses recognized qualifications in modern medicine practises homoeopathy his certificate may be accepted. But he does not give it as a Homoeopathic doctor. As a doctor possessing the required qualifications he gives the certificate and that is accepted because he is a registered doctor.

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SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : Does the word ' Ayurveda ' include Siddha also?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Yes, that is what I have said.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Are they registered under the Indian Medical Registration Act?

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

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : When the Central Government approve of such certificates what is the difficulty in our Government accepting and approving such certificates?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : I have no information whether the Central Government accept such certificates and if they do what kind of certificates and from which type of doctors.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Government consider the question of approving such certificates if the Centre has already passed such an order?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : When applications are received they will be considered on their merits.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : The registered practitioners are of two classes, A and B. B class practitioners are not authorized to grant certificates for medical leave?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Only L.I.Ms. and G.C.I.Ms.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : May I know why they should not be allowed to grant such certificates, the B class practitioners? They are doctors practicing for a long time and patients go to them and get cured also.

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Sir, B class includes doctors who have not been trained in any institution recognised by the Government. People who manage to get a certificate from some of the revenue officers to say that they have practised for ten years have been included in B class. It would not be safe to accept certificates issued by the so-called B class practitioners who have had no kind of training.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : B class practitioners include those who have passed examinations, conducted by Universities and who have undergone courses of training in approved institutions and recognized also by the Indian Board of Medicine. Should they not be allowed to grant such certificates? Of course others who have not had this training may not be allowed.

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : There is no separate ' class ' for these people.

[25th November 1955]

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Suppose they prove that they have passed a recognised examination and produce a certificate to that effect and they are registered under B class; why should they not be allowed to issue certificates?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : I do not think it is time enough to consider and give recognition to such certificates.

SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW : Are the Government against the encouragement of Homoeopathy. (An hon. Member : That seems to be so.)

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Homoeopaths are practising. There is no ban on their practising this system.

SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW : My question was whether the Government are against encouraging this system of medicine.

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Government have not recognised this system. That does not mean they are against it. It is of a form of therapy which can be practised by anybody who has got the basic qualification in modern medicine.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Can certificates be issued by doctors who are not registered and recognized?

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

Starting of a training institute for sculptors at Mahabalipuram

* 448 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) what steps have been taken by the Government to start a training institute for sculptors (stone-carving industry) at Mahabalipuram;

(b) what is the estimated cost of the scheme and how much of it will be met by the Central Government; and

(c) when the institute will start functioning?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) A proposal for the establishment of a training centre at Mahabalipuram for sculpture, submitted by the Director of Industries and Commerce is under the consideration of Government.

(b) The estimates have not yet been finalised.

(c) It is not possible to state at this stage when exactly the training centre will start functioning.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. Minister kindly enlighten us on the broad idea underlying this scheme?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The scheme has not yet been finalised and therefore I am now not in a position to give particulars about the scheme.

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SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : இந்த சிறப்பிப்பற்றி நிலையத்தில் உள் நாட்டு சிறப்பிகளைக் கொண்டு பயிற்சி அளிக்கப்படுமா? அல்லது வெளி நாட்டிலிருந்து யாராவது இறக்குமதி செய்யப்படுவார்களா என்பதை அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : பழைய புராதனமான அழகிய சிறப்பி வேலைகளைச் சொல்லிக்கொடுப்பதற்கு வடநாட்டினரையிருந்தாலும் தென்னாட்டினரையிருந்தாலும் தகுதியானவர்களைக் கொண்டு இது கற்பிக்கப்படும்.

Legislative Council Questions pending answer in the departments of the Secretariat.

11-50 a.m. * 449 Q.—**SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased—

(a) to lay on the table of the House a statement showing the number of interpellations given notice of by members of the Legislative Council which are pending answer as on 10th August 1955 under the following heads: (i) questions pending for more than one year, (ii) questions pending for more than six months but less than one year and (iii) questions pending for more than three months but less than six months; and

(b) to state (i) whether any instructions have been issued to the departments of the Secretariat to deal with the questions promptly and if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place a copy of the same on the table of the House, and (ii) whether any additional staff has been sanctioned for departments of the Secretariat to deal with the work of the enlarged Houses of the Legislature?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education): (a) A statement * is placed on the table of the House.

(b) (i) Yes, Sir. A copy of the instructions issued in the matter is placed on the table of the House.

(ii) No, Sir.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Sir, as we are not getting answers in spite of the 1954 instructions, a copy of which has been placed on the table, will the Hon. the Leader of the House convene a conference of the Secretaries to Government and impress upon them the necessity for prompt reply to questions in the Legislature?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The Government have been looking into this matter.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : May I know, Sir, the exact number of pending questions under Education alone as, in the list placed on the table of the House, only the total number of questions pending with all the combined departments of Health, Education and Local Administration Departments, is given?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The hon. Member may give notice of a separate question.

* Printed as Appendix II on pages 554-555 infra.

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Disposal of revision petitions under section 64-A of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939

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

(a) how many revision petitions under section 64-A of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (Central Act IV of 1939), have been disposed of by Government after the passing of the Motor Vehicles (Madras Amendment) Act, 1954, and how many are still pending disposal; and

(b) from what date the Motor Vehicles (Madras Amendment) Act, 1954, will be brought into force?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : (a) Four hundred and forty-one revision petitions were disposed of by the Government after the passing of the Motor Vehicles (Madras Amendment) Act, 1954, and 199 revision petitions are still pending.

(b) The question of amending the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, consequent on the passing of the Motor Vehicles (Madras Amendment) Act, 1954, is under active consideration. As soon as the rules are amended, the new Act will be brought into force.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : May I know, Sir, how many of these revision petitions have been successful?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : A separate question may be put.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : In the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill that was introduced for repealing section 64-A, it was definitely stated that the Government were not able to cope with the large work. Now that they are able to dispose of such a large volume of revision petitions, will they consider repealing that Act?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : We have already amended the Act, and we have to bring it into force and it will be brought into force. Therefore there is no question of going back.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Have orders been passed with regard to the reorganization of the Transport Department? What are the salient features of the new scheme that has been introduced?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : Final orders are being passed. One of the salient features is that a District Judge will be in charge of the appellate work. He will be called the State Transport Appellate Tribunal.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : When will this reorganization scheme relating to transport be given effect to?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : All the stages have been completed. I think it will be done in the course of this month or the beginning of the next month.

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SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: What was the average time taken for the disposal of a revision petition, Sir? Is it three months or six months?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: It all depends upon the nature of the case. If there are cases which compel us to get records from the lower authorities, that will naturally take some time.

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

II.—ACTS ASSENTED TO BY THE PRESIDENT.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to announce to the House that the Madras Commercial Crops Markets (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 30 of 1955), which was passed by the Madras Legislature on the 29th September 1955 received the assent of the President on the 15th November 1955 and has been published as Act No. XXXIII of 1955 in Part IV-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 23rd November 1955.

I have also to announce to the House that the Madras Code of Criminal Procedure (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 27 of 1955), which was passed by the Madras Legislature on the 30th September 1955 received the assent of the President on the 13th November 1955 and has been published as Act No. XXXIV of 1955 in Part IV-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 23rd November 1955.

III.—DISCUSSION ON THE FIRST SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1955-56.

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, under the items for which excess expenditure has been shown in the statement placed before us, we find that money has been allotted for the provision of extra beds in the General Hospital. Now, in spite of the provision of additional beds, there has always been the complaint from the public that patients are not able to get beds in the General Hospital. Even the Government have said many a time that they have not been able to meet the requirements of the demand. In such circumstances, I do not know why the Government do not go deep into the problems of solving this question and provide the required number of beds. There can be only two ways of solving this problem, that is, the Government must encourage the other system of medicine like Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, and Homoeopathy or they must take more preventive measures to see that the demand for beds is reduced. I am surprised that even after eight years of Independence, our Government have no sympathy—as they ought to have—towards the system of Ayurveda that flourished in this country for centuries and centuries. It is a system which has been able to cure ailments peculiar to the tropics like ours with the herbs naturally grown in these tropics. Somehow or other, the system fell into decay as many of our institutions fell into decay in the days of the

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foreign rule. Is it not the duty of the Government to see that this hoary system, which is a reliable system, which is a system by which we can cure people very easily, which is a system which cures peculiar ailments with the simple herbs grown in tropics, is revived? I think the Government must go deeper into the question, take the initiative in the matter, and start more Ayurvedic institutions and try to solve the problem of more and more demand for beds in allopathic hospitals. There is another question of taking enough preventive measures to reduce this demand. It is a horrible sight for me to see in all towns edibles, vegetables, and fruits, being sold very near drains and very near dirty and filthy places, where flies swarm up and perch on these edibles. I do not know what measures this Government have taken in regard to the prevention of the sale of edibles in such dirty places. Time and again I have impressed on the floor of the House that it is necessary on the part of this Government to see that food-stuffs are not exposed to flies. Time and again I have impressed upon the Government that they can just reduce the infection to a great extent by banning the use of plates and cups in hotels. But somehow or other I get the answer that there are not enough leaves to cater to the people in hotels. I ask whether Government will not be doing two advantageous things at a time by banning these plates and cups and substituting them with leaves and paper cups. Perhaps necessity will arise on the part of the people to grow more leaves, and there will be encouragement in respect of growing plantains. We will also stop this infection that is spreading from the lip to the cup and the cup to the lip and again from the lip to the cup and so on. We will be saving a lot of money by not having to open more hospitals and providing for more beds for tuberculosis patients and others. I have also impressed upon the Government the need to water dusty roads in order to avoid dust getting into the nostrils of human beings. These are ordinary things which could just be done by one stroke of the pen. The Government can authorize the municipal sanitary staff and their own sanitary staff to look to these things. Of course, the staff who are entrusted with this work must be made to feel that it is a sacred humanitarian task and they must do the work properly. This can be done by one stroke of the pen. I would humbly implore the Government to take definite steps to ban the use of plates and cups in hotels and these should be substituted with leaves and paper cups. The Government also should appoint adequate staff in their sanitary branches and the local bodies also must be asked to have sufficient sanitary staff to look to these matters. I also request the Government to encourage Ayurveda, a hoary system which was keeping us healthy and long-lived.

Coming to the question of Education, I find that there has been practically no demand whatsoever in respect of Education, except a sum of Rs. 10,100 which includes a token grant of Rs. 100 in respect of Rs. 1 lakh to be given to the Delhi Higher Secondary school. Compared to other items in the Statement of Excess Expenditure, I find that this is practically nothing. Does it mean that there is no demand in respect of Education? Even

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at the time of the budget discussion, I made certain requests in respect of teachers. I fervently hoped that some provision would be made at least subsequently. Of course, it was stated that the major points would be considered at the time of the Second Five-Year Plan. But, there are certain minor things such as house-rent allowance, medical concessions and so on, for which we have been pressing. House-rent allowance and medical concessions are now given to certain teachers, but these are denied to one particular category of teachers, namely, teachers of aided institutions. Teachers in institutions aided by the Government are denied these things. The Government themselves have said that the grant of house-rent allowance would cost only Rs. 10 lakhs and the extension of medical concessions to that particular category of teachers would cost even less than Rs. 10 lakhs. Will the Government have more sympathy for these teachers and see that at least before the next supplementary budget is presented in February or so, these concessions are extended to them? I once again request the Government to give a sympathetic consideration to this matter and extend these benefits to all the teachers. They need not give retrospective effect. They may grant these with effect from 1st January 1956. With these few remarks, I conclude my speech by saying that the other Demands are proper.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Mr. Chairman, I just wish to say a few words on one or two points. You will remember that a provision of Rs. 75 lakhs has been made in the Budget under the head '57. Miscellaneous—f. Contributions—G. Special grants to district boards and village panchayats'. This was based on the Government's decision to levy a surcharge of 2 annas in the rupee on land revenue on all lands. This House has also passed a Bill for this purpose. We thought that the entire sum of Rs. 75 lakhs would be made available to the district boards. But, I find that only a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs has been provided for this purpose. I do not understand why they should have done it. Is it not better that the whole of the land revenue surcharge, viz., Rs. 75 lakhs is allotted for the purpose? Having created a special fund so to say by levying a surcharge of 2 annas in the rupee for the purpose, it cannot be transferred to some other head. It only shows that the Government want to limit the allotment to Rs. 15 lakhs under this head. That is my suspicion. If the Hon. Minister could clear my doubt, I will have no objection. I am, however, sure that they could make the entire sum of Rs. 75 lakhs available for this purpose. After all, a surcharge of 2 annas in the rupee on the land revenue is the easiest to collect. The Government can always collect the amount. We see the allotment of Rs. 15 lakhs perhaps because there is no more money under the head. Originally, a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs was provided in the Budget. The Government themselves call this an interim supplementary estimate. They have provided only a token grant of Rs. 100 for six items and in respect of those items they will bring another supplementary estimate, if there is necessity.

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Therefore, why cannot they make a provision in this regard even now? The entire amount collected under this head must be made available to the district boards. We referred to this matter even when we were considering the District Boards (Amendment) Bill. I think, hon. Member Mr. Purushotham has also referred to this matter. I trust the Government will look into the matter and do the needful so that the district boards may have the benefit of the entire amount collected.

So far as the provision for Hindu Religious Endowments Board is concerned, the Government have provided funds in two places. Under district administration, they have provided a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs to be utilized for purposes of renovation of small temples which need repairs of renovation. In another place they have allotted a token grant of Rs. 100. They say that the sum of Rs. 2 lakhs is granted as a loan which will be adjusted from the fund later. It is a technical budgetary matter. During the last 10 to 12 years when the Board was in charge of the administration of religious endowments, a saving of Rs. 40 lakhs or so was effected as pointed out by the former Minister the Hon. Mr. Venkataswamy Naidu in answering a question. It was also pointed out that out of this sum, a sum of Rs. 23 lakhs was invested in Government Securities and the balance of Rs. 17 lakhs was made available for its expenditure till the time of the Supreme Court judgment. So, we have got a surplus which will be available for expenditure on temples and religious endowments. Even though this amount may have been added to the Consolidated Fund at that time, that amount, I suppose, is earmarked for a definite purpose. So, instead of giving the sum of Rs. 2 lakhs as loan, it will be better if the Government make available adequate sums from the saving that the Board was able to effect for the purpose of renovating a number of small temples in the State. For example, in Vellore, there is a big temple without an idol. Now, it is being shown to others as a historical monument. As a matter of fact, tourists are being shown round that place. It will be better if an idol is installed there and 'Kumbabishekam' is performed for the same. This could very well have been done. It was pointed out in many journals that there is such a big temple at Vellore. But no renovation was done. Therefore I say that this amount of Rs. 23 lakhs in Government securities and also the other sum of Rs. 17 lakhs (out of which some portion might have been expended now)—all those amounts should be utilized for the purpose of renovation of our temples. Sri T. Purushotham has been referring to works of architecture. Their renovation could be started by taking money from this fund. Therefore I say that this paltry sum of Rs. 2 lakhs and that too as a loan to be adjusted later on, is quite unnecessary. That only shows they want to restrict the expenditure on temples. Instead of that I say spend more on our temples, renovate them and beautify the architecture by spending from that sum of Rs. 40 lakhs. There are also some other minor points

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which need elucidation. These are the comments I want to make on this supplementary grant. We have no right to vote on this. Therefore I leave it at that.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am glad the Government have come forward with the first supplementary demand for further expenditure for 1955-56. Hon. Members are aware that under Article 115 of the Constitution, such statements of supplementary expenditure for additional allotment should be placed before the Legislature whenever such necessity arises. The Government have done the right thing in placing the first statement now instead of bringing a consolidated statement for the whole financial year at the time of the next year's budget.

I should like to point out in this connexion that there are several new schemes of development for which sanction has been accorded after this year's budget has been passed and a provision has been made for them in the statement of supplementary expenditure now under consideration. Apart from inclusion of such items in the financial statement, I feel that the orders of Government sanctioning these new schemes should have been placed on the table of the Legislature. In a democratic system, the legislature should be abreast and fully informed of the State's activities. Some of the items under 'co-operation', 'industries' etc., are so interesting and are of public importance that the public ought to know about these development schemes then and there. As it is the Press published just two or three days also extracts from the notes published in the Supplementary statement of expenditure, which we are considering. I plead that Government should place such interesting Government Orders of public importance sanctioning new schemes of development,—many of them are there in this statement—on the Editor's table and also on the table of the Legislature (even while sanctioning the same) for public information and for the information of hon. Members. I hope, Sir, Government will consider this point.

We find several items in the supplementary statement placed before us, e.g., items of land acquisition proceedings for which additional payments had been made on Court decrees. This shows that correct valuation has not been fixed by the departmental authorities originally. Correct assessment of the cost of such land acquisition schemes should have been prepared before private properties are acquired for public purposes. We find three or four such items in which the private parties have gone to Court and additional amounts have been shelled out to them. It will be seen, Sir, that in Palghat, a private dwelling has been acquired for the official residence of the Sub-Collector, Palghat. We do not know what was the original valuation fixed for that building. That information has not been given at all in any of these items for which additional allotment is now sought, under Court decree. For this particular building in Palghat, compensation had to be

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paid to the tune of nearly Rs. 80,000. I am sure waste lands, Government poramboke would be available and a building costing Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 30,000 could have been constructed for the purpose. Within that amount it would have been possible to build a suitable building for the official residence of the Sub-Collector. It is sheer waste of public funds to spend an amount to the tune of Rs. 80,000 for the construction of an official residence for the Sub-Collector. Such extravagant and wasteful expenditure should be avoided at least in the present national set-up.

Under 'land revenue', we find there is an additional demand for nearly Rs. 2 lakhs for implementing the Agricultural Income-tax Act. Three Assistant Commissioners, ten Agricultural Income-tax Officers and other staff to assist them are provided for. Regarding the ultimate cost, it is stated as Rs. 3,54,700. We do not know what is the income that we are going to get by the levy of this agricultural income-tax. We raised the question when the Bill was being discussed and the Hon. Minister for Revenue and the Hon. Minister for Finance told us at the time that it would not be possible to work out what exactly we would get by this tax. But it is a pity that such a large establishment has been sanctioned and we should know at least now what is the return we will get before we are asked to sanction such a huge expenditure for implementing the Agricultural Income-tax Act.

Then, Sir, with reference to the recruitment of Agricultural Income-tax Officers, it is said they are to be drafted from the Revenue Department. I wonder why all the people should be recruited from the Revenue Department. Could not experienced people from the Commercial Tax Department and other departments be also taken in for working this Act? It should also be possible to get some trained people from the Income-tax Department those who have worked in this line and who could handle the job more efficiently than the Revenue people. I trust these aspects would be taken into consideration by Government and the cost of establishment would be reduced, at least after calculating what revenue we would get this year and in the succeeding years.

Under "District Administration", we find that a scheme has been drawn up for the development and colonization of Andamans and a few families have been transported from Kozhikode to Andamans. The expenditure has been met from the Andaman administration funds except the cost of transport. I do not see any reason why this expenditure also should not have been debited to the Andaman administration. Perhaps that is a small item and we need not grudge it. But I should like to know why only families from Kozhikode have been sent over to Andamans. (Sri M. P. Govinda Menon: Because of the excess population there.) I do not grudge that at all. But a large number of Tamilians are coming from Burma and Ceylon and I hope it will be possible to work out a definite plan by which those Tamilian families coming out from Ceylon and Burma would be sent over to Andamans under the colonization scheme. Particularly they should be

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encouraged to take advantage of this provision made by the Government of India. I trust the State Government will consider this aspects work out a scheme on a planned basis.

I entirely agree with the hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar in the remarks that he has made just now about the utilization of the Surplus Fund of the Hindu Religious Department. It was pointed out in the Legislative Council and I remember the hon. Member Sri T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai referred to this in his Budget speech that a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs was there as surplus, out of which about Rs. 27 lakhs was debited towards expenditure incurred by Government for the establishments; and so the amount left over should have been transferred to this Fund that is now contemplated and referred to in item (iv) under Grant XI. But we find, as stated by Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar, only Rs. 2 lakhs would be utilized for repairs to small temple buildings. What these temple buildings are which are to be repaired has not been stated. I should like to know whether any applications were called for, for help from this Fund; who is going to distribute it? I wish that a Committee is constituted to consider these applications and suitable grants are made from the Fund for all deserving cases. At present there is no proper agency or machinery in the Hindu Religious Endowments Department to deal with the repairs of the temples. We find that there is a Gem Specialist, a specialist goldsmith. But there is no Engineer or architect attached to the Commissioner of Hindu Religious Endowments to help him in working out a detailed programme of renovations and repair of the temples. Just ten days back, I was in Srivilliputtur and I found there that the gopuram was sinking on one side; a suggestion seems to have been made to put up a buttress wall to prop up the gopuram. That is not the remedy. I learnt that there is a drainage going underneath the gopuram which should have been closed. That aspect has not been examined. So I feel that there must be proper machinery with the Religious Endowments Department to deal with these problems. There was a Consulting Engineer previously. But somehow he has been taken away and afterwards that place has not been filled. I do not know why no one was appointed in that place, but I want that there should be in the Hindu Religious Department one experienced in temple architecture who after receiving all the applications from the needy temples may work out a comprehensive programme of renovation and repair of all the temples in Tamilnad and for the present, Malabar too. This amount should not be frittered away by sanctioning doles of small sums for repairs to temples and not being spent in the proper way. I hope the Government will consider this aspect and will not be in a hurry to spend away this meagre sum of Rs. 2 lakhs this year. I hope the Government will see that a proper machinery is constituted to see that the amount is utilized in the proper manner, after examining the needs of the most deserving temples and to see that the amount is utilized properly and that repairs are done to all the temples on a planned basis with the accumulated fund in this account.

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Under Education, we find that a sum of Rs. 5,000 has been granted to the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute. It has been noted that this grant has been made irrespective of the fact whether any pupil from this State joins the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute or not. I do not know why there should be such a negative condition. Has there been no applicant from this State? Could the Government not make a condition that at least one or two pupils from this State should be taken for training in this Mountaineering Institute? I hope the Government will consider this point.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Imposition of a condition like that, especially by a Government, will not look nice.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: I hope the Government would see whether there have been any applications and if there is any such application, I would plead with the Government that they should put up the case and see that at least one or two persons from this State are trained in this Mountaineering Institute.

Sir, my hon. Friend, Sri Krishnamoorthi, referred to the General Hospital and said there was overcrowding there. Sir, I am a member of the Hospital Advisory Committee of another hospital in the city. Not only the General Hospital, but several other hospitals are overcrowded. More patients come in and the bed strength is inadequate; no linen or mats have been provided for them. The Ministry should consider the case of all the hospitals and wherever there have been additional patients coming in, they should provide the necessary linen and mats for them. In one hospital, Sir, I mean Raja Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar Lying-in Hospital, I may particularly point out that there is no adequate linen provided for women. This is highly deplorable and I bring this to the notice of the Government so that the Hon. Minister may examine and see that adequate linen is supplied to this hospital. This is very urgent, because pregnant women in delicate health should be treated properly. They are asked to lie on the floor of the new building recently occupied by this hospital with all its dampness. All these points should receive due consideration and I hope the Government will sanction the extra amount required not only for the Madras General Hospital but other hospitals as well. The Government should take steps to see what the requirements of the other hospitals are and that their requirements also are fulfilled.

Sir, we find that a sum of Rs. 6,21,249 has been paid to the Madras Corporation towards improvements to slums effected during 1951-52 to 1954-55. But we are not told what the slums are that have been improved. We know that very few slums have actually been improved. I know a slum in Broadway which is in as bad a state as could be ever now. A list of the slums that have been improved under this provision and the programme of the Corporation for improvement of the slums in the City should

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be brought to our notice before we sanction any more items and any more expenditure under this head. I feel that the Government should give necessary directions to the Corporation to draw out a programme for improvement of slums and then give them such assistance as may be necessary.

Under Agriculture and Fisheries, we find that a sum of Rs. 4,14,600 is required for rehabilitating about 282 families of fishermen rendered homeless on account of sea erosion north of the Madras harbour. I know that the acquisition of sites has been completed with the amount sanctioned and I know that the Hon. Minister in-charge of Fisheries is taking a very keen interest in this matter. But only the private sites have been acquired and nothing has been done to put up houses there. Therefore, I bring this to the notice of the Hon. Minister so that he may examine in what stage the matter is. I do not know whether the Government propose to entrust the Corporation of Madras to take up construction of quarters for the displaced fishermen; in any case, the Government should see that this matter is expedited, for this problem does not stop with the mere acquisition of sites required for the purpose.

Sir, we are glad to find under 'Industries', as I said at the beginning, several useful schemes of development have been sanctioned by the Government. We find that the Government propose to set up two Model Carpentry workshops in the State to work as Service-cum-Training centres. This is one of the good schemes that I have been talking of and I congratulate the Government on taking usual steps in this direction. I hope real use will be made of this by taking these workshop units to the villages.

12-00 Under Grant XXIX—Civil Works, several works are proposed p.m. for additional allotment and so new schemes. But I find all these relate to only a few districts. My complaint is that North Arcot and Chingleput districts have always been woefully omitted in all these matters. There was the question of formation of an inter-district road from Arkonam to Trivellore. This is an important road. Reference was made to it during question time and I drew the attention of the Government to the necessity of forming the road as early as possible. The Government assured me that it would be done. I do not know in what stage the matter stands now. Nothing seems to have been done. I know it will not be possible for the Hon. Minister to tell us now what has been done with regard to that. I hope, however, Government would take steps to see that the scheme is expedited and necessary provision made at least in the ensuing Budget. As I said, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts seem to have the lion's share in the allotment of funds for these works. I do not know why this is so. I hope justice would be done to other districts also. In this connection I wish to invite the attention of hon. Members to a paper placed on the table of the House a couple of days ago showing the irrigation schemes

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regarding the Palar river in North Arcot and Chingleput districts. There is a very nice Tamil saying which I do not want to quote here. Five schemes have been proposed out of which three have been left out. One is kept pending because of the dispute between Andhra and Madras. I do not know what this has to do with proceeding with the scheme. In regard to the fifth scheme relating to the Chembarambakkam tank improvement it is also held up even though the estimates are ready. The paper shows that no provision has been made even for this scheme. I hope and trust the Hon. Minister will kindly look into this matter and see that the work in respect of which estimates have already been sent by the Chief Engineer, is taken up, and something done to redress the great distress to which the people in the Chingleput district are put to, on account of failure to repair this tank promptly.

We are glad that the Government have sanctioned the construction of 936 single-storeyed one-roomed tenements, 486 at Sembiam and 450 at Erukancheri at a total cost of nearly 30 lakhs of rupees. I should like to know the agency that would be employed by the Government to construct these tenements. Is it to be done through Governmental agency or through the contractors? If it is to be entrusted to any company on contract basis, the Government should see that tenders are called for and that work is entrusted to reliable contractors. We read so much about the scandal in these matters, we have the construction of prefabricated houses at Delhi. We don't want such stories to be repeated here. When we are spending such large sums of money, the Government should take up the responsibility and see that the work is entrusted to reliable firms and the work is executed well. Only a sum of Rs. 2,700 is proposed to be spent on a single house. I don't think proper plan and estimates had been drawn up and the figure arrived at on that basis. I doubt whether this amount would be sufficient to put up a tenement of the proper type. I hope and trust the Government would examine the adequacy of the buildings that are to be put up for these people.

Under Grant XXXVI—Capital Outlay on Civil Works, it is said that the Indian Immigration Committee, Kuala Lumpur, has been paid about Rs. 10 lakhs for the purchase of lands, buildings, furniture, machinery, etc., at Avadi and Melpakkam. This is the site where the Indian National Congress Session was held in January last and according to the explanatory note we find a few companies of the Special Armed Police will be transferred to this place. I hope all the S.A.P. will be shifted from the present site in Red Hills to Avadi in view of the objections of the Corporation of Madras from the health point of view. Because the note says, only a few companies are to be shifted, I am making this reference. I hope the Government will arrange for the transfer of all the S.A.P. companies to Avadi. I should in this connection also like to know what is to be done with the buildings now occupied by the S.A.P. in Red Hills. There are

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several old buildings there and also huts transferred from the Military department crumbling down. They have not been repaired for a long time and they are in a neglected condition. If they are not required for our purpose, they may be auctioned away. The Corporation Rest House at Red Hills is situated in **an ideal place and it should be made an attractive resort for tourists and holiday seekers.** I hope the Government will take necessary steps to see that the surrounding habitations are removed and the **place is kept as attractive a spot as possible for tourists and holiday seekers** so that they may occupy the Rest House without the disturbances that they are now put to in that place.

Lastly I find we have spent more than half a crore of rupees on the purchase of buses for the City Transport. Here again I would like to know who are the authorities that invite tenders and accept them. When large sums of money are spent Government should take necessary precaution to see that they keep the power with themselves and a Cabinet Sub-Committee examines the tenders and disposes them off without leaving it in the hands of subordinate officers.

Again, Sir, I find that four godowns at Gopalapuram and five at **Grassfarm, Teynampet**, belonging to the Civil Supplies Department were handed over recently to the Government of India on rent. **What is the rent got from them?** This is not stated; but we are asked to sanction an expenditure exceeding a lakh of rupees towards repair charges at the rate of Rs. 12,000 for each godown.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: We have not incurred expenditure over repairs for renting it to the Government of India. When we had to use these godowns we have to incur these repair charges.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Because the note stated that they have been handed over to the Government of India I thought of making a reference to it.

Sir, I made all these remarks not in the expectation of getting replies from the Hon. Ministers immediately. It is only my fervent hope that the suggestions thrown out by me and other hon. Members will receive due consideration at the hands of the Government and that suitable action will be taken.

* SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, a very **very exhaustive survey** has been made as usual by my hon. Friend Sri T. Purushotham. If I am not trying to cast an aspersion on the Minister, I really wonder whether he himself has gone through the items so thoroughly as was done by my hon. Friend. The hon. Member has focussed attention on some of the important points mentioned in the Supplementary demand. The first thing to which I wish to make a reference is in respect of the expenditure under the head 'District Administration'. The committee which recently went into the question of district administration made certain proposals in their report and I think in order to give effect to some of

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them, additional sums of money are required by the Government. I think it would have been in the fitness of things if the Hon. the Revenue Minister had given an opportunity to both the Houses to discuss the report of the Committee because the report deals not only with the official side of it but also the non-official side. I know for a fact, three-fourths of the work of the M.L.As. concerns with the districts in the day to day administration and matters pertaining to that. Therefore they too would have thrown out suggestions as to how best the district administration can be improved if they had been given an opportunity. (Interruption.) Because the M.L.As. are much more directly concerned with the district constituencies, I referred to M.L.As. In no way do I want to minimise the importance of my colleagues in this House, their responsibilities and duties. We must take as much interest in these things as our hon. Friend Sri T. Purushotham is taking. Whatever that may be, now, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister for Revenue whether Government have given effect to all the proposals contained in the report or only to some of them. If so, what are the reasons for giving effect only to some? I do not think it is even now late to give an opportunity to hon. Members of both the Houses to discuss this report so that Hon. Ministers may have an idea as to how they feel over this matter. A lot of mahazars and petitions come to the Ministers. I feel they can be settled at the district level. Because these cases are not disposed of at the district level, people have to come to Madras and spend time. The Members of the Legislature in turn have to go with petitions to Ministers. 12-40 p.m.

A small grant is being given to the Mountaineering Institute. I am in entire agreement with my friend Mr. Mudaliyar. Not that we want to impose any conditions. But if any boy from the State wants to have the training, I am sure they will give him the opportunity.

The other thing is that you are giving Rs. 2 lakhs for the Madras Educational Association, New Delhi, so that they may run the Higher Secondary School in that place. We can well imagine the difficulties of the students from the South who cannot learn in a language which is foreign to them. I am sure that if Mr. Menon wanted that there should be a similar grant to Malayalam Association, the Government will not grudge it in case the demand is put in a reasonable way.

With regard to Medical Demand, Sir, I was thinking that after the construction of the Nurses Quarters, the expansion of the General Hospital would take place. I thought that the expansion would be from 887 to 1,125 beds. Because, as you know, the whole of the second floor has been vacated. This floor was previously occupied by the nurses. I want to know whether this floor cannot be used to increase the bed strength of the General Hospital. I think the Government will consider this aspect and see whether anything could be done. It is good to increase the bed strength.

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It is really a horrible sight to see patients accommodated on mats, etc. A number of people come to the General Hospital, because this hospital has to cater to the needs of the mufassal people also.

I now come to the next item, namely, Public Health. A sum of Rs. 6 lakhs and more is provided as grants to the Corporation for improvement of slums. I am in entire agreement with Sri T. Purushotham that before the grant is made, the Government should ask the Corporation whether they have any particular scheme. Because, it is quite likely that when a particular scheme is put up, it may not have sufficient priority. There may be other schemes which may be required in some divisions urgently. When any scheme is, therefore, put up to Government, the Government must analyse it and satisfy themselves that this scheme should have priority over other schemes. There is no point in merely saying, 'Here is an offer of Rs. 6 lakhs'.

Sir, there was a good deal of reference in regard to the slum just in front of our Council—a slum on the Marina. Personally I feel it does not redound to our credit to have the slum there. Unfortunately it is there. I can understand and appreciate that the poor people had no place to live in, and they had occupied this slum. It would be much better if the Government got for them an alternative site. After all there is no industry nearby for these people to remain in that area. It is rather a disgrace. When the Government are trying to do something to beautify the Marina, and when they have invited Sir Mirza Ismail from Bangalore along with a German Engineer just to give them suggestions, I do not understand any reason why the slum there should be perpetuated. It may have been a temporary slum. But it is not so. I find from the way things are happening that it has taken a permanent shape. I want to know from the Minister whether they could not remove this slum and find an alternative site. I say this because last time there was a good deal of opposition to the extension of the harbour towards the South instead of towards the North. The Government of India thought that extension towards north might mean a greater amount of expenditure. Therefore they persisted in extending the harbour in the South. All the same when there is so much congestion in the harbour and ships remain without being unloaded—it would have been much better if the extension had been in the North. I am sorry to say that in spite of the public clamour, the Public Works Department Minister did not influence the Government of India to have the extension in the North. The residents of the northern part of the City are deprived of the beach, their usual amenity in the evening. Now if they have to go to the beach, they have to walk two miles from Broadway. With the extension of the harbour to the South, this slum could be removed, and the residents of the northern locality could spend their evenings in the beach.

The hon. Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar referred to the purchase of a building and the litigation thereon. This Government have to incur an expenditure of Rs. 79,589 towards compensation to a

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particular individual. I really wonder whether that building in Palghat is really worth that amount. The Government could have new buildings constructed at a far less cost. I think some mistake was committed and therefore a heavier sum has to be paid for this building than what it warrants. I wish to point out to Government that at least in future such mistakes should not be committed. I do not understand why the Government should purchase a building at such a heavy cost in Palghat. Not that I am against the purchase of a building for the Sub-Collector at Palghat. We can put first-class buildings for the amount we have now to pay.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The hon. Member Sri T. Purushotham referred to this. The hon. Member Sri Raza Khan is also referring to this with great eloquence. I may refer here to the note which is appended which would show that this acquisition was done in 1944 during the Advisers' regime and the commitment had been made and the matter went to Court. That is how the Government had to meet the expenditure.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sometimes we have to pay even for the sins of our predecessors. At least in future we should avoid such things. We should become wiser by experience.

Something was said on the item 'Capital Outlay on Civil Works', with regard to the purchase of lands, etc., near Avadi for accommodating a few companies of the Special Armed Police and the Beggar Home. There was a press report that the Government of Madras did not enter into direct negotiations with the Malayan Government. There was a particular merchant, and he was instrumental in conducting negotiations on behalf of the Government of Madras. He has decided on a particular thing and this will be shared by the Government of Madras and the merchant. This is only a press report.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Yes, Sir. I may 12-50 p.m. assure the hon. Member that we have got the best terms regarding this transaction. They wanted a portion of the property and the Government did not require the whole of it. So, we agreed to take half of the property and give away the other half to the industry. That is how the transaction was effected. I may assure the hon. Member again that the Government had the best terms in the purchase of the property.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Well, the Government may say that they got the best terms. The other party may also say that he had the best terms. It is a question of business. It would have been much better if the Government themselves had this transaction with the Malayan Government.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I may tell the hon. Member that this Government has purchased the entire property. The entire property will be made over to the Government. The Government will retransfer half of the property for the benefit of the industry under the same terms.

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SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : If the Hon. the Leader of the House feels that the transaction has been to Government's advantage and that the Company is paying a very reasonable and fair market price for the portion of the property that they are getting, it may be all right. Anyway, I wanted to have some clarification from the Government in view of certain reports appearing in the Press with regard to this matter. It looked as though a private agency was carrying on the transaction for the Government. I do not have much to talk on other subjects. As for matters relating to the Hindu Religious Endowments Board, I leave it to my hon. Friend on my left.

SRI V. BHASHYAM AYYANGAR : Mr. Chairman, I wish to refer to one or two items. The Government propose to grant a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs to the Religious and Charitable Endowments. I should like to express my appreciation of this proposal. But I should like to point out that this is a very insignificant sum for the work that lies ahead. There are many temples in this State which are in a state of disrepair and which require early attention. This paltry sum of Rs. 2 lakhs will not be sufficient. However, I am glad that the Government have made a beginning by making a grant, though small it is, from the State funds. I hope the Government would take this as a precedent and will increase the grant in the coming years. My hon. Friend Sri Balasubramania Iyer said that this is a loan. I do not think it is a loan. It is a grant from the State funds.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : If my hon. Friend refers to page 24 of the explanatory memorandum supplied to us, he will find that the 'Government have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 2 lakhs to the Commissioner.'

* SRI V. BHASHYAM AYYANGAR : If that be the case, I would join with my Friend in asking the Government as to what became of the sum of Rs. 40 lakhs which the Religious Endowments Board constituted as a separate Fund.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Regarding that point, I may state that it is a loan to be adjusted. This amount was considered necessary at that time. As it might take some time to get the amount from the Fund, the Government advanced the amount which will be adjusted later.

* SRI V. BHASHYAM AYYANGAR : In that case, I would like to ask what became of the sum of Rs. 40 lakhs which was saved by the Board and which has been taken over by the Government, at the time when they took over the Board. If that sum was available, I cannot understand why the Government should sanction a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs as loan. It may very well be given as a grant, to the credit of the Board which is under the Government now. I do not see why this sum cannot be treated as a grant. Under the Act, we find that the Government can make an outright grant to the department. As the Hon. Leader of the

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House has stated that it is a loan that has been given, it is for the Government to explain or elucidate as to what has become of the savings of the Board.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I may at once tell the hon. Member that the surplus is there, but not in its entirety. Because, there are deficits also which have to be met from the surplus. Another fund has been created for carrying out necessary repairs to poor and needy temples. For this purpose money is to be drawn from this fund. The loan has now been granted in order that it may be adjusted later by drawing from that fund.

* SRI V. BHASHYAM AYYANGAR : Now that the Hon. Minister says that it is a loan and will be adjusted later, it is something. In addition to making available the income which the Endowments are getting for attending to repairs of small temples, it will be better if the Government also contributed something from their own fund to the religious endowments under their management. I only wish that the Government will sympathise with the religious institutions, the majority of which are suffering for want of funds. The Government must come to the rescue of these institutions and place them on a better footing.

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : தலைவர் அவர்களே, 1955-56-ம் ஆண்டுக்கான உபரி மான்யப் பிரேரணையின்மீது சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். "சென்னை இந்து மத தர்ம பரிபாலன நிர்வாக நிதி" என்று அரசியலார் ஒரு நிதியை ஏற்படுத்தி, அந்த நிதியானது கமிஷனரின் மேற்பார்வையில் செலவிடப்பட்டு வருகிறது. அந்த வகையில் இப்பொழுது இரண்டு லட்ச ரூபாய் நிதி ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்தத் தொகையானது எல்லா ஏழைக் கோயில்களுக்கும், மற்ற அறநிலையங்களுக்கும் உதவியாக கொடுப்பதற்காக ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த இரண்டு லட்ச ரூபாய் எப்படி வந்தது? ஒவ்வொரு கோயிலுக்கும் வரும் வருமானத்திலிருந்து 1½ சதவிகிதத்தை 'கான்ட்ரிப்ப்யூஷன்' ஆக இந்த நிதிக்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இம்மாதிரிதான் சென்ற 40 ஆண்டுகளாக ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

சென்னை நகரத்தில், திரு மயிலாப்பூரில் திருவள்ளுவ நாயனார் கோயில் ஒன்று இருக்கிறது. திருக்குறள் என்ற பொதுமறை உலகமெல்லாம் வழங்கிவருகிறது. அந்த உலகப் பொது நூலுக்கு ஆசிரியர் திருத்தகுதேயவத் திருவள்ளுவ நாயனார் என்பதை எல்லோரும் அறிவர். அப்பெரியார் திருக்கோயில் மயிலாப்பூரில் இருந்துவருகிறது. அவ்வித மிக முக்கியமான அக்கோயிலை நல்ல முறையில் பராமரிக்காமல் தமிழர்கள் பாராமுகமாக இருப்பது மிகவும் வருந்தத்தக்கது. அந்தக் கோயிலுக்கு வரும்படி ஒரு காசுகூட இடையாது. பலரிடம் உதவி நாட இருக்கிறது. அதைப்பற்றி நமது அறநிலையப் பாதுகாப்புத் தலைவரிடமும் சொல்லி யிருக்கிறோம். இதுவிஷயத்தில் அரசியலாரும் முக்கியமான கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும் என்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். இம்மாதிரியான நோக்கங்களுக்கு மேற்படி நிதியிலிருந்து பணம் கொடுப்பது மிகத் தகுதி வாய்ந்தது என்று நான் கருதுகிறேன். ஏனென்றால், சில முக்கியமான செலவினங்களுக்குக்கூட ஒவ்வொரு கோயிலுக்கும் போய் கேட்கவேண்டி யிருக்கிறது. திருவள்ளுவ நாயனார் கோயிலுக்கு அருகாமையில் மயிலாப்பூர் கபாலீசுவரர் திருக்கோயில் இருக்கிறது. அது பெரிய கோயில் ஆகும். அதற்கு ஆண்டுக்கு இரண்டு லட்சம் ரூபாய் வருமானம் வருகிறது. ஆனால் திருவள்ளுவர் கோயிலுக்கு மிகக் குறைவான வருமானம். இந்த அறநிலையப் பாதுகாப்புக் குழுவுக்கு நம்முடைய ராஜ்யத்திலிருக்கும்

[Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar] [25th November 1955]

எல்லாக் கோயில்களையும் பராமரிக்கவேண்டிய பொறுப்பு இருக்கிறது. நிறைய வருமானம் வரக்கூடிய கோயில்களின் நிதியிலிருந்து கூட ஓரளவு எடுத்து செலவினங்களுக்குப் போதுமான வருமானம் வராத அறநிலையங்களுக்கும் உதவி செய்வது முக்கியம் என்று நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன். இந்த நிலையத்திலே கமிஷனராக இருப்பவருக்கே பொறுப்பு கொடுக்கவேண்டியோபிய ஒரு கமிட்டிக்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்பது சரியல்ல.

1 p.m சென்னையிலே எந்தெந்த இடங்களிலே அறநிலைகள் இருக்கின்றன என்பதை சர்வே செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கின்றேன். 'வாகப்' சட்டத்தின்கீழ் வரும் 'வாகப்' சொத்துக்களைச் 'சர்வே' செய்வதற்காக ரூ. 1,10,000 இந்த ஆண்டில் பணம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதேபோல, நமது நாட்டிலே ஒவ்வொரு மாவட்டத்திலும் எத்தனையோ அறநிலையங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. ஒவ்வொரு கோயிலுக்கும் 10, 20 ஏக்கர் என்று மான்யம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அது கணக்கில் வரவில்லை. ஒவ்வொரு கோயிலுக்கும் வரும்படியான வருமானத்தின் ஒரு பகுதி அறநிலையப் பாதுகாப்புக் கழகத்திற்கு சேரவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லா போன்ற ஜில்லாக்களில் நூற்றுக்கணக்கான கோயில்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அநேக கோயில்களுக்கு ஏராளமான நிலங்களும் சொந்தமாக இருக்கின்றன. அகவே, எல்லாக் கோயில்களுக்கு என்னென்ன சொத்துக்கள் இருக்கின்றன, என்னென்ன வருமானம் வருகின்றது என்பதை சர்வே செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கின்றேன்.

இப்பொழுது சென்னையில் மீன் பிடிப்போர் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறார்கள். கடற்கரை யோரங்களில் மீன் பிடிப்பவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை பெருகிவிட்டது. அவர்கள் கடற்கரையோரங்களில் குடிசைகள் போட்டுக்கொண்டு குடியிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் கடற்கரையோரமாகவோ, அல்லது கடற்கரையிலிருந்து இன்னும் சற்று தள்ளியோ சிறு சிறு வீடுகள் அமைத்துக் கொள்வதற்கு அரசியலார் உதவி புரியவேண்டும். குறிப்பாக வடக்குத் தெற்குப் பகுதியில் இருப்பவர்களுக்கு முக்கியமாக உதவி அவசியம். அங்கே நெருக்கடி மிக அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. செம்படவர்கள் வலையை உலர்த்துவதற்கும், இன்னும் சாமான்களை வைத்துக்கொள்வதற்கும் குடிசைகளைச் சற்றி திறந்த வெளி தேவையாக இருக்கிறது. அழகான சென்னை நகரத்தில், மீன் பிடிப்பவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய குடியிருப்பு வசதியையும், அவர்கள் தொழிலுக்கு வேண்டிய சாமான்களை வைத்துக் கொள்வதற்கு வேண்டிய இட வசதியையும் செய்துகொடுத்தால்தான் சென்னை நகரம் அழகுள்ளதாக விளங்கமுடியும். இல்லையானால், கடற்கரையின் அழகே கெட்டுவிடக்கூடும். அவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் கடற்கரை யோரமாக குடியிருப்பு வசதிகள் இருந்தால்தான் அவர்களுக்கு தொழிலுக்கு அனுசூலமாக இருக்கும். வட சென்னையில் கடலரிப்பு ஏற்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. கடல் கொந்தளிப்பின் காரணமாக நிலப்பகுதி கடலுக்குள் போய்விடாமலிருப்பதைத் தடுக்க அரசியலார் ஏற்பாடு செய்தால் நலமாக இருக்கும். வட சென்னையில், அதாவது ராயபுரம், கடற்கரைப் பிராந்தியத்தில் பம்பாயில் கட்டியிருப்பதைப்போல், 'வார்ப்' கட்டினால் சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும். கடல் தண்ணீர் உள்ளே வராமல் தடுப்பதற்கும், மீன் பிடிக்கும் தொழிலாளர்கள் குடியிருப்புகள் பாதிக்கப்படாமலிருப்பதற்கும் சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும். அரசியல் விஷயங்களில் வேற்றுமை இருப்பதுபோல் கூட்டுறவு இலாகாவிலும் இரண்டு பிரிவுகள் ஏற்பட்டு மீன் பிடிப்பவர்களுக்குப் போதுமான வசதிகள் செய்யப்படாமலிருக்கிறது. கடலரிப்பைத் தடுப்பதற்கு சரியான ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்படாமலிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே, மீன் பிடிப்பவர்களுக்கு தக்க வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று அவர்கள் சார்பாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கின்றேன்.

கடைசியாக நான் மீண்டும் கேட்டுக்கொள்வது வருமானம் அதிகமாக உள்ள கோயில்களின் நிதியிலிருந்து வருமானம் போதுமானதாக இல்லாத கோயில்களுக்கும், அற நிலையங்களுக்கும் வேண்டிய வசதிகளைச் செய்து

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கொள்வதற்கும் சீர்திருத்தங்களைச் செய்துகொள்வதற்கும் தகுந்த நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துக்கொள்வதென்று வற்புறுத்தி என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்கின்றேன்.

* SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON : The only excuse for my taking part in this debate today is I think it a great pleasure to speak something in the calm atmosphere prevailing today after yesterday's storm. (An hon. Member : Not much storm.) My friend Sri T. Purushotham referred to some item in the supplementary grant for the colonisation of Andaman islands by some friends from the district of Malabar. Perhaps he does not know the history of colonisation of Andaman islands. Our great leader, Sri Usman Sahab when he was in the Executive Council, was responsible for sending certain Moplahs who had been convicted in rebellion to Andamans. He was responsible for it. (Sri Mohamad Usman : I was not responsible for it, Sir. It was done during the time when Britishers were ruling India. I did not do anything. Well, Sri Muhamad Usman was in charge of the Home Department of the Government of Madras at that time. The Central Government at that time was responsible for sending the moplahs who were convicted in connection with the rebellion, to Andamans. Those moplahs after their period of conviction had been over, settled in Andamans and even to this day we find certain villages there in the Andamans having the names of some villages of Malabar district. Just as New Orleans is there corresponding to New York, certain villages in Andamans have the names "New Karuva," etc., which are akin to the names of villages in Ernad taluk. Sri T. Purushotham stated that more Tamils also should be made to settle there, Tamils who would be coming out of Ceylon and Burma. I heartily agree to that proposal. Fortunately Andamans is a State where there is no linguistic trouble. I do hope it would flourish as a composite State, with a cosmopolitan outlook.

There is one other item, and that refers to the creation of a new taluk of Tirur in Malabar district. I am very happy about it. The present taluks of Malabar are unwieldy and it is good that Government are creating a new taluk.

These are the two points on which I wanted to talk.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : With due deference to the experienced parliamentarians who adorn this House I should humbly point out that some members have not correctly understood the main scope of this discussion under this supplementary demand. When there are certain demands under certain heads for certain purposes, certain hon. Members began to argue that certain districts have been omitted and that certain other demands have not been put. I have no doubt that hon. Members will appreciate that there cannot be a discussion on the supplementary demand as we have during the general budget. The hon. Member representing teachers talked something about medicines and hospitals.

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam]

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This demand is for providing extra beds in the General Hospital and certain other hospitals. The hon. Member, representing teachers, took care to point out the preventive aspect of treatment and he pointed also that other systems of medicine like Ayurveda, etc., should also be tried. That is quite a different question altogether. This question refers to the provision of additional beds in the General Hospital and other hospitals. The hon. Member Sri Raza Khan said that there must be some accommodation available on account of the construction of new quarters for nurses. Taking all that into account, there is need for extra beds in the hospital and therefore there should not be any difficulty in accepting this demand.

In the same way the hon. Member representing teachers, while he had nothing to say against the present demand, referred in his usual way about teachers and regretted that some more demands sanctioning some house-rent allowance to teachers had not been included in this supplementary demand. That is a different question altogether. There may be other opportunities when the hon. Member can press his case. Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar referred to the item that is proposed to be granted to the district boards for carrying on certain works. I should at once tell him it does not mean that the original proposal to make available an additional sum of Rs. 75 lakhs to the local bodies, Rs. 50 lakhs out of the Land Revenue Surcharge Act and Rs. 25 lakhs proposed to be given to Panchayats is wittled down. As and when there are demands, we sanction the same and we come to the legislature for granting those demands. These are demands referring to certain works that had to be taken up without delay and it does not mean therefore that the district boards will get only this much during this year.

About the demand for Rs. 2 lakhs to be given as a loan to the Hindu Religious Endowments Board, I do not think there could be any objection. But hon. Members while talking about this demand pleaded that more grants should be made for the benefit of temples. Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar referred to the needs of the great Tiruvalluvar temple in Mylapore. That is a different question. Particularly about the Tiruvalluvar temple, of which the hon. Member is an enthusiastic trustee, I may say that were he to put forth his efforts and appeal to the people for necessary support in order to put that temple on a sound footing, I do think that there would be good public response to his call.

Sir, the hon. Member Sri Purushotham referred to the Demand.

1-10 p.m. SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: What about the Temple Fund of Rs. 40 lakhs?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: That fund is there. But I am unable to explain exactly the position now. The sum of Rs. 40 lakhs is not there, for, annual deficits have been met from out of that Fund.

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[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam]

Sir, the hon. Member Sri Purushotham referred to the Demand for the Sub-Collector's quarters. That was a previous commitment made as early as 1943 and we had to honour that demand, particularly when the Court had decreed our liability. Regarding staff for implementing the Agricultural Income-tax Act, I may say normally even for the Commercial Tax Department staff is recruited from the Revenue Department and Government do not feel any difficulty, Government do not see any inefficiency resulting on account of recruitment from the Revenue Department which is the normal source. But if however at any stage the Government need any experts, they would certainly see that they indent for the services of experts in that line.

The hon. Member Sri Purushotham as well as the hon. Member Sri Raza Khan referred to the demand asked for the Mountaineering Institute, at Darjeeling. Sir, it is a big institute and we are making up a token grant and it is only a sum of Rs. 5,000 that we are granting. But still if there are any enterprising young men who would like to get the benefit, who would like to go to that institute for a course of training, that is a different matter. But for granting this rupees 5,000 we should not stipulate that some Madrasis should be taken for training there. If there are anybody forthcoming, certainly the Government would commend them to that Institute.

Sir, reference was made to the demand for the slums. I could assure hon. Members that Government have got a definite plan regarding improvement of slums. A few months back the Government held a conference consisting of the representatives of the Corporation, representatives of the City Improvement Trust, and representatives of the Public Health Department and others; Government have got a plan and it is under that plan that Government seek to help the Corporation as also the City Improvement Trust by way of loans and subsidies. Government do expect to get some aid from the Government of India also. We have examined the whole question and it is a definite plan of improvement which we are seeking to implement.

Regarding the rehabilitation of fishermen for which a grant is asked for, I should like to say that they are being displaced on account of sea erosion and therefore measures have to be taken to rehabilitate them elsewhere; therefore, sites have to be acquired and the expenditure has to be incurred for the cost of the sites; and then with the co-operation of the people concerned, they will be enabled to construct houses on the sites that would be acquired. Sir, reference was made by the hon. Member, Sri Raza Khan to a slum which has sprung up on the Beach. But hon. Members are aware that Government have laid down as a definite policy that no slums should be completely removed, but that we should make all necessary arrangements in order that the people living in the slums may live a healthy, pure life. I do not think that it is a practical proposition at this stage to think of removing the slums which have sprung up on the sea side.

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam] [25th November 1955]

Sir, the hon. Member Sri Purushotham referred to the demand for the construction of workers' quarters at Erukkancheri and other places, and spoke of scandals elsewhere. Why should we think of scandals that have come up or sprung into existence in certain other places? Here we have the usual course to carry out these works. There is the Public Works Department that looks after the construction and if any works costing beyond a certain small amount has to be carried out, generally contractors are fixed up to do such works, although several works in big reservoir construction are done departmentally. The contractor is settled in the usual course by calling for tenders and selecting the tenderer who gives the best terms and who satisfies the conditions. Therefore, hon. Members need not be under any apprehension that there would be any error or any scandal in the matter of construction of these houses for the labourers. But, Sir, another hon. Member suggested that there must be a Cabinet Committee to decide the tenders. Rather I would strongly oppose any such suggestion. For, Ministers should not have that responsibility. The tenders should be decided on merits by the officers concerned and there must be proper scrutiny. However, if there is any error, or if there is any serious complaint, then the Government will look into the matter and see how it could be rectified.

Sir, the hon. Member Sri Purushotham said that a sum of Rs. 2,700 had been provided for a house and that it was too small and that it should be raised. I would like the hon. Member to remember the magnitude of the task and how many such houses we have to construct, not only in urban areas, but also in the villages not only for the benefit of industrial workers in the cities but also for the benefit of a large number of agricultural workers in the villages. As a matter of fact, I have been putting it to the Government of India that I could construct houses for the poorest in the villages even for a sum of Rs. 1,000 or even Rs. 750. Therefore, Sir, this provision of Rs. 2,700 for a house is not too little. I would even try if we could get a convenient house for a sum less than this.

I have explained about the transaction regarding the properties of the Indian Immigration Committee.

Sir, about the expenditure that is asked for for meeting the pay of staff for implementing the recommendations of the Committee which went into the question of District Administration, there should be no objection to granting these demands. But the hon. Member Sri Raza Khan suggested that the House might be given an opportunity to discuss the recommendations so that the Members of the Legislature might also put forth their suggestions. I have no doubt that my esteemed colleague the Hon. Minister for Revenue will give his consideration to that valuable suggestion.

With these words, Sir, I shall conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The discussion on the supplementary Estimates is over. The Hon. Minister Sri Manickavelu will now move the Bill standing in his name.

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IV.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE MADRAS PRESERVATION OF PRIVATE FORESTS (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 1955 (L.A. BILL NO. 34 OF 1955).

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I 1-20
move— p.m.

“ That the Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 34 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.

Sir, when I came before this House last year for extension of time of the Act, it was thought that the provisions of this Act could be incorporated in the Forest Act. But as we began preparing a Bill, we found certain legal difficulties which prevented us from doing so. Now this Act has to be extended because the term of this Act expires on the 2nd December of this year. This time instead of asking for extension for one year, I am asking for two years. It is because the re-organization of the States is going to take place and naturally some reasonable time should be given to the new States to settle themselves and attend to these things. Further if they have time they can shape the Act according to the pattern they have in view. Therefore I am asking for extension of this Act or two years. I hope the House will pass this Bill.

In this connexion I may add that we have taken this opportunity to make one or two other amendments in the Act. It gives power to the forest officials to take cognizance of illicit felling. As it is it gives power to Forest Officers only to enter any private forest for the purpose of inspection. It does not however empower the officers to seize illicit produce, tools, etc., involved in offences and take further action. We have made provision for that in this Bill, because our object is to preserve the forests. That amendment is necessary and it has been incorporated in the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved—

“ That the Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 34 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : In the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill, Government have stated that they went into the question of amending the Act of 1882 but afterwards dropped it and therefore there is necessity of amending some provisions of the Madras Act XXVII of 1949. I have no objection to their extending the Act for a year or two. That is all right. But why should they amend it now when they have already the idea of amending the original Act. I think that idea has not completely been dropped, the idea of looking into the provisions of the 1882 Act, and placing a comprehensive Act on the Statute Book, later. That being so, I do not think there is any necessity now to amend this Act and incorporating all the provisions of Chapter 7

* Printed as Appendix III on pages 555—556 infra.

[K. Balasubramanya Ayyar]

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with some modifications. That seems to be unnecessary. Government point out as a reason that the present rules do not empower Forest Officers to seize illicit produce, etc., involved in offences. If the rules do not provide for such things, they can now provide them under the rules. That will be the easiest method. Why should the provisions of the Act of 1882 be applied to the Private Forest Act that is to be in existence only for a year or two. This will create confusion in the statutory procedure.

There is another difficulty so far as forest offences are concerned. They are mentioned in the Act. If these offences are committed, is there any appeal provided for and who is to try these offences. All these are not stated here. Therefore, I feel it would be better to merely extend the life of the Private Forests Act. If the Government want provision to enable Forest officers to seize illicit property and all that, they can provide for them in the rules. It is not as if the rules cannot provide for such things. The Government say the present rules do not provide for such things. The Government can amend the present rules and make suitable provisions. I feel applying the provisions of Chapter VII of the Act of 1882 will create other difficulties and necessitate other amendments to the Private Forests Act. For example there are merely offences such as cutting of trees or burning of trees or selling, mortgaging, leasing, alienating of private forests, etc. All these are offences under the Act. No provision is made either for Magistrates trying such cases or for appeals, and all that. Therefore, my submission is that the whole matter has to be carefully gone into in amending the Forests Act, 1882. In the meantime the Government can be least content with merely extending the life of the Private Forests Act till the year 1957 only amending the rules for the purpose of enabling officers to seize illicit produce, tools, etc.

* SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON : Mr. Chairman, Sir, though this Act is applicable to the whole of the Madras State, in the real working of the Act it is my district which will be chiefly concerned with it. I have been urging on the Government the necessity of having a comprehensive Private Forests Act. Much havoc has been done during the war and after and the private forests in Malabar have been destroyed. We did welcome the Act of 1946 and the Ordinance preceding that Act and the Act of 1949. I am glad that the Government have now come forward with a Bill to extend the life of the Act. My only complaint against the Government is that they ought to have appointed a committee to go into this question and contemplated a comprehensive legislation. The Government have been promising this at every stage they were asking for extension of the Act and pleaded inability to bring in a comprehensive legislation. If there is a will there is a way. It is a pity that the Government have not taken the matter into serious consideration till this date. Now they want to incorporate some of the provisions of the Forest Act of 1882. They are necessary. The hon. Member Sri Balasubramania Ayyar is unnecessarily agitated over this. They are harmless. As regards forest offences

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there is provision for trial and appeal and other things. The Criminal Procedure Code is made applicable to the Forest Act also. My complaint is that the Government has not yet thought of a comprehensive legislation on the subject. Another complaint is that in working the Act, it is not enforced strictly. Practically this Act is disobeyed in the district of Malabar by private forest owners. Whenever the district authorities bring cases of this kind to the notice of the Government they don't take serious action, the Government wink at it. A case in which a big capitalist was involved was brought to the notice of Government and the Government came to the protection of that capitalist. If this is the idea of Government in respect of enforcing this Act, it is better not to have this Act at all. I hope and believe that when they get the extension of time for this Act, they will enforce it strictly and also think of bringing in a comprehensive legislation as early as possible.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sir, the difficulty 1-30
in bringing about a comprehensive Bill arises in this way. The p.m.
provisions of the Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act cannot be incorporated in the comprehensive Bill. But we are going on with the question of the amendments to the Forest Act. The only difficulty is that these provisions cannot be incorporated in that Bill. Meanwhile, time has elapsed. Therefore, we have to come here asking for the extension of the Act. The hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar objected to incorporating Chapter VII of the Forest Act. That was done for the reason which the hon. Member Sri Govinda Menon said. That is, the provisions of the Act are not being properly worked in safeguarding the forest wealth. We found difficulty to enforce the Act. Therefore, those provisions are necessary if we have to enforce the Act at least to some extent. When the States are in ferment and everybody is preoccupied, and taking advantage of the preoccupation of the leaders, denudation of forests should not be allowed. That shows how careful and how much we are interested in handing over the forests to Malabar in proper condition so that they can afterwards make the best use of them. No legal difficulty will crop in, as the hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar suggested. We are only incorporating such portions as are necessary so that we can enforce the provisions of the Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act. That being so, I do not think there is any difficulty. Ample time is given for the new State to bring in suitable legislation so that they could preserve their forests.

With these words, Sir, I request hon. Members to pass this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“ That the Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 34 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

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Clauses 2, 3, 4 and 1 were put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sir, I move—

“ That the Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 34 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“ That the Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 34 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.”

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have to inform the House that in modification of the programme of business announced to the House already, the consideration and passing of the Appropriation Bill will be taken up on the 29th November instead of on the 26th and that the Council will meet at 11 a.m. to-morrow (26th November 1955) instead of in the afternoon. To-morrow will be a Non-official Day.

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

The House then adjourned.

V.—PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

Bill passed by the Assembly and received therefrom in the Council—

*The Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 34 of 1955).

* Laid on the table of the House on 24th November 1955.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 446 asked by Sri T. Purushotham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 25th November 1955, page 521 supra.]

List of centres in which B.C.G. Mass Vaccination has been done in this State during the current year 1955.

Kozhikode Municipality (Urban).
Kozhikode belt area (Rural).
Mangalore Municipality (Urban).
Mangalore belt area (Rural).
Udipi Municipality (Urban).
Udipi belt area (Rural).
Malabar Special Police, Malapuram (Rural).
Kalikavu, Wandur Firka, South Malabar (Rural).
Salem Municipality (Urban).
Salem belt area (Rural).
Cochin Municipality (Urban).
Ootacamund Municipality (Urban).
Coonoor Municipality (Urban).
Nilgiris district (Rural).
Tiruchirappalli Municipality (Urban).
Tiruchirappalli belt area (Rural).
Tanjore Municipality (Urban).
Tanjore belt area (Rural).
Madurai Municipality (Urban).
Madurai belt area (Rural).
Tirunelveli Municipality (Urban).
Palayamkottai Municipality (Urban).
Melapalayam Municipality (Urban).
Tirunelveli belt area (Rural).
Virudhunagar Municipality (Urban).
Vellore Municipality (Urban).
Vellore belt area (Rural).
Cuddalore Municipality (Urban).
Cuddalore belt area (Rural).

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to clauses (a) and (b) (i) of Starred Question No. 449, asked by Sri T. Purushotham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 25th November 1955, page 526 supra.]

(a).

Statement showing the number of Legislative Council Questions for which answers are pending in the Departments of the Secretariat.

Department of the Secretariat.	Number of interpellations given notice of by Members of the Legislative Council which are pending answers on 10th August 1955.	Questions pending for more than one year.	Questions pending for more than six months, but less than one year.	Questions pending for more than three months but less than six months.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Public Department	9	..	6	1
2 Revenue Department	16	..	3	..
3 Home Department	4	..	1	1
4 Health, Education and Local Administration Department.	40	1	14	7
5 Industries, Labour and Co-operation Department.	8	..	1	4
6 Public Works Department ..	17	..	8	3
7 Agriculture Department ..	1	..	..	..
8 Agriculture (Food Production) Department.	..	..	..	..
9 Finance Department	..	..	..	..
10 Law Department	..	..	..	..
Total ..	95	1	23	16

(b) (i)

Copy of U.O. Note No. 1839/54-1, Public (Services-3); dated 1st June 1954.

[Office Procedure—Legislative Assembly and Council Questions—Expedition despatch of answers—Instructions]
In spite of the instructions contained in paragraph 146 of the Secretariat Office Manual, the despatch of answers to the questions given notice of by the Members of the Legislature is delayed considerably by the Departments of the Secretariat. Numerous complaints in this regard are also received both from the Members of the Legislature and from the Legislature Secretariat. In order to avoid such undue delay it is considered necessary that a register, as shown in the annexure to this U.O. Note should be maintained by each section of the Departments of the Secretariat

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and that it should be submitted to the concerned officers twice a week preferably on Monday and Thursday in a week. The Officers inspecting these registers will watch whether there is any unreasonable delay in putting up the files by the sections or in the submission of reports by the subordinate authorities.

Annexure.

Register of Legislative Assembly Questions, 195 -195 .

Serial number.	Legislative Assembly Question (starred or unstarred)	Date of receipt.	Stage at which the matter stands.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

APPENDIX III.

(Vide item IV on page 549 supra.)

L.A. BILL No. 34 OF 1955.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill further to amend the Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act, 1949.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act, 1949 (Madras Act XXVII of 1949), for the purposes hereinafter appearing;

BE it enacted in the Sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Act, 1955.

2. *Amendment of section 1, Madras Act XXVII of 1949.*—In section 1, sub-section (3), of the Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act, 1949 (Madras Act XXVII of 1949) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), for the words, figures and letters “the 2nd December 1955”, the words, figures and letters “the 2nd December 1957” shall be substituted.

3. *Amendment of section 2, Madras Act XXVII of 1949.*—In section 2 of the principal Act, after clause (c), the following clauses shall be added, namely:—

“(d) ‘forest offence’ means an offence punishable under this Act;

(e) the expressions ‘Forest-officer’, ‘tree’, ‘timber’, ‘forest-produce’, ‘cattle’, ‘Magistrate’ and ‘imprisonment’ shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in section 2 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882 (Madras Act V of 1882).”

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4. *Insertion of new section 6-A in Madras Act XXVII of 1949.*—After section 6 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

“ 6-A. *Applicability of Chapter VII of Madras Act V of 1882.*—The provisions of Chapter VII of the Madras Forest Act, 1882 (Madras Act V of 1882), shall apply to offences punishable under this Act subject to the following modifications, namely :—

(i) in section 41, the proviso shall be omitted;

(ii) in section 42, after the words “ the Magistrate shall ”, the expression “ subject to the provision of section 8 of the Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act, 1949,” shall be inserted;

(iii) in section 44, the words ‘ shall, if it is the property of the Central or State Government or has been confiscated, be taken possession of by or under the authority of the District Forest-Officer; and in any other case ’ shall be omitted;

(iv) in sections 45 and 49, for the words ‘ the District Forest Officer ’ the words ‘ the District Collector ’ shall be substituted;

(v) in section 50—

(a) clause (a) shall be omitted;

(b) in clause (c), the word ‘ or ’ occurring at the end shall be omitted; and

(c) clause (d) shall be omitted;

(vi) section 56 shall be omitted.”

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Saturday, the 26th November 1955.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Revenue realized in Ramanathapuram district by way of Library cess

* 451 Q.—SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government will be pleased to state the revenue realized during each of the years 1951-52, 1952-53 and 1953-54 from each of the municipalities in the Ramanathapuram district by way of Library cess under the Madras Public Libraries Act, 1948; and

(b) how much of it was spent in each such municipal area?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education): (a) A statement* is placed on the table of the House.

(b) No expenditure was incurred by the Local Library Authority on maintenance of Libraries in these municipal areas, from the Library cess collected till 1953-54. Some of the municipal libraries were taken over by the authority only during 1954-55, and maintained with effect from that year.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: இந்த ஸ்டேட்மென்டைப் பார்க்கும்போது சில முனிசிபாலிட்டிகளில் முதல் ஆண்டிலிருந்ததை விட பின் ஆண்டில் வசூல் குறைந்திருக்கிறது. கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் அதற்குக் காரணம் என்னவென்பதைச் சொல்ல முடியுமா?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: இந்த ‘ஸெஸ்’ வீட்டு வரியின்மீது போடப்படுகிறது. சில சமயங்களில் வீட்டு வரி வசூல் குறையலாம். அதையொட்டி இந்த லைப்ரி ‘ஸெஸ்’ வசூலும் குறைந்திருக்கலாம்.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: ஒவ்வொரு நகரத்திலும் வசூலாகிற பணம் பூராவும் அங்கேயே செலவிட உத்தேசமா? அல்லது ஒரு சில மாதங்களை வைத்து, அந்தந்த முனிசிபாலிட்டியில் செலவழிக்க உத்தேசமா?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: ஒரு முனிசிபாலிட்டியில் வசூலாகும் பணம் பூராவும் அந்த முனிசிபாலிட்டிக்கே செலவு செய்யப்படலாம்; அல்லது அதில் ஒரு பகுதியை சுற்றுப்புறத்திலிருக்கும் கிராமங்களுக்கும் பயன்படும்படிச் செய்யலாம். அதற்கு முனிசிபாலிட்டிகளும் ஆட்சேபிக்கமாட்டார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன்.

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SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: May I know at what rate the cess is collected?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I would like to refer the hon. Member to the Public Libraries Act, 1948. I do not have particularly the provisions of the Act just now with me.

Proceedings of the Committee of Experts appointed to determine suitable Tamil equivalents for international terms

* 452 Q.—SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the proceedings of the Committee of Experts constituted by the Government for the purpose of determining suitable equivalents for the various international scientific and other terms as a step towards the introduction of Tamil as a medium of instruction in Colleges are open to the Press; if not why not; and

(b) whether the minutes of the proceedings will be supplied to the Members of the Madras Legislative Council?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education): (a) The proceedings are not open to the Press. It is considered to be neither necessary nor desirable that there should be any publicity before the final report is framed by the Committee.

(b) No, Sir.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: இந்தக் குழுவின் நடவடிக்கைகளைப் பத்திரிகையாளர்களுக்குத் தெரிவிப்பதன் மூலம் நாட்டு மக்களும் அதை அறிந்துகொள்வதற்கு வசதி ஏற்படும். அப்படிச் செய்வதினால் என்ன கெடுதல் வந்துவிடும்?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: ஒரு விஷயம் கமிட்டி நிலையிலே விவாதிக்கப்படும்போது ஒரு அங்கத்தினர் ஒரு அபிப்பிராயம் சொல்லலாம்; இன்னொரு அங்கத்தினர் வேறொரு அபிப்பிராயம் சொல்லலாம். அதைக் கேட்டபின் இந்த அங்கத்தினர் தன்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயத்தையே மாற்றிக்கொள்ளலாம். முதலில் சொல்லப்பட்ட அபிப்பிராயம் என்ன, பிறகு சொல்லப்பட்ட அபிப்பிராயம் என்ன என்பதை யெல்லாம் அவ்வப்போது பத்திரிகையாளர்களுக்குத் தெரிவிப்பதோ அல்லது சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர் மூலமாக வெளியிடுவதோ சரியல்ல, அது உதவகரமாகவும் இருக்காது, என்பது அரசாங்கத்தின் கருத்து மட்டுமல்ல. அந்தக் கமிட்டியின் தலைவருடைய கருத்தும் அதுவேதான். அதை அரசாங்கமும் ஏற்றுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: நாட்டு மக்களுக்குத் தெரிவிக்க வேண்டிய அவசியம் இல்லையென்று அரசியலார் கருதினாலும், சட்டசபை மெம்பர்களுக்காவது தெரிவித்தால் உதவியாக இருக்காதா? ஆகவே, சட்டசபை மெம்பர்களுக்காவது தெரிவிப்பார்களா?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: கமிட்டி இப்பொழுது இந்தப் பிரச்சனையைப் பூர்வாங்கமாக விவாதித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. இந்தக் கமிட்டி, தன்னுடைய வேலையை முடித்து, அரசாங்கத்திற்கு சிபார்சுகளைச் சமர்ப்பித்த பிறகு, அது சட்டசபையில் விவாதத்திற்கு வரும்போது கமிட்டியின் நடவடிக்கைகளை அங்கத்தினர்கள் கேட்டுத் தெரிந்துகொள்ள

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விரும்புவது உணரக்கூடியது. ஆனால், இப்பொழுது கமிட்டி பூர்வாங்கமாக விரும்புவது உணரக்கூடியது. ஆனால், இப்பொழுது கமிட்டி பூர்வாங்கமாக இதைப்பற்றி விவாதிக்கும்போது ஒரு அங்கத்தினர் என்ன சொன்னார், இன்னொரு அங்கத்தினர் அதற்கு என்ன பதில் சொன்னார், அதற்கு மறுபடியும் அந்த அங்கத்தினர் என்ன சொன்னார் என்பதைப்பற்றி யெல்லாம் இப்பொழுது சட்டசபை மெம்பர்களுக்குக்கூட தெரிவிப்பது சரியல்ல, அவசியமும் அல்ல என்று அரசாங்கம் கருதுகிறது.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: சட்டசபை மெம்பர்கள் கமிட்டியின் நடவடிக்கைகளில் பங்கெடுத்துக்கொள்ளாவிட்டாலும் நடவடிக்கைகளைக் கவனிப்பதற்காவது இடம் கொடுப்பார்களா?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: இந்தக் கேள்வி கமிட்டியின் தலைவர் அவர்களுக்குப் போடவேண்டும்.

Contribution to contractors in addition to materials supplied to them

* 453 Q.—SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether any and if so, what percentage of the value of the materials such as iron, timber and cement supplied to contractors by the Government is paid to the contractors in addition to the materials supplied to them and under what circumstances?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Public Works): No rebate on the value of the materials such as iron, timber and cement supplied to the contractors by the Government is allowed. However, when stock materials are issued to contractors for bona fide use on works, they are exempt from the usual charge of 10 per cent on account of supervision, which is made, when such materials are sold to the public.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: அயனாவாம் கூட்டுறவு வீடு கட்டும் சொசைடி இந்த மாதிரி 20 per cent கமிஷின் கொடுக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை அரசியலார் அறிவார்களா?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: அதுபற்றி என்னிடம் தகவல் இல்லை. தனி கேள்வி கேட்டால் பதில் அளிக்கப்படும்.

* 454 Q.—THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, I think the Hon. Minister for Religious Endowments has asked for the postponement of this question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, let us take up the next question.

Municipalities and major panchayats in the State without electricity

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

(a) to lay on the table of the House a list of municipalities and major panchayats in the State without electricity; and

(b) to state the steps afoot, if any, to extend electricity to those areas?

[26th November 1955]

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI: (a) There is no municipality in the State without electricity.

A list of Class I Panchayats without electricity is given in the statement^a placed on the table of the House.

(b) In respect of several of the unelectrified Class I Panchayats in the area supplied by the Government Electricity Department, schemes for extension of supply have already been sanctioned and the work is in progress. The Electricity Department has launched on an intensive scheme to extend electric supply to all class I panchayats as early as possible. The private licensees are also taking steps to extend electricity to all class I panchayats in their area of supply.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: As there is a private licensee in South Arcot district for the distribution of electricity, may I know why the responsibility for supply of electricity to villages referred to in the statement placed on the table of the House rests with the Government Electricity Department?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI: In the area covered by the Government Electricity Department, extension schemes have been sanctioned.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Government issue instructions to all the local bodies to ensure that Harijan quarters are also given electricity connection under their Urban and Rural Electrification Schemes?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI: Yes, Sir, electricity will be extended to all places.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டுகளுக்கு மின்சார வசதி செய்து கொடுப்பதற்குத் திட்டம் இருப்பதாக அமைச்சரவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். பக்கத்தில் பஞ்சாயத்து எல்லையில் இல்லாத வேறு கிராமங்கள் இருந்தால், அவைகளுக்கும் வசதி செய்துகொடுப்பதற்கு இந்தத் திட்டத்தில் வகை இருக்கிறதா?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI: இந்தப் பிரச்சனை தனியாகப் பரிசீலிக்கப்படும்.

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

II.—NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

Resolutions.

- (1) REMOVAL OF DISPARITY IN SCALES OF PAY AS AMONG TEACHERS OF THE SAME QUALIFICATIONS IN VARIOUS SCHOOLS UNDER THE VARIOUS AGENCIES (DISCUSSION)—cont.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will continue non-official business left over from the previous non-official day. We will continue the discussion on Sri G. Krishnamoorthi's resolution regarding removal of disparity in scales of pay as among teachers of the same qualifications in various schools under the various agencies.

Sri M. Ethirajulu will now speak.

^a Printed as Appendix II on page 600—602 infra.

REMOVAL OF DISPARITY IN SCALES OF PAY AS AMONG TEACHERS OF THE SAME QUALIFICATIONS IN VARIOUS SCHOOLS UNDER THE VARIOUS AGENCIES

[26th November 1955]

* SRI M. ETHIRAJULU: சேர்மன் ஸார், இப்போது கனம் அங்கத் தினர் G. கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்த தீர்மானத்தின் பேரில் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். நம் மகானத்திலே பெரும்பாலான ஆசிரியர்களின் குறைகள் கவனிக்கப்படவில்லை என்று இப்போது சொல்லிவருகிறார்கள். அது சர்க்காருக்கும் நன்றாகத் தெரிந்த விஷயம். சர்க்காரும் அதை பரிசீலித்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள் என்று கனம் நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் அடிக்கடி அவர் பிரசங்கத்தில் சொல்லிவருகிறார்கள். ஆனால் ஆசிரியர்களின் சம்பளத்தை அதிகப்படுத்தவேண்டும் என்பதுதான் சர்க்கார் பரிசீலனையில் இருக்கிறது என்பதைப் பற்றி நாம் தெரிந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறோம். இப்பொழுது கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கும் தீர்மானம் என்னவென்றால் ஸ்தலஸ்தாபனங்களில் வேலைக்கு அமர்த்தப்பட்டிருக்கும் ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு அளிக்கப்படும் சம்பள விதிதம் சர்க்காரால் வேலைக்கு அமர்த்தப்பட்டிருக்கும் ஆசிரியர்களின் சம்பள விதித்ததைவிட குறைவாக இருக்கிறது. இதைக் கவனித்து இந்தக் குறைபாட்டை நீக்குவதற்கு சீக்கிரமே சர்க்கார் ஆவன செய்யவேண்டும் என்பது எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் இதைப் பற்றி கூக்குரல் போட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இதை கவனிக்கவேண்டியது சர்க்காரின் முக்கியமான பொறுப்பு.

நமது பெருவாரியான குழந்தைகளை பள்ளிக்கூடத்திலிருக்கும் ஆசிரியர்களிடத்தில்தான் படிப்புக்காக அனுப்புகிறோம். அவர்களிடம்தான் நமது குழந்தைகள் முன்னேற்றுவதற்கான திட்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. ஆசிரியர்கள் படும் கஷ்டத்தை தீர்க்காவிட்டால் நாம் எதிர்பார்க்கும் அளவுக்கு நம் குழந்தைகளுக்கு நல்ல முறையில் கல்வி போதிக்கப்படமாட்டாது. அவர்கள் கஷ்டத்தை வருபவர்களிடமும் போகிறவர்களிடமும் பேசுபவர்களிடமும் சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய கஷ்டம் தீர்க்கப்படவேண்டும் நம்முடைய குழந்தைகள் கல்லியில் தேர்ச்சி பெறவும் நல்லொழுக்கத்தைக் கற்றுக்கொள்ளவும் அவர்கள் இந்த நாட்டின் வருங்கால மன்றங்களாக சிரப்பற்று விளங்கவேண்டுமென்ற நோக்கத்தினாலும் குழந்தைகளை பள்ளிகளுக்கு அனுப்புகிறோம். ஆசிரியர்கள் கஷ்டத்தையும் குறையையும் அனுபவித்துக்கொண்டே இருந்தால் அதை ஓர் அளவுக்கேனும் தீர்த்துத்தான் வைக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் சபையின் சர்க்கார் கட்சித் தலைவர் அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

சர்க்கார் பள்ளிகளில் ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு ரூ. 45 சம்பளம் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். அதே சமயத்தில் லோகல்போர்டு பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் இருக்கக்கூடிய ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு ரூ. 40 சம்பளம் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் பாடதிட்டங்கள் சர்க்கார் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலும் லோகல் போர்டு பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலும் ஒன்றுதான். லோகல் போர்டு பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் ஆசிரியர்கள் வருஷத்தில் 220 நாட்கள் வேலைபார்க்கிறார்கள். சர்க்கார் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலிருக்கும் 45 ரூபாய் சம்பளம் வாங்கக்கூடிய ஆசிரியர்கள் வருஷத்திற்கு 180 நாட்கள்தான் வேலை பார்க்கிறார்கள். லோகல் போர்டு பள்ளிகளில் 220 நாட்கள் வேலைபார்த்துவிட்டு 40 ரூபாய்தான் சம்பளம் வாங்குகிறார்கள். அதே சமயத்தில் சர்க்கார் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் 180 நாட்கள் வேலை பார்த்துவிட்டு 45 ரூபாய் சம்பளம் வாங்குகிறார்கள். ஆகையால், இந்தப் பெரும் குறை தீர்க்கப்படவேண்டியது மிகமிக அவசியம்.

மேலும் சர்க்கார் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் வேலை செய்யும் ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு பென்ஷன் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபன பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் உத்தியோகத்தில் அமர்ந்திருக்கும் ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு பென்ஷன் கிடையாது. ஓய்வு பெறும் காலத்தில் Provident Fund மூலமாக ஏதோ பணம் கிடைக்கிறது. ஆனால் சம்பளம் போதாமல் குடும்பத்தை சரிவர நடத்தமுடியாமல் பட்ட கஷ்டத்தில் வாங்கிய கடன்களை திருப்பிக்கொடுப்பதற்கே அது உதவியாக இருக்கிறதே தவிர அவர்கள் ஓய்வு பெற்ற காலத்தில் அந்த வைத்து தன்னை காப்பாற்றிக்கொள்ள முடியவில்லை. ஆகவே ஸ்தலஸ்தாபனங்கள் பள்ளி ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு பென்ஷன் திட்டமும்

[Sri M. Ethirajulu] [26th November 1955]

கிடைப்பது சம்பளமும் குறைவாகக் கிடைக்கிறது. இந்த அளவுக்கு லோகல் போர்டு ஆசிரியர்களின் குறை இருந்து கொண்டே இருக்கிறது. சர்க்கார் பள்ளிகளில் செய்வது போல்தான் மற்ற பள்ளிகளிலும் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள் போய் சோதனை செய்கிறார்கள். நம் குழந்தைகளுக்கு கல்வியையும் நல்லொழுக்கத்தையும் நாட்டின் முன்னேற்றத்தையும், கீழ்ப்படிதலையும், கற்றுக்கொடுக்கும் கைங்கரியம் ஆசிரியர்களிடத்தில்தான் இருக்கிறது. குழந்தைகள் எப்படி இளம் வயதில் பழகுகிறார்களோ அதை பொருத்ததுதான் அவர்கள் வாங்ககால வாழ்க்கையும் அமைகிறது. இதற்கு மூலகாரணம் இப்போத்கொத்த ஆசிரியர்கள். ஆகவே குழந்தைகள் வளங்காலத்தில் நல்லதோர் நிலைமையில் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் எது எப்படி இருந்தாலும் ஆசிரியர்களுடைய குறைகளைக் கவனித்துத்தான் ஆகவேண்டும். ஆகவே, சர்க்கார் பள்ளிகளிலிருக்கும் சம்பளவிகிதத்தைப் போலவே லோகல் போர்டு ஆசிரியர்களுக்கும் சம்பள விகிதம் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அப்படிக் கொடுத்தால் ஆசிரியர்கள் வாழ்க்கை வளம்பெற முடியும்.

குறிப்பாக எடுத்துக்கொண்டுபார்க்கப்போனால் நமது பிரதமர் பண்டித ஜவஹர்லால்பேரு அவர்கள் எங்கு சென்றாலும் குழந்தைகளின் மத்தியிலே சென்று ஆர்வத்தையும் அவர்களுக்கு சந்தேகத்தைதரும் உண்டுபண்ணுகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் எப்பொழுதும் குழந்தைகளிடம் சென்று தன் ஆசியைத் தெரிவிக்கிறார்கள். அதைப் பார்க்கும் பொழுது, நாட்டின் வருங்கால சந்ததிகளாகிய குழந்தைகளை நல்ல நிலைமையில் கொண்டுவரவேண்டும் என்பதைத்தான் நேருஜி அவர்கள் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் எடுத்துக்காட்டி வருகிறார்கள் என்பதை அறிவோம். பள்ளிகளிலுள்ள உபாத்தியாயர்கள் தான் குழந்தைகளுக்கு சீரிய முறையில் கல்வியையும் நல்லொழுக்கத்தையும் கற்றுக்கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அவர்கள்தான் குழந்தைகளுடைய எண்ணங்களையெல்லாம் நல்ல வழியில் கொண்டுவந்து அவர்களை நல்ல சந்ததிகளாக ஆக்கவேண்டும். இவ்வளவு பொறுப்புள்ள ஒரு உத்தியோகத்தை ஆசிரியர்கள் வகித்து வருகிறார்கள். நம் வருங்கால சந்ததிகளை வளப்படுத்தவேண்டிய காரியத்தை ஆசிரியர்கள் கையில் விட்டிருப்பதால் சர்க்கார் பள்ளிகளில் ஒரு சம்பள விகிதம் லோகல் போர்டு பள்ளிகளில் மற்றொரு சம்பள விகிதம் என்ற வித்தியாசத்தை ஒழித்து அதை எல்லோருக்கும் ஒரே சம்பள விகிதமாக மாற்றவேண்டும். தனிப்பட்டவர்கள் நடத்தும் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலும் சர்க்கார் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலும் இருக்கும் சம்பள விகிதத்தைவிட லோகல் போர்டு பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலிருக்கும் சம்பள விகிதம் மிகவும் குறைவாகத்தானிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே, இதை சர்க்கார் உடனடியாகக் கவனித்து ஆவன செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். மற்றொரு விஷயம் அரசாங்கம் கவனத்திற்கு கொண்டுவருவதோடு உடனடியாக சட்டமாக கொண்டுவரவும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். பள்ளிக் கூடப் பிள்ளைகள் படிப்பை முடிக்கும் வரை அரசியலில் ஈடுபடக்கூடாது என்று சர்க்கார் ஒரு திட்டம் கொண்டுவரவேண்டும். எத்தனையோ குடும்பங்கள் கஷ்டப்பட்டு பொன், பொருள், வீடு முதலியவைகளெல்லாம் விற்று குழந்தைகளை படிக்க வைக்கவேண்டும் காலேஜைக்கும் அனுப்புகிறார்கள். பள்ளிக்கூடத்துக்கு வந்தவுடன் பெருவாரியான பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் குழந்தைகள் அரசியலில் சேர்ந்துகொண்டு, கற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டிய விஷயங்களை கற்றுக்கொள்ளாமல் படிப்பு அரசியல் படிப்புக்காக மாறி அவர்கள் வாழ்நாள் பாழ்நாளாக மாறிவிடுகிறது. இந்நிலைமைக்கு சில ஆசிரியர்களும் பொறுப்பாளிகளாக இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது நம் எல்லோருக்கும் ஒருவாறு தெரிந்த விஷயம். ஆகவே High School படிப்பு அல்லது கல்லூரிப் படிப்பு முடித்து வெளிவரும்வரை பிள்ளைகள் அரசியலில் ஈடுபடக்கூடாது என்று சர்க்கார் அவசியமாக ஒரு சட்டம் கொண்டுவந்து வளங்காலத்தில் நல்லதோர் சமுதாயத்தை அமைக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். கடைசியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்வது லோகல் போர்டுகளில் வேலை செய்யும் உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்கும் 45 ரூபாய்

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சம்பளம் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்ற இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை சர்க்கார் ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

*SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM : கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே. இப்பொழுது 11-20 நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ ஜி. கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் பிரேரணையை நான் ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகள் கூற விரும்புகிறேன்.

எனக்கு இளைத்தவன் பிள்ளையார் கோவில் ஆண்டி என்று தமிழில் ஒரு பழமொழி உண்டு. அதன்போன்று இந்த அரசாங்கத்திற்கு இளைத்தவர்கள் ஆசிரியர்கள் என்று சொல்லக்கூடியவர்கள் இருந்தவருகிறார்கள் என்பதை நான் மிகவும் வருத்தத்துடன் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கின்றேன்.

எல்லாப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலும் வேலை செய்யும் உபாத்தியாயர்களின் சம்பள விகிதங்கள் ஒரேமாதிரியாக இல்லை. பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டுகளின் நிர்வாகத்தில் இருக்கும் பள்ளிகளில் வேலைசெய்யும் உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்கு ரூ. 30 விரும்பித்து, வருஷா வருஷம் யாதொரு சம்பள உயர்வுமில்லாமல், ரூ. 30 வேலை முடியக்கூடிய நிலையில் இருக்கிறது.

ஜில்லாபோர்டு நிர்வாகத்தில் இருக்கும் பள்ளிகளில் வேலைசெய்யும் உபாத்தியாயர்களுடைய நிலையைப் பார்ப்போம். இ. எஸ். எல். லி. வரையில் படித்து, உபாத்தியாயருக்கான பயிற்சி இரண்டு வருஷம் பெற்று, அந்தப் பரீட்சையிலும் தேறி, ஆசிரியர்களாக வந்தவுடன் அவர்களுக்கு சம்பளம் முப்பது ரூபாயில் ஆரம்பிக்கப்படுகிறது. வருஷா வருஷம் ஒவ்வொரு ரூபாயாக சம்பள உயர்வு கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. இப்படி ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் ஒவ்வொரு ரூபாயாக உயர்ந்து உயர்ந்து நாற்பது ரூபாயோடு முடிவடைகிறது.

அரசாங்கத்தின் சார்பாக நடக்கும் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் உள்ள உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்கு, மேலே சொன்ன படிப்பு உள்ள உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்கு ரூ. 30-1-45 என்ற விகிதம் அனுசரிக்கப்பட்டுவருகிறது.

ஆகவே பஞ்சாயத்து போர்ட்டில் முப்பது ரூபாயோடு முடிவடைகிறது; வருஷா வருஷம் சம்பள உயர்வு இல்லை. ஜில்லாபோர்ட்டிலே ரூ. 30-1-40 என்ற விகிதத்தில் இருக்கிறது. அரசாங்கத்தில் 30-1-45 ல் சம்பள விகிதம் இருக்கிறது. இப்படி ஒரே படிப்பு படித்து, ஒரே பயிற்சி பெற்றவரும் ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு பல்வேறு நிர்வாகங்களில் பல்வேறு சம்பள விகிதங்கள் இருப்பதைப் பார்க்கிறோம், பஞ்சாயத்து போர்ட்டின் கீழ் வேலை செய்யும் படியான ஆசிரியர்கள் என்ன பாவம் செய்தவர்களா? அல்லது ஜில்லா போர்ட்டில் வேலை செய்யும்படியானவர்கள் புண்ணியம் செய்துவிட்டார்களா? அல்லது அரசாங்கத்தில் வேலை செய்பவர்கள் தேவலோகத்திலிருந்து இறங்கி வந்தவர்களா? இதை நாம் சற்று பரிசீலனை செய்து பார்க்கவேண்டும். ஒரே படிப்பு படித்திருக்கக்கூடிய ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு இம்மாதிரி வித்தியாசம் சம்பள விகிதத்தில் இருப்பது ஏன்?

ஆசிரியர்களின் வாழ்க்கைத் தரத்தை உயர்த்துவதற்கான முறையில் அவர்களுக்கு சம்பளம் வழங்கப்படவேண்டுமென்று இங்கு பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் நினைநாட்களாகக் கூறிவந்திருக்கின்றார்கள். அரசாங்கம் அதைப் பற்றி பரிசீலனை செய்துகொண்டேதான் இருப்பதாகச் சொல்லுகிறதே தவிர, ஆசிரியர்கள் விஷயத்தில் அணு அளவுகூட கவனித்ததாகத் தெரியவில்லை. சர்க்கார், ஏதோ அவர்களுக்குப் பல வசதிகளைச் செய்துகொடுப்பதாகச் சொல்கிறது. வைத்திய சிகிச்சைக்கு வசதிகளைச் செய்து கொடுத்துவிட்டோம், வேலை முடிந்தவுடன் ஓய்வு எடுத்துக்கொள்கிற காலத்தில் பென்ஷன் முறை ஏற்படுத்திவிட்டோம் என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. இதனால் எல்லாம் அவர்களுக்கு எந்த விதமான பிரயோஜனமும் ஏற்பட்டுவிட முடியாது. ஏனென்றால், அவர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கையை நல்ல முறையில் நடத்திவருவதற்கான உயர்வான விகிதம் கிடைப்பது.

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உபாத்தியாயர் நான் முழுவதும் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் மாணவர்களுடன் காலத்தைக் கழிக்கவேண்டும். குழந்தைகளுக்குப் பாடம் சொல்லிக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அதில் எவ்வளவோ சிரமங்கள் இருக்கும். தொண்டை தண்ணீர் வரண்டுபோகும்படியாகப் பாடம் சொல்லிக்கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அதற்கு எத்தனை படி பால் குடிக்கவேண்டும் அந்த உபாத்தியாயர், அவர் எவ்வளவு தெம்பாக இருந்தால் பிள்ளைகளுக்கு பாடம் சொல்லிக்கொடுப்பதற்கு முடியும் என்பதை நாம் யோசிக்கவேண்டும். உண்ண உணவுக்கு உபாத்தியாயர் கஷ்டப்படாமல் இருந்தால்தான், கவலையின்றி மாணவர்களுக்கு வித்தைகளைப் போதிக்கவும், தெரியமாகவும், திறமையாகவும் தன்னுடைய கடமைகளை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு முடியும். சரியானபடி சம்பளம் கொடுக்காவிட்டால் அவர்கள் வியாதியைச் சர்க்களாகவே இருந்துவர நேரிடும். உபாத்தியாயர் திடமாகவும் வியாதியில்லாதவராகவும் திறமையாகவும், தெரியமாகவும் இருந்தால்தான் அவர்களுடைய பிள்ளைகளும் நல்ல நிலைமையில் இருக்கமுடியும். உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்குப் போதிய சம்பளம் கொடுக்காமல், அவர்களுடைய குழந்தைகளுக்கு வியாதி வந்தால் அதற்குச் சிகிச்சை செய்கிறோம் என்று சொல்வது சரியல்ல. “குழந்தையையும் கிள்ளிவிடுவது, தொட்டிலையும் ஆட்டிவிடுவது” என்று பழமொழி ஒன்றுண்டு. அதைப்போல அல்லவா அரசாங்கத்தின் செய்கையிருக்கிறது? இம்மாதிரியான திட்டம் அரசாங்கத்தில் இருக்குமானால், இதை யாராவது ஒப்புக்கொள்ள முடியுமா? நன்றாக ஆ-சி செய்யக்கூடிய அரசாங்கம் நடந்துகொண்டு வருகிறதென்று மக்கள்தான் சொல்லா முடியுமா என்று சற்று யோசித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கின்றேன். உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்கு வைத்திய சிகிச்சைகூட தேவையில்லை; பென்ஷன்கூட தேவையில்லை. ஆனால், இவைகளெல்லாவற்றையும்விட, அவர்கள் வாழ்க்கை நடத்துவதற்கு உசந்த சம்பள விசீதம் இருக்கவேண்டும். வாழ்க்கையை அவர்கள் கவலையின்றி நடத்திக்கொண்டிருக்கக்கூடிய சம்பள விசீதம் இருந்தால்தான், தங்களுடைய கடமைகளைச் சரிவர, திறம்பட நடத்தி குழந்தைகளை இன்னும் சிறந்த முறையில் உருவாக்குவதற்கு ஏதுவாக இருக்கும். ஆகவே இதை அரசாங்கம் செய்யவேண்டும்.

மில்லில் வேலை செய்பவர்களுக்குக்கூட 90 முதல் 120 ரூபாய் வரையிலும் கூட சம்பளம் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. படிப்பு இல்லாமலிருந்தும் அவர்கள் அவ்வளவு சம்பளம் வாங்கமுடிகிறது. கூலிவேலை செய்பவர்களும் எத்தனையோ பேர்கள் மாதச் சம்பளமாக 70 முதல் 90 வரை வாங்குகிறார்கள். ஆனால், உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்கு மட்டும் ரூ. 30. எட்டாவது படித்து இரண்டு வருஷம் பயிற்சிபெற்று, அதில் தேர்வடைந்து, உபாத்தியாயர் வேலைக்கு வரும்போது ரூ. 30 மாதச் சம்பளம் என்றால் உபாத்தியாயர்களுடைய நிலையை நாம் யோசிக்கவேண்டும்.

ஆதிகாலத்திலாவது உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்கு ஒரு மதிப்பு இருந்தது. உபாத்தியாயர்கள் குருவாகக் கருதப்பட்டு, குருவுக்குள்ள மரியாதைகள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுவந்தன. ஆனால் இப்பொழுது அரசாங்கம் அவர்களுக்கு வெகு குறைவாக சம்பளம் கொடுத்துவருகிறது. ஜனங்களுக்காக உபாத்தியாயர்களிடம் மதிப்பு இருப்பதில்லை. கௌரவமும் கொடுப்பது கிடையாது. உபாத்தியாயர்கள் என்றால் அவர்களை என்னம் செய்கிறார்கள். இது இன்றுள்ள நிலைமை.

முன்காலத்தில் உபாத்தியாயர்கள் குருவாகக் கருதப்பட்டார்கள் என்று சொன்னேன். தானியம் விளைந்தால், அதில் ஓர் அளவு தானியம் எடுத்து “குருவினிடத்தில் கொடுத்துவா” என்று பெற்றோர்கள் சொல்வார்கள். கேம்பராகு, நெல், கம்பு போன்ற எந்தத் தானியமானாலும், குருவுக்காக ஒரு விசீதம் கொடுத்துவந்தார்கள் அந்தக் காலத்தில். தோட்டத்தில் காய்கறி பயிரிட்டால், அவைகளிலும் கொஞ்சம் குருவுக்குக் கொடுத்துவந்தார்கள். பண்டிகை பருவங்களில் குருவுக்காக ஒரு ஜோடி வேஷ எடுத்துக்கொடுப்பார்கள். இம்மாதிரி பலவகைகளில் உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்கு

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அந்தக்காலத்தில் உதவிகள் அளிக்கப்பட்டு, அவர்களைக் கவலையற்ற வாழ்க்கையை நடுத்தும்படி செய்துவந்தார்கள். உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்குத் தனி மதிப்பும் மரியாதையும் கொடுத்துவந்தார்கள். ஆனால், இந்தக் காலத்தில் தானியம் கொடுத்தால், அல்லது வேறு உசவி செய்தால், லஞ்சம் வாங்கியதாகக் கருதப்படும். துணி கொடுத்தால் லஞ்சம், தானியம் கொடுத்தால் லஞ்சம். வாங்குவதும் தவறு. கொடுப்பதும் தவறு. லஞ்சம் வாங்கக் கூடாதென்பது சட்டம். மாதச் சம்பளம் தவிர, மற்றவர்களிடம் ஏது வாங்கி னாலும் தண்டனை. அம்முறையில் சட்டம் இருக்கிறது. ஆனால், அரசாங்கம் உதற்கேற்ற முறையில் நல்ல வகையில் உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்கு வாழ்க்கைத் தரத்திற்குத்தகுந்த சம்பளம் கிடைக்க வழிவகை செய்திருக்கிறதா? அப்படிச் செய்யவேண்டியது மிக மிக அவசியம் அல்லவா? ஆகையால் உபாத்தியாயர் களுடைய இன்றைய கஷ்டமான நிலைபையை மாற்றி, திருத்தி அமைக்க வேண்டியது அரசாங்கத்தின் முதற் கடமையாகும். அதை அரசாங்கம் கவனித்து ஆவனசெய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கின்றேன்.

மேலும் எஸ்.எஸ்.எல்.ஸி. வரை படித்து, ஆசிரியர் பயிற்சி இரண்டு வருஷம் பெற்று, தேர்ச்சி அடைந்து, அவர்கள் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் போய் உத்தியோகம் பார்க்கின்றபோது இம்மாதிரியாக பஞ்சாயத்து போர்ட்டில் ஒருமாதிரி யாகவும், ஜில்லா போர்ட்டில் ஒருமாதிரியாகவும், அரசாங்கத்தில் ஒருமாதிரி யாகவும் சம்பள வித்தியாசம் இருந்தால் அதில் என்ன அத்தம் இருக்க யாகவும் சம்பள வித்தியாசம் இருந்தால் அது தம்மியம்? சில மாணஜ்மென்ட் பள்ளிக்கூடங் களில் உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்கு 6 மாதத்திற்குக்கூட சம்பளம் கொடுப்பதில்லை. இரண்டு வருஷ சம்பளத்தையும் சேர்த்து வாங்கியதாகவும் நான் கேள்விப் பட்டிருக்கிறேன். அரசாங்கம் கொடுக்கும் 30 ரூபாய்க்கூட மாணஜ் மென்டார் உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்காக கொடுக்காமலிருப்பதாக நான் சிறிசில மென்டார் உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்காக கொடுக்காமலிருப்பதாக நான் சிறிசில சமயங்களில் கேள்விப்படுவதண்டு. அதிலிருந்து குறைத்துக்கூட உபாத்தி யாயர்களுக்குக் கொடுப்பதாகவும் கேள்விப்படுகிறேன். இந்த நிலைமையாயர்களுக்குக் கொடுப்பதாகவும் கதி என்ன ஆவது? ஆகையால் இருந்தால் உபாத்தியாயர்களுடைய கதி என்ன ஆவது? ஆகையால் மாணஜ்மென்டார் நடத்தும் பள்ளிக்கூட ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு அரசாங்கமே மாதா மாதம் சம்பளத்தைக் கொடுத்துவிடவேண்டும். மாணஜ்மென்டார் நுக்கு கொடுத்து, மாணஜ்மென்டார் இஷ்டம்போல் கொடுப்பது என்று இருக்கக்கூடாது. முதலில் உபாத்தியாயர்களுடைய சம்பளம் கொடுக்கப் பட்டபிறகுதான், பள்ளிக்கூடங்களுக்கு அரசாங்கம் வேறு இனங்களுக்காக கொடுக்கும் பணம் செலவிடப்படவேண்டும். அரசாங்கம் கொடுக்கும் பணத் திலிருந்து முதல் முதல் உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்கு சம்பளம் கொடுக்கும் படியான ஏற்பாட்டை அரசாங்கம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள் கின்றேன்.

இந்த நிலைமையில் நாம் நல்ல காரியங்களை அவர்களுக்குச் செய்ததாக இருக்கவேண்டும். எங்குபார்த்தாலும் உபாத்தியாயர்களுடைய கூக்குரல் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்கு நல்லதொரு மதிப்பை நாம் மீண்டும் தேடிக்கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அவர்கள் கற்றவர்கள், பள்ளிக்கூடத் தில் பிள்ளைகளோடு உழைப்பவர்கள். சர்வசதாகாலமும் பிள்ளைகளோடு கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டே இருந்துவருகிறார்கள். சிறு பிள்ளைகளை சமாளிப்பதில் நமக்குக்கூட சிலசமயங்களில் சிரமம் ஏற்படுவதுண்டு. அவர்கள் சதாகாலமும் சிறு பிள்ளைகளோடு இருந்து, அவர்களுக்கு பாடம் சொல்லிக்கொடுப்பதோடு கூட, அவர்களுடைய விஷமங்களை யெல்லாம் சமாளித்துக்கொண்டு, பொருமையாக இருந்து அவர்களை நல்ல மக்களாக வளர்த்துவருவேண்டிய பொறுப்பு அவர்களுக்கு இருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் உபாத்தியாயர்கள் உற்சாகத்தோடு இருக்கச் செய்யவேண்டியது நம் அனைவருடைய கடமை யாகும். அதற்கேற்ற முறையில் அவர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைத் தரத்தை உயர்த்துவதற்கான சம்பள விசீதம் தரவேண்டியது அரசாங்கத்தின் பொறுப்பும் கடமையும் ஆகும்.

[Sri A. Subramanyam]

[26th November 1955

ஆரம்ப ஆசிரியர்களுடைய போதனை பிழைதான் நாமெல்லோரும் சட்ட சபை மெம்பரிகளாக வந்து இருக்கிறோம். மந்திரிகளாகவும், சேர்ம வாகவும், முதல் மந்திரியாகவும், இந்தியாவின் ஜனாதிபதியாகவும் இருப்ப வாகளுக்கூட ஒரு காலத்தில் ஆரம்ப ஆசிரியரிடம் கல்வி கற்றவர்கள்தான், என்பதை யாரும் மறந்துவிடுவதற்கில்லை. இந்த நாட்டுப் பிரதம மந்திரியாய் இருக்கும் பண்டித ஜவஹர்லால் நேரு அவர்களுக்கூட ஆரம்ப ஆசிரியரிடம் படித்துத்தான் இந்த நிலைமையல்லவந்திருக்கிறார். ஆரம்ப ஆசிரியர்களுடைய உதவிடைக்கொண்டு பலர் பலப்பல உதவகரில் முன்னேற்றமடைந்து கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும்போது ஆரம்ப ஆசிரியர்கள் மட்டும் அன்று கண்ட மேனி அழியாத மேனி என்றபடி அப்படியே அவர்கள் இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். மற்றவர்கள் எல்லாம் ஏறி, ஏறி, பெரிய பெரிய உத்தியோகங்களுக்குப் போய்க்கொண்டேயிருக்க அவர்கள் மட்டும் எணிகளைப்போன்று இருந்த இடத்திலேயே இருந்துகொண்டு அப்படியே இருக்கிறார்கள். இது மிகவும் பாவமாகக் காரியம். கருணையற்ற தன்மையும் ஆகும, அவர்களுடைய குறைகள் நியாயமாகக் கவனிக்கப்படவேண்டும். வைத்திய உதவி, கல்விச் சலுகை, பென்ஷன் முறை இவைகளினால் மட்டும் உபாத் தியாயர்களுடைய வாழ்ந்ததரம் உயர்ந்துவிடாது. அவர்களுடைய உடல் நலம் நன்றாக இருக்கவேண்டும். போஷாக்களை ஆகாரம் அவர்கள் சாட்பிட வேண்டும். அதற்கேற்ற முறையில் அவர்களுக்கு சம்பள விகிதம் இருக்க வேண்டியது அவசியம் என்பதை நான் வற்புறுத்தி அரசாங்கத்திற்கு எடுத்துச்சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இதைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு, இந்தப் பிரேரணையை நான் முழு மனதோடு ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.

11-30
a.m.

* **SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI :** தலைவர் அவர்களே, ஆசிரியர்களின் சம்பளத்தில் இருக்கிற பேதங்கள் நீக்கி அதை ஒரே நிலையில் வைக்கவேண்டுமென்ற பிரச்சயானது பல ஆண்டுகளாக ஆசிரியர்களாலேயே கிளப்பப்பட்டு வந்திருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் பல கூட்டங்கள் போட்டு பல மகாநடுகளில் தீர்மானங்கள் நிறைவேற்றி அரசாங்கத்துக்கு அவ்வப்போது அனுப்பி வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். இருந்தபோதிலும், அவர்களுக்கு இன்னும் ஒரு நூற்றாண்டைப் பரிசுமையாகக் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. அவர்களுடைய குறை அப்படியே இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. ஆதலால், தான் ஆசிரியர்களுடைய பிரதிநிதியாக இருக்கிற நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ ஜி. கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி அவர்களால் அரசியலாளர்களை வைத்து இந்தப் பிரச்சனையில் இழுக்குமாறு செய்வதற்காக இந்தத் தீர்மானம் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

ஆசிரியர்கள் யார் என்று நாம் ஆலோசித்துப் பார்த்தோமானால், வாழ்க்கையிலே எளிய குடும்பத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள், தங்கள் பொருளாதாரத்தை வேறு வழியில் பெருக்கக் கொள்ள வசதி இல்லாதவர்கள் தங்கள் பெற்றோர்கள் இருக்கும்படியான நிலைமையைக் கொண்டு மிகவும் சங்கடப்பட்டு கூடியவரை எட்டாவது அல்லது எஸ்.எஸ்.ஸி. வரை படித்துவிட்டு வேறு உயர்ந்த படிப்புகு வழியில்லாமல், வேறு உத்தியோகம் திற்கும் போவதற்கு வசதியில்லாமல், ஆசிரியர் தொழிலில் அமரலாம் என்ற நிலைக்குவந்து அந்தத் தொழிலை நடத்திக்கொண்டு வருபவர்கள் தான். ஏற்கனவே ஏழ்மை நிலையில் இருக்கக்கூடிய குடும்பத்தினர்க ளாகிய ஆசிரியர்கள் அவர்களுக்குக் கிடைக்கக்கூடிய ஊதியத்தை வைத்துக் கொண்டு தங்களுடைய உடனியற்றத்தோரைக்கூட படிக்க வைக்க வசதி இல்லாமலும், ஒரு வேளை கல்யாணம் செய்துகொண்டால் தங்களுக்குப் பிறக்கும் குழந்தைகளைச் சரியான முறையில் வளர்ப்பதற்கு பொருளாதார நிலைமை சாலில்லாமலும் மிகவும் சங்கடப்படுகிறார்கள் என்பது எல்லோரும் நன்றாக அறிந்ததுதான். கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் ஆசிரியர்களின் சிக்கலு முறையீடுகளில் அனுதாபம் காட்டி வந்தபோதிலும் நிதி வசதி இல்லாததனால் நவராணத்தைத் தள்ளிப்போட வேண்டியிருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லி, தள்ளிப் போட்டுக்கொண்டே வருகிறார்கள். ஆசிரியர்களுக்குத்

26th November 1955]

[Sri V. V. Ramaswami]

கட்டாயமாக ஏதாவது ஒரு வழி கெயவேண்டுமென்று நான் சென்ற கூட்டத்தில் கேட்டபொழுது கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள், ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டம் வரும்பாது கவனித்துப்பார்த்தால் தெரியுமென்று சொன்னார்கள். எனனபென்று வினாக்கமாகச் சொல்லாவிட்டாலும், ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டம் நிறைவேறுபோது நாடெங்கும் சுபீட்சாக பாலும் தேனும் வழிந்தோடும் பொழுது எல்லா மக்களுக்கும் கிடைக்கக்கூடிய வசதி ஆகியவர்களுக்கும் கிடைக்கும் என்ற நோக்கத்தோடு சொன்னாரோ என்னமோ தெரியவில்லை.

[illegible]

ஆசிரியர்களில் லேயர் கிரேடு என்ற பிரிவு எடுப்பும் போய்விட்டது. ஹையர் கிரேடு என்ற பிரிவும் சீக்கிரம் போய்விட்டம். பிறகு எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் எஸ்.எஸ்.எல்.ஸி. வரை படித்த செகண்டரி கிரேடு என்ற பிரிவுதான் இருக்கும். ஆகையால் ஆசிரியர்கள் எல்லோரும் எஸ்.எஸ்.எல்.ஸி. வரை கட்டாயம் படிக்க வேண்டியிருக்கும். இப்பொழுது அரசாங்கத்தில் மேலே செய்யும் எஸ்.எஸ்.எல்.ஸி. தகுதிடையவர்களுக்கு அடிப்படைச் சம்பளம் 60 ரூபாய் கொடுக்கிறது என்று நினைக்கிறேன். ஆகவே, அதே தகுதியுள்ள ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு அதற்கும் குறைவாக 40 ரூபாய் சம்பளம் கொடுப்பது சரியல்ல. சுதந்திரம் பெற்ற நாட்டிலே, அரசாட்சியில் மக்களுக்கு நேரடியாகத் தொட்புள்ள நாட்டிலே ஒரே அரசாட்சியின் கீழ்வேலை பாரக்கும் ஒரே தகுதியுள்ளவர்களிடையே சம்பள பேதம் இருக்கும்கூட. அவர்கள் மனதிலே திருப்தி இருக்குமா. என்று யோசகித்து

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IN VARIOUS SCHOOLS UNDER THE VARIOUS
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[Sri V. V. Ramaswami]

[26th November 1955]

பார்க்கவேண்டும். ஆகவே, முதலில் எந்த நிர்வாகத்தின் கீழ் வேலை பார்த்தாலும் ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு ஒரே சம்பளம் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்ற கொள்கையை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டதாக அரசியலார் தெரிவிக்கவேண்டும். அரசாங்கப் பள்ளியில் வேலை செய்தாலும், ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனப் பள்ளியில் வேலை செய்தாலும், பாதி அரசியல் நிர்வாகப் பள்ளியில் (Quasi Government) வேலை செய்தாலும், எந்தப் பள்ளியில் வேலை செய்தாலும் ஒரே தகுதியுள்ளவர்களுக்கு ஒரே சம்பளவிகிதமிருக்கவேண்டும் என்ற கொள்கையையாவது அரசியலார் கட்டாயம் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் ஆர்வமுள்ளவர்களை இந்த வேலைக்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்ள முடியும். ஆனால், இப்பொழுது வேறு வழியில்லை, வேறு தொழில் சிடைக்காது என்ற நிலையில் உள்ளவர்கள்தான் கட்டாயமாக ஆசிரியர் தொழிலை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளலாமென்று வருகிறார்கள்.

தேர்தல் நடந்தபோது, ஆசிரியர்களும் மற்ற ஊழியர்களும் தேர்தல் வேலைகளுக்கு அமர்த்தப் பட்டார்கள். ஆனால், அவர்கள் படி விகிதம் மிகவும் பீதமாயிருந்தது. அரசியல் ஊழியர்களுக்கு ஒரு படி விகிதம், அதே தகுதியுள்ள ஆசிரியர்களுக்குக் குறைவான படி விகிதம் என்றிருந்தது. இந்த வித்தியாசத்தைப் பார்க்கும்போது ஆசிரியர்கள் ஒன்றும் கூறமுடியாத நிலையிலிருக்கிறார்கள். சம்பள விகிதத்திலோ, அல்லது மற்ற விஷயங்களிலோ யாதொரு விதமான பேதமும் இல்லாமலிருந்தால்தான் ஆசிரியர்கள் மனக்குறை நீங்கி நன்றாக வேலை செய்யவும் நல்ல சமுதாயத்தை ஏற்படுத்தவும் முன்வருவார்கள் என்று நாம் எதிர்பார்க்கலாம். அவர்களையும் நன்றாக வேலை செய்யும்படி நிர்ப்பந்தப் படுத்தலாம். அரசியலார் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை மதித்து, இந்தக் கொள்கையை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டோம் என்று உறுதியாவது கூறினால்தான் ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு ஊக்கமுண்டாகும். ஆகவே, இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளும்படி அரசியலாளைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். வணக்கம்.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I strongly support this resolution placed before this House by the hon. Member Sri Krishnamurthi. I do so specially on behalf of the aided elementary and secondary schools as I am one of those connected with such aided schools. I feel it is the duty of the managements to see that there is no disparity in the matter of scales of pay as between Government schools and aided schools. It is a known fact that in our country there are three agencies in charge of elementary and secondary education. These are the aided private agencies managing these elementary and secondary schools, schools under the management of district boards and municipalities and lastly schools managed by the Government. In these institutions under the management of the three different agencies, three different scales of pay are in force. This resolution seeks to remove that disparity. All these scales of pay are very low. They have to be upgraded. That is the fundamental fact that we must first accept. But this resolution is a little more moderate in that it seeks to remove the disparity and not to upgrade the scales of pay for teachers employed under the three different agencies. It says that by upgrading the scales of pay which are even lower than those of teachers who are employed in schools under Government management the disparity may be removed and the scales may be the same for all teachers. This is a very moderate resolution. Even in the Second Five-Year Plan the scale of pay recommended is

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not at all sufficient. They say Rs. 45 for elementary school teachers. They propose that it should be raised to Rs. 55. But they do not want to do it immediately. At the rate of Rs. 2 per year, they want to spread this over five years, and when Rs. 55 is reached, the Second Five-Year Plan would have been finished. That seems to be not at all a proper way of approaching the question of increasing the salaries of these secondary and elementary school teachers. Rs. 30, Rs. 40, or Rs. 55, all these are not even subsistence allowances for teachers. The least amount should be Rs. 75. Even if a lower salary than Rs. 75 is to be given to the teachers, at least the scales of pay in all the different agencies should be the same. I appeal to the private managements to come to the rescue of teachers. The private managements also have to be helped a great deal by the Government by giving grants under the Grants-in-Aid Code. If the Government insist upon a particular salary to be paid, I am sure the private managements will also come up to the required level and pay the higher salaries to the teachers. That is why I said that there must be a nationwide movement. It is very necessary that it should be a nationwide movement. The Government, of course, sympathise with the aspirations that are contained in this particular resolution, but they plead the difficulty of finance. Under the Second Five-Year Plan they could insist upon getting a very large grant from the Planning Commission. But they have not asked for grants for higher salaries to teachers. One factor has to be remembered in this connection. So far as education is concerned in our country, especially elementary and secondary education, the directive in our Constitution is that within a period of ten years, all children from the age of 5 to 14 should be given free and compulsory education. It is for the fulfilment of that directive we must all work hard. If we want to give free and compulsory education to all children, we have necessarily to pay our teachers well. Even though we may have part-time teachers and women teachers, the salaries of teachers have to be increased so that they may have a particular status in society and may be respected by the whole community. Their salaries should be raised so that they may have a status in society and also they may subsist. For these two reasons, their salaries should be increased. I think this is an urgent matter and this cannot wait. Teachers are not people of indiscipline. Therefore, it is, their movement is not nationwide. (Interruption.) If their movement is nationwide, it would have arrested the attention of the Government. The teachers have not done so. I appeal to our Government and to all other Governments to go into this particular matter and see that the salaries of the teachers are put on a higher level. Whatever may be the agencies under which teachers work, they should have uniform scales of pay and there should not be any disparity. I am glad to say that in the institution with which I am concerned, we have adopted the Government scales of pay. But even with that I am not satisfied. In the

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circumstances, we have done the best, and the Government are giving us a grant for that purpose. I plead that the question of the salaries of teachers, their pensions, provident fund, gratuities, and all other things, should be attended to just as we attend to the wants of labourers. Labourers have got power. They can arrest the attention of the Government. They can strike and they can do so many other things. Teachers should be treated much better than labourers. The teachers are the teachers of the future generation. This we must always remember. So far as finance is concerned, we must see that education receives more attention than any other department. That is so in all the European countries and America and in all other advanced countries. Here also as education is the most imperative need of the country, I think a large slice of the budget should go for this purpose. Even if there is a reduction in the amount for other purposes, we should see that more grants are allotted for education. Sometimes when our ex-Chief Minister (Rajaji) was here, he used to say across the table that teachers had also got private tuitions. He used to say that. I have heard him say so. The teachers are forced to have private tuitions, because the Government are not giving them proper salaries. So, necessarily they have to take up private tuition. That is the most honourable method they can adopt. They cannot resort to other methods. On that account you should not say . . .

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: There are some rules prohibiting teachers taking up private tuition.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Not entirely. Various managements have various rules and the enforcement of the rules also differs. I am justifying the teachers resorting to private tuitions, because the salary given to them is not sufficient. If we prohibit them from taking up private tuitions, what will they do? That argument cannot be put forward for their salaries being low. Rajaji is not here now. Because such an eminent authority as Rajaji was saying this, I am saying all this. I speak subject to correction. Therefore it is I say that that might be working in the subconscious mind of the Ministers. I say here that private tuitions undertaken by teachers are very few. They are controlled, and many headmasters are given power to ask the teachers to say how many private tuitions they have. Teachers cannot have more than one or two tuitions. They do not have time also for many tuitions. They go to the school in the morning and remain there till 5 in the evening or even beyond 5. They have got extra-curricular activities also. The result is they have no time for taking up many tuitions. We cannot blame teachers for clinging on to tuitions. It is because the salary they get is too low, and they have to maintain themselves and their wives and children.

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Unless the teacher goes to the school with a cheerful face, melancholy will sit on the brow of every student. That is a fact. The teacher will not be able to train their character properly. He will not also be giving them the proper education. On the whole, education will be in a deplorable state. I am perfectly sure of it. Therefore the disparity in the scales of pay of teachers employed under various agencies should be removed. The different agencies should be removed. There are missionary institutions, aided institutions, Government institutions, district board institutions, municipal institutions and so on. There are so many agencies and the atmosphere is also different. It is therefore better to have one agency. My submission is—this is also what I said in my evidence before the Elementary Education Committee—that the Government should take over all these institutions. They have a duty to do that according to the directive principles in the Constitution which says that the State should give compulsory and free education in the early stages. The Government should take charge of the whole matter. If it is not immediately possible, the disparities in their salary and the various agencies should be entirely removed. With these words, I strongly support the resolution.

11-50
a.m.

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை முழு மனதுடன் ஆதரிக்கிறேன். இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தின் குறிக்கோள் என்ன? பலதரப்பட்ட அதிகாரத்தின் கீழிருக்கும் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் வேலை செய்யும் ஆசிரியர்களிடையே ஒரு பெரும் குறை ஏற்பட்டுவிட்டது. அவர்கள் ஒரே திறமையுடையவர்கள், ஒரேவித படிப்பு எடுத்தவர்கள். பணியாற்றுவதும் ஒரே பணி. உழைப்பும் ஒரே உழைப்பு. ஆனால், ஊதியம் மட்டும் வெவ்வேறு. என்ன காரணத்தை ஒட்டித்தான் ஊதியத்தில் வேறுபாடு ஏற்பட்டதோ நான் அறியேன். ஊதியத்தில் வேறுபாடு! அது நியாயமா? சட்டத்துக்கு உகந்ததா? ஜனநாயக அடிக்கு உகந்ததா? அடிக்கடி எமது தலைவர் டாக்டர் ஜான் அவர்கள் Civilized Government வேண்டும் என்று சொல்வார்கள். அப்படி நல்ல சர்க்காரா யிருந்தால் ஆசிரியர்களின் குறையைத் தீர்க்காது வைத்திருப்பது பெரிய இழுக்கு.

இரண்டாவதாக, நம் மக்களிடையே ஏழைகளாக இருந்தவர்கள், படிக்க வசதியற்றவர்கள், ஏதோ மூன்றாவது, நான்காவது படிவம் வரையில் படித்துவிட்டு, வேறு வேலை செய்ய வழி இல்லாததால் ஆசிரியர்களாக வருகின்றார்கள். ஏறக்குறைய 60% வரை அப்படித்தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். இவர்களுக்குத் தக்க ஊதியம் கொடுத்து அவர்களை நல்ல முறையில் வைப்பது சர்க்காருடைய கடமை அல்லவா? ஏழைக் குடும்பத்திலுள்ள வர்கள் ஏதோ கஷ்டப்பட்டு படித்து, ஆசிரியர்களாக வந்திருப்பவர்களுக்கு தக்க ஊதியமும் மனநிறைவும் கொடுக்காவிட்டால் அது சரியா? அரசியலார் தங்களுடைய பொறுப்பை நிறைவேற்றியதா குமா?

ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு ஊதியம் கொடுப்பது என்பது மட்டும் பிரச்சனை அல்ல. ஆசிரியர்கள் மற்ற பணியாளர்களைப்போல் சம்மா வாயை மூடிக்கொண்டு வேலை செய்பவர்கள் அல்ல. காலையிலிருந்து மாலைவரை கத்திக் கத்தி, குழந்தைகளோடு மன்றடி பாடம் சொல்லிக்கொடுக்கவேண்டும். குழந்தை களுடைய குறும்புத்தனங்களையும் பொறுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். பள்ளிக் கூடத்தில் போய் பார்த்தேரமானால் ஆசிரியர்கள் பட்டம் பாட்டைத் தெரிந்து

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கொள்ளலாம். காலையில் இருந்து மாலைவரை அவர்கள் படும் சிரமத்தினால் பாதி மனிதர்களாகக் காட்சியளிப்பார்கள். அப்படிப்பட்டவர்களுக்குத் தக்க உணவு வேண்டாமா? தக்க ஊதியம் வேண்டாமா?

நமது குழந்தைகளை நாம் எவ்வளவு சேராட்டிப் பாராட்டி வளர்க்கிறோம். அக்குழந்தைகள் ஆறு வயதானவுடன் அவர்களை நாம் யாரிடம் அனுப்புகிறோம்? அக்குழந்தைகளை வளர்ப்பவர்கள் யார்? தாய் தந்தையர்களுக்கு அடுத்தபடியாக ஆசிரியர்கள்தான். அக்குழந்தைகளுக்கு நல்லதெல்லாம் புக்கட்டுகிறார்கள்? அப்படிப்பட்ட ஆசிரியர்களை அந்தக்காலத்தில் குடும்பத்தில் ஒருவராக மதித்து நடத்திவந்தார்கள். அந்தக்காலத்தில் ஆசிரியரும் குடும்பத்தில் ஒருவர் என்ற மனப்பான்மை நிலவி வந்தது. ஏன் அவ்விதம் அந்தக்காலத்தில் ஆசிரியரை மதித்துவந்தார்கள் என்றால், தாய்தந்தையர்களுக்கு மக்களிடத்தில் அன்பு இருந்தது. மக்களுடைய அருமையை அவர்கள் மிகவும் நன்றாக உணர்ந்திருந்தார்கள். மக்களுடைய அருமையை அவர்கள் நன்கு உணர்ந்திருந்த காரணத்தால், அவர்களை சரியான வழியில் வளர்க்கவேண்டும் என்ற பேரார்வத்தால், அக்காலத்தில் ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு நல்ல மதிப்பு கொடுத்து வந்தார்கள். அவர்கள் நல்லமுறையில் வாழ்க்கை நடத்துவதற்கு உதவி புரிந்துவந்தார்கள். மாணவர்கள், குறிப்பாக 5 முதல் 10 வயதுவரை சரியானமுறையில் வளர்க்கப் பட்டால்தான் நாட்டுக்கு உழைக்கக்கூடிய நன்மக்களாக முடியும். இதை மற்ற நாடுகளில் உணர்ந்து, அதன்படி காரியங்களைச் செய்துவந்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆசிரியர்களுடைய நிலை இங்கிருப்பதுபோல் வேறு எந்த நாட்டிலும் இருப்பதாகச் சொல்லமுடியாது. அங்கெல்லாம் இதை ஆசிரியர் பிரச்சனையாகவே கருதுவதில்லை; குழந்தைகளை வளர்க்கும் பிரச்சனையாகவே கருதுகிறார்கள் குழந்தைகளை வளர்ப்பதற்கு என்னென்ன செய்யவேண்டுமென்ற கொள்கையிலே ஆசிரியர்களுடைய நிலை உயரும் வழியும் ஏற்பட்டுவருகிறது. இம்முறையில் மற்ற நாடுகளில் ஆசிரியர்களுடைய நிலை உயர்த்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆசிரியர்கள் மன நிறைவு கொண்டிருந்தால்தான் குழந்தைகளின் நலன் நன்கு பாதுகாக்கப்பட்டதாகும். ஆசிரியர்களுடைய மன நிறைவுதான் குழந்தைகளுடைய நலம் என்ற விதத்தில் இந்தப் பிரச்சனையைக் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். ஆசிரியர்களைத் தனித்துப் பேசவேண்டாம். ஆசிரியர்களிடமிருந்து குழந்தைகளைப் பிரித்துப் பேசவேண்டாம். ஆசிரியர்களும் குழந்தைகளும் நன்கு பாதுகாக்கப்படவேண்டும். அப்படிப் பார்க்கும்போது நம்முடைய அரசியலாளுடைய முதற் கடமை என்ன என்றால், ஐந்து முதல் பத்து வயது வரையுள்ள எல்லாக் குழந்தைகளையும் நன்றாக வளர்க்கச் செய்யவேண்டும். உடல் வளர்ச்சியிலும் கல்வி வளர்ச்சியிலும் அரசாங்கம் அக்கறை செலுத்தவேண்டும். நம் நாட்டிலுள்ள மக்கள் நல்ல நிலையில் வாழவேண்டுமென்றால் முதலடியாக நம் குழந்தைகள் நன்றாக இருக்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுதைய குழந்தைகள்தான் வருங்கால மக்களாக வருகிறவர்கள். இதை மனதில்கொண்டு மற்ற துறைகளில் அரசாங்கம் கவனம் செலுத்துவதற்கு முன்பாக ஆசிரியர்களுடைய நிலையை உயர்த்துவதற்கு முதலில் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும். ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு தக்க ஊதியம் கொடுத்து, அவர்களுக்கு மன நிறைவு ஏற்படுத்தி அவர்களை வாழ வைத்தால்தான் எந்த சர்க்காரும் வாழும். இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை அரசாங்கம் புறக்கணிக்கக் கூடாது. ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு எல்லாவிதமான நன்மையையும் அரசாங்கம் செய்துகொடுக்கவேண்டும்.

ஆசிரியர்கள் ஏதோ ட்யூஷன் வைத்துக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள், அதிலிருந்து அவர்களுக்கு வருமானம் வருகிறது, என்றெல்லாம் அவர்களைப்பற்றிச் சொல்லவேண்டாம். சமூகத்தில் எவ்வளவோ குறைபாடுகள் இருக்கின்றன அதைப்போல அவர்களிடத்திலும் இம்மாதிரி இருக்கிறது. வருமையின் காரணமாக எவ்வளவோ செய்கிறார்கள். அதை மிகைப்படுத்தவேண்டும். “என்னிடம் ட்யூஷன் சொல்லிக்கொண்டால்தான் உனக்குப் ‘பாஸ்’ செய்வாப்பேன்” என்று சொல்லக்கூடிய நிலைக்கும் ஆசிரியர்கள் வந்துவிட்டார்கள்.

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டார்கள் என்றால் அவர்களுடைய சீர்கெட்ட நிலையை நாம் உணர்ந்து கொள்ளமுடியும். அவர்கள் இம்மாதிரியான மனப்பான்மையில் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்றால், அதற்கு யார் பொறுப்பு? அது நம்முடைய குறை என்று தான் நாம் கருதவேண்டும். அவர்களுக்குச் சரியானபடி சம்பளம் கொடுக்காததால் இம்மாதிரியான முறையில் சம்பாதிக்கவேண்டிய காலம் வந்து விட்டது என்றுதான் சொல்லவேண்டும். ரஷ்யாவிலிருந்து வந்திருக்கும் தலைவர்கள் முதலில் என்ன கேட்கிறார்கள்? “உங்கள் ஊரில் குழந்தைகள் நன்றாக இருக்கின்றனவா?” என்பதுதான் முதல் கேள்வி.

Sri A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: The Russians are very particular that all educated men should be very happy and satisfied. That is one of the reasons for their success.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: படித்தவர்களைப்பற்றி மாதிரம் சொல்லவில்லை. ‘உங்கள் ஊர் குழந்தைகள், நன்றாக இருக்கிறார்களா, நன்றாக பாதுகாக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறார்களா?’ என்று வெளிநாட்டார்கள் கேட்கிறார்கள். ஏன் அவர்கள் கேட்கின்றார்கள் என்றால் குழந்தைகளின்பேரில் அவர்கள் அவ்வளவு அக்கறை செலுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே, இதை ஆசிரியர் பிரச்சனையாகக் கருதுவதைவிட குழந்தைகள் பிரச்சனையாகக் கருதுவதே நல்லது. நம் நாட்டுக் குழந்தைகளின் முன்னேற்றத்திற்கான பிரச்சனையாகவே நம்முடைய அரசாங்கத்தார் இதை உணர்ந்து, செய்யவேண்டிய கடமையை நன்றாகச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை மனப்பூர்வமாக ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Mr. Chairman, at the outset, I very much regret that the Resolution moved by the hon. Member Sri G. Krishnamoorthy does not go far enough. It is really pitiable that in the year of grace, 1955, seven years after the advent of Swaraj, a gentleman representing the Teachers' Constituency should come here and ask the Government on bended knees, to give them some doles of Rs. 2 and Rs. 3. It is a shame for the party in power, to have permitted the hon. Member to move a Resolution like this. The Government themselves must have remedied the disparity long ago taking into consideration the difficulties of the teaching profession. Sir, unfortunately, the teacher is looked upon with a certain amount of contempt and ridicule by Society, on account of their low status. Who is responsible for the present low status of the teachers? It is we. The voters are really responsible for it. The teacher must be looked upon as a person who may be compared to a potter in whose hands a mass of clay in the shape of the children has been entrusted. It is for the potter to shape it in whichever form he likes. Unless the potter has got the strength, imagination and will to make something decent, he will not be able to do it. When the person is poor and also suffering from under-nourishment being a victim of a number of preventable diseases, he can never do the job well. That is one think.

Secondly, the teacher is a man who is absolutely deranged mentally. I used this word deliberately because I know he is bordering on insanity in certain cases. When he leaves the school,

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12 noon. he sees the pitiable condition of his wife and children in his hut called home. When he comes to the school, he sees the famished children called students before him. He is a bundle of miseries so to say. A miserable man can never do a good job of anything. The Government are to be blamed for this unfortunate position of the school teachers. Strictly, there should not be any private agency in the matter of imparting education. It must be the primary duty of the Government to take charge of the whole system of education, without any hesitation. Whenever we talk about improving the status of the teachers, the Government has got only one formula to check us, that is "financial stringency". I think they are penny wise and pound foolish. They do not understand that development of the proper citizenship is more important in the democratic set up of the Government today than anything else. There is no use of opening colleges and schools without proper primary education. Primary education is the most important thing; that is the ladder by which the student rises step by step. And primary school teachers are in a woeful state of physical and mental health. They take to what is called private tuition. Why do they do so? Because of economic reasons. Of course there are departmental rules that private tuitions should not be undertaken by teachers. But poverty is grinding and they can have no other avocations to eke out their livelihood. You cannot expect an ordinary teacher to become a mason and earn something. He will have to teach somebody. If he gets some victims, he gives them private tuition to eke out his livelihood. I think it is unfair to allow private tuition. The poor teacher is already having a lot of work in the school and if he were to dissipate his energy by taking private tuitions also, when he comes to the school he becomes dead tired and he goes to sleep in the class. I have seen teachers snoring in the class room. I do not blame the poor teacher because he is the victim of a situation which society has created for him. He has to work very hard. Very often I have seen teachers, after taking some "Rasamsatham" running to school, gasping for breath; and as soon as they go to their classes, they fall asleep. They begin to snore in the class. I do not blame the poor teacher. The responsibility is ours, if at all the poor teacher is not able to utilize his energies properly. Therefore I would request Government not only to accept this resolution wholeheartedly without giving lame excuses but to apply their mind to the fact that education must be the first charge on the revenues of this State. There is no use of waiting for a millennium to set in after the Second Five-Year Plan to make the elementary school teacher's position a little better.

When the party now in power was in the Opposition, I have heard the late Mr. S. Satyamurthi and other leaders (I have heard them in the beach) say that everybody must be paid Rs. 100 as the minimum wage. That is what the late Sri S. Satyamurthi was saying in season and out of season. The very same party is

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now in power and our present Chief Minister is the friend and "seishya" of the late Sri S. Satyamurthi. I wonder what he has got to say now over what Sri S. Satyamurthi had said, viz., that nobody in this country should get less than Rs. 100 which is the living wage. Our present social and economic status is not what it was when we were students. Rupees 100 at least should be minimum wage that a teacher should get. For instance, a manual labourer is better paid now-a-days than a teacher. He gets more protection than a poor teacher because the labourer is vociferous. Any vociferous man always gets anything he wants from the Government. The docile and poor specimen of a teacher cannot be expected to be militant. Therefore he is not in a position to make his voice heard properly. Of course the teacher leaders often hold meetings and they pass resolutions; but those resolutions are used only as waste papers. My appeal to those leaders would be (let me not be mistaken as fomenting trouble) if at all they want that their voices should be heard by Government, they must be more aggressive. Down tools. Let education go to pieces. That must be the attitude. Unless you do that, there is no use of forcing Government. See the forcible way in which a labour leader is able to manage things and get what he wants. The other day they threatened a strike. (Interruption.)

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: What did Government do?

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN: It has gone to the Tribunal.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The hon. Member is completely ignorant. Without knowing what are the facts, he is talking.

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN: What are the facts?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: This is not the occasion for me to explain all that. I can say that the hon. Member is absolutely ignorant of what are the real facts and he is talking without knowing the facts of the situation. Whenever he is talking, he must take responsibility for what he is talking.

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN: I am just as responsible as anybody else. I am talking from what has come to my knowledge. We are also responsible to our electorate. Just as the Government have their responsibility, we also have our primary responsibility to the electorate which elected us. We know where the shoe pinches. As one who canvassed votes during the last occasion, I have come into contact with students and school teachers and I know the pitiable condition of the teachers.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I was only referring to the reference of the hon. Member to the labour strike and I told that the hon. Member was absolutely ignorant of the facts

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and that he should take responsibility for what he talked. I am not referring to the other things which he had said about teachers. I intervened only when he talked about the labour strike.

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN : From what I have seen, the labourer is able to get anything from Government, because he is vociferous. That is my view. Because the labourer is militant and has a drive he is able to get what he wants from Government. But the educated man hesitates to do many things which an ordinary labourer is able to do. That is what I was driving at. I am not entering into the merits of the case. What I want to stress is only this. The teachers must take courage by both hands and try to do something, so that they could achieve their object. God helps those who help themselves. If you simply sit at home and pray to God for a morsel of food, you will get only mud in your mouth. That is the position to-day. You ask and it shall be given. That was what was said. Our people do not ask and so they do not get anything. I think it is high time the Government take education into their own hands. I am sure that Government will come out with its old lame excuse of lack of finance. If they cannot find sufficient finances for giving a proper status to the teachers, unsocial elements will take advantage of the situation. When we keep thousands and thousands of teachers underpaid it would be no wonder then if the teachers are used as tools by communal, sub-communal and anti-social elements to meet their purpose. If only the teachers are not paid sufficiently and if things happening here happen in any area in the West, things would develop to such an extent there which will give insurmountable trouble to the Government of that area. If some teachers are now indulging in questionable activities we alone are to be blamed. It is high time that Government mended its policy in regard to educational matters.

SRI K. BHASHYAM : Sir, So far the speakers have supported the mover of the resolution. The resolution is very obvious also. It does not ask that the pay of the teachers should be raised to a high level. It does not say the pay should be Rs. 100 or Rs. 200. What is now asked for by this resolution is what is reasonable. It says that all teachers with the same qualifications and doing the same kind of work be paid the same scale of pay, wherever they may work in this State. That is what justice and fairplay demand. If this modest demand cannot be agreed to by Government, I do not know what they are going to do when higher and better wages are asked for by the teachers. We know the usual saying by Government that there is the question of finance. Where there is a will, there is a way. If the Government really want to remove the disparity in scales of pay between teachers possessing the same qualification and doing the same kind of work, surely they can find the necessary finance for the same. They are able to find money for many things. If it is a question of Police,

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the question of finance does not come in the way. If money is required for the purpose of education, there is no money forthcoming. I am not going to enter into a discussion over this question of money. I do feel that so far as teachers are concerned, they are doing a very useful work in society and if they are not properly paid, all the other work you do in other fields is useless.

In fact, if we look at some countries of the West which have progressed very far, I am not referring to the United Kingdom or the United States, but I am speaking of the other countries which have progressed very much within the last fifty years—we know it is because they have been devoting great attention to their children's education. It is that that is necessary. I am not looking at the problem from the point of view of teachers alone—of course they do want our sympathy, they want our help and everything—but looking at it from our own point of view, from the point of view of our children, from the point of view that our children should grow up into useful citizens of this country, the teachers deserve a better deal than what they have been getting so far. In other countries, as I was saying, the question of education of boys and girls is taken very seriously; teachers are appointed with great care and they are also paid fairly adequately, though it may not be as adequate as it ought to be. Therefore, if there is any department that requires attention and also money spent upon it, I submit that it is the Education department and that department has to be given the first priority as I have said more than once on the floor of this House here.

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The whole difficulty started because of a shift in the ideal of education and it was that of which I was contemplating to speak about today. In the olden days no teacher wanted money for the purpose of giving instruction to his pupils; he thought that it was a sin to take money for educating pupils and giving instructions to them. But that good tradition has gone though it persists in some form or other even today. The present-day teacher is not the same person as he was before; he is not the person who is respected as before; he does not occupy the same social position that he was occupying before. In fact in those early days, the teachers could afford to do so, for they had the patronage of very rich persons and the villagers in general. The teacher was there in the village; if he was a good teacher, he was loved and respected by all the villagers, and supported by the villagers. Nothing of the kind is happening in these days. In fact the pay or remuneration of the teacher was not given by any one person. It was given as a percentage on the harvest of the mirasdars. It may be two marakkals or three marakkals. On occasions when there was a festival going on, villagers used to pour into his house with presents. In that way, the teachers were maintained without calling what they were getting as salary. In fact there was some sort of odium in calling oneself a salaried man; it was thought bad. So what was given to the teacher was some sort of a *kanikkai* for the

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purpose of his imparting education to the children. That was because they (teachers) were competent men, living in the village, mixing with the people of the village freely; his (teacher's) interest was theirs and their interest was his; if a bad thing or a good thing happened to them, it was his and if a bad thing or a good thing happened to him, it was theirs. So thoroughly did he identify himself with the villagers, so that he became a social institution in that village. There was therefore respect for him and he was maintained very liberally by the villagers concerned.

That village economy went away and with that the difficulty of the teachers also started. When a teacher is appointed by the District Board or the Government from somewhere, say from Cuddalore to Tirunelveli, that man thinks that his duty is only to sit in the school from 10 to 5. Naturally, the local people do not take much interest in him and they do not regard him with the same respect which the teacher of old had. In the latter case, the teacher was born there, brought up with them, they knew his ways and he knew their ways. That is the difference between now and then.

I even now pray that if the Government cannot do much to the teacher, let us revert to the old practice; let the Government say, "All the villages can have their own teachers; let them support the teachers out of the harvest paying one marakkal or two marakkals or three markkals each." If they want, let the Government stipulate a condition that the teacher must live in the village and make the happiness and misery of the village his happiness and misery. That will be creating a better state of things. By that way you can develop character in the children. Nowadays, nothing else happens in the schools except to put into the heads of boys some ideas from the books; no question of teaching character, honesty, straightforwardness is there; therefore, all the moral fibre of the people has gone and therefore there is deterioration all round. It is all due to education being not what it ought to be. There is a good deal of good in the old way of instructing pupils and that is gone away and with that everything had gone away. Modern ideas of things are that the pupils should be congregated into one school building and the person who is the teacher should come with hat or turban and sit there from 10 to 5 and say something which the pupils may understand or may not understand. That is the position today. People seem to think of education as nothing but brick and mortar; they think that we must have a building, we must have benches and chairs and all those things; they are concerned not with the teacher or the person of the teacher. That is the position we are in.

Therefore, I say either the Government should accede to the principle of the resolution or revert to the old practice by making the teacher part of the economy of the village so that the villager

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may maintain himself from out of the income he gets from the land and so that the teacher may become part of the village and a useful member of it.

* SRI C. MARUDAVANAM PILLAI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this resolution wholeheartedly. But at the same time, I am surprised to hear from the hon. Member opposite to me that the Government is responsible for the present state of education. I think the Government alone is not responsible, but the people also are responsible for the present state of education. No doubt the fact remains that much advocacy is necessary for the cause of the ill-paid teachers, not only of elementary schools, but also of secondary schools. But the Local Boards, the Municipalities and the aided agencies should all co-operate in finding out the necessary funds for giving increased salaries to teachers and also for removing the disparity in the scales of pay existing under the various agencies. For that no doubt the co-operation of the Government is also necessary, though the Government can very well say that they have got a huge deficit budget and therefore they won't be in a position to find out the necessary funds to increase the scales of pay or to finance the Local Boards, etc., so that they could remove the disparity by paying more salaries to their teachers. But I say the Government are spending crores of money on elementary education. Still a fifty per cent of school-going children are yet to be provided with schools. Therefore we have to see the difficulties of the Government also in getting sufficient funds without further taxation. The people are already overburdened with taxation. At the same time there is the directive principle that compulsory elementary education should be brought about within ten years. Therefore, not only increasing the salary of teachers but also finding funds for the expansion and compulsory introduction of elementary education places the Government in a delicate position. In the circumstances, we should only appeal to the Government that they should consider the question of removing the disparity and also increasing the scales of pay existing for elementary school teachers as well as secondary school teachers to a certain extent without prejudice to the other commitments in respect of other services and also other social needs of the public. No doubt elementary education and secondary education are the most important items, I admit. But in building up the nation, the other departments also are to be considered.

The provision of communication, medical facilities and improvement of industries and so on require to be attended to. For all these matters Government cannot find funds without resorting to additional taxation. We must provide more facilities for the people, open schools in school-less areas before we ask for more salaries for the teachers. Therefore I think it is better to go cautiously in these matters. However I would request the Government to provide necessary funds for gradually increasing

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the pay of the teachers and remove the disparity in scales of pay of teachers employed under the different agencies. The condition of the elementary school teachers especially is very deplorable and something should be done to improve their condition. With these few words, I support the resolution.

* SRI V. BASHYAM AYYANGAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to give my support to the resolution before the House. The speakers who preceded me have pointed out how poorly the teachers are paid at present and how necessary it is to increase their scales of pay and prospects. The resolution before us is not so wide. The question of increasing the salaries of teachers may involve a large addition to the expenditure incurred by the Government. It may be that the Government would find it difficult to meet the additional liability that an increase in the salary of the teachers may involve. The resolution, however, before the house is very limited and moderate in scope. It only wants that the disparity which now exists in the scales of pay of teachers with the same qualifications in the various schools under the various agencies should be removed. This is the simple object of the resolution. So far as this resolution is concerned, I think there can absolutely be no logical objection to it. Perhaps this may also involve some additional expenditure to Government. The previous speaker, the hon. Member Sri Marudavanam Pillai, has pointed out that the liability should be shared by the Government and the people also. I have no doubt that if it comes to a question of the people sharing the additional responsibility in this matter, they will be very glad to do it. I cannot see the reason why persons possessing the same qualifications and doing the same work should be paid differently under different agencies. It is obviously unjust and illogical to say that simply because a teacher is working under the District Board he should get more than a teacher working under the Panchayat Board or private management and a teacher working under the Government should get more than the teachers working either under the District Board management or private management. This is illogical. I would earnestly appeal to the Government to accept the resolution in principle and try to implement it as far as possible and as early as possible. If there is any difficulty, the people would be ready to co-operate with the Government in whatever way they are asked to share the liability that may be involved in carrying out the resolution. I would therefore support the resolution and appeal to Government to accept it in principle and promise to implement the resolution as early and as far as possible.

* SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I feel inclined to strongly support this resolution that is now under discussion. For one thing, the resolution itself is very modest. It is not asking for more salaries for teachers. It is only urging on the Government to remove disparities that now exist

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in the scales of pay drawn by teachers under the different managements, so that the teachers may feel satisfied and carry on their work. In a book on Ancient Indian Education by Dr. Actakar I had occasion to notice that Sanskrit teachers in olden days were paid thousand kalams of paddy and ordinary teachers about 700 kalams of paddy every year. The latter corresponds to Rs. 75 a month. Conditions of teachers are in no way better now. So as some hon. Member suggested the minimum salary of a teacher should not be less than Rs. 75 to 100. To pay them at this rate may mean a drain on the resources of the Government. But it cannot be helped because the teachers are the custodians of the citizens of the future. They are in charge of our children and they must bring them up as useful and good citizens of India. Therefore any amount spent on them won't be a waste or superfluous. It would bring us fruitful results. The Government may not be aware that the teachers in their spare time during holidays and vacation time are found in registration offices and in courts of justice. All because they want to supplement their income by honest means, by giving evidence or by writing documents or witnessing documents. I am glad they have not descended down much. They are still trying to earn an honest living. Therefore the teachers' case must be considered favourably by the Government.

In this connection I would like to make one suggestion. It is no good merely removing the disparity here and there. I would go a step further and suggest that the Government should draw up scales of pay for all grades of teachers, from professors down to teachers in elementary schools, and see that it is enforced. In case where additional allowances are to be paid to teachers, those cases must be treated separately. If this is done there won't be any disparity and there won't be this complaint of lack of enthusiasm on the part of teachers, due to disparity and all that. I therefore request that Government should pay attention to this and do something without waiting for the implementation of the proposals of the Elementary Education Committee. I am told the recommendations made by that Committee is to be examined by another Committee. That will all take time. We must move very quickly in this matter. To wait till the next Five-Year Plan is taken up is no good. With these remarks I very strongly support the motion or the resolution before the House and suggest that something must be done early. Instead of merely trying to remove disparities, they must create a separate cadre and fix scales of pay for the teaching profession from professors down to elementary school teachers and enforce it.

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am really happy to see the unanimity of opinion in this House with regard to the necessity to raise the status of the teachers in our society. It is only when the public opinion grows and creates

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a favourable atmosphere that in reality the status of the teachers in society will get proper recognition. I take it that the opinion expressed by the representatives of the people here is the opinion of the people. As a matter of fact, the status of the teachers has been deteriorating not merely because of the poor pay which they have been receiving but also because of the negligence of the public to recognise the very essential national service which they are discharging. If only we realise that these teachers are discharging a very essential national service, then all the other things will automatically follow. I am happy to see that the important functions which the teachers are discharging for the benefit of society are now being recognized more and more. Hon. Members are aware that the Government are very anxious to raise the teacher's salary—not only his salary but also his status in society. I am really encouraged more and more after having heard the opinions expressed on the floor of the House that it will be easier for the Government to raise the status of the teachers than I once imagined, and I take it, Sir, that the entire community will recognise this aspect of the question.

Coming to the resolution itself, hon. Members are aware that this is one of the matters which we have referred to the Elementary Education Committee for scrutiny and making recommendations. The Committee have also submitted their report and have made certain recommendations. They are under the active consideration of the Government. Therefore, it is not necessary to press this resolution. I look at this resolution from two aspects. One is that teachers of the same qualification are being employed in elementary schools and secondary schools. There is disparity in their scales of pay. If a secondary grade teacher is to be employed in an elementary school, and if he is also to be employed in a Secondary School, the question is whether he should be paid the same salary wherever he may serve. As a matter of fact, our attempt should be to get better qualified teachers for our elementary schools. In view of the fact that we give only a lower pay for the secondary grade trained teacher, and if he should work in an elementary school, his tendency is always to seek employment in the secondary school, we find generally elementary school teachers are manned by higher elementary grade trained teachers. The other aspect is that different teachers are being employed by different agencies—some by Government, some by local bodies, and others by private institutions. Whether we should have the same scale of pay in respect of all these teachers is another question which is engaging the attention of the Government. But it is pointed that as far as persons employed by Government are concerned, they are liable to be transferred to any part of the State and, therefore, they have to receive a slightly higher salary than those whose position is that they will be employed only in particular places and they will get stabilised there. If teachers are employed in local bodies, the jurisdiction of the local bodies is

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very limited. If a teacher is employed in a district board, it is only within the district he can be transferred. If it is a municipality or a panchayat, it is within that town or village only the teacher will serve. There is no question of his being transferred from one place to another dislocating his life and involving him in expenditure in going to another place and getting himself settled. Therefore, it has been urged and with some force I think—that as far as teachers in Government employment are concerned, they should be on a slightly better scale of pay than persons employed in local bodies or aided institutions. But this is a matter on which we have not taken final decisions. These questions are under the active consideration of the Government, and I may assure hon. Members that before the next budget I hope to take a decision, and this may form one of the items of the budget with which I will have to deal. I may assure hon. Members—particularly the hon. Member who has moved this resolution—that the various aspects of raising the status of the teachers are always under my anxious consideration, and I am trying my best to see how best to improve their status and give an increase in the pay of these various categories of teachers. In these circumstances, instead of pressing this very limited resolution, as pointed out by Sri Bashyam Ayyangar, he (Sri G. Krishnamoorthi) may leave it to me to find in what other respects it would be possible for the Government to do justice to these poor paid teachers. May I request the hon. Member who moved the resolution to withdraw his resolution and trust the Government to do their best to see that some justice is done? Justice has been denied to them for ever. I do realise it. That is not because we do not have the mind or we do not have the wish to do them justice, but our resources are limited and we are living in a poor country. That is the stumbling block. But that cannot be an excuse for long. I am hoping that when we finalise our Second Five-Year Plan, it will be possible for us to take a definite step for improving the status of the teachers. The Plan also has not yet been finalised. In these circumstances, instead of pressing this resolution, I would request the hon. Member to leave the matter for the consideration of the Government. (Loud cheers.)

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am not at all convinced by the reply given by the Hon. Minister for Education. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam: You will not be convinced.) I do quite appreciate the feelings expressed by the Hon. Minister and the sympathies the Government have towards teachers in general. I do also appreciate the point that the matter has been referred to a Committee and the Committee have just now given their recommendations. I do not say that I do not have faith in the Government and that they will not improve the condition of teachers. But what I say here is that we are concerned with a particular resolution before the House. Is there any difficulty on the part of the Government to accept the principle

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p.m. of this resolution, as commended by the hon. Member Sri V. Bashyam Ayyangar? What difficulty is there for the Government to accept the principle? If really they accept the principle, that will go a long way to implementing it when they examine the recommendations of the Committee which they appointed and which has submitted a report. We are on the eve of finalizing the Second Five-Year Plan. If they accept the principle of the resolution, they can have it in view, and this will go a long way in formulating the details under the Second Five-Year Plan. There can be no difficulty whatsoever if only the Government have a little more sympathy in the matter. Is it not proper, Sir, that teachers, when they have the same general and technical qualifications and are employed in the institutions under the Directors of Public Instruction under the same Government and when they are teaching the same Indian children, handle the same syllabus and are inspected by the same inspecting officers, must receive the same salary? I am sure everybody will agree to this. What is the difficulty in accepting this principle? After all, under the Constitution, all must have equal opportunities. There must be equal pay for equal work. The question of agency was raised. Sir, it is a thing that was created by the Britishers. Why should we perpetuate that even after we have attained Independence? Why should there be difference in salaries as between teachers of the same qualification?

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAI: When the Hon. the Minister has clearly stated in so many words that the Government are feeling the same way as the House feels, it is a big assurance and we have to take it.

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Sir, the Government have always been putting the plea that the teachers in Government institutions are liable to transfer and so they must receive a little more salary. This question of transfer should not at all be linked up with the question of salaries. The grant of increased salary cannot be justified by the question of transfer. The Hon. Minister himself said that there are teachers in municipalities and District Boards who are liable to be transferred within the Municipality or the District. There is a difference in salary to the extent of Rs. 20 to 22 per month between an aided-school teacher and such teachers in the Local Board. Why should there be this difference in salaries of teachers within the same municipality? If it is a question of the teachers being transferred from one corner of the district to another in a far off place, it is one thing. But, why should there be this disparity within the same municipality? Again a secondary-grade teacher in a municipal elementary school who cannot be transferred outside the Municipality can go up to Rs. 75 in a municipality whereas secondary-grade teacher with the same qualifications in an aided elementary school next to the other school or in the next street within the same municipality

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can go up to only Rs. 48. This is the position according to the grant formula of the Government. Why should there be such a great disparity? How is it that just because the other categories of teachers are liable to be transferred that they should be paid more to the extent of Rs. 27 a month or more? Simply because the aided school teacher can stick to his place if there is security of service he should not be paid a lower salary. When the managements of these schools can afford to pay the teachers more, there is no reason why they should not pay them an increased salary, on a par with Government scales.

In this connexion, I wish to point out to the hon. Members that the headmasters of even big Local Board High Schools who are liable to transfer are not getting more than Rs. 200 according to the present scales. But, the headmasters of certain aided high schools in the City of Madras and some other places who stick to one place and who are not liable to transfer and who serve in schools which have 24 sections or so with a strength of over 1,000 get a maximum salary of Rs. 400. I have already pointed out that the Headmaster of the Salem Municipal High School and Headmasters in some other Local Board High Schools in certain other areas liable to transfer and serving in schools which have a strength of over Rs. 1,000 pupils are not getting more than Rs. 200. In a certain case, in spite of the fact that the management of the school, the Municipality, is willing to grant the scale Rs. 250—15—400 to the Headmaster, the Government are not allowing this. So, the principle of transfer does not apply to them. All these distinctions have somehow crept in and we must take the earliest steps to see that these distinctions were done away with. Now that I have quoted the instance of some of the Headmasters getting only Rs. 200, it will be clear that the argument that simply because certain teachers in certain institutions are liable to be transferred from one corner of the State to another, they have to be paid a little more, will not hold water.

The Hon. Minister while analysing the reasons for the disparity gave two reasons. One is the fact that there are different agencies and the other is the denomination of the institutions. A teacher with a certain qualification, if he is to serve in an elementary school is paid less and the same teacher with the same qualification is paid more if he is to serve in a secondary school having Forms I to VI. The Hon. Minister has also expressed the opinion that it will be better if better qualified teachers were posted to elementary schools and because of the low salaries prescribed for these teachers, these elementary schools are not able to attract better qualified persons. Can the Hon. Minister make it clear on the floor of the House that it will be the future policy of the Government to see that better qualified teachers with better salaries are appointed to elementary schools? This matter does not require a thorough examination by any Committee or Commission. The Government can themselves do this.

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The consideration of the report of any Committee need not stand in the way of the Government's coming to a decision in regard to this matter. Sir, I am sure that it will be the soundest, most laudable educational policy to employ better qualified teachers in elementary schools so that the pupils' character could be moulded in the early stages for the good of the nation as a whole. The Government, if they are very sincere about this matter, must come forward in right earnest to take a very useful decision which will ultimately be to the advantage of the nation itself. As a matter of fact, this is the principle on which we have been speaking in this resolution.

With reference to the ridiculous plight of the poor secondary-grade teacher sticking to an aided elementary school and rising from Rs. 40 to Rs. 48, let us compare his position with those elsewhere.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the hon. Member be brief. The Hon. Minister has already referred to these points.

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Sir, I shall finish in another two minutes' time. The Government have been saying that they cannot compel the managements to pay more than the amount given as grant. But, we have to consider this question from an entirely different angle. The maximum that a secondary grade teacher can reach in the Municipal and Government elementary schools is Rs. 75. In the case of aided institutions the maximum is only Rs. 48. Thus, there is a difference of Rs. 27. Should we have this disparity even eight years after the attainment of Independence, in the year 1955? There is no use bringing in the question of agency. I do not think they are earnest about the matter. If they are earnest in solving this question, the question of agency, the consideration of any recommendation of any Committee by the Government or any other matter need not stand in the way of the Government's coming to a decision favourable to the teachers. After all, complaints have been made, Associations have passed resolutions and sent them on to the Government, representations have been made, deputations have waited on the representatives of the Government and interpellations have been put in the Legislature on this matter. In view of all these, I should think that it should be possible for the Government to solve the problem. Hon. Members will be surprised to know the scale of pay of higher grade teachers in the case of aided elementary schools. It is Rs. 30— $\frac{1}{2}$ —33. Please note that the rate of increment is half a rupee! In the case of secondary grade teachers, the scale is a little higher. Of course no management will be willing to pay higher salaries though it collects fees from pupils. I would like to point out here that there is no checking of accounts, of the income of these managements by way of fees.

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MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the use in the hon. Member's going on talking on the same point. Let him be brief. There are other Resolutions on the Agenda, which the House has to take up for consideration. If the hon. Member cannot cut short his speech, I will have to take up the next Resolution.

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: I only wish to reiterate that all teachers, when they have the same general qualification, when they are doing the same work, when they are under the same Government and when they are serving the various schools subject to inspection by the same Inspectorate, must be paid the same salary. There should be no disparity for any reason, be it due to the agency system or any other. The teachers are doing the same work there. They are national servants. They must be paid the same salary. So what I would request Government by way of an assurance is this (1) Government must assure me that they would avoid disparity in scales of pay as among teachers of the same qualifications, wherever they may be, provided it is a recognised school under the control of the Director of Public Instruction. (2) Government should give an assurance that there will be no disparity in scales of pay as among teachers of the same qualifications, under their proposals of the Second Five-Year Plan, as I find there is a little disparity under their present proposals. (3) Government should assure us that there would be no difference between the grant scale and the salary scale and the grant scale shall be the salary scale and any profit or question of losing will be adjusted as a separate agency question between Government and the management.

12-50
P.m.

These are the three assurances I want from Government. If they are able to give me these assurances, I am prepared to withdraw my resolution.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: It is better to leave it to the good sense of Government.

* SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN: After hearing the Hon. Minister for Education, the Members of this House feel that it would be very good for the hon. Member to withdraw his resolution. The Hon. Minister has promised more than what the hon. Member wanted. I think Sri G. Krishnamoorthi would be doing a great service to the teachers, if he does not press his motion (I would request him to withdraw the same) because the Hon. Minister has said that the Government are sympathetically considering the whole question.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Mr. Chairman. Sir, I have been a lawyer and I have known cases being lost by over-enthusiasm. This is one such case. But unfortunately this is not the case of the hon. Member alone and I do not want that somebody else's case should be spoilt simply because the hon. Member is, if I may say so, obstinate in his own point of view. It is not

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [26th November 1955]

as if he is placing any new points now which are not in possession of Government. We are aware of everything. Every matter is under the consideration of Government and I do hope to take decisions very soon. If I should give any assurance, I should give it on behalf of Government. For incurring any expenditure, it is the Cabinet that should sanction the same. I will have to get the sanction of the Cabinet before I could give any assurance regarding incurring any further expenditure. Therefore, hon. Members should not think that simply because I am the Education and Finance Minister, I can give straightaway any assurance. Therefore this is a matter which requires consideration by Government. Then it will have to go before the Cabinet. Only if the Cabinet sanctions it, I can give any assurance. Therefore I say, under these circumstances, that all these matters will be taken into consideration. When I say I appreciate the points raised by the hon. Member, he should be content with that. I am sure the hon. Member would realise that no Minister will be in a position to give assurances particularly when they involve high expenditure and further resources. Not only it is the Cabinet that should take a decision when it concerns the incurring of further expenditure, but we have to please the Planning Commission also that that further expenditure is necessary and should be incurred during the Second Five-Year Plan period. Under these limitations I am sorry, in spite of my best wishes, I am not in a position to give the assurances asked for by the hon. Member. But knowing the view of Government and knowing that I am endeavouring to do my best to up-grade the salaries of teachers immediately, I am sure the hon. Member would appreciate our position, instead of pressing his own point of view and leave it to Government to take decisions according to the resources available; to the best of our ability, we shall see that justice done to the teachers.

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: In view of the further elucidation given by the Hon. Minister and in view of the fact that this involves only Rs. 8 lakhs, I have faith in the Government and I withdraw my resolution.

The resolution of Sri G. Krishnamoorthi was, by leave, withdrawn.

(2) MEASURES FOR CONDUCTING PROCEEDINGS AND CORRESPONDENCE
IN TAMIL IN ALL DISTRICT OFFICES.

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Sir, I move—

“This House recommends to the Government to replace English by Tamil in all the proceedings and correspondence in all the District Offices.”

மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, என்னுடைய தீர்மானம் ரொம்ப சிறியது, இப்பொழுது மாவட்ட அலுவலகங்களிலே நடைபெறுகிற எல்லா நடவடிக்கைகளும் கடிதப் போக்குவரத்துகளும் ஆங்கிலத்தில் நடைபெற்று

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வருவதை விடுத்து, தமிழிலேயே நடைபெற வேண்டுமென்று கோருகிறது என்பதோடு இதைப்பற்றி அதிகமாகச் சொல்ல வேண்டியதில்லை. நமது கல்வி அமைச்சர் இதை நன்றாக உணர்ந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களே நிதி அமைச்சர்களாகவும் இருக்கிறார்கள். இரண்டு அலுவல்களையும் சேர்த்து கவனிப்பதால் மதி அமைச்சர்களாகவும் இருக்கிறார்கள். எல்லோருக்கும் தமிழிலுள்ள ஆர்வம் அவருக்கும் இருக்கிறது. நான் ஏதோ அதிகமாக ஆர்வம் கொண்டு இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்திருப்பதாக நினைக்கவேண்டாம். நாம் ஏதாவது செய்யவேண்டும். அப்படியே உரங்கிக் கிடப்பது சரியல்ல. ஊக்கம் காட்டி ஏதாவது செய்ய வேண்டியது அவசியம்.

ஆந்திர நாட்டிலே, ஆபீசர்களுக்கெல்லாம் ஒரு அகர வரிசை கொடுக்கப்பட்டு, கூடியவரை கடிதப் போக்குவரத்து தெலுங்கு மொழியிலேயே இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருப்பதாகக் கேள்விப்படுகிறேன். இரண்டு வேண்டுகோள்களும் இங்கு சொல்லுகிறேன். கடிதப் போக்குவரத்துக்கு கலைச்சொற்கள் தேவையில்லை. கல்வி விஷயமாக கலைச்சொற்களைத் தயாரிப்பதற்கு ஒரு தனி கமிட்டி இருக்கிறது. இது ஒரு சிறிய தீர்மானம், மாவட்ட அலுவலகங்களிலே எல்லா நடவடிக்கைகளும் கடிதப் போக்குவரத்தும் சாதாரண மக்கள் பேசும் மொழியிலே இருக்கவேண்டுமென்பதுதான் என்னுடைய தீர்மானம். ஆபீசர்கள் உத்தரவு போடுவது ஆங்கிலத்தில், பிறகு அந்த உத்தரவை தமிழில் மொழி பெயர்ப்பது என்று இருக்கக்கூடாது. நான் கேட்பது என்ன வென்றால் ஆபீசர்கள் உத்தரவு போடுவது தமிழிலேயே இருக்கவேண்டுமென்பதுதான். சிறு சிறு உத்தரவுகளை தமிழிலேயே போடக்கூடாதா? தமிழ் தெரியாத ஆபீசர்களாயிருந்தால் அவர்கள் வேண்டுமானால் ஆங்கிலத்தில் சொல்லட்டும். கூடிய வரைக்கும் கடிதப் போக்குவரத்து மக்கள் பேசும் மொழியில் நாட்டுப்புற மொழியில் இருக்கவேண்டும். அங்கிருக்கும் மக்கள் அனுப்புகிற மனுக்களின் பேரிலாவது, மனு எந்த மொழியிலிருக்கிறதோ அந்த மொழியிலேயே உத்தரவு போடவேண்டும். எல்லா உத்தரவுகளையும் வேண்டுமானால் தமிழில் போட வேண்டாம். இந்த விஷயத்தில் அரசாங்கம் உடனடியாக ஏதாவது செய்யவேண்டும். இது சின்ன விஷயமாக இருந்தாலும் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை நான் ‘impress’ செய்கிறேன். பின்னால் மதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் ஏதாவது சொல்லுவார்கள்.

மாவட்டங்களிலே இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தின்படி உத்தரவு போட்டால் என்ன செலவாகப் போகிறது? ஒரு செலவுமில்லை. அதிகமாக செலவாகிற விஷயமாயிருந்தால், நான் அதைப்பற்றி அரசியலாருக்கு ஒரு விதமான கஷ்டமும் கொடுக்கமாட்டேன்.

எனது நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ வி. வி. ராமசுவாமி தமிழ் டைப்ரைடர்களைப்பற்றி ஒரு கேள்வி கேட்டார். தமிழ் டைப்ரைடர்களை அதிகமாக உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு நமது கவர்மெண்டார் ஏதாவது முயற்சி செய்கிறார்களா? தமிழ் டைப்ரைடர்கள் முக்கியமாக அதிகம் வேண்டும். அது விஷயத்தில் அரசியலார் ஊக்கம் கொண்டு ஏதாவது முயற்சி எடுக்கவேண்டும்.

இந்த மாதிரி ஒரு தீர்மானத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்து கவர்ன்மெண்டாருக்கு ஒரு கவலை உண்டு பண்ண வேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணம் எனக்கில்லை. இது விஷயத்தில் ஏதாவது உடனடியாகச் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்பது தான் என்னுடைய கருத்து. இப்பொழுது ஆரம்பித்து ஏதாவது ஒரு உத்தரவு போட்டால் தான், அது அமுலுக்கு வருவதற்கு ஒரு மாதம், 15 மாதங்கள் அல்லது ஒரு வருஷங்கூட ஆகும். அரசியலார் உறக்கம் கொண்டிருப்பதாக நான் சொல்லவில்லை. அவர்கள் உறங்குவதுபோல மக்களுக்கு வெளியே தெரிகிறது. ஆகவே ஊக்கம் காட்டி உடனடியாக ஏதாவது செய்யுங்கள். உத்தரவு முதலில் ஆங்கிலத்தில் போட்டு பிறகு அதை மொழி பெயர்ப்பதை விடுத்து, உத்தரவே தமிழில் போடவேண்டுமென்று மாவட்ட அதிகாரிகளுக்கு அரசியலார் ஒரு உத்தரவின் மூலம் தெரிவிக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

[Sri A. Gajapathi Nayagar] [26th November 1955]

மேலும், நான் முன்பு சொன்னது போல் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுவதில் செலவு ஒன்றுமில்லை. முக்கியமான காரியமாயிருந்தால் அதற்கு செலவு அதிகமாகும் என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டிருப்பது நியாயமில்லை. ஆகவே, நமது நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் என்னுடைய தீர்மானத்தை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவர கூடியவரை ஏதாவது செய்வார்களென்று நம்பிக்கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

* Sri A. SUBRAMANYAM : கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, நண்பர் திரு. கஜபதி நாயகர் அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்த தீர்மானத்தை நான் முழு மனதுடன் ஆதரிக்கிறேன். 'யானை வருட பின்னே மணியோசை வரும் முன்னே' என்னும் பழமொழி போலே நமமுடைய ராஜ்யங்களுக்கெல்லாம் பாஷா வாரியராகப் பிரிய இருக்கின்றன : அதற்கு முன்னதாகவே சென்னை ராஜ்யத்திலுள்ள ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள அரசாங்கக் காரியாலயங்களிலும் எல்லா நடவடிக்கைகளும் தமிழில் நடைபெறவேண்டுமென்று உத்தரவு பிறப்பிக்கவேண்டியது மிக மிக அவசியமும் அவசரமும் ஆகும். இது விஷயத்தில் இனியும் காலதாமதம் செய்யக்கூடாது என்பதுதான் என்னுடைய கேசரிக்கை.

ஒன்றிரண்டு ஜில்லாக்களில் பரீக்ஷார்த்தமாக இப்பொழுது தமிழிலேயே நடவடிக்கைகள் நடந்து வருகின்றன. குறிப்பாக, திருச்சி ராப்பள்ளி ஜில்லாவில் அம்மாதிரி நடக்கவேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கம் உத்தரவு பிறப்பித்து அதன் பிரகாரம் அங்கே நடந்துகொண்டு வருகிறது. 'இது விஷயமாக அரசாங்கம் ஏன் சிரத்தை கொள்ளவில்லை? எல்லா ஜில்லாக்களிலும் ஏன் தமிழில் நிர்வாகம் நடைபெறுவதற்கு அரசாங்கம் ஏற்பாடு செய்யவில்லை?' என்று சில சமயங்களில் அரசாங்கத்தாரைக் கேட்டபோது என்ன பதில் சொல்லப்பட்டதென்றால், 'பரீக்ஷார்த்தமாக எடுத்துக்கொண்ட ஜில்லாவில் கூட சரியானபடி நடக்கவில்லை' என்பதாகச் சொல்லப்பட்டது. அதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன? தமிழ் பாஷையின் மூலம் அங்கு நிர்வாகத்தை நடத்துகிறார்களே தவிர, நல்ல தமிழில், நடைமுறையில் வழக்கத்தில் இருக்கும் தமிழ் வார்த்தைகளைக் கொண்டு, மக்களுக்கெல்லாருக்கும் சலபம் கப் புரியும் படியான தமிழ் பாஷையிலே, எல்லாக் கிராமங்களிலும் வாழும்படியான மக்கள் அறிந்துகொள்ளும்படியான தமிழ் பாஷையிலே அங்கு நடவடிக்கைகள் நடைபெறுவது இல்லை. இம்மாதிரி செய்தால் என்ன பயன்?

ஜில்லாவுக்குத் தலைவராக இருந்து ஆட்சி செய்யும்படியான ஜில்லா கலெக்டர் இருக்கிறாரே, அவருக்குத் திருச்சி ஜில்லாவில் என்ன பெயர் என்று கேட்டால், தமிழில் அங்கு நிர்வாகம் நடக்கும்படியான முறையின் பிரகாரம் என்ன பெயர் என்று கேட்டால், 'தலை தண்டல் நாயகம்'. ஜில்லா கலெக்டருக்கு தமிழ் பெயர் 'தலை தண்டல் நாயகம்' என்று திருச்சி ஜில்லாவில் வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இது யாருக்காவது புரியுமா? பொதுவாக கிராமங்களில் இருப்பவர்களுக்கு 'ஜில்லா கலெக்டர்' என்று சொன்னால் புரியுமா அல்லது 'தலை தண்டல் நாயகம்' என்று சொன்னால் புரியுமா? இது எவ்வளவு வேடிக்கையாக இருக்கிறது! 'கலெக்டர்' என்னும் பதத்திற்கு 'வசூலிப்பவர்' என்பது பொருள். அதாவது வரி வசூலிக்கக்கூடிய அதிகாரி. ஜில்லா கலெக்டர் என்பவரை தமிழில் 'வரி அதிகாரி' என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ளலாம். 'ஜில்லா அதிகாரி' என்று வேண்டுமானாலும் சொல்லலாம். 'மாவட்ட அதிகாரி' என்று சொன்னாலும் பாதகமில்லை. ஆனால், 'தலை தண்டல் நாயகம்' என்று சொன்னால் அதை மக்கள் எவ்வாறு புரிந்துகொள்ள முடியும்?

Sri A.M. ALLAPICHAJ : Even if he is called 'Collector' in Tamil it will be familiar.

Sri A. SUBRAMANYAM : 'கலெக்டர்' என்பதற்கு 'வசூலிப்பவர்' என்று சொல்வதில் ஆட்சேபணை இருக்கமுடியாது. பழக்கத்தில், வழக்கத்தில், இருந்துவரும் சொற்களை நாம் வழங்குவதில் எந்த விதமான ஆட்சேபணையும் இருக்கமுடியாது.

26th November 1955] [Sri A. Subramanyam]

சாமான்களை ஏற்றிக்கொண்டு போகக்கூடிய மோட்டார் வண்டிக்கு சாதாரணமாக 'லாரி' என்று சொன்னாலேயே எல்லோரும் புரிந்துகொண்டு விடுகிறோம். லாரி என்னும் பதத்திற்கு புரியாத ஒரு தமிழ்ப் பெயர் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமா? திருச்சி ஜில்லா கலெக்டர் ஆபீசில் 'லாரி' என்னும் பதத்திற்குப் பதில் என்ன எழுதுகிறார்கள் தெரியுமா? 'பேருந்து' என்று எழுதுகிறார்கள். இது யாருக்காவது புரியுமா? அழகான தமிழ் பாஷையை இப்படியா குழப்பவேண்டும்?

Sri A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : 'நான் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் தீர்மானத்திற்கும் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்கள் சொல்லாதற்கும் என்ன சம்பந்தம் இருக்கிறது என்று கேட்கிறேன். மொழியை எப்படிக்கையாளுவது என்பது இப்பொழுது அவை முன் இருக்கக்கூடிய விஷயம்? லாரி என்று சொல்வதா, பேருந்து என்று சொல்வதா என்பது பிரச்சனை அல்ல. ஆகவே, கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்கள் வார்த்தைகளை எப்படி எப்படி உபயோகிக்க வேண்டும் என்பதைப்பற்றி பெல்லாம் இப்பொழுது பேசவேண்டிய அவசியம் இல்லை என்று தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கின்றேன்.

Sri A. SUBRAMANYAM : தமிழில் ஜில்லா நடவடிக்கைகள் நடக்க வேண்டும் என்னும் தீர்மானத்தை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன். அதை நான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன். கூடிய சீக்கிரத்திலும் அது நடைபெற வேண்டுமென்றும் நான் வற்புறுத்துகின்றேன். ஆனால், இப்பொழுது சில ஜில்லாக்களின் நிர்வாகம் எப்படி தமிழில் நடைபெறுகிறது, அதில் என்ன தவறுகள் இருக்கின்றன என்பதைப்பற்றியும் நான் இந்தச் சமயத்தில் குறிப்பிட வேண்டியது பொருத்தமுடையதாக இருக்கின்றது. உமிழில் நிர்வாகம் நடைபெற வேண்டுமென்று சொல்கிறோம். ஆனால், அது நல்ல முறையில் நடைபெற வேண்டாமா? அப்பொழுது தானே மேலும் மேலும் ஜில்லாக்களில் விஸ்தரிப்பதற்கு முடியும். நல்ல முறையில் நடைபெறும் தவறான முறையில் நடந்தால் இதுவும் இல்லாமல் போய்விடுமே என்பதற்காகத் தவறையில் நடந்தால் இதுவும் இல்லாமல் போய்விடுமே என்பதற்காகத் தான் நான் இப்பொழுதே எச்சரிக்கையாயிருக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொல்பதற்காகத்தான் சொல்கிறேன். நல்ல அஸ்திவாரத்தின் மீது தமிழ் மொழியில் நிர்வாகம் நடைபெறவேண்டும். ஜில்லாக்களில் அரசாங்க நடவடிக்கைகள் தமிழில் நடைபெற வேண்டுமென்று ஏதோ சொல்லிவிட்டால் போதுமா? சர்க்கரை என்ற வார்த்தையைக் காசித்தில் எழுதி, அதை நக்கிவிட்டால் அது இனிக்குமா? அதைப் போலே ஏதோ சொல்லிவிட்டுப் போய்விட்டால் போதாது. நாம் சொல்லக்கூடிய யோசனை நடைமுறையில், தவறில்லாமல், குறைபாடு இல்லாமல், மக்கள் புரிந்துகொள்ளக்கூடிய முறையில், எல்லோரும் பாராட்டத் தகுந்த முறையில், இருக்கும்படியும் சொல்லவேண்டும். நாம் கொள்கும் யோசனை காரியத்தில் நடைபெறக் கூடியதாகவும் இருக்கவேண்டும். அதற்காகத்தான் நான் எச்சரிக்கையாலே இந்த இந்த முறையில் நடக்கவேண்டுமென்று சில வார்த்தைகள் கூற ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். இம்மாதிரி தவறான வழியிலே தமிழில் நிர்வாகம் நடக்க வேண்டாமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கின்றேன்.

நிர்வாகத்திற்கும் தமிழை உடனடியாகக் கொண்டுவர வேண்டுமென்பதற்கு இன்னொரு காரணத்தையும் நான் சொல்கிறேன். 'சென்னைப் பட்டணம்' என்பது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரிந்த பெயர். மற்ற மாகாணங்களில் சலபமாகப் புரிந்து கொள்ளக்கூடிய பெயர் என்பதும் வாள்தவம். இப்பொழுது அதற்கு 'தமிழ் நாடு' என்று மாற்றினாலும் எல்லோரும் புரிந்துகொள்வார்கள். இங்கே, எப்பொழுதோ எந்தக் காலத்திலோ 'ஹாய் லடன்' என்ற பிரிட்டிஷ் துரை ஒருவர் இருந்தார். அவருடைய பெயரைக்கொண்டு ஹாய்லடன் பிரிட்ஜ் என்று ஏற்படுத்தி விட்டார்கள். தமிழருக்கு அந்தப் பெயர் நுழைவது சலபமாக இருக்கவில்லை. காரணம் ஆங்கில பாஷை புரியாததே. அகனால் கால்ப்போக்கில் அந்தப் பெயர் 'அம்பட்டன் பிரிட்ஜ்' என்று புழங்க ஆரம்பித்துவிட்டது. அம்பட்டன் பிரிட்ஜ் என்று சொல்லப்பட்டு சகஜமாக கூறப்பட்டு வந்தது. அதை அத்தோடு

[Sri A. Subramanyam] [26th November 1955]

விட்டார்களா ஆங்கிலம் தெரிந்தவர்கள், கற்றறிந்தவர்கள்! அம்பட்டன் பிரிட்ஜ் என்பதை பார்ப்ஸ் பிரிட்ஜ் என்று மொழி பெயர்த்துவிட்டார்கள் ஆங்கிலம் படித்தவர்கள். அது இப்பொழுது பார்ப்ஸ் பிரிட்ஜாக வழங்கி வருகிறது. இதற்குக் காரணம் பாஷை புரியாததுதான். ஹாமில்டன் என்ற அழகான பெயரை, பாஷை புரியாத காரணத்தால், நல்ல மனித மாறின விதம் இதுதான் பாஷை தெரியாத காரணத்தால் நல்ல மனித நடைய பெயர் அம்பட்டனாகவும் மாறிவிடுகிறது. தமிழிலேயே பெயர் வைத்திருந்தால் இப்படி மாறியிருக்குமா என்று கேட்கிறேன். ஆகவே மேற் சொன்ன உதாரணத்தைப் போலே சென்னைப்பட்டணத்திற்கு எந்த விதமான அகவுரவமும் வேண்டாம். தமிழ் நாட்டைச் சார்ந்த எல்லா ஜில்லாக்களிலும் தமிழிலேயே எல்லா நடவடிக்கைகளும் இருக்கட்டும். தமிழிலே நிர்வாகத்தை நடத்துவது தான் நல்லது. இந்த மாகாணத்தின் தலைநகராக சென்னை நமக்கு அழகாக அமைந்திருக்கிறது. தமிழ் என்றும் பதத்திற்கே இனிமை என்பது பொருள்.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ சேதுப்பிள்ளை அவர்களைக் கேட்டால், அழகான தமிழ் வார்த்தைகள் கூட காலப்போக்கில் எப்படி சிதைந்து போய் உருமாறி இருக்கின்றன என்று தெரியும். ஆகவே, ஆங்கிலம் மட்டும் அல்ல.

SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM: ஒத்துக்கொள்கிறேன். இருந்தபோதிலும் கூட வழக்கத்தில் உள்ள சொற்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டே அரசாங்க நடவடிக்கைகள் நடைபெற வேண்டும் என்பது என்னுடைய கருத்து. அதிலேயும் அமுலுக்கு வரவேண்டும் என்பது என்னுடைய ஆசை. இதைச் செய்வதில் பண விஷயம் குறுக்கிடுவதற்கு இல்லை. இது எப்படியும் செய்யப்படவேண்டிய விஷயம். இதற்கு யாகொரு தடையும் இருக்க முடியாது. ஆகவே, நடைபெறுவது நல்ல முறையில் இருக்கவேண்டும்.

ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவுக்கும் தமிழ் தெரிந்த அதிகாரிகளை நியமனம் செய்ய வேண்டும். அதிலும் கூடுமானவரை 'தமிழ் நன்றாகப் புரிந்தவர்களாகவும், தெரிந்தவர்களாகவும் இருக்கக்கூடியவர்களை ஆங்காங்கு நியமனம் செய்யவேண்டும் இதைச் செய்வார்களானால் இந்த நோக்கம் கைகூடும். இதற்கு எந்த விதமான இடைஞ்சலும் இருந்தகொண்டு வர முடியாது. ஆகையால், உடனடியாக ஜில்லாக்களில் தமிழின் மூலம் நடவடிக்கைகள் இருக்கும்படியாக அரசாங்கம் உத்தரவிட வேண்டும். ஜில்லா நிர்வாகமானது எல்லாத் துறைகளிலும் தமிழின் மூலமாகவே நடவடிக்கைகள் இருக்கச் செய்யும்படி அரசாங்கம் தகுந்த நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

திருச்சி ஜில்லாவில் பரீக்ஷார்த்தமாக எடுத்துக்கொண்டு, அங்கு தமிழில் அரசாங்க நடவடிக்கைகள் நடக்கும்படி செய்தோம். அங்கு அது சரியான படி நடக்கவில்லை, ஆகையால் தாமதம் செய்கின்றோம் என்று அரசாங்கம் சொல்லக்கூடாது. காலதாமதம் செய்யக்கூடாது. நான் பன்னமேயே சொன்ன மாதிரி ராஜ்யப் பணரமைப்பு கூடிய சீக்கிரத்தில் ஏற்படப் போகிறது. உப்பொழுது தமிழகமாகவே இந்த மாகாணம் இரக்கப் போகிறது. தமிழ் என்றால் இனிமை என்ற பொருளில் நமது பாரதியாரும்

“யாமறிந்த மொழிகளிலே தமிழ் மொழிபோல்

இனிதாவதெங்கும் காணேம்

பாமரராய் விலங்குகளாய் உலகனைத்தும்

இகழ்ச்சி சொல்பான்மை கெட்டு

நாமமது தமிழரெனக் கொண்டிருங்கு

வாழ்ந்திடுதல் நன்றே சொல்லீர்

தேமதுரத் தமிழோசை உலகமெலாம்

பரவும் வகை செழிக்கச் செய்வீர்.”

என்று கூறியிருக்கின்றார். உலகெங்கும் தமிழ் மொழியைப் பரப்புவது ஒரு புறம் இருந்தாலும், முதலில் நம்முடைய மாகாணத்திலாவது அதைப்

26th November 1955] [Sri A. Subramanyam]

பரப்புவதற்கு நாம் வழி செய்யவேண்டாமா? அதற்கு எந்த விதமான தடையும் இருக்கலாகாது. எந்த விதமான காலதாமதமும் ஏற்படக்கூடாது என்பதுதான் என்னுடைய ஆசை.

* கல்வி அமைச்சர் கனம் திரு. சுப்பிரமணியம் அவர்களும், சர்க்கார் கட்சித் தலைவர் கனம் திரு. பக்தவத்சலம் அவர்களும் இங்கு இருக்கின்றார்கள். இவருக்கும் தமிழினிடத்திலே நல்ல பற்றுதல் இருக்கிறது. அவர்களுக்கு இந்த எண்ணமும் உண்டு. நோக்கமும் உண்டு. ஆகவே, கூடிய சீக்கிரத்தில் இவர்களை யெல்லாம் ஆராய்ச்சி செய்து இதை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டு வரவேண்டுமென்று நான் அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். இப்பொழுதிருந்தே ஜில்லாக்களிலும் சரி, இந்தச் சபையிலும் சரி, எல்லா இடங்களிலும் எல்லா நடவடிக்கைகளும் தமிழிலேயே நடக்கவேண்டும். அதற்கு அரசாங்கம் சற்று தீவிரமாக நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். சட்ட சபையிலுங்கூட தமிழிலேயே பதில் சொல்வார்கள் என்று எதிர் பார்க்கின்றேன். அப்படி செய்யவேண்டும் என்றும் அவர்களை நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கின்றேன். ஆகவே, நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ கஜபதி நாயகர் அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்த தீர்மானத்தை நான் ஆதரிப்பதோடுகூட இதை உடனடியாக அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டு வரவேண்டுமென்றும் அரசாங்கத்தை நான் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை முடித்துக் கொள்கின்றேன்.

* **SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, though I sympathise with the resolution of my hon. Friend, Sri Gajapathy Nayagar, the only point on which I have to differ is this. Sir, we are having a Tamil State very soon and there is no doubt about that. That being so, my own feeling is that in the matter of the official language, we can take our own time. When this was a composite State, no doubt there were difficulties—then our Malayalee friends were there (Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar: Are there!) They will go away soon. Therefore, there were some difficulties till now. When we have our Tamil State we are surely going to have Tamil as the language, the official language of the State.

When we start with our Tamil State, should we not begin it the right way? Suppose as a result of this resolution, the Government at once rush and say, 'All right. We shall have Tamil as the official language in all the districts from to-morrow'; what happens? As the hon. Member Sri Subramanyam said, if people write it the bad way, the result will be that we shall be getting fed up with it and instead of creating a love for the language, unconsciously we would be creating something against it. Therefore, the best thing would be to wait. After all, in the life of the Tamil people a few years, say, 5 or 6 years won't be a long time. Just as we tell the Central Government when they want to adopt Hindi as the official language of India, 'Give us time; our children are learning', here also we can wait. That does not mean that we are opposed to Hindi. The point is we had a difficulty.

When I got up to speak, my hon. Friend beside me asked me to speak in Tamil. My mother-tongue is Tamil. I knew Tamil. I can speak in Tamil. Yet I feel a difficulty. I feel it may not be possible for me to express myself so freely as I can do in

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English. Only it will take sometime for me to express myself freely in Tamil. So what I say is this. We are all unanimous on the point that the official language should be Tamil. But the only question is when it should be brought into effect. If you want to have it from tomorrow, you can have it. But it will be Tamil of which no Tamilian would be proud of. Give some time, say, five or seven years and instruct the officials to apply their minds to learn Tamil. The official language of the Tamil State is bound to be Tamil. But give some time. Give me six months, one year or two years. I will pick up and then surely speak in Tamil. You should give some time to them to change over. My hon. Friend suggested 'Put only such officials who know Tamil'. That would result in a discrimination between officials who already know Tamil, and others—such as Muslims, Andhras and Malayalees—who may not know Tamil. That won't be the correct thing to do. You cannot ask the Muslim, Andhra or Malayalee officials to learn Tamil all at once. Give them two, three or four years' time and tell them they should learn Tamil. In the meantime you can introduce Tamil as the official language. After all we were so long under the foreigners who were holding our throats. They have gone. We are now going to have a Tamil State. And surely we will have Tamil as the language of the State. But we must allow some time to elapse before we change over to Tamil. Otherwise we would be doing a distinct disservice to Tamil Nad.

As one who loves Tamil, as one who is attached to Tamil, as one who speaks Tamil and whose mother-tongue is Tamil, I wish to tell my friends, that if our Tamil language has to become a great language, we must adopt all possible words from all other languages, words which we can pronounce and write in Tamil. Tamilians can pronounce any word in any language in the world. Take for example the word 'Collector'. What wrong is there if you use it in Tamil? The Tamil grammar allows it. I would even go a step further and say if the Tamil grammar does not allow it, you should change the rules to allow such a thing being done. For example, according to the Tamil grammar certain consonants in Tamil cannot be used as the first letter of the word such as the consonant 'L'. But the word 'புன்' is commonly used in Tamil and every Tamilian knows it and there is no harm in adopting it in Tamil. If necessary the grammar may be modified by our Tamil Pandits and Grammarians so as to allow such a thing being done. As far as possible we must be generous in adopting words from other languages. The English language is called the universal language. Why is it so called? Five hundred or six hundred years ago it was a language known only to a few people. Today it has become a world language. Every Nation vies with the other in learning that language. This is because the Englishmen were generous and they took words from French, Italian, German, even Tamil, Sanskrit and so on. They took all possible words from other languages and adopted them as English

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words. That is why English has become a universal language. It is perhaps the richest language in the world. Therefore let us also adopt words from other languages and in the course of five or seven years our Tamil will become a very influential language. I think it is all possible if we are really interested in the language and do not make it a party of propaganda.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: The Tamils feel it is not a matter of propaganda. It is a question of their living.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Then the question is very easy. We can tell the Government 'Now we are in a Tamil State. We must have Tamil as the official language. Within a stated period, say one year, two years or five or seven years, every one should learn the language compulsorily'. Then the Government will take steps. If they do not act, we will force them to act. But if you ask the Government to introduce the change even from to-morrow, they may say it is not possible to do it. That is the thing you should consider. There can be no Tamilian who will be opposed to Tamil being made the official language of the Tamil State. Further as I said, Tamil has produced Tiruvalluvar, Avvayar, Kambar and such great people. No one can be opposed to Tamil. The only thing I am concerned about is, how shall we bring about that change, and when we should begin. Let us bring about the change nicely, grandly and in a fitting way. That is all what I want to suggest.

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI: கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, எல்லா ஜில்லாக்களிலும் தமிழ் பாஷையே அரசாங்க பாஷையாக அமையவேண்டுமென்ற இந்தப் பிரச்சினையில் விவாதத்துக்கே இடமில்லை. தமிழர்களா யிருந்தாலும் சரி, மலையாளிகளாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, கன்னடியர்களாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, இங்குள்ள எல்லோரும் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை ஏக மனதாக வரவேற்று உடனே அதை நிறைவேற்றிவைக்கவேண்டியது அவசியம். ஏனென்றால் தமிழ்பாஷை தாழ்ந்திருப்பதும், ஆங்கிலபாஷை ஆட்சிபீடத்தில் அமர்ந்திருப்பதும் அவமானகரமானது. தமிழ்நாட்டில் தமிழுக்கு ஆதிக்கம் இல்லையென்றால் வேறு எங்கிருக்கும்? ஆங்கில ஆட்சியால் அந்த நிலைமை இருந்தது. ஆங்கிலேயர்கள் இந்த நாட்டை விட்டுச்சென்ற பிறகு கூட, ஆங்கில மோகத்தில் ஈடுபட்டு, ஆங்கிலத்திலேயே இன்னும் உழன்றுக்கிடக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால், 'ஒரு நூற்றாண்டு இரும்' என்று ஒரு ஆழ்வார் சொன்னதபோல, இன்னுமொரு நூற்றாண்டுவரை ஆங்கிலம் இருந்து கொண்டே னிருக்கும். கனம் மெம்பர் அல்லாபிச்சை அவர்கள் சொல்லியதுபோல இந்தப் பிரச்சினையை 5 அல்லது 10 வருஷங்களுக்குத் தள்ளிப்போடவே முடியாது. ஆங்கில பாஷையை இப்பொழுது நீக்கிவிட்டால் இந்த ராஜ்யம் தலைகீழாக தாழ்ந்துவிடும் என்று அவர் சொல்லுவதை நான் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளத் தயாராக இல்லை.

'தமிழ், தமிழ், தமிழ்' என்று பாரதி சொன்னார். 'செந்தமிழ் நாடெனும் போதினிலே இன்பத்தேன் வந்து பாயுது காதனிலே' என்று பாடினார். 'தமிழ், தமிழ், தமிழ்' என்று பாரதி கதரிவிட்டுச் சென்றார். பாரதிக்கு மண்டபம், பாரதி பாடல் போட்டி, பாரதிக்கு சிறப்பு, பாரதி தினக் கொண்டாட்டம் எல்லாம் செய்துவிட்டு, பாரதி சொன்ன வார்த்தையை, பாரதி இறந்த பிறகும்கூட நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு சக்தியற்ற நிலைமையில் இந்தச் சபை இருக்குமானால், இந்தச் சபை இல்லாமலேபோவது மேல். நான் இந்த அபிப்பிராயம் சொல்லுவதைப்பற்றி கனம் மெம்பர்கள்

[Sri N. Annamalai Pillai] [26th November 1955]

என்னை மன்னித்துப் பொறுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். எனென்றால், தமிழ் தேசத்தில் தமிழ் பேசுவதற்கு மனமில்லாமல் இருப்பது ரொம்ப வருந்தத் தக்கது.

தமிழ் வளரவேண்டுமென்று பேசுகிறார்கள். தமிழிலேயே அரசாங்கம் நடைபெறவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆனால், தமிழில் பேச மனமில்லாமலிருக்கிறார்கள். முன்பு ஆந்திரர்கள் இந்த நாட்டில் இருந்த பொழுது ஆந்திரநாடு வரப்போகிறதென்று ஏல்லா மெம்பர்களும் தெலுங்கிலேயே பேசினார்கள். மலையாளிகள் மலையாளத்தில் பேசினார்கள், கன்னடிகள் கன்னடத்தில் பேசினார்கள். தெலுங்கு மக்கள் அந்த அளவுக்குத் தெலுங்கிலேயே பேசி இந்த நாட்டைவிட்டுப் பிரிந்து தெலுங்கிலேயே ஆட்சி நடப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்துகொண்டார்கள். அதனால் பெஜவாடா நெல்லூருக்குப் போகவில்லை. நெல்லூர் பெஜவாடாவுக்கு வந்துவிடவில்லை. அப்படியல்லாமல் அங்கு ஒன்றும் தலைமீழாக புரண்டோடவில்லை. அதே மாதிரி இங்கும் ஆங்கிலத்தை நீக்கிவிடுவதால் அப்படியெல்லாம் ஒன்றும் புரட்சி ஏற்படுவதில்லை. அரசாங்கத்தை தமிழிலேயே நடத்தினால் நலன் தான் ஏற்படுமே தவிர வேறொன்றும் கெடுதல் நடக்காது. தமிழில் பேச முடியாத தமிழர்கள் இருந்தால் ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசட்டும். யார் வேண்டாம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள்? கனம் அல்லாபிச்சை போன்றவர்களுக்கு தமிழில் பேசுவதற்குச் சரியாகத் தெரியாவிட்டால் ஆங்கிலத்திலேயே பேசட்டும். நீண்டநாள் ஆங்கிலத்திலேயே பேசிப் பழகிவிட்டதால் அந்தப் பழக்கத்தை மாற்றி இப்பொழுது தமிழில் தொடர்ச்சியாகப் பேசுவது சிரமம் தான் என்பதை நான் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

சென்ற 1923 டிசம்பரில் நமது தலைவர் ஸ்ரீமான் எஸ். ஸ்ரீனிவாசயங்கார் அவர்கள் வேலூர் ஜில்லா மகாநாட்டுக்குத் தலைமைவகித்தபோது தமிழில் பேசமுடியாமல் ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசினார். அப்பொழுது அவர் நான் ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசுவதற்கு மன்னிக்கவேண்டும். தமிழினாக பிறந்த நான் தமிழிலே பேசமுடியாமல் ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசுவது அவமானமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆனாலும் நீண்டநாளாக நான் ஆங்கிலத்திலேயே தொழில் நடத்தி ஆங்கிலத்திலேயே பேசிப் பழகிவிட்டதினால் எனக்குத் தமிழில் பேசமுடியவில்லை என்று கூறினார். அதேமாதிரி, இந்தச் சபையிலும் சரி, அசெம்பிளியிலும் சரி, தமிழில் பேசமுடியாதவர்கள் ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசட்டும். கனம் அங்கத்தினர் கஜபதிநாயகர் ஒருநாளைக்குத் தமிழ்பேசுகிறார் மற்றொருநாளில் ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசுகிறார். நான் ஏனென்று கட்டதற்கு, 'சிலவிஷயங்களைப்பற்றி பேசும்பொழுது, குறிப்பாக மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்கு போகவேண்டிய விஷயங்களை விவரிக்கும்பொழுது ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசினால் தான் பொருத்தமாக இடக்கும், தொடர்ச்சியாகவும் இருக்கும். தமிழில் பேசி அதை ஆங்கிலத்தில் மொழிபெயர்ப்பதால் அதேச சங்கடங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. ஆகையால் ஆங்கிலத்திலேயே பேசுகிறேன்' என்று அவர் என்னிடத்தில் சொன்னார். அதை அவர் இப்பொழுது மறைக்கமுடியாது. ஆகையினாலே.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: சில விஷயங்களைப்பற்றி ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசினால்தான் மேலிடத்தாருக்கு விஷயம் நன்றாகப் புரியும். ஆகையால்தான் எந்த சமயத்தில் ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசவேண்டுமோ அப்பொழுது ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசுகிறேன். எந்தசமயத்தில் தமிழில் பேசவேண்டுமோ அந்தசமயத்தில் தமிழில் பேசுகிறேன்.

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI: ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசினால்தான் தொடர்ச்சியாக நினைவு வருமென்று சொன்னால், அதைப்பற்றி எனக்கு ஆட்சேபணையில்லை. மலையாளத்தில் பேசினாலும் சரி, கன்னடத்தில் பேசினாலும் சரி எனக்கு ஒன்றும் ஆட்சேபணையில்லை. ஆனால் ஏல்லா நடவடிக்கைகளும் தமிழிலேயே நடக்கவேண்டிய காலம் வந்துவிட்டது. இதைத் தள்ளிப்போட்டால் நாட்டில் குழப்பம்தான் ஏற்படும். இதுவிஷயமாக தொடர்ச்சியாக வாய்தா சொல்லிக்கொண்டே போகக்கூடாது. இதைச்

26th November 1955] [Sri N. Annamalai Pillai]

சர்க்கார் உணர்ந்து நமது கல்வி அமைச்சர் நேற்று முன்தினம் அசெம்பளியில் பேசும்பொழுது 'தமிழ் அரசியல் பாஷையாக வருவதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துக்கொண்டுவருகிறோம். அதற்கு கொஞ்சம் கால தாமதமாகும்; பொறுத்துக்கொள்ளுங்கள்' என்று சொன்னார் இது பொருத்தமான பதில். ஆனால் நமது Deputy Chairman கனம் அல்லாபிச்சை அவர்கள் 5, 6 வருஷங்களுக்கு இது நடைபெறாது. வருஷக்கணக்கில் அதைத் தள்ளிப்போடவேண்டும்' என்று சொன்னார். அப்படிச் சொன்னால் 5, 6 வருஷங்களில்கூட நடக்காது. கூட ஒரு சன்னம் போட்டுக்கொண்டே போகவேண்டியதுதான்.

தமிழ்நாட்டில் தமிழில் ஆட்சி நடத்தவேண்டியது மிகவும் அவசியம். ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசினால் எனக்கு அதை நன்றாகப் புரிந்துகொண்டு, பதில் சொல்லுவதற்கு முடியவில்லை. தமிழர்கள் என்று உணர்ந்து தமிழில் பேசினால், தமிழில் நன்றாக பதில் சொல்லமுடியும். நிர்வாகமும் நன்றாக நடக்கும். அப்படியில்லாமல் தமிழ் தெரிந்தவர்களை மறைமுகமாக அடக்கி ஆளவேண்டுமென்று ஆங்கிலம் படித்தவர்கள் பிடிவாதமாக ஆங்கிலத்திலேயே பேசிக்கொண்டு அதை ஒரு சாகசக்கியமாக சாணக்கிய தந்திரமாக உபயோகப்படுத்துகிறார்கள் என்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். அதில் வேறு உபயோகப்படுத்துகிறார்கள் என்று நான் இல்லையென்றால், தமிழிலேயே பேசலாம், தமிழ் ரகசியம், சாணக்கியம் இல்லையென்றால், தமிழிலேயே பேசலாம். சில இடங்களில் வேறு நிர்வாகத்தை நடத்துவதற்கு ஏற்பாடுசெய்யலாம். சில இடங்களில் ஒன்றிரண்டு வார்த்தைகள் எழுதுவதோ, சொல்லுவதோ கஷ்டமாக இருந்தால்—அப்படி ஒன்றும் கஷ்டம் ஏற்படாது A, B, C, D, என்று இருந்தால்—அப்படி ஒன்றும் கஷ்டம் ஏற்படாது A, B, C, D, என்று வேண்டுமானால் போட்டுக்கொள்ளுங்கள். ஆங்கிலேயர் வெளியேறிய பிறகும் ஆங்கிலபாஷையை விட்டுவிடுவதற்கு மனமில்லை என்று யார் சொன்னாலும் அதை ஒருக்காலமும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளமுடியாது.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Sir, I am not in any way less patriotic as far as Tamil is concerned than any other Member in this house. As a matter of fact, every day I am learning Tamil. If there is a written competition, I shall beat him also. Therefore, it is not out of love for Tamil that I said all that I had to say. There are so many other things which have to be taken into account. If to-morrow Tamil is to be imposed, perhaps I will speak Tamil better than he.

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI: நமது Deputy Chairman கனம் அல்லாபிச்சை அவர்கள் எனக்குப் பதில் சொல்லும்பொழுதுகூட ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசி என்னை மயக்கப் பார்க்கிறார். எனக்கு புரியாத பாஷையில் அவர் பதில் சொல்லுவதால், அவர் தமிழில் சரியாகப் பேசுவதற்கு முடியாத நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார் என்பதுதான் என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். அவர் எனக்குத் தமிழிலேயே பதில் சொல்லியிருந்தால், அவருக்குத் தமிழ் நன்றாகத் தெரியும். அவர் என்னைவிட தமிழில் நன்றாகப் பேசக்கூடும் என்று நான் நினைக்கலாம். அப்படியில்லாமல் அவர் ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசுவதிலிருந்து ஏதோ சந்தேகம் இருக்கிறது என்றுதான் தோன்றுகிறது. அவரை அப்படியே விட்டுவிட்டு நான் மேலே சொல்லுகிறேன். இப்பொழுது . . .

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: ஜில்லா நடவடிக்கைகள் (District Administration) தமிழிலேயே நடக்கவேண்டுமென்பதுதான் இப்பொழுது விவாதத்திலிருக்கும் தீர்மானம் ஆனால் கனம் அங்கத்தினர் சட்டசபை விஷயங்களைப்பற்றி பேசுகிறார்களே.

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI: கனம் புருஷோத்தம் முசுலியார் ரொம்ப நன்றாகப் படித்தவர். ஆங்கிலத்திலும் பேசுவார். தமிழிலும் பேசுவார். அருமையாகவும் பேசுவார். அதில் ஒன்றும் சந்தேகமில்லை. ஜில்லா அசைத்துவிடும்படியும் பேசுவார். அதில் ஒன்றும் சந்தேகமில்லை. ஜில்லா வில் தமிழில் நிர்வாகம் நடப்பதுபற்றி தீர்மானமிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் நான் மற்ற விஷயங்களைப்பற்றியும் பேசுகிறேன்' என்று சொன்னார். ஆனால் அதே

[Sri N. Annamalai Pillai]

[26th November 1955]

நிலையிலே நமது நண்பர் அல்லாபிச்சை பேசுகிறபொழுது தமிழ்மொழி ஆட்சி மொழியாவதை ஒத்திப்போடவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னார்கள். அது ஜில்லா விஷயமா? அவர் காணக்கூடிய ராஜ தந்திரத்தில் ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசும் போது அவரைக் குறுக்கிட்டு நடுத்தப்பேசவில்லை. அதே சமயத்தில் நான் தமிழில் பேசும்பொழுது என்னைத் தடுத்து நிறுத்திவிட்டார். அப்படி என்னை குறுக்கே தடுத்து நிறுத்தினால் என்னுடைய 'thought' எல்லாம் போய் விடும் என்று நினைத்தார்போலும். (Sri K. Bilasubramanya Ayyar : தமிழிலேயே தான் பேசவேண்டும்). நான் பேசும்பொழுது குறுக்கிடுவதனால் நினைவுமாறி ஆங்கில வார்த்தையை உபயோகப்படுத்திவிட்டேன்.

ஜில்லாவில் மாத்திரமல்ல, மாகாணம் பூராவிலும் தமிழிலேயே நிர்வாகம் நடத்த சமஸ்க்கள் ஒப்புக்கொள்வார்கள். அதில் ஒருவித குழப்பமும் ஏற்படாது. அப்படிச் செய்தால் அதை வரவேற்று முதல் மந்திரியையும் மற்ற மந்திரிகளையும் கடவுளாக போற்றுவார்கள் மக்கள். தமிழுக்கு ஆக்கம் கிடைத்தது என்று பெரிய ஆறுதல் அடைவார்கள் மக்கள். ஆகையால் இதை அரசாங்கம் உடனே செய்யவேண்டும். திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி ஜில்லாவில் மட்டும் இதை அமல்நடத்திவிட்டு சரியாக நடக்கவில்லையென்று சொல்லக்கூடாது. எல்லா ஜில்லாக்களிலும் இதை அமல் நடத்தவேண்டும், ஆங்கிலம் படித்தவர்கள்தான் இப்பொழுது அதிகாரத்திலே இருந்து வருகிறார்கள். B.A., B.L., M.A., B.L., என்று பட்டம்பெற்று உத்தியோகத்தில் இருக்கிறவர்கள், திடீரென்று வேறு பாஷையில் மாற்றிக்கொள்ளுவது கொஞ்சம் தொந்தரவுதான். ஆனால் அது இப்பொழுது பிரச்சனை இல்லை. எப்படியானாலும் இந்தச் சபை நடவடிக்கைகளை தமிழிலேயே நடத்தவேண்டுமென்று தீர்மானம் செய்துவிட்டால் கட்டாயமாக அதை எல்லா ஜில்லாக்களிலும் பின்பற்றிவிடலாம். முதலில் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் 'அ-து=அது இ-து=இது' என்று படித்ததான் M.A., B.L., பட்டம் பெற்றவரென்றும், அதேபோல் இதை இப்பொழுது ஆரம்பித்துவிட்டால் கட்டாயமாக சமாளித்து கொள்ளலாம். எல்லா ஜில்லாக்களிலும் தமிழ் பாஷையில் நிர்வாகத்தை நடத்தவேண்டுமென்று கோரும் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை நான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.

1-30
p.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is the general opinion of the House that this Resolution must be finished today. Is there any need for further speakers?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : If there are lot many speakers, I think we may sit for a few minutes more. Otherwise, it will have to be adjourned to the next Non-Official Day.

SRI K. BHASHYAM : Sir, an attempt has been made to show that those who speak in English are not lovers of Tamil. It is not correct, Sir. Those who speak in English on the floor of the House love Tamil equally as those who speak in Tamil, if not more. So, I would very much like to speak on this Resolution to stress this point.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : Sir, why not we meet after lunch and consider this Resolution?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : If discussion on this Resolution could conclude today, I suggest we may sit till 2 o'clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is a straightforward Resolution. Is there need for more speakers?

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SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR : May I know what will happen to the other Resolutions?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The other Resolutions shall stand over till the next Non-official Day but they will have to be balloted again.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : If there are not many speakers, we can sit for half an hour more. I will speak for about 10 minutes and we can conclude discussion on the Resolution to-day itself.

SRI MAHOMED USMAN : Sir, we can take up this Resolution on the next Non-official Day.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : Please avoid that calamity.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Gajapathy Nayagar's fear seems to be that another Non-official Day may not be coming soon. But, I think we can continue discussion on this Resolution on the next Non-official Day.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : Sir, I think we can sit for some 10 minutes more and conclude the discussion.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, the debate has been initiated and some speakers have taken part in the discussion. Some other Members want to take part in the discussion. So, nothing will be lost if we adjourn now and take up the Resolution on the next Non-official Day.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes, the correct thing is to adjourn the House now.

Before adjourning the House, I have to make an announcement.

III.—MESSAGE FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have to announce to the House that I have received the following message from the Hon. the Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly, dated the 26th November 1955 :—

"(1) In accordance with rule 114 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 35 of 1955), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, on the 26th November 1955 and signed by me for the recommendations of the Council.

(2) I certify that this is a Money Bill within the meaning of Article 199 of the Constitution of India."

The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, the 29th November 1955.

The House then adjourned.

[26th November 1955]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 451 asked by Sri V. V. Ramaswami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 26th November 1955, page 557 supra.]

Serial number and name of the municipality.	Statement.								
	Library cess collected.								
	1951-52.			1952-53			1953-54.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1 Virudunagar ..	7,820	13	4	9,212	14	6	2,873	4	3
2 Rajapalayam ..	1,572	7	6	6,280	1	6	4,333	9	6
3 Karaikudi ..	5,110	9	3	5,083	13	2	5,021	7	6
4 Sivakasi ..	494	6	6	1,570	13	6	1,695	12	6
5 Devakottai ..	4,127	4	7	3,900	9	9	4,334	0	6
6 Aruppukkottai ..	3,479	15	6	3,394	15	6	146	5	6
7 Srivilliputtur ..	3,280	14	6	3,427	11	6	2,871	3	4

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 455 asked by Sri T. Purushotham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 26th November 1955, page 560 supra.]

List of Class I Panchayats without Electricity Supply.
Government Electricity Department.

North Arcot.

- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| 1 Dharapadavedu. | 4 Timiri. |
| 2 Alangayam. | 5 Chetpet. |
| 3 Melvisharam. | |

South Arcot.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 6 Lalpet. | 11 Tittagudi. |
| 7 Srimushnam. | 12 Kallakurichi. |
| 8 Bhuvanagiri. | 13 Chinnasalem. |
| 9 Kattumannarkoil. | 14 Kurinjipadi. |
| 10 Porto Novo. | |

Chingleput.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| 15 Arani. | 16 Uttiramerur. |
|-----------|-----------------|

Coimbatore.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| 17 Odayakulam. | 21 Sivagiri. |
| 18 Punjaipuliampatty. | 22 Kangayam. |
| 19 Kugalur. | 23 Mulanur. |
| 20 Nambiyur. | 24 Vellakoil. |

South Kanara.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 25 Mulki. | 28 Coondapur. |
| 26 Kanhangad. | 29 Mudabidri. |
| 27 Puttur. | |

APPENDIX

26th November 1955]

Government Electricity Department—cont.
Madurai.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 30 Natham. | 34 Thevaram. |
| 31 Chinnalapatti. | 35 Combai. |
| 32 Keeranur. | 36 Melmangalam. |
| 33 Andipatti. | 37 Peraiyur. |

Malabar.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 38 Payyanur. | 51 Quilandy. |
| 39 Azhikode. | 52 Beypore. |
| 40 Pappinisseri. | 53 Vayitheri. |
| 41 Baliapatnam. | 54 Meppadi. |
| 42 Cheruthzham-Kunhi. | 55 Manantoddy. |
| 43 Chirakkal. | 56 Kidanganad. |
| 44 Panoor. | 57 Nilambur. |
| 45 Kuthuparamba. | 58 Manjeri. |
| 46 Kadirur. | 59 Perintalmanna. |
| 47 Kodiyei. | 60 Ottapalam. |
| 48 Badagara. | 61 Shoranur. |
| 49 Balusseri. | 62 Chowghat. |
| 50 Nadapuram. | 63 Ellapulli. |

The Nilgiris.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 64 Mulical. | 66 Naduvattam. |
| 65 Melur. | |

Ramanathapuram.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 67 Ilayangudi. | 70 Singampunari. |
| 68 Emaneswaram. | 71 Mamsapuram. |
| 69 Kilakarai. | 72 Seithur. |

Salem.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 73 Tiruchengode. | 81 Shevaroy. |
| 74 Idappadi. | 82 Kannankurichi. |
| 75 Sankari. | 83 Palacode. |
| 76 Mallasamudram. | 84 Paupparapatty. |
| 77 Thammampatti. | 85 Hosur. |
| 78 Jalakantapuram. | 86 Denkanikottai. |
| 79 Mecheri. | 87 Harur. |
| 80 Suramangalam. | |

Tirunelveli.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 88 Tachanallur. | 95 Udangudi. |
| 89 Sivagiri. | 96 Tissayanvilai. |
| 90 Kayattar. | 97 Vadakkuvalliyur. |
| 91 Eral. | 98 Panagudi. |
| 92 Kayalpatnam. | 99 Eruvadi. |
| 93 Arumuganeri. | 100 Mooladkaraipatti. |
| 94 Kulasekaranpatnam. | |

[26th November 1955]

Area of supply of private licensees.

Ramanathapuram.

1 Thondi.

2 Mudukulathur.

Salem.

3 Erikarai.

5 Kasturipatti.

4 Morur.

6 Avaniperur.

Tanjore.

7 Peravoorani.

8 Orthanaad

Tiruchirappalli.

9 Mettupalayam.

11 Perambalur.

10 Thathiagarpet.

12 Karambakudi.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, the 29th November 1955.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Survey of religious and charitable endowments made for public purposes in the Madras State

* 454 * Q.—SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Registration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have at any time conducted a survey of religious and charitable endowments made for public purposes in the several districts in the Madras State, and if so, when;

(b) and if not, whether they propose to do so and when?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: (a) & (b) The Commissioner of Wakfs appointed under section 4 of the Wakfs Act, 1954, is making a survey of Muslim Wakfs in this State. As regards other religious and charitable endowments, no such survey is being undertaken.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: மத அறநிலையக் கழகங்கள் இந்த மாநிலத்தில் ஆங்காங்கு சிதறிக் கிடப்பதால் அவைகள் எங்கெங்கே இருக்கின்றன, அவைகள் ஒவ்வொன்றுக்கும் எவ்வளவு சொத்துக்கள் எழுதி வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன என்ற விவரங்கள் தெரிவிக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்று நான் ஏற்கெனவே வினா எழுதிக்கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன். அதைப் பற்றி அரசியலார் கவனிப்பார்களா?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: வேண்டிய தகவல் அரசாங்கத்தாரிடம் இருக்கின்றது. எந்தக் குறிப்பிட்ட கோயிலைப்பற்றி கனம் அங்கத்தினர் விவரம் தெரியவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டால், அதைக் கொடுக்கத் தயாராயிருக்கிறேன்.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: தஞ்சை மாவட்டத்தில் ஒரு கோயிலுக்கு மூன்று வேலி நிலம் எழுதி வைத்திருந்தது கணக்கில் வரவில்லை என்று சிலர் சொல்கிறார்கள். அம்மாதிரி பல கோயில்களுக்கு எழுதி வைக்கப்பட்ட நிலங்கள் ரிஜிஸ்தருக்கு வரவில்லை என்று சொல்வதாலும், அதைக் கண்டு பிடிப்பது கடினமாக இருப்பதாலும், அரசியலாரே ஒரு 'சர்வே' எடுக்கவேண்டும்மென்பது என்னுடைய கோரிக்கை. ஆகையால், இதைச் செய்யவேண்டியது மிக மிக அவசியம்.

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: குறிப்பிட்ட கோயிலுக்குச் சொந்தமான நிலங்களைச் சர்வே பண்ணவேண்டுமென்று கனம் அங்கத்தினர் சொன்னால் அதைச் செய்யலாம். நம்முடைய ராஜ்யத்தில் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான கோயில் இருக்கின்றன. கோயில் நிலங்களை யாரும் கணக்கிடாமல் விட்டிருப்பார்கள் என்று நான் நினைக்கவில்லை.

* Question postponed from the list of questions for the 26th November 1955.

[29th November 1955]

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : The Hon. Minister stated that a survey is being made regarding Muslim endowments in the State of Madras. May I know when a Board is likely to be formed under the terms of the Act?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : I cannot say now. It is too premature to say anything now.

Government orders placing senior L.T. Assistants in a High School on a selection grade

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

(a) whether Government have at any time passed orders to the effect that one-third of the Senior L.T. Assistants in a High School should be placed on a selection grade;

(b) whether such order was withdrawn at any later date; and

(c) if so, when and why it was withdrawn?

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

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : It is not a fact, Sir, that some orders were in force before by which one-third of the senior L.T. Assistants in District Board schools were placed on a special grade with an efficiency bar and that there was not much gap between their pay and the Headmaster's pay?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : No, Sir, from the information I have, there was no such thing.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : As I reliably understand there was some such scale and that was later on withdrawn by Government, will the Government just kindly consider the question of having an efficiency bar and the promotion of the one-third of the senior L.T. Assistants in district board schools and aided high-schools to a grade over and above their present scale so that there is not much difference between their pay and that of the Headmaster and there may be less of heart-burning and less of competition for the Headmaster's post?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : This is a new suggestion which the hon. Member is making. That is a matter for consideration. But with reference to the information which the hon. Member has asked for whether any such order was issued, I already stated that there was no such order.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : If there had been such an order by which some teachers did really get some benefit, will the Government kindly reconsider their decision?

[29th November 1955]

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I have said there is no such order and I do not see how the hon. Member can go on suggesting that there was such an order and we should consider it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We shall go to the next question.

Handling of higher forms in high schools by Secondary-grade trained teachers with a pass in the Intermediate examination

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

(a) whether Secondary-grade trained teachers with a pass in the Intermediate examination of the University are allowed to handle higher forms in high schools;

(b) whether the Government have issued any orders to the effect that such teachers should be preferred to raw graduates in work in regard to non-language subjects in Form IV; and

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to issue such an order?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) Yes, Sir, as a temporary measure.

(b) & (c) No, Sir.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : In view of the fact that Government have already allowed these secondary grade intermediates to handle higher forms, will the Government just issue a circular that **wherever such teachers are available, they should be preferred to raw graduates and they should be given an allowance of Rs. 5 per month?**

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I do not think there is any necessity for revision of policy with regard to this.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : As I have got information that such secondary grade intermediate have not been allowed to handle higher forms but that raw graduates have been appointed in their place, will the Government issue a circular to all district boards that such secondary grade intermediates should be preferred to raw graduates?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The permission is given only as a temporary measure and if they want to appoint a particular person, they have to get the permission of the District Educational Officer also. Therefore each case is considered on its merits and permission granted accordingly.

[29th November 1955]

*Village electricity extension schemes in the Sivakasi division
in Ramanathapuram district*

* 458 Q.—SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to lay on the table of the House a list of the village electricity extension schemes sanctioned, taken up for execution and completed during the years 1952-53, 1953-54 and 1954-55 in the Sivakasi division in Ramanathapuram district with the estimated cost and the expenditure incurred on each scheme?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Public Works): Attention is invited to the paper^a placed on the table of the house.

*Number of workers employed in the Government Transport
Central Workshop at Chromepet*

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

(a) the number of workers employed in the Government Transport Central Workshop at Chromepet;

(b) how many of them are residing at Madras;

(c) what special facilities are afforded to these workers residing at Madras for going to Chromepet daily; and

(d) whether the Government have considered the question of shifting the above workshop to Madras and if so, at what stage the matter stands at present?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: (a) 488.

(b) 357.

(c) Free duty passes tenable on State buses for journeys from their places of residence to the nearest Railway station and back have been issued to all workers of the workshop residing in Madras City.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. Minister kindly enlighten us on why the workshop is located at Chromepet when we have got almost the whole of the State Bus Service fleet in the City of Madras?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: It was considered necessary to locate it at Chromepet for various reasons, one of them being we do not have sufficient space here in the City to construct a big workshop just as the one we have at present in Chromepet.

^a Printed as Appendix I on pages 647-648 infra.

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SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: May I know when this department is going to be made permanent now that the nationalization of transport in the City has become a permanent feature?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: Though that supplementary question is not relevant so far as the present question is concerned I would like to say that necessary steps for stabilizing this department and making it permanent are being taken.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: May I submit to the Chairman that a Minister has the right to say Yes or No to a question but he has no right to say whether a question is "relevant" or "irrelevant"? If a Minister does not want to answer a question, he can say "I refuse to answer that question". But he can't say that the question is irrelevant. It is the Chair that has the right to decide whether a question is relevant or irrelevant.

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: I did not cast any aspersion on the hon. Member when I said that that question was irrelevant.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no harm if the Hon. Minister suggests that a question is not relevant.

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: I only said that that question did not arise out of the main question.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: As a large number of workers have to go from the City to the workshop at Chromepet and buses also have got to be sent over there for overhauling and repair, will the Government explore the possibility of shifting the workshop to Madras City?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: All the buses are not sent to Chromepet. Those buses which require particular attention due to major repairs, are sent to Chromepet workshop. All the other repairs are done here now.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: If the Hon. Minister really feels that only the question of sufficient space stands in the way of locating the workshop somewhere in the Madras City, I am sure if only the Government would take the matter into their head they will be able to secure a site in the City with sufficient space for locating the workshop, and it will not then be necessary to send all sick buses to Chromepet for overhauling and repairs.

Introduction of tramways in the City of Madras

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

(a) whether the Government have under consideration the introduction of any system of tramways in the City of Madras; and

(b) when the old tramway lines and posts, etc., in Madras City are proposed to be removed?

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

(b) Necessary arrangements are being made by the Corporation to remove the tramway lines, posts, etc., but it is not possible to forecast now the date by which the work will be completed.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Is there any proposal to introduce trolley-buses in the City of Madras just as they have in Ceylon and other places?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI: There is no such proposal.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: As a cheap form of conveyance is required will the Government consider this question again and take up the matter with the Ministry of Transport, Government of India, for the introduction of a cheaper transport in the City of Madras?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI: Yes, Sir, it will also be considered, Sir.

3-10 p.m. SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW: May I know whether the Government are aware that these tramway posts and wires are a nuisance to the traffic generally and whether the Government would take steps to remove these as early as possible?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI: Yes, Sir. But it is a matter of dispute between the Corporation and the Company and at every stage the Company is filing suits against the Corporation. So, there is trouble in all these things. However, I may say that the Government are anxious that these obstructions should be removed immediately.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Sir, as these tramway posts in the centre of roads serve as safeguards for pedestrians by forming broad dividing lines, will the Government consider the retention of these posts or substitution of these posts by other posts so that it may be convenient for pedestrians who want to cross the road, stand safely halfway and then cross the other half?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI: The suggestion of the hon. Member will be considered.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: May I know whether the Government will retain these posts so that at least in future people may remember that once upon a time there was a tramway in the City of Madras?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI: I hope the future generation will read my hon. Friend's question and remember the tramways.

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UNSTARRED QUESTION.

Profit and loss account for the hostel attached to Government College of indigenous medicine, Madras,

41 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to lay on the table of the House, the profit and loss account for the hostel attached to the Government College of Indigenous Medicine, Madras, for the years 1952 to 1955?

A.—A statement * placed on the table of the House.

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

II.—ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE HON. CHAIRMAN.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to announce to the House that I have received the following message, dated the 26th November 1955, from the Governor of Madras:—

"In pursuance of Article 207, clause (3) of the Constitution of India, I, Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, hereby recommend to the Madras Legislative Council the consideration of the Madras Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1955."

2. I have also to announce to the House that I have received the following message, dated the 29th November 1955, from the Hon. the Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly:—

"In accordance with rule 138 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the motion passed to-day by the Madras Legislative Assembly, desiring to obtain the concurrence of the Council in setting up a Joint Select Committee of the two Houses to consider the Madras Money Lenders Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 38 of 1955)."

MOTION.

"That the concurrence of the Legislative Council be obtained for setting up a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses consisting of 30 members (20 members of the Assembly and 10 members of the Council) to consider the Madras Money Lenders Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 38 of 1955) and that the following Members of this House be selected to serve on such a Joint Select Committee:—

1. Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu.
2. Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam.
3. Sri K. Rajaram.
4. Sri M. A. Muthia Chettiar.
5. Sri P. M. Munuswami Gounder.
6. Sri N. Mounaguruswami Naidu.
7. Sri AR. A. RM. Chockalingam Chettiar.
8. Sri K. R. Viswanathan.
9. Sri T. K. Rama.
10. Sri T. V. Sannasi.
11. Sri M. R. Ramachandran.
12. Sri C. H. Kanaran.

* Placed on the table of the House on the 29th November 1955 and printed as Appendix II on pages 649-653 infra.

[Mr. Chairman]

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13. Sri C. Kandaswami.
14. Sri P. Chockalingam.
15. Sri S. S. Kolkebail.
16. Sri P. Rangaswami Reddiar.
17. Sri M. P. Subramaniam.
18. Sri A. Ratnam.
19. Sri S. T. Adityan.
20. Sri V. Balakrishnan."

3. I have also to announce to the House that I have received the following message, dated the 19th November 1955, from the Governor of Madras :—

"In pursuance of Article 207, clause (3) of the Constitution of India, I, Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, hereby recommend to the Madras Legislative Council the consideration of the Madras Money Lenders Bill, 1955."

III.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE MADRAS APPROPRIATION (NO. 4) BILL, 1955
(L.A. BILL NO. 35 OF 1955)

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I move—

"That the Madras Appropriation (No. 4) Bill*, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 35 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration."

I do not propose to make any speech at this stage. If any points are raised during the discussion, I shall attempt to answer them in my reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved—

"That the Madras Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 35 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly be taken into consideration." "

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, I oppose the whole Bill for very good reasons. In the course of this week particularly, some very eminent personalities have visited Madras. There is a feeling—the feeling is right—among Members of the Legislature that they have not been treated in the way in which they ought to have been treated. They are the real representatives of the people and it has been the practice—not that I like to bring any charge against the Ministers—that invariably they are invited to all public functions. Not that we are eager about that, but as the representatives of the people we felt it our right.

Sir, in the first place, when the King of Nepal visited Madras, there was no opportunity provided for the Members of the House and particularly, Members of the Assembly to take part in the function connected with that—and I have been asked to make this

* Printed as Appendix III on pages 654-655 infra.

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observation on behalf of the Assembly Members. No doubt as usual there was a reception and I think the reception was held on behalf of the Madras Government and there were many invitees to that. But the Members of the Legislature were not invited and perhaps it may be said that as arrangements were not made, the Members of the Legislature were not invited thus, the Members had no opportunity to meet the King.

Well, immediately afterwards two eminent personalities of Soviet Russia visited the City. When in a wonderfully remarkable way the people of Madras rose to the occasion and gathered as one man, I am sorry to say that it was a sad chapter to have left out the Members of the Houses. Incidentally, I may observe that even Members residing in the City of Madras were not invited, although in district such persons will be given the first priority in the matter of invitations. I am not making a charge on that score specially because it becomes personal as I happen to be a Member of the Council residing in the City. First the Members of the Legislature were not even invited to the aerodrome. But only at the eleventh hour on account of some move by somebody, ordinary passes were issued and it looked as though "You are invited to the aerodrome; if you choose you may come." And when they went, nobody ever thought of them and just like ordinary spectators they were hustled on the railings, and other places. Of course, I do not want that we should shake hands with the eminent personalities . . . (Interruption : Why not?) As M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. they could have been introduced. Our Ministers could have told them, "These are the real representatives of the people, the elected representatives of the people; it is because of them, as we have their confidence, we are holding office." They could have done this especially as Mr. Bulganin is the Head of a State and it was a bad state of things that they did not do that. Actually many who had gone there—I may say this incidentally—including our Deputy Chairman and Deputy Speaker were thrown off the cordon. They have even protested and rightly so.

Therefore, even for those who went to the aerodrome there was no chance to meet the visiting gentlemen. Only last evening when the function was arranged by the Madras Corporation, some of us managed to have passes. Even then there was no special place provided for us, but because some officers there were very good, they put us where the Corporation Councillors were. Therefore, we have no complaint and we were able to have a good look at these eminent personalities.

Again, there was a great banquet last night and I think it was on behalf of the Government of Madras and about 150 to 200 guests were invited by the Governor. But the Governor does not spend a pie, and the expenditure was met by the Government. While they are making arrangements for 150 or 200 guests, I ask, was it a big thing for our Government with all the resources at their command, to have included the M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. also? They have

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red Raza Khan] [29th November 1955]

managed such a big gathering incident. Was it a big thing for six lakhs of people without any the Members of the Assembly and Council; after all, we would be less than 200, as all would not have attended. Even in inviting some, there was discrimination and they invited only some from a particular party. What is the significance behind this and on what basis was this done? Why should only a few members of a particular party be given top priority? Our Ministers and Government could have thought over the matter that on an occasion like this, an opportunity should be given for the Members of the Council and Assembly to take part in such public functions. Not that we are anxious about the banquet, but it was an opportunity, possibly an opportunity in our life to have been in the midst of great men. Was it too much in this huge arrangement to have accommodated another 200? As I have repeated many times, I say if there was a will, there would have been a way.

The more surprising thing to me is—I am not talking with any motive—whenever arrangements are made like this, only Ministers and Government officials look after them; if they really want to have others also, I do not see any reason why a leader of a particular party alone was taken round by the Hon. Chief Minister and shown as though just to get his approval and so much publicity given to that. I do not understand the reason or logic behind it. Even in madness, there should be some method.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The party was given by the Governor and we cannot discuss that here.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: No doubt, Sir, the Party was given by the Governor and I have said that already. The money has to be provided by the Government, Sir. I was referring to the arrangements made in the City, the Stadium and the Island grounds and other places. A particular leader of a particular party was taken round and was asked to give his seal of approval for these arrangements.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The Hon. Chairman has said we cannot discuss it. I did not want to interfere when the hon. Member was cataloguing a list of grievances. Even this is inappropriate to the discussion on an Appropriation Bill for supplementary grant because only matters referred to in the memorandum could be discussed. It is not a general debate on a budget that is intended now, when everything can be discussed. As a matter of fact I was taken by surprise when the hon. Member was referring to all this on this occasion. If I am not able to answer the points raised by the hon. Member, it is not because I cannot answer them. I can answer all the points raised by the hon. Member. Still the hon. Member cannot take the Government or the Ministers by surprise and expect them immediately to offer explanation for all the charges made by him on the floor of this House. Therefore

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having taken this opportunity to mention all these grievances, I am sure the hon. Member will leave the matter at that and proceed to the points more relevant to the Appropriation Bill.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: I do not want to refer to it any further. I knew, a clever man as he is, the Hon. Finance Minister would raise the point of relevancy and all that. Let me however state in this connexion that a supplementary grant is a miniature Budget and on this occasion hon. Members can talk on anything which affects the policy of the Government.

Now that the Hon. Minister has raised the point of relevancy, I do not wish to say anything on that matter and put the Chair in an embarrassing position. But I do want to say this that the Members of the Assembly and the Council have decided that if in the future there are any parties got up by the Government or the Governor and even though they are invited, a good number of them as a mark of protest will not attend those functions. I will leave the matter at that and not proceed further.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You don't want to make a speech on the Appropriation Bill at all.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: No, Sir.

* SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to say a few words with regard to Education, Civil Works, and Transport. I welcome the three grants proposed to be made under Education, viz., the grant to the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling, Grant to Prakrit Text Society, New Delhi, and the Madras Education Association, New Delhi, where Tamil is given a place in the Syllabus. But what I would like to know is this:—It is said that this grant of a lakh of rupees is proposed to be met from savings in the Budget. I thought there would be very little savings under this head and because reference is made to savings, I wish to press the claims of schools which are in urgent need of help from the Government on this score. Everybody, at the time the Budget was presented, welcomed the policy of the Government to give free education to pupils the income of whose parents was Rs. 100 and less. The Government are perhaps proposing to adjust the grants payable to the schools at the end of the year. If it were an ordinary grant under the Madras Educational Rules, that procedure would have been all right. But regarding this policy which has been accepted by the Government, by this House and the people, something must be done by Government to implement it immediately. Otherwise the educational institutions everywhere would find it difficult to give effect to this policy and also run the schools at the same time. Therefore I wish to take this opportunity and press upon the Government to find out some means of paying the grant immediately or to change the existing rules, and see that these grants, which everybody agrees should be given are given immediately to the schools. This is one point to which I wished to draw the attention of the Government.

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Then the other thing about which I would like to have some clarification is this: I welcome the grants in aid mentioned at pages 15—16 of the memorandum under the head “XXVI. Civil Works—Grants-in-aid.” But at the same time I find some difficulty in understanding the position. A sum of Rs. 75 lakhs to be got from surcharge on land revenue was intended to be given as grants to local bodies, 50 lakhs for district boards and 25 lakhs to panchayats. It was unequivocally stated that this grant has to be made to the local bodies for the maintenance of roads as their financial position was not sound and as they had no money to meet the cost of maintenance. Even though the Government was bound to provide the assistance to these local bodies even without a fresh surcharge, yet at the time the Surcharge Act was passed the House agreed to the imposition of a surcharge of two annas in the rupee on land revenue, for the purpose of helping the local bodies to maintain roads. Now I find provision is made for Rs. 15 lakhs for grants to local bodies for new road works. I have not the least doubt that this is necessary. I welcome the provision made for this purpose and accept the policy of Government. But the only difficulty is with regard to the cryptic sentence found on page 16 of the memorandum wherein the Government say: ‘Though the intention of the Government is that the additional grant of Rs. 15 lakhs should come from the proceeds of the land revenue surcharges. . . .’ This seems to imply that this 15 lakhs will reduce the grant that has already been earmarked by the Government and accepted by this House during the time the Budget was passed exclusively for the maintenance of roads. I was not here when the Hon. the Leader of the House spoke on this subject, but from what I read in the papers. I feel the Government are of two minds. The sentence at page 16 emphasises the doubt I have. I am anxious to make sure that this 50 lakhs proposed by the Government to be given to the local bodies for the maintenance of roads should be used exclusively for the maintenance and this 15 lakhs should be in addition to these 50 lakhs. If the intention is to take away this 15 lakhs from the grant of 50 lakhs originally intended for maintenance it will not be a correct wise policy. To that extent the maintenance of roads will be affected and people will suffer. Therefore I want to urge upon the Government to give to these local bodies the 50 lakhs already promised by them for the maintenance of roads in addition to this 15 lakhs.

3-30 Then, Sir, even this 50 lakhs is insufficient for the maintenance
p.m. of the existing roads. There is great demand for improvement of village communications. But as we go on increasing the village communications we do not take care to provide sufficient amounts for the upkeep of these communications. Recognizing this fact, Government came forward with a fresh taxation measure, viz., the levy of a surcharge of two annas in the rupee on land revenue, to provide Rs. 50 lakhs for the maintenance of roads. The other thing is ‘Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes’ mentioned on page 23 of the statement of expenditure. It is not as though that I am against this demand. I mean that the amount of Rs. 4 lakhs mentioned there is less than what the situation demands. It is not

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as though there is no necessity for making a grant of a larger sum. After all there are no two opinions—and the Government also would not deny that—that our City transport run by the Government is not all that it should be—not that the Government wantonly keep it like that. I do not say that at all. There is need for Government to think about the whole question and devise better methods as to how the City Transport should serve better the needs of the public. As a matter of fact—I may be wrong with regard to figures—the fleet is said to contain about 300 buses but 100 of them are always sick and could not be put on the road. The difficulty is accentuated by the fact that even those buses that are run on our roads are not quite fit. If the bus service is to be run by a private operator, surely these buses would not be allowed to run on our roads. Whatever that be, it looks as if really the Government have no definite policy as to how to replace those buses which fall sick and which could not be put on the road. Again, it seems there is no definite policy as to how many buses should be added every year to the fleet. In a bus service, buses always require repairs. They should be repaired and put on the road. Already they should be adding every year a quota of new buses to the fleet. Under neither of these heads, the Government seem to have a clear policy. The result is that the people are suffering. Therefore it is not enough if we get only ten buses. Roughly a bus would cost Rs. 40,000. At this rate we can have only ten buses, and when are they going to meet the demands of the public? I really see there are difficulties. But cannot the Government look into the future? Can they not even now have a plan as to how many buses they will be requiring next year, the year after that, and so on? It is perhaps want of forethought and planning that stands in the way and not want of desire to serve the public better. If the whole question is completely examined, we will find a way out to see that buses are put on the road in an adequate number at the proper time so that the needs of the public may be met. Sometimes there may be difficulties in the Government running a department. But the Government from the point of policy are committed to a certain procedure—nationalization of City transport. Would it not be better to have a Statutory Corporation in which there will be experts to advise the Government? The Government may perhaps think about this and try to give effect to the policy of running these public utility services with the guidance of a Statutory Corporation which, I think, will certainly be much better than either the Government owned or the entirely uncontrolled private transport.

With these words, Sir, I generally welcome the demand for grants in the supplementary statement of expenditure. This supplementary budget is evidence of the desire of the Government and the effects of the policy of planning which they have been following these five years, and their desire to serve the public in more sectors than one. With these words, Sir, I support the supplementary budget.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, I want to speak on Grant XLII. Loans and Advances by the State Government. A token grant of Rs. 100 is made, and this refers to a loan of Rs. 2

[Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar] [29th November 1955]

lakhs which the Government say they propose to make over to the Commissioner, Hindu Religious Endowments. It is stated that the loan of Rs. 2 lakhs has been transferred to the Commissioner, Hindu Religious Endowments, and this amount will be credited to 'The Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Administration Fund' so that it may be utilized by the Commissioner from time to time for the purpose of renovating and repairing temples which are in disrepair. Why should not the Government mention that the amount has been given as a grant and why should they say that this is a loan? As I pointed out already, this sum of Rs. 2 lakhs is not sufficient. More amounts should have been provided by the Government. I say that the Government have already a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs as surplus. This was admitted by the then Minister for Hindu Religious Endowments (Mr. Venkataswami Naidu) in answer to a question by Sri T. Purushotham. Only a portion of that would have been expended. This I grant. There will still be a balance. It was also mentioned that a sum of Rs. 23 lakhs is invested in Government securities. From this amount of Rs. 23 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs may be given as grant. Why should this Rs. 2 lakhs be shown as a loan? The Government should have provided more amounts than Rs. 2 lakhs seeing that there are a large number of temples in disrepair. The Government could have asked for a list of these temples which require repair. The hon. Member Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar mentioned the case of the Tiruvalluvar temple. There may be other temples also which are in a state of disrepair. All these temples should be repaired, and a grant from the surplus amount of Rs. 23 lakhs should have been made. Even assuming that the Government had not done so, at least this Rs. 2 lakhs could be shown as a grant and not as a loan, treating it as a new service. The Government say in the supplementary budget that a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs will be set apart for carrying out repairs to the temples. But why should a token demand of Rs. 100 be made? They can say that a loan Rs. 2 lakhs is made. My point is that the amount should have been mentioned as a loan. The Government say that this is a loan by the State Government, and it has already been transferred to the Administration Fund to be utilized by the Commissioner. A token grant of Rs. 100 is made because the Government may not be sure of the exact amount required. It is on this principle that a number of other demands are made under Forest, Co-operation and other departments. The expenditure could be met out of savings also. So far as this Rs. 2 lakhs is concerned, it is brought under 'Loans and Advances by the State Government', and the Government have already transferred this amount to the Administration Fund as a loan. Why not they mention this amount as a loan if not a grant? Why should a token provision of Rs. 100 be made?

Sir, I give my general support to the Appropriation Bill subject to the comments I have made.

* Sri M. ETHIRAJULU : கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, கனம் நிதி அமைச்சரவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்த உபமான்யக் கோரிக்கைக்கான அப்ரோபிரியேஷன் மசோதாவை ஆதரித்துச் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

[Sri M. Ethirajulu] 29th November 1955]

இரண்டு மூன்று வருஷங்களாக நான் பட்ஜெட் விவாதத்தின் போது சலவைத் தொழிலாளர்களுடைய குறைகளை சர்க்காருக்கு எடுத்துச் சொல்லி வந்தும் அவர்களுடைய குறைகள் இன்னும் நிவர்த்திக்கப்படவில்லை. அவர்களுடைய கட்டிடப் பணியில் 'டோபி கானாக்கள்' கட்டித் தரப்படவில்லை. இதை நான் அடிக்கடி சர்க்காருடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறேன். ஆனால் துரதிர்ஷ்ட வசமாக ஒவ்வொரு வருஷம் பட்ஜெட்டிலும் இது சேருவதேயில்லை. டோபி கானாக்கள் கட்டிக்கொடுப்பது சலவைத் தொழிலாளருடைய நன்மைக்கு மட்டுமல்ல; பொது மக்களுடைய செளகரியத்திற்கும் சுகாதாரத்திற்கும் கூட மிக மிக இன்றியமையாதது. பொது மக்களுடைய துணிகளை சுகாதாரமான இடங்களில் துவைத்து, உலர்த்தி சலவை செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டியது பொது மக்களுடைய நன்மைக்காகும். தற்பொழுது அநேக இடங்களில் சுகாதார வசதி சலவைத் டோபி கானாக்களே கிடையாது. ஆனால், இம்மாதிரியான வசதி சலவைத் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு செய்து கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. நிதி அமைச்சரவர்கள் வருகிற பட்ஜெட்டிலாவது இதைக் கவனிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

தாங்கள் முன்னேற்றுவதற்கும், தங்களுடைய செளகரியத்திற்கும் டோபி கானாக்கள் கட்டிக் கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்று சலவைத் தொழிலாளர்கள் கேட்கவில்லை. அவர்கள் கண்ட இடங்களில், தெரு ஓரங்களில், சாக்கடைத் தண்ணீர் தேங்கி நிற்கும் இடங்களிலும், ரயில்வே லைன்களின் பக்கத்திலும், மனிதன் நடக்கக்கூட முடியாத தண்ணீர் நிலையங்களிலும் பொது மக்களின் விலையுயர்ந்த துணிகளைக் கொண்டுபோய் துவைத்து அவர்கள் சலவை செய்து வந்து கொடுக்கிறார்கள். துணிகள் சலவை செய்யப்பட்டு வந்தவுடன் அவைகள் பார்ப்பதற்கும் அணிந்து கொள்வதற்கும் அழகாக இருக்கின்றனவே தவிர, அவைகள் எங்கு சலவை செய்யப்பட்டன, அவைகள் சுகாதாரமான தண்ணீர் நிலையங்களிலா என்று பார்த்தால் அதைப்பற்றி ஒன்றும் சொல்வதற்கில்லை. அவைகள் சலவை செய்யப்படும் இடங்களை மட்டும் சலவைத் துணிகளை உடுத்திக் கொள்பவர்கள் சென்று பார்ப்பார்களானால், உண்மையிலேயே சலவை துணிகளை வேண்டாமென்று கூட நினைப்பார்கள். ஏனென்றால் சலவைத் தொழில் செய்யக்கூடிய இடங்கள் அவ்வளவு மோசமான நிலைமையில் இருக்கின்றன. நிதி அமைச்சரவர்கள் இந்த விஷயத்தில் முக்கிய கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டுமென்று அடிக்கடி வற்புறுத்தியிருக்கிறேன். இது சர்க்காருடைய வேலை அல்லவென்றும், ஆனால், ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங் வேலை என்றும் சொல்லி தள்ளப்பட்டு விடுகிறது. ஆனால், ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்கள் தங்களிடம் போதுமான நிதி வசதி இல்லை என்றும் சர்க்காரிடம் கடன் கேட்பதாகவும், சர்க்கார் கடன் கொடுக்கவில்லையென்றும், கட்டி கொடுக்கமுடியாதென்றும் கடன் கொடுத்தால் தான் டோபிகானா கட்டி கொடுக்க முடியுமென்றும் ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்கள் சலவைத் தொழிலாளர்களுடைய கோரிக்கைகளைப் புறக்கணித்து விடுகிறார்கள்.

ஆகவே, சர்க்கார் ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களுக்கு இது விஷயமாக திட்டவட்டமான ஒரு உத்தரவை அனுப்பவேண்டும். டோபிகானாக்களைக் கட்டிக் கொடுக்க முனிசிபாலிட்டிகள், கார்ப்பரேஷன்கள் முதலிய ஸ்தாபனங்கள் உடனடி நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்கார் அவைகளுக்கு ஒரு உத்தரவு அனுப்பினால், அவர்களும் இது விஷயத்தில் கவனம் செலுத்துவார்கள் என்று நான் நம்புகிறேன்.

முதல் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டம் முடிந்துவிட்டது, இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டமும் ஆரம்பிக்கப்படவிருக்கிறது. சலவைத் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு உதவியாகவும், நகரங்களிலுள்ளவர்கள் சுகாதாரமான இடங்களில் சலவை வேலை செய்ய முனிசிபாலிட்டிகளெல்லாம் ஆங்காங்கு டோபி கானாக்களைக் கட்டிக்கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்கார் உத்தரவு போடாமாறு நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். கண்டிப்பான உத்தரவு போடாவிட்டால் சர்க்கார் என்ன உத்தரவு போட்டாலும் ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்கள் கட்டிக் கொடுக்கமாட்டார்கள் என்பது நிச்சயம். இருந்தாலும் சர்க்கார் பாதிப் பணம் கொடுக்கத் தயாராய் இருப்பதாயும் மறு பாதிப் பணத்தை

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யாவது ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்கள் போட்டு இம்மாதிரியான காரியத்தைச் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்றவது சொன்னால் நலமாயிருக்கும். அந்த வகையில் சர்க்கார் ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களுக்கு உதவி செய்து, அவர்கள் இக்காரியத்தை நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டுமென்று கண்டிப்பான உத்தரவு பிறப்பிக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் சர்க்காரை மீண்டும் வற்புறுத்திக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

ஒவ்வொரு பிளாக் எரியானிலும் ஸ்தல அபிவிருத்தி வேலைக்கு எத்தனையோ லட்ச ரூபாய்கள் சர்க்காரால் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. சுமார் 6 லட்ச ரூபாய் வரையில் ஒவ்வொரு பிளாக்குக்கும் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அந்த 6 லட்ச ரூபாயும் வருஷத்தில் செலவு செய்யப்படுகிறதா என்று பார்த்தால் செலவு செய்யாமல் திருப்பிச் சர்க்காரிடமே மிகுதியை திருப்பி கொடுத்து விடுகிறார்கள். அந்தப் பணத்தையாவது இம்மாதிரியான வேலைகளுக்கு உபயோகப்படுத்து, இதைப் பூர்த்தி செய்து கொடுக்கும்படி நான் மிகவும் வணக்கத்துடன் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். நகரத்தின் சுகாதாரம் சம்பந்தமான பிரச்சனை என்று இதைக் கருதி நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் இதில் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும்.

அடுத்தபடியாக நிலச் சீர்திருத்தம் வரப்போகிறது, வரப்போகிறது என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறபோது விவசாயத் தொழிலாளர்களும், மற்றும் இதர தொழிலாளர்களும் அதை ஆவலுடன் எதிர் பார்க்குதுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். விவசாயத்தொழிலாளர்கள் தங்களுக்கென்று நிலம் இருந்தால் அவைகளில் பயிரிட்டிருப்பார்களும் நடத்திக்கொள்ளமுடியும். இதர தொழில்களில் ஈடுபட்டிருப்பவர்களும் வேலையில்லாதவர்களும் விவசாயத்தில் ஈடுபட்டு தங்களுடைய வாழ்க்கையை நடத்துவதற்கு வழி இருக்கிறது. ஆனால், சர்க்கார் வருங்காலத்தை உத்தேசித்து உடனடியாகக் கொண்டுவர முடியாத நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது; கூடிய சீக்கிரத்தில் வரும் என்று நிச்சயமாகச் சொல்கிறார்கள். நிலச் சீர்திருத்தம் வருவதற்கு முன்னதாக சர்க்கார் ஒரு காரியத்தைச் செய்யவேண்டும். அதாவது இப்பொழுது நம்முடைய ராஜ்யத்தில் எத்தனையோ நில பிரபுக்கள் நிலச் சீர்திருத்தம் வரப்போகிறது என்று நிலங்களை குத்தகைக்கு விடாமலும் பயிரிடாமலும் எத்தனையோ ஏக்கர் நிலங்கள் தரிசாக வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் சில நிலங்கள் பண்படுத்தி பயிரிடக்கூடிய நிலையிலிருக்கிறது. இப்படி இருக்கும் நிலங்களெல்லாம் பயிரிடப்படக்கூடிய நிலங்களாக இருந்தால் அவைகளெல்லாம் பண்படுத்தப்பட்டு அவைகளில் பயிர்விளைவதற்கான ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்யவேண்டும். அதாவது, நிலச்சொந்தக்காரர்களே அந்தந்த நிலங்களில் பயிரிடுவதற்கான ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்தால் பரவாயில்லை. அப்படிச் செய்யாமல் தங்கள் நிலங்களைத் தரிசாகப் போட்டிருந்தால், அவைகளில் மற்றவர்கள் பயிரிடுவதற்காவது அனுமதியளிக்கவேண்டும். தரிசாக நிலத்தைப்போட்டிருப்பவர்களிடமிருந்து சர்ட்டம் கொண்டுவரவேண்டும். அப்படி உடனடியாக செய்தால் நிலச் சீர்திருத்தம் எளிதென்பது வேண்டுமானாலும் கொண்டுவரலாம் என நினைக்கின்றேன். தரிசுநிலங்களில் எல்லாம் பயிர்விளைவதற்கான ஏற்பாட்டை அரசாங்கம் செய்தால் வேலையில்லாதவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் வேலை கிடைப்பதற்கும் நாட்டில் உணவு உற்பத்தி அதிகமாவதற்கும், மக்கள் தங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய வேலை கிடைத்து, தங்களுடைய வாழ்க்கையையும் நல்ல முறையில் ஓரளவு நடத்திக்கொள்வதற்கும் வழி பிறக்கும் என்று நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். எங்கேயாவது நிலம் தரிசாகக் கிடந்தால், அந்த நிலத்தில் யாராவது உழைத்துப் பயிரிடுகிறேன் என்று முன்வந்தால், அதில் பயிரிடுவதற்கு அந்த நபரை அனுமதிக்கவேண்டும். அம்மாதிரியான ஒரு சட்டத்தை முதன் முதலில் கொண்டுவந்தால், நிலச்சீர்திருத்தச் சட்டம் எப்பொழுது வேண்டுமானாலும் கொண்டுவரலாம். இம்மாதிரி செய்தால், உழைக்கச் சக்தியுள்ளவர்கள் தாங்களே உழைத்து, பயிரிட்டு, தங்களைத் தாங்களே காப்பாற்றிக் கொள்வதற்கு நிலைமை உண்டாகும். அரசாங்கம் இதைக் கவனிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக கூட்டுறவு முறையில் வீடு கட்டும் திட்டம் நகரங்களில் எல்லா இடங்களிலும் நடக்கிறது. செல்வாக்கு உள்ளவர்களுக்கும் பணம்

29th November 1955] [Sri M. Ethirajulu]

உள்ளவர்களுக்கும் தான் கூட்டுறவு நிறையிலும் வீடு கட்டிக் கொடுக்கப் படுகிறது. எங்கள் ஜில்லாவிலே சுமார் நூலைந்து வீடுகள் வைத்திருப்பவர்கள்க்கும் வீடு கட்டும் திட்டத்தின் கீழ் வீடுகள் கிடைத்திருக்கின்றன. அவர்கள் தங்கள் வீடுகளையெல்லாம் வாடகைக்கு விட்டு விட்டு புதிய வீட்டின்குடியிருக்கிறார்கள் ஆகவே, சொந்த வீடு இருப்பவர்களை வீடு கட்டும் கூட்டுறவு சொஸைடிகளில் அங்கத்தினர்களாக சேர்த்துகொள்ளக்கூடா தென்ற ஒரு சட்டம் இருக்கவேண்டும். ஏனென்றால், எத்தனையோ தொழி லாளர்கள், விவசாயிகளெல்லாம் தங்கள் வீடுகளை இல்லாமல் தத்தளித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். தொழிலாளிகளும், விவசாயிகளும், நடுத்தர வகுப்பினரும் கூட கூட்டுறவு சொஸைடிகளின் மூலம் வீடு கட்டிக் கொள்வதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாட்டைச் சர்க்கார் செய்யவேண்டும். குறைந்த கொள்வதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாட்டைச் சர்க்கார் ரூ. 1,500-ஆவது அளவில் பார்த்தாலும் கூட ஒரு வீடு வேண்டுமானால் வீடு கட்டுவதற் று வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அந்த அளவுக்கு உள்ள வீடுகளை அவர் கட்டிக் கொள்ளுவது சர்க்கார் உதவினால் நன்றாக இருக்கும். வீடு கட்டும் சொஸையில் மெம்பராக சேர்ந்து ஒரு வீடு வேண்டுமானால் வீடு கட்டுவதற் று பங்குப் பணத்தை வீட்டுக்கு கட்டவேண்டும் காரும் செலவில் ஐந்திலொரு பங்குப் பணத்தை வீட்டுக்கு கட்டவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அந்த வகையில் பார்த்தால் 300 ரூபாய்கூட என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அந்த கிடையாது. ஆகவே, விவசாயிகள், தொழி லாளிகளைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் ஐந்திலொரு பங்குப் பணம் செலுத்த வேண்டுமென்று விதியை எடுத்துவிட வேண்டும். ஐந்திலொரு பங்குப் பணம் செலுத்தவேண்டுமென்று சொல்வதற்குப் பதிலாக ஏதோ ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட தொகையை, அதாவது 100 அல்லது 200 ரூபாய் கட்டிவிட்டால் போதும் மீதிப் பங்குப் பணத்தை வீட்டில் குடியேறிய பிறகு மாத வாரியாக கட்டினால் போதும் என்று ஒப்புநதம் செய்து எழுதி வாங்கிக் கொள்ளலாம். அம் மாதிரியான ஏற்பாட்டைச் சர்க்கார் செய்யவேண்டும். ஓரேயடியாக மொத்தப் பங்குப் பணத்தைக் கட்டவேண்டுமென்றால் ஏழை நடுத்தர மக்களுக்கும், பங்குப் பணத்தைக் கட்டவேண்டுமென்றால் ஏழை நடுத்தர மக்களுக்கும் கட்ட முடி விவசாயத் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கும், மற்ற தொழிலாளர்களுக்கும் கட்ட முடி யாத நிலைமை ஏற்படுகிறது. இது விஷயத்தில் சர்க்கார் போதுமான ஆதரவு அளித்து கீழ்நிலையில் இருப்பவர்களுக்கு வீடு கட்டிக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கின்றேன். செல்வந்தர்களுக்கே வீடு கிடைக்கும்படி யான ஏற்பாடு இப்பொழுது இருந்துவருகிறது. ஏனென்றால் அவர்களால் யான ஏற்பாடு இப்பொழுது இருந்துவருகிறது. ஏனென்றால் அவர்களால் இந்த விதியை மாற்றியமைக்கவேண்டும். வீடு இருப்பவர்களுக்கு கூட்டுறவு சொஸைடி மூலம் வீடு கட்டிக்கொள்வதற்கு அனுமதியே கொடுக்கக்கூடாது. வீடு உள்ளவர்களுக்கு வீடு கொடுக்கவே கூடாது என்ற நிலைமையைச் சர்க்கார் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும்.

சர்க்கார் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும்.

கடைசியாக, நான் மீண்டும் அமைச்சரவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்வதென்ன வென்றால் போபி காணுக்கள் கட்டிக் கொடுக்கும் விஷயத்தில் ஸ்தல ஸ்தா பனங்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் பாதிப்பணம் கொடுத்து உதவி செய்தால், ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களும் பாதிப்பணத்தைப் போட்டு இக்காரியத்தை நிறைவேற்று வதற்கு உதவிகள இருக்கும். அம்மாதிரி ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்கள் நிறை வேற்றவேண்டுமென்றும் சர்க்கார் அவர்களுக்கு உத்தரவு பிறப்பிக்கவேண்டு மென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு என் வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

SRI A. GAJAPATHI NAYAGAR : மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே. நம் ஏழை நாட்டிலே மக்கள் மாத்திரம் ஏழைகளல்ல, கோவில்களும் ஏழைகளாக இருக்கின்றன என்று நாம் அறிகிறோம். இதை அறிந்தே முன்னே கோவில்களின் மீது ஆட்சி செலுத்திக்கொண்டிருந்த ஒரு கழகம் ஒவ்வொரு கோவிலிருந்தும் 1½ சதவிகிதம் Contribution வாங்கி ஒரு பெரிய நிதிசேர்த்து வைத்திருக்கிறது. அந்த நிதி சுமார் 40 லட்ச ரூபாய் வதோ ஒரு நல்ல பலனாக அப்படியே இருக்கிறது. நம் நாட்டிலே பழையபுராதன கோவில்கள், நம்நாட்டுக்கே சிறப்பளிக்கும் கூடிய கோவில்கள் பல இருக்கின்றன. சென்னை மீலே, உலகப்பொது மறையான திருக்குறளின் ஆசிரியர் திருவள்ளுவரின் மீலே, இந்தநாடு செய்த எந்தக் கொடாமையாலோ உலகப் பிரசித்தப்பற்ற ஆனால் இந்தநாடு செய்த எந்தக் கொடாமையாலோ உலகப் பிரசித்தப்பற்ற மென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு போகிறார்கள் என்பதை நான் நினைத்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

[Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar] [29th November 1955]

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p.m.

வருவதில்லை. ஏன்? அது ஏழைக்கோவிலில், அதற்குப் பணமும் ஆதரவு மில்லை. ஆகையினாலே இந்தச் சமயத்திலே நமது நிதி அமைச்சரான மதி அமைச்சரைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்வது என்ன வென்றால், கோவில்களுக்குப் பண உதவி செய்யும் பொருட்டு 2 லட்ச ரூபாயையும் அறநிலையப் பாதுகாப்புக் கமிஷனரிடம் ஒரு கட்டுப்பாடும் வைக்காமலேயே கொடுத்து கோவில்களுக்குச் செலவு செய்யும்படிச் செய்தால் போதும். token-ஆக 100 ரூபாய் கேட்டிருப்பதாலேதான் எனது நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ பால சுப்பிரமணிய அய்யர் அச்சப்படுகிறார். எனக்கும் அந்த அச்சம் வருகிறது. 2 லட்ச ரூபாய்க்கு அதிகமாகவே செலவு செய்ய இடமிருக்கிறது. ஆகையினால் கட்டாயம் 2 லட்ச ரூபாய் செலவாகும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய கோவில்கள் இருக்கின்றன. ஆகையினால் ஒரு கட்டுப்பாடுமில்லாமல் 2 லட்ச ரூபாயையும் கமிஷனரிடம் கொடுத்து அவரே சொந்தமாக அதைக் கோவில்களுக்குச் செலவிறும்படி ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும்.

அடுத்துவரும் வரவு செலவுத் திட்டம் ஆங்கிலத்திலே தயாரிக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. அதைத் தமிழிலும் மொழி பெயர்த்துக் கொடுத்தால் என்னைப் போலுள்ளவர்களுக்கு உதவியாக இருக்கும். நான் பேசுவதை நமது நாட்டு அமைச்சர்கள் புரிந்து கொள்ளவேண்டும். நான் சொல்லுவதும் அவர் சொல்லுவதும் ஒரே மொழியாக ஒரே சொற்களாக இருந்தால் அவரும் புரிந்து கொள்ளமுடியும். ஆகவே, அடுத்துவரும் வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தை ஆங்கிலத்திலே வேண்டாமென்று சொல்லவில்லை, தமிழிலேயும் மொழி பெயர்த்துத் தரவேண்டுமென்று நமது நிதி அமைச்சராகிய மதி அமைச்சரைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

* SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR:

தலைவர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது சபை முன்பு இருக்கும் திட்டத்தை நான் ஆதரிக்கும் வகையில் இரண்டொரு வார்த்தை சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். பொதுவாக நோக்குமிடத்தில், இந்தியாவில் நமது முன்னோர்களின் பெருமையைக் காட்டியே நாமும் அதில் பங்கு கொள்ள இப்பொழுது நினைக்கிறோம். உதாரணமாக, பழைய கோவில்களின் கோபுரங்களையும் மாடிகளையும் இது இந்திய நாகரிகம் என்று நாம் வருகிறவர்களுக்கும் போகிறவர்களுக்கும் காட்டி பெருமையடைகிறோம். இது வெட்கப்படவேண்டிய விஷயம். நாம் ஒன்றுமே செய்யாமல் நமது முன்னோர்கள் செய்ததைக் காட்டி உலகத்தையே ஏமாற்றி வருகிறோம் என்றால் அது மிகையாகாது. எனவே அரசாங்கமும் சரி, பொது மக்களும் சரி பின் சந்ததியார்களாகிய நாம் ஏதேனும் ஒன்றைச் செய்து காட்டி பெருமைப்பட்ட வேண்டியது மிக மிக அவசியம்.

உதாரணமாக, இன்று நம் கைத்தொழிலாளர்களும் பாட்டை சொல்லி முடியாது. சென்ற 1953-ம் வருஷத்தில் குடிசைத் தொழிலாளர்கள் 500 பேர்கள் சேர்ந்து கைத்தொழில் முன்னேற்றத்துக்காக சர்க்கார் கடன் உதவியை நாடினார்கள். ஆயினும் இன்று வரையில் பல மனுக்கள் தள்ளுபடி செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளன. சில மனுக்கள் அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. இன்னும் 100 மனுக்கள் முடிவடைய வேண்டியவைகளாக இருக்கின்றன. அவை எப்பொழுது கொடுக்கப்படும் என்று திட்டமாகச் சொல்ல முடியாது. ஆனால், இந்த நிலைமையில் நாம் கைத்தொழில் முன்னேற்றத்தைப்பற்றி வானளாவப் பேசிக் கொண்டு வருகிறோம். உதாரணமாக ஒன்றிரண்டை எடுத்துக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். நேற்று ரஷ்யப் பிரமுகர்களுக்கு தென் இந்தியப் பரிசாக ஒரு தஞ்சாவூர் நகரசுத்தாம்பாளம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அவைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, நான் இதில் உண்மையை எடுத்துச் சொல்லுகிறேன். இந்தத் தாம்பாளத்தை செய்யக்கூடியவர் தஞ்சாவூரில் ஒரே ஒரு மனிதர்தான் இருக்கிறார் என்றால் அதை நீங்கள் நம்பித்தான் ஆகவேண்டும். அந்த மனிதர் காலகதி அடைந்து விட்டால் பிறகு தாம்பாள வேலையும் அவனுடன் அழிந்து போய்விடும். தஞ்சாவூரில் வாத்தியங்கள் செய்யும் வேலையாட்கள் சுமார் 20 குடும்பத்தார்கள் இருந்தார்கள் என்பதை நான் நன்கு அறிவேன். அந்தக் குடும்பத்தார்கள் இப்பொழுது எங்கு

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சென்றார்கள்? அவர்கள் வேலையும் குறுகி இப்பொழுது இரண்டொரு குடும்பத்தார்கள்தான் அந்த வேலை செய்து வருகிறார்களென்றால் இதைவிட பத்தாண்டுகள்தான் அந்த வேலை செய்து வருகிறார்களென்றால் இதைவிட நாம் தலை குனியவேண்டிய விஷயம் யாது என்று கேட்கிறேன். ஆனபடியினாலே கிராமக் குடிசைத் தொழில் அபிவிருத்தி, கிராம கைத்தொழிலினாலே கிராமக் குடிசைத் தொழில் அபிவிருத்தி, கிராம கைத்தொழில் லாளர்களுக்கு உதவி என்று வாய்ப்பேச்சளவில் சொல்லிக்கொண்டே வண்ணம் நாம் நடந்து கொள்ளவேண்டியது நமது கடமை. எனவே நான் இப்பொழுது ஊன்றி சொல்லுவது என்ன வென்றால் நீங்கள் வீணே இப்பொழுது ஊன்றி சொல்லுங்கள் கிராமத்தொழில்கள் நடத்துகிறோம், சிற்பத் வீணே மேலும் மேலும் கிராமத்தொழில்கள் நடத்துகிறோம் என்று தொழிலை ஆதரிக்கிறோம், சிற்பக்கலாசாலைகளை ஏற்படுத்துகிறோம் என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டே காலத்தைக் கடத்தினால் அது சரியாகமாட்டாது, நியாய சொல்லிக் கொண்டே காலத்தைக் கடத்தினால் அது சர்க்காரின் தர்மமும் ஆகமாட்டாது என்பதை நான் வற்புறுத்திச் சொல்லுகிறேன்.

சிற்பக்கலாசாலை ஏற்படுத்தப்போவதாக கனம் மந்திரியார் பக்தவத்சலம் அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். அது எனக்கு மிக்க பூரிப்பை உண்டாக்குகிறது. அதைச் சீக்கிரம் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்று கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்குச் சில மனுக்கள் வந்திருக்கின்றன என்பதை நான் அறிவேன். ஆனபடியினாலே, மேலும் மேலும் காலம் கடத்தாமல், அலை அடித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும் பொழுதே ஸ்நானம் செய்வது போல், பண நெருக்கடியின் இடையே இவைகளையெல்லாம் கவனித்து செய்யவேண்டியது மிக அவசியம்.

இந்த நாட்டின் அபிவிருத்திக்கு விவசாயத்தொழில் மட்டும் போதிய தல்ல. விவசாயம் வான நிலையைப் பொருத்திருக்கிறது. மழை பெய்தாலன்றி நமது நீர்ப்பாசன திட்டங்களில் நீரைத்தேக்கி விவசாயம் நடத்த முடியாது. ஆகையால் விவசாயத்தையே நம்பி காலம் கழிப்பது சரியல்ல. ஏதாவது வேறு வழியில் ஊக்கமும் முயற்சியும் காண்பிக்க வேண்டும். பயிரிட நிலமில்லாத ஜப்பானிய தேசத்திலே பயிர் செய்யும் அவர்கள் முறையை நாம் கைக்கொள்ளுகிறோம், கற்றுக்கொள்ளுகிறோம். அந்த நாட்டின் அத்தகைய முறையை பின்பற்றி மகசூலை அபிவிருத்தி செய்யப் பார்த்தாலும் அன்னிய தேச சர்க்காரும் அங்கு உற்பத்தி செய்யப்பட்ட பார்த்தாலும் அன்னிய தேச சர்க்காரும் அங்கு உற்பத்தி செய்யப்பட்ட விளையாட்டு சாமான்களும் மலிந்து கிடக்கின்றன. நமது நாட்டின் பெருமைக்கேற்ப அவைகளை யெல்லாம் கூடியவரையில் நாமே நம் நாட்டில் உற்பத்தி செய்யவேண்டியது சரி அல்லவா, அது கடமையல்லவா என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். எனவே நமது சர்க்கார் மேலும் காலத்தைக் கடத்திக் கொண்டு போகாமல் கைத்தொழிலை அபிவிருத்தி செய்வார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன்.

இன்றையதினம் சோவியட் தலைவர்கள் எந்த அபிப்பிராயத்துடன் சென்றிருப்பார்கள் என்று சர்க்கார் நெஞ்சில் கையைவைத்துத் தொட்டுப் பார்த்தால், அவர்களை ஏமாற்றியதை நன்கு அறிவார்கள். உண்மை யிலேயே, இந்த நாடு கைத்தொழில் அபிவிருத்தியில் தேர்ந்திருக்கிறது, சிறந்திருக்கிறது என்று அவர்களை நாம் ஏமாற்றி அனுப்பியிருக்கிறோம் என்று தான் என்போன்ற தொழிலாளிகள் நினைக்கிறார்கள். நான் கொஞ்சம் அதிகமாகப் பேசுகிறேன் என்று நினைக்கக்கூடாது. நாட்டின் அபிவிருத்தி, நாட்டு மக்களின் அபிவிருத்தி, நாட்டின் வளத்து, நமது நாடு நிலைமையில் அபிவிருத்தி ஆகியவைகளை மனதில் வைத்து, நமது நாடு செழுமையாக வாழவேண்டும், நம்முடைய பழைய மூதாதையோர்களுடைய மதிப்பை நிலை நாட்ட வேண்டும், அதை கைக்கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்ற ஒரு குறிக்கோளைக் கொண்டுதான் நான் பேசுகிறேன் என்று அவைத் தலைவர் அவர்களும் இன்னும் மற்றவர்களும் நினைக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

[Sri T. M. Daivasikhamani Achariar]

[29th November 1955]

இனி வரும் வரவு செலவு திட்டத்துக்கோ ஐந்து வருடத்துக்கோ காத்திராமல் உடனுக்குடனே செய்யக்கூடியவற்றை அவ்வாறு சிறிதளவேனும் செய்து கொடுங்கள். சிறிதளவேனும் செய்து கொடுத்தால் ஜனங்களுக்கு ஒருவிதமான நம்பிக்கை ஏற்படும். கைத்தொழிலின் நிலைமையை உயர்த்த வேண்டியது பொதுமக்களினுடைய கடமையுமல்லாமல் சர்க்காரின் கடமையுமாகும். விவசாயத்தை மட்டும் நம்பியிராமல் மற்ற தேசங்களைப்போல கைத்தொழிலை அபிவிருத்தி செய்து நாடுக்கும் பரப்பவேண்டும். நமது இந்திய நாகரீகத்தை, கைத்தொழில் முன்னேற்றத்தை, கைத்தொழில் வல்லமையை நாம் நிலைநாட்டுவது அவசியம் என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டு நான் என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : Mr. Chairman, while supporting the Bill, I wish to place before the Government a few points. Sir, the hon. Member Sri Narayanasamy Pillai said that many of our buses are now sick. That is no doubt true and to a very great extent due to many reasons and as a matter of fact, when I am saying this, I think the Minister concerned may attach some importance to what I say because almost every day I travel by bus, except perhaps on very rare occasions; I know why some of our buses are in a very bad condition. One chief reason is that our drivers and our conductors feel that the Government's property is nobody's property. They feel that no man is the owner of Government property and therefore they can deal with Government property in any way they like. That may be due to this reason also; there may be lack of supervision. As a matter of fact, I have not seen any officer at any time checking the driver for reckless driving. All of a sudden the driver applies the brake for no reason whatever or very suddenly he swerves. Things like these no doubt are likely in the long run to cause damage to the machine. Therefore, the Government must devote some attention to this fact.

Another thing is this: some principle is observed by the British people; when a man is given a certain portfolio, generally that man who does not know anything about that subject is given that portfolio. The object is that the man in charge should not have any prejudice and should not be either in favour or against questions coming before him. Supposing a doctor is given the portfolio of Health, because he has some knowledge of medicine and other things, he will have some prejudice in dealing with his subject. So also, supposing a lawyer is given a subject in which as a lawyer he may have certain prejudice, (Interruption) except perhaps in the case of law—I am subject to correction. That is all right so far as Ministers are concerned. But as far as the Heads of Departments are concerned, especially a man who is put at the head of the Transport Department, he must be an expert who must know much about the working of these buses. What we do is this: An I.A.S. gentleman who is very highly qualified in some other respect is put in charge. What does he know about the working of buses? Supposing somebody makes me a doctor to-morrow and asks me to carry out an operation, what would happen? (Sri Balasubramania Ayyar : The patient will die)!

[Sri A. M. Allapichai]

29th November 1955] I can understand the difficulty of the Government. But I wish to place this point before them and it is very important. Now, as my hon. Friend said, 150 buses or so are sick. Why? Why should they be sick? Supposing that had been wholly managed by some private man, would that have happened? Here the drivers, the conductors and passengers too think that Government property belongs to nobody. Our drivers are very reckless and at least to some extent it is possible for them to avert damages to the machines. Please excuse me for saying so. I am never harsh on anybody.

Now, the Government have taken away the trams and trams were the poor man's vehicle. (Sri Raza Khan : It went away of its own accord.) The hon. Member is correct, it went away by itself. What ever it is, whether it is good or bad, I am not prepared to say which—some say it is very good it has gone and some say it is bad. Now we have to see this: Because the trams have gone out, Government have taken the responsibility of providing conveyances to the people.

Some time back I put a question in regard to provision of protection at bus stops. Sometimes there is queue for half a furlong. I am not exaggerating and passengers, women, old men and women with children are standing in the hot sun and pouring rain in queues. Government must take necessary action to provide some shelter in bus stops. It is the imperative duty of the Government to provide shelters and it would be respecting the people. If we ourselves do not respect our people, how can we expect strangers to respect our people? (Interruption.) Whether it is the Government or the Corporation, I am not bothered about it. If it is the Corporation which is remiss, it is up to the Government to tell them so. Between the Government and the Corporation, let not the people suffer. I have seen lot of people—never mind young people, they can bear it—women, old men and women with children standing in the hot sun and we know Madras sun is very hot, it is not like the Nilgiris; I have seen and I have myself stood like that—never mind my standing. If the Corporation is slack, let the Government tell the Corporation to expedite and if the Corporation require any money, let the Government please provide them with money.

Now, we are talking of our health and we think of having more hospitals. That is good. Some time back, the hon. Member, Mr. Annamalai Pillai said on the floor of this House that when somebody remarked about Madras as 'City beautiful' he said, "Why are you talking of 'City beautiful'; it is half hell and half paradise." At that time I thought that he was exaggerating and that he was wrong in his view. He said it was half hell and half paradise. I say it is something more than that and I am not exaggerating. Members may ask me 'Why?'. Let them go to our slums and see things for themselves. We have a slum closeby, near the beach. It has got electric posts and all that and it is a beautiful spot. But there are no lights, no taps, no latrine in our slums; during the last

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Corporation election, I went to some slums along with a friend of mine for purposes of canvassing votes; people then said that they were living like beasts. (They said நான்கள் மிருகங்களையோல் வாழ்கிறோம்.) Sir, let us go to the slums and see. People there are living having constructed houses on miry places, with nobody to look after them. The Corporation does not seem to take any interest in them. (Interruption by an hon. Member : There are six lakhs of rupees.) What is the use? With the six lakhs of rupees they could nicely spend and build more houses. What is the use of constructing more hospitals, when some of our people cannot have a house to live in? I say our people are very patient; and other people would have rebelled against us. Our people are docile and they put up with such conditions, for, they believe in their fate. I am not exaggerating, I am not at all exaggerating, and not a word I am exaggerating. See for yourselves. Can we imagine any slum with 500 or 600 houses and still without a latrine? Never mind the men—they manage somehow. What about the womenfolk? I tell you, I am not exaggerating. If any one wants to visit these places I will take him there. He can see for himself the actual state of affairs.

4-10
p.m.

These are the few points which I wish to bring to the notice of the Government. I would request Government to do what is necessary in these cases. People expect much from the Congress and Congress Governments, rightly and justly. No doubt the Government have difficulties. But these little things to which I have made reference Government can rectify. With these few remarks, I support the Bill before the House.

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am sure this Bill will have the support of all Members of this House. I wish to make one or two remarks on this occasion. The amount allotted for 'Medical' is too meagre. A lump sum provision is made and I do not know how the actual allotment is going to be made under the different heads. I had recently occasion to visit a few dispensaries. They were ill equipped and the doctors in charge of the hospitals said they had to treat the patients with only coloured water. One or two of these hospitals were run by the Government and the others were run by the local bodies.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Please give the names of those hospitals.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : I will give the names to the Hon. Minister.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : You can mention the names here.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : These are obscure places. I have got them in my diary. I shall give the information to the Hon. Minister. The doctors in charge of these dispensaries disappear all of a sudden and as every one knows, quite a good number of these are closed for want of medical personnel. What inducement the Government have placed before these doctors to go and settle in these villages and

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dispensaries, nobody knows. There has been much talk from the platforms about giving inducements to doctors to go and settle down in villages. It is all mere talk and there has been no implementation. In West Bengal they have done one good thing. They have offered Rs. 150 extra for doctors who offer to go to villages and settle there. They have been successful thus to get hold of about thousand doctors to go and settle in villages. This is in addition to the usual allowances and others. Every year they propose to increase the number of doctors to go to the villages and settle down there. I wish our Government would also try to induce doctors in this manner, by offering them a little more money than usual.

In this connexion I wish to draw the attention of Government to another point. As it is, only raw graduates are sent to these dispensaries. It is really criminal to send raw graduates to out of the way places. Anybody who has practised the profession for some years, knows that as a doctor gains experience, he is able to improve so many things which he is not taught in the colleges. One should have five years standing as a practising doctor before he is sent to a mufassal dispensary so that he may be able to improvise things for himself and do the needful for the people there.

Regarding maternity and child welfare in the rural areas the less we talk about it the better. The ravages caused by the barber midwife are something very horrible. Something should be done by the Government in this direction. Either these people should be taught something on modern medicine or we should send qualified midwives to go and settle in the villages.

There is no co-ordination between the preventive and curative sides. As it is, they are two water-tight compartments. Let me illustrate my point. On the outbreak of cholera in a particular village during a particular season—next month is the proper season in Cauvery delta areas—by the time the matter is reported by the local sanitary official to the Director of Public Health and he makes arrangements to deal with epidemic, it spreads quickly it being a water borne disease. A lot of time is wasted. There must be amalgamation of curative and preventive sides. I have been saying this for a long time. It is high time these two departments are put in charge of one administrative head so that they may act quickly. Again, Sir, it is much cheaper to prevent the disease and it is more expensive to treat it. Take for instance typhoid fever. The modern medicine used to treat this fever costs Rs. 18 a bottle containing eight tablets and five or six bottles of that is necessary to treat a patient suffering from this fever. But a pure protected water-supply system will prevent the on-set of the disease itself and save thousands of people. I say it is very cheap to prevent a disease than to cure it.

In our State, much attention is not paid to the improvement of veterinary services. A large number of cattle is being affected by ever so many preventible diseases. If only our Government adopts methods adopted in Western countries, they can prevent lot of unnecessary destruction of cattle. Being an honorary visitor to the

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Veterinary College I discussed this question with a professor there. I asked him whether any special lessons were imparted to students on public health on veterinary side. He said Canada was the only place where that was being done. I suggest it is not too late to do something in that direction. We should train some people in the veterinary section of public health. It can be cheaply done.

One point to which I wish to make a reference is this. There is a tendency to concentrate more attention on city hospitals and spend more and more money on them. I wish the Government should adopt a definite policy of decentralization in this matter. A man from Tirunelveli makes a pilgrimage all the way to Madras thinking that the people here are wonderful and all that. If there is proper equipment in the District and Taluk Headquarters hospitals, lot of money could be saved and he can also have the remedy at a cheap cost. There is too much of advertisement for Madras and I think the Government are entirely responsible for that. If only decentralization takes place in the matter of providing facilities in Taluk and District Headquarters hospitals there will be less of temptation on the part of the poor people going to Madras from mufassal stations for treatment. The coming of people from mufassal places to the city hospitals for treatment is one of the causes of overcrowding in the city hospitals.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAI : All the best doctors are in the city. They do not go to the villages.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : I am in complete agreement with what the hon. Member said. But the one suggestion I want to make is this. Even cases that can be treated efficiently in mufassal hospitals are brought to Madras. This is very wrong. That is done because at the back of the mind of every man there is this feeling that the local hospital is not well equipped and therefore he should go to Madras for treatment. I have worked in the city hospital for about 15 years. My experience of the mufassal patients is they come here in a psychic state. They think that we people here, are wonderful people and we only can cure them of their disease. Most of them suffered from diseases which could be treated by the local practitioners themselves. This is one of the indirect causes of overcrowding in our city hospitals. If a statistics were taken of the inpatients in the city hospitals from the mufassal areas, you will find most of them suffer from malaria, kala-azar, chronic dysentery and so on, minor cases. I can't understand why a man should travel all the way, 200 or 300 miles and come to Madras and get into a city hospital for treatment of such cases. The difficulty is, there is no microscope in many of the district and taluk headquarters hospitals. In these modern days, it is not possible to diagnose the disease in the absence of a microscope. Supposing there is fever. By a blood smear we can find out the disease. Malaria is a deceptive disease. Colitis is the inflammation of the colon. These and cases of dysentery can be diagnosed only with the aid of a microscope. If the disease

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is properly diagnosed it will cost 10 annas or so for the patient and the disease can be cured. He need not go all the way to Madras, and overcrowd the hospitals which means unnecessary and preventable expenditure to Government.

I place these suggestions for the consideration of the Government.

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI : கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, நம் முன்னே கனம் அமைச்சர்களால் கொண்டுவரப்பட்ட தீர்மானத்தை 4-20 p.m. ஆதரித்துச் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். சர்க்கார் சென்ற காலத்தில் செய்த வேலைகளெல்லாம் அவ்வளவு திருப்தியாயில்லை. ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் சரியாக வேலைகள் நடைபெறவில்லை, இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்திலாவது வேலைகளெல்லாம் சரியாக நடைபெற வேண்டும் என்றும் சில அங்கத்தினர்கள் குற்றஞ்சாட்டிப் பேசினார்கள். வேண்டும் என்றும் சில அங்கத்தினர்கள் ஆகின்றன. இருநூறு வருஷம் நமக்கு சுபராஜ்யம் வந்து ஏழு ஆண்டுகள் ஆகின்றன. இருநூறு வருஷம் களாக அடிமைப்பட்டு, வாழ்வுக்கு வகையின்றி, அலைந்து திரிந்துகொண்டிருந்த நமக்கு 200 வருஷத்தில் ஏற்பட்ட இன்னல்களை யெல்லாம் இந்த 7 வருஷத்தில் நிவர்த்தி செய்துவிடமுடியும் என்று யாரேனும் நினைத்தால், அது ஏமாற்றம் அடையக்கூடிய நிலையேயாகும்.

இந்த ஏழு வருஷங்களில் நாம் செய்திருக்கும் வேலையை மேல்நாட்டவர்களும் பார்த்து ஆச்சரியப்படுகிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய கருத்துக்களை நாம் பத்திரிகையில் பார்க்கிறோம். கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ தெய்வசிகாமணி ஆச்சாரியார், அலையெல்லாம் வெறும் பகட்டு என்று சொல்கிறார். அந்தப் பகட்டளவுக்காவது நாம் ஆயத்தமாய்விட்டோமே என்று நாம் பெருமைப்படவேண்டும். பகட்டாகப் பேசுவதற்காவது சந்தர்ப்பம் ஏற்பட்டதற்கு நான் சந்தோஷப்படுகிறேன். முதலிலே பகட்டுதான். பிறகு அது காரியம் சத்தில் நடந்தேறும். ஏழு வருஷங்களாக நாம் செய்த வேலையின் பலனை இப்பொழுது ஜனங்கள் அனுபவித்து வருகிறார்கள். நாட்டில் பட்டினி, பசி என்பதெல்லாம் தொலைந்து, சற்றேறக்குறைய நன்றாக, வயிற்றா சாப் பிடவும், உழு தொழிலை அவர்கள் செய்யவும், சிற்ப வேலைகளைச் செய்யவும் இப்பொழுது பல வசதிகள் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றன.

எனக்குத் தெரிந்த சில விஷயங்களைச் சொல்லுகின்றேன். சிற்பத் தொழிலை இந்த நாட்டில் எல்லோரும் மறந்து போனார்கள் என்று ஒரு அங்கத்தினர் சற்று முன்னால் குறிப்பிட்டார். அந்த அங்கத்தினருக்கு நான் ஒரு விஷயத்தை ஞாபகப்படுத்த விரும்புகிறேன். திருவண்ணாமலையில் ஒரு விஷயத்தை ஞாபகப்படுத்த விரும்பப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. சிற்பக் கலை உள்ள ரமணஸ்ரமத்தில் ஒரு ஆலையம் கட்டப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. சிற்பக் கலை இன்னும் அழிந்துவிடவில்லை என்பதை அந்த ஆலையம் காட்டிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அந்தச் சிற்பச் சாலைக்கு வருபவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் சிற்பத் தொழிலுக்கு இன்னும் ஆதரவு வேண்டும் என்று ஞாபகப்படுத்திக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால், அது தனிப்பட்டவர்களால் செய்யப்பட்டதுதானே, அரசாங்கத்தாரால் செய்யப்படவில்லையே என்று “தனக்கே தகராறு பிள்ளை பதினாறு” என்று சொல்வதுண்டு. அதுபோல் தனக்கு வயிற்றுக்கே இல்லாமல் திண்டாடிக்கொண்டிருக்கிற நேரத்தில் முதலில் வயிற்றுப்பசியை நிவர்த்தித்துக்கொண்ட பிறகுதானே மேற்கொண்டு வேலைகளைச் செய்ய வேண்டும்? வயிற்றுப் பசியைத் தீர்த்துக்கொண்டால்தான் மற்ற வேலைகளைச் செய்ய வசதி ஏற்படும். அதிலும் நாம் பண்பில்லாமல் புது அரசாங்கத்தை அமைத்து, அதிலிருந்து நாம் காரியங்களைச் செய்துகிரம், ஆவேசம் வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. சீக்கிரத்தில் நமக்குள் இருக்கின்ற ஆத்திரம், ஆவேசம் அவ்வளவிற்கும் ஒத்தாற்போல காரியத்தைச் செய்துவிடமுடியாது. நமது அரசாங்கத்தார் அரசாங்க மாளிகையிலே காந்தி ஞாபகார்த்த மண்டபம் எழுப்பிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அங்கே ஸ்தபதி ஒருவர் இருக்கிறார். அவர் பெயர் ஸ்ரீ வைத்தியநாத ஸ்தபதி என்பது. அவர் திருவண்ணாமலை யிலுள்ள ரமணஸ்ரம ஆலையத்தைக் கட்டி வைத்து, சிற்பக் கலை இன்னும்

[Sri N. Annamalai Pillai] [29th November 1955]

அழிந்துவிடவில்லை இன்னும் இருக்கிறது என்பதை ஞாபகப்படுத்தி இருக்கின்றார். அந்த வேலையின் திறமையைப் பார்த்துத்தான், கிண்டி ராஜ பவனத்தில் நிர்மாணிக்கப்படுகின்ற காந்தி ஞாபகார்த்த மண்டப வேலையை அவருக்குக் கொடுத்திருக்கின்றார்கள். அதுமட்டுமல்ல, சோமனாத தேவாலயத்தைக் கட்டுவதற்கும் இங்கிருந்து அவரை அனுப்பினார்கள். அதற்குள் அங்குள்ளவர்களையே வைத்து ஆலயத்தைக் கட்ட ஆரம்பித்துவிட்டதால், இந்த ஸ்தபதியானவர் திரும்பிவரவேண்டியதாயிற்று. இதிலிருந்து சிற்பக் கலையில் கைத்திறந்தவர்கள் இன்னும் இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள், அவர்களுடைய கைத்திறனைக் காட்டிக்கொண்டும் இருக்கிறார்கள், அதற்கேற்ற ஊக்கத்தையும் உற்சாகத்தையும் அரசாங்கமும் காட்டிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது என்பது நன்றாக விளங்குகிறது.

அரசாங்கம் செய்யவேண்டிய வேலைகள் ஏராளமாக இருக்கின்றன. சீக்கிரமாகச் செய்யவேண்டிய வேலைகளைச் சீக்கிரமாகச் செய்யவேண்டும். அந்தவகையில், ஏராளமான அணைக்கட்டுத் திட்டங்கள் நாட்டின் பல இடங்களில் இப்பொழுது நடந்து கொண்டு வருகின்றன. உதாரணமாக, வடாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் சாத்தனூர் அணைக்கட்டுத் திட்ட வேலை நடந்து வருகிறது. ஐயாயிரம் பேர்களுக்குமேல் அங்கு வேலை செய்கிறார்கள். அங்கு வேலை செய்பவர்களுடைய திறமையைப் பார்க்கும்போது, எனக்கு முன் பேசிய கனம் ஆச்சாரியார் அவர்கள் அங்கே போய்ப் பார்த்து வந்தால் குறை சொல்வதற்கு இடம் இருக்காது. சாத்தனூரில் மட்டும் இம்மாதிரி திட்டம் நடக்கவில்லை. திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவில் மணிமுத்தாறு திட்டம் நடைபெறுகிறது. வைகைத் திட்டம் இருக்கிறது. இம்மாதிரியான நீர்ப்பாசன வசதிகளுக்கான பலப் பல திட்டங்கள் நாடுவதும் நடைபெற்றுவருகின்றன. ஆகவே, நீர் வசதி, நிலவசதி ஏற்பட்டால்தான் உடல் வசதி ஏற்படும். நீர் வசதியை முதன் முதலாகச் செய்து கொடுப்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் முனைந்து வேலை செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. ஆயிரக்கணக்கான தொழிலாளிகள் திட்டங்களில் வேலை செய்துவருவதைப் பார்ப்பது கண்கொள்ளாக் காட்சியாக இருக்கிறது. அத்திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றுவதன் மூலம் பல்லாயிரக்கணக்கான ஜனங்கள் நிலத்தைப் பண்படுத்தி அதிலிருந்து வாழ்க்கை நடத்துவதன் மூலமும், நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்களிலிருந்து கிடைக்கும் மின்சாரத்தின் உதவியால் பலப் பல தொழிற்சாலைகள் ஏற்பட்டு அதில் மக்கள் வேலை செய்யக்கூடிய நிலைமையும் ஏற்பட இருக்கின்றது. இம்மாதிரி முதலில் மக்கள் வயிறு உண்ணுவதற்கு வழி ஏற்படவேண்டும். பிறகுதான் மற்ற மற்ற வேலைகள்.

நேற்றையதினம் சோவியத் தலைவர்கள் சென்னைக்கு வந்திருந்தபோது இந்த நாட்டின் புராதன சிற்பக் கலைத் திறமையை அவர்களுக்குக் காண்பித்தார்கள். காண்பித்ததில் என்ன தவறு என்று எனக்குப் புரியவில்லை. ஆச்சாரியார் அவர்கள் இங்கே பேசுகிறபோது, நாம் ஏதோ சோவியத் தலைவர்களை ஏமாற்றிவிட்டதாகச் சொன்னார். அவர்களை ஏமாற்றிவிட்டோம் என்று சொல்வது முற்றிலும் சரியல்ல. நம் மூதாதையர்கள் எப்படி சிற்பக் கலையில் திறமை மிக்கவர்களாக இருந்தார்கள், மேதாவினாக இருந்தார்கள் என்பதையும், நாம் அந்தச் சந்ததியில் வந்தவர்கள் என்றும் காட்டியிருக்கிறோம். நாம் இன்னும் அந்தத் திறமையில் குறைந்துவிடவில்லை, அந்தக் கலையின் நுட்பத்தை மறந்துவிடவில்லை என்பதை நாம் ஞாபகப்படுத்திக்கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். அதற்கு அடையாளமாகத்தான், நாம் அவர்களுக்கு ஒரு தஞ்சாவூர் தாம்பாளமொன்றை நம் நாட்டின் சிற்பக் கலை வளர்ச்சியின் சின்னமாகக் கொடுத்தனுப்பியிருக்கிறோம். இந்தத் தட்டைப் போல கோடிக்கணக்கான தட்டுகளைச் செய்யக்கூடிய சிற்ப நுணுக்கங்களை அறிந்தவர்கள் இங்கே இருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுதும் நாங்கள் திறமை சாலிகளாக இருக்கிறோம். ஆனால், இத்தனை வருஷங்களாக அடிமைப்பட்டிருந்ததால் எங்களுடைய கலைத் திறமையை நாங்கள் வெளிநாட்டாருக்குக் காட்ட முடியாத நிலை இருந்தது. இப்பொழுது நாம் சுதந்திரம் உள்ளவர்களாக இருப்பதால் இந்நாட்டுக் கலைவளர்ச்சியின் சின்னமாக தஞ்சாவூர் தாம்பாளத்தைப்போல சில பொருள்களைக் கொடுத்தனுப்பியிருக்கிறோம்.

[Sri N. Annamalai Pillai] 29th November 1955]

நாம் அவர்களை ஏமாற்றிவிடவில்லை. நம்நாட்டுச் சிற்பக்கலையை நாம் மறந்துவிடவில்லை, நம்மாலியன்றவரை அதைப்போற்றி வருகிறோம் என்பதையும் அவர்களுக்கு உணர்த்தியிருக்கிறோமேதவிர, அவர்களை நாம் ஏமாற்றவில்லை. அங்கத்தினர் அவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்டது சரியல்ல. வட இந்தியாவிலிருந்து தென்னிந்தியாவுக்கு வருகிற சிற்பிகள் இங்குள்ள சிற்பத் திறமையைக் கண்டு பாராட்டிவிட்டுப் போயிருக்கிறார்கள். வெளிச் சிற்பத் திறமையைக் கண்டு பாராட்டிவிட்டுப் போயிருக்கிறார்கள். கனிலும் அதிக கவனம் செலுத்துவதற்கு முயற்சி செய்யவேண்டும். அதோடு கூட அரசாங்கம் கவனிக்கவேண்டிய எத்தனையோ முக்கியமான விஷயங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. நாட்டின் செல்வ வளத்தைப் பெருக்குவதற்கு விஷயங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. சென்னை நகரத்தில் அரசாங்கம் வேண்டிய பல காரியங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அதிலே சில குறைபாடுகள் இருக்கின்றன பஸ் சர்வீஸ் நடத்துகிறார்கள். இருந்தாலும் சர்க்காருக்கு லாபம் என்று பலர் எடுத்துக்காட்டுகிறார்கள். வெளியூர்களில் இருக்கும் தனிப்பட்டவர்கள் வந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. வெளியூர்களில் இருக்கும் தனிப்பட்டவர்கள் பஸ் சர்வீஸ் நடத்துவதன்மூலம் ஏராளமான லாபம் சம்பாதிக்கமுடிகிறது. அவைகளையும் சர்க்கார் நாளாவட்டத்தில் தங்களுடைய லாபம் வருமே தாங்களே எடுத்து நடத்துவார்களானால் ஏராளமான லாபம் வருமே என்றும் சொல்கிறார்கள். தனிப்பட்டவர்கள் ஒன்றிரண்டு பஸ் வைத்து நடத்துகிறவர்கள் ஐந்து லட்சம் முதல் பத்து லட்சம் ரூபாய் வரையில் லாபம் சம்பாதித்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. இவ்வளவு பெரிய லாபம் வரக்கூடிய தொழிலை சர்க்கார் தாங்களே நடத்த முடியுமா, அதற்கு வேண்டிய பண வசதி இருக்கிறதா என்றெல்லாம் சிந்தனை செய்து அல்லவா? நம்முடைய தேசத்தின் பணத்தை வீணைச் செலவு செய்யலாமா என்றெல்லாம் குறைகூறுவோம். ஆகையால், புதிய விஷயங்களில் சர்க்கார் பிரவேசிக்குமுன் எவ்வளவோ யோசனை செய்து காரியங்களை நடத்த வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. லாபம் வரும் என்பதற்காக ஒரு வேலையை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுதல் முடியாது. இம்மாதிரி அரசாங்கத்தார் நிதி பெருக்கூடிய பல்ப் பல திட்டங்களை எடுத்து நடத்தினால் லாபம் வரும், அந்த லாபத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு மக்களுக்கு உடனடியாகச் செய்யவேண்டிய கடமைகளை நிறைவேற்றவேண்டும். அதன் பிறகுதான் சிற்பத் தொழில் போன்ற கலைகளுக்கு இன்னும் அதிக ஊக்கம் கொடுப்பதற்கு இயலும்.

சென்னை நகரத்தில் நடத்தும் பஸ் சர்வீசை வெளியூர்களுக்கு விஸ்தரித்து அதிக பொருளைச் சேகரித்தால், அந்த வருமானத்தைக்கொண்டு மண்டபம் கட்டுவது மாட மாளிகைகள், கூட கோபுரங்கள் நிர்மாணிப்பது போன்றவைகளுக்குச் செலவிடமுடியும். ஆகையால், எல்லாவற்றிற்கும் முதலில் முக்கியமாக தேவைப்படுகிறது. அந்தப் பணத்தைத் தேவையற்ற முதலில் நாம் முயற்சி செய்யவேண்டும். பணத்தைச் சேகரித்தபின், முதன் முதலில் மக்களுடைய அன்றாட வாழ்க்கையை நடத்துவதற்கான வழிவகைகளைக் கண்டுபிடிக்கவேண்டும். உண்ண உணவு, உடுக்க உடை, இருக்க இடம் போன்ற வசதிகளை அரசாங்கம் செய்துகொடுத்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். ஆகையால், இன்னும் நிதானமாக, பொறுமையாக போய்க்கொண்டு காரியத்தைச் சரியாகச் செய்து வந்தால் நாம் எதை எதை செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நினைக்கிறோமோ அதையெல்லாம் செய்து முடித்துவிடுவோம்:

“எண்ணிய நான் எண்ணியவாறு எனக்காரும் தெய்வம்”

என்றார் நமது ராமலிங்க அடிகள். அதைப்போல நாம் உண்மையாக எது வேண்டுமென்று நினைக்கிறோமோ அதையெல்லாம் கட்டாயமாக அடைந்தே தீருவோம் என்பதாகத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

[Sri N. Annamalai Pillai] [29th November 1955]

4-30
a.m.

ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றத்திற்காக பணம் ஒதுக்கி வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அந்தப் பணத்தை சேரிகளில் செலவிட்டு, அவைகளை அபிவிருத்தி செய்வதற்காக அரசாங்கம் பலவித நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துக் கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அப்படியிருக்க, சிலர் குறைகூறுகிறார்கள். சேரிகளில் ஹரிஜனங்கள் வசிக்கும் வீதிகளெல்லாம் அசுத்தமாக இருக்கின்றன, வசிக்கிறார்கள், அவர்கள் முன்னேற்றவீலை என்றெல்லாம் ஹரிஜனங்கள் முன்னேற்றம் ஏற்படவேண்டுமென்றால் கொஞ்சங் கொஞ்சமாகத் தான் ஆகும். படிப்பில்லாதவர்களை முன்னேற்றவேண்டுமென்றால் பத்துப் பதினைந்து வருஷம் படிப்புச் சொல்லிக்கொடுத்தால், அவர்கள் உயர்ந்த படிப்பு திலோ மற்ற தொழிலிலோ ஈடுபடுத்துவோம் என்றால், அதற்குப் பல பல அணைக்கட்டுத் திட்டங்களும், மின்சாரத் திட்டங்களும், தொழிற்சாலைகளும் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். பூமியின் கீழ் இருக்கும் தண்ணீரை வெளிக்கொணர வேண்டும். அம்மாதிரியான வேலைகள் வெகு துரிதமாக நடந்துகொண்டு வருகின்றன. அதனால்தான் ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றத்தில் காலதாமத ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு நல்ல வீடுகள் கட்டிக்கொடுக்கவேண்டும். சர்க்கார் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கும் பணத்தை சேரிகளில் வீடு கட்டிக்கொடுப்பதற்கு செலவிட வேண்டும். குப்பை மேடுகளில் இருக்கும் குடிசைகளை அகற்றி நல்ல சுகாதாரமான இடங்களில் வீடுகள் கட்டிக்கொடுக்கவேண்டியது மிக மிக அவசியம். அதோடு சேரிகளிலெல்லாம் தார் ரோடு போட வேண்டியது மிக அவசியம். முடியுமானால் சிமெண்டு ரோடுகளே போடவேண்டும். ரோடுகளின் இரண்டு பக்கமும் drainage கட்டிக்கொடுத்துத் தட்டோடு வீடுகளையும் கட்டிக்கொடுக்கவேண்டும். வீடுகள் கட்டிக்கொள்வதற்கு 20, 30 வருஷத் தவணையில் சர்க்கார் கடன் கொடுப்பதற்கு சக்தி இருக்கிறது. கூட்டுறவு சொஸைடிகள் ஏற்படுத்தி அவைகளின் மூலம் கடன் கொடுத்து உதவும்படிச் செய்தால் சேரிகள் முன்னேற்றம் அடைந்ததாகக் கணக்கில் சேரும். நேற்று இங்கு வந்த சோவியத் தலைவர்கள் சேரிகளுக்குள்ளே நுழைந்து பார்த்தால் அவர்கள் என்ன நினைப்பார்கள்? மனிதன் வாழ்வுக்கு முக்கியமானது இடம், உணவு, உடை ஆகியவைகள்தான். இடம், பொருள், உடை என்று சொல்லுவதுபோல் முதலில் மனிதன் வாழ்வதற்கு இடம் வேண்டும். உணவு இல்லாமல் வெளியே போகலாம். உடை இல்லாமல் வெளியே போகலாமா? போய்த் திரும்பி வந்தால் இடம் இல்லாமல் எங்கே படுப்பது? வீடு இல்லாவிட்டால் வெய்யிலிலும், மழையிலும், கானலிலும், பனியிலும் மனிதன் படுத்து உறங்க முடியாது. சேரிகளில் வீடுகள் கட்டுவதற்கு பணஉதவி செய்தால்தான் ஹரிஜனங்கள் முன்னேற்றத்துக்கு இடம் உண்டு. ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலிருக்கும் சேரியிலும் வருஷத்தில் மாதிரிக் காவது 10, 10 வீடுகள் கட்டிக் கொடுத்தால் 10 வருஷங்களில் மற்ற எல்லா வீடுகளும் ஓட்டு வீடுகளாய் விடும். மெத்தை வீடுகள்கூட ஏற்பட்டுவிடும். எங்கள் ஊராகிய திருவண்ணாமலையில் ஓரிரண்டு சேரிகளில் தட்டோடு வீடுகளே கிடையாது. கனம் தங்கவேலுவும், அவர் மைத்துனனும் மெத்தை வீடே கட்டிவிட்டார்கள். வெளியே கடன் கிடைப்பது கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. அதுவும் கடன் நிவாரணச் சட்டம் போன்ற சட்டங்கள் அமுலுக்கு வந்த பிறகு வெளியாரிடமிருந்து பணம் கிடைப்பது மிகவும் சிரமமாயிருக்கிறது. ஆதலால் சர்க்கார் ஆகிய நாம் இப்பொழுது கடன் கொடுத்து விவசாயத்தைப் பெருக்குவதற்கு வேலை செய்கிறோம். இந்த நிலைமையில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு யார் பணம் கொடுப்பார்கள்? ஆகையால் சர்க்காரே 20, 30 வருஷத் தவணையில் கடன் கொடுத்து வீடுகள் கட்டுவதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்தால் ஹரிஜனங்கள் முன்னேற்றமடைந்ததாக உலக மக்களுக்கு நாம் காண்பிக்க முடியும். அவர்களும் சற்று சாந்தி அடைவார்கள். இரண்டாவது ஐந்து வருஷத் திட்டத்தில் சேரி அபிவிருத்தி வேலையில் வீடுகட்டும் திட்டம், ரோடுகளுக்கு தார், சிமெண்டு போடும் திட்டம், சேரிகளிலிருக்கும் துரக் கந்தத்தைப் போக்குவதற்கு தண்ணீர் சாக்கடை திட்டம் ஆகிய திட்டங்கள் போட ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று இந்த சமயத்தில் சொல்லிக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

[Sri N. Annamalai Pillai] [29th November 1955]

எனக்குமுன் பேசிய Deputy Chairman ஸ்ரீ அல்லாப்பிச்சை அவர்கள் முன்னேற்ற நான் நாள் பட்டணத்தில் சேரிகளிலிருக்கிற குடிசை வாழ் மக்களின் நிலைமையைப்பற்றி பேசினபொழுது நான் அதை மிகப்படுத்திச் சொல்லுவதாக சொன்னார். ஆனால் நான் உண்மையாகவே (Exaggerate) சொல்லுவதாக சொன்னார். ஆனால் நான் உண்மையாகவே சொல்லுகிறேன். 'நீங்கள் சற்று நேரில் போய் கவனித்துப் பாருங்கள்' என்று சொன்னேன். பிறகு அவர் எலக்ஷன் சம்பந்தமாய் அந்தப் சென்றிருந்தபொழுது நிலைமையை பார்த்துவிட்டு பகுதிக்கு நேரில் சென்றிருந்தபொழுது அவர் தன்னுடைய குற்றத்தை என்னிடம் மன்னிப்புக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டார். அவர் தன்னுடைய குற்றத்தை உணர்ந்ததே போதும். நான் அவருக்கு மன்னிப்பு கொடுக்கவேண்டியது அவசியமே இல்லை. அவர் உண்மை நிலையை உணர்ந்து என்னிடம் வந்து தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டதே போதும். சென்னைப்பட்டணத்திலே இப்படிப்பட்ட நிலைமை இருக்கிறது. வண்ணாரப்பேட்டையில் மூலை முடுக்குகளைப் போய்ப் பார்த்தால் அங்கு குடிசை வாழ் ஜனங்களின் நிலைமை மோசமாக இருக்கிறது. நான் ஏழையாக இருந்து, ஏழையாக வளர்ந்து ஏழையாகவே இருக்கிறேன். குடிசையிலேயே இருக்கிறேன். ஆகையால் குடிசை வாழ் மக்களின் கஷ்டத்தை நான் அறிவேன். அவர்களுக்கு வெளியிலிருந்து பண வசதி கிடைக்க வழியில்லை. ஹரிஜனங்கள் மட்டும் தான் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள் என்பதில்லை. தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களும் வாழ்வதற்கு இப்பில்லாமல் தவிக்கிறார்கள்.

கூட்டுறவு சொஸைடிகள் மூலம் வீடு கட்டிக் கொள்வதற்கு 20 வருஷத் தவணையில் கடன் கொடுப்பதாகச் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. ஆனால் வீடே இல்லாமல் புதிய காலிமனை இருந்தால்தான் கடன் கொடுப்போமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். குடிசை இடிந்து விழுந்தாலும் அதைக் கட்டுவதற்கு கடன் உதவி செய்யமுடியாது என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அதுதான் சர்க்கார் கருத்து என்று சொன்னால், அவர்கள் அப்படிச் சொல்லுவது வாஸ்தவம் என்று சொன்னால் நிலைமையை மாற்றிக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். புதிய வீடு கட்டுவதற்கும் சரி, அல்லது வீடு இடிந்து மண்ணோடு மண்ணாய் போய்விடும் கட்டுவதற்கும் சரி, அல்லது கலெக்டர் அபிப்பிராயம் தெரிவித்தாலும் சரி, என்று தாசில்தார் அல்லது கலெக்டர் அபிப்பிராயம் தெரிவித்தாலும் சரி, உடனே 20 வருஷத் தவணையில் கூட்டுறவு சொஸைடிகள் கடன் கொடுத்து உதவ வேண்டும்.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : கனம் மெம்பர் எதிராஜாவு அவர்கள் நான்கு ஐந்து வீடுகளிருப்பவர்களுக்கும் கடன் கொடுக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொன்னார்.

* SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI : இந்தச் சபையிலே பேசுகிறவர்கள் எவ்வளவோ விதமாகப் பேசுவார்கள். நான் பேசுகிற தோரணை வேறு. அவர்கள் பேசுகிற தோரணை வேறு. நான் நிலைமையை நேரில் பார்த்திருக்கிறேன். ஒன்றிரண்டு இடத்தில் ஸ்ரீ எத்திராஜாவு சொல்லுவது போலிருக்கலாம். ஆனால் பெரும்பாலும் அப்படி அல்ல. திருடக்கூடாது என்று சட்டம் இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் திருட்டு நடக்காமல் இருக்கிறதா? கொலை செய்யக்கூடாது என்று சட்டம் இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் கொலை நடக்காமல் இருக்கிறதா? தூக்கு மேடைக்குப் போகாமல் இருக்கிறார்களா? ஒன்றிரண்டு சம்பவங்களைப்பற்றி ஸ்ரீ எத்திராஜாவு அவர்கள் கவலைப்பட வேண்டியதில்லை. பொதுவாக பெருவாரியாக ஜனங்களுக்கு எந்த வசதி செய்தால் சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும் என்பதை மனதில் கொண்டு நமது அமைச்சர் அவர்களிடம் அதை சபையிலே தெரிவித்து அவர்களுடைய அபிப்பிராயத்தைத் திரட்ட வேண்டுமென்பதாகத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

டோபிகானுவைப்பற்றி நமது எத்திராஜாவு அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். Sanitary Department இருக்கிறது. முதலில் அவர்களிடம் இதைப்பற்றி சொல்லி அல்லது எழுதி டோபிகளுக்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளைச் செய்து தரும்படி வற்புறுத்த வேண்டும். அப்படி ஒன்றும் நடக்கவில்லையானால் பிற்பாடு சுகாதார மந்திரி அவர்களிடம் சொல்லி ஏற்பாடு செய்யலாம். அப்படிச் செய்தால் நன்றாக இருக்கும். ஆனால் அவர் இந்தச் சபையிலே இந்த சமயத்தில் அதைப்பற்றி சொன்னால் எதாவது பலன் கிடைத்தாலும்

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கிடைக்கும் என்று நம்புகிறார் போலும். சைதாப்பேட்டை பக்கத்தில் கண்ட இடங்களில் ஜனங்கள் மலஜலம் கழிக்கிறார்கள். அதைக் கட்டுப்பாடு செய்தால், டோபிகள் நல்ல தண்ணீரில் குணிகளைத் துவைத்து சுத்தமான இடத்தில் அவைகளைக் காயவைப்பதற்கு அனுகூலமாக இருக்கும்.

ஹரிஜனங்கள், “முன்னேற்றம், முன்னேற்றம் என்று சொன்னாலும் திரும்பவும் நாங்கள் பழைய மாநிலத்தான் இருக்கிறோம்” என்று சொல்லுவதற்கு இடமில்லாமல், உடனடியாக அவர்களுக்கு ரோடு வசதி, தண்ணீர் வசதி, விளக்கு வசதி, வீடுகட்ட வசதி ஆகிய காரியங்களைச் செய்து கொடுத்தால்தான் அவர்கள் முன்னேறுவதாகக் கருதமுடியும் என்பதாகத் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய வார்த்தைகளை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

4-40 P.M. THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have had almost a full-dress debate on the entire administrative aspect of the Government. I am sure hon. Members do not expect me to deal with all the aspects which have been touched upon. But still I shall try my best to say a few words about some of the major aspects which were brought out during the debate. First I shall deal with the various relevant issues which were touched upon by some hon. Members and then come to the general aspect.

Sri T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai dealing with our proposals made a pointed reference to the payment of compensation for the grant of free educational facilities to poor children. Government examined this question and they have already passed orders that these grants should be paid every three months in quarterly instalments. But in all these things it takes a little time to frame necessary rules and regulations. That is the only difficulty standing in the way. Therefore the matter is engaging the attention of the department and the Director of Public Instruction and I think they have already started making payments to some of the institutions. There is a little difficulty with regard to elementary schools where they have been collecting very high school fees, as to what should be the school fees which have to be recognized for the purpose of granting compensation. I find that some of the managements have been making huge profits out of the collection of school fees. Are we to give compensation to make up the profits which they have already been making by the collection of high school fees? This thing has to be taken into consideration by Government. We pay for every teacher, the teaching grant. Over and above that, we pay 15 per cent as the maintenance grant. After receiving all these grants, the managements have been collecting heavy school fees. It has become a vested interest, so much so they want that the scale of profit should be maintained by getting compensation from Government. Unfortunately, I find some hon. Members and even some well-intentioned gentlemen, without knowing the facts, have pleaded for the managements and criticized the Government for their not having come forward to pay compensation according to the school fees which the managements have been levying. I am sure, if hon. Members understand the real situation, they will really appreciate the stand taken by Government with reference to this question. That is why we have fixed certain standard fees for Madras City because this is a costly place. We have fixed another

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standard fee for municipal areas and another standard fee for rural areas. It is only on the basis of these standard fees, we propose to pay compensation to the aided schools.

There has been a lot of agitation and propaganda carried on by the managements of these schools that Government are not paying compensation to them. This matter has been represented to Government and it is under examination. Pending that, they are not willing to receive the money payable according to the standard fees we have fixed. That is one difficulty with reference to elementary schools. No doubt there has been some little delay but I may inform this hon. Members of this House that Government have examined this question and passed necessary orders and I hope money would be paid to the various institutions very soon. But if persons in charge of managements are not willing to receive the money because they are not willing to accept the standard fees we have fixed, then they will have to wait for some time till Government arrive at a final decision on the matter. After all we have to take into account the standard rate. In certain schools, knowing that we are going to pay compensation, they have raised the school fees and they now demand compensation according to the high school fees they have been collecting. All these things are engaging the attention of Government. We have already passed orders to pay compensation according to some standard rates. If any management is willing to receive the money according to the standard fees we have fixed, I have no doubt that they would be in a position to receive payment to-morrow or within a week from now on. I have issued instructions to the department to make this as a tender so much so it may not be said later on that the department had been sleeping over this. Our intention is to pay it in quarterly instalments. Sri V. V. Ramaswamy asked as to why it should not be paid on a monthly basis. I am afraid it will be very difficult for Government to make assessment for every month. Even with reference to quarterly assessment, it will be on a rough and ready calculation. Only towards the end of the year, the real adjustment will be made and the balance compensation will be paid towards the end of the year.

Sri T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai made a reference to the Land Revenue Surcharge Act under which Rs. 75 lakhs was proposed to be collected. That amount has not yet been collected. I may assure him that Government do stand by the assurance we have already given, viz., that Rs. 50 lakhs would be allotted to the district boards and Rs. 25 lakhs to the panchayats. That amount would be utilised by the local bodies for maintenance of communications and there is also another item of contribution to local development works. Fifty per cent grant is being given by the Central Government through the State Government and the other 50 per cent will have to be contributed by other parties. In certain areas, it has not been found possible to get 50 per cent from the people. Therefore we have permitted the district boards to make a contribution to the extent of 25 per cent to the local development works. This Rs. 50 lakhs would be utilised to make contribution to local development

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works also. Some said this money should be made available to district boards for road maintenance works. It is bound to get mixed up with other works also, because the work of a district board cannot be separated like this. The district board has been utilising some money for road maintenance for which they receive grant from Government. If they contribute some money for local development works, they could adjust that amount from some other grant. Ultimately the intention is this sum of Rs. 50 lakhs should go to the benefit of local boards, so that the people who pay this surcharge may get the benefit. There is no intention of our going back on our previous assurance.

I now come to the question of Transport. Only Rs. 4 lakhs has now been provided for. It has been explained in the memorandum that this sum is in addition to the Rs. 25 lakhs that we have already budgeted for, for the purpose of purchasing new vehicles. Till now we have purchased vehicles to the tune of Rs. 29 lakhs, even though there are still three months for the financial year to come to a close. Therefore to make up the balance we now ask the Legislature to sanction another Rs. 4 lakhs so that the total amount that we have spent up to now would be Rs. 29 lakhs. It is our intention to invest another Rs. 20 lakhs more for purchasing new vehicles so that we may spend a total of Rs. 50 lakhs for the purpose of purchasing new vehicles. The replacement of the vehicles is not keeping pace with the deterioration of the vehicles. That is one of the difficulties we have been facing. But the Hon. Minister in charge of Transport is aware of it and he is taking all steps to see that new vehicles come into operation and replace old vehicles as far as possible. We have gone into the various private companies operating a large number of fleets; we have gone into the various companies in India and outside India operating these vehicles and on a comparison, I do not find ours as inefficient as some honourable members represent it to be. Still, I do agree that there is scope for improvement and the Hon. Minister in charge of Transport is trying his best to pull up and see that this very essential amenity is made available to the public. This transport problem will have to be solved as early as possible particularly in the city of Madras and particularly in the capital of the State and we are hoping that it would be possible to solve this problem to the satisfaction not only of honourable members, but also of the public very soon.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: I was told that a Leyland bus was purchased by the Government and it fell into disrepair within two months afterwards, and that there was no expert here to repair it. Is that true?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: We are purchasing only a particular make and we have got experts here to repair that model which we are purchasing. I do not think the information which the hon. Member has is correct. I am assured by my Hon. Colleague here that there are experts to have these vehicles repaired.

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properly. It could be that in a particular case, they might have been not able to do a repair at a particular time. That does not mean that the expert did not know the work. It may be he could not create or manufacture spare parts and we might have to get them from foreign countries and then the repair would have been attended to. It therefore does not mean that we do not have experts here to have these vehicles repaired. That is a wrong information.

The hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar referred to the token grant of Rs. 100 under Religious Endowments. Sir, in coming for further allotments in supplementary budget, we come before the House not only for the purpose of getting the money, but also for getting the sanction of the Legislature for a "new service". That is the main intention. Therefore, even though moneys may be available in the particular grant, still if it is a new service, that has to be brought to the notice of the Legislature and the Legislature should discuss about it. As far as this grant is concerned, the Commissioner wanted immediately a sum of rupees 2 lakhs; we had not provided for it in the budget and we cannot draw that amount even though it may be a suspense account or suspense loan we are advancing to the Commissioner. Unless there is a provision in the Appropriation Bill for the drawing of this amount, we cannot draw that amount and utilize that amount, for, we do not have the sanction of the Legislature for giving this loan, though it may be a temporary loan. That is why we are now asking for the sanction of the Legislature to give this temporary loan just now. But moneys are available under that head and that is why we have put a token grant so that the Legislature may take note of it and discuss about it. Therefore, in all cases where moneys are available under the particular head and where it could be utilized by reappropriation, then we come before the Legislature by asking for token grants so that the new service may be brought to the notice of the Legislature for the purpose of discussion by it. Where large amounts are involved and moneys are available under the head which have already been granted by the House, we ask for only token grants and ultimately towards the end of the year, if further sums are needed under that head, we would be moving further supplementary grants to make up the sum. But that is not possible immediately. If hon. Members go through this item, they will notice that immediately a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs has to be transferred to that head; therefore there is no question of only Rs. 100. Rs. 2 lakhs has to be transferred to the Commissioner's account so that it would be available for the Commissioner for expenditure. That is the real position.

The final accounts have not been settled and when it is done, this amount would be recouped from the Commissioner from the funds available with him from his other accounts. Therefore, it is merely a technical thing, this transfer of a sum of money immediately to the Commissioner for him to incur the necessary expenditure in renovating poor temples. Though we say of transferring

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only Rs. 100, actually Rs. 2 lakhs would be transferred, because moneys are available for the purpose of transfer to this account. That is why we mentioned only Rs. 100 as token grant.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Why not make a grant of that amount?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is not a question of grant at all. What we do is this: We collect a certain amount as fees from all the temples and that sum is utilized for the expenses connected with the administration of the department. If there is any amount left over—there is bound to be sums left out—we have provided that this amount could be utilized for the purpose of renovating poor temples. That is the position. Therefore the question of grant does not arise at all here. 'Utilization of the surplus funds available with the Commissioner for the purpose of renovating temples' that is the provision in the Amended Act. Pending a final decision as to the surplus amount, the Commissioner wants some amount to be utilized immediately, under suspense account, as a temporary loan and we are giving Rs. 2 lakhs to be spent; this would be regularized from the surplus amounts available with him after settling the accounts, that is, after all the fees received, the administrative expenses incurred and the balance left over are arrived at.

Therefore, what the hon. Member suggests would be that in addition to this the Government should be incurring expenditure by giving grants for renovation of temples. In that case, I am afraid we cannot do that in the case of Hindu temples alone; there are the Muhammadan mosques; then there are the Christian churches and we should be making grants in respect of them all; we cannot make a distinction between Hindu temples and temples belonging to other religious denominations. Therefore, the question of making grants for the purpose of renovating temples will not arise at all. I do not think at any time any Government would be called upon to make specific grants for the purpose of building temples, or maintaining temples; for, that would be offending the Constitution to a certain extent.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: My point was not that. We, as a secular Government cannot do that. My point is this: There is already a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs as surplus and it was gained in the ten years when the administration was under the Endowment Board and that amount of Rs. 40 lakhs was transferred to the Consolidated Fund. In another connexion, the Hon. Minister said that that amount of Rs. 40 lakhs was there, but that only some amount had been spent for the purpose of meeting establishment and other charges. Therefore, there is an unspent balance. It is out of that balance I wanted the grant to be made.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That won't be a grant; it will be amount transferred to that administration and that is what is stated in the Explanatory Memorandum—that the accounts

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are being looked into and when the accounts are finalized it would be known what amount would be available. Pending that, we are making a temporary loan. Where is the question of grant of the amounts which would be available with the Commissioner?

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: It is said 'it would be adjusted later'. Why should it be adjusted?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is the method of maintaining accounts. The hon. Member should be conversant with the maintenance of accounts. Supposing a certain amount is due from me to another person and accounts have got to be settled; I say, 'pending that, give me some amount and it will be adjusted'. This payment is like that; otherwise, this cannot be granted irrespective of the amount due. (Interruption.) That has got to be in that form and there is no other form known to the Government for making this payment. That is the real difficulty. Ultimately, we will find that what is wanted by the hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar will be achieved. It is only a question of how to keep accounts and how to make temporary payment given over to the Endowments Department to be used for the purpose of these temples, then we are satisfied.

SRI V. BASHYAM AYYANGAR: If only the Government would concede that the sum of Rs. 40 lakhs—or whatever the sum available—from the Endowment Board would be accounted for and given over to the Endowments Department to be used for the purpose of these temples, then we are satisfied.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That is the very matter which is under consideration and that is what is explained in the explanatory memorandum; it is being examined and as soon as a final decision is taken, it will be found how much will be available for this fund; that is the thing which is being looked into and I am sure the hon. Member will have an opportunity to know that when the final accounts are settled and then he will know the real state of affairs and how the Government propose to deal with that amount. Pending that, this is only a provision for making sums available to the Commissioner for immediate use. That is all.

Sir, certain general points were made particularly with reference to the slums. I do agree that improvement of slums should get first priority. As a matter of fact whenever I go to any municipality and when they present me with a welcome address and ask me for grants, I say: 'If the grant you ask for is for the purpose of improving slums then Government would give first priority to those demands'. Anybody who had heard the speeches delivered by the hon. Member Sri Annamalai Pillai and Sri Allapichai would go with the impression that nothing has been done and no progress has at all been made in this direction. I would like hon. Members to go round and see how many slums have been improved. It is no doubt true that all the slums have not been improved. The Corporation has taken up the question of slum improvement and they have made some progress. Then the City Improvement Trust

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has also been given this task and they have a programme of improving them. Unfortunately, as was pointed out by the hon. Member Sri Allapichai, we have so much to do. But even during the limited time we have achieved something. We are obsessed with what we have not yet achieved and in that obsession we forget what we have already achieved. As a matter of fact a month ago we had a conference to discuss this matter. During that conference we discussed the progress so far made. I was told that so far as slums situated on the Corporation lands were concerned, almost all of them have been improved. No doubt sufficient progress has not been made in slums situated on Government lands. We have fixed a target even in respect of this matter. At least 20 slums should be improved by the Corporation and another 20 by the City Improvement Trust by the end of this year. So much so 40 slums would get improved and get all the amenities. It is not as if we can take up all the slums all at once. We have to fix targets. Unfortunately slums sprang up in our City even unnoticed. Therefore it is not a question of improving all of them by simply waving a magic wand. Many slums have been improved as hon. Members see the lights in the Kanniappa Nagar. They have been given facilities of lighting, facilities of drinking water, facilities of latrines, good roads and drainage and all these things. Of course, anybody can be taken to a slum which has not been touched at all and say: 'this is the state of the slums'. But I would like to ask in this connexion, how many slums were there before we took up the programme of improvement and how many have been improved since? If only hon. Members go into the figures, they will find we have made remarkable progress, as far as the Madras City is concerned. My desire and the desire of the Government is that this programme should be taken up in the other urban areas also. This is absolutely essential. I am sure hon. Members are aware that we are giving top priority to this matter of improvement of slums. Hon. Members would have read the speech delivered by our Prime Minister wherein, he has stated: 'No slum should exist and we cannot have any justification for the existence of these slum areas'. When he says this, he quite well realizes that these slums cannot be effaced within a day or even within a year. We should have a programme of improvement of these slums. According to our present programme, during the next Five-Year Plan period we hope to tackle all the slums within the City limits. This itself, I may tell hon. Members, is an ambitious programme. And for the information of hon. Members I may say, we require about 6½ to 8½ crores for tackling all the slums. I do not know the exact amount, but it is in the order of crores of rupees. Whether we would be able to get all the amount required allotted to us by the Centre is a matter for conjecture. But we are putting up a strong fight with the Planning Commission for giving top priority and provision of facilities for improving these slums.

So also in regard to drinking water. It was said that protected drinking water facilities have not been provided. I wish hon. Members go into the figures as to how many wells have been sunk

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during the past year and this year. We are making remarkable progress in that direction. There is no doubt about it. Some people feel frustrated in respect of certain things and that is reflected in other things also. No doubt persons well placed and remaining in the City say, they are not better off. But let them go to the villages and see for themselves the conditions there. I would request hon. Member Daivasikamani Achariar to go to the villages and not remain in Madras and talk about them. If he goes to the villages he will find a great amount of satisfaction, a great amount of faith has come into the minds of the people there that the Government are really working for their benefit, for their well being and progress and they are on their way to progress. That is what I see when I go to the villages, to the rural areas. Remaining here you feel completely frustrated about yourself and therefore think everybody else is frustrated. 'No improvement made; no progress made.' That should not be the approach. I can very well say, even with reference to cottage industries and large-scale industries, if we take into account what we produced five years ago and what we produce now, we will find that in many cases our production now has been doubled, trebled or even quadrupled. Without looking into facts, some people go on saying, nothing has been done and no progress has been made. I do agree many more things have yet to be done, much more than what has already been done remains to be done. But we should not forget what has already been done, what has already been achieved. If that frustration sets in, no Government can function, no people can function and no progress can take place. On the other hand we should now infuse more confidence in the people by saying that we are capable of achieving things and really we are achieving things. That we have achieved many things, there is no doubt about it. People who do not wish to see facts only will say 'They talk and do nothing'.

I assure hon. Members that the Government are particular about improving industries, cottage industries and others. These are absolutely essential for our country, not only the industries that go to satisfy the immediate needs of the people but also in our own small way we are trying to encourage the various arts. Even though we are short of funds, we are not forgetting the other aspects of human life also. Encouragement of sculpture, music and all arts are necessary for human happiness. Therefore let no one be under the impression that nothing is being done, that our country is deteriorating and that somebody else should come and tell us that here is something that is stinking and nothing is being done to rectify it. We are aware of the problems and we are trying to tackle them. But because of the enormity and the bigness of the problems we should not get frustrated and forget what all we have been able to achieve.

Even with reference to the musical instruments we are starting a school attached to the College of Carnatic Music. It has been sanctioned and it will be taken up soon. The difficulty with our

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artisans is that feeling that it is a family secret and it should not be given to anybody else. This is standing in our way. After all the artisans should be told to go to these schools and impart the skill to others also so much so it will never die out even though that particular person may die. Unfortunately as I said, some people think that it is a family secret and should not be given to anybody else. This is standing in the way of our further progress. We are overcoming all the inhibitions and that is why I am saying in the matter of the manufacture of musical instruments, I have no doubt that all the families now engaged in that would be persuaded to go over there and impart their knowledge to others so that their knowledge would be available to us for manufacturing a large number of instruments. In respect of sculpture also, it is our intention to start one school at Mahabalipuram. We have formulated a scheme and it has been forwarded to the Government of India. Ere long we hope the school will be established for encouragement and teaching of sculpture.

So let us not go under the impression that nothing is being done and that we are not making any progress. On the other hand we have done tremendously well. If the foreigners who came to see our country say we have made remarkable progress, progress which has not been made by any other country within so short a period after the attainment of freedom, those were not words intended to deceive anybody. They are real and sincere words. We also feel we have made that much of progress. It is no use people sitting in cities saying: 'We have not progressed, we have not done anything.' I may tell hon. Members who feel thus frustrated that we have made considerable progress in all directions. If foreigners give a word of praise on our progress, they are only saying what is due to us. Nothing more than that. Then there is another unfortunate thing to which I have to refer. Mr. Raza Khan made a reference to this. I thought I could put this at the end of my reply. He seems to have thought that M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. of the Legislature have been wantonly ignored and that they have been treated badly. It is far from it. Hon. Members should be aware that in the aerodrome they have not made provision for giving separate blocks for various people. It was not built for that purpose. So we have to make the best use of it. It is only a limited number of people who are permitted to go very near the aircraft. Even breaking the rules, some people go there. If we have to observe the rules strictly, only a few—three or four—can approach any aircraft and others will have to stop behind the railings. When we have to give official permission for people to go to the aerodrome, we have to say, 'You will have to remain here'. Therefore, it is not the intention of the Government to ignore M.L.As. We are very well aware that the entire structure of our Government is based upon the Legislature, and the Members of the Legislature are quite aware of it. We do realize the importance of the legislators, and if anybody should accuse this Government that we are ignoring them, they are making a mistake. On the other hand, we are, as a matter of fact, attaching much greater

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p.m.

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importance than any other Government is attaching to the Members of the Legislature. At the aerodrome, it was not possible for us to give the conveniences which we would otherwise have liked to give them. Unfortunately, we have to take the aerodrome as it is and make the best use of it.

With reference to the banquet, I say, Sir, that it is the Governor who invites. After all they have got their own list as to who all should be invited. In this connexion, particular mention was made that a greater number of persons belonging to a particular party was invited. I would request hon. Members to consider this. Suppose I have a chief guest. I invite him for a dinner. Will I not care to invite some people whom he would like to meet and in whom he is interested or he is supposed to be interested, even though he may not be really interested? Therefore, we cannot ignore the personalities coming from Soviet Russia. They belong to the Communist Party. If we invite four or five people belonging to the Communist Party, it does not mean that we are giving undue prominence or preference to them. They have not come here as Members of the Communist Party. On the other hand, Mr. Krushchev has no status in the Government except for the fact that he is the First Secretary of the Party. Therefore we cannot ignore that fact even though they may say, 'We have not come here as Communists'. If we have invited a few Members—I do not want to mince matters—if we have made a mistake, we are prepared to correct it. But I thought and the Chief Minister also thought that it was better to invite a few members of the Communist Party. Also a few members of the Congress Party were invited from the organization point of view and not from the point of view of the party in the Legislature as such. If the Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly went along with the Chief Minister for the purpose of seeing the arrangements, there is nothing wrong in that. After all, he is not there merely as a Communist. He is the Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly and in theory he will be the prospective Chief Minister when an alternative Government is formed. The Leader of the Opposition has got to function. There is nothing wrong also if he accompanies or others accompany the Chief Minister to see the arrangements made. We cannot say, 'You should not come; you are not a Minister; you should not come in my car'. Certainly such an attitude cannot be taken by any Chief Minister or Minister for that matter. Therefore, it should not be made a grievance that the Leader of the Opposition was taken by the Chief Minister for the purpose of seeing the various arrangements which had been made. After all, he could have taken anybody else also for that matter, if only he was prepared to come. It was not the intention of the Government to give preference to anybody over any other Members.

As far as the banquet is concerned, I have already said that it has got to be a limited affair. If it is a buffet dinner or garden party, we invite thousands of people. On the Independence Day, thousands of people have a party. As banquet has got a particular

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significance, and only a limited number can be invited, it was not possible to invite all the Members. Therefore a few leaders of parties were invited. Once we begin inviting the other Members also, we cannot make a distinction between one Member and another. For Members alone we will have to provide 300 seats. This was the real difficulty. I would tell Mr. Raza Khan, if he has anything in his mind that the Government or the Ministers wanted to ignore M.L.As. or that they wanted not to treat them properly, it is far from the intention of any of the Ministers or the Chief Minister or the Government as such. If necessary, we can sit down and discuss on particular occasions as to who should be invited, how anybody should be invited, and how certain facilities should be given. We can then come to an understanding. We cannot make a grievance out of it now. After all if we commit a mistake, we can correct it. No grievance need be made out of it. Always we, the Leader of the Opposition, the Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly, and leaders of parties, can sit down and discuss and arrive at an understanding as to who are to be invited, on what occasions, what are the facilities to be given, etc. This can be done. I would ask Mr. Raza Khan not to approach this question in a mood of making a grievance. If he and others have made any such decision that hereafter they are not going to attend these functions, I would request him to have that resolution cancelled—if it is a resolution—and not to take up that attitude but to come and discuss with us how a certain function should be arranged. These are the only points I have to touch. (Interruption.) All the Members have been given their tickets. Because of the value of tickets, some of them have been mistakenly availed of by somebody else. It has been sent to everybody. Orders were that all the legislators should get this ticket. There may have been some mistakes. But the intention was that all the legislators should get this ticket. Only ordinary ticket was given. The other ticket was intended for the special invitees who were permitted to go near the aircraft. There was no such thing as special enclosure. It was only to distinguish between the two, the ordinary ticket was printed. Therefore, hon. Members need not have a grievance that only ordinary ticket was given to the legislators. In these circumstances, I would request the hon. Member Sri Raza Khan to forget this and, if necessary, as I already suggested, we may discuss this and arrive at an understanding.

I think you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity, and I am sorry I took more time than I intended to take.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Sir, in a brilliant reply to the discussion on the Appropriation Bill, the Hon. the Minister for Finance has very nicely and wisely referred to the points which I raised earlier. When he has given such an assurance that himself and others will discuss such matters in future, I do not think that anybody can pursue the controversy any more. But I would like to mention one point. I may assure him that this has really served a good purpose. Yesterday afternoon, there was a good deal of

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talk among the Members of the Assembly that they have not been treated properly. At least in future I hope such a misunderstanding will not arise. I feel we can leave the matter here and not pursue it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“That the Madras Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 35 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clause 2, the Schedule, clause I and the Preamble were separately put and carried.

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

“That the Madras Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 35 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“That the Madras Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 35 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed.

IV.—GOVERNMENT MOTION.

AMENDMENTS TO THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL RULES.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Mr. Chairman, 5-20 p.m.
I beg to move for leave to introduce the following amendments to the Madras Legislative Council Rules:—

Rule 9 (b).

“For the existing sub-rule, substitute the following:—

(b) On the prorogation of a session, all pending notices and business shall lapse except Bills which have been introduced. Such Bills shall be carried over to the next session from the stage reached by them in the expiring session, provided that fresh notice shall be given for motions regarding the same. If the member in charge of a Bill makes no motion regarding the same during two complete sessions, the Bill shall lapse.”

Rule 100.

“For the words ‘with the leave of the Council given on a motion made by a Minister’ substitute the following:—

‘with the permission of the Chairman.’”

Rule 153.

“In sub-rules (1), (2) and (3), after the word ‘additional’ insert the words ‘or excess’.”

—

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Rule 179.

"For the existing rule, substitute the following:—

'Except as aforesaid, the rules applicable to a Select Committee of the Council shall apply.'"

Rule 188.

"Add the following proviso to Rule 188:—

'Provided that in the case of minor amendments, the House may take those amendments into consideration without reference to a Select Committee.'"

Sir, as the hon. Members are aware, these amendments have been scrutinized by the *Ad hoc* Committee formed by you. Therefore, I do hope that these will be accepted without any controversy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Under Rule 187 of the Madras Council Rules, I now read the draft amendments and ask whether the Hon. the Leader of the House has the leave of the Council. The amendments have been circulated to hon. Members of this House and are also included in the Agenda. They read as follows:—

Rule 9 (b).

"For the existing sub-rule, substitute the following:—

'(b) On the prorogation of a session, all pending notices and business shall lapse except Bills which have been introduced. Such Bills shall be carried over to the next session from the stage reached by them in the expiring session, provided that fresh notice shall be given for motions regarding the same. If the member in charge of a Bill makes no motion regarding the same during two complete sessions, the Bill shall lapse.'"

Rule 100.

"For the words 'with the leave of the Council given on a motion made by a Minister' substitute the following:—

'with the permission of the Chairman.'"

Rule 153.

"In sub-rules (1), (2) and (3), after the word 'additional' insert the words 'or excess'."

Rule 179.

"For the existing rule substitute the following:—

'Except as aforesaid, the rules applicable to a Select Committee of the Council shall apply.'"

Rule 188.

"Add the following proviso to Rule 188:—

'Provided that in the case of minor amendments, the House may take those amendments into consideration without reference to a Select Committee.'"

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I wish to know whether the Hon. the Leader of the House has the leave of the House.

Since no hon. Member objects, I take it that the Hon. the Leader of the House has the leave of the House.

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

"That under Rule 200 of the Council Rules, Rule 188 be suspended and that the amendments be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

"That under Rule 200 of the Council Rules, Rule 188 be suspended and that the amendments be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and carried and the amendments were taken into consideration.

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

"That the following amendments be approved:—

Rule 9 (b).

'For the existing sub-rule, substitute the following:—

'(b) On the prorogation of a session, all pending notices and business shall lapse except Bills which have been introduced. Such Bills shall be carried over to the next session from the stage reached by them in the expiring session, provided that fresh notice shall be given for motions regarding the same. If the member in charge of a Bill makes no motion regarding the same during two complete sessions, the Bill shall lapse.'"

Rule 100.

'For the words "with the leave of the Council given on a motion made by a Minister," substitute the following:—

"with the permission of the Chairman.'"

Rule 153.

'In sub-rules (1), (2) and (3), after the word "additional," insert the words "or excess."'

Rule 179.

'For the existing sub-rule, substitute the following:—

"Except as aforesaid, the rules applicable to a Select Committee of the Council shall apply.'"

Rule 188.

'Add the following proviso to Rule 188:—

"Provided that in the case of minor amendments, the House may take those amendments into consideration without reference to a Select Committee.'"

The motion was put and carried and the amendments were approved.

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MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now adjourn and meet again at 11 a.m. tomorrow, the 30th November 1955.

The House then adjourned.

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

1. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2870, Home, dated the 13th October 1955, regarding remission of Court-fees in certain cases under the Court Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1955 (Madras Act XIV of 1955).

* 2. Bill passed by the Assembly and received therefrom in the Council—

The Madras Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 35 of 1955).

* Circulated by special messengers on 26th September 1955.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 458 asked by Sri V. V. Ramaswami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 29th November 1955, page 606 supra.]

Electricity—Ramanathapuram district—List of schemes sanctioned for execution during 1952-53, 1953-54 and 1954-55

A list of rural electricity extension schemes sanctioned, taken up for execution and completed during 1952-53, 1953-54 and 1954-55 in the Sivakasi Division, Ramanathapuram district, indicating the estimated cost, expenditure incurred up to the end of March 1955 and the present stage of each scheme is given below :—

A. SCHEME SANCTIONED, TAKEN UP FOR EXECUTION AND COMPLETED DURING 1952-53.

Serial number and name of scheme	Estimated cost.	Expenditure incurred up to the end of March 1955.	Present stage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS.	RS.	
1 Supply to Vadamalapuram in Kilathiruthangal village.	85,240	85,186	Completed.
2 Supply to an industrial service at Sivakasi.	10,360	8,765	Do.
3 Supply to Sengamalachiarpuram ..	43,270	31,327	Do.
4 Supply to Pariapatti-Meenampatti ..	72,650	60,799	Do.
5 Supply to four agricultural pumpsets in Kilathiruthangal village.	9,000	6,147	Do.
6 Supply to Thavasikonar, Vadamalapuram.	8,230	4,543	Do.
7 Supply to 5 h.p. pumpsets of Sri Natesa Nadar, Sivakasi.	930	856	Do.
8 Supply to Sri Veerabadran Nadar at Kilathiruthangal.	1,030	820	Do.
9 Supply to 10 h.p. industrial load at Thiruthangal.	2,030	433	Do.
10 Supply to two agricultural pumpsets at Thiruthangal.	4,610	2,643	Do.
11 Supply to three agricultural pumpsets belonging to Sri V. Baliah Naidu in Keelathiruthangal, Vadamalapuram.	4,940	3,628	Do.
12 Supply to 5 h.p. agricultural pumpsets in Kilathiruthangal, Vadamalapuram.	905	813	Do.
13 Supply to 15 street lights at Thiruthangal Panchayat Board area.	3,580	3,239	Do.
14 Supply to Sri Gurunatha Nadar at Thiruthangal.	600	483	Do.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE LIST OF SCHEMES TAKEN UP FOR EXECUTION AND COMPLETED DURING 1953-54.

1 Supply to Viswanatham and Viswanathapuram.	54,900	57,620	Completed.
2 Supply to agricultural pumpsets at Mela Amathur, Vadamalapuram.	2,430	1,063	Do.
3 Supply to Sri R. Chellappan for his premises in Thiruthangal.	1,500	477	Do.
4 Supply to Sri Durairajan, Vadamalapuram.	1,215	754	Do.
5 Supply to two wells in Kilathiruthangal ..	1,930	1,482	Do.
6 Supply to Sri Chinna Gopalasamy Naicker in Kilathiruthangal.	1,330	1,187	Do.

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STATEMENT SHOWING THE LIST OF SCHEMES SANCTIONED, TAKEN UP FOR EXECUTION AND COMPLETED DURING 1954-55.			
1 Supply to Kaka Match Factory, Thiruthangal.	8,460	6,514	Completed.
2 Supply to street lights at Sivakasi town ..	21,900	17,709	Do.
3 Supply for agricultural purposes in Paripattinam village.	11,900	10,674	Do.
4 Supply for agricultural purposes in Kattalapatti village.	19,300	21,612	Do.
5 Supply to agricultural pumpsets in Thiruthangal village.	43,000	36,751	Do.
6 Supply to Sengamalanachiapuram ..	20,800	20,739	Do.
7 Supply to two 5 h.p. pumpsets at Thiruthangal.	5,060	5,220	Do.
8 Supply to agricultural pumpsets of Sri Ramachandran in Sengamalapatti.	1,800	1,687	Do.
9 Supply to Sri Pothimootoor, Thiruthangal.	2,200	1,530	Do.
10 Supply to National Litho Press, Sivakasi.	8,700	8,763	Do.
11 Supply to one street light at Sivakasi ..	120	147	Do.
12 Supply to 20 h.p. oil mills of Sri Guruswami Nadar, Thiruthangal.	2,940	2,338	Do.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 41 asked by Dr. A. Sreenivasan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 29th November 1955, page 609 supra.]

Hostel attached to the College of Indigenous Medicine—Profit and loss account.)

THE COLLEGE OF INDIGENOUS MEDICINE HOSTEL, MADRAS.

[illegible]

THE COLLEGE OF INDIGENOUS MEDICINE HOSTEL, MADDAS—cont.
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDED 31ST MARCH 1954—cont.

To	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
<i>Establishment and water charges—</i>		
Establishment charges ..	35,926 15 10	
Water charges ..	150 0 0	
Add Dues ..	36,076 15 10	2,135 2 0
	1,347 10 0	989 8 7
Less Outstandings as on 30th April 1952 paid.	37,424 9 10	
	3,884 14 0	
Audit fees ..	34,539 11 10	
Miscellaneous—Contingencies ..	300 0 0	
	1,969 12 9	
Total ..	3,89,280 8 8	3,89,280 8 8

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1955.

To	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	Total ..
<i>Opening stock</i> ..			
Stores with messes ..	2,135 2 0	17,177 4 0	
	989 8 7		
Stores purchased ..	1,51,583 9 9	1,680 0 0	
Stores purchased by messes ..	67,275 10 10		
Less Provisions received from .. stores.		18,857 4 0	
		1,381 8 0	
Add Dues ..	84,307 14 11	1,59,807 13 6	
	13,546 2 0	15,661 4 3	
Less Outstandings on 30th April 1954 paid.	97,854 0 11	9,119 3 3	
	8,096 5 11	1,84,488 5 0	
	89,757 11 0	31,155 7 0	1,53,332 14 0

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<i>Electricity Charges</i> ..	8,472 11 2	1,658 13 4
Add Dues ..	1,452 3 9	551 6 0
Less Outstandings on 30th April 1954 paid.	10,124 14 11	
	1,098 3 2	
<i>Establishment and Water charges—</i>		
Establishment ..	10,832 3 2	
Water charges ..	2,809 8 0	
Add Dues ..	13,441 11 3	
	1,064 8 0	
Less Outstanding on 30th April 1954 paid.	14,506 3 3	
	1,347 10 0	
Audit fees ..	200 0 0	
Miscellaneous—Contingencies ..	1,098 3 3	
Hostel fund (nett) ..	424 13 1	
Total ..	1,78,225 15 1	1,78,225 15 1

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide item III on page 610 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 35 of 1955

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill to provide for the appropriation of certain further moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the service of the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1955.

WHEREAS it is necessary to provide for the appropriation of certain further moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the service of the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1955;

BE it enacted in the Sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1 Short title.—This Act may be called the Madras Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 1955.

2. Supplementary appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1955.—The State Government may appropriate out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1955, a further sum not exceeding eighty-three lakhs, fifty-three thousand and three hundred rupees being moneys required to meet—

(a) the supplementary grants made by the Madras Legislative Assembly for that period, as set forth in column (3) of the Schedule; and

(b) the supplementary expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State for that period, as set forth in column (4) of the Schedule.

THE SCHEDULE

Demand number.	Services and purposes.	Sums not exceeding		Total.
		Voted by the Legislative Assembly.	Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		rs.	rs.	rs.
I	Land Revenue Department ..	2,02,800	..	2,02,800
IV	Forest Department ..	100	..	100
XI	District Administration and Miscellaneous ..	3,10,200	10,900	3,21,100
XV	Education ..	10,100	..	10,100
XVI	Medical ..	2,48,300	..	2,48,300
XVII	Public Health ..	6,61,300	..	6,61,300

APPENDIX

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Demand number.	Services and purposes.	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by the Legislative Assembly.	Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
		RS.	RS.	
XVIII	Agriculture and Fisheries ..	4,14,600	..	4,14,600
XIX	Veterinary ..	10,800	..	10,800
XX	Co-operation ..	100	..	100
XXI	Industries and Cinchona ..	400	..	400
XXIV	Civil Works—Works ..	50,600	79,600	1,30,200
XXV	Civil Works—Establishment and Tools and Plant	200	..	200
XXVI	Civil Works—Grants-in-Aid ..	24,57,700	..	24,57,700
XXVIII	Famine	5,38,400	..	5,38,400
XXXV	Capital Outlay on Irrigation ..	200	..	200
XXXVI	Capital Outlay on Industrial Development ..	17,00,000	..	17,00,000
XXXVII	Capital Outlay on Civil Works ..	9,18,000	2,93,600	12,11,600
XXXVIII	Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes ..	2,200	..	2,200
XXXIX	Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes ..	4,43,000	..	4,43,000
XLI	Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading.	100	..	100
XLII	Loans and Advances by the State Government ..	100	..	100
	Total ..	79,69,200	3,84,100	83,53,300

I certify that this is a Money Bill.

N. GOPALA MENON,
Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, the 30th November 1955.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTION.

Elections to the panchayat boards in the State

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

(a) the date or dates on which the present term of the members of the panchayat boards in the State would expire; and

(b) when the next general election of members to the panchayat boards will be held?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration): (a) The date of expiry of the present term of office of members and presidents of panchayats in the State is not uniform and it ranges from 2nd January 1956 onwards.

(b) It has been decided to postpone the ordinary elections to panchayats till after the general elections to the Legislature are over.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: May I know why Government have decided to postpone elections to the panchayat boards?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Government have been examining certain important amendments to the Panchayat Act. Therefore Government thought it would be better to have elections after these amendments are carried out, so that the newly elected Panchayats may not again be disturbed. Further the State Panchayats' Union also suggested that the elections might be postponed for some time.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: As the answer to clause (b) is rather indefinite, will the Hon. Minister kindly give us an indication when the general elections to the legislature will be held so that we may know when the panchayat elections would be held after that?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: According to the tentative time-table prepared by the Government of India, general elections are to be held in January and February 1957.

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DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Has not the State Panchayats' Association a vested interest in the matter and therefore it suits them eminently if the elections are postponed?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: It may have a certain vested interest but still representations made by this representative union do deserve some consideration.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: May I draw attention to the fact that the Hon. Minister for Local Administration assured us that a Committee will be constituted to revise the policy with regard to local bodies and so, may I know whether the Government have taken any action about it and may I know when the Committee would be appointed to go into the question of revision of the Panchayat and other Local Boards Act?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Government have been examining that question.

SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW: May I know at what stage the amendments to the Village Panchayat Act stand at present?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I may tell the hon. Member that these proposals have not yet taken final shape.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: It is quite possible that in the usual course general elections may be held within a year or it is also equally possible that the elections may be postponed for another year. Therefore what has that to do with the elections to the panchayat boards? What bearing has the postponement of the elections to the panchayat boards, with reference to the general elections?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The hon. Member may well appreciate the difficulty in having panchayat elections along with general elections. From what I know there is no possibility of general elections being postponed and I may also give the hon. Member the information that according to the Government's decision the elections to the Panchayat boards have been postponed by a year and necessary legislation will be brought forward when the matter could be further discussed in the legislature.

SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW: Can Government give an assurance that these elections to the panchayat boards will not be postponed further than one year?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I am sorry I cannot give any such assurance.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: As the party in power will always like to have advantages for itself, will not the holding of Panchayat elections earlier than the general elections help to consolidate their party in the coming general elections?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I do not at all think so.

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UNSTARRED QUESTION.

Articles and appliances belonging to the Barnard Institute of Radiology

12 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement showing the various articles and appliances belonging to the Barnard Institute of Radiology that were sold in auction from 1952 up to date giving in each case—

- (i) the year of purchase;
- (ii) the name of the manufacturer;
- (iii) the purchase value;
- (iv) the date when the article was condemned and why; and
- (v) the price obtained at the auction?

A.—A statement* is placed on the table of the House.

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

II.—ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE HON. CHAIRMAN.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Under Rule 190 of the Madras Council Rules, I am to inform the House that a copy of the amendments to the Madras Legislative Council Rules passed by the Council yesterday, the 29th November 1955, has been signed by me.

III.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE MADRAS MONEY-LENDERS BILL, 1955
(L.A. BILL NO. 38 OF 1955).

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Sir, I move—

“That this House concurs with the Assembly in setting up a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses consisting of 30 members (20 members of the Assembly and 10 members of the Council) to consider the Madras Money Lenders Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 38 of 1955) and that the following members of this House be selected to serve on such a Joint Select Committee”:—

I would submit the list in a few minutes.

The Bill was taken up for consideration in the other House on 29th November 1955 and the motion has been passed that the Bill be referred to a Joint Select Committee of both Houses.

Money-lending as a business in the opinion of some persons has proved to be a harassment of the persons whom it seeks to help to tide over financial difficulties. Many questionable methods and practices have crept into this business. The borrower

[Sri M. A. Manickavelu] [30th November 1955]

11-10 a.m. is left to the tender mercies of the money-lender. For a long time past the question of regulating and controlling the business of money-lending has been engaging the attention of this Government. In 1943 the matter was considered and ultimately the proposal to undertake legislation for the purpose, was dropped. Yet in order to protect the borrower, the Madras Pawnbrokers Act of 1943 was passed so as to require Pawnbrokers in the State to take up licence and to subject their operations to a measure of control. The Madras City Police Act, 1888, was also amended in 1941 with a view to empowering the Commissioner of Police to direct the removal of persons in the city to outside if their movements were likely to cause harm or danger to persons or property. These two measures have been in operation for some years. But it has been found by experience that the results of these measures are not satisfactory. The business of money-lending requires further regulation and control and the proposed Bill is a comprehensive and self-contained measure to replace the Madras Pawn Brokers Act of 1943. The Bill provides for a rigid system of issue of licences to carry on the business on money-lending, cancellation of licences under certain conditions, fixing of ceiling on the rates of interest for different types of loans with reference to amount and security and the maintenance of system of accounts and record in the language of the area so that the borrower at any time would be entitled to have information on the outstandings in his loan and prevention of molestation of the borrower in any form by the money-lender or his agent. Sir, power has been taken to invest the inspecting staff employed for the purpose, besides the police, for the efficient administration of the measure. Penalties have been provided for violation of the sections of Act. This Bill in a large measure seeks to protect the borrower more fully against the capacity of usurious and unscrupulous money-lenders.

I move, Sir, that the following Members of the Legislative Council may be selected to serve on such a Joint Select Committee:—

1. The Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam.
2. Sri K. Bhashyam.
3. Sri S. P. Sivasubramania Nadar.
4. Dr. A. Sreenivasan.
5. Sri M. Ethirajulu.
6. Sri M. K. M. Abdul Salam.
7. Sri Mohamed Razakhan.
8. Dr. V. K. John.
9. Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar.
10. Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar."

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MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved—

"That this House concurs with the Assembly in setting up a Joint Select Committee of both the House consisting of 30 members (20 members of the Assembly and 10 members of the Council) to consider the Madras Money Lenders Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 38 of 1955) and that the following members of this house be selected to serve on such a Joint Select Committee:—

1. The Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam.
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5. Sri M. Ethirajulu.
6. Sri M. K. M. Abdul Salam.
7. Sri Mohamed Razakhan.
8. Dr. V. K. John.
9. Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar.
10. Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar.' "

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Mr. Chairman, the object of this Bill as mentioned by the Hon. Minister who moved the motion is a laudable one, that is, to prevent unscrupulous money-lenders from taking advantage of their position and harassing borrowers. But, Sir, money-lending is a general word. Long ago, I read in Shakespeare, the advice of Polonius to Laertes, stating:

Neither a borrower nor a lender be;
For loan oft loses both itself and friend,

And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.

Therefore, the state of things according to this may be that there should be no lender nor borrower and people are to be in such a state of stability, prosperity and economic soundness, that they would never be borrowers. Lending has been generally very difficult, because according to Shakespeare, 'loan loses both itself and friend'; not only the borrower becomes your enemy, but he never also pays back. Therefore, it is a very sound advice.

But, Sir, in these days, we have to take into consideration hard realities. We must know that there is such a thing as the credit structure of our society. Trade, economic stability, commercial transactions, etc., are there and all these require a certain amount of credit and there must be a free flow of money from one hand to another. That fact has always to be borne in mind. Therefore, money-lending when it is used for harassment may be prevented. But one should be careful to see that in a legislation of this kind it does not exceed certain limits, that it should not be used for the purpose of preventing money-lending

[Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar] [30th November 1955]

altogether. The conditions in the Bill or the definitions in the Bill should not be so wide as to cover many good transactions and in that way we should not make people feel that money-lending itself is a very risky business and that it should not be resorted to. Any legislation which is wide may have the effect of having a very deleterious effect on the general credit structure of society. I am afraid, Sir, that some of the recent legislations to give relief to agriculturists and others had that effect and are having that effect on the general credit structure in our country. So far as money-lending transactions in our State are concerned, excepting in respect of a certain section, we cannot say that generally the money-lenders are bad. Therefore, it is that I feel that we must be careful in a legislation of this kind.

Sir, there is already the Usurious Loans Act of 1918 passed by the Central Government and that Act is in operation here also; that gives power to the Court to give relief to the debtors where the interest is excessive and there are other provisions also in that Act. There is the Madras Pawn-Brokers Act of 1943 and then there is section 51-A of the Madras City Police Act to which reference has already been made by the Hon. Minister. An amendment has also been made to this section for the purpose of preventing a certain section of money-lenders who resort to the practice of molesting and coercing debtors, forcing them to pay more money than necessary or even taking beforehand the interest and other instalment; when such is the case, the most important thing we have to bear in mind is whether we should combine the provisions of the Pawn-Brokers Act and the provisions of money-lending together in one Bill. That is one of the points which struck me when I looked into the Bill.

Apart from pawn brokers, there are the ordinary money-lenders; the pawn brokers are a different section and the abuse they practice is of a different kind. Not only molesting the debtors, but they are receiving stolen property and that is one of the chief things which give concern to the Government. Sometimes, stolen property is pledged to these pawn-brokers and possibly they also know about that. But the Police have very great difficulty in detecting the stolen property in the hands of pawn brokers. Therefore, the consideration in respect of that section of money-lenders is a special thing. But so far as other money-lenders are concerned, we cannot say that that aspect of it is there. But the only other thing about them is excessive rate of interest and so on. These are things which come under ordinary money-lending transactions. But to combine both these things in one Bill called the Money-lending Bill seems to me to be rather introducing confusion in the implementation and administration of the sections of the Money-lending Bill. Now, Inspectors have to be appointed specially for this purpose and power has to be given to them and other police officials for the purpose of detecting properties wanted; but such excessive power need not be given so far as other money-lenders are concerned.

[Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar]

30th November 1955] But under this Bill, all these things are put together and wide powers are given to the Inspectors to go and seize property, to look into the accounts, to have jurisdiction to go into the houses and to do so many other things. Of course, some of these things may be necessary for the purpose of detecting stolen property so far as pawn brokers are concerned. But such power may not be necessary in the case of other ordinary money-lenders. These things have to be taken into consideration for seeing whether all the provisions are beneficial and whether they will have the salutary effect which the Government intends they should have. That is why I say that this Bill according to me requires careful revision. As I said there is already the Pawn-Brokers Act of 1943 and that Act could be separately amended to give more powers to the police for the purpose of detecting stolen property. So far as I could see section 51 (a) of the Act is fairly wide enough giving lot of powers to the Police already for the purpose of detecting stolen property in the hands of the pawn brokers. It is not made clear in the Statement of Objects and Reasons nor in the introductory remarks of the Hon. Minister why that section is not considered sufficient. I would like to know why that section has not been able to give that amount of power to the police as intended in the Act. These are my general remarks on the Bill as a whole.

As regards definitions, the definition regarding molestation is rather too wide. Any talk or any slight pressure by the creditor may be said to constitute molestation under the definition given in the Bill. That section has got to be very carefully looked into to see that molestation of improper kind alone is prevented and any other kind of pressure on the part of the creditor, a gentle pressure which is absolutely necessary for the purpose of recovering the money, is not made an offence. The punishments proposed are very severe, fine of Rs. 1,000 and imprisonment and so on. These are very severe punishments for offences that may be committed under this legislation. If these punishments are proposed then it will have the effect of really preventing people from lending-money altogether. We must remember this fact that so far as our State is concerned, money-lending by banks and co-operative societies have not been so useful as they could have been otherwise. According to the Government report which was published in 1953, I find only 3 to 4 per cent of the total borrowing has been really advanced by banks and co-operative societies. The rest 95 per cent is largely in the hands of private money-lenders. This important fact has to be borne in mind when we discuss this important matter. Small traders and petty dealers largely depend on private money-lenders for financing their small trade or business. While we agree that there should be general control and provisions as regards interest being excessive, as regards transaction being unfair and so on, and provisions for licensing money-lending also, the two, namely, pawn brokers and money-lending should be treated separately. This is because the conditions obtaining in these two things are quite different. So far as money-lending is concerned we should see to it in the

[Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar] [30th November 1955]

select Committee that the provisions are so drafted that it won't scare away people engaged in money-lending and adopting polonius's advice completely. I would be gladder still if the Government had brought in a money-lenders Bill separately. There is already an Act for pawn-brokers. If provisions of the Act were found unsatisfactory, they could be amended. So far as money-lenders are concerned, we can bring in a separate Bill. In England also money-lenders are treated quite differently from pawn-brokers. They have separate Acts governing money-lenders and pawn-brokers. Then some limits should be imposed so far as pawn-brokers are concerned. Small transactions need not be brought under the provisions of the Bill. They might be exempted. Then there are large hundi transactions in our State. Even banks are discounting these hundis. These transactions should not be affected by this legislation. Our chief object in the Select Committee should be to see that money-lending transactions as a whole are not effected. It is only some class of people who abuse that should be affected. The rest of the credit structure of our country should not be affected. One should in this connexion remember this fact that banks and co-operative societies and other public bodies have not yet been able to fully and completely fianance the trade and commerce in our country. This has been largely left and should be left for some years to come in the hands of private money-lenders. If these are taken into consideration, I think the Bill will have to be amended in very many particulars. I hope this Bill will emerge out of the Select Committee in a much better form and it will take the shape of two Bills, one for money-lenders and the other for the pawn-brokers.

I do not find here much power being given to the courts. So far as the Usurious Loans Act is concerned, it gives power to the courts. The ultimate authority in respect of these matters must be the court of law. After all we must remember this fact that in money-lending there is a contract between the parties and freedom of contract is a fundamental right and contracts should not be lightly interfered with by the State. Only for special purposes can the Government interfere in such contracts. Otherwise the freedom of contract should be kept inviolable. I hope everything necessary to improve the Bill on the lines suggested by me will be done by the Select Committee.

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, nobody can have any quarrel with the Government for having introduced this Bill. But the remedy suggested by the Government seems to be worse than the disease itself. It is draconian in many respects and will have the effect of freezing credit itself. I do not think anybody can get on in life without borrowing at some stage or another, for some business or other. Borrowing has been going on for ages and it is not fair to have an enactment to enable the debtor to cheat the creditor. To me the Bill seems to be an effective method of cheating the creditor. Take for instance the provision regarding molestation. The dictionary meaning of molestation is quite obvious to one and all of us. Even the ordinary law does not permit one

30th November 1955] [Dr. A. Sreenivasan]

person to molest another. There is therefore absolutely no reason why this provision regarding molestation should be there at all in the Bill. Supposing I have given money to somebody and I go and ask him, that fellow may try to abuse me and pick up a quarrel and foist a case on me. You know you make an enemy of the man to whom you lend some money.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: If only you go there with stick and threaten him, it is taken as molestation. That is what is sought to be prevented by the Bill.

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN: This clause about molestation can conveniently be dropped because even the ordinary law of the land is capable of dealing with a person who molests another. I do not know what is in the mind of the Government. They have been against the 'haves', with a vengeance. I do not know whether it is their idea to annihilate the propertied class. In one way the land owning class has been annihilated. This is another method of annihilating a few fellows who may have a few thousands of rupees. Why should a man borrow at all? He borrows because he needs money and he knows he will pay only a reasonable rate of interest. Very often he does not want to repay the debt itself. Even if one should get a decree from a court of law, thousand and one ways are found to circumvent the payment of debt. Anybody who has had any experience in the execution of a decree will know how difficult it is to recover money even as the law stands at present. I think the Government are rather partial to those who are 'have nots'. But I submit those who have, have also a right to exist and the Government should not enact anything that would go against their interests.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: What about those who charge hundred per cent interest, three annas per rupee per month?

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN: The thing is this. Only in a very few cases you have this interest of three or four annas in the rupee. It is only a very small fraction of the people who indulge in such types of transactions. Majority of the money-lending people are decent. There is a contract. They know and borrow money with open eyes. Very often there is the lawyer in between them who sees to the interests of the borrower. Here and there we may find a few unscrupulous people who abuse the process of lending. But in order to punish a few people, a class of people cannot be punished. It will be very unfair if the Government were to do that. If they have got an abundance of sympathy for the borrower, I think it is better for them to start a number of banks and indulge in money-lending. That is the only method by which they can control money-lending. Human ingenuity being what it is, people can even now circumvent this Draconian law to a certain extent. Suppose at the time of making the advance the whole interest is collected. Suppose when I borrow Rs. 100, I really get Rs. 50 and the other Rs. 50 is accommodated. How are the Government going to prevent this?

11-30
a.m.

[Dr. A. Sreenivasan] [30th November 1955]

How are they going to enforce the law? Whatever may be the cleverness of the Government, people can always circumvent the law. Therefore, it is better that the Government are a little more sympathetic towards that class of people who lend money to the needy people instead of killing that very system of money-lending which has been going for ages in our country.

* SRI K. BHASHYAM: Sir, the Bill which has been placed before the House for consideration contains provisions for regulating the relationship between the debtor and the creditor. The relationship between the debtor and the creditor was regulated in olden days also. In ancient days, the debtor became the slave of the creditor, and the story is told of the debtor being led by the string by the creditor in the market. Those days are gone. We have now turned to the days when their relationship has to be placed on a satisfactory footing. I would like to point out that this measure must be such that the rural credit of our country and the credit system in our country are not seriously disturbed. In a recent publication of the Government, I think they say that so far as the cultivation season is concerned, they have to make at least Rs. 50 crores available to the cultivators, and that the co-operative societies and other banks are not able to give more than Rs. 7 crores. (Interruption by Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar.) I am speaking only from memory. The other Rs. 43 crores is being obtained by the various cultivators from other sources—money-lenders in villages or from one's relations or from rich mirasdars who really lend out money on occasions. It is absolutely necessary that in enacting this measure, this large reserve of capital necessary for meeting the cultivation expenses must be conserved in some form or another. If all the money-lenders are driven out of the field and only banks are left to remain, I would welcome that. That will be a very satisfactory process not doubt. But is it not possible for the Government, with the resources of the Reserve Bank, under the Second Five-Year Plan, to start a number of rural credit banks which can supply the necessary capital to people to meet cultivation expenses? It is there I find some difficulty in accepting the measure wholly. Therefore, while I agree that the relationship between the creditor and the debtor must be put on a satisfactory and equitable footing, the Government must see that this rural economy is not seriously disturbed. This can certainly be attended to at the Select Committee stage.

I should like also in this connection to point out that money-lending by pawn-brokers and money-lending by others may be dealt with separately. These two need not be combined. But if the Government do not want to do so, and they want to combine them, suitable amendments must be made so as to introduce provisions which will be applicable distinctly to pawn-brokers and to other money-lenders. By introducing suitable amendments, we can have provisions to deal with pawn-brokers and also with other money-lenders. That must be done. After all, pawn-breaking is quite different from mere money-lending.

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Some do both kinds of business. If we want to make this measure popular, and we want to make it particularly helpful to the ryots, we must make the credit banks which we are going to bring into existence and also the other banks be less formal. They must be able really to hand over the money across the counter as soon as they are satisfied that the person is really creditworthy. The present position is not like that. So many formalities have to be gone through and so many obstacles have to be overcome before the man can get the money from the bank. The banks are very strict in the sense that they really take much more time for the purpose of looking into the securities and looking into the sanction of the directors, etc. All these entail great delay. And the man in a hurry to get money is not able to get the money as early as possible or at least for the purpose for which he wants the money. If the banks were a little more accommodating and less formal, perhaps they would have helped the ryots much more than they are now doing. There have been applications for money pending for such a long time that by the time the amount was sanctioned, the necessity for the amount had gone. One person actually told me, 'What is all this? I have to stand before the clerk for a long time before I can get the money, whereas if I go to the money-lender, he asks me to sit for a while, and very soon I get the money with much less trouble. Whoever cares to take the trouble of standing before a clerk in the bank for a very long time? I do not mind a few rupees this side or that side. I want the money for my son's marriage, and any extra expenditure that I may incur by having to get the money from a private money-lender will go to the marriage expenses account. I do not mind it'. Therefore, I say that the rural banks, which are to be established, should be less formal in their sanctioning advances to ryots. Money should be easy to get from these banks. In the matter of securities, these banks are very strict. I do not blame them for that. The money-lender on the other hand is willing to take risks. He is charging a higher rate of interest for this purpose. He is able to cover the risks from persons who are willing to pay a high rate of interest. Banks cannot do so. They have therefore to be strict with reference to documents. If they are strict, it means they are less useful to the ordinary cultivator who wants to borrow money in a great hurry. All these matters have got to be considered.

Then there is the question of licence. The power to refuse licence is fairly wide. If a person has been convicted of some offence somewhere, he can be refused a licence. This provision is too wide. Perhaps it may be possible to reduce the rigour of this provision to some extent. As far as the rate of interest is concerned, several rates have been mentioned, namely, 12 per cent, 6 per cent, and less than 5 per cent for different purposes. I think it will not be easy for an ordinary person to understand all these various rates of interest. It should be easy to fix a definite rate of interest, say, 6½ per cent, as in the case of the Agriculturists Debt Relief Act. If we look at the way in which these interests are charged and the way in which they are calculated, we will find that it is done in different ways. In certain cases, the money-lenders have their own

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way of calculating interest. Varying rates of interests, such as $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, 9 per cent, 12 per cent and so on are charged. It may be looked into whether it will not be possible to have a uniform rate of interest, say, $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent just as in the case of the Agriculturists Debt Relief Act.

Then there is the question of keeping accounts. Keeping of accounts is necessary. Exception should be made in the case of persons who lend some money to their relatives, friends or neighbours. After all, a man might have saved some money and might have lent it to some of his needy friends and relatives. Thus, he serves the rural credit system to some extent. Such persons should not be brought under the purview of this Act. They are not regular money-lenders in the sense that they do not go about and catch their customers. They only help their friends, relatives and neighbours to tide over temporary difficulties. No obstacle should be placed in the way of these persons helping their neighbours in the villages themselves. These people should not be dubbed as money-lenders simply for the reason that they lend money to one or two persons. The definition of the term 'money-lender' should be carefully looked into so that such persons may not be brought within the scope of the Bill and may not be harassed by the Police.

Then comes the question of inspection. This will create great difficulties. If the Sales Tax Act is unpopular, it is so not because the people are asked to pay the tax amount, but because of the harassment caused by the Inspection Officers. It is the process of fixing the tax, it is the process laid down for the purpose of inspecting the accounts and it is the very many powers given to the inspecting officers that make the Sales Tax Act most unpopular. While I agree that some inspection is necessary, I wish to emphasise that such inspection work must be entrusted to persons of high character and ability and not to ordinary persons who will go about and harass people for their own special purpose. We will have to be very careful with regard to the question of inspection. This work should be entrusted to very responsible persons on a high salary, if necessary.

Then we come to the language in which the accounts are to be kept. There is some difficulty with regard to this also. It is said that accounts must be kept in a language which is known to the officers. Hon. Gentleman Sri Gajapathy Nayagar may perhaps take exception to the accounts being kept in English. He may have something to say on this matter. Anyway, it is a matter between him and the Government.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: My learned friend, a very experienced lawyer that he is, must have known the great difficulty that is caused in courts when they have to deal with accounts written in Hindi and other languages not known to a majority of the people in this State. In such cases, the whole accounts have to be translated. Thus, I am sure he will appreciate that there are lot of difficulties in such cases in the matter of their disposal.

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* SRI K. BHASHYAM: A Judge as my hon. Friend was and a lawyer as I am, know the difficulties of such a position. But, what I would like to point out is this. If in a particular place, a large number of persons keep their accounts in a particular language, it is better if the Government appointed persons who knew that language as Inspectors. We need not say that all of them should learn Hindi or English as the case may be. If there are one or two persons in a particular place who keep their accounts in a language that is not known to many of the officers, it is a different case. But, in cases where a fairly large number of persons keep their accounts in their own language, we have to make some exception. After all, they are also Indian citizens. We have allowed them to settle down here and carry on their business. So, we must show some consideration to them. To my mind, the placing of obstructions and restrictions in their way to an extent which may be more than necessary is also wrong. This must be clearly understood. The Select Committee may take this aspect of the matter also into consideration.

As regards penalties, I think hon. Member Sri Balasubramania Iyer has also referred to them. It will not be the purpose of the Bill to drive out all these people. As I said before, some of the people are really doing some useful service in the sphere of rural credit. The time has not yet come to get rid of all these people. They have also some place in the rural economy of the country. I think we must minimise the penalties to a large extent.

I should like the Select Committee to carefully consider the term 'molestation'. There are certain difficulties in deciding what is meant by molestation. Suppose a person who has lent money to another goes to the latter for collecting the money that he has lent. How is he to ask for the return of the money? Is he to go with bended knees and ask, "Please return the money that I have lent you"? Or, is he to tell the other person, "Well, look here, if you do not pay me now, I will go to a court of law"? Or, is he to adopt some other methods to threaten the person? These are the three matters which are really to be looked into. When I am saying this, I am reminded of the olden days when there used to be picketing. If anybody was loitering by the side of the place of picketing, he was considered to be a picketer and dealt with accordingly. Similarly, any money-lender who may loiter about near the house of the debtor will become a person who has 'molested' under the provisions of the Act. These are very vague terms. The Select Committee may look into this matter. These are clauses which deal with offences. So, we must use absolutely clear, unambiguous and unmistakable terms here. Then only we can administer the Act effectively. With these few words, I commend this Bill. It requires a number of changes and I hope the Select Committee will go into them carefully and thoroughly.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Mr. Chairman, I think the Hon. the Revenue Minister and the Government deserve congratulations for having brought this Bill and for having agreed to refer

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11-50 a.m. this Bill to a Joint Select Committee. This measure was long overdue. Incidentally, the Opposition should also take credit, because they have been able to force the Government to bring forward this Bill at least now. At every opportunity, the hon. Leader of the Opposition used to ask, why this Bill was not brought forward. This Bill deserves very good consideration at the hands of the Joint Select Committee.

When a measure of this kind is being brought forward, there will be difficulties. In fact, I felt and felt rightly that as the Government are going to refer this Bill to a Joint Select Committee, there was no necessity for long speeches now and so I need not speak. But, the speech of my very good Friend Dr. Sreenivasan provoked me to speak a few words on this occasion. I know that the Government should not unnecessarily interfere. But, when things are being done beyond limit, the stage will come when the Government have to interfere to a certain extent. Of course, there is to be lending and borrowing. It has become indispensable to society. Even persons in high position and affluence have sometimes to borrow money from others. We have to control the interest that is charged. As has been repeatedly pointed out by the hon. Leader of the Opposition on several occasions, some of the persons are charging interests at rates which are not prescribed by the Government. But they have got their own ways of circumventing rules and regulations. Most of the poor people pledge their jewels, silver and copper vessels and at times even clothes. But for all these they do not get even 10 to 15 per cent of their market value. Believe me, in 95 out of 100 cases, they do not redeem the articles they have pledged, with the result an article which would cost in the market Rs. 100 may be pledged for Rs. 20 and a year or two may go when the interest alone would be paid and afterwards an auction would take place when the article would go for a very low price. Some sort of resemblance of an auction is shown and the thing is lost to the man who pledges it and he loses it for ever. That is one aspect of the question. I ask the Government whether we could allow these unfortunate poor persons being ruined like this. I do hope that Government could devise ways and means to check this evil. I am yet to see the money-lender coming to the man who had pledged the article and saying: "Well, here is the money I have realised by way of auction of the article you had pledged. This is the surplus. Therefore, please take this surplus." I dare say among thousands and thousands of transactions that take place daily in the City of Madras, you cannot come across even five cases when the surplus amount realised in the auction would be returned to the man who had pledged the article, by the money-lender.

Let us now come to transactions wherein money is given as loan without security. Middle class people, peons, Government servants, etc., who out of dire necessity borrow money are obliged to pay very huge interest. The man who gives the money is very careful. If you want to borrow Rs. 100, the man who gives the money takes

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the pro-note from you after deducting the interest of Rs. 12. That is Rs. 12 is taken as the advance for the first month. Only Rs. 88 is being given. The poor person out of necessity takes that Rs. 88 after executing the pro-note and even for paying Rs. 12 as the interest for every month he finds it difficult. I know in some cases wherein they had paid only interest for two or three years. In those three years the amount they had paid by way of interest alone is more than Rs. 400 and all the same the principal of Rs. 100 remains the same. They are in perpetual fear of the money-lender. The money-lender is careful. If the matter is taken to the Court, the Court will put a halt to his transactions. The Court will not allow usurious interest. The money-lender is conscious of it. So even at the time of lending, he takes a double bond. For giving a loan of Rs. 100 they take a bond for Rs. 200. That is how they try to escape under cover of the law. Under the present law as such, those money-lenders could not be caught. Well, it is very difficult for the borrower to go to the Court and say: "I have taken only Rs. 88 and not Rs. 200" when all the same he has executed a bond for Rs. 200. I ask whether this is not a fit case for the Joint Select Committee to consider and suggest necessary remedies. Any civilised Government which has got the interest of the people at heart, should see to it that such lending of money at usurious rate of interest is put a stop to. I do not say that money lending as such should be stopped. I am not so foolish to suggest that. But what I say is let not our poor middle class people be ruined. I have already suggested typical instances wherein the money-lender extracts from them interest which is more than the principal he had advanced. It would be good if these people do not resort to borrowing in this way. They could somehow live. But still the temptation is there and when you once begin to borrow, it is always there. The Hon. Leader of the Opposition who made a reference to this subject on a previous occasion, would I hope, give a more effective expression of view, now, than what I could attempt. There is the "hundi" system. A number of North Indian banks have branches here and they give money to these "Multanis" at a very small rate of interest, say 4 to 5 percent. These people keep that money and lend it to other parties on hundi at abnormal rate of interest. Suppose they give Rs. 3,000. They take three pro-notes and they take the three months' interest for Rs. 3,000 at the outset and lend only the balance amount. Even though the party may return the amount within a month, all the same the interest has got to be paid. I think I have made the position clear.

I now come to what Mr. Bhashyam has said, viz., whether bringing this law with a little bit of rigidity will not put a check on the existing system of lending. I am sure that nobody would want that this money lending system should be put a stop to. What we say is let it be carried on in the normal way. There are Nidhis and Funds. Unfortunately too many of them are there in the City. There they follow some rule. There is some method. If a thing is pledged, they pay at least 50 per cent or 60 per cent of its market value. They give a receipt for the goods pledged. They

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say what interest, the man who has pledged some article, has got to pay. Even if for six or nine months the interest is due, they bring it to the notice of the concerned party; only afterwards if the interest is not paid, the concerned article that was pledged, is auctioned and any surplus amount realised is returned to the owner of the article. Nobody says that this sort of transactions, wherein they follow some method and wherein there is some rule, should be put an end to. We do not object to transactions which follow some rule or method. These are matters which the Joint Select Committee might well consider.

The parties who are affected by this Bill will surely argue the merits of their case before the Joint Select Committee and I do hope that the Committee would go into the pros and cons of the problem and we will evolve a Bill, whereby we will try to stop the lending of money at an usurious rate of interest. Of course it is Government's duty to keep going normal money-lending transactions, viz., those transactions with a reasonable rate of interest. I know many poor and middle-class people are ruined by these money-lending people. I do hope that the Committee will take stock of these things and bring in a comprehensive Bill so that these unfortunate people may be saved from the hands of those people, who under the name of lending money, are trying to ruin many a family in the City of Madras and in the State of Madras also.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, வட்டிக்குப் பணம் கொடுக்கும் மசோதா ஒன்று, சொத்துக்களை அடமானமாக வைத்து கடன் கொடுக்கும் மசோதா ஒன்று என்று இரண்டு விதமான சட்டங்கள் உண்டு என்றும், ஆகையால் அதற்கேற்ப இரண்டு தனிப்பட்ட சட்டங்கள் செய்யவேண்டுமென்றும் இப்பொழுது பேசப்பட்டு வருகின்றது. எந்தவிதத்திலே வட்டிக்குப் பணம் வாங்கினாலும் வட்டி கொடுப்போரின் நிலைமை என்ன, அவர்களுடைய மனக் கஷ்டம் என்ன, அவர்கள் படும் துயரம் என்ன என்பதையெல்லாம் நன்றாகக் கவனித்து சட்டங்கள் செய்ய வேண்டும். ஏனென்றால், எனது நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ பாலசுப்ரமணியம் அவர்கள் கடன் வாங்கவும் வேண்டாம், கடன் கொடுக்கவும் வேண்டாமென்று, ஷேக்ஸ் பியரின் அறிவுரையை எடுத்துக்கூறினர். அவரைவிட பெரிய அறிஞர் கம்பர் “கடன் பட்டார் நெஞ்சம் போல் கலங்கினான் இலங்கை வேந்தன்” என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். (டாக்டர் ஏ. ஸ்ரீனிவாசன் : கடன் கொடுத்தார் நெஞ்சம் போல்) கடன் கொடுத்தவன் நெஞ்சம் போல் கலங்கினவன் எந்த வேந்தன் ?

ஆங்கில ஆட்சி போன பிறகு சட்டம் மாறிவரும்போது சலுகை கடன் கொடுத்தவர்களுக்கா, கடன் வாங்கினவர்களுக்கா ? நான் அனுபவத்தில் பேசுகிறேன். எங்கள் ஊரிலே நான் ஜில்லா முன்சீப்பாக இருந்தபோது என்னுடைய பியூன் ஒருவன் எப்பொழுதும் சவுக்கு வைத்துக்கொண்டு வீதியிலே காளை போல் நடந்துவரும் காபூலியிடம் ஐம்பது ரூபாய் கடன் வாங்கியிருந்தான். அவன் வாங்கின கடன் ஐம்பது ரூபாயானாலும் அதற்கு வட்டி ரூ. 150. கோர்ட்டில் தாவா போட்டது ரூ. 30-க்கு. எப்படி இருக்கிறது நியாயம் ? சிலர் இந்தமாதிரி கேசை நடத்துவதற்கு அச்சப்படுகிறார்கள். இதில் என்ன அச்சம் இருக்கிறது ? நான் அந்தக்கேசை எடுத்து நியாயமான முறையில் பாரபட்சமில்லாமல் நடத்தினேன். கேசு என்ன ஆயிற்று ? ரூ. 300-க்கு தாவா வந்திருப்பதால் நான் சட்டத்தை அனுசரித்து நியாயப்படிதான் தீர்ப்புக் கூறவேண்டியிருந்தது. கோர்ட்டு என்ன செய்யும் ? இருக்கிற சட்டத்தைத்தான் நிறைவேற்றி வைக்கும். ஆகையினாலேதான் சட்டத்தை எழுதும்போதே சரிவர எழுதவேண்டுமென்று

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சொல்கிறேன். சந்துபொந்துகளுக்கு இங் கொடாமல் நியாயத்தை நிறைவேற்றமாறு சட்டங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டும். ஆகவே, இந்த ஆய்வுக் குழுவில் இருக்கும் நமது நண்பர் டாக்டர் வட்சமணசாமி முதலியார் அவர்களும், நண்பர் பாலசுப்ரமணிய அய்யர் அவர்களும் இருக்கும் நிலைமையை மனதில் வைத்து இரண்டு பக்கத்திற்கும், கடன் கொடுப்போருக்கும் கடன் வாங்குவோருக்கும் நியாயம் ஏற்படுகிற முறையில் இம்மசோதாவைத் திருத்தியமைக்குமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். (கனம் ஸ்ரீ எம். பக்தவத்சலம் : பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டி) நான் ஆய்வுக்குழு என்று குறிப்பிட்டேன். நான் ஏதாவது தவறுதலாக தமிழ்ச் சொற்களை உபயோகித்தால் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் அவ்வப்போது என்னைத் திருத்துமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். ஒரு மசோதாவை நிறைவேற்றுகிறபோது அது யாருடைய நன்மைக்காக கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறதோ அதை மனதில் வைத்து அந்த மசோதாவுக்கு வேண்டிய திருத்தங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டும்.

‘இந்து’ பத்திரிகையில் ஸ்ரீ செட்டேர், ஐ.வி.எஸ். அவர்கள் எழுதிய கட்டுரையொன்று வெளியிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதாவது, “பட்டப் பகலில் 12 மணி வேளையிலே பிராட்டே முனையிலே கடன் கொடுக்கும் காபூலி ஒருவன் மாதம் 120 ரூபாய் சம்பளம் வாங்குகிற ஒரு ஏழைக் குமாஸ்தாவைக் கையில் பிடித்துக்கொண்டு, ‘எங்கே என் கடன் ?’ என்று மிரட்டிக்கொண்டு, அவளைப் பிடித்து அசைத்து பயமுறுத்திக்கொண்டிருந்தான். பக்கத்திலும் வீர சிங்கங்கள் அதைப் பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருந்த கிறார்கள் ! தமிழர்களாகிய இளஞ் சிங்கங்கள் ! தமிழர்கள் பலவிதத்தில் கோழைகளாகிவிட்டார்களோ என்னவோ. நிஷத்தை இழந்தார்கள், இன்னும் எவ்வளவோ இழந்தார்கள். இந்த நாட்டு மகன், அதிலும் தமிழ் மகன் ஒரு காபூலியினால் மிருகத்தனமாக அசைக்கப்படுகின்றான், பயமுறுத்தப்படுகின்றான். மற்றவர்கள் பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.” இதைப்பற்றி ஸ்ரீ செட்டேர் அவர்கள் . . .

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : The law must take charge of such things. People cannot take the law into their own hands.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : கனம் அங்கத்தினரவர்கள் நான் சொல்வதை நன்றாகக் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். மக்கள் தாங்களே சட்டத்தை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டாம். சட்டத்திற்கு விரோதமாக நடக்கிற வினயாவது தடுக்கவேண்டும் அல்லவா ? சட்டத்திற்கு விரோதமாக நடக்கிறவனை, அதிலும் பட்டப்பகலில் ஒருவனை மற்றொருவன் தாக்கும் போது, பயமுறுத்தும்போது, பிடித்து அசைக்கும்போது மற்றவர்கள் சும்மா இருந்தால் அது எதைக் காட்டுகிறது ? கோழைத்தனத்தையல்லவோ காட்டுகிறது. அதற்கு இடம் இருக்கலாமா ? அச்சமில்லாத மனப்பான்மையில் அல்லவோ மற்றவர்கள் நடந்துகொள்ளவேண்டும் ? ஏதோ ஒருவன் கடன் கொடுத்துவிட்டான் என்பதற்காக கடன் வாங்கினவனைப் பட்டப் பகலில் ஆட்டி அசைப்பது என்றால் அது முறையாகுமா ? அதை ஒரு நாகரீக அரசியலார் பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருக்கலாமா ? கடனைத் திருப்பிக்கேட்கவேண்டுமென்றால் அதற்கு சட்டத்தின்படி எத்தனையோ வழிகள் இருக்கின்றன. கோர்ட்டில் தாவாபோட்டு பணத்தை வசூல் செய்துகொள்ளலாமே. ஏதோ இங்கு சிலர் கடன் கொடுப்பவர்களுக்காகப் பேசுகிறார்கள். அவர்களெல்லோரும் படித்தவர்கள், பணக்காரர்கள், அவர்களுக்கு ஏழை மக்களின் கஷ்டங்கள் தெரியாமலிருக்கலாம். ராயபுரம், வண்ணாரப்பேட்டை பக்கம் போய்ப் பார்த்தால் மார்வாடி கடைகளில் எத்தனை விலையுயர்ந்த புடவைகள் தொங்குகின்றன என்பதைப் பார்க்கலாம். அவைகளெல்லாம் யாருடையது என்றால், சாதாரண மக்களுடையவை. குடும்பத்தை நடத்துவதற்கு புளி வேண்டும், மிளகாய் வேண்டும் என்றால், அதற்கு கையில் பணம் இல்லை யென்றால், 50, 60 ரூபாய் விலையுள்ள புடவைகளை ஐந்து ரூபாய்க்குக் கூட அடகு வைத்து விடுகிறார்கள். வட்டியும் முதலும் சேர்த்துக்கொடுப்பதற்கு இயலாமல் அந்தப் புடவை எலத்திற்கே போய்விடுகிறது. ஆகவே, இம்மாதிரி மார்வாரிகளின் கொடுமையினால் ஏழை நடுத்தர மக்கள் தங்களுடைய பொருள்களையெல்லாம் முதலில் அடகு வைத்து, பிறகு பொருள்களையே இழக்க நேரிடுகிறது. நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ ராஸா கான் அவர்கள்

30th November 1955] [Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar]

வதோ அவசரத்திற்குக் கடன் வாங்கினால் அதை உடனே திருப்பிக் கொடுத்துவிடவேண்டுமென்னும் பழக்கம் அந்தக் காலத்தில் இருந்து வந்தது. இப்பொழுது அந்தப் பண்பாடு குறைந்துவிட்டது. பலதரப்பட்ட மக்கள் சென்னையில் புகுந்துவிட்டார்கள். கடன் வாங்குவதே பிழைப் பாகவும் சிலர் இருக்கிறார்கள். கடனைத் திருப்பிக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்ற நினைப்பே இல்லாமல்கூட சிலர் இருக்கிறார்கள். பின்னால் பார்த்துக் கொள்ளலாம் என்ற மனப்பான்மை இருக்கிறது. இம்மாதிரி குறைகள் வதோ ஒரு சிலரிடையே சமூகத்தில் இருந்து வருவது வாஸ்தவந்தான். ஆனால், பெரும்பாலானவர்கள் கடனைத் திருப்பிக்கொடுத்துவிடவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணமுடையவர்கள்தான். வறுமையின் காரணமாக காலா காலத்தில் கொடுக்கமுடியாமற் போகலாம். ஒருவன் கடன் பட்டான் என்பதற்காக அவனை, கடன் கொடுத்தவன் அடிக்கலாமா, துன்புறுத்த லாமா? அப்படி அடிக்கும்போது, சட்டத்தைக் கையிில் வைத்துக்கொள்ளக் கூடாது என்று மற்றவர்கள் அதைப் பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருப்பதா? சட்டத்தைக் கையிில் வைத்துக்கொள்ளக்கூடாது என்று கிரிமினல் சட்டத்தில் இருக்கிறது. அதற்காகப் பணம் கொடுத்தவன் அதிகார தோரணையில், திரைகப் போய் மிரட்டுவது சட்டமா? அதைத் தடுக்கவேண்டியது கவர்ன் மென்டாருடைய கடமை அல்லவா? ஆகவே மக்களுடைய மன நிலையை அரசியலார் அறிந்து, கடன்பட்டவர்கள் அம்மாதிரி துன்புறுத்தப்படவேண்டத் தடுக்கவேண்டும். சட்டப்படி, முறையாக கடனைத் திருப்பி வாங்கிக் கொள்வதற்கு வழி இருக்கும்போது என் கடன் பட்டவர்கள் துன்புறுத்தப் படவேண்டுமா? ஒருவன் கடன் வாங்கிவிட்டான் என்பதற்காக அவன் அடிமையாய்விடவேண்டுமா? சமூகத்தில் அவமானப்படுத்தப்படவேண்டுமா? வன்முறையில் பணத்தை வசூலிப்பதைத்தான் நாம் கண்டிக்கவேண்டும். வன்முறையில் பணத்தை வசூலிக்கும் முறையை தடுப்பதற்கு அரசியலார் எல்லா நடவடிக்கைகளும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும், என்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு இந்த மசோதா பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டிக்குப் போவதற்கான பிரேரணையை ஆதரித்து என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை இத்துடன் முடித்துக் கொள்கின்றேன்.

* SRI M. ETHIRAJULU : சேர்மன் ஸார், இன்று லேவாதேவிகாரர்களாகக் கட்டுப்படுத்துவதற்கு இங்கு விவாதிக்கப்படும் மசோதா கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. திருட்டுச் சொத்துக்களை வாங்காமல் தடுக்கவும். நியாயமான முறையில் வட்டி வாங்கும்படிச் செய்யவும், நாணயக் குறைவாக பொதுமக்களிடத்தில் நடந்துகொள்ளுபவர்களைத் தண்டிக்கும் பொருட்டும் இந்த மசோதா! சட்டசபையிலே கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது ஆளுகின்ற ஜனநாயக சர்க்கார் மக்களை மக்களை எந்த வழியில் சுரண்டுகிறார்கள் என்பதைத் தெரிந்துகொண்டு நான் இந்த மசோதாவை கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதில் சந்தேகமில்லை. நம்மை ஆண்டு கொண்டிருந்த வெள்ளையர்கள் நம்மைச் சுரண்டினார்கள் என்று சொன்னோம். அவர்கள் நம்மிடத்திலே இருக்கும் பணத்தை எல்லாம் சுரண்டி அவர்கள் நாட்டுக்கு எடுத்துக் கொண்டபோய் சுகபோகமாக வாழ்ந்தார்கள் என்று சொன்னோம். ஆகவேதான் இந்நாட்டை விட்டு வெள்ளையனை விரட்டி அடித்தோம் இப்பொழுது நம் மக்களையே நம்மக்கள் சுரண்டும் ஒரு நிலைமை படைக்கப்பட்டால் எப்படி கரும்பின் சாரை பிழிந்துவிட்டால் அது கரும்புச் சக்கையாகத் தோன்றுகிறதோ, அம்மாதிரி நம் நாட்டிலே கடன் வாங்கும் விவசாயிகளையும், நடுத்தர வியாபாரிகளையும், தொழிலாளிகளையும் சாராக பிழிந்துவிட்டார்கள். இப்பொழுது அவர்கள் நிலை சக்கையாகத்தான் தேர்ந்த மனிதர்களாகிறார்கள். அவர்களின் நிலைமையைத் தெரிந்துகொண்டு நமது காரணிய சர்க்கார் இவ்வளவு சீக்கிரம் இந்த மசோதாவை கொண்டுவந்ததை நான் பாராட்டுகிறேன், மகிழ்ச்சி அடைகிறேன். நான் இதைப்பற்றி பட்ஜெட் பிரசங்கத்திலே அடிக்கடி இப்படி ஒரு சட்டம் தேவை என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன். அது யாதிராமல்ல. குறிப்பாக என் அனுபவத்தை எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் நான் நேரில் பார்த்ததை இங்கு சொல்லாமல் இருக்க முடியாது. எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் ஒரு பெரிய வியாபாரி அங்கிருக்கும் லேவாதேவிகடை நடத்தும் செட்டியாரிடத்திலோ அல்லது வேறு மார்வாடியிடத்திலோ 1,000

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noon. DR. A. SREENIVASAN : I wish to invite the attention of Mr. Nayagar to one fact. He has been talking only about the difficulties of the debtors, but not about the creditors. Even after obtaining a decree, it has taken three or four years to realise the money. The hon. Member as Judge could have understood that the debtor has been circumventing the whole law for his benefit.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : கடன் கொடுத்தவனிடமிருந்து பணத்தைத் திருப்பி வாங்குவதற்கு சாதாரண வழிகள் இருக்கின்றன. கேட்டும் கடனைக் கொடுக்காவிட்டால் கோர்ட்டில் தாவா போட்டால் தீர்ப்பளித்துவிடுகிறார்கள். கடன் கொடுத்தவர்களுக்கும் வக்கீல் இருக்கிறார், கடன் வாங்கிவைவருக்கும் வக்கீல் இருக்கிறார். நீதிபதி தீர்ப்பளிக்கப் போகிறார். கடனைத் தவணைகளில் திருப்பிக்கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று தீர்ப்பளித்தால் அதன்படி பணம் கிடைத்துவிடுகிறது. கோர்ட்டில் கால் தாமதம் ஆகிறதே என்றால் அதற்கு யார் பொறுப்பாளி? கடன் வாங்கிவைவன் அதற்குப் பொறுப்பாளியாக முடியுமா? கோர்ட் தீர்ப்புப் பிரகாரம் கடனைக்கொடுக்கவில்லையென்றால், சொத்தை ஜப்தி பண்ணுவ தற்கும் வழியிருக்கிறது. அதற்கு என்ன தடை இருக்கமுடியும்? இம் மாதிரி சட்டத்திற்குப்பட்டு காரியங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டும். கோர்ட்டிலே சாஸ்தாமதம் ஆனால், அதி யாருடைய குறை?

[Sri M. Ethirajulu] [30th November 1955]

ரூபாய் கடன் கேட்கப்போனால் கடன் வாங்கும் வியபாரி மட்டும் புரோதோட்டு கையெழுத்துப்போட்டு எழுதிக்கொடுத்தால் போதாதென்றும், கூட செல் வாக்கு படைத்தவரோ அல்லது ஒரு செல்வந்தரோ அவருடன் சேர்ந்து கூட் என்று சொல்லிவிடுகிறார். இரண்டு நபர்கள் கூட்டாகக் கையெழுத்துப் போட்டு புரோதோட்டு லேவாதேவிகாரர் எழுதி வாங்கிக்கொள்கிறார். கொடுக் கும் பணத்தை தினத்தண்டலாக 100 நாள் தவணையில் திருப்பிக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று புரோதோட்டின் ஷாத்திலே எழுதி வாங்கப்படுகிறது. மேலும் புரோதோட்டு எழுதி வாங்கிக்கொள்ளும் திட்டம் அவர்கள் செய்யும் வேலை என்ன வென்றால் கடன்கொடுக்கும் 1,000 ரூபாய்க்கு வட்டியாக 75 ரூபாயும் மகிமைப் பணம் 2 ரூபாயும் அன்றைக்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டி தினத்தண்டல் பணம் 10 ரூபாயும் ஆக 87 ரூபாயையும் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு மீதி 913 ரூபாய்தான் கையில் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். பிறகு லேவாதேவிக் காரர் தினம் தினம் ஆளை அனுப்பி தினத்தண்டலாக கொடுக்கவேண்டிய 10 ரூபாயையும் எப்படியும் வாங்கிவிடுவார்கள். 60 நாட்கள் வரை தினத்தண் டல் கொடுத்த பிறகு ஷே வியபாரி தன்முனைய வியபாரம் குன்றினால் மீண் டும் வியபாரத்தை நடத்த பணம் வேண்டுமென்று நினைத்து மறுபடியும் 1,000 ரூபாய் கடன்கேட்கும் நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டால், லேவாதேவிகாரர் முதல் 1,000 ரூபாய்க்கு எழுதிக் கொடுத்த புரோதோட்டை கீழித்துவிட்டு, மீதி முன் பாக்கியில் கொடுபட வேண்டிய 400 ரூபாயையும் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு மறுபடியும் புதியதாக கொடுக்கக்கூடிய 1,000 ரூபாய்க்கு ஒரு புரோதோட்டு முன் மாதிரியே இருநபரிடம் எழுதி வாங்கிக்கொள்ளுவார். அப்பொழுது முதல்தடவை மாதிரியே வட்டிக்காக 75 ரூபாயும் மகிமைப் பணம் 2 ரூபாயும் அன்றைத் தினத்தண்டல் பணம் 10 ரூபாயும் ஆக 87 ரூபாயையும் எடுத்துக் கொண்டு மீதி இருக்கக்கூடிய 513 ரூபாயைத்தான் கொடுப்பார். இதைப் போல் ஒரு கொள்கையை எவ்வளவு நாள் சகித்துக்கொண்டிருப்பது? இது விந்தையான செய்தி அல்ல. எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் நடக்கும் கொடுப் படிக்கம் மல இருக்கமுடியாது. எங்கள் ஜில்லாவிலே நடுத்தர வியபாரிகளும், 100 ரூபாய் வைத்துக்கொண்டு வியபாரம் செய்யும் சிறு வியபாரிகளும் இன் னைக்கு இருக்கும் நிலையையும் அவர்கள் வட்டிக் கடைக்காரர்கள் படும் அவஸ்தையும், அல்லலும், வாயினால் சொல்லிமுடியாது என்று நான் இந்தச் சபையிலே தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

அது மட்டுமல்ல, சென்னை நகரத்தை எடுத்துக் கொண்டு பார்த்தாலும் கூட பஸ், லாரி, taxi இவைகளை வைத்துக்கொண்டு தொழில் நடத்துகிற வர்களும் பணத்தைக் கையில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு நடத்தவில்லை. உதாரண மாக அவர்கள் ரூபாய் 2,250 கடன் வாங்கினால், கடன் கொடுப்பவரையி லேவாதேவிகாரர் 10 தவணைகளாக தவணைக்கு ரூபாய் 270 வீதம் திருப் பிக் கொடுத்தால் கடன் கொடுப்பேன், என்ற நிபந்தனை விதிக்கிறார். கடன் வாங்குபவர்கள் வேறு வழியில்லாமல் அந்த நிபந்தனையை மேற்கொண்டு 12-10 p.m. னைக்கு ரூபாய் 270 வீதம் கொடுக்கும்போது மொத்தம் ரூபாய் 2,700 திருப் பிக் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். ரூபாய் 2,250 முதலாகவும் ரூபாய் 450 வட்டியாகவும் இல்லாமல் வாங்கும் நிலைமை ஒடுக்கியே ஆகவேண்டும். இப்படியாக கடன் வாங்குகிறவர்கள் பல தொந்தரவுகளுக்குப்பட்டு கடன் வாங்கிக்கொண்டிருக் கிறார்கள். அப்படி கசக்கிப் பிழிந்து கொண்டிருக்கும் லேவாதேவிகாரர் அதாவது கடன் கொடுப்பவர்கள் “இந்தச் சட்டம் கொண்டுவந்தால் நடுத்தர வியபாரிகளின் நலங்கள் பாதிக்கப்படும். வியபாரிகளும், நடுத்தர வியபாரிகளும், தொழிலாளிகளும் எங்களை நம்பியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகை நம்ப வேண்டாமென்று சபையின் அங்கத்தினர்களைத் தாழ்மையுடன் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்த விஷயத்தில் அவர்களுக்கு சாதகமாக இருக்க மாட்டார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன். எத்தனையோ வியபாரிகள் தங்கள் நிலம், வீடு, நகை வாழ்க்கைக்குரிய சாமான்கள் முதலிய எல்லா சொத்துக்

30th November 1955] [Sri M. Ethirajulu]

களையும் அடகுவைத்துக் கடன் வாங்கிவிட்டு கஷ்டப்படவேண்டிய நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. சென்னை மாகாணத்தில் இந்த மாதிரிநிலைமை ஒரு இடத்தில் மட்டுமல்ல, இந்த மாகாணத்தில் எல்லா இடங்களிலும் இருக்கிறது. ஒரு கமிட்டி நியமித்து சோதித்துப் பார்த்தால் சர்க்காருக்கு புள்ளி ஒரு விபரங்களுடன் விஷயமும் தெரியவரும். இம்மாதிரி கடன் நிவாரண மசோதா கொண்டுவரப்பட்ட பொழுது அதனால் பல வியபாரிகளும் விவசாயி க்ளும் நடுத்தர மக்களும் பாதிக்கப்படுவார்கள் என்று சில சுயநலவாதிகள் பயமுறுத்தினார்கள். கடன் நிவாரண மசோதாவைக் கொண்டு வந்தோம். யார் பாதிக்கப்பட்டார்கள்? விவசாயத்தில் என்னகுறைபாடு ஏற்பட் டது? எந்தத் தொழில் முன்னேறவில்லை? எந்த விவசாய குடும்பம் பாதிக்கப்பட்டது? பயிரிடும் பயிர்களெல்லாம் சரியாக விளைந்து எல்லோருக்கும் கிடைக்கவில்லையா என்று கேட்கிறேன்? இல்லவே இல்லை. இந்த பயமுறுத்த லுக்கு, நாம் செவியாய்க்கக் கூடாது என்றுதான் சபையைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளு கிறேன். இன்றைக்கு கொள்ளை லாபம் அடித்த லேவாதேவிக் காரர்கள் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் மகாநாடுகள், எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் சங்கங்களின் மூலம் கோரிக்கைகள் விரிக்கிறார்கள். வீடு வீடாகப்போய் சட்டசபை மெம்பர்கள் தங்கும் மூல்களுக்குப்போய் பொதுமக்கள் சுபிட்சமாக வாழ நான்கள் அவர் களுக்கு பணத்தைக் கடனாகக் கொடுக்கிறோம், அவர்களுக்கு உபகாரம் செய்கிறோம், என்றெல்லாம் பிரதிநிதிகளான நாம் நம்பக்கூடாது. இந்தச் சட்டம் அதை பொதுமக்கள் பிரதிநிதிகளான நாம் நம்பக்கூடாது. இந்தச் சட்டம் எப்பொழுதோ வந்திருக்க வேண்டும். மக்களை மக்கள் சுரண்டுவதைத் தடுப்பதற்கு வந்ததோர் சட்டம் கொண்டுவருவது சர்க்காரின் கடமை. கொஞ்சமும் தாமதம் செய்யாமல் இந்தச் சட்டத்தை உடனடியாக அமுலுக் குக்கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரின் கடமை. பிரதிநிதிகளின் பொருப்பு. ஆகவே இந்த மசோதாவில் போலீஸ்காரர்களுக்கு அதிகமான அதிகாரம் வழங்கும் ஷரத்தை நீக்கிவிடவேண்டுமென்று சிலர் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அதனால் பாக்கமிருந்தால் நாம் அந்த ஷரத்தை நீக்கிவிடலாம். ஆனால் ஏன் போலீஸ்காரர்களுக்கு அதிகாரம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதென்றால், வட்டிக்குப் பணம் கொடுப்பவர்கள் தான் திருட்டு நகைகளையும் மற்ற திருட்டு சொத்துக்களையும் வாங்குவதற்கு காரணமாயிருக்கிறார்கள். போலீஸ் காரர்கள் கையில் அதிகாரத்தைக் கொடுக்காமல் வேறு எந்த அதிகாரி களிடத்திலும் அந்த அதிகாரத்தை ஒப்படைத்தால் அவர்களை இந்த வட்டிக்குப் பணம் கொடுப்பவர்கள் சுலபமாக ஏமாற்றிவிடுவார்கள். திருட்டுச் சொத்தை வாங்கினால் சர்க்கார் அவர்களை தண்டிப்பார்கள் என்ற உணர்ச்சி அவர்களுக்கு ஏற்படுவதற்குத்தான் இந்த மசோதாவில் போலீஸ்காரர்களுக்கு சில அதிகாரங்கள் வழங்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதாக எனக்குத் தெரியவரு கிறது. இந்த அதிகாரம் ஏற்கவே இருக்கிறது; இதுபுதிதல்ல; ஆகவே இந்தச் சட்டத்தை சீக்கிரம் நல்ல முறையிலே கொண்டுவரவேண்டும். இந்த மசோதா அதிர்ஷ்டவசமாக பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டியில் ஏதாவது வரவற்பார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டியில் ஏதாவது நல்ல திருத்தங்களிருந்தால் அதையும் இந்த மசோதாவில் சேர்த்து இதை நல்ல முறையிலே சட்டமாக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I should like first of all to express my thanks to the Hon. Minister for having brought forward this Bill so soon after he had given a promise. This measure is one which I had been pleading for in this House from the year 1947 when I had the first opportunity to make some observations on the Budget of that year. Soon after my speech I received a bundle of letters from various persons in different categories of life which made it pain- fully clear that the general public were greatly affected by a measure of this kind not having been placed on the Statute Book. I should like to take a dispassionate view both of the money-lender

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and the person who borrows money. We are not against money-lending. I do not think the world has come to a stage when the business of money-lending can be stopped to a very considerable extent. We often feel that money-lending perhaps is still in existence in the ancient ways to which we are accustomed, and even in my own life-time. The money-lender at that time was generally a person of the locality who had something to lose by public opinion exerted on him. Therefore he could ill-afford to displease his debtor by any means which could be considered to be more or less of a threatening or molesting nature. There was public opinion behind in the villages in the small community where the money-lender had to eke out his living. It was an open secret that some of the Shylocks of those days were certainly treated in the manner that made them think twice before they adopted procedures of that kind to recover their debts. Today however the whole thing has changed. In the olden days, the debtor was not only willing to pay the debt but the debt descended on the family, his sons, and they were under an obligation, religious and moral, to repay the debt as anybody else. Unfortunately the first thing that gave a rude shock to this type of thinking was the Agricultural Debt Relief Act of 1937 which was passed. Whatever be its motives, for once it rooted out the impression that the person who had incurred a debt need not return that debt provided he was an agriculturist. I do not propose to take into consideration the effect of such a legislation. I should like to say this. Many things have happened between those days and this day. When we speak of money-lenders, let us not think of the ancient money-lenders of whom there are still a few in the remote villages and even perhaps in some of the cities who are going about their business in such a manner that nobody need take any objection. But a new race of money-lenders has descended upon our State and that is what I have been emphasising year after year. They are not, if I may use the word without offence, sons of the soil. They are persons descended upon this State with nothing else than the object of money-lending under a certain system which certainly any civilised Government should take exception to. My hon. Friend Sri Raza Khan has given more details of the ways in which these transactions are being conducted. He has also referred to the type of business that has come into existence. We do not object to any business coming into existence. But any business which comes into existence must have a moral basis for it. In addition to the business purpose they have in view, that moral basis should be there to aid trade and commerce and to aid the poor litigants who want some money and help society in general in that manner. After all a banking concern is a public corporation which is intended to help the people, the public and not in any way to stifle the public. What has happened after these banks have come into existence? A large number of money-lenders have come in and I do not want to make any difference between one class of citizens and another. But it is a fact that the Government can well verify that these banks afford credit to certain types of money-lenders who have a sort of

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freemasonry among them and who support each other. These banks give loans to these people not at 4 or 5 per cent as Mr. Raza Khan said, but at 3 per cent on hundis. It is this amount that is made available by hundis that is utilized for the money-lending transactions of which we have heard so much. It is not exaggeration to say that these money-lenders lend at a rate ranging from 12 to 24 per cent and adopt methods which no civilised Government can possibly tolerate. They have spread themselves in the remotest corners from Cape Comorin right up to the four corners of our State. I was going to say 'Berhampore', but now that Andhra has separated from us, I shall limit myself to the corners of this State.

There is another thing that has also to be taken into consideration. It is true that people have got to obtain loans. Circumstances force them to do so. I myself know of the difficulties people have when a near relation of theirs has to get some medical attention and purchase costly medicines perhaps, which may be prescribed sometimes indiscriminately but with the best of intentions. Or it may be for a marriage that one has to borrow. There are others who utilize this money for purposes like racing or gambling and things of that sort. I do not take into consideration those persons. The fact that there is such a large amount of money-lending that is going on in circumstances which have not certainly been appreciably proved to be satisfactory, even in a remote sense, must make us think of two things. First of all, a money-lender has got to get some interest. There is no doubt about it. At the same time, like everybody else he has also to be restricted from pursuing those methods which go against all civilised rules of conduct. We have the Rent Control Act to control rents. Similarly those persons who are in a position to lend money must have certain restrictions placed upon them. Various points have been raised in the course of the debate in regard to the provisions of the Bill. I am glad and am thankful to the Government for referring this Bill to a joint Select Committee of both the Houses. We can discuss this Bill more carefully at the Select Committee stage and see what are the salutary provisions, what are the penal provisions, and to what extent those provisions may perhaps be mitigated. But the main aim should not be forgotten, namely, that this is a Bill to protect a certain class of citizens, who are unfortunately in the grip of money-lenders of none too scrupulous an origin. My friend referred to Kabulis. They are fortunately becoming rarer and rarer for obvious reasons. I know definitely when they were giving moneys to the poor and the very needy and also the labourer in the field or in a textile mill, how much of coercion was being exercised upon them. It is no use disguising this fact. It is there that society must exert itself. If society cannot exert itself, the Government must come to the rescue of a society and exert themselves. I do not want to go into the other more dismal picture of the money-lending transactions which people, who have had any appreciable knowledge, know. It has come to my notice definitely that methods, which can only be characterised as horrible in the extreme, were resorted to by some money-lenders. Let us not draw a veil over these transactions.

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Let us not confuse the money-lenders of a particular type with the money-lenders who are probably big land-owners with a great deal of nobility about them, who have got a stake in the country, who have got a reputation to lose, and who will not use coercive methods. We are here to protect the ordinary middle class, lower classes, who are being ruined by these money-lenders. It is no use telling them 'Neither be a lender nor be a borrower'. Unfortunately, human nature being what it is, borrowing has become a habit with most people. It is for these reasons I welcome this Bill and welcome the opportunity of having it carefully studied in the Select Committee to see what type of changes could be made. Let me tell hon. Members, the Leader of the House, and the Government that the Government do not fulfil their task by merely introducing this Bill and passing it. The Government may have all the provisions of the law. They may have any number of inspectors. They may delegate powers to the police. Still there will be a few people who will try to evade all these and who will be supported in a Court of Law if any case should go there. That is for the obvious reason that a judge must hear both sides, and nobody can fail to do his duty by his client. When I say that the Government have not done their duty fully in introducing this Bill, I mean that they ought to take measures to see that money-lending becomes more easy to persons who are needy. This is the more important point. I may tell, Sir, some methods by which the Government can do it. There is every possibility of the Government influencing banks to be a little more liberal in money-lending in certain conditions. We can actually get the banks to see that certain types of persons are given loans under certain circumstances. Secondly, the Government can gently dissuade banks from giving amounts to money-lenders who utilise the money for enormous profit to themselves. A person who comes with nothing, in the course of five years, becomes a person worth some thousands of rupees. (Sri A. M. Allapichai; Lakhs of rupees.) I am glad that the Deputy Chairman is coming to my rescue. I thought he was not very favourably impressed when he interrupted Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar's speech.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : The hon. Member Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar wanted that the Kabulis should be beaten. I said that should not be done.

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR : I do not know to which Kabulis you refer to. It would be a hazardous task to attempt to beat them. A very large number of debtors are the employees of the Government. They are not outsiders. We have a system by which from provident fund we can give loans to our employees. Why not the Government advance loans to the people and recover the same from their pay bills which is the easiest method of saving them from these money-lenders? If a clerk on Rs. 100 wants a loan I suggest that the Government should, by an executive order, provide a method by which he can get his loan. Any advance made from the provident fund is supposed to be recoverable in 24 months. The same procedure can be adopted in the case of

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persons who have got pensions to their credit. You can certainly see that they get these loans for a definite purpose, say, for a marriage, for medical attention, and for any extraordinary purpose. Why should not the Government do this? Why should not every business concern be persuaded to adopt such a method? I know they will adopt this procedure if the Government first go to the rescue of their own employees. I am not asking them to give loans to all others. What is there preventing the Government from giving a loan to a permanent Government servant up to a particular amount which may be calculated on the pay that he is actually drawing? Not all people want more than that amount. I can assure the Government that if a loan is advanced to their employees, returnable in 24 instalments, at 4 per cent interest, which is now charged for loans made from provident fund, many Government servants will be saved from the clutches of the usurious money-lenders. What about the co-operative credit society? I am eagerly awaiting the report of my hon. Friend Sri T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. I have always stated that co-operative societies in this State were not a success. I will not say they are a failure. But certainly they have not been a success. I feel that co-operative societies can do far more than lending money to the directors of the co-operative societies. I ask them to lend to others also who are not directors of the societies. Let us have better control over these societies. Let the co-operative societies which are established in villages and which ought to know the people for whom they have been established provide these loans to the people. Let the Government see to it that a certain amount is given to the co-operative societies so that they may give loans to the poor and needy people, I do not want to take the rich men into consideration.

SRI K. BHASHYAM : It is they who get the amount.

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR : That is what I am waiting to see in the report and also the remedies suggested therein. I want these co-operative credit societies to go to the rescue of the workmen in the industrial concerns, to go to the rescue of the peasants in the various areas, and to go to the rescue of other needy and poor persons. Sir, this should be the aim and object of any co-operative credit society. Let me tell you that in Denmark, co-operative societies have completely wiped away money-lenders. What have we done? We have talked and talked. It is now over 50 years since the co-operative movement has been established here. I think it was very early in the century during the time of Sir P. S. Rajagopalachari, it was started. What do we find today? We find that in the field of co-operative movement, only a little headway has been made. I request the Government not to satisfy themselves that they have been able to bring forward a measure like this for which we have been crying hoarse. Let them show by positive action the influence that they will exercise on banking concerns, the influence that they will exercise on co-operative concerns and what is most important by

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Let us not confuse the money-lenders of a particular type with the money-lenders who are probably big land-owners with a great deal of nobility about them, who have got a stake in the country, who have got a reputation to lose, and who will not use coercive methods. We are here to protect the ordinary middle class, lower classes, who are being ruined by these money-lenders. It is no use telling them 'Neither be a lender nor be a borrower'. Unfortunately, human nature being what it is, borrowing has become a habit with most people. It is for these reasons I welcome this Bill and welcome the opportunity of having it carefully studied in the Select Committee to see what type of changes could be made. Let me tell hon. Members, the Leader of the House, and the Government that the Government do not fulfil their task by merely introducing this Bill and passing it. The Government may have all the provisions of the law. They may have any number of inspectors. They may delegate powers to the police. Still there will be a few people who will try to evade all these and who will be supported in a Court of Law if any case should go there. That is for the obvious reason that a judge must hear both sides, and nobody can fail to do his duty by his client. When I say that the Government have not done their duty fully in introducing this Bill, I mean that they ought to take measures to see that money-lending becomes more easy to persons who are needy. This is the more important point. I may tell, Sir, some methods by which the Government can do it. There is every possibility of the Government influencing banks to be a little more liberal in money-lending in certain conditions. We can actually get the banks to see that certain types of persons are given loans under certain circumstances. Secondly, the Government can gently dissuade banks from giving amounts to money-lenders who utilise the money for enormous profit to themselves. A person who comes with nothing, in the course of five years, becomes a person worth some thousands of rupees. (Sri A. M. Allapichai; Lakhs of rupees.) I am glad that the Deputy Chairman is coming to my rescue. I thought he was not very favourably impressed when he interrupted Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar's speech.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : The hon. Member Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar wanted that the Kabulis should be beaten. I said that should not be done.

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR : I do not know to which Kabulis you refer to. It would be a hazardous task to attempt to beat them. A very large number of debtors are the employees of the Government. They are not outsiders. We have a system by which from provident fund we can give loans to our employees. Why not the Government advance loans to the people and recover the same from their pay bills which is the easiest method of saving them from these money-lenders? If a clerk on Rs. 100 wants a loan I suggest that the Government should, by an executive order, provide a method by which he can get his loan. Any advance made from the provident fund is supposed to be recoverable in 24 months. The same procedure can be adopted in the case of

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persons who have got pensions to their credit. You can certainly see that they get these loans for a definite purpose, say, for a marriage, for medical attention, and for any extraordinary purpose. Why should not the Government do this? Why should not every business concern be persuaded to adopt such a method? I know they will adopt this procedure if the Government first go to the rescue of their own employees. I am not asking them to give loans to all others. What is there preventing the Government from giving a loan to a permanent Government servant up to a particular amount which may be calculated on the pay that he is actually drawing? Not all people want more than that amount. I can assure the Government that if a loan is advanced to their employees, returnable in 24 instalments, at 4 per cent interest, which is now charged for loans made from provident fund, many Government servants will be saved from the clutches of the numerous money-lenders. What about the co-operative credit society? I am eagerly awaiting the report of my hon. Friend Sri T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. I have always stated that co-operative societies in this State were not a success. I will not say they are a failure. But certainly they have not been a success. I feel that co-operative societies can do far more than lending money to the directors of the co-operative societies. I ask them to lend to others also who are not directors of the societies. Let us have better control over these societies. Let the co-operative societies which are established in villages and which ought to know the people for whom they have been established provide these loans to the people. Let the Government see to it that a certain amount is given to the co-operative societies so that they may give loans to the poor and needy people, I do not want to take the rich men into consideration.

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setting an example of themselves being money-lenders to their own servants. I do not go further than that. I only want the Government to appreciate the present situation and come to the rescue of their own servants by granting loans to them for meeting their legitimate wants. I do not want the Government to grant loans for everything. For example, I do not want the Government to grant a loan of Rs. 100 to a person who wants to lose it in the races. After all, the Government have their own control and tight control at that. Sir, having been in Government service for many years, you and I have been under such tight control. That control is not any the less now. So, I feel that the Government can very well have control and at the same time help their servants in times of need.

As for the other observations made and as for the weighty observations made by hon. Members Sri Balasubramanya Iyer and Sri K. Bhashyam and others, I am not going to brush aside their arguments as those of 'money-lenders' as my friend Sri Gajapathy Nayagar in his usual sweet way has been characterising. We shall certainly take into consideration all those arguments with regard to 'molestation', with regard to the penal provisions—whether the fine should be Rs. 1,500 and so on—and even with regard to the rate of interest. I, however, wish to state emphatically that the rate of interest must be definitely laid down in this Bill itself. If we do not do that, this Bill will not at all be useful and helpful. It cannot help anybody. Almost 15 years ago, I remember that in the State of Hyderabad, an order was passed saying that 6 per cent should be the rate of interest for covered loans and 9 per cent for uncovered loans. Twelve per cent may not be too high in certain cases, say, where a poor widow lends Rs. 100 or so. Hon. Members also know how some people calculate these interests, and how it is made to appear that they are easy terms. They fix the rate as one pie per rupee per day. Calculate to what percentage this will work out. As a result of such rates being charged, many a family and many a person owning some property also, have been ruined in South India, especially in this State. People do not realise that these terms are not so easy as they appear to be. I must also say that it is not a question of death warrant so to say. That should not be our ideal. People have to go out and help the needy. Suppose a person is in dire need of Rs. 100 or so; he has to be helped. The main purpose of this Bill that is brought forward before the Legislature is to enable the poorest and the most needy to have a better method of getting loans to meet his needs. I therefore strongly support this measure.

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI : கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, சபை முன் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் லேவாதேவிகாரர்கள் மசோதாவை ஆதரித்துச் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இந்தச் சட்டம் ரொம்ப அவசியமானதுதான். இதனால் ஜனங்களுக்கு நன்மை ஏற்படும் என்பதும் வாஸ்தவந்தான். ஆனால், இதே நேரத்தில் மற்றொரு பக்கத்தில் ஜனங்களுக்குத் துன்பம் ஏற்படுவதையும் கவனிக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. கடன் நிவாரணச் சட்டம் வந்ததனால் ஜனங்கள் நன்மை அடைந்தார்கள். ஆனால்,

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வியாபாரக் குந்தகம் ஏற்பட்டது. சிறிய வியாபாரிகளுக்கெல்லாம் கடன் கிடைப்பது கஷ்டமாகப் போய்விட்டது. குறைந்த வட்டியில் பணம் கொடுத்து லேவாதேவி செய்து அதன் மூலம் ஜீவனம் செய்பவர்களுக்கு வருவாய் சரியாக இல்லாமல் போய்விட்டது. தாங்களே வட்டிக்கு கடன் கொடுப்பதை நிறுத்திவிட்டு, பணத்தை பாங்குகளில் போட்டுவிடுகிறார்கள். பாங்குகளில் கிடைக்கும் சொற்ப வட்டியை வைத்துக்கொண்டு திருப்தியடைந்து விடுகிறார்கள். ஏன் அப்படிச் செய்கிறார்கள் என்றால், வியாபாரத்திலே வட்டிக்கு கொடுத்து வாங்குவதிலே சில இடங்களில் வாங்கினவர்கள் பணத்தைத் திருப்பிக்கொடுப்பதில்லை. மோசம் செய்து விடுகிறார்கள். சில சமயங்களில் அவர்கள்மீது தாவா செய்து கோர்ட்டின் மூலம் பணத்தை வசூலிக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. தாவா செய்யும்போது ஏராளமாக பணம் செலவிட வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. நூறு ரூபாய் பணத்தைத் திருப்பி வாங்குவதற்கு வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. நூறு ரூபாய் வரையில் செலவு செய்யவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. காசு தந்திருக்க ஐம்பது ரூபாய் வரையில் செலவு செய்யவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இம்மாதிரி எத்தனையோ கூலி, பேனாவுக்குக் கூலி, பென்சிலுக்குக் கூலி இம்மாதிரி எத்தனையோ செலவுகள். வக்கீலுக்குப் பணம், பத்திரத்திற்குப் பணம் என்று செலவு செய்துவிட்டு பணத்தைத் திருப்பி வாங்குவதற்குள் பணமும் பாதியாய் விடுகிறது. பூராப் பணம் வருவதில்லை. ஏதோ கொஞ்சந்தான் கிடைக்கிறது. இம்மாதிரி சிரமப்படுவதைவிட பாங்குகளில் போட்டுவிட்டு கிடைத்த வட்டியை வாங்கிக்கொண்டுவிடுகிறார்கள். அதனால் வியாபாரிகளுக்கும் மற்றும் விவசாயிகளுக்கும் என்ன நேரிடுகிறதென்றால், தனிப் பட்டவர்களிடமிருந்து வட்டிக்குக் கடன் கிடைப்பதில்லை. பணம் கிடைக்காத பட்டவர்களிடமிருந்து வட்டிக்குக் கடன் கிடைப்பதில்லை. நடத்துவதற்குக் குந்தகம் ஏற்படுகிறது. தனால் அவரவர்களுடைய தொழிலை நடத்துவதற்குக் குந்தகம் ஏற்படுகிறது. இந்த நிலையில் சர்க்காரே விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கடன் கொடுத்து வரவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. கூட்டுறவு சொஸைடி மூலம் அநேக இடங்களில் விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கடன் கொடுத்துவருகிறார்கள். விவசாயத்திற்கு வேண்டிய உரம் விதை போன்றவைகளை வாங்குவதற்கு சர்க்கார் கடன் கொடுத்துவருகிறார்கள். இப்படி எல்லாவகையிலும் சர்க்காரே வட்டி வியாபாரத்தை நடத்தக் கூடிய நிலைமைக்கு வந்துவிட்டது. காரணம் தனிப்பட்டவர்கள் ப்ரோநோட்டு எழுதிக்கொண்டு ஒருவருக்கொருவர் பணம் கொடுத்துக்கொள்வது குறைந்து விட்டதுதான்.

விவசாயிகளுக்குப் பல வகைகளில் சர்க்கார் கடன் கொடுத்து உதவும்படியாக ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறதென்றால் சர்க்கார் வட்டி வியாபாரம் செய்து பணம் சம்பாதிக்க ஆரம்பித்துவிட்டார்கள் என்று அர்த்தமல்ல. கடன் நிவாரணச் சட்டம் வந்தபிறகு இப்படிப்பட்ட தொந்தரவு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அந்த தொந்தரவை நிவர்த்திப்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் கடன் கொடுத்து உதவும்படியான நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதேமாதிரி இப்பொழுது ஓரளவு நிலைமையைச் சமாளித்து வாழ்க்கையை நடத்திக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள்.

நாட்டுக்கோட்டை செட்டிமார்கள் முன்பெல்லாம் கடன் கொடுத்து வந்தார்கள். அதன் பிறகு வட இந்தியாவிலிருந்து வந்த மார்வாரிகள் லேவாதேவி செய்து வருகிறார்கள். அவர்களும் இப்பொழுது வட்டி வியாபாரத்தை நிறுத்திவிட்டார்கள். ஊர் ஊராகப் பேரய்விட்டார்கள். இப்பொழுது வட்டி வியாபாரத்தை அநேகமாக நிறுத்திவிட்டு சினிமா கொட்டகைகள் நடத்துகிறார்கள். சோப் கம்பெனி வைத்து நடத்துகிறார்கள். இம்மாதிரி பல தொழில்களை நடத்த ஆரம்பித்துவிட்டார்கள். மார்வாரிகளில் ஒன் நிர்ண்டு பேர் மோட்டார் பஸ்கள் விட்டும், லாரிகளை வைத்து நடத்தியும் வாழ்க்கை நடத்துகிறார்கள். அந்தத் துறையில் செய்பவர்களும் சிலர் இன்னும் பித்துவிட்டார்கள். கொடுக்கல் வாங்கல் செய்பவர்களும் சிலர் இன்னும் இருக்கிறார்கள். ரத்தத்தை உறிஞ்சும் அட்டைகளைப்போன்று அவர்கள் மனிதர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கையையே கசக்கிப் பிழிந்தெடுக்கும் சர்வ வல்லமை புருஷர்களாக அவர்கள் நடந்து கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் செய்கிற கொடுமையைப் பார்த்துத்தான் இந்தச் சட்டம் வந்திருக்கிறது. இந்தச் சட்டத்தினால் சில பிரதிகூலங்களும் இருக்கின்றன. அதாவது, யோக்கியமாக உள்ளவர்கள், தங்களிடமுள்ள கொஞ்சம் பணத்தை தேவைப்பட்டவர்களுக்குக் கடன் கொடுத்து அவர்கள் கொடுக்கும் வட்டியைக்கொண்டு ஜீவனம் செய்பவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்களே, அப்படிப்பட்ட யோக்கியமானவர்களுக்கு

[Sri N. Annamalai Pillai] [30th November 1955]

இந்தச் சட்டம் ஆபத்தாக இருக்கிறது. போலீஸ்காரர்கள் எந்த நிமிஷத்திலேயும் வீட்டுக்குள் புகுந்து யாரையும் கைது செய்யலாம். வீட்டைச் சோதனை இடலாம், அவர்கள்மீது கேசு போடலாம் என்ற அதிகாரம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இது ரொம்ப ஜாஸ்தி. இதனால் என்ன ஆகும் தெரியுமா? ஜனங்களுக்கு இயற்கையாகக் கிடைக்கும் லேவாதேவி கொடுக்கல் வாங்கல் ஸ்தம்பித்துவிடும். கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்களின் மூலம் பணம் கொடுத்து அவர்களைக் காப்பாற்றிவிடலாமென்று நினைப்பது பகற்கனவுதான். அது சாத்தியப்படாது, கூட்டுறவு சொஸைடியில் நகையை அடக்குவதைப் பணம் வாங்கவேண்டுமென்றால், அதற்கு இரண்டு நாள் ஆகிறது. நகையைப் பார்ப்பதற்கு ஒரு அதிகாரி இருப்பார். நகையைப் பார்த்து அவர்தான் மதிப்புப் போடவேண்டும். அதற்குப் பிறகு பல சைகன் மாறி கடன் கிடைப்பதற்கு முன்று நாட்கள் ஆய்விடும். இம்மாதிரி கூட்டுறவு பாங்குகளின் மூலம் நகையை வைத்துக் கடன் பெறுவதற்கே பல நாட்கள் ஆகும்போது நிலத்தை வைத்துப் பணம் வாங்கும்போது எவ்வளவு சஷ்டமும் காலதாமதமும் ஏற்படும் என்பதை யோசித்துப்பார்க்கவேண்டும்.

ஒரு குடியானவன் மற்றொரு குடியானவனிடமிருந்து கடன் வாங்க வேண்டுமென்றால் அதற்கு ஒரு பத்திரம் எழுதிக்கொடுக்கவேண்டும். சட்டத்தின்படி அரை வட்டிதான் கொடுக்கலாம் என்று இருக்கிறது. அதற்காக பத்திரத்தில் அரை வட்டி என்று எழுதிவிட்டு அதிகப்படியான வட்டியைத் தனியாக வாங்கிக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். இல்லாவிட்டால் பணம் கிடைப்பது கஷ்டம். எனக்கு முன் பேசிய நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ எத்திராஜாவு அவர்கள் சொன்னதுபோல் முன்பணம் எடுத்துக்கொள்கிறார்கள். இம்மாதிரி எத்தனையோ தொல்லைகள் இருந்தாலும் பணம் சம்பளம் புழங்கிக் கொடுவார்கள் கொடுத்துக்கொண்டிருந்து உதவி செய்து கொண்டிருந்தாலும் அவர்களையும் இந்தச் சட்டம் பாதிக்கக்கூடும். பக்கத்து வீட்டுக்கார யிருந்தான் என்றால், அதிலும் ஓரளவு அதிக வட்டி வாங்கியாகப் போய்விட்டால், போலீசுக்குத் தகவல் கொடுத்துவிடுவான். போலீஸ்காரன் வந்து வீட்டைச் சோதனை செய்யவும் முற்பட்டுவிடுவான். ஏதோ சமயத்திற்குக் கடன் கொடுத்தான் என்பதற்காக ஏன் அவனுக்கு இந்தத் தண்டனை? போலீஸ்காரர் கடன் கொடுத்தவர் வீட்டைச் சோதனை போட வேண்டுமென்றிருக்கும் அதிகாரத்தைத் தளர்த்தவேண்டும். இவ்வளவு கடுமையான அதிகாரம் இருந்தால் யோக்கியமானவர்களும், நல்லவர்களும் கூட பாதிக்கப்படுவார்கள். ஏதோ பணத்தை வைத்து தேவைப்பட்டவர்களுக்குக் கடன் கொடுத்துக்கொண்டு அதிலிருந்து கிடைக்கும் வட்டிப் பணத்தைக்கொண்டு தாங்களும் லாபத்தை அடைந்து வருபவர்களுக்கு இது ரொம்பப் பாதகமாக இருக்கிறது, ஆபத்தாகவும் இருக்கிறது. போலீஸ்காரர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்திருக்கும் அதிகாரத்தை மிக மிகத் தளர்த்த வேண்டும்.

கிராமத்தில் ஒரு பழக்கம் உண்டு. ஏதோ பணம் வேண்டுமென்றால் ஒரு தவிலையை எடுத்துக்கொண்டுபோய் பக்கத்து வீட்டில் வைத்துவிட்டு அரை வட்டிக்கோ ஒரு வட்டிக்கோ பணத்தை வாங்கிக்கொண்டு வந்துவிடுவார்கள். இவர்களுக்குள் முன்னால் மனஸ்தாபம் இருந்தால் பணம் கொடுத்தவரை போலீசுக்குக் காட்டிக்கொடுத்து விடுவார்கள். போலீஸ்காரன் வந்து கேட்கும்போது மறுத்துச் சொல்வதற்குத் தைரியம் வரவேண்டும். பொய் சொல்லத் தைரியம் இல்லாதவர்கள் நம் நாட்டில் பெரும்பான்மையாக இருப்பதால் போலீஸ்காரர்களிடம் மாட்டிக்கொண்டு பெயர்பான்மையாக வேண்டிய நிலை ஏற்படும். இந்தச் சட்டத்தின் சில ஷரத்துக்களின் காரணமாக நல்லவர்களும் பொய்யர்களாக மாறுவதற்குத்தான் வழி ஏற்படுகிறது. மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவந்தோம். அதனால், எத்தனையோ கோடி ரூபாய் சர்க்காருக்கு நஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டது. எத்தனையோ கோடி ரூபாயை நஷ்டப்படுத்திக்கொண்டு மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்தும், சிலர் குடிக்காமலா இருக்கிறார்கள்? அதற்காக மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தை எடுத்துவிட முடியுமா? முடியாது. அதேபோல லேவாதேவிக்கு

30th November 1955] [Sri N. Annamalai Pillai]

காரர்களுக்கான மசோதாவினால் ஏராளமான நன்மைகள் ஏற்படும். இருந்தாலும் கடன் வாங்கிக் கடனைத் திருப்பிக்கொடுக்கும் வழக்கம் ஏராளமான பேர்களிடம் இருந்து வருகிறது. தாராளமாகப் பணம் புழங்கிக்கொண்டு வருவதற்குக் குந்தகமாக இந்தச் சட்டம் அதை தடை செய்யக்கூடாது. அப்படிச் செய்தால் மனிதர்கள் மனிதத்தன்மையிலிருந்து மாறி நாகரீகமற்றவர்களாகவும், மனித சமுதாயத்திற்கு ஊறு செய்பவர்களாகவும் மாறிவிடக்கூடும். இந்த மசோதாவில் எனக்கு ரொம்பப் பயமாக இருக்கும் அம்சம் என்னவென்றால், போலீஸ் அதிகாரிகளுக்குக் கொடுத்திருக்கும் ஏராளமான அதிகாரம்தான். இப்படியே அந்த அதிகாரத்தை வைத்திருப்பவர்களால் கடன் கொடுத்து வாங்குகிற அநேக யோக்கியமானவர்களுக்குக் கெடுதல் ஏற்படும். யோக்கியமானவர்கள் மறைந்து யோக்கியமற்றவர்களாக மாறி விடுவார்கள். யோக்கியமானவர்கள் ஜெயிலுக்குப்போக நேரிடும். ஏதோ சொற்ப பணத்தை வைத்து வட்டி வியாபாரம் செய்து மானமாகக் குடித் தனம் செய்பவர்களுக்குக் கஷ்டம் ஏற்படும். குற்றம் செய்பவர்களைக் கடுமை யாகத் தண்டிக்கவேண்டியதுதான். அதற்காக லேவாதேவிக்காரர்களில் லாம் பொல்லாதவர்களென்று கருதிவிட முடியாது. லேவாதேவிக்காரர்களில் பொல்லாதவர்கள் எவ்வளவோ பேர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். வள்தவம். அதற்காக நல்லவர்களையும் பாதிப்பதாக சட்டம் இருக்கக்கூடாது. எல்லோரையும் பாதுகாப்பதற்காகத்தான் திருட்கூடாதென்று சட்டம் செய்தோம். ஆனால், போக்கிரிகள், பொல்லாதவர்கள் திருடுவதையே தொழிலாக வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களை மாற்றுவது என்பது சாத்தியமற்றதாக இருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் ஜன்மத்தோடுதான் அது மறையும். அவர்கள் மண்ணில் மறையும்போதுதான் அவர்களுடைய குணமும் மண்ணோடு மண்ணாய் மறையும். அவர்கள் புத்தியை மாற்றிக்கொள்வதே இல்லை. மண்ணாய் மறையும். அவர்கள் புத்தியை மாற்றிக்கொள்வதே இல்லை. அப்படிப்பட்ட மூளையை அவர்களுக்குப் பகவான் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார். ஆகையால் அவர்களைப்பற்றி மனதில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு திருடுவதைக் கண்டிக்கும் சட்டத்தையே எடுத்துவிட முடியாதல்லவா? அதேபோல லேவாதேவி செய்கிறவர்களிலும் மனிதர்களுடைய ரத்தத்தை உறிஞ்சுபவர்களுக்கும் இருக்கத்தான் செய்கிறார்கள். அவர்களை அடக்குவதற்கு வேறு கனம் இருக்கத்தான் செய்வோமெனியோ எல்லோரையும் பாதிக்கக்கூடிய முறையில் இந்த மசோதாவின் ஷரத்துகள் இருக்கக்கூடாது. இதனால் வியாபாரம் ஸ்தம்பித்துப்போய்விடும். ஏற்கெனவே நாம் ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கும் சட்டத்தினால் கொடுக்கல் வாங்கல் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த நிலைமையில் இந்தச் சட்டத்தை வைப்போமானால் ஆபத்தாக முடியும். இப்பொழுது பேசுகிறவர்கள் எல்லோரும் இந்தச் சட்டம் அவசியம் அவசியம் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள், இன்னும் சொல்லப்போகிறார்கள். ஆனால், இதில் வரக்கூடிய விபரீதத்தையும் நாம் உடனடியாக இம் மசோதாவைச் செய்யும்போதே கவனித்துக்கொண்டு போனால்தான் நன்றாக இருக்கும். நன்மை அவசியந்தான். அதற்காகவே நாம் பெரிய பெரிய தியாகங்களைப் புரிந்திருக்கிறோம். இங்கு வீற்றிருப்பவர்களும் நாட்டுக்கு நன்மை செய்வதிலேயே கிறோம். இங்கு வீற்றிருப்பவர்களும் இருந்தாலும் நாம் நல்ல காரியம் ஒன்றைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று செய்கிறபோது அதன்கூடவே ஏற்படும் செடுதல்களையும், ஆபத்துக்களையும் கண்டுபிடித்து அதற்கேற்ற முறையில் சட்டத்தை அமைக்கவேண்டியதும் எண்ணுகிறோமோ அவர்களுக்கு முழு நன்மை செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நாம் எண்ணுகிறோமோ அவர்களுக்கு முழு நன்மையும் கிடைக்கும், கிடைக்காதா அல்லது செடுதல் ஏற்படாமா என்பதைப்பற்றியும் யெல்லாம் நாம் யோசித்து அதன்படி சட்டத்தைச் செய்யவேண்டும். ஆகவே நாம் மிக மிக ஜாக்கிரதையாக இந்தச் சட்டத்தைப் பரிசீலிக்கவேண்டுமென்று இப்பொழுதே சர்க்காருக்கு, பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டி அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கும் எச்சரிக்கை செய்கிறேன். நான் அப்படிச் சொல்லுவதினால் இந்தச் சட்டமே வேண்டாமென்று ஆட்சிப்பதாக யாரும் நினைக்கக்கூடாது. இந்தச் சட்டத்தை நான் ஆட்சிப்பதாக யாரும் நினைக்கக்கூடாது. சட்டம் வேண்டியதுதான். ஆனால், அதில் இருக்கிற கடுமையான, அபாயகரமான, ஆபத்தான அம்சங்களையும், ஜனங்களுக்குத் தீமையை உண்டாக்கி அவர்களைப்

12-40
p.m.

[Sri N. Annamalai Pillai] [30th November 1955]

பாதிக்கும்படியான அம்சங்களையும் எடுத்துவிடவேண்டும். செலக்
கமிட்டியார் இந்த மசோதாவை நல்ல முறையில் பரிசீலனை செய்து
மக்களுக்குப் பாதகம் உண்டாக்காத வகையில் இச்சட்டம் நல்ல பயனை
உண்டாக்கக் கூடியதாக இருக்கச்செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு
என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: I thank the hon. the Leader of the Opposition and other hon. Members for the valuable contribution they made to the discussion on this Bill. Sir, ordinarily, such a Bill controlling and regulating money-lending is not necessary if the society were moving in a higher moral plane. But we are in 1955 and such control has become necessary. True, Sir, in olden days, money was lent on trust; there were no pro-note, no registered deeds and other things then. But even in the absence of those things, money was regularly repaid in those days and the man who lent the money had no trouble in getting back the amount and the man who borrowed money on the other hand was in constant anxiety in the sense he always felt it a moral obligation to return the amount he had borrowed and he took every step to see to it that the loan he had taken was discharged. Even now this kind of people are living in the villages. They think that it is their moral duty to return the money they had borrowed and they think that if they do not do so, they would be punished in life, now or later on. That is the feeling which even now prevails among those people. But that good section is fast disappearing. Now the majority are in the other way. That is, they try to evade payment. They try to see that the money they had borrowed is not repaid. That is why I say we must have some sympathy for the money-lender also, for in these days he finds it difficult to collect the money from the borrower and there are so many restrictions and other impediments. Therefore, it behoves us that we properly draft this Bill so that it should not work any unnecessary hardship on the money-lender and at the same time make it also easy for the borrower to repay his amount and save him from harassment. In Hindu Law there is a provision, viz., "pious obligation of the son" which has been recognized in law and which has been given effect to by courts also. That was the state of society in those days. But now it will be a useless cry, a cry in the wilderness, to hope for such a society for us to live in. We have to take matters as they are and we should see as far as possible how we could regulate these transactions so that the money-lending profession may be carried on well without prejudice to any section of the people.

I submit that facilities for getting money are now very largely provided by private agencies. Only a very small fraction of the requirements is met by Government and co-operative agencies. So, a very large portion has to be met by private agencies and therefore we should see that those facilities do not dry up by unnecessary restrictions. Now Government are contemplating to see that credit facilities are made available to the people, especially in the rural parts, as easily as possible. But it will take a long time to meet all the demands required in the country.

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Therefore we have to get on with private agency; we should only see that the private agencies do not take advantage of the difficulties of the borrowing public and exploit them. The one difference between a Government and co-operative agency and a private agency is this, viz., that money is got very quickly from the private agency. Even if the rate of interest is high, money is got quickly from the private agency. Money is required for various purposes very urgently. There are some occasions where money has got to be obtained at all costs. For instance, if a marriage has got to be performed, money is required urgently. In the case of funeral, we cannot keep the dead body waiting. Money has got to be obtained quickly on the spot for meeting the funeral expenses. Money is also required urgently to attend to a sick man. In all these cases, money is very urgently required. To obtain money urgently and very quickly, one has to approach these private agencies, even though the rate of interest may be high. One may not be able to get the money quickly from the Government or co-operative agency. Therefore, I submit that the Government and other agencies should take steps to see that this time factor is properly attended to. If we are able to reduce this time taken in granting loans, many of the borrowers would not go to the private agencies and they will certainly go to the Co-operative Bank or other Government agency and take the loan. I feel, Sir, that there is room for cutting the length of time that is required to disburse the amount either by the Government agency or the co-operative agency. For instance, the Land Mortgage Bank was started with the best of motives; it is very beneficial to the borrower and especially to the ryots. But the time taken for advancing loans by the Bank is very long and so the people get tired of that; even though they have to pay higher interest, they go to other agencies for getting quick loans. Therefore, I agree that all steps should be taken to see that the money is disbursed by agencies other than the private agencies as early as possible, of course, after taking proper security for the purpose. Even after taking proper security, I feel there is still scope for granting moneys at a shorter time than is being done now. That will be looked into.

Sir, it was suggested that a comprehensive Bill like this including the business of pawn brokers should not be brought forth and that it could be split up. Of course, there could be different Bills and there is no objection to that. But having brought this comprehensive Bill, it is quite possible to look at this business of pawn brokers as distinct from the other general money-lending, and as the hon. Member Sri K. Bhashyam said, make suitable amendments to see that certain rules and regulations apply to the pawn brokers and not to the others. That will be looked into at the Select Committee stage.

Sir, it was also pointed out that different rates of interest were mentioned and that some uniform rate would be more conducive. Now, there are different loans, loans called secured loans, loans called unsecured loans and loans which are advanced on pledge of

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movable property and necessarily it involves that different rates of interest should prevail. Secured loans must bear a lower rate of interest and unsecured loans must certainly have a higher rate of interest. Therefore these differences in rates of interest are necessary.

It was said that there were ample powers under the Police Act as amended to take action against any harassment. The Act has been in force, but still we are not able effectively to check harassments for various reasons, one of them being in many of these pawn-brokers' shops the accounts are maintained in a language unknown to most of the people here and to the officials concerned. That is one reason and there are other reasons. There are no sufficient powers for inspecting the place where the money-lending business is carried on. Anyway, the result has been that we could not have effective check. Therefore, we have to take steps to see that a more effective control is maintained.

It was mentioned that punishment proposed is very drastic. Sir, I submit that it is only the maximum that is put down here and unless we dangle a high punishment, there won't be a sufficient deterrent. But the Magistrate is not bound to award the extreme punishment, but he will work within the extreme limit and award suitable punishments. Therefore no objection need be taken to that aspect. Even here, that particular thing could be examined in the Select Committee and proper adjustments made.

Now, this Bill will not affect a mere casual money-lender. The Bill applies only to those money-lenders who carry it on as a business, either as a main business or as a secondary business. But stray cases of money-lending, giving accommodation to needy persons will not come under this Bill at all and so those gentlemen who lend money either in their own interest or to oblige other people, need not at all be worried and they can merrily carry on as before.

Sir, under the Bill powers are sought to be given to officers who are not lower in rank than a Sub-Inspector. Yet I am inclined to raise the status of the officer—he may be a Circle Inspector or a Deputy Superintendent. It will be a good thing to begin with to have officers of a higher status and that way we can minimise as far as possible any hardship to the persons concerned.

Sir, graphic accounts were given by the hon. Member Sri Gajapathy Nayagar of the atrocities committed by those foreign money-lenders. I myself have been witness to such things when I was living in a house opposite the Dead Letter Office. On the 30th or 1st of every month, more than 4 or 5 Kabulis used to be waiting at the gate; some of the clerks will try either to go by the back door—unfortunately that building had no back door and they had necessarily to go by the front gate—or the front door. I know that some of the borrowers were rudely handled by the money-lenders. Even then I thought that some control on these money-lenders should be there. But then I was only an Apprentice at

30th November 1955] [Sri M. A. Manickavelu]

Law or probably a student and my mind did not work further, it stopped there, I only sympathised at that time with the lot of borrowers and it evaporated then and there.

Money-lenders Acts like this have been passed by other States and they are in operation now. For instance, the States of Bengal, Bihar, Bombay and Madhya Pradesh are having Money-Lenders Acts of their own and we are coming only very late in the field. But for the impetus and urge given by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, I think, this Bill would have slept for six or eight months more. When he pointedly raised that issue, I said that it would be brought before the House as early as possible. I had to take a little more extra steps to see that the Bill is brought soon, because I know what the hon. Deputy Leader of the Opposition would say; he constantly accuses the Government that they do not keep up their promises and assurances. Of course, the other gentleman makes such accusations very often in a routine manner. The hon. Leader of the Opposition drew my attention to the urgency and I took steps to see that this Bill is brought as early as possible.

I have nothing more to add. All adjustments and small changes could be made by the Select Committee, very experienced and learned Members are on the Committee and they will certainly contribute their best for making all adjustments and seeing that there is fair dealing as to the requirements of regulation of money-lending. We shall try, as far as drafting can go, to make the Bill as best as possible. If in spite of it, there are loopholes, we cannot help it. For instance, we fix a certain rate of interest. But that can be circumvented by so many methods. They can get double bonds, or make deductions when the money is advanced and so on. All that cannot be got over. For that we want better moral standard and public opinion. The hon. the Deputy Chairman, said 'there is no obligation on our part, if a man uses unlawful force against another, to go and extricate the other man'. I presume he will say the same thing even in a case where a man is sought to be murdered. Of course, one will be within his rights not to go to the help of the victim. There is no legal obligation. Still there is a sort of moral obligation to prevent murder. Legally he is not bound. But there is this thing called moral duty. We must go to the rescue of the needy people. We must develop that spirit. Therefore my submission is that moral standard and public opinion must develop. In addition to this legislation, unless there is strong public opinion, no great result could be achieved. I hope people in our State will develop strong public opinion not only in matters of this kind but in other matters also, political and others. It is public opinion and moral standard that count much more than framing a statute. I hope the House will adopt the motion moved by me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“That this House concurs with the Assembly in setting up a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses consisting of 30

[Mr. Chairman] [30th November 1955]

members (20 members of the Assembly and 10 members of the Council, to consider the Madras Money-lenders Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 38 of 1955), and that the following members of this House be selected to serve on such a Joint Select Committee:—

1. The Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam.
2. Sri K. Bhashyam.
3. Sri S. P. Sivasubramania Nadar.
4. Dr. A. Sreenivasan.
5. Sri M. Ethirajulu.
6. Sri K. M. Abdul Salam.
7. Sri Mohamed Raza Khan.
8. Dr. V. K. John.
9. Sri A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar.
10. Sri K. Balasubramania Ayyar.' "

The motion was put and carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I adjourn the House *sine die*.

The House then adjourned *sine die*.

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

* 1. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3001, Home, dated the 28th October 1955, regarding amendment to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940 [Laid on the table under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act (Central Act IV of 1939)].

* 2. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3036, Home, dated the 2nd November 1955, regarding amendment to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940 [Laid under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act (Central Act IV of 1939)].

* 3. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3042, Home, dated the 3rd November 1955, regarding amendment to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940 [Laid under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act (Central Act IV of 1939)].

* 4. Notification issued with G.O. (Ps.) No. 3510, Revenue, dated the 12th November 1955, regarding amendment to the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Rules, 1955.

* Laid on the table of the House on 29th November 1955.

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[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 42 asked by Dr. A. Sreenivasan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 30th November 1955, page 659 supra.]

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT.

Serial number and name of articles.	Number.	Year of purchase.	Name of manufacturer.	Purchase value.	Date when condemned and reasons for condemnation.	Price obtained at the auction.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Hydrotherapy equipment with fittings.	1 set.	1935	Obtained through Home Indent —name of manufacturer not known; British manufacturer.	£475	Not condemned but sold since it was not required for use due to scarcity of water, trained personnel both medical and non-medical and the expenditure on the above would not be commensurate with the benefits acquired.	..	The highest bid offered was Rs. 1,000 but this was not accepted as a still more fair price was expected by the sale and hence put off for inclusion in next auction.
2. P. Cable of the X-ray tube head with ceiling pattern inside side.	1		Not available.	475 0 0	Ten on 1st November 1952 and six on 7th March 1953. Very old and parts worn out due to fair wear and tear.	32 0 0	..
3. Shutter handle removed from Pandex.	1		Not available.	15 0 0	12th July 1952. Purchased due to fair wear and tear.	7 0 0	..
4. Cables for short wave apparatus.	2		Not available.	20 0 0	1st November 1952. Broken due to fair wear and tear.		..
5. Foot switch Thermoflex.	1		Not available.	10 0 0	Unserviceable due to fair wear and tear.		..

[30th November 1953]

Serial number and name of article.	Number.	Year of purchase.	Name of manufacturer.	Purchase value.	Date when condemned and reasons for condemnation.	Price obtained at the auction.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>II Auction—Held on 28th September 1953—cont.</i>							
6 Cassettes X-ray 15×12.	10			495 0 0	1st November 1952		
7 Cassettes X-ray 12×10.	8			284 0 0	and 7th March 1953.		
8 Cassettes X-ray 10×8.	4			114 0 0	Light leaking in the corners; unserviceable due to fair wear and tear.		
9 Cassettes X-ray 12×6.	3			69 0 0			
10 Cassettes X-ray 8½×6½.	5			82 8 0			
11 Cassettes X-ray 6½×4½.	3			69 0 0			
12 Exposure holders 15×12.	4			15 8 0		31 0 0	
13 Exposure holders 12×10.	4			12 8 0	1st November 1952.		
14 Exposure holders 12×6.	2			5 8 0	Unserviceable due to fair wear and tear.		
15 Exposure holders 10×8.	2			4 4 0			
16 Saelight glasses ..	4			80 0 0	Do.	1 0 0	
17 Hangers 15×12 ..	12			117 0 0			
18 Hangers 12×10 ..	12			103 8 0	1st November 1952.		
19 Hangers 12×6 ..	3			24 12 0	Unserviceable due to fair wear and tear.	16 0 0	
20 Hangers 10×8 ..	9			71 4 0			
21 Hangers 8½×6½ ..	10			67 8 0			
22 Hangers 6½×4½ ..	2			9 8 0			
23 Transformer Ultra-therm.	1			800 0 0	1st November 1952. Old and punctured; unserviceable due to fair wear and tear.	25 0 0	
24 Metal box ..	1			15 0 0	Not fit for use as it was with radium apparatus.	7 0 0	
25 Metabolic arrangement.	1			5 0 0	Do.	2 0 0	
26 Lead glass applicator ..	20			100 0 0	7th March 1953. No use as attachments for treatment in modern equipment.	5 0 0	
27 Filament control resistance of Maximar 220 KV and F. 4 portable unit.	1			115 0 6	1st November 1952. Unserviceable due to fair wear and tear.		

Serial number and name of article.	Number.	Year of purchase.	Name of manufacturer.	Purchase value.	Date when condemned and reasons for condemnation.	Price obtained at the auction.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
28 Air hose pipe ..	1	Not available.	Not available.	10 0 0	7th March 1953 Broken due to fair wear and tear.		
29 Oil hoses, small Maximar 220 KV.	2			15 0 0	7th March 1953. Deteriorated due to fair wear and tear.	6 0 0	
30 Hose pipes for tube shield.	2			..	..		
31 Cooling insert piece ..	1			..	..		
32 Hose pipes for oil conductor.	2			..	..		
33 Transformer set complete AE Dean's with rectifying valve.	1			Not known.	7th March 1953. Purchased before 1936. As this is an open type and it is of no use either in the B.I.R. or in the mufassal stations.	50 0 0	
34 Ozoniscopes ..	4			..	7th March 1953. Unfit for further use.	175 0 0	
35 Victors 150 KV switch board.	..			..	7th March 1953. No use for these in B.I.R. or mufassal station.	160 0 0	
36 Mobile 71256 with AC voltmeter 0-35 Victors R.T. and L.T. transformer.	1 set.			..	..	6 0 0	
37 Switch-board on wall ..	1			..	..	3 0 0	
38 Milliameters belonging to items Nos. 19 and 20.	2			..	..	105 0 0	
39 AE Dean's Diagnostic control unit.	3			..	..	32 0 0	
40 Shock-proof cables .. One set of Anode and Cathodes.	..			..	..	40 0 0	
41 AE Dean's H.T. and L.T. transformer.	One set of three.			..	..		

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Serial number and name of article.	Number.	Year of purchase.	Name of manufacturer.	Purchase value.	Date when condemned and reasons, or condemnation.	Price obtained at the auction.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
II.—Auction held on 28th September 1953							
—cont.							
42 Centre pieces complete with shutter assembly removing mechanism and two lead glass protective tube shields.	1				Vide remarks for item No. 47.	20 0 0	..
43 Overhead line insulator.	6					6 0 0	..
44 High tension porcelain insulators fixed in racks.	1				Do.	10 0 0	..
45 Centre piece complete with shutter assembly.	1					30 0 0	..
46 Wall stand ..	1					10 0 0	..
47 Oil cooler for tank ..	1					1 0 0	..
48 Old iron brackets ..	1 set.					7 0 0	..
49 Thick heavy iron base plate.	1					15 0 0	..
50 Heavy solid cylindrical pedestal with leave base.	1					40 0 0	..
51 X-ray tube Tuto shield 400 KV 2 halves.	1 set.					50 0 0	..
52 S.P. cables 400 KV ..	2						..
53 Applicators 400 KV ..	7						..
54 Applicators 150 KV ..	14						..
55 Filters 400 and 200 KV.	12						..

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56 Tuto shield 200 KV 4 2 sets in halves.	one pair				7th March 1953 model out of date cannot be used as such.	60 0 0	..
57 HT cables—150 KV	4					10 0 0	..
58 Central carbon Arc apparatus.	1					30 0 0	..
59 A.E. Dean's Multostat M stand (No. 586).	1	Before 1940				25 0 0	..
60 Malgham Bros. D.C. Multostat (No. 141122) Meter No. 576584.	1					75 0 0	..
61 Siemens Ultra Pande apparatus R. 179/0129.	1						..
62 Siemen Ultra therm unit.	1				Obsolete model and beyond repair. The East Asiatic Company who are the agents for the types of Siemens equipment have stated that this model is now obsolete and cannot be repaired.	60 0 0	..
63 A.E. Dean's Surgical Diathermy unit.	1					30 0 0	..
64 Newton and Wright Diathermy unit spare gas type.	1					60 0 0	..
65 A.E. Dean's converter in wooden trolley.	1				Beyond repair (very old) condemned on 7th March 1953.	65 0 9	..
66 Ammeter and Voltmeter.	1 set					21 0 0	..
67 A.E. Dean's Dental unit without X-ray tube.	1				7th March 1953. Unserviceable due to fair wear and tear.	50 0 0	..
68 Schnee Bath spare cells leg.	10				7th March 1953. Obsolete model and beyond repair. Leaking. Unserviceable due to fair wear and tear.	20 0 0	..
69 Alarm timepiece Dark room.	1				Unserviceable due to fair wear and tear.	2 0 0	..

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Serial number and name of article.	Number.	Year of purchase.	Name of manufacturer.	Purchase value.	Date when condemned and reasons for condemnation.	Price obtained at the auction.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
II.—Auction held on 28th September 1953—cont.							
70 Amidol	38 lb. 11 oz.				No use for these either in BIR or in mufussal station.	39 0 0	..
71 Cones perspex and glass.	4					2 0 0	..
72 Iron jars for storage for mercury.	2					3 0 0	..
73 Plate glass for feeding.	1					5 0 0	..
74 Projector	2				7th March 1953 Beyond repair very old model.	5 0 0	..
75 Quartz lamp accessories.	21					35 0 0	..
76 Westolite	1 drum.						..
77 Diathermy apparatus ..	1						
78 Side panel iron sheets,	2				..	£5 0 0	..
79 Top pins	1						
80 Guide rods	2					10 0 0	..
81 Rolling shutters	2					63 0 0	..
82 Centre piece with 12 ball bearing and revolving mechanism and chain drive.	1				..	20 0 0	..
83 Lowering and raising device set.	1					3 0 0	..
84 Centre piece complete with shutter.	1						
85 Main counter weights ..	2						
86 Hydrotherapy equipment with fittings.	1	1935	Obtained through Home Indent—Name of manufacturer not known—British manufacturer.	475	Not condemned but sold since it was not required for use due to scarcity of water, trained personnel both medical and non-medical and the expenditure would not be commensurate with the benefits acquired.	1,100 0 0	Details of fittings furnished in an Annexure 'A'.

87 X-Ray tubes and valves.

37 items

88 Hack saw frame	..	* 1
89 Wooden mallet	..	1
90 Pipe wrench	..	1
91 Assorted size files	..	10
92 Hammer, small (part).	..	1
93 Pliers	..	3
94 Pliers (small)	..	1
95 Pliers (big)	..	1
96 Tinshears (small)	..	1
97 Screw driver	..	3
98 Screw spanner (small) ..	..	1
99 Cold-Chisel (small) ..	..	1
100 Double end spanner, 3/8" x 1"	..	1
101 Hollow punch	..	2
102 Wooden saw 26	..	1
103 Wooden chisels	..	3
104 Hand drill	..	1
105 Soldering iron electric.	..	1
106 Hand drill electric	..	1
107 Pen-knife	..	1
108 Leather tool bag	..	1
109 Brass Thumb of Maximat.	..	2

4th July 1953. * Items 88 to 108 are all over 15 years old and worn-out.

Not available. Not available. Not available.

38 0 0 Items 88 to 111 sold for Rs. 36 included in Miscellaneous articles, iron scrap, diet tins, cast iron, Aga vessels, etc.

4th July 1953—Worn-out.

Broken on 4th July 1953.

Switch defective, condemned on 4th July 1953.

110 Control Brackets of F. 3 portable unit.

111 Toggle switch of Maximat 220.

III.—Auction held on 30th July 1954

- 1 Shock proof high tension cables ceiling type.
- 2 Filament control resistance with assembly of 400 Maximat.

Not available. Not available.

Punctured (condemned on 26th December 1953). Defective due to fair wear and tear (26th December 1953).

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51 0 0 Vide—Annexure 'B'.

[30th November 1955]

Serial number and name of article.	Number.	Year of purchase.	Name of manufacturer.	Purchase value.	Date when condemned and reasons for condemnation.	Price obtained at the auction.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
III.—Auction held on 20th July 1954—cont.							
3 Fluorescent Screen (Levy West).	1				Old, condemned. It cannot be put to any scientific use for which it was required (26th December 1953). Very old—Condemned on 24th December 1953.		
4 Gloves Lead Rubber Protective.	1 pair.				26th December 1953—Fair wear and tear.		
5 Ammeter 0-6 No. 3628192	1				Do.		
6 Milliammeter 0-20 No. 3193 52.	1				Do.		
7 Milliammeter 0-10 ..	1				Do.		
8 Resistance High Tension.	3				Do.		
9 Timer 0-60 (some parts used for the Multi St. volt control tools).	1				Do.		
10 Timer C-10 (53802) ..	1				1st May 1954—Strained and scratches over the surface due to wear and tear.	59 0 0	The price fetched is not for the X-ray goods only but includes the value of mechanical and electrical goods (from items 1 to 23).
11 Kodak's viewing lobby, blue base glass—old.	1				1st May 1954—Strained and scratches over the surface.		
12 Kodak's viewing lobby, glass removed from the lobby.	1				Do.		
13 Side on s. of X-ray couch, under couch tube carriage.	2				1st May 1954—These items are not required in the B.I.R.		
14 Lowering and raising assembly fixers.	10 rods.				Do.		
15 Under couch tube fixing roll.	1				Do.		
16 Tube side movement gear wheel mechanism.	1				Do.		

17 Under couch diaphragm shutter assembly with roller	1				Do.		
18 X-Ray cassettes 15×12.	11				Fair wear and tear on 1st May 1954.		
19 X-Ray cassettes 12×10.	3				Do.		
20 X-Ray cassettes 10×8.	1				26th September 1953—Broken due to fair wear and tear		
21 Line Toggle switch ..	1				Do.		
22 Hand Timer	..				26th September 1954—Repaired several times. All the teathed wheels are worn out due to fair wear and tear.		
23 Bakelite bushes	2				Cracks given way due to fair wear and tear.		
IV.—Auction held on 4th March 1955.							
1 Castors of 4 Portable Unit Mobile.	4				15th October 1954—Fair wear and tear for con le unation.		
2 Treatment Timers ..	3				15th October 1954—No use in repairing the very old timers. Hence condemned.		
3 Foot switch removed from Flurodex 500 A.M. unit.	1				15th October 1954—Fair wear and tear.		
4 Maximar 400 S.R.T. Tube (metal parts).	15 lb.				Tube failed due to fair wear and tear. Tube destroyed and the metal parts weighing 15 lb. auction.	205 0 0	Items 1 to 7. The price of Rs. 205 fetched is not for the items mentioned but includes the value of mechanical and electrical goods from other stores and auctioned as one lot.
5 Pressure cut out switches, low and high.	2				15th October 1954—Fair wear and tear.		
6 Lowering and raising switch assembly (hoist control switch).	1				Do.		
7 Viewing lobby glass (removed from the cancer pavilion).	..				15th October 1954.		

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Monday, 30th January 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.—CONDOLENCE ON THE DEATH OF SRI D. KRISHNAMURTHI, MEMBER OF THE FORMER LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I have to announce to the hon. Members that I have received information about the passing away of Sri D. Krishnamurthi. He was a Member of the Madras Legislative Council for several years. I propose that we express our sorrow at the demise of Sri D. Krishnamurthi by all of us standing in silence for two minutes. I shall convey this to the members of the bereaved family.

Accordingly, the hon. Members stood in their places in silence for two minutes.

II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Report of the Backward Classes Commission

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

(a) whether the State Government have received a copy of the Backward Classes Commission Report;

(b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place a copy of the recommendations of the Commission on the table of the House; and

(c) what action has been taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Report has not yet been released to the public and till then it is to be treated as a secret document.

(c) The report is under examination.

SRI A. SUBRAMANIAM: அந்தக் கமிஷன் எல்லோரிடத்திலும் ஸ்டேட்மெண்டுகளை வாங்கிப்போனார்களே அது சம்பந்தமாக சலுகைகளை ஏன் மக்களிடத்தில் பொதுவாகத் தெரிவிக்கக்கூடாதென்று கேட்கிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: என்ன சலுகைகள் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைப்பற்றி பரிசீலனை செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். கனம் அங்கத்தினர் வேறு என்ன வேண்டுமென்று கேட்கிறார் என்று தெரியவில்லை.

[30th January 1956]

SRI A. SUBRAMANIAM : சமீபத்தில் முதல் மந்திரி சேலம் வந்த போது சலவையாளர் இன மாணவர்களுக்கும் மற்ற மருத்துவ இன மாணவர்களுக்கும் இலவசமாக படிப்பு சலுகை கொடுப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்து, உத்தியோக விஷயங்களைப்பற்றிகூட ஆலோசனை செய்து அனுப்புகிறோம் என்று சொன்னார்கள். அப்படி ஏதாவதும் ரிப்போர்ட் பரிசீலனை செய்து அனுப்பப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : ரிப்போர்ட்டில் இருக்கிறதை மாத்திரம் பரிசீலனை செய்யவேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை. சில சமூகத்தாருக்கு சலுகைகள் கொடுக்க முடியுமா என்பதற்கு அந்த கமிஷன் ரிப்போர்ட்டில் இடம் இல்லாவிட்டாலும்கூட, நாங்கள் (இந்த அரசாங்கத்தார்) பரிசீலனை செய்து, நினைத்தால் செய்யலாம். எல்லாம் பரிசீலனையில் இருப்பதால் நிச்சயமாக ஒன்றும் சொல்வதற்கில்லை.

SRI A. SUBRAMANIAM : அந்த ரிப்போர்ட்டு இப்போது நம் மாகாணத்தில் இருக்கிறதா? அல்லது அனுப்பப்பட்டுவிட்டதா?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : ரிப்போர்ட் இந்திய சர்க்காரிடமிருந்து இங்கே வந்திருக்கிறது. அரசாங்கத்தார் பரிசீலனை செய்கிறார்கள்.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Before any decision is arrived at by the Government, will the Legislature have an opportunity to discuss the recommendations of the Commission?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : I do not think so, Sir.

Committee appointed in connexion with the partition of the Madras State

* 463 Q.—**SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :** Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether any fact-finding Committee consisting of Government officials has been appointed in connexion with the partition of the Madras State on a linguistic basis; and

(b) if so, the terms of reference, and what material and information they were asked to gather?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister): (a) & (b) Yes, Sir. The Government have constituted a Partition Committee consisting of three senior Officers, viz., Sri W. R. S. Sathianadhan, I.C.S., Chief Secretary to Government, Sri S. Venateswaran, I.C.S., Member, Board of Revenue, and Sri T. A. Varghese, I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Finance Department. The Committee will meet and discuss the various steps to be taken to implement the decisions of the Government of India on the recommendations of the States Reorganization Commission and put up proposals for orders of the Government.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Now that the whole situation has changed, has the Committee been asked to suspend its work or has it been given some additional or further work?

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The Committee will do whatever work has to be done in connection with the reorganization and there will certainly be reorganization of States. The Committee will take up such work as is presented to it.

DR. V. K. JOHN : Have the Government of India come to a final decision regarding reorganization of States as far as Madras is concerned?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : So far it is a final decision; that may be reconsidered and I cannot say anything about that.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : The reorganization work which has been entrusted to the Committee has been disorganized consequent on the developments that have taken place. Therefore, may I know whether the Committee will still proceed with the work which was allotted to it earlier?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The Committee will do the work which presents itself to it. There is no question of the Committee doing any other work.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : What is the programme with regard to the States Reorganization Bill and when will we be asked to take it up?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The Government are yet to know about it.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : As major changes have taken place since we discussed the States Reorganization Commission Report, will the Government consider the desirability of allotting a day in the current sitting of the Council for the discussion of the new proposals for integration of States on a non-linguistic basis?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : No new proposals are yet before the Government and, therefore, there is no necessity for allotting any day for discussion at this stage.

DR. V. K. JOHN : May I know what the position is regarding the proposal to constitute Dakshina Pradesh?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I know only as much as the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition knows from what he reads in the newspapers.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : Will the Government be prepared to consult the Legislature in case any fresh proposals are mooted by the Government of India and before they commit themselves to any definite scheme, will they recognize the necessity of consulting the Legislature and the public instead of the Chief Ministers taking decisions and agreeing to such fresh proposals?

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Any new proposals being considered by Legislatures and other public bodies is one thing, and the Chief Ministers meeting and discussing either among themselves or with the Prime Minister is quite a different thing.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: I do not object to the Chief Ministers meeting and carrying on a discussion, but in view of certain statements that some Chief Ministers had agreed to some fresh proposals, I felt that it would be a timely thing to suggest that any such proposals might be considered only after consultation with the Legislatures and, if possible, after taking public opinion in view of the occurrences that have already taken place unfortunately.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The Chief Minister as well as the Government do have a sense of responsibility. They know that they cannot do anything themselves without the approval of the Legislature. Therefore, they will certainly go to the Legislature in time before any proposals are finalized.

DR. V. K. JOHN: May I know whether it is not the responsibility of Chief Ministers of various States to lead and not to be led?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: That is quite true. Chief Ministers may lead but they will have to be guided also by the Legislature.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAI: In view of the fact that a lot of confusion has already taken place in the country due to some recommendations of the States Reorganization Commission, if there are fresh proposals, should not the Government take into account those fresh proposals and bestow their best attention on them since the trouble that has taken place shows that the people are not seeing eye to eye with the Commission?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The Government will certainly give their full consideration to any proposal that is presented to them.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: தகதினைப் பிரதேசம் வருவதா யிருந்தாலும் சரி, வரவிட்டாலும் சரி, இந்தக் குழு மொழிவாரி மாகாணங் கள் அமைப்பதில் எவ்வளவு வேலை செய்திருக்கிறது என்று அறிய விரும்பு கிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: இந்தக் குழுவில் நிய மிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் அங்கத்தினர்கள் இதே வேலையாக இல்லை. அவர்கள் சாதாரண வேலையை கவனித்துவருகிறார்கள். ஏதாவது மாகாணங்கள் புனரமைப்பு சம்பந்தமாக செய்யவேண்டியிருந்தால் அதைமட்டும் கவனித்து வருகிறார்கள். இதுவரை அதிகமாக வேலை செய்யவில்லை.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: இதைப்பற்றி அப்போதைக் கப்போது அறிக்கை விடுவார்களா?

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: இந்த நிலைமையில் அப்போதைக்கப்போது அறிக்கை விடவேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை.

SRI A. SUBRAMANIAM: அகில இந்திய காங்கிரஸின் உப கமிட்டி யினரால் விடப்பட்ட அறிக்கையிலுள்ள (பீர்மேடு, தேவிசுளம்) இரு தாலூ காக்கள் கேரள ராஜ்யத்திலே இருக்கவேண்டுமென்ற தீர்ப்பை இங்குள்ள தமிழர்களும் மற்றவர்களும் ஒப்புக்கொண்டால் அரசாங்கமும் அந்த அறிக்கையை ஒப்புக்கொண்டு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கை எடுக்குமா?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: மத்திய அரசாங்கம் உண்மையாக ஒப்புக்கொண்டபிறகே அறிக்கையை வெளியிட்டிருக்கிறது.

Appointment of officers in the I.A.S. cadre

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

(a) how many of the officers in the I.A.S. cadre now working in the State were recruited on the results of the competitive examination and how many were appointed on promotion from posts in the State Service; and

(b) the procedure governing the promotion of officers in the State service to the I.A.S. cadre?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister): (a) Out of 96 officers at present borne on the I.A.S. cadre of this State 57 (including 29 I.C.S. officers) were recruited on the results of the competitive Examination and 8 were appointed on promotion from posts in the State Service under the promotion quota.

(b) The procedure to be followed in the case of State Civil Service officers is that laid down in the I.A.S. (Appointment by Service officers is that laid down in the I.A.S. (Appointment by Promotion) Regulations, 1955. In the case of non-State Civil Service officers, pending issue of the Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Section) Regulations which have recently been finalized but have not yet been published by the Government of India, this Government have requested the Heads of Departments and the Secretaries to Government to recommend Officers of outstanding ability and merit considered suitable for appointment to the I.A.S. in the quota reserved for the non-State Civil Service officers. After a careful examination of the personal files of the officers and a careful scrutiny of the recommendations of the Heads of Departments to Government, the names of officers considered most suitable for appointment to the I.A.S. are recommended to the Government of India.

SRI A. SUBRAMANIAM: இந்த உத்தியோகத்தில் பிற்பட்ட இனத்த தலைபேர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை தெரிவிக்க முடியுமா?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: அதற்குத் தனிக் கேள்வி போடவேண்டும்.

SRI M. ETHIRAJULU: ஐ.எ.எஸ். பட்டம் ரெலின்யூ டிபார்ட் மெண்டில் இருப்பவர்களுக்குத்தான் அதிகமாகக் கொடுக்கிறார்கள், மற்ற டிபார்ட்மெண்டுகளில் உள்ளவர்களுக்கு அதிகமாகக் கொடுக்கப்படுவதில்லை என்று சொல்லுகிறார்களே அது உண்மையா?

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : மற்ற இலாக்காக்கள் இன்ன சிலரும் ஜி.எ.எஸ்-ல் சேர்க்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

SRI A. SUBRAMANIAM : குறிப்பிட்ட ஒரு 'கவாலிபிகேஷன்' வைத்து டைரக்ட் ரெக்டர்மெண்டு மூலம் இந்த பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர் களுக்கு இந்த உத்தியோகம் கொடுக்க அரசாங்கம் முன் வருமா?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : ஜி.எ.எஸ். உத்தியோகத்திற்கு மத்திய சர்க்கார் விதிகளை வகுக்கிறார்கள். அந்த விதிகளுக்கு முற்பட்டு இல்லாமலிருந்தால் அரசாங்கம் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளும்.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Is the Public Service Commission consulted before names are sent up to the Government of India?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I believe the Union Public Service Commission will be consulted before the recommendations are finally accepted.

SRI A. SUBRAMANIAM : பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களை உயர்த்தவேண்டுமென்பது காங்கிரஸின் முக்கியமான கொள்கையாக இருப்பதால் இதனை முக்கியமாகக் கருதி, யோசித்து, அவர்களுக்குச் சலுகை அளிப்பதற்கு ஏதாவது செய்ய சர்க்கார் முற்படுமா?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : This Government have, of course, been doing everything feasible in order to encourage and support deserving candidates belonging to the backward communities. But, so far as the regulations that have been laid down by the Centre are concerned, I do not think that the State Government would be then and there suggesting changes.

DR. V. K. JOHN : What is the objection of the Government to our Public Service Commission making the recommendations?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : It is only a recommendation and has to be finally considered by the Union Public Service Commission. Under the present practice, the State Public Service Commission is not consulted. But as soon as the regulations that have been framed are finalized and published, even the selection will be governed by those regulations.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All questions to be answered by the Hon. the Minister for Health will be taken up tomorrow, if he is not present. Now question No. 468 will be answered.

Construction of underbridges and overbridges at the railway level crossings in Ramanathapuram district.

* 468 Q.—**SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR** (on behalf of Sri V. V. Ramaswamy): Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Panchayat Board, Sattur, Ramanathapuram district, has in its resolution No. 23, dated 10th June 1954, requested the Government to construct an underbridge in the place of the railway level crossing near the railway station;

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(b) whether it is a fact that the Municipal Council, Virudhunagar, has, in its resolution No. 649, dated the 10th December 1954, requested the Government to construct in the place of the railway level crossings an overbridge at Aruppukkottai Road and an underbridge at Ramamurthy Road; and

(c) what action has been taken in the matter?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) & (b) Yes.

(c) The proposals for the construction of over or underbridges in lieu of the level crossings (i) near the Sattur Railway Station in Sattur Panchayat and (ii) on the Ramamurthy Road in Virudhunagar Municipality were included in the list of road-rail crossings requiring to be replaced by over or underbridges furnished to the Government of India in connection with their proposals to grant loans to local bodies to enable the latter to meet the road authority's shares of the cost of provision of over or underbridges. The proposal for the construction of an over or underbridge in lieu of the level crossing on the Aruppukkottai Road was not, however, considered for inclusion in the above list as the Virudhunagar Municipality did not agree to meet the road authority's share of the cost even with the aid of a loan from the Government of India.

Alleged delay in the payment of grants in Arcot Basic Range

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

(a) whether grants in respect of aided Basic Schools are paid monthly or annually;

(b) whether any representations have been received by the Government in regard to the delay in the payment of grants in Arcot Basic Range; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to expedite the payment of such grants?

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

(b) & (c) Representations were received by the Director of Public Instruction in this regard and he has issued necessary instructions to the Basic Education Officer, Coimbatore, to pay all arrears and grants early this year itself.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : May I know whether the grant for the years 1952, 1953 and 1954 has been paid?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : As far as my knowledge goes, it has been paid.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Are these schools paid teaching grants and maintenance grant separately as in the case of non-basic schools?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The same procedure is being adopted.

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SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Government kindly give the reason for so much delay in respect of disbursement of these grants?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: For all the basic schools, we are having only two officers in charge of this work and, that they did not have sufficient staff was the complaint. Now, we have increased the staff and we are hoping there will be no further delay.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Was disbursement of teaching grant delayed?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That was the complaint and there was justification for it.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: In view of the fact that teachers have to suffer on account of the delay in payment of teaching grants, will the Government have some extra staff to avoid a recurrence of the delay?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That was what I said. We have sanctioned extra staff and the grants are being disbursed more regularly and promptly now.

DR. V. K. JOHN: May I know if the staff sanctioned is adequate?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Yes, Sir. I have sanctioned adequate staff.

Counting of salary of the hobby teacher in the high school for purposes of grant

* 470 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state whether the salary of the hobby teacher in a High school is taken into account for purposes of grant where crafts also are taught in the Middle school sections of the same school?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: A note* on the subject is placed on the table of the House.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Am I right in my presumption that hobby in the higher forms need not be a continuation of the craft taught in the Middle school forms of the same school?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Crafts are taught in forms I, II and III and hobby and practical activities in forms IV, V and VI. They need not be a continuous process.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: In case a craft teacher has got enough leisure, that is, has not got enough work, will he be allowed to do work as a hobby teacher?

* Printed as Appendix I on page 756 infra.

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not think he will have sufficient status for guiding the students of Forms IV, V and VI. He should have some general equipment to give guidance. That is why we depend upon qualified teachers for higher forms; if they are not available, some advisers from outside could be appointed for the purpose.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Cannot these craft teachers be treated at least as advisers in respect of small high schools?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not think his general educational qualifications will make him fit for the work of guiding such activities.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Do the Government expect a person with S.S.L.C. qualification to handle hobby classes or do they expect one with degree, I mean, a graduate teacher?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: We expect a higher qualified person to guide students in IV, V and VI forms.

* 471 Q.—

MR. CHAIRMAN: Would the hon. Member like to have this question postponed because the statement is not ready?

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Yes, Sir.

(Starred questions 471 and 473 postponed to to-morrow.)

Construction of railway overbridges in the Madras State

* 474 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased—

(i) to lay on the table of the House a statement showing the railway overbridges in the Madras State, for the construction of which proposals have been submitted by the Madras Corporation or other local body concerned, and the stage at which each scheme stands at present; and

(ii) to state—

(a) the financial allocation of the cost of construction of railway overbridges between the authorities concerned; and

(b) whether the State Government and the Railway Administration have sanctioned the payment of their respective share of the cost of the railway overbridges referred to above?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (i) & (ii) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the paper^a placed on the table of the House.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: In cases in which the Transport Ministry of the Central Government have agreed to give loans to the State Government for building overbridges—I find from the

^a Printed as Appendix II on pages 757-764 infra.

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statement that there are a number of cases in which the arrangement has been finalized—will the Government arrange with the local bodies concerned, including the Corporation of Madras, to push through the schemes availing of the loans sanctioned by the Central Government by employing special establishment for the purpose?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Yes, Sir, the Government of India have proposed to grant loans to local bodies and the State Governments, and schemes estimated at 68.15 lakhs of rupees are being taken up with reference to nine road-rail crossings that are required to be replaced by overbridges or sub-ways.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: Are there any proposals emanating from the Corporation of Madras about the overbridges still hanging fire, not yet completed, either because the Government have not given their sanction or for some other reason as in the case of the overbridge that was proposed to be put up some years ago near the Fort.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Three of the overbridges are to be taken up in Madras. One is in McNicholl's Road near Chetput Railway Station, the second is in Thiruvethiyur High Road and the third (referred to by the hon. Member) is in the Light House Road.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Is the Hon. Minister aware that traffic is blocked for over 10 to 15 minutes at this place and the public are put to a lot of inconvenience. This may be within the personal experience of the Hon. Minister himself. May I know whether the matter will be expedited and the bridge constructed as early as possible?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: That is why it has been taken up at a cost of Rs. 20 lakhs.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: May I know whether the Reserve Bank of India have agreed to bear a share of the cost of the construction of the overbridge near the High Court?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: It has been proposed that the Reserve Bank should meet one-third of the cost and the balance should be shared by the Corporation and the State Government. About the final position, I would like to have notice.

Rebate on sale of handloom textiles during the Deepavali season

* 475 Q.—SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government issued orders that a rebate ranging from 2 to 2½ annas should be allowed on sale of handloom textiles during the recent Deepavali season;

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(b) if so, whether any steps were taken by the Government to see that such orders were not infringed by handloom cloth merchants in the City of Madras; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Messrs. Karuppannan and Company, Godown Street, Madras, did not allow any rebate and sold their Elephanta handloom goods at the labelled prices without allowing any rebate and if so, what action the Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) There was no order to allow rebate on the sale of handloom cloth from 2 to 2½ annas during Deepavali season. The usual rebate allowed to fair price shops is one anna. On account of the Deepavali season, the All-India Handloom Board allowed special rebate of 1½ annas for the period from 1st to 15th of November 1955.

(b) The Collectors were advised of the special rebates of 1½ annas and were requested to give instructions to Fair Price Shop dealers to allow the consumers the special rebate of 1½ annas during the Deepavali season only.

(c) Messrs. Karuppannan & Co., Godown Street, Madras, are not approved fair price shop-owners and hence, the question of their offering a rebate and, much less, the special rebate does not arise.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Is it a fact, Sir, that the Government of Madras have ordered that this facility of allowing a rebate on handloom cloth allowed to some fair price shops should be withdrawn and that only the co-operative societies and stores should be allowed this facility?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Yes, Sir, that is quite correct.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: If that is a fact, will it not result in the private agencies being deprived of this business in handloom cloth while the co-operative societies alone will have the business so far as sale of handloom cloth is concerned?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, Government are withdrawing this concessional rebate from weavers outside the co-operative society because they found that there were a lot of abuses and Government were not able to check them properly.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: May I know, Sir, why in some shops while handloom dhotis are sold allowing a rebate, the upper cloth is not allowed any rebate?

HON. MEMBERS: 'Angavasthram'.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I do not know. If the hon. Member will put a separate question, I shall look into it. Particularly, I would like the hon. Member to mention the name of the shop where he found this difference. Then I shall look into it.

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SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Consequent on the passing of this order, did not Government think it necessary to take action against such of the shop-keepers as misused the facility afforded to them?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, Government found that there has been a general abuse of this facility and therefore, it would not be sufficient if the Government took action against this or that shop. Government, therefore, thought it best to withdraw the concession. Of course, Government are examining what other concessions which would be abuse-proof could be extended to these weavers outside the co-operative societies.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : May I ask the Hon. Minister whether he is satisfied that so far as co-operative societies are concerned, there was no case of abuse or misuse of the facility afforded?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Government are, no doubt, satisfied that they can effectively check this by scrutinizing the accounts of the co-operative societies. Therefore, although I cannot guarantee that there has not been any abuse of this privilege by the co-operative societies, there cannot be any instance of this kind of abuse which went unnoticed among the weavers outside the co-operative societies.

Resolutions of the Women's Special Conference held at Tiruchirappalli

* 476 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the resolutions of the Women's Special Conference held at Tiruchirappalli on the 23rd October 1955;

(b) whether the Government have investigated into the causes for the difficulty in getting girls married in this State;

(c) whether the Government have any proposal to bring in legislation to ban the marriage dowry system; and

(d) whether the Government have considered the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the social disabilities of women?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) No proposal.

(d) No.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Government take this up with the Women's Welfare Department and ask them to investigate into the dowry system and other social evils prevalent in our society and take steps to remedy them?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I am afraid, Sir, the Women's Welfare Department cannot undertake that huge task and onerous responsibility.

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : In view of the answer of the Hon. Minister, will the State Government bring to the notice of the Central Government some of the customs prevailing among certain classes of society in this State including the shaving of heads of women on the death of their husbands and urge upon the Central Government to bring in suitable legislation to prevent such customs, just as 'Sathi' has been abolished? (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I would suggest that the hon. Member himself may bestow some attention on this matter, prepare a scheme and present it to me. Then I shall see what Government can do on that. (Laughter.)

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : How many girls are unmarried in Madras State even though they get fat salaries in certain offices?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I am afraid I do not have the statistics. Perhaps, because they get fat salaries, they do not care to marry. (Laughter.)

DR. V. K. JOHN : May I know whether the Government have any definite idea about the dowry system, whether it is quite bad? (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : This Government did contemplate a legislation to abolish the dowry system but they found that it would be very difficult to enforce it. That is the position.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : May I know how many girls remain unmarried in our Secretariat?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I have not collected those statistics, Sir.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : After all is said and done, is it fair on the part of the Government to encourage such separate Women's Conferences? When it suits them, they join Men's Conferences and when it does not suit them, they sit separately and then pass resolutions mostly against men? (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I am not so much worried about the women having separate conferences as the hon. Member. (Laughter.)

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : May I bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister that an Anti-dowry Bill has been introduced in the Bombay State and ask : ' Shall we not call for a copy of that enactment and see whether we could introduce such a legislation in our State as well ' ?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : We shall also watch the working of the legislation when it is enacted as law and then see what we can do for our State.

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DR. V. K. JOHN : Why should we lag behind?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : There is no question of lagging behind. Again, I would put it to the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, an eminent lawyer as he is, he may himself draft a Bill which would effectively prevent this dowry system and present it to Government. Then, the Government will examine it.

3-30
p.m.

SRI K. BHASHYAM : Is it not a fact that the anti-dowry system is really working to the prejudice of girls who are not attractive and that only if the added attraction of dowry is there, they could get married?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Perhaps that is so.

SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW : May I know whether there is any disability for married women being in Government service?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I do not think there is any disability so far as this State is concerned.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : As the cost of celebrating marriages is one of the difficulties of the parents, will the Government just think of giving some contribution to a society which undertakes joint celebration of marriages?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The hon. Member may put a separate question.

Improvement of Tranquebar and other places in this State as tourist centres

* 477 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state the steps taken to improve the following places in this State as tourist centres :—

- (i) Tranquebar (Tanjore district);
- (ii) Poondi (Chingleput district); and
- (iii) Kaveripumpatnam (sea coast town in Tanjore district).

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : These three places have not been so far included in the scheme for development of tourist centres.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Government recommend to the Transport Ministry to consider the feasibility of development of these places as interesting tourist centres?

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : We have already recommended Rameswaram, Tanjore, Kancheepuram, Madurai and Mahabalipuram for development as tourist centres. In addition to these, the following centres are also under consideration :—

Dhanushkodi.	Pudukkottai.
Ooty.	Madras.
Coonoor.	Valparai.
Udipi.	Kodai.
Rameswaram.	Periyar Dam.
Kancheepuram.	Madurai.
Mudabidri.	Tiruchirappalli.
Karkal.	

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : காவிரிப்பூம்பட்டினம் பழைய பட்டினம் என்பதை மந்திரி அறிவார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன். அது பழையமான பட்டினம். கண்ணகி, கோவலன் முதலியவர்கள் வாழ்ந்த பட்டினம் அது. ஆகவே அந்தப் பட்டினத்தைக் கண்காணித்து அதை ஒரு நல்ல 'டூரிஸ்ட் ஸ்டைன்' ஆகச் செய்வதற்கு இந்த சர்க்கார் முன் வருவார்களா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : பழைய காவிரிப்பூம்பட்டினத்தைக் கடல்கொண்டுவிட்டதாக மரபு. அகவே இப்போதுள்ள காவிரிப்பூம்பட்டினத்திற்கும் கோவலன் வாழ்ந்த காவிரிப்பூம்பட்டினத்திற்கும் சம்பந்தம் இல்லை.

Memorandum from the President of the Tirunelveli District Inam Ryots' Conference

* 478 Q.—SRI S. P. SIVASUBRAMANYA NADAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a memorandum, dated 21st August 1955, on the grievances of the inam ryots of the State from the President of the Tirunelveli District Inam Ryots' Conference; and

(b) whether the Government have considered the same, and if so, the orders, if any, passed thereon by them?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : (a) Yes.

(b) The Government examined the memorandum. They considered that no separate action was necessary on it as it dealt with matters for which adequate provision already existed and problems which were already engaging the attention of the Government.

Representations from money-lenders and pawn-brokers regarding the Madras Money-Lenders Bill

* 479 Q.—SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state whether any representations have been received by the Government from the money-lenders and pawn-brokers of the Madras State opposing the introduction of the Madras Money-Lenders Bill, 1955, in the Legislature?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Yes, Sir.

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: May I know whether the association concerned will be given an opportunity to give evidence before the Joint Select Committee on the various provisions of the Bill?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Yes, Sir. A questionnaire has already been issued and they can give evidence and make representations.

Expenditure incurred by Government on re-laying and repairing of roads between Madras City and Avadi

* 480 Q.—SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether any and if so, what amount was spent by the Government on re-laying and repairing roads or on laying out new roads between Madras City and Avadi in connexion with the Avadi Session of the Indian National Congress?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: A sum of Rs. 2.01 lakhs was incurred by the Government on road works to meet the needs of heavy traffic expected in and around Avadi.

Construction of houses for Harijans in the State

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct houses for Harijans in the State by the Government;

(b) if so, the number of houses to be built; and

(c) the amount to be spent on the same?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: (a) Yes, Sir;

(b) & (c) The details of the housing scheme have not yet been finalized.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Rules regarding the award of pension to teachers in non-Government schools

43 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to lay on the table of the House the rules framed by the Government in regard to the award of pension to teachers in non-Government schools?

A.—The rules have not yet been finalized.

Total extent of waste lands in South Arcot district talukwar

44 Q.—SRI M. ETHIRAJULU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state the total extent of waste lands in South Arcot district talukwar under the following categories:—

(i) Poramboke, unassessed, assessed;

(ii) tank poramboke;

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(iii) stream poramboke;

(iv) road poramboke;

(v) reserved forest;

(vi) village forests;

(vii) village grazing ground; and

(viii) burial grounds?

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

Government contractors for major and minor works in the Public Works and the Highways Departments

45 Q.—SRI M. ETHIRAJULU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to place on the table of the House a statement showing—

(i) the number of Government contractors for major and minor works in the Public Works and the Highways Departments year-wise from 1950 to 1954; and

(ii) the rules and conditions under which these contractors are registered?

A.—(i) A statement showing the number of Government contractors for major and minor works in the Public Works (General) Department, Irrigation and the Highways Departments year-wise for the years 1950 to 1954 is appended.

(ii) Rules laying down the procedure for registration of contractors are being framed at present and they will be issued shortly. However, according to the executive instructions issued by the Government, contractors are registered on application after making enquiries regarding their financial status, ability to execute the works, command of labour, previous experience, etc. A fee of Rs. 25 is collected for registration in one division and a fee of Rs. 50 is collected for registration in one Circle. Contractors registered in one Division or in one Circle are allowed to tender for works in other Divisions in the same circle or in other circles also, as the case may be. Their registration is classified under the following classes:—

Class of contractors.	Limit of cost of work under tender.
I class ..	Over Rs. 1,00,000.
II class ..	Over Rs. 40,000 but not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
III class ..	Over Rs. 20,000 but not exceeding Rs. 40,000.
IV class ..	Over Rs. 10,000 but not exceeding Rs. 20,000.
V class ..	Up to Rs. 10,000.

Works costing more than Rs. 10,000 are called 'Major Works' while other works are called 'Minor Works'.

^a Vide statement placed on the table of the House on 30th January 1956. Printed as Appendix III on page 765 infra.

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APPENDIX.

Statement showing the number of Government contractors for major and minor works in the Public Works Department (General), Irrigation and the Highways Departments in the years 1950 to 1954.

Year.	Number of contractors for		
	Major works.	Minor works.	Total.
Public Works Department (General)—			
1950	421	2,393	2,814
1951	487	3,327	3,814
1952	527	2,284	2,811
1953	625	1,905	2,530
1954	750	1,921	2,671
Total	2,810	11,830	14,640
Public Works Department (Irrigation)—			
1950	456	2,597	3,053
1951	492	3,514	4,006
1952	535	2,517	3,052
1953	639	2,118	2,757
1954	596	2,202	3,098
Total	3,018	12,948	15,966
Highways Department—			
1950	1,491	901	2,392
1951	1,741	925	2,666
1952	2,030	916	2,946
1953	2,366	870	3,236
1954	2,658	951	3,609
Total	10,286	4,563	14,849

Nationalization of Private Electricity Supply Undertakings in the State

46 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased—

(a) to place on the table of the House a list showing the private Electricity Supply Undertakings functioning in our State and the area of their operation; and

(b) to state the steps taken by the Government to nationalize them and when each of them will be taken over by Government?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have already acquired under the Madras Electricity Undertakings (Acquisition) Act of 1954, some of the private Electricity Supply Undertakings. They have also drawn up a programme to acquire the remaining private Electricity Supply Undertakings under the above Act during the Second Five-Year Plan period. The following statement shows

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the private undertakings now functioning in this State, the areas of their operation and the year during which they are proposed to be acquired :—

Serial number and name of licensee.	Area of supply.	Year during which proposed to be taken over by Government.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Pudukottai State Electric Licensee (South Madras Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, Tiruchirappalli).	Kulatur, Alangudi and Thirumayam taluks, Tiruchirappalli district.	1956-57
2 Ponnamaravathy Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, Ponnamaravathy.	Portion of Thirumayam taluk, Tiruchirappalli district.	1956-57
3 Brahnavidiyambal Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, Ramachandrapuram.	Part of Thirumayam taluk, Tiruchirappalli district.	1956-57
4 Nattarasankottai Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, Nattarasankottai.	Nattarasankottai and Sivaganga Panchayats in Sivaganga taluk, Ramachandrapuram district.	1956-57
5 Meenakshi Sundareswaral Electric Power Corporation, Limited, Karaikudi.	Part of Tirupattur taluk and a very small portion of Tiruvadanai taluk, Ramanathapuram district.	1956-57
6 Meenakshi Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, Pudukottai, Devakottai.	Part of Tiruvadanai and Tirupattur taluks, Ramanathapuram district.	1956-57
7 Pudukottai Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, Pudukottai.	Pudukottai town, Tiruchirappalli district.	1956-57
8 Kanadukathan Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, Kanadukathan Post, Chettinad.	Part of Tirupattur taluk, Ramanathapuram district.	1956-57
9 Mangalore Electric Supply Company, Limited, Mangalore.	Portion of Mangalore taluk, South Kanara district.	1956-57
10 Kanara Ceranries, Limited, Kasargod (sanctioned under section 28 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910).	Kasargod and Kudla Panchayat in Kasargod taluk, South Kanara district.	1956-57
11 Vellore Electric Corporation, Limited, Madras.	Portions of Vellore, Gudiyatham and Walajapet taluks, North Arcot district.	1957-58
12 Calicut Electric Licensee (West Coast Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, Madras-1).	Portions of Kozhikode, Ernad and Kurumbranad taluks, Malabar district.	1957-58
13 Cannanore-Tellicherry Electric Licensee (West Coast Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, Madras-1).	Portions of Chirakkal, Kottayam and Kurumbranad, Malabar district.	1957-58
14 Salem-Erode Electricity Distribution Company, Limited, Salem.	Portions of Salem, Tiruchengode, Omalur and Namakkal taluks of Salem district and portion of Erode taluk, Coimbatore district.	1958-59

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Serial number and name of licensee.	Area of supply.	Year during which proposed to be taken over by Government.
(1)	(2)	(3)
15 Tinnevely-Tuticorin Electric Supply Company, Limited, Tuticorin.	Portions of Srivaikuntam and Tirunelveli taluks, Tirunelveli district.	1958-59
16 Nagapattinam Electric Supply Company, Limited, Nagapattinam.	Portions of Nagapattinam and Nannilam taluks, Tanjore district.	1959-60
17 South Arcot Electricity Distribution Company, Limited, Madras.	Tindivanam, Villupuram, Cuddalore and Chidambaram taluks, South Arcot district.	1959-60
18 Kumbakonam Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, Kumbakonam.	Kumbakonam and Papanasam taluks and portion of Tanjore taluk, Tanjore district.	1960-61
19 Mayavaram-Mannargudi-Tiruvarur Electric Licensee (South Madras Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, Tiruchirappalli).	Sirkali, Mayuram, Thiruthurai, Pattukottai, Arantangi and Mannargudi taluks and portions of Nannilam, Nagapattinam and Tanjore taluks, Tanjore district.	1960-61
20 Tiruchirappalli-Srirangam Electric Licensee (South Madras Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, Tiruchirappalli).	Perambalur, Lalgudi, Tiruchirappalli, Musiri and Kulithalai taluks and portions of Udayarpalayam taluk of Tiruchirappalli district and Tanjore taluk of Tanjore district.	1960-61

Temples under the management of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Administration Department

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

(a) the list of temples under the management of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Administration Department;

(b) the actual value of the properties, viz., lands, jewels and cash held by each of those temples; and

(c) the average expenditure per year for establishment and other contingent expenditure in each of those temples?

A.—(a) to (c) The particulars are not available. The Government consider it unnecessary to gather the particulars as the collection of particulars in respect of each of the hundreds of temples in the State will involve considerable labour and time without any corresponding benefit.

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

III.—ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE HON. CHAIRMAN.

(1) MESSAGES FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to announce to the House that I have received the following messages, dated the 25th January 1956, from the Hon. the Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly:—

(1) In accordance with rule 114 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Re-enacting Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1956), as passed by the Assembly on the twenty-fifth day of January 1956 and signed by me, for the concurrence of the Council.

(2) In accordance with rule 114 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 40 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly on the twenty-fifth day of January 1956 and signed by me, for the recommendations of the Council.

I certify that this is a Money Bill within the meaning of Article 199 of the Constitution of India; and

(3) In accordance with rule 114 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras Canals and Public Ferries (Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 2 of 1956), as passed by the Assembly on the twenty-fifth day of January 1956 and signed by me, for the concurrence of the Council."

I have also to announce to the House that I have received the following message, dated the 28th January 1956, from the Hon. the Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly:—

"In accordance with rule 138 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the motion passed today by the Madras Legislative Assembly, desiring to obtain the concurrence of the Council in setting up a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses to consider the Madras Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 4 of 1956).

Motion.

"That the concurrence of the Legislative Council be obtained for setting up a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses consisting of 30 Members (20 Members of the Assembly and 10 Members of the Council) to consider the Madras Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Bill, 1956, and that the following Members of this House be selected to serve on such a Joint Select Committee:—

1. Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu.
2. Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam.
3. Sri K. Rajaram.
4. „ M. S. Mogral.

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5. Sri G. Narayanaswami Naidu.
6. „ R. S. Arumugam.
7. „ A. Vaikuntam.
8. „ V. R. Nagarajan.
9. „ S. Panchaksharam.
10. „ P. B. K. Rajachudambaram.
11. „ A. Sanbasivam.
12. „ P. G. Karuthiruman.
13. „ C. Kandasamy.
14. „ S. Ramalingam.
15. „ S. S. Kolkebail.
16. „ M. Dharmalingam.
17. „ S. Swayamprakasam.
18. „ M. Kandaswamy Gounder.
19. „ M. Manickasundaram.
20. „ D. Dasarathan.

(2) MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have also to announce to the House that I have received the following messages from the Governor of Madras:—

“(1) In pursuance of Article 207, clause (3), of the Constitution of India, I, Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, hereby recommend to the Madras Legislative Council the consideration of the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Re-enacting Bill, 1956, as passed by the Madras Legislative Assembly; and

(2) In pursuance of Article 207, clause (3), of the Constitution of India, I, Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, hereby give my recommendation for the consideration in the Madras Legislative Council of the Madras Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Bill, 1956.”

IV.—LONG ABSENCE OF SRI B. V. SUBRAMANIAM, M.L.C.,
FROM THE COUNCIL (CONDONED).

MR. CHAIRMAN: I wish to make a reference to the long absence of Sri B. V. Subramaniam, M.L.C., from the Council. He last attended the meeting of the Madras Legislative Council on the 18th December 1954.

I understand that during the year 1955 and even for some months previously he was not able to adjust his work in the newly constituted High Court of Andhra to enable him to be present here and discharge his duties adequately or to his satisfaction, in the Council during that year, but that he would be able to do so hereafter as he has established an office for his profession at Guntur with paid juniors.

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The Member has attended the Council today and I take it that his absence is condoned.

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

“That the long and continued absence of the hon. Member Sri B. V. Subramaniam since the 18th December 1954 be condoned.”

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMY MUDALIAR: I support it, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I take it that it is the unanimous resolve of the Council that his absence be condoned.

The motion was put and unanimously carried and the absence of the hon. Member was condoned.

V.—MOTION UNDER RULE 41 (1) OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
RULES RE REMOVAL FROM SERVICE OF GOVERNMENT PRESS
WORKERS (COMPOSITORS).

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Under rule 41 (1) of the Madras Legislative Council Rules, I invite the attention of the Hon. the Minister for Public Works to a matter of urgent public importance, namely, the series of removals from service of some of the Madras Government Press workers (compositors) during the end of December 1955 and January 1956 for minus outturn during the periods 1951, 1952, 1953 and 1954.

These workers have actually been reprimanded before for shortage of outturn during the periods mentioned by warnings, stoppage of increments, etc. I am sure the Government will agree that better supervision and check then and there would not have landed the workers in the present state. As a process of dismissal of workers is being pursued on such old charges of shortage of outturn and the families of these workers are left helpless, I wish to bring this matter to the notice of the Hon. Minister so that the matter may be enquired into and reviewed by Government to allay the discontent among the workers by giving these men a last chance to remedy themselves.

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: Sir, the number of compositors employed in the Government Press is about 500, of whom 189 are temporary or officiating. In March 1952, the Government prescribed the minimum outturn for a compositor in the Government Press at 800 corrected *ens* per hour, *ens* including letters, punctuation marks, space, etc., as against the minimum of 1,000 corrected *ens* per hour adopted previously. The Government also ordered that in the case of compositors who are not able to give even 800 corrected *ens* per hour, disciplinary action should be taken for inefficiency, and suitable punishment including compulsory retirement should be inflicted. The prescribed minimum outturn of 800 corrected *ens* per hour is far below what an average

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compositor should be able to turn out systematically. It is also less than the minimum outturn of 1,000 corrected ems per hour fixed by the British Federation of Master Printers. In spite of warnings and stoppage of increments, etc., the workers did not give sufficient attention to their outturn with the result that some chronic cases had to be dealt with severely, especially to avoid overtime work. During the middle of 1954 when the Controller of Stationery and Printing was in additional charge as Superintendent, Government Press, he initiated action to remove from service the most inefficient compositors, after following the procedure prescribed in the rules. The outturn of compositors during the period, December 1954 to May 1955, was reviewed, and it was found that 49 out of 189 temporary and officiating compositors continued to give minus outturn. The outturn of 21 out of these 49 persons was short by more than 51 hours, and ranged to 300 hours during a period of six months. Only against these, 21 of them were removed from service, one in September 1955 and 11 in December 1955 to January 1956. The cases of the remaining nine persons are still pending. The above punishment of removal from service is for the shortage of outturn during the period, December 1954 to May 1955, and it does not take into account the shortage of outturn during previous periods for which they were already punished with stoppage of increments, etc.

VI.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

- (1) THE MADRAS ESSENTIAL ARTICLES CONTROL AND REQUISITIONING (TEMPORARY POWERS) RE-ENACTING BILL, 1956 (L.A. BILL NO. 1 OF 1956).

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: Sir, I beg to move—

“That the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Re-enacting Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

2. The life of the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Act, 1949, expired on 25th January 1956. The restriction and control, etc., orders relating to the supply of electrical energy are enforced under the provisions of the above Act. Although the power schemes included under the First Five-Year Plan have added an additional installed capacity of 110,000 K.W. to the State Grid, the existing power demand in the State is very much ahead of the power-supply available in the State. The Government are doing everything in their power to remedy this situation as quickly as possible and it is expected that the generation in our power systems will more or less reach parity with the demand by the time all the power schemes proposed for inclusion in the Second Five-Year Plan

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have been completed and commissioned in a few years' time. It is essential in the meantime to continue in force, wherever necessary, the existing controls on electricity supply to ensure the most economic use of the available power in the best interests of the public.

3. Besides, with a view to prevent the illicit cutting and removal of 'Catechu', a forest produce, which is utilized in the manufacture of cutch, the Government have declared it as an 'essential article' under the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Act, 1949. It is considered necessary to continue the control over 'Catechu'.

4. The Government have, therefore, decided to keep alive the provisions of the Act for a further period of two years from 26th January 1956.

Sir, with these words, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration immediately.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved—

“That the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Re-enacting Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

* DR. V. K. JOHN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am surprised that this Bill is brought before the Legislature. Sir, originally the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Act was passed in 1946, after an Ordinance. Then, it was re-enacted in 1949 and from time to time it has been re-enacted. Now, Sir, the Government ought to know that when they have a control measure, they should also have a de-control measure. The Government are unable to tell us what de-control measures they have in regard to electricity and forest produce with which they are concerned now.

Then, I congratulate the Government on their printing and circulating the Madras Act of 1949 as an Annexure to this Bill. But they have not taken care to read this annexure. When the Act of 1949 was passed, the object of the Government was only to control electricity and forest produce. As regards forest produce, they do not want some leaf to be cut off. If we look at section 7 of that Act—or any other section, but I would confine myself to that section for the present—we will see that it provides that “the State Government, so far as it appears to be necessary or expedient for maintaining, increasing or securing the supply of essential articles, may, by notified order, provide—

“(a) for prohibiting, restricting or otherwise controlling the cultivation of specified crops.

“(b) for bringing under cultivation any waste or arable land, whether appurtenant to a building or not, and for the growing therein of specified crops.”

[Dr. V. K. John] [30th January 1956]

Now I ask, "Have we anything to do with that in a Bill for control of electricity and forest produce?" Nothing at all. The draftsmen of the present Bill have been too idle to look into that; they ought to have redrafted this Bill to suit the present need. Instead of that, all the sections of the old Act, absolutely irrelevant sections, are being re-enacted; I won't call it madness, but I would only say that this is what is not expected of a Legislature to pass into law or enact as law. We are enacting as law absolutely irrelevant matters contained in a previous Act passed under different circumstances. I wish the Government had paid some little attention to the Bill which they bring forward to the Legislature; of course, they can carry it through with the steam-roller majority which they have in both the Houses. But I say they were idle. This 1949 Act which had been amended and extended from time to time, expired on the 25th of this month and they did not know that. This Bill is now brought after the 25th of this month, that is, they want to give retrospective effect to the Bill. Is it doing any credit to the Government? Should they have slept over these things and should they not have had some arrangement or some provision made by which they would know when a temporary Act expires? I submit, Sir, that the Government have not kept an organization or a Secretariat which will help them in bringing to their notice that certain Acts, temporary in character, are expiring on such and such dates and that they should be re-enacted.

I say, Sir, that this Bill is very clumsily worded. The funniest part of it is that the extension now sought is till the 25th January 1958. Why do they want this long extension? They could have got it extended for three months and drafted, in the meantime, a new Bill and brought it before the Legislature. Why should they have extension for this Bill for two years? All this shows only the poor attention the Government are paying to Bills of this kind. I must, therefore, condemn the procedure adopted by the Government. It is a clumsy way in which this Bill has been drafted and introduced.

3-50
p.m.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Mr. Chairman, this is a temporary measure first passed in 1946. It is a general measure of control over various essential articles. First they specified electrical energy and now they want to add forest produce 'catechu' to the list of essential articles. That a general measure affecting many essential articles should be temporary and be extended from time to time is not at all fair. This measure was passed when the Government wanted to have general control over the various essential articles. Then the circumstances were such that the Government were in need of electrical energy. But now things have settled down and power required for the purpose of controlling certain specified essential articles alone is necessary. One such article is electrical energy.

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That was the only thing specified in the list formerly. Now the Government want to include 'catechu' in the list. Therefore, we should know why they want to re-enact a temporary measure and why they should extend the life of a temporary measure from 1946 to 1949 and then from 1949 to 1956. Now, they want to extend its life by two more years. I think this extension of life of this Bill is unnecessary. Being a temporary measure, it affects the rights of property of many people. Compensation is provided for specifically in such cases. Various regulations have to be made for this purpose. The Government should see that such temporary measures exist only for a particular period, that is, so long as it is absolutely necessary to have control over essential articles in the best interests of the people of the State. I feel that this period of two years of extension is very long. The Government should restrict this extension to a shorter period.

Then, because the Government did not bring in this Bill in time, they now want to re-enact the whole thing. In doing so, they should be alive to the many amendments and changes made by the Legislature in the meantime in respect of many Acts. For example, section 5 of the Madras City Civil Court Act has been amended. There is no City Civil Court Judge as such and there is only the Principal Judge now. Such changes have not been carefully examined and necessary provisions incorporated herein. Instead of that, we merely have a provision, "For the purpose of this clause, the expression 'District Judge' includes a Judge of the Madras City Civil Court". It is an anachronism now after the Madras City Civil Court (Amendment) Act has been passed.

I shall cite another example. Sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Act proposed to be re-enacted reads as follows:—

"Notwithstanding anything contained in section 32 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, it shall be lawful for any magistrate of the first-class specially empowered by the State Government in this behalf and for any Presidency Magistrate to pass a sentence of fine exceeding one thousand rupees on any person convicted of contravening an order made under this Act or continued under section 9."

Section 32 of the Criminal Procedure Code has been amended by our Legislature and the section as amended gives power to a magistrate of the first class and a Presidency Magistrate to impose a sentence of fine up to Rs. 2,000. In view of this, why should there be a provision to the effect that such magistrates can pass a sentence of fine exceeding one thousand rupees? It is quite unnecessary. We ourselves have amended section 32 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Anybody who sees this provision later may say that he did not know it. That is why I am stating it now. There are many other things like this but I shall not take up the time of the House by referring to them now. Things have to be carefully looked into before the Bill is passed.

[Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar] [30th January 1956]

I would suggest that the re-enactment may be confined to a shorter period. In the meantime, they may look into the whole question and then pass such measures as are necessary for the purpose of controlling only very essential articles.

SRI B. V. SUBRAMANIAM: Mr. Chairman, I join with the two earlier speakers in deploring the delay in bringing in this Bill. When the previous Act expired on the 25th January 1956, it is undoubtedly unfortunate that this Bill should be brought in now. The point which I wish to stress has been ably urged by the earlier speakers, as I have already said. This Re-enacting Bill is really concerned with electrical energy. If one looks into the Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Act as it was, one will find that the most important of these articles is undoubtedly electrical energy. Now, Sir, I do not see any conceivable time within which the State Government can give up their control over so important an article as electrical energy. This pretence of continuing an existing Act for seven years at one time and now for a further period of two years should, I think, be cried halt to. In a State which tries to draw inasmuch as possible the socialistic pattern as is widely advertised, I do not see how the Government can ever give up their control over electrical energy. Electrical energy is one of the most important things. I think it was Lenin who said, 'Soviet plus electricity is Communism.' Therefore, electricity is half-Communism and we are quite frightened about it. We must, therefore, hold it in check and I think that we ought to have a separate Bill which will no longer treat the State's power of control over electrical energy as a temporary one. The suggestion I want to throw out is that within these two years at least when the present Bill will be in force, more thought should be bestowed on this subject of electrical energy. There is a Central Act relating to electricity. The reason why this temporary measure had to be passed and why from time to time such other expedencies had to be resorted to was that there were licensees of electrical energy and the Government wanted to take this power away from them and run the concerns dealing in electrical energy themselves. In these circumstances, it is very important that a permanent Bill instead of a temporary measure should be placed before the Legislature sooner or later. Electrical energy should be taken away from the other categories of articles like coal and it should be dealt with separately. An exhaustive Bill in consonance with the Central Act should be brought forward in consultation with the Central Government and enacted to have control over electrical energy in a manner suited to a socialistic pattern of Government.

4 p.m. * SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Mr. Chairman, I do agree with the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition that in these days of decontrol, there must be minimum control possible, especially in the case of essential articles.

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SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Socialistic pattern of society means decontrol.

* SRI T. PURUTHOTHAM: Yes. But in the present case, it is absolutely different. There is shortage of electricity and there is need for expansion of rural electrification. That is what the Government are doing and I wish to congratulate the Government on their bold programme of rural electrification. Hence, there is thus need for cut in power supply and hence the present policy of control has been found necessary. I do agree that the Government should strive to achieve self-sufficiency in the matter of generation of electrical energy. Hon. Members are quite aware that the Government are doing their best. There is the Periyar hydro-electric scheme coming up. We have got the Kunda Project, and the Neiveli Project, when it fructifies, will, I am sure, lead us to self-sufficiency in the matter of supply of electricity. Until then, some control is necessary as we cannot have full supply in urban areas to the neglect of the villages. Therefore, hon. Members, I am sure, will accept the Bill that has been introduced by the Hon. Minister for Public Works and Electricity.

Then, Sir, I quite agree with what the Deputy Leader of the Opposition said, viz., that the Department in the Secretariat ought to have been much more alert in not allowing the previous Act to lapse. I am sure that the Minister will take necessary action and pull up the Department.

Before I resume my seat, I would like to refer to one other matter, viz., the difficulties of the agriculturists in the matter of charges levied on them for electricity connexion. They are asked to pay, what is called, unconnected charges, and the minimum charges are levied on them, even for periods during which connection has been cut off for some reason or another by the Department. There might be some initial dues for the period, when electricity having been extended to the area, the ryot might not have installed the pumping set and availed of the supply. Even for this period, minimum charges are levied. The connexion is cut off if these are not paid. On this plea, connexion is not given if villagers ask for it again. The agriculturists should be asked to pay only the charges due for actual consumption and not otherwise and I hope the Government will evolve some formula to solve this problem. I am aware the Raja Sahib, the Minister in charge, has the interests of the peasants at heart and is anxious to do something to help the ryots. At public meetings organized on occasions like switching on of electricity in rural areas, he has assured us that the Government will take steps to reduce the charges levied on ryots and to give more facilities to the rural population in the matter of supply of electricity, even if it means enhancement of the rates charged for industrial purposes. I wish to remind the Hon. Minister about his promise and with these remarks, I support the Bill.

[30th January 1956]

SRI K. BHASHYAM : Mr. Chairman, I think there is a good deal of justification for the criticism levelled against the Bill by Members opposite. As a matter of fact, this is a measure enacted soon after the war was over in its present form when it was absolutely necessary to continue all the laws enacted during the war in the interests of the community. Things have improved since but the legislation has not improved at all. In fact, year after year, since 1946, the laws are being repeated, without caring to know the improved condition of the country. Of course, it is due to a bit of laziness on the part of those in authority. It is true that now the Legislature is asked to vest the Government with greater powers than were needed even during the war. But we may trust the Government to exercise their power for very reasonable purposes. That is the excuse I offer. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill, the necessity for the Bill is fully explained. If we keep that point in mind, we can safely support the Bill. We have entrusted them with such powers in the past and we know they have not gone wrong. In this context, we may rest satisfied that the criticism of the Opposition is justified only in letter and not in spirit. This Act has been in force since 1946 and nothing has happened for us to say that the Bill should be voted down. We have trusted the Government and we can trust them to keep the powers vested under this Act within reasonable bounds. But one difficulty I feel as a lawyer with regard to this Bill. Article 20 of the Constitution is against creating any offence with retrospective effect. We cannot deal with an offence committed, for example, between the 26th January 1956 and the date on which this Bill becomes law, under the present enactment. There may be some hiatus or legal difficulty about this in spite of the saving clause mentioned there. But I hope there may not be very many transgressions during this period. As I have said, the Government may not go beyond what the law prescribes as the limit and we may pass this Bill.

The last thing I want to say about this Bill is this. Electricity has been controlled for a very long time and we have been paying the surcharge for long. For how long we are going to pay it is the question which I would like the Government to decide even now. After all, this Bill is called a Temporary Powers Bill but like temporary appointments which extend from one or two to even ten years, this has stayed on for a very long time as a permanent measure. People are groaning under this surcharge and I would like to ask on the floor of the House when this will cease. I hope the Government will enlighten the House on this question.

4-10
p.m.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Mr. Chairman. Sir, in spite of the arguments and the very good points advanced by the hon. Members, Mr. T. Purushotham and Mr. K. Bhashyam, I have to

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say that public experience of these controls in the hands of the Government for such a long time has not been very happy and therefore, I think the Legislature should think hundred times before giving this power to the Government and that too, for a period of two years.

Two or two and a half years ago, I think an order was passed by the Government that there should be no illumination without the prior approval and sanction of the department concerned on occasions like marriages and festivals. I think the order is still in force. Speaking about the City of Madras, if any house has to be illuminated either in connection with marriages or other religious festivals or celebrations, the prior sanction and approval of the Electricity Department has got to be obtained. Many people may not be aware of the existence of such an order at all. Once they put up a few more bulbs, the authorities come down upon them and prosecute them. Even if the people are aware of this order, the amount that they have to deposit as advance is very much more than what the actual consumption of current for such illumination would cost them. Then, again, even if the parties apply for such permission in time, it takes a long time for them to get the permission from the authorities. Even if the deposits which are demanded from the people—the deposits are generally 1 to 2 rupees per light and it comes to Rs. 200 or Rs. 300—are made, the authorities take months and months to settle the accounts and refund the deposit. These are matters which the Government should enquire into. I am only referring to the difficulties the public are put to by these controls. I will, therefore, be very happy if the order is withdrawn. If it is not to be withdrawn, the Government should go into the matter and try to withdraw the order as early as possible.

Another thing which I want to mention in this connection is this. The Government of Madras want that, particularly in the City of Madras, as many people as possible should shift or change from D.C. to A.C. I think the Hon. the Leader of the House gave an assurance that wherever, whether in premises or in business places, this change-over is effected, that is, from D.C. to A.C. and by such change-over the parties concerned had incurred some loss on account of change of fans and such other things, the Government would consider the question of compensating them adequately. I would like to know whether the Hon. the Minister for Public Works has examined this question.

I am sure the Government would get the power they want by getting this Bill through. But once they get the power, they should exercise that power in a way that the general public are not put to disadvantage and difficulties.

I hope the Hon. Minister would examine the suggestions put forward by me.

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SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, மின்சார சக்தி எல்லோருக்கும் பொதுவானது. அது யாவருக்கும் பயன்பட வேண்டும். இந்த விஷயத்தை அரசாங்கத்தார் நன்கு அறிவார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன். இப்போது மின்சார சக்தியை உபயோகப்படுத்துவதில் இந்த 'கண்ட்ரோல்' கொண்டுவருவதன் காரணம் என்ன என்று சர்க்கார் சொல்லவில்லை. எல்லா மக்களுக்கும் மின்சார சக்தி பயன்படவேண்டுமென்பதற்காக 'கண்ட்ரோல்' கொண்டுவருகிறார்களா அல்லது இதுவரை சலுகை பெற்றுவந்த பழைய பேர்களுக்கே மீண்டும் சலுகைகள் கொடுப்பதற்காக 'கண்ட்ரோல்' கொண்டுவருகிறார்களா என்பது தெரியவில்லை.

ஒன்று சொல்கிறேன். இந்த மின்சார சக்தியைப் பயன்படுத்தும் முறையில் சர்க்கார் அவசியம் கொள்கையைத் தெரிவிக்கவேண்டும். 'ஸ்டாண்டிஸ்டிக் பாட்டர்ன் ஆப் ஸ்டாண்டிஸ்டிக்' ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டு மின்சார சக்தியை தேசிய சக்தியாக ஆக்குகிறார்களா, அதாவது தேசியமயமாக்குகிறார்களா? அப்படியிருந்தால் அந்த அடிப்படையில் ஏதாவது திருத்தங்களோ, சின்னச் சின்ன சீர்திருத்தங்களோ கொண்டு வந்தால் நல்லதுதான். ஆனால் கொள்கையைச் சொல்லாமலேயே அப்போதைக்கப்போது 'ஜிக்ரூ' வேலை செய்வது நல்லதல்ல. ஆகவே மின்சார சக்தி விநியோகத்தை தேசியமயமாக்குகிறார்களென்றால் அந்தக் கொள்கையை உடனடியாகத் தெரிவிக்கவேண்டும்.

அடுத்தபடியாக மின்சார சக்தியை எல்லா மக்களும் நன்றாகப் பயன்படுத்துவதற்கு வழி செய்யவேண்டும். பல முக்கியமான கிராமங்களில் இப்போது மின்சார விளக்குகள் இல்லை. மூன்று நான்கு நாட்களுக்கு முன்பு நான் கடலூருக்குச் சென்றிருந்தேன். அங்கு இரவில் ஒரு பெரிய கூட்டம் நடந்துகொண்டிருந்தது. அட்சக்கணக்கான மக்கள் கூடியிருந்தார்கள். அந்தக் கூட்டத்தில் ஒரு பெரிய வள்ளலார் சன்மார்க்கப் பிரசங்கம் செய்துகொண்டிருந்தார். அந்தக் கூட்டத்தில் மின்சார விளக்குகள் இல்லை. கடலூருக்குப் பக்கத்திலிருக்கும் நெய்வேலிக்குக்கூட மின்சார விளக்குகள் வந்திருக்கின்றன. ஆனால் கடலூரில் இல்லை. இதற்குக் காரணம் என்னவென்றால் 'Just and equitable distribution' என்று ஆங்கிலத்தில் சொல்லுவார்களே, அது இல்லாததுதான்.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : இதைத் தமிழில் எப்படிச் சொல்லுவார்கள்?

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : ஆங்கிலத்தில் சொல்லுவார்கள் என்றுதான் சொல்லிவிட்டேனே. நண்பர் கணம் ஸ்ரீ பக்தவத்சலம் அவர்கள் இதைத் தமிழில் நன்றாகச் சொல்லுவார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன்.

ஆகவே மின்சார சக்தியை எல்லோரும் நன்றாகப் பயன்படுத்தவேண்டும். முன்பு சலுகைகள் பெற்றவர்களுக்கே இப்போது சலுகைகள் கொடுத்துவிட்டால் எல்லா மக்களும் எப்படி மின்சார சக்தியை பயன்படுத்த முடியும்? ஆகவே இந்த விஷயத்தில் அரசாங்கத்தாரின் கருத்து என்ன என்பதைத் தெரியப்படுத்துவது அவசியமாகிறது. கொள்கையைத் தெரியப்படுத்தாமல், சர்க்கார் சின்னச்சின்ன சீர்திருத்தங்கள் கொண்டுவந்தால் மக்களுக்குப் பயன்படாது, அவர்களுக்கும் நல்லதல்ல என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டு நான் நிறுத்திக்கொள்கிறேன்.

SRI S. NARSAPAYA : Mr. Chairman, Sir, while I fully appreciate the object of the Government in bringing forward this measure to have control over electric energy which in these days is an absolute necessity for ordinary life in urban as well as rural areas, I wish the Government exhibit the same anxiety to have

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control over electric energy in all parts of the State. On the one hand, Government are bringing in legislation. On the other hand, where there is an opportunity for getting absolute control, they are deferring taking up such control. I refer here to the postponement of taking over of the Mangalore Electric Supply Company. We have an electric supply company in Mangalore which supplies electric energy to the town. That company is of foreign origin. The present state of affairs of the company is very deplorable. The energy that is supplied to the town is absolutely insufficient. The voltage is low. The company is unable to give connections to private houses. For the past four or five years they have not given any extension. The Government, in pursuance of the accepted policy of nationalization, decided to take over the company from the first of this year, that is, 1st January 1956. Everything was got ready. Even the reckoning of the compensation payable to the company was gone through. But, at the last moment, we do not know for what reasons, the company was allowed to continue for one more year, leaving the town people at the mercy of the company which is unable to supply energy in the proper manner. Since the company is only anxious to make as much money as possible during the period they are in charge of the supply of electric energy, there has been no extension and capital expenditure by the company, and many houses in Mangalore Municipality are without this facility. When the Government had an opportunity to get absolute control, they did not take over the company but they granted an extension to the company, on its request. But now the Government are bringing in legislation again for the purpose of getting control. While welcoming this measure, I earnestly request the Government to follow the policy consistently and wherever possible, to get absolute control over private companies. As I said, everything is ready for taking over the Mangalore Electric Supply Company. The Government have only to send their officers with necessary powers to take over the company.

So far as this measure is concerned, I am in full agreement with the Government. It is necessary that the Government should have control over this electric energy which is an absolute necessity for human life.

* **THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, this measure has been brought in to have control over electricity and its distribution. Of course, as pointed out by the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, there was no necessity for all the clauses of the old 1949 Act but he has overlooked the mention of the fact in the statement of objects and reasons that the Government's intentions are only to control electricity and a particular forest produce. Apart from that, we have been accused of a lapse in not bringing in this measure early.

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I may point out that this was put up in the last September session of the Assembly and then because they had more urgent work, this could be taken up in the first week of January. The Assembly did not assemble in the first week of January because the States Reorganization Bill which they wanted to discuss was not ready by that time. So, the Assembly was called to meet only on the 25th of January. Even then the S.R.C. Bill was not ready and could not be discussed. Therefore, it was not a case of any lapse on the part of the Government. The Act lapsed on 25-1-1956. It was not due to anybody's fault. But it just happened. So, the accusation that there had been a lapse on our part in not having brought in this Bill early, is not justifiable.

With reference to electricity also, this control is necessary because the demand is growing day by day. That is the reason why we are seeking to control electricity. We are not able to cope with the demand. We have got various schemes in the First Five-Year Plan. We hope to improve our position in the Second Five-Year Plan. There is the Kundah Project. The Neiveli Project and other projects are there which will increase our hydel power. So, until all these schemes come into fruition, it would be difficult to reach a stage of parity with the demand. That is why we want this control so that wherever necessary, we could safeguard the supply or ration energy. Even now, I have got a report from the Chief Engineer (Electricity) that in this year, by the end of May or the beginning of June, our hydro-electric resources may not be quite sufficient and, so we may have to impose a cut. It is because of these things that we seek to control this.

Of course, the hon. Member, Sri B. V. Subramaniam spoke of electricity control being made a permanent feature. That is also our view. We are already having correspondence with the Government of India and a separate measure is to come later on, when this Act may perhaps be repealed. That is why we are calling this a temporary measure. That means that this will be dropped later on. But certain incidental things are there such as the formation of Electricity Board under the Central Electricity Act. When all these things are being considered, certainly his suggestion will be taken into consideration. We are taking steps in that direction.

Apart from that, there was mention about the period being too long. But I would like to say that the period is too little, because as I have pointed out before, our present power strength cannot meet the demand for a few years until all our schemes come into effect. So even this period of two years is a short one. That is why we have asked for these two years and it is necessary that we should have this control. As I said before, by the beginning of June this year, we may have to accept a power cut. So, the extension for a period of 2 years now asked for is very essential.

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Apart from this, the hon. Member Mr. Parushotham and other members have pointed out the need for more electrical energy being made available to agriculturists and for other things. But I would like to say that I do not want to waste the time of the House now. They have an opportunity to say all these things when I come forward with the Electricity Demand and before that, we would be making substantial improvement in the matters they have mentioned. That would be the proper time when they can bring their points to the notice of Government and I would be in a position to give them a satisfactory reply.

I shall now come to the point raised by the hon. Member Sri Mohamed Raza Khan. There is an order to prohibit lustrous illumination. That has been the policy of Government and we also charge heavily for those gala illumination in marriages. It has been done by no less a person than our Ex-Chief Minister. It was he who said that all those lavish illuminations should be eliminated or prohibited. That order has come to stay. Of course, permission is usually granted. Nowhere it is refused. If any specific case is brought to my notice, I would have it looked into.

The hon. Member Sri S. Narsapaya spoke about our not having taken over the company. "Probably at the instance of the foreign owners of that company, we have not yet taken over that company"—that is how he mentioned it. I may say for his information, that some of the leading members of that locality wanted me not to take over that company.

SRI S. NARSAPAYA: No member would have said like that. If someone had said so, he must have been a person interested in that company.

* THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: May I say it was my own colleague who wanted me to put off taking over that company? He said, "Now the States' reorganization is in the offing. South Kanara may be going to Karnataka. Therefore, at this juncture, why take over that company?" I complied with their request. That is why the company was not taken over. It is not my mistake.

SRI S. NARSAPAYA: Being permanently resident in Madras, the Hon. Minister might not be acquainted with the conditions in Mangalore.

* THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: Having not taken over the company is not my mistake. I have already explained how some leading members of the locality requested me not to take over that company. I complied with their request. That is all. Therefore, don't say that because the owners of the company were foreigners, I did not take over the company. It is at the instance of some leading members of that

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locality that the company was not taken over. They said, "The States' reorganization is in the offing. South Kanara may be going to Karnataka. Therefore, put off taking over that company. Why take it now?" I have already explained this. I only yielded to their request. That is all. It is not my fault. If, as the hon. Member now says, there are a lot of people who want that the company should be taken over, it would be taken over. (Sri S. Narsapaya: Thank you.) That is all.

I may assure the hon. Members that Government, by taking this power, would use it only for the two purposes mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to this Bill, viz., to control electrical energy and the particular forest produce. Even though the Bill may contain other provisions, we would only be using those two powers mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

By asking for this Bill to be passed retrospectively, I am only anxious to avoid a legal difficulty. We are not going to take penal action under the Act until we get the assent of our President.

With these words, I would request the House to consider this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

"That the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Re-enacting Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clause 2.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion is—

"That clause 2 do stand part of the Bill."

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, I move the following amendments:—

"In the proposed sub-section (3), for the figure '1958', substitute the figure '1957'."

"Add the following at the end of clause 2:—

'and subject to modifications that—

(i) in sub-section (1) (b) of section 5, the Explanation shall be omitted;

(ii) in section 12, sub-section (3) shall be omitted."

The reason is this. I am not against Government trying to control any article which is considered to be an essential one. But they cannot take a general power into their hands to declare any article which they consider as essential and take power to

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control and requisition that article. We are in a period of decontrol. We do not want controls even as a temporary measure. Controls with regard to foodstuffs have been taken away. I do not say that electrical energy as such cannot be controlled. I am not saying that. But if they want to control only electrical energy and forest produce, let them bring in a separate Bill specifying those things. But to have a general Bill taking power to declare any article which the Government consider essential as an essential article and taking power to control and requisition that article is what I am opposed to. We are in a period of decontrol. I do not object to control of electrical energy. But this is a general Act where all grades of articles are tackled on. Government, of course, say they want to use this Bill only for controlling electrical energy and forest produce and not for anything else. If that is so, they could bring in a separate Bill. That is why I say, "Inasmuch as Government say that electrical energy should be controlled, let them have this temporary measure at least for one year and not two years". That is why I want to substitute 1957 in place of 1958. If they ask for our sanction to that, we will gladly give that; we shall pass it if the particular emergency is stated. That is why I make bold to move my amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member is moving only one amendment or all? 4.30 p.m.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: I move all, Sir. The other amendments are with reference to the drafting which have to be considered, that is, omission of the Explanation under section 5, etc. These things have become unnecessary in the present stage and they have to be considered by the Government and for that only, that is, to draw the attention of the Government to that aspect only, I have moved these amendments.

DR. V. K. JOHN: I second the amendments, Sir.

* THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: Sir, in regard to the amendment restricting the legislation to one year, I oppose it. The hon. Member, Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar concedes that it is essential to have control over electricity, but at the same time, he says just because other things are also included, the period should be curtailed. If the Government will not abuse the power for one year, how is it that they would abuse it if it is granted for two years? Therefore, there is no necessity to limit the period. If we do not misbehave within one year, how are we going to change within two years' time? I do not think this is a powerful argument. I would, therefore, request him to withdraw the amendment and pass this provision for two years.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: I am sorry, Sir. I cannot withdraw my amendment for this reason. The Government won't consider the matter if more time is given. They are

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sure to come in February 1958 and ask for sanction retrospectively. I can prophesy that this state of things will not change. If it is otherwise, the Hon. Minister would have said that he would bring in a new Bill before 1957. He does not say so. That is why I want to limit the period and see that the Government consider this particular matter before long.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAVAGAN: Has this asking for time for two years become constitutional?

* THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: What is wrong with that?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

"In the proposed sub-section (3), for the figure '1958', substitute the figure '1957'."

The amendment was put and lost.

* THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: With regard to the other amendment, relating to the Explanation under section 5, the provision in the Act of 1949 is that it should be open to the Judges of the City Civil Courts to be Arbitrators. If the Explanation is deleted, then mention will have to be specifically made in respect of the Judges of the City Civil Courts. In the circumstances, I oppose the amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

"Add the following at the end of clause 2:—

"and subject to modifications that—

(i) in sub-section (1) (b) of section 5, the Explanation shall be omitted;

(ii) in section 12, sub-section (3) shall be omitted."

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 2 was put and carried.

Clause 3 was put and carried.

Clause 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

* THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: Sir, I move—

"That the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Re-enacting Bill, 1956, as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

"That the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Re-enacting Bill, 1956, as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed.

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(2) THE MADRAS GENERAL SALES TAX (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 1956 (L.A. BILL No. 40 OF 1955).

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Sir, I move—

"That the Madras General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 40 of 1955), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the Bill is intended to remove certain practical difficulties in the working of the Act. For instance, the classification of cotton cloth as fine and superfine was being made according to the count of the warp yarn till March 1955 when the Government of India issued a notification under which the classification is to be made according to the average count of the warp and weft. There are also difficulties in classifying cloth made of silk, wool, etc., as medium, fine or superfine though such a classification is quite feasible in the case of cotton cloth. The Government have clarified, by executive instructions, that the additional tax under section 3 (2) is also leviable on powerloom cloth and hosiery goods but it is considered desirable to place matters beyond any challenge by making the position clear in the Act itself. The Bill also seeks to enumerate the items of precious stones on which the additional levy of six pies in the rupee is to be imposed, whether they are sold loose or as part of anything in which they are set.

Sir, the Bill was referred to a Select Committee of the Assembly and after a careful scrutiny, the Committee considered that no change in the Bill was called for. During the course of the discussion on the Bill in the Select Committee, a point was raised whether the provision in the Bill giving retrospective effect from 23rd August 1954 could not be dispensed with. Sir, the Madras General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1954, providing for the levy of additional sales tax on certain varieties of cloth came into force on the 23rd August 1954. A doubt arose whether powerloom cloth came under the purview of that Act. A Press Note was issued on the 5th November 1954 to the effect that powerloom cloth also was liable to taxation under the Act. As it was represented that powerloom cloth dealers had not collected the tax during the period between the 23rd August to the 5th November 1954, under the bona fide impression that it was not liable to taxation under the Act, the Government have ordered that the collection of the additional tax on powerloom cloth should be made only from 5th November 1954, the date on which the position was clarified by the issue of a Press Note, provided the dealer had not collected the additional tax from the purchasers till then. As retrospective effect is being given only to regularize the existing practice, it is not likely to cause any hardship.

Sir, I wish to point out in this connexion that there is a proposal before the Government of India to levy excise duty on the entire production of cloth at an enhanced rate in the place of the present excise duty levied by the Centre and the sales tax levied by the States and to share the proceeds of the excise duty between the

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Centre and the States. The provision in this Bill so far as it relates to taxation of cloth is, therefore, likely to be only a temporary feature.

I request, Sir, that the Bill, as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration."

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved—

"That the Madras General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 40 of 1955), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration."

Dr. V. K. JOHN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think this measure should be condemned and condemned without any reservation, and very strongly. Sir, it is suggested that it is only a clarification and, therefore, they would have the tax levied from the date of the previous Act or 23rd August 1954. But to anybody, even to a child, it is apparent that the Government are introducing a new measure of taxation, that is, sales tax on cloth and precious stones.

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p.m.

Now, Sir, sales tax is a regressive tax and, as far as possible, we must try to restrict its scope and not expand it. Instead of that, every year we find that the law of diminishing returns is working and that sales tax is growing from year to year. Every year the Government extend the application of the Act to two more items or increase the rate of tax and try to keep up the figure. This is a very wrong step. The purchasing power of the people is very prejudicially affected by sales tax. A man getting Rs. 100 as income pays sales tax of about Rs. 30 and he has only Rs. 70 left to purchase articles. If the purchasing power of the people goes, it means that the economic strength of the nation disappears. The Government do not understand this. The Government go on imposing taxes on the people when they should not introduce or resort to this regressive measure of taxation. If we collect all the money from the people, there will not be purchasing power and the revenues of the Government themselves will dwindle. The revenue of the Government must depend upon the increased purchasing power of the people or the economic strength of the nation. If we take away everything from the man, he will not purchase and there will be no distribution. Then, a vicious circle will be created. Therefore it was that the American President in his Address last year and this year to the Congress emphasised the fact that their object was to increase the purchasing power of the public. A man earning about Rs. 4,000 a month there is able to buy a car. Thus millions of cars are purchased and distributed every year. Therefore, the economic strength of the nation goes up. Even one company, the General Motors, can pay taxes which will be more than the revenue accruing to the Madras State. That is how the revenue of the State goes up. Here the Government are going just the other way about. They take away the money from the people by means of income-tax and sales tax and in every other way possible. Thus they reduce

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the purchasing power of the people. If one goes to any shop in Madras, one will find that the sales are coming down. Therefore, the people employed therein are retrenched year after year. The Government are entirely responsible for this. Revenue from sales tax is going down every year because of their own policy of imposing that regressive tax. This measure ought to be condemned because this is a measure imposing this regressive sales tax on cloth which is a commodity which everybody wants. Precious stones have also been added for the purpose of sales tax being imposed. The expression used is, 'Precious stones . . . whether they are set'. Are loose or as forming part of anything in which they are set? Are the Government valuing the precious stones without the setting or with the setting? According to the expression used, not only precious stones but also gold or silver in which they are set should be valued and sales tax must be paid on both. Sir, the Government ought not to follow the suicidal policy of increasing the sales tax in every possible way. This Bill is for imposing an additional sales tax and it is not brought in for clarification. However, this tax is imposed with retrospective effect from the 23rd August 1954. When the question was raised in the Select Committee, it was pointed out—

"A Government Order was issued on 5th November 1954 to the effect that powerloom cloth also was liable to taxation under that Act and from that date dealers in powerloom cloth are collecting the additional tax on the first sale. But during the period between 23rd August and 5th November 1954, powerloom cloth dealers have not collected the tax under the *bona fide* impression that it was not liable to taxation under that Act."

Even though the dealers have not collected the tax, the Bill provides that they must pay sales tax from the 23rd August 1954. It appears that an undertaking has been given by the Government that they will not collect the tax. Then, can the Government overrule a legislative enactment? How can they give an undertaking of this sort? When the Bill says that the Government shall collect the tax, can they say, 'We shall not collect it' and commit contempt of the Legislature? Therefore, the undertaking they have given is illegal. This Bill should not have retrospective effect. After all, it is a taxation measure. The merchants have not collected the taxes from the purchasers. But they are asked to pay the tax now with retrospective effect. Probably, they have not kept accounts either. If the Government were honest, they could have said, 'We want to introduce a new measure of taxation. We want to amend the Sales Tax Act so as to increase the rate of tax.' We would agree to it but it would have to take effect from the 1st April 1956. I think that would have been fair and just. But to say 'We are merely clarifying the position and we shall have this tax with effect from the 23rd August 1954' is, to say the least, incredibly bad. I hope that the Government will realize this and bring in a separate measure. If this measure is passed by this House, I hope that they will bring in a measure to repeal this measure.

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SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Mr. Chairman, if we look into the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill, it is apparent that the policy of the Government has not been consistent. They have not made the whole position clear. They have not stated clearly which cloth is to be taxed and on what principle it is to be taxed. They have said in the Statement of Objects and Reasons—

“Item (ii) of section 3 (2) of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939, provides for the levy of an additional sales tax of one-anna three pies per rupee on sales of cotton cloth made in mills with reference to the count of warp yarn employed in such cloth. As the Government of India have issued a notification in March 1955 directing that cloth be stamped as medium, fine or superfine not with reference to the count of the warp yarn but with reference to the average count, it has become necessary to amend section 3 (2) of the Act so as to classify cotton cloth not in terms of ‘count’ but as ‘fine’ or ‘superfine’ as the Government of India may decide from time to time under the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948.”

So, the whole principle of taxation has been changed. Originally the taxation was based on the count of the warp yarn and when we were discussing the Amending Bill in August 1954, we were told that the taxation was based on the count of warp yarn. That was one of the arguments advanced then. We had then the Essential Goods Act of 1950 passed by the Union Government. Cloth had been mentioned as an essential article and therefore, without the consent of the Central Government, nothing could be done. Taking into consideration all those things, the provisions were carefully looked into and specific consent was obtained from them. Therefore, the whole legislation was based on the principle of count of warp yarn. According to the notification of March 1955, the whole thing has been changed. The Government can stamp anything as medium or superfine, not with reference to counts but with reference to the average count they take. I am not a cotton dealer. And I do not understand how the average is worked out. They say ‘seventeen plus thirty-five divided by some number’ and so on. They say ‘cloth (other than cloth) woven on handlooms, whether of silk, artificial silk, wool, flax, or any other material which is not made wholly of cotton. Even when we go to a market, we are not able to say whether a cloth is wholly cotton or cotton-mixed. But the Government seem to have authority to stamp anything as fine or superfine and so on. This is a very improper thing. In a taxation measure like this, it is the consumer that is finally taxed. I do not want to repeat all the arguments advanced by the Deputy Leader of the Opposition. Sir, to-day in America and some European countries, the Governments have decided not to collect sales tax. I also remember having shown a book during the Budget session to the Hon. the Finance Minister which contains this information and which is now in the University Library. It is stated there that all the States constituting the American Union have dropped this tax. Then, how many types of cases have we

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here? We have inter-State tax and all that. This question bristles with legal difficulties. In such a state of affairs, how can any dealer determine when to pay and when not to pay the tax? How is he to communicate the tax to the consumer? And then, so far as the consumer is concerned, is it right that we should impose additional burdens on the consumer? All these questions have to be considered. If the Government, by an order, say that a particular cloth is fine or superfine, etc., then tax has to be paid. Then, there is the other provision. Even if the Union Government cease to treat a particular cloth as such, the State Government can still go on doing it. That is going beyond the powers of the Union Government. Why they should swear by sales tax even to the extent of going beyond the authority of the Union Government, passes my comprehension. The Government of Madras want to collect sales tax on more and more goods. That is too much. Then there is a beautiful explanation which says that in the case of cloth which has not been marked as fine or superfine, the burden of proving that the cloth is not liable to the levy of tax under this item shall be on the seller. In a taxing statute, the burden of proof should be on the person who imposes the tax. Especially it should be so when there are many difficulties, such as finding out whether a cloth is wholly cotton, or cotton-mixed or fine or superfine, etc. This offends against the very principle of taxation.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Under the Criminal Law, the onus lies upon the State.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: That is under the Criminal Law. It is more so here. We are now trying to remedy several other defects in the present Act, viz., whether the multi-point tax should be converted into a single-point tax and so on. That being the case, there is no warrant, I feel, for such a measure. There is the difficulty about imported cloth. There are also several other difficulties and it passes my comprehension when the Bill says that the tax will be collected with retrospective effect. They want to give retrospective effect to the Bill from 23rd August 1954 and nobody is still sure as to what kind of cloth this will cover and whether it is possible to determine it. So, I plead that this should not be given retrospective effect. Let it take effect from the 1st April 1956 and apply to future transactions.

* **SRI K. BHASHYAM:** Sir, without going in detail into the various clauses of the Bill, one thing which is really objectionable from the point of view not of the dealer but of the consumer is whatever the dealer has to pay in respect of this tax is transferred to the customer and, therefore, it is a burden on the consumer. Suppose a person buys cloth; sales tax is collected along with the cost of the cloth. Then, there is this anomaly when we seek to give retrospective effect. Suppose a person bought some cloth in November 1954. If retrospective effect is given then it happens like this. The dealer has to pay the tax whether he has collected it from

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the customer or not. Suppose he has collected it already. It is a burden on the consumer in that he has already paid it. If the legislation is not passed now, then the dealer pockets it. Of course, if the Government issue instructions for collection, then he pays. But all the same, it is a burden on the consumer. Then, how are the Government going to determine whether the dealer sold a particular cloth in 1954 which was liable to assessment? There is yet another question here to be considered. A dealer might not have reached the limit of assessment. He might have sold only up to Rs. 9,000 and consequently, would not have paid any tax. If certain other sales made in November 1954 are taken into account, he might well reach the Rs. 10,000 mark and have to pay sales tax on the entire turnover. This is a hardship on the dealer. Then, the same thing might affect the slabs also. By including past sales, the sales tax might be enhanced in the case of certain dealers. These are the defects in the Bill. Then, there is the question of Budget. A dealer might have budgeted only for a certain amount of business. If he is now told, 'you have to pay so much on sales done in previous years', he may be put off his balance and it will affect the trade also. He might have apportioned his expenditure on the basis of this budget. If he is faced with this new tax, he may not find it possible to retrace and go back. The whole question teems with difficulties especially when the taxation policy is made retrospective as in this case. There is another difficulty which I have pointed out already, namely, whether the Government can create an offence retrospectively since non-payment of this tax has been made an offence.

The object of the Government seems to get as much money as possible. The real point is this. Sales tax does not bring in as much money as it used to bring in before because the purchasing power of the people has now gone down. So, the Government want to spread their net as wide as possible to get a greater catch and thus make up the deficit. The Government want to live by these taxes. Let them do it. But what I want to point out is this. The Government must do that in a way that will not cause hardship to the general public, that will not be injurious to the trade and the consumer. Government must understand this. Otherwise, they will be in difficulties. After all, if only dealers are affected by this measure, I would not mind because they make a lot of money, a lot of profit and by this measure, the profit will be a little less than what they were getting. But if it is to affect the consumer who is already burdened with many other taxes, then I think I should hesitate many times before I would have such a Bill brought before this House for discussion.

I would like the Government to refer this Bill again to a sort of a Select Committee of this House as there are a number of difficulties in the working of the Act. It was a mistake in not having taken this measure before a Joint Select Committee. I do not know whether I will be in order if I move now to refer the Bill to a Select

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Committee of this House. I think it will be best for the Government if they themselves move that the Bill be referred to a sort of a Select Committee of this House for report within a week or so, so that Government can pass the measure as early as possible. As I said, the constitutional position in regard to this enactment, the hardships that might be caused to the consumers and so on, have not evidently been put before the House or they have not been put forcibly enough. Therefore, I would like if I may advise or tender my humble opinion in the matter, that the Government should consider all these things. If the Government feel that it would take some time to consider these matters and come to a conclusion and the enactment would be delayed, I would appeal to the Government at least to have all these matters thrashed out in a Select Committee so that the considered opinion of the Committee may be there either to support or not to support this measure. That is my submission to the Government. If they take the advice, well and good. If they do not take the advice, then also well and good. That is all I want to say.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am afraid there is much to be said in support of the arguments advanced by my hon. Friend Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar. The Bill before us proposes to levy an additional sales tax of Re. 0-1-3 in the rupee on all art silk, silk, woollen and hosiery goods made in powerlooms either with mixture of cotton or not. Powerloom cloth made in powerloom factories is also brought under this enactment. According to the original Act, as hon. Members would remember, cotton cloth where warp yarn was above 35s and below 48s was classified as 'fine' and where the warp yarn used was 48s and above, it was classified as 'superfine'. According to the present amendment, cloth in which the average count of yarn used is between 35s and 48s it is classified as fine and where the average count of yarn is 48s and above, it is classified as 'super-fine'. This would cause great hardship to the consumers as this would bring several varieties of medium cloth also under taxation. Further, the hon. Member Sri K. Bhashyam has rightly pointed out that it is not justifiable to give retrospective effect to the provisions of this Bill, namely, from the 23rd August 1954. The dealers would not have anticipated such an amendment as this and they would not have collected this tax. Therefore, they will not be in a position to remit the tax at the new rates which I believe will work out to a huge sum. I would like the Government to consider all these points and not give effect to this measure retrospectively as now proposed. The legality of the proposed levy with retrospective effect needs careful consideration. In view of what has been said by the legal pundits in this House, I am sure the Government will consider whether it is necessary to rush through a measure of this kind and whether it will not be advisable to refer it to a Select Committee of this House before we are called upon to pass this measure.

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* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was really wondering when the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition was marshalling all the reasons and facts against the general sales tax and my mind went back to the days when I was in the Madras High Court. There was then an eminent Judge of the High Court. He used to be inattentive to the arguments of the counsel and then suddenly intervene and put inappropriate questions or irrelevant questions. The counsel would then say : " Your Lordship, I am very sorry I have not made myself understood ". If it were Mr. Norton, he would have retorted. But the others who appeared as counsels instead of saying that His Lordship was sleeping and not listening to the arguments put it courteously and said " I am sorry I have not made myself understood ". I am now in a similar position. I feel very sorry I have not made myself understood by the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition. There is no question of new sales tax in this measure. Sales tax was already levied by the Government.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAI : Is it the implication of the Hon. Minister that the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition was sleeping when he was making his speech?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : It is left to the hon. Member to infer whatever he likes.

The tax was already being levied. When the proposal was before the Legislature, the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition . . .

DR. V. K. JOHN : That is what I am disputing. It is not the old tax that was being levied. It is a new tax.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : That is what I am trying to impress upon the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition. It is the old tax and not a new tax. The tax was already levied and the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition opposed it saying it was regressive, that the very nature of the sales tax was bad and all that. Finally, the House came to the conclusion that this might be levied and the Bill was passed into law, and we have been levying this tax, the extra tax of one anna and three pies in the rupee on mill cloth. Now, there is no tax on coarse cloth and medium cloth. Even according to that Act, only ' fine ' and ' super-fine ' cloth is subject to this extra sales tax. Since that Act was passed, we have been for sometime classifying the cloth as medium, fine and super-fine according to the count of the warp. But as I said, the Government of India changed the classification and the classification is done now not only on the basis of the warp but the warp and the weft together. Let me explain this. Now, they take a unit of cloth, say, an inch, and count all the warp ends and the weft ends and determine how many ends there are in that inch. According to this count, if there are 20, it is classified as one category, if there are 50, it is classified as another and if there are

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hundred, still another category is created and so on. Like that they have classified. Instead of classifying it according to the warp of the yarn, they take into account the other thing also and according to the number of knots or webs. That is how it was classified into fine and super-fine and so on. Therefore, we have to conform to that classification. One hon. Member said ' The Government of India would be going on changing it. Why should the State Government change it? ' I say we have got to change it because all the cloth manufactured in the mills is stamped by the Government of India, whether it is medium or fine cloth. Therefore, we have necessarily to conform to the classification they adopt. Most of the cloth that comes from Ahmedabad Mills is stamped by the Central Government. That is why this change is made. The simple fact is the tax is there. The classification of the cloth into different varieties was made with reference to the warp alone previously. Now it is with reference both to the warp and weft. There is no other change.

With regard to giving retrospective effect, even my hon. Friend Sri T. Purushotham who goes carefully through each item has not properly understood the point. Now, the extra sales tax is to be levied on all varieties of mill cloth other than handloom cloth. So, the exemption is given only to handloom cloth. That means all other cloth—mill cloth and powerloom cloth—comes within the other category. Handloom cloth alone is exempted. Certain merchants took into their heads and said cloth other than handloom cloth did not mean mill cloth alone and so even powerloom cloth could come under the category of exemption. So we had to clarify it. In 1955 we issued a Press Note that powerloom cloth would be liable to this extra tax. The only cloth that will not be liable to tax is handloom cloth. This was made clear in 1955.

Between August 1954 and November 1955, there was a sort of nebulous state. What does this amendment say? If, as a matter of fact, the fee had been collected, they are bound to pay it. If for some reason, they have not collected it, then they need not pay it.

In regard to precious stones, the tax is leviable only on precious stone; the definition was merely ' precious stones '. We have now categorically enumerated them as diamonds, emeralds, rubies, etc. Some merchants embedded these precious stones in rings or jewels. They said that those stones formed part of the jewels. They said that those stones formed part of the jewel and so they were not liable to tax. That is how they wanted to evade the tax. That is why we have clarified the position now. Even though these precious stones are embedded in rings or other jewels, the value of those stones that are embedded will be taken into consideration and not the value of the gold or silver that goes to make up the jewel. So, I submit there is no question of our taxing a pie more. I wonder how the Deputy Leader of the Opposition takes objection to that. Well, what I said about High Court experiences is there. That is all.

5-10
p.m.

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Mr. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“ That the Madras General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 40 of 1955), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clause 2.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : The motion is—

“ That clause 2 do stand part of the Bill.”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Sir, I move the following amendments:—

“ In Explanation I, omit the following words:—

‘ as may be specified therein which shall not be earlier than the 23rd August 1954.’

“ Omit ‘ Explanation II ’.”

For the first time, the Hon. Minister was castigating in his speech. Therefore, I want to say that castigation is unjustified. I think the Government will concede that there is some difference between cotton cloth with reference to count of warp employed and cloth stamped under the notification in March 1955 with reference to the average count. There must be a difference between the two. That is why the Government of India issued a notification of that kind saying that cloth should be stamped as medium, fine and super-fine not with reference to the count of warp alone but with reference to the average count also. Average count is being taken into account, both warp and weft. Otherwise, I cannot understand the Government issuing that notification. Because some people wanted to escape taxation saying this count was different and so on, Government of India stated they would consider both and stamp it as fine and super-fine.

There must be some difference between the two. I am not an expert. Otherwise, all these difficulties would not have crept in. The Government of India stamp it as fine, super-fine and medium. The construction of the order of the Government of India leads to the conclusion that if it does not apply to a particular case, still the State Government shall have the power to declare whether a cloth shall be deemed to be fine or super-fine. This is what I want to point out. Even though the construction of the Government of India's order may be that its order does not apply to a particular case, still our Madras Government will have the power to say that that particular cloth shall be deemed to be fine or super-fine for the purpose of taxation. I am stating this on the basis of the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill. In such a

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contingency, all cloth other than handloom cloth need not necessarily be cotton cloth. Even in cotton cloth, we have fine and super-fine varieties. So far as cotton cloth is concerned, we have to look to the Government order and then decide whether it will be liable to tax. What are all the clothes which are made wholly of cotton is difficult to say. Therefore it is I state that under such circumstances, when the whole thing is in a nebulous condition, before giving retrospective effect, things have got to be clarified. The Government of India may classify the cloth as fine, super-fine and medium. There is no argument about that classification. But when, as I have explained, the whole thing is in a nebulous state, is it not better that we make the whole position clear and have it from 1st April 1956?

It is also wrong to impose the burden of proving it on the parties. On these two grounds, I feel that even if this legislation is passed, it may come into force from 1st April 1956 so that all these provisions may be fully clarified. There won't be difficulty on the part of the Government to impose this tax, no difficulty for the seller to collect the tax and the consumer will also understand the taxation very well. At any rate, we will have the satisfaction that the tax imposed has been carefully considered and clearly understood by all the dealers.

DR. V. K. JOHN : I second the amendments and while doing so, I still assert that this is a new measure of sales tax and not merely a clarification. I ask the Hon. Minister to say what the occasion is for inclusion of sub-clause 1 (a) which says “ all hosiery goods other than those made wholly of cotton ” shall be taxed at the rate of Re. 0-1-3. It was not in the old Act, that is, the 1954 Act. They have added this and still the Hon. Minister contends that this is only a clarification and no addition at all. The argument that the Government of India have introduced a new classification is merely an excuse and camouflage for imposing this sales tax, saying “ The Government of India have classified cloth in a different way and, therefore, we are collecting something more ”. I ask the Hon. Minister why he cannot introduce a Clarification Bill.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member will please speak on the amendment.

DR. V. K. JOHN : I am coming to that, Sir. If it is merely a Clarification Bill, I ask why they should give retrospective effect to it. If it is a Clarification Bill, it certainly will have effect from the date of the previous Act. The very fact that the Government have brought this Bill containing a clause for giving retrospective effect shows that this is a new measure of taxation. Though the Hon. Minister, as pointed out by my hon. Colleague, has been a little sarcastic accusing that we are all sleeping and that the hon. Member Sri Purushotham has not studied the Bill carefully and

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that he had been engaged otherwise and all that, still I say we have studied the Bill carefully, critically and closely which perhaps the Hon. Minister had not time to do. I can assure him that it is only after very careful and close study of this Bill that we have advanced criticisms. I therefore support this amendment that it should not come into force retrospectively but only from a future date.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member is speaking on clause 1, but clause 2 is under discussion.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Sir, the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition referred to sub-clause 1 (a) and said that an addition had been made and therefore this was a new taxation . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: The clause placed before the House was clause 2.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: I am talking on clause 2, Sir. I still submit that it is not a new taxation. Now, of the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition carefully reads sub-clause (i), he will find it states "cloth (other than cloth woven on handlooms, whether of silk, artificial silk, wood flax or any other material) which is not made wholly of cotton". This will apply to hosiery and covers hosiery goods also and as a matter of fact, collection of tax has been going on on that basis. But it is only by way of a clarification a sub-clause is added as (i) (a). In the Assembly, exception was taken to this and I said that it made no difference. I was even prepared to delete (i) (a). I can assure the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition that sub-clause (i) amply covers this provision in sub-clause (i) (a) also. But only by way of clarification, as a sort of separate classification, we have mentioned hosiery goods.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

"In Explanation I, omit the following words:—

'as may be specified therein, which shall not be earlier than the 23rd August 1954.'"

The amendment was put and lost.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

"Omit Explanation II."

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 2 was put and carried.

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Clause 1.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion is—

"That clause 1 do stand part of the Bill."

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, I have already explained why it is necessary that we should not have a provision retrospectively, but only from 1st April 1956. I have already made my point clear. I formally move my amendment, namely—

"In sub-clause (2), for the words and figures '23rd August 1954', substitute the words and figures '1st April 1956'."

DR. V. K. JOHN: I second the amendment, Sir.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Sir, the retrospective effect is only with regard to powerloom cloth. I submit that if we study this in connexion with the doubts and the elucidation given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, we will find that there was a gap between the 23rd August and 5th November 1954 and during that time there was a sort of doubt about it. But the doubt was cleared by a Press Note and therefore, there is no difficulty as far as November 1954 was concerned. But the only difficulty was between the period from August to November; as a matter of fact, if the merchants had not collected the tax during that time, they need not pay; but if they had collected it, they have to pay it. Unless we have this clause, we will not be quite regular in collecting the tax. That is why it has been put here.

DR. V. K. JOHN: May I say that as the Hon. Minister knows law, even if sales tax is illegally collected once, the Act provides that it should be paid over to the Government?

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: We have made the position clear by explaining it in a Press Note. Any such difficulties will not arise because we have made clear under what circumstances it would be collected and under what circumstances it would not be collected. 5.30 p.m.

With regard to the powerloom cloth, there is no stamping as to the quality of the cloth. That is why it has been mentioned that the onus of proof should be on the merchant who deals in it. He alone knows about the quality of the cloth. This point was raised in the Select Committee also and the matter was explained.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the amendment to vote. The question is—

"In sub-clause (2), for the words and figures '23rd August 1954', substitute the words and figures '1st April 1956'."

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sir, I move—

“ That the Madras General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 40 of 1955), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.”

DR. V. K. JOHN : Mr. Chairman, I must say one word before the Bill is passed. I very sincerely and seriously ask the Government not to introduce lightly sales tax in the way they are doing. Sales tax is a regressive tax. It is suicidal for the Government and it is not good for the public or the consumers also. I consider it a robbery. Although it may not be a robbery for which people are convicted, morally it is a robbery. Sales tax ought to be scrapped. Instead of that, the Government are trying to collect more and more money by way of sales tax. I ask the Government not to introduce lightly measures for collecting money by way of sales tax.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : As I see, there is no proposal to have any fresh general sales tax. If, as a matter of fact, I wish to embark upon any new general sales tax, I inform the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition that I shall try to contact him and go with him through all the literature in regard to sales tax not only in India but all over the world before doing anything.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“ That the Madras General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 40 of 1955), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would like to remind the House that we are meeting at 6 p.m. in connexion with the starting of a Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. Notices in that connexion have already been sent to the hon. Members.

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

The House then adjourned.

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

* 1. Statement IV showing action taken on the assurances made during the 7th and 8th Sessions of the Legislative Council.

2. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3039, Home, dated 2nd November 1955, exempting the jeeps Nos. D.L.C. 675 and My. 6579-X belonging to the American Embassy at New Delhi (Technical Co-operation Mission) from payment of tax.

* Laid on the table of the House on 30th November 1955.

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3. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3119, Home, dated 8th November 1955, amending Rule 82 (b) of the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, regarding the registration of hire-purchase agreement.

4. Notification No. 1037 issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3028, Home, dated 1st November 1955, regarding the exemption from payment of tax on the motor vehicle No. IT-61883 belonging to the Regional Industrial Adviser (United States Technical Co-operation Mission), Madras.

5. Notification issued with G.O.P. No. 3134, Home, dated 9th November 1955, publishing the Rules framed under the Madras Dramatic Performances Act, 1954.

6. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3217, Home, dated 16th November 1955, exempting a motor vehicle MSY 3162, belonging to a Technical Co-operation Mission personnel from payment of tax.

7. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3301, Home, dated 24th November 1955, regarding reduction of fee payable on petitions for habeas corpus.

8. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3346, Home, dated 26th November 1955, regarding remission of Court-fees on application, suits, etc., filed by or on behalf of market committees.

9. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3651, Public (Services), dated 1st December 1955, including within the Commission's purview the disciplinary cases dealt with by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings, by amending the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1954. [Laid on the table under Article 320 (5) of the Constitution of India.]

10. Notification No. 1098 issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3291, Home, dated 23rd November 1955, exempting two Travancore-Cochin Government buses plying to Gururayoor from payment of tax.

11. Notification issued with G.O. No. 3613, Revenue, dated 23rd November 1955, amending Rule 3 (a) of the Malabar Tenancy (Determination of Fair Rent) Rules, 1954.

12. Notification No. 1135 issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3401, Home, dated 2nd December 1955, exempting motor vehicle No. MSY 0789 belonging to UNICEF and used for B.C.G. Vaccination Campaign from payment of tax.

13. Balance sheet and the Profit and Loss Accounts of the Madras Industrial Investment Corporation, Limited, for the year ended 30th June 1955.

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14. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3422, Home, dated 5th December 1955, amending the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, regarding the prevention of break of service. [Laid on the table under section 133 (3) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (Central Act IV of 1939).]

15. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3526, Home, dated 13th December 1955, amending Rule 43 of the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, regarding disqualification of drivers.

16. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3626, Home, dated 26th December 1955, amending the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, regarding the reorganization of Transport Department.

17. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3563, Home, dated 15th December 1955, amending Rule 68 of the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, exempting jeeps Nos. D.L.C. 673 and MY-6579-X belonging to the American Embassy at New Delhi (Technical Co-operation Mission) from payment of Registration fees.

18. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3527, Home, dated 13th December 1955, regarding amendment to schedule to Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act, 1952 regarding payment of composition fee after 1st October 1955 on buses and lorries plying on routes which have become inter-State routes after formation of Andhra State.

19. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3593, Home, dated 17th December 1955, exempting vehicle No. IT 61883 belonging to Regional Industrial Adviser (Technical Co-operation Mission), Madras, from payment of Registration fee, by amending Rule 68 of the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.

20. Notification issued with G.O. No. 3626, Revenue, dated 24th November 1955, regarding amendment to the Annexure to the Malabar Tenancy (Determination of Fair Rent) Rules, 1954.

21. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3963, Public (Services), dated 16th December 1955, bringing under the Commission's purview the temporary post of Mathematics Assistant in the Central Designs Office, Public Works Department, Madras. [Laid on the table under Article 320 (5) of the Constitution of India.]

22. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3658, Home, dated 22nd December 1955, regarding remission of Court-fees on appeals presented to Settlement Officers and the Director of Settlement against the orders passed in regard to the grant of ryotwari pattas.

23. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3476, Home, dated 9th December 1955, regarding remission in fees under Court Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1955, in respect of Estates of persons subject to Military laws who are killed or died from wounds, etc., in war.

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24. Notification issued in G.O. Ms. No. 3652, Home, dated 21st December 1955, regarding exemption from payment of tax on bus belonging to Travancore-Cochin State to be used for carrying Press representatives and officers during tour of Prime Minister.

25. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3721, Home, dated 28th December 1955, regarding amendments to Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, regarding delegation to Regional Transport authorities the powers of State Transport Authority.

* 26. Bills passed by the Assembly and received therefrom in the Council—

(i) The Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Re-enacting Bill, 1956.

(ii) The Madras General Sales Tax (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 40 of 1955).

(iii) The Madras Canals and Public Ferries (Amendment) Bill, 1955.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 470 asked by Sri G. Krishnamoorthi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 30th January 1956, page 708 supra.]

Under the rules, every school is required to provide instructions in craft in the middle school forms and hobbies and practical activities in the high school forms. So far as instruction in craft is concerned, it is permissible to appoint regular craft instructors and their salaries are taken into account for purposes of grant. As for hobbies and practical activities, assistants from among the members of the staff of the school are expected to guide students in selecting and pursuing their studies. If such persons cannot be found among the members of the staff of a high school, it may be necessary to have a visiting adviser who is willing to assist more for the love of the work and the pupils than solely for remuneration, and in such cases an honorarium to meet the pocket expenses of the adviser will be admissible for grant purposes at the following scale :—

Rs. 20 per mensem for not less than five hours services a week for not more than one such adviser for a secondary school and not more than ten months in the school year, limited to complete high schools with not less than 100 pupils in Forms IV to VI. In the case of large schools where the whole-time services of a helper is required, art masters, manual training instructors and trained teachers who have a taste for hobbies and practical activities may be appointed and these instructors will be allowed for grant in the usual way.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 474 asked by Sri T. Purushotham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 30th January 1956, page 709 supra.]

(i) The following road-rail crossings have been recommended to the Government of India for being replaced by overbridges or sub-ways :—

(a) *List of road-rail crossings other than those on National Highways to be replaced by overbridges or sub-ways arranged in the order of priority.*

N.H. = National Highways.

S.H. = State Highways.

M.D.R. = Major District Road.

Serial number according to State Government.	Name of road and location of level-crossing.	Overbridge or sub-way.	Authority maintaining the road and classification of road.	Estimated cost of the overbridge or sub-way proper.	Estimated cost of the cost of the approaches.	Stage of the proposals.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) Rs.	(6) Rs.	(7)
1	McNicholl's Road (Madras)	Overbridge.	Corporation of Madras	1,00,000	12,00,000	Estimate amounting to Rs. 10 lakhs for the construction of approaches to the overbridges sanctioned. The State Government have granted a loan of Rs. 4 lakhs to the Corporation for meeting expenditure on the work. The Government of India have proposed to grant a loan of Rs. 12 lakhs for the construction of approaches, and when this is received, the loan of Rs. 4 lakhs already paid will be adjusted against the Government of India loan.

Serial number according to
priority proposed by the
State Government.

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Name of road and location of level-crossing.	Overbridge or sub-way.	Authority maintaining the road and classification of road.	Estimated cost of the overbridge or sub-way proper.	Estimated cost of the overbridge or sub-way proper.	Estimated cost of the overbridge or sub-way proper.	Stage of the proposals.
2 Thiruvethiyur High Road (Madras).	Overbridge.	Corporation of Madras	1,00,000	1,00,000	15,00,000	The Government of India have offered to grant a loan of Rs. 15 lakhs for the construction of the approaches.
3 Thirupparankundram road near Meevakshi Mills (Madurai-Tirunelveli road) (Madurai district).	Do.	Government N.H. in Madurai Municipality.	1,00,000	1,00,000	2,00,000	The Government of India have offered to grant a loan of Rs. 2 lakhs for the construction of the approaches.
4 Avanashi road (Coimbatore district).	Do.	Government N.H. in Coimbatore Municipality.	95,000	95,000	13,80,000	The Government of India have offered to grant a loan of Rs. 1.8 lakhs for the construction of the approaches.
5 G.S.T. road, south of Palakkarai Railway station in Tiruchirappalli town.	Do.	Government N.H. in Tiruchirappalli Municipality.	80,000	80,000	1,25,000	Under consideration of the Government of India.
6 Kumbakonam-Shiyali road near Mayuram Junction (Tanjore district).	Do.	Government M.D.R. in Mayuram Municipality.	1,00,000	1,00,000	3,00,000	Do.
7 M. 361/7 of Madras-Calicut road (Malabar district).	Do.	Government S.H. in Palghat Municipality.	1,00,000	1,00,000	35,000	Do.
8 Longly road, east of Salem Market Railway station (Salem district).	Do.	Salem Municipality	2,00,000	2,00,000	1,80,000	Do.
9 Thirupparankundram road (Madurai-Tirunelveli road) near Subramaniapuram (Madurai district).	Do.	Government N.H. in Madurai Municipality.	1,00,000	1,00,000	2,00,000	Government of India have offered to grant a loan of Rs. 2 lakhs for the construction of the approaches.
10 Gangu Reddy road (Madras)	Do.	Corporation of Madras	1,50,000	1,50,000	15,00,000	Under consideration of the Government of India.

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11 M. 0/7 of Kumbakonam-Needamangalam road (Tanjore district).	Do.	Government M.D.R. in Kumbakonam Municipality.	75,000	75,000	75,000	Do.
12 Lawrence road in Cuddalore Municipality (South Arcot district).	Do.	Cuddalore Municipality	50,000	50,000	50,000	Do.
13 M. 357/8 of Benares-Cape Comorin road (Tirunelveli district).	Do.	Government N.H. in Kollapatti Panchayat.	25,000	25,000	10,000	The Government of India have offered to grant a loan of Rs. 0.35 lakh for the construction of the approaches.
14 Light House road (Madras)	Sub-way	Corporation of Madras	3,00,000	3,00,000	20,00,000	The Government of India have offered to grant a loan of Rs. 20 lakhs for the construction of the approaches.
15 Monoghar Choultry Road (Madras).	Overbridge.	Do.	1,00,000	1,00,000	18,00,000	Under consideration of the Government of India.
16 M. 360/8 of Madras-Calicut road (Malabar district).	Do.	Government S.H. in Palghat Municipality.	30,000	30,000	20,000	Do.
17 Thennur road in Tiruchirappalli town (Tiruchirappalli district).	Do.	Tiruchirappalli Municipality.	80,000	80,000	1,25,000	Do.
18 Mohamed Abdurahiman road in Kozhikode Municipality (Malabar district).	Do.	Kozhikode Municipality	1,50,000	1,50,000	3,00,000	Do.
19 Madras-Calicut Trunk road, west of Salem Market Railway station (Salem district).	Do.	Government N.H. in Salem Municipality.	80,000	80,000	2,50,000	The Government of India have offered to grant a loan of Rs. 2.5 lakhs for the construction of the approaches.
20 M. 121/1 of Tiruchirappalli-Coimbatore road (Coimbatore district).	Do.	Government S.H. in Coimbatore Municipality.	40,000	40,000	25,000	Under consideration of the Government of India.
21 M. 0/1 of Palghat-Shoranur road (Malabar district).	Do.	Government M.D.R. in Palghat Municipality.	30,000	30,000	25,000	Do.
22 M. 28/3 of Ooty-Mettupalayam road (Coimbatore district).	Do.	Government S.H. in Mettupalayam Municipality.	20,000	20,000	30,000	Do.
23 Hebar road, north of Palakkarai Railway station in Tiruchirappalli town (Tiruchirappalli district).	Sub-way	Tiruchirappalli Municipality.	1,00,000	1,00,000	2,00,000	Do.
24 Madurai-Thenni road near Madurai Mills (Madurai district).	Overbridge.	Madurai Municipality	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,50,000	Do.
25 Level-crossing No. 1 on Cannanore-Baliapattam road at Cannanore Railway station (Malabar district).	Sub-way	Government M.D.R. in Cannanore Municipality.	30,000	30,000	60,000	Do.

Serial number proposed by the State Government.

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(1)	Name of road and location of level-crossing.	Overbridge or sub-way.	Authority maintaining the road and classification of road.	Estimated cost of the overbridge or sub-way proper.	Estimated cost of the approaches.	Stage of the proposals.
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
26	Erode Karur road in Erode town (Coimbatore district).	Sub-way ..	Government M.D.R. in Erode Municipality.	50,000	25,000	Under consideration of the Government of India.
27	M. 1/4 of Tirunelveli-Shencottah road (Tirunelveli district).	Do.	Government S.H. in Tirunelveli Municipality.	1,50,000	Does not arise as the permanent way is proposed to be raised.	Do.
28	Islamiah College road (North Arcot district).	Overbridge or sub-way.	Vaniyambadi Municipality ..	35,000	5,000	Do.
29	Thathaneri road (Madurai district).	Overbridge.	Government road in Madurai Municipality.	1,00,000	2,00,000	Do.
30	Sengalaneer Pillayarkoil Street in Chidambaram Municipality (South Arcot district).	Do.	Chidambaram Municipality.	75,000	75,000	Do.
31	Tellicherry-Coorg road in Tellicherry town (Malabar district).	Do.	Government S.H. in Tellicherry Municipality.	70,000	69,000	Do.
32	Level-crossing at mile B. 273/19/20 to the east of Tiruppur railway station (Coimbatore district).	Do.	Tiruppur Municipality.	50,000	50,000	Do.
33	Ranipet, Krishnagiri road in Vellore Municipality (North Arcot district).	Overbridge or sub-way.	Government N.H. in Vellore Municipality.	50,000	50,000	The Government of India have offered to grant a loan of Rs. 0.50 lakh for the construction of the approaches.
34	Level crossing at Kilperumbakkam in Villupuram Municipality (South Arcot district).	Overbridge..	Villupuram Municipality ..	50,000	50,000	Under consideration of the Government of India.
35	East Car street in Tuticorin Municipality (Tirunelveli district).	Do.	Tuticorin Municipality ..	60,000	75,000	Do.
36	Seddankutti road Tindivanam Municipality (South Arcot district).	Do.	Tindivanam Municipality ..	50,000	50,000	Do.
37	Mohamed Ibrahim Sahib street Kaaba, connecting the R.C. Church road.	Overbridge or sub-way.	Vellore Municipality ..	30,000	30,000	Do.
38	Level crossing at mile B-224/5-f to the east of Tirupur railway station (Coimbatore district).	Overbridge..	Tirupur Municipality ..	50,000	50,000	Do.
39	Level crossing at the railway culvert No. 568 in the main line between the telegraph poles Nos. 122/16 and 122/17 in Vaniyambadi town (North Arcot district).	Sub-way ..	Vaniyambadi Municipality ..	20,000	5,000	Do.
40	Tirur-Malappuram road near Tirur railway station (Malabar district).	Overbridge..	Government M.D.R. in Tirur Panchayat.	50,000	50,000	Do.
41	M 4/2 of Suramangalam-Taramangalam road near Salem Junction (Salem district).	Do.	District Board M.D.R. in Suramangalam Panchayat.	1,50,000	50,000	Do.
42	Shoranur-Pattambi road at Shoranur (Malabar district).	Do.	Government S.H. in Shoranur Panchayat,	1,50,000	1,50,000	Do.
43	Level crossing to be replaced by a sub way between Kodambakkam station and Mambalam station.	Sub-way ..	Corporation of Madras ..	..	..	Do.
44	Level crossing in Sattur Panchayat (Ramanathapuram district).	Overbridge or sub-way.	Sattur Panchayat ..	..	..	Do.
45	Level crossing in Ramamoorthy road in Virudhunagar Municipality (Ramanathapuram district).	Do.	Virudhunagar Municipality.	..	..	Do.

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(b) List of level crossings on National Highways to be replaced by overbridges or sub-ways.

(Expenditure to be met by the Government of India in full.)

Order of priority as proposed by the State Government.

(1)	(2)	(3)
Name of the level crossing.	Order of priority proposed by the Government of India	
1 M. 16/7 of National Highway 45 (Madras-Tiruchirappalli-Dindigul road) in Chingleput district,	Priority I.	
2 M. 27/1 of National Highway 7 (Benares-Cape Comorin road) in Madurai district.	Not necessary.	
3 M. 269/6 of National Highway 7 (Benares-Cape Comorin road) in Madurai district.	Do.	
4 M. 31/8 of National Highway 45 (Madras-Tiruchirappalli-Dindigul road) in Chingleput district.	Priority II.	
5 M. 191/7 of National Highway 45 (Madras-Tiruchirappalli-Dindigul road) in Tiruchirappalli district.	Priority I.	
6 M. 26/2 of National Highway 5 (Madras-Calcutta road) in Chingleput district.	Priority II.	
7 M. 393/1 of National Highway 7 (Benares-Cape Comorin road) in Tirunelveli district.	Priority I—A by-pass will be necessary at this place and the crossing may have to be fixed in conjunction with the by-pass.	
8 M. 359/1 of National Highway 7 (Benares-Cape Comorin road) in Tirunelveli district.	Priority III.	
9 M. 29/1 of National Highway 5 (Madras-Calcutta road) in Chingleput district.	Priority II.	
10 M. 330/2 of National Highway 7 (Benares-Cape Comorin road) in Ramanathapuram district.	Priority I—Situating near Virudhunagar—A by-pass here will be necessary. A crossing is therefore to be considered along with the by-pass.	
11 M. 62/1 of National Highway 45 (Madras-Tiruchirappalli-Dindigul road) in Chingleput district.	Priority III.	
12 M. 45/1 of National Highway 4 (Madras-Bombay road) in Chingleput district.	Do.	
13 M. 357/8 of National Highway 7 (Benares-Cape Comorin road) in Tirunelveli district.	Do.	
14 M. 223/5.6 of National Highway 7 (Benares-Cape Comorin road) in Salem district.	Priority I.	
15 M. 1/3 of National Highway 7 (mileage refers to Dindigul-Aranyakurichi section of Benares-Cape Comorin road) in Madurai district.	Priority I—Situating very near Dindigul. A by-pass at Dindigul will be necessary and the crossing should fit in with the by-pass.	

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Order of priority as proposed by the State Government.

(1)	(2)	(3)
Name of the level crossing.	Order of priority as proposed by the Government of India.	
16 M. 113/1 of National Highway 46 (Ranipet-Krishnagiri road) in North Arcot district.	Priority I.	
17 M. 57/1 of National Highway 49 (Madurai-Ramanathapuram road) in Ramanathapuram district.	Not necessary.	
18 M. 130/5 of National Highway 46 (Ranipet-Krishnagiri road) in North Arcot district.	Priority II.	
19 M. 55/3 of National Highway 49 (Madurai-Ramanathapuram road) in Ramanathapuram district.	Not necessary.	
20 M. 139/6 of National Highway 46 (Ranipet-Krishnagiri road) in North Arcot district.	Priority III.	
21 M. 41/8 of National Highway 49 (Madurai-Ramanathapuram road) in Ramanathapuram district.	Do.	

(ii) (a) In the case of over-bridges or sub-ways referred to in item (i) (a) above, the cost of the bridge structure, and the cost of the diversion of sewers, cables, gas and water mains within the railway limits will be met by the Railway Administration, while the cost of the approaches to the over-bridges or sub-ways within or outside the railway limits, as also the cost of the diversion of sewers, cables, etc., together with cost of lands outside the railway limits will have to be met by the Road Authorities. The following general principles were proposed to the Government of India for consideration and approval in regard to the meeting of the Road Authorities' share of the cost of the works:—

(1) In respect of road-rail crossings situated on Government roads within municipal limits, other than National Highways, 25 per cent of the Road Authority's share of the cost of construction will have to be borne by the municipality or the local body concerned and 75 per cent will have to be met by the State Government.

(2) In regard to road-rail crossings on National Highways links, it will be desirable if a major share out of the Road Authority's share of the cost of construction is borne by the Government of India. However, for the present, in order to proceed with the proposals immediately, at least 50 per cent of the Road Authority's share should be met by the Government of India in addition to the liability of the railways, leaving the local body concerned to meet the balance 50 per cent of the Road Authority's share. (It was also proposed, though the Government of India have not been informed about it, that if necessary, 25 per cent of the Road Authority's share might be borne by the State Government if the Centre agreed to bear 25 per cent only.)

(3) In the case of non-Government roads, the entire Road Authority's share will have to be met by the local bodies concerned.

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(4) In the case of four level crossings in the City of Madras (i.e., McNicholl's road, Gengu Reddi road, Tiruvottiyur High Road and Monegar Choultry road), the Government of Madras have agreed to bear 50 per cent of the Road Authority's share, leaving the balance to be met by the Corporation of Madras which is the Road Authority concerned. In regard to the proposal for provision of a sub-way in lieu of the existing level crossing near the Madras Light House in the City of Madras, it has been proposed that the Reserve Bank of India (who will also derive the benefit of the sub-way and who have been impressing upon this Government the need for an overbridge or sub-way) will have to meet one-third of the Road Authority's share, while the balance should be shared by the Corporation of Madras and the State Government.

In a recent communication received from them, the Government of India, while proposing to grant loans to the State Government and local bodies for the construction of certain overbridges and sub-ways have regretted that it was not possible for them to meet any part of the share payable by the Road Authority in respect of overbridges or sub-ways proposed to be built on National Highways links, because these roads are not considered by them as suitable for adoption as permanent National Highway links, and that particularly at Tiruchirappalli a by-pass is proposed to be built which will serve as part of the National Highway System. They have therefore presumed that as these roads are maintained by the State Government they (the State Government) will bear 75 per cent of the Road Authority's share of cost of construction of over or under bridges on these roads and the municipalities the remaining 25 per cent of the cost. They have also assumed that as it is doubtful whether the Reserve Bank will accept any liability in the case of Light House road-rail crossing, the Road Authority's share will be met equally by the State Government and the Corporation of Madras.

(b) No. The Government of India have proposed to grant loans to the State Government, and to the local bodies concerned for meeting the Road Authority's share of the expenditure in respect of nine rail-road crossings requiring to be replaced by overbridges or sub-ways. The above proposals are under consideration and no decisions have as yet been taken on them. As regards the other rail crossings referred to in item (1) (a) above, the Government of India have promised to send a further communication.

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 44 asked by Sri M. Ethirajulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 30th January 1956, on page 717 supra.]

Statement showing the talukwise details of poramboke, etc., in South Arcot district.

Name of taluk.	Poramboke, waste, assessed waste.	Tank. poramboke.	Stream poramboke.	Road poramboke.	Reserved forest.	Village forest.	Village grazing ground.	Burial ground.	Remarks.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
Villupuram ..	7,656	17,475	4,538	9,552	2,083	..	3,717	942	
Thirukkoyilur ..	328,220	2,327	472	1,528	39,751	..	820	272	
Gingee ..	35,623	18,782	1,872	612	32,040	..	1,597	368	
Tindivanam ..	23,145	37,753	2,023	2,397	140	215	1,277	456	
Vridhachalam ..	113,645	59,200	14,900	11,840	2,688	..	1,250	1,055	
Cuddalore ..	4,809	3,669	2,530	1,755	1,087	426	205	226	
Chidambaram ..	8,997	4,794	7,567	2,283	655	241	365	349	
Kallakurichi ..	42,763	24,112	8,313	5,256	52,640	1,626	6,415	1,785	
Total ..	564,858	168,112	42,170	35,223	131,084	2,508	15,847	5,453	

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide item VI (1) on page 724 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 1 OF 1956.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill to re-enact the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Act, 1949.

WHEREAS it is expedient to re-enact the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Act, 1949 (Madras Act XXIX of 1949), for the purposes hereinafter appearing :

BE it enacted in the Seventh Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Re-enacting Act, 1956.

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 26th day of January 1956.

2. *Re-enactment of Madras Act XXIX of 1949.*—The Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Act, 1949 (Madras Act XXIX of 1949), as amended from time to time and in force on the 25th day of January 1956 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), is hereby re-enacted subject to the modification that for sub-section (3) of section 1, the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely :—

“(3) It shall come into force at once and shall remain in force up to and inclusive of the 25th January 1958.”.

3. *Saving and validation.*—(1) Any rule or order made or deemed or purporting to have been made, any notification issued or deemed or purporting to have been issued, any decision, award or direction given or deemed or purporting to have been given, any action or proceeding taken or deemed or purporting to have been taken, or anything done or deemed or purporting to have been done under any provision of the said Act at any time before the 26th day of January 1956 shall, subject to any subsequent modification or cancellation thereof purporting to have been made on or after the 26th day of January 1956, under the said act on the footing that the said Act was in force at the relevant time, be deemed to be a rule or order made, notification issued, decision, award or direction given, action or proceeding taken, or thing done under the provisions of the said Act as hereby re-enacted.

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(2) Any liability or penalty incurred or deemed or purporting to have been incurred, any punishment awarded or deemed or purporting to have been awarded, and any prosecution commenced or deemed or purporting to have been commenced under any provision of the said Act at any time on or after the 26th day of January 1956 on the footing that the said Act was in force at the relevant time shall be deemed to have been incurred, awarded or commenced under the provisions of the said Act as hereby re-enacted.

ANNEXURE.

THE MADRAS ESSENTIAL ARTICLES CONTROL AND REQUISITIONING (TEMPORARY POWERS) ACT, 1949.

MADRAS ACT No. XXIX OF 1949.

[Received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 13th December 1949, first published in the “Fort St. George Gazette Extraordinary” on the 15th December 1949.]

An Act to provide for the continuance during a limited period of powers to control the supply, distribution, transport and prices of essential articles and trade and commerce therein and requisitioning of property.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the continuance during a limited period of powers to control the supply, distribution, transport and prices of essential articles and trade and commerce therein and requisitioning of property; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Act, 1949. Short title, extent, commencement and duration.

(2) It extends to the whole of the State of Madras.

(3) It shall come into force at once and shall remain in force up to and inclusive of the 25th January 1956.

(4) Upon the expiry of this Act, the provisions of section 8 of the Madras General Clauses Act, 1891, Madras Act I of 1891, shall apply as if this Act had then been repealed by a Madras Act.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the Definitions, subject or context—

(a) “essential article” means any of the articles specified in the Schedule to this Act and any other article which may be declared by the State Government by notified order to be an essential article;

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(b) "notified order" means an order notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette*;

(c) "undertaking" means any undertaking by way of any trade or business and includes the occupation of handling, loading or unloading goods in the course of transport.

Powers to control production, supply, distribution, transport and prices of essential articles.

3. (1) The State Government, so far as it appears to them to be necessary or expedient for maintaining, increasing or securing supplies of essential articles or for arranging for their equitable distribution and availability at fair prices may, by notified order, provide for regulating or prohibiting the supply, distribution and transport of essential articles and trade and commerce therein.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the powers conferred by sub-section (1), an order made thereunder may provide—

(b) for controlling the prices at which any essential articles may be bought or sold;

(c) for prohibiting or regulating by licences, permits, or otherwise, the storage, distribution, transport, disposal, acquisition, use or consumption of any essential articles;

(d) for prohibiting the withholding from sale of any essential article ordinarily kept for sale;

(e) for requiring any person holding stocks of an essential article to sell them at fair prices to specified persons or class of persons or in specified circumstances;

(f) for regulating or prohibiting any class of commercial or financial transactions relating to any essential article, which in the opinion of the State Government are, or if unregulated are likely to be, detrimental to the public interest;

(g) for collecting any information or statistics with a view to regulating or prohibiting any of the aforesaid matters;

(h) for requiring persons engaged in the supply or distribution of, or trade or commerce in, any essential article to declare their stocks of essential articles, to maintain and allow inspection of or produce for inspection any books, accounts, and records relating to their business, and to furnish any other information relating thereto;

(i) for regulating the processing of any essential article;

(j) for exercising over the whole or any part of an existing undertaking, such functions of control and subject to such conditions, as may be specified in the order;

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(k) for any incidental and supplementary matters, including in particular the entering and search of premises, vehicles, vessels and aircraft, the seizure by a person authorized to make such search of any article in respect of which such person has reason to believe that a contravention of the order has been, is being or is about to be committed, the grant or issue of licences, permits or other documents, and the charging of fees therefor.

4. (1) If, in the opinion of the State Government, it is necessary or expedient so to do for maintaining, increasing or securing supplies of any essential article or for arranging for its equitable distribution and availability at fair prices the State Government may, by order in writing, requisition any property, movable or immovable, and may make such further orders as appear to them to be necessary or expedient in connexion with such requisitioning:

Powers of requisitioning and acquisition.

Provided that no property used for the purpose of religious worship shall be requisitioned under this section.

Provided further that buildings solely used for residential purposes shall not ordinarily be requisitioned.

(2) Where the State Government have requisitioned any property under sub-section (1), they may use or deal with the property in such manner as may appear to them to be expedient and may acquire it by serving on the owner thereof, or where the owner is not readily traceable or the ownership is in dispute, by publishing in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, a notice stating that the State Government have decided to acquire it in pursuance of this section.

(3) Where a notice of acquisition is served on the owner of the property or is published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* under sub-section (2), then, at the beginning of the day on which the notice is so served or published, the property shall vest absolutely in the State Government free from all encumbrances and the period of requisition thereof shall end.

5. (1) Whenever in pursuance of section 4, any movable or immovable property is requisitioned or acquired, there shall be paid compensation determined in the manner and in accordance with the principles hereinafter set out, that is to say—

Payment of compensation.

(a) Where the amount of compensation can be fixed by agreement, it shall be paid in accordance with such agreement.

(b) Where no such agreement can be reached, the State Government shall appoint, as arbitrator, the District Judge or Subordinate Judge having jurisdiction over the area in which the movable property is requisitioned or acquired or in which the immovable property is situated.

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Explanation.—For the purpose of this clause, the expression "District Judge" includes a Judge of the Madras City Civil Court.

(c) At the commencement of the proceedings before the arbitrator, the State Government and the person to be compensated shall state what in their respective opinions is a fair amount of compensation.

(d) The arbitrator in making his award shall have regard—

(i) in the case of movable property, to its market value;

(ii) in the case of immovable property, to the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 23 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, so far as the same can be made applicable and to the fact whether the acquisition is of a permanent or temporary character: Central Act I of 1894.

Provided that where any property requisitioned is subsequently acquired, the arbitrator, in any proceedings in connexion with such acquisition, shall, for the purposes of this clause, take into consideration the market value of the property at the date of the requisition as aforesaid and not at the date of its subsequent acquisition.

(e) An appeal shall lie to the High Court against the award of an arbitrator where the value of the subject-matter in dispute in appeal is two thousand rupees and above.

Explanation.—In the case of periodical payments, the value of the subject-matter in appeal shall be deemed to be five times the amount in dispute calculated for one year.

(f) Save as provided in this section and in any rules made under this Act, nothing in any law for the time being in force relating to arbitration shall apply to arbitrations under this section.

(2) The State Government may, with a view to requisitioning or acquiring any property under section 4, by order—

(a) require any person to furnish to such authority as may be specified in the order such information in his possession relating to the property as may be so specified;

(b) direct that the owner, occupier or person in possession of the property shall not, without the permission of the State Government, dispose of it or where the property is a building, structurally alter it or where the property is movable, remove it from the premises in which it is kept, until the expiry of such period as may be specified in the order.

6. (1) Where any property requisitioned under this Act is to be released from such requisition, the State Government or any person generally or specially authorized by them, in this behalf, may, after such inquiry, if any, as they or he may in

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any case consider it necessary to make or cause to be made, specify by order in writing the person to whom possession of the property shall be given.

(2) The delivery of possession of the property to the person specified in an order under sub-section (1) shall be a full discharge of the State Government from all liabilities in respect of the property, but shall not prejudice any rights in respect of the property which any other person may be entitled by a due process of law to enforce against the person to whom possession of the property is given.

7. (1) The State Government, so far as it appears to be necessary or expedient for maintaining, increasing or securing the supply of essential articles, may, by notified order, provide— Control of agriculture.

(a) for prohibition, restricting or otherwise controlling the cultivation of specified crops,

(b) for bringing under cultivation any waste or arable land, whether appurtenant to a building or not, and for the growing therein of specified crops.

(2) If, in the opinion of the State Government, the person in possession or having effective control of any land to which an order made under sub-section (1) applies has failed to comply with the order, the State Government may, without prejudice to any other action that may be taken against that person (hereinafter referred to as 'defaulter') in respect of the contravention, by order direct that the land shall be placed in the exclusive possession of such person and for such period as may be specified in the order and during the period of continuance of the last-mentioned order, the person specified therein shall have all the rights of the defaulter to manage the land and to realize the profits arising therefrom and shall only be liable to pay on behalf of the defaulter the Government revenue, all other charges of a public nature and the rent, if any, accruing due in respect of the land during that period.

8. (1) The State Government may, by notified order, authorize any officer or authority subordinate to the State Government, to exercise any one or more of the powers vested in them by or under this Act, except the power mentioned in section 19, in relation to such matters and subject to such restrictions and conditions, if any, as may be specified in the order. Delegation of powers.

(2) The exercise of the powers delegated under sub-section (1) shall be subject to control and revision by the State Government or by such persons as may be empowered by them in that behalf. The State Government shall also have power to control and revise the acts or proceedings of any persons so empowered.

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Continuance
in force of
existing
orders.

9. (1) Every order made by the State Government or the Central Government or any other competent authority—

(a) under any of the provisions of the Defence of India Rules in respect of any of the matters specified in sections 3, 4 and 7 which having been notified in the Official Gazette was in force immediately before the commencement of this Act; or

(b) under any of the provisions of sections 3, 4 and 7 of (i) the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946, or (ii) that Act as applied to the Pudukkottai State under the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947, on the footing that the first-mentioned Act was in force at the relevant time, or (iii) the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisition (Temporary Powers) Ordinance, 1949, if the order was in force immediately before the commencement of this Act.

shall, in so far as it could validly have been made by the State Government under this Act, continue in force as if it has been made by the State Government under the provisions of this Act and remain until it is superseded or modified by the competent authority under the provisions of this Act; and all appointments made, licences or permits issued, regulations made and directions given under any such order shall also continue in force until superseded or modified by the competent authority.

Explanation.—In this sub-section, “Official Gazette” means, and shall be deemed always to have meant, the Gazette of India, the Fort St. George Gazette, or any District Gazette, published in the State of Madras.

(2) The State Government may, if they consider it expedient so to do, from time to time, modify or annul any order, appointment, licence, permit, regulation or direction specified in sub-section (1).

10. Any order made under section 3 or section 4 or section 7 or continued under section 9 shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any enactment other than this Act or in any instrument having effect by virtue of any enactment other than this Act.

11. (1) Every authority or officer who makes any order in writing in pursuance of any of the provisions of this Act shall in the case of an order of a general nature affecting a class of persons publish such order by a notification in the manner prescribed by rules made under this Act and in such manner as may, in the opinion of such authority or officer, be best suited for informing the persons whom the order concerns.

Effect of
orders
inconsistent
with other
enactments.

Mode of
publication.

Madras Act
XIV of 1946.
Central Act
XLVII of
1947.
Madras
Ordinance
VI of 1949.

[30th January 1956]

Where the order is not of a general nature, the authority or officer may serve the order or cause it to be served on the person concerned—

(a) personally by delivering or tendering him the order;

(b) by sending him an authenticated copy of the order by post; or

(c) where the person cannot be found, by leaving an authenticated copy of the order with some adult male member of his family or by affixing it to any part of the premises in which he is known to have last resided or carried on business or personally worked for gain.

(2) Where any provision of this Act empowers an authority or officer to take action by notified order, the provisions of sub-section (1) shall not apply in relation to such order.

12. (1) If any person contravenes any order made under section 3 or section 4 or section 7 (1) (a) or continued under section 9, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both; and, if the order so provides, any court trying such contravention may direct that any property in respect of which the court is satisfied that the order has been contravened shall be forfeited to the State Government.

Provided that where the contravention is of an order relating to an essential article which contains an express provision in this behalf, the Court shall make such direction, unless for reasons to be recorded in writing, it is of opinion that the direction should not be made in respect of the whole or, as the case may be, a part of the property.

(2) Where any essential article is seized under the authority of an order made under this Act or continued under section 9 and such order provides for the forfeiture of the article in respect of which the order has been contravened, such forfeiture may, whether or not any prosecution is instituted for a contravention of the order, be adjudged by the Collector of the district or Presidency town in which the seizure was made, and any forfeiture so adjudged shall, subject only to an appeal which shall lie to the State Government, be final.

Provided that an adjudication of forfeiture under this sub-section shall be no bar to the prosecution or punishment of any person under sub-section (1).

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 32 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, it shall be lawful for any magistrate of the first class specially empowered by the State Government in this behalf and for any Presidency Magistrate to pass a sentence of fine exceeding one thousand rupees on any person convicted of contravening an order made under this Act or continued under section 9.

Madras Act
XIV of 1946.
Central Act
XLVII of
1947.

[30th January 1956]

(4) If any person to whom any provision of any order made under this Act or continued under section 9 relates, or to whom any such provision is addressed or who is in occupation, possession or control of any land, building, vehicle, vessel or other thing to which such provision relates—

(a) fails, without lawful authority or excuse, himself, or in respect of any land, building, vehicle, vessel, or other thing of which he is in occupation, possession or control, to comply, or to secure compliance, with such provision, or

(b) evades, or attempts to evade, by any means, such provision, he shall be deemed to have contravened such provision; and in this Act, the expression "contravention" with its grammatical variations shall include any such failure, evasion or attempt to evade.

Abetment
and assistance
of
contravention.

13. Any person who attempts to contravene or abets or attempts to abet or does any act preparatory to a contravention of an order made under this Act or continued under section 9 shall be deemed to have contravened the order, and any person who, knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that any other person is contravening an order made under this Act or continued under section 9, gives that other person any assistance with intent thereby to prevent, hinder or otherwise interfere with his arrest, trial or punishment for the said contravention, shall also be deemed to have contravened the order.

Offences by
corporations.

14. If the person who contravenes or is deemed to contravene an order made under section 3, section 4 or section 7 or continued under section 9 is a company or other body corporate, every director, manager, secretary or other officer or agent thereof shall, unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge and that he exercised all due diligence to prevent such contravention, be deemed to be guilty of such contravention.

Cognizance
of offences.

15. No court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under this Act except on a report in writing of the facts constituting such offence made by a person who is a public servant as defined in section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

Central Act
XLV of 1880

Burden of
proof.

16. Where any person is prosecuted for contravening any order made under this Act or continued under section 9, which prohibits him from doing an act or being in possession of a thing without lawful authority or excuse or without a permit, licence, certificate or permission, the burden of proof that he has such authority or excuse or, as the case may be, the requisite permit, licence, certificate or permission shall be on him.

[30th January 1956]

17. (1) No court shall, in any suit in which the validity of an order issued or action taken under this Act is in question have power to issue any injunction, whether permanent or temporary, so as to restrain the State Government or any authority or officer empowered by or under this Act from executing or carrying out any order passed by them or by him under this Act, or in any way interfere with or affect such order.

Nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to prevent the court from granting in the suit any relief by way of compensation to which the party may be entitled.

(2) Where an order purports to have been made and signed by any authority in exercise of any power conferred by or under this Act, a court shall, within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, presume that such order was so made by that authority.

Central Act
I of 1872.

18. (1) No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of any order made under section 3, section 4 or section 7 or continued under section 9.

Protection
of action
taken under
the Act.

(2) No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against the State Government for any damage caused or likely to be caused by anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of any order made under section 3, section 4 or section 7 or continued under section 9.

19. (1) The State Government may, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

Power to
make rules.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

(a) the procedure to be followed in arbitrations under this Act;

(b) the principles to be followed in apportioning costs of proceedings before the arbitrator and on appeal.

20. (1) Any rule or order made or deemed or purporting to have been made, any notification issued or deemed or purporting to have been issued, any decision, award or direction given or deemed or purporting to have been given, any action or proceeding taken or deemed or purporting to have been taken, or anything done or deemed or purporting to have been done—

Saving and
validation.

Madras Act
XIV of 1946.

(a) under any provision of the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Act 1946 (hereinafter in this section and in section 21 referred to as the said Act), and in force immediately before the 1st October 1948, or

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(b) on or after the 1st October 1948, under any provision of the said Act or of the said Act as amended by Madras Act I of 1949, on the footing that the said Act or the said Act as so amended was in force at the relevant time, or

(c) under any provision of the said Act as applied to the Pudukkottai State under the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947, on the footing aforesaid, or

(d) under any provision of the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Ordinance, 1949 (hereinafter in this section referred to as the said Ordinance),

shall, subject to any subsequent modification or cancellation thereof purporting to have been made on or after that date under the said Act or under the said Act as amended as aforesaid on the footing that the said Act or the said Act as so amended was in force at the relevant time, or made under the said Act as applied to the State aforesaid on that footing or the said Ordinance, be deemed to be a rule or order made, notification issued, decision, award or direction given, action or proceeding taken, or thing done under the corresponding provision of this Act.

(2) Any liability or penalty incurred or deemed or purporting to have been incurred, any punishment awarded or deemed or purporting to have been awarded, and any prosecution commenced or deemed or purporting to have been commenced—

(a) under any provision of the said Act before the 1st October 1948, or

(b) on or after the 1st October 1948 under any provision of the said Act or of the said Act as amended by Madras Act I of 1949, on the footing that the said Act or the said Act as so amended was in force at the relevant time, or

(c) under any provision of the said Act as applied to the State aforesaid on the footing aforesaid, or

(d) under any provision of the said Ordinance, shall be deemed to have been incurred, awarded, or commenced under the corresponding provision of this Act.

21. (1) No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie in any court against any officer or servant of the State Government or any person acting under this direction or aiding or assisting him—

(a) for, or on account of, or in respect of, any sentence passed, or any act ordered or done by him, in exercise of any jurisdiction or power purporting to have been conferred on him by or under the said Act or the said Act as amended by Madras Act I of 1949 or the said Act as applied to the Pudukkottai State, or

Central Act
XLVII of
1947.

Madras
Ordinance
VI of 1949.

Act XIV of
1946.
Madras Ordinance VI of
1949.
Madras Act XIV of 1946.
Central Act XLVII of
1947.

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(b) for carrying out any sentence passed by any court in exercise of any such jurisdiction or power as aforesaid.

(2) No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against the State Government for, or on account of, or in respect of, any act, matter or thing whatsoever, purporting to have been done in pursuance of or under the said Act or the said Act as amended as aforesaid or the said Act as applied to the State aforesaid.

(3) Sub-sections (1) and (2) shall have effect although the said Act or the said Act as so amended or the said Act as applied to the State aforesaid was not or might not have been in force at the relevant time.

22. The Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary) Powers Act, 1946, the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Ordinance, 1949, and the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946, as applied to the Pudukkottai State under the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947, are hereby repealed.

THE SCHEDULE.

[See section 2 (a).]

Electrical energy.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide item VI (2) on page 739 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 40 of 1955.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill further to amend the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939 (Madras Act IX of 1939), for the purposes hereinafter appearing;

BE it enacted in the Seventh Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Madras General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1956.

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 23rd August 1954.

[30th January 1956]

2. *Amendment of section 3, Madras Act IX of 1939.*—In section 3 of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939 (Madras Act IX of 1939), in sub-section (2), for items (i) to (iii), the following items shall be substituted, namely :—

“(i) Cloth (other than cloth woven on handlooms, whether of silk, artificial silk, wool, flax, or any other material) which is not made wholly of cotton. One anna three pies.

(i-a) All hosiery goods other than those made wholly of cotton. One anna three pies.

(ii) Cotton cloth (other than cloth woven on handlooms) which is either fine or superfine. One anna three pies.

Explanation I.—In this item, fine or superfine cotton cloth shall mean such cloth as may, by notification under the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948, be classified as fine or superfine, or in case there is no such classification or that Order does not apply, such cloth as the State Government may, by general or special order, declare to be fine or superfine for the purpose of levy of tax under this item and such declaration may be made to take effect from such date as may be specified therein which shall not be earlier than the 23rd August 1954.

Explanation II.—In the case of cloth which has not been marked as fine or superfine in pursuance of a notification under the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948, the burden of proving that the cloth is not liable to the levy of tax under this item shall be on the seller.

(iii) Precious stones, namely, diamonds, emeralds, rubies, real pearls and sapphires, whether they are sold loose or as forming part of anything in which they are set. Six pies.”

M. A. MANICKAVELU,
Minister-in-charge of Revenue.

I certify that this is a Money Bill.

N. GOPALA MENON,
Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly.

[30th January 1956]

**ANNEXURE TO THE MADRAS GENERAL SALES TAX
(FOURTH AMENDMENT) BILL, 1955.**

Existing section.

Section embodying amendment.

3. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act,—

3. (1) No change.

(a) every dealer shall pay for each year a tax on his total turnover for such year ; and

(b) the tax shall be calculated at the rate of three pies for every rupee in such turnover :

Provided that if and to the extent to which such turnover relates to articles of food and drink sold in a hotel, boarding house or restaurant, the tax shall be calculated at the rate of four and a half pies for every rupee, if the turnover relating to those articles is not less than twenty-five thousand rupees.

(1-A).

(1-A).

(2) On the first sale of any of the goods mentioned below by a seller who is not exempt from taxation under the next succeeding sub-section, the seller shall pay a tax at the rate specified as applicable thereto and the tax shall be paid by the seller on his turnover in each year relating to such goods and shall be in addition to the tax to which he is liable under sub-section (1) on his total turnover for the year ;

(2) No change.

[30th January 1956]

Existing section.

Provided that, in the case of goods imported into the State of Madras either from outside the territory of India or from any other State in India, the tax shall be levied on the first sale effected in the State of Madras by a seller who is not exempt from taxation under the next succeeding sub-section, after the import of the said goods into the State of Madras :

Provided further that, in the case of an assessment made under this sub-section, the burden of proving that the sale was not the first sale made in the State of Madras by a person not exempt from taxation under the next succeeding sub-section or was not the first sale effected by such person after the import of the said goods into the State of Madras, as the case may be, shall lie on the person assessed.

(i) Mill cloth (whether of silk, artificial silk, wool, flax or any other material) which is not made wholly of cotton and in which the count of warp yarn employed (excluding the border) is 17s or finer (whether single or folded). One anna three pies.

Section embodying amendment.

(i) Cloth (other than cloth woven on hand-loom, whether of silk, artificial silk, wool, flax, or any other material) which is not made wholly of cotton. One anna three pies.
(i-a) All hosiery goods other than those made wholly of cotton. One anna three pies.

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Existing section.

(ii) Cotton cloth made in mills, in which the count of warp yarn employed (excluding the border) is 35s or finer (whether single or folded). One anna three pies.

Section embodying amendment.

(ii) Cotton cloth (other than cloth woven on handlooms) which is either fine or superfine. One anna three pies.

Explanation I.—In this item, fine or superfine cotton cloth shall mean such cloth as may, by notification under the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948, be classified as fine or superfine, or in case there is no such classification or that Order does not apply, such cloth as the State Government may, by general or special order, declare to be fine or superfine for the purpose of levy of tax under this item and such declaration may be made to take effect from such date as may be specified therein which shall not be earlier than the 23rd August 1954.

Explanation II.—In the case of cloth which has not been marked as fine or superfine in pursuance of a notification under the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948, the burden of proving that the cloth is not liable to the levy of tax under this item shall be on the seller.

(iii) Precious stones. Six pies.

(iii) Precious stones, namely, diamonds, emeralds, rubies, real pearls and sapphires, whether they are sold loose or as forming part of any thing in which they are set. Six pies.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, the 31st January 1956.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Special posts for Women Medical Officers in the Cadre of Civil Surgeons

* 465 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state the special posts, if any, earmarked for Women Medical Officers in the cadre of Civil Surgeons and the posts actually held by them as on 1st November 1955?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : The four posts of Civil Surgeons in the Kasturba Gandhi Hospital for Women and Children, Triplicane, are earmarked for Women Medical Officers. In addition, on 1st November 1955, the following posts which are in the cadre of Civil Surgeons were held by Women Officers :—

(1) Associate Professor of Histology and Embryology, Upgraded Anatomy Department, Stanley Medical College, Madras.

(2) Surgeon, Ante-natal Department, Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras, and Lecturer in Ante-natal Care, Madras Medical College.

(3) Professor of E.N.T. Diseases, Madras Medical College, and E.N.T. Surgeon, Government General Hospital, Madras.

(4) District Medical Officer, Tirunelveli.

(5) District Medical Officer, North Arcot.

(6) District Medical Officer, The Nilgiris.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Have Government made any special provision under Article 15 (3) of the Constitution for posting only women medical officers in Women and Children's Hospitals and if not, will they consider the establishment of a convention that only women medical officers should be posted in hospitals exclusively intended for women?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Under Article 15 (3) of the Constitution, a rule has been included in the general rules to the effect that women alone should be appointed to posts in any institution or establishment specially provided for them, provided that men may be appointed if suitable and qualified women are not available for such appointments.

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DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Does it mean that suitable women doctors are not available now and that that is why male doctors are being appointed to these hospitals?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Which institutions please?

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Institutions maintained specially for the treatment of women.

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : In the Kasturbha Hospital, we have got four women officers.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : What about the hospital at Egmore?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : The Women and Children's Hospital at Egmore and the Raja Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar Lying-in Hospital are teaching maternity institutions.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : If the Minister for Health is so considerate to women as to appoint women only to these institutions, why not he allow this privilege to males also by appointing only male doctors in hospitals intended for men?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : That is a novel suggestion.

DR. V. K. JOHN : May I suggest that appointments should be on merit and not on the basis of sex? If a lady is more capable than a man, then that lady should be appointed.

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : That is so under the Constitution. Disqualification on account of sex has been removed altogether.

Men and Women Doctors working in the Raja Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar's Lying-in Hospital, Madras

* 466 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of men and women doctors working in the Raja Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar's Lying-in Hospital, Madras, as on 1st November 1955;

(b) why no special provision has been made for employment of women doctors to all posts held by men doctors at present in the hospital;

(c) the bed-strength of the hospital and the average number of in-patients admitted in the hospital during October 1955; and

(d) the special arrangements made for supply of extra beds and linen (including sarees) for the patients therein?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : (a) Three men including the Superintendent of the Hospital and two women.

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(b) This hospital is a teaching maternity institution attached to the Stanley Medical College, Madras, both for men and women students. Hence, the posts in this hospital are filled by officers irrespective of sex.

(c) One hundred and thirty-four. The daily average number of in-patients treated in the hospital during October 1955 was 143.7.

(d) All extra patients are put on the floor and they are given a mat, a blanket, a counterpane and a saree each. There is adequate stock of linen to meet the demands of all the patients.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Is the Resident Medical Officer in this hospital a male doctor and if so, cannot arrangements be made to post a Woman Medical Officer as the Resident Medical Officer in this purely women's hospital?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : I have already stated that this is a teaching maternity institution attached to the Stanley Medical College and the Women and Children's Hospital at Egmore is attached to the Madras Medical College.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Are Government aware that women are generally averse to be treated by male doctors especially in confinement case and will they take steps to post women doctors to lying-in hospitals at least?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : I do not think that all women are averse to be treated by men; where surgical operations are to be done, men doctors are found necessary.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMY MUDALIAR : What is the basis for the hon. Member's question? Has he made any survey or enquiries? May I tell him that the statement made by him is absolutely incorrect?

The Bhavnagar Kshayarog Fund

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

(a) the amount of the Bhavnagar Kshayarog Fund when it was originally created and at present;

(b) how the fund is invested;

(c) what is the amount of expenditure incurred so far; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement showing the number of patients granted financial assistance out of the fund district-war?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : (a) The Bhavnagar Kshayarog Fund was originally created with a sum of Rs. 1,00,074-7-0. The total amount of the fund as on 17th September 1955 was rupees 1,01,985-3-3.

(b) The fund is invested in 4 per cent Madras Loan of 1963.

[31st January 1956]

(c) Rs. 7,620.

(d) A statement^a is laid on the table of the House.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : What is the nature of the benefit these patients get from this fund?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : They are paid at the rate of rupees ten per month.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : For what purpose?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : This money is given to poor people as a sort of help.

Survey of the extent of ghee adulteration in this State

* 472 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have conducted a survey of the extent of ghee adulteration in this State;

(b) what steps have been instituted against adulteration of ghee and sale of such ghee and ghee preparations to the public; and

(c) whether it is proposed to make a comprehensive amendment of the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act, and if so, the stage at which it stands at present?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : (a) No, Sir.

(b) In the rules issued by the Government of India under the Central Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, the sale of adulterated ghee and butter is absolutely prohibited. The Central Act provides for stringent punishment of the offenders. One of the conditions imposed in the licence issued to the proprietors of hotels, restaurants, etc., is that they should put up boards containing list of articles which have been prepared in ghee, vegetable oil, edible oil, etc. The butter and ghee samples taken from merchants under the fixed quota of samples sent by local bodies to the King Institute every month for analysis are analysed at the King Institute. If they are found adulterated, prosecutions are launched.

(c) The Central Prevention of Food Adulteration Act has come into force in all the States with effect from the 1st June 1955 repealing all the State Acts. The question of amending the Madras Act does not, therefore, arise.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY :—May I ask the Hon. Minister what is the maximum punishment prescribed for adulteration?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : The penalties to be levied have been enhanced and I cannot give the exact information just now.

^a Printed as Appendix I on page 864 infra.

[31st January 1956]

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : We find very many individuals selling ghee from door to door. Will the Government consider the advisability of licensing such persons before they sell ghee?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : That question has not been examined. I do not know how far such licensing will be practicable.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : In spite of the rules and regulations, the ghee sold in the City of Madras is nothing but adulterated stuff.

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : The new Act has recently come into operation. We shall wait and see what its effect is going to be.

Supply of skim milk powder to elementary schools in the State

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

(a) which agency supplies skim milk powder to elementary schools in this State at present;

(b) whether milk powder supplied in bulk is tested and scientifically examined; if so, by whom; and

(c) how milk is prepared with this powder and whether that milk is pasteurised before being given to school children?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : (a) The Public Health Department.

(b) The milk powder is received from abroad packed in sound containers and supplied to the schools as such. The contents of the un-opened containers are not tested.

(c) The skim milk is prepared by reconstituting the milk powder in boiled and cooled water usually in the ratio of 1 : 7. The milk is not pasteurised.

Adjustment of boundaries between the Madras and Andhra States

* 482 Q.—SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the main issues or issue on which the recent conference between the Madras Government and the Andhra Government regarding the adjustment of boundaries between the two States failed to produce any agreement;

(b) what steps the Madras Government propose to take hereafter regarding the adjustment of the boundaries referred to above; and

(c) whether any representation has been made to the Central Government in the matter?

[31st January 1956]

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister): (a) to (c) The discussions between the representatives of the Madras and Andhra Governments over the disputed border areas between the two States were held at Madras on the 3rd and 4th November 1955. The Andhra Ministers urged that Hosur taluk also should be discussed along with the other affected taluks, but the Madras Ministers could not agree to this as, in their view, the problems of Hosur taluk, where no language has an absolute majority, are quite distinct from those which arise in respect of the other taluks. It was agreed that, as desired by the Andhra Ministers, the Government of Andhra should have time till the end of November 1955 to consider the matter and say whether they would agree to have Hosur taluk considered separately or ask for a Boundary Commission to give a decision in respect of all the taluks including Hosur taluk. Subsequently, however, the Government of Andhra reiterated the stand taken by them at the conference. This Government have, therefore, addressed the Government of India on 1st December 1955, urging the immediate appointment of the Boundary Commission to go into the Andhra-Madras border issue. The reply from the Government of India in the matter is still awaited.

11-10 a.m. SRI S. SRINIVASA RAO: Do not the Government consider that ever since the creation of the first linguistic State of Andhra after Independence, the relation between the people of Andhra and Tamil Nad has vastly improved?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: That is quite so, Sir.

SRI S. SRINIVASA RAO: Then it follows that any breaking of heads in various parts of the country is due to the non-creation of linguistic States.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: That may be so according to the hon. Member.

Appointment of Women Medical Officers to Health Centres without one year of house-surgeony

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

(a) whether Women Medical Officers are appointed to Health Centres run by local bodies and the Government without one year of House Surgeony; and

(b) if not, why this is not insisted upon?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

31st January 1956]

Survey of a new railway line connecting Chingleput, Wandiwash and Kallakurichi

* 484 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether the survey of a new railway line connecting Chingleput, Wandiwash and Kallakurichi has been sanctioned; and if so, at what stage the project stands at present?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Presumably the hon. Member refers to the proposal for the construction of the railway line from Chinnasalem to Chingleput via Kallakurichi and Wandiwash already included in the list of major and important railway projects recommended to the Government of India in connection with the formulation of the Railway Board's Second Five-Year Plan. The survey of the above railway line has not been sanctioned by the Government of India so far.

Admission to the Course of Printing Technology

* 485 Q.—SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the qualifications prescribed for admission to the course of Printing Technology and how many printing institutions there are in Madras State;

(b) whether it is a fact that many qualified printers are without employment; and

(c) whether the Government propose to appoint any committee to enquire into the unemployment among Printing Diploma-holders?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) There are two institutes in the Madras State—

(i) The Central Polytechnic, Madras.

(ii) Tamilnad Polytechnic, Madurai.

The qualification prescribed for admission to the course of Printing Technology is a pass in S.S.L.C. having selected the academic course or pre-technological course with either General or Composite Mathematics and eligibility for admission to University courses.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: May I ask, Sir, whether the State Government have no voice in fixing the qualifications with regard to the admission to these schools and only the Central Government have the power?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: No, Sir, it is the State Government that is managing these institutions.

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Spread of the Library Movement in the villages

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

(a) the details of assistance extended by the UNESCO for the spread of the library movement in the villages;

(b) what action has been taken to start a network of village libraries under the Second Five-Year Plan; and

(c) whether the Government have considered the appointment of a committee to devise suitable measures to implement the above proposals?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) No assistance has been received so far from the UNESCO for the development of library service in this State.

(b) It has not been possible to include the scheme for the expansion of library service in the Second Five-Year Plan.

(c) Does not arise.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: May I know, Sir, why nothing could be done to include an allotment for the village library service in the Second Five-Year Plan?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: This is a question of priorities and the Planning Commission has considered that this should come only at a later stage.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Have the Government considered the working of the present Libraries Act in this State and if not, will the Government consider appointing a Committee to revise the provisions of the Madras Public Libraries Act to ensure efficient library service, particularly rural library service?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Yes, Sir, we had a conference about this, and various matters relating to the working of the present Act were discussed. We have taken certain steps to rectify the mistakes and difficulties arising out of the working of the present Act.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: May I take it that the Government intend to introduce an Amending Bill to set right the provisions of the present Act?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Even without the amending Bill, it has been possible to rectify the mistakes. The question of revising the Act may be considered after working this for sometime more.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: May I know, Sir, whether the Government have considered the feasibility of appointing a Director of Public Libraries so that he might go into the question fully and organize the public libraries?

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That matter was also considered but it was thought that it could be considered after working this for sometime more. It was also the considered opinion of the conference that there won't be sufficient work for a separate Director.

Printing of non-detailed text-books for the S.S.L.C. Examination by the Government

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

(a) whether non-detailed text-books for the S.S.L.C. Examination are printed by the Government;

(b) if so, the amount realized per year by the sale of such books; and

(c) the expenses incurred by the Government per year in this behalf?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) Yes, Sir. The Government are publishing English non-detailed texts from the year 1954.

(b) & (c) The information is furnished below:—

Year.	By whom printed.	Amount realised.	Expenses incurred.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		RS. A. P.	RS.
1954	Private Publisher	19,586 7 0	2,050
1955	Government Press	32,750 0 0	1,050
1956	Private Publisher	Figures not yet available.	2,000

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Is the profit derived from this source earmarked for any particular purpose?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: No, Sir, it is not earmarked for any particular purpose.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Can the Government kindly think of earmarking such profits for the benefit of the teachers by crediting it to a maintenance fund?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not think this Rs. 20,000 will go in any way to meet the demands of the teachers. But that is a separate question which is always under the consideration of the Government and we are trying our best to increase their status.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Do not the Government think that this will act as an impetus for them to publish further books and just enable the teachers to derive the benefit of their work?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not think we can be allotting particular funds for particular purposes. That is a bad way of budgeting also. Therefore, the question with reference to the needs of each category will be considered separately and whether separate funds are available or not, it is the duty of the Government to find funds for these, if they are considered necessary.

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Raising of crest of the Kortalliar anicut

* 488 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state when the raising of crest of the Kortalliar anicut and improving the supply of water from the Cooum river will be completed?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI:—Perhaps the hon. Member has in mind the Kesavaram anicut. There is no proposal to raise the crest level of that anicut which has already been raised once leaving no scope for further improvement. Further, any raising of the Kesavaram anicut will be objected to by the ryots depending on supply channels from the Kortalliar between Kesavaram anicut and Poondi reservoir.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: May I know whether orders have been issued to have the flows in Kortalliar river gauged and whether necessary orders have been issued to raise the crest of the anicut in the light of the latest investigation?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: No, Sir. The Chief Engineer has reported that there is no scope for further improvement and that the crest cannot be raised further.

Improvements to the Cooum river and Kesavaram anicut

* 489 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether the Government have examined the improvements urgently required for the anicut across the Cooum river and Kesavaram anicut and what orders have been passed thereon?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: Perhaps, the hon. Member has in mind the Korattur anicut across the Cooum river. There is absolutely no scope for improvements to this anicut as it very rarely surplusses. There is also no proposal to improve the Kesavaram anicut as its crest level has already been raised once leaving no scope for further improvement. Further, any raising of the Kesavaram anicut will be objected to by the ryots depending on supply channels from the Kortalliar between Kesavaram anicut and Poondi reservoir.

(Starred questions Nos. 490 and 491—Postponed.)

Constitution and functions of the State Hospital Advisory Committees

* 492 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased—

(a) to place on the table of the House the latest rules issued by the Government regarding the constitution and functions of the State Hospital Advisory Committees; and

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(b) to state whether the Government have issued any instructions that the proceedings of the Advisory Committee should not be furnished to the Members, and if so, the reasons for the same?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: (a) A statement ^a is placed on 11-20 the table of the House. a.m.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Since the members of the Advisory Committee will be aware of the deliberations of the committee, it was considered not necessary to supply them with copies of the proceedings.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: May I bring to the notice of Government that there may be absentee members at some of the meetings and they would like to be kept informed of proceedings and as the communication of the proceedings of the Advisory Committees to members is the general rule in the case of all Advisory Committees in all departments. May I request the Government to consider an amendment of the rule so that the proceedings of Advisory Committee meetings may be sent to all members?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: No such necessity has been felt. At the subsequent meeting, the minutes of the previous meeting are usually read and so, members come to know what business was transacted at the previous meeting.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: May I respectfully submit for the consideration of the Hon. Minister that there are always one or two members absent at each of the meetings and they would like to know what has transpired at such meetings to have a continuity of touch with the proceedings? I do not wish to argue this simple point. This question has been raised in the Stanley Hospital Advisory Committee. I, therefore, request Government to consider this aspect.

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: I shall have the matter considered.

Development of Dorairajnagar as a colony for the landless poor

* 493 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the steps taken to develop Dorairajnagar at Randham village in Cheyyar taluk (North Arcot district) as a colony for the landless poor;

(b) whether the colony has been started, and if so, when; and

(c) if not, at what stage the matter stands at present?

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : (a) to (c) The proposal for the organization of a Land Colonization Co-operative Society for settling 75 colonists in a compact block of 694 acres of land in Randham village, North Arcot district, is under consideration.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : May I know why there is so much delay in the implementation of these schemes and will the Government consider the provision of necessary funds for this scheme at least in the coming year's Budget?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Yes, Sir, there are certain proposals under Part II Schemes for 1956-57.

Disposal of applications for loans and subsidies from cottage industrialists

* 494 Q.—SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state with reference to the answers to clauses (b) and (c) of unstarred question No. 15 given on 24th February 1955—

(a) whether the 100 applications for loans and subsidies from cottage industrialists pending from 1953-54 and 1954-55 have been disposed of and if so, how; and

(b) whether the Government have since come to a decision regarding the raising of the loan amount to Rs. 1,000?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) No, Sir. Fifteen applications are still under consideration. The details of applications disposed of and those pending consideration are as follows :—

	1953-54.	1954-55.
Number of applications sanctioned ..	18	14
Number of applications refused ..	29	24
Number of applications still pending ..	9	6

(b) No, Sir.

SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR : Will the Government be pleased to take necessary action to accelerate the disposal of loan applications?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I may assure the hon. Member that Government are avoiding all avoidable delays.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : On what grounds are the applications refused generally?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Capacity of the applicant to take up the industry and his own assets—these are the main considerations.

SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR : May I ask the Government whether it is not high time to raise the loan amount to Rs. 1,000 instead of Rs. 500?

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : In connexion with the programme for the next year, Government are examining the whole question.

Bangle-making industry in the State

* 495 Q.—SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether bangle-making has been started in the State; if so, at what places; and

(b) whether any subsidy or Government loan has been granted for this purpose?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) Yes, Sir. Two Glass Bangle and Bead Training Centres are run by Government, one at Madurai and the other at Kasaragod in the South Kanara district.

(b) No, Sir. The question does not arise, as there are Government institutions.

Sanctioned number of seats in each of the Government Professional Colleges in the State

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

(a) the sanctioned number of seats in each of the Government Professional Colleges in the State in the present academic year;

(b) the number of candidates who applied for admission to the different Government Professional Colleges this year; and

(c) what steps have been taken to increase the number of seats in each of the colleges?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) to (c) A statement * is placed on the table of the House.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Is there any proposal to open one or more engineering colleges in the State to meet the growing demand for this course and in view of the large number of applications for admission to this course every year as shown in the statement placed on the table of the House?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : This matter has been considered by the Planning Commission and their view is there is no need for any further engineering colleges in the southern region. But I am sure the Regional Council will take up the matter and if necessary, we are prepared to open another engineering college in the State.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : May I know whether Government would take any steps to meet the demand of the large number of applicants who seek admission into the engineering colleges in the State?

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is not only the large number of applications that should be taken into consideration but the capacity to absorb these engineers also will have to be kept in mind in opening new engineering colleges. It is only from that point of view that the Planning Commission has made its recommendation. My own view is that there is still greater scope for engineers and we can have one or more engineering colleges. But I am sure the Regional Council of which the hon. the Leader of the Opposition is the Chairman will consider this aspect.

Reversion of teachers to the Ramanathapuram District Board

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

(a) the number of teachers reverted to the Ramanathapuram District Board on 1st June 1954 from the Government High School, Paramakudi;

(b) the number of teachers adversely affected in respect of their salary by such reversion;

(c) whether any representations have been received by the Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, what steps the Government propose to take to make them eligible for their original salary?

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

(b) No teacher was affected.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: As I have information that the senior Hindi Pandit who was serving in the Government High School, Paramakudi, which is handed over to the district board, has been affected monthly to the extent of Rs. 40, will the Government kindly see that the district board allows him that sum as a special pay?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: My information, as far as I have it, is no teacher was affected. If any teacher has been actually affected, the hon. Member may draw my attention to that individual case and I shall look into it.

Memorandum from Drawing Masters' Association, Madurai

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

(a) whether the Drawing Masters' Association, Madurai, submitted any memorandum to Government during the course of this year;

(b) if so, the representations made by the Association through that memorandum; and

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(c) the action taken by the Government on those representations?

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

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Is it a fact that Government have authorised payment of L.T. grade scale of pay to drawing masters who handle the bifurcated course?

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

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: If Government have already passed such orders, will they see that drawing masters with similar qualifications working in ordinary schools which do not have the bifurcated course are also placed in the same scale?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not think that would be possible because in the bifurcated course, they have got a certain duty to perform but it is not so in other cases. Therefore, orders have been passed that L.T. scale of pay should be given to drawing masters who handle the bifurcated course, that cannot be applied to drawing masters in ordinary schools.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Government see to it that they are classified according to qualifications as diploma-holders, group certificate-holders or Higher T.T.C. holders and that they are paid according to their qualifications?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: In this respect, certain representations have been made to the Director of Public Instruction and they are under his consideration.

Change in the working hours of schools

* 499 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to change the working hours of schools to avoid work in the middays?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: No, Sir.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: In view of the fact that the present working hours are mainly responsible for the poor health of the children, will the Government issue an order that no school should work in the midday (between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.) when the school children should be given proper time for meals and rest immediately after meals?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: No doubt, the morning hour is the best hour for study. But it may be possible for certain students to go back home and come again to school after taking tiffin. But many students may have to remain in the school at that time, when in the school there is no sufficient

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accommodation for their stay and for their taking tiffin. So, it may create further difficulties for certain number of students. All that has been taken into consideration and Government think there is no necessity to make any change now.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Government issue a recommendatory order that in such schools where children will not be affected, they can close the school in the midday?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I think even now during summer months the schools are working during morning hours. Therefore, I do not think there is any need to change the rules just now.

Number of cinema theatres in the State

* 500 Q.—SRI M. ETHIRAJULU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of cinema theatres in this State at present; and

(b) whether the Government have any proposal to take over the management of these cinema theatres?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) There were 323 permanent cinema theatres and 176 temporary cinema theatres respectively in this State on the 1st December 1955.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Will the Government see to it that they restrict the number of cinema theatres in the State?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: On the other hand, there is the cry for an unlimited number of cinema theatres. Therefore, we take the middle line. We take into account the necessity for further theatres and give licence to any new theatre only if there is need for any additional theatres.

SRI M. ETHIRAJULU: ஆங்காங்கு இருக்கும் நகரசபைகளும் பஞ்சாயத்துக்களும் நடத்தும் ஸ்தாபனங்களை எடுத்து நடத்துவதற்கு சர்க்கார் உத்தரவு போடுவார்களா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: இப்போது அது மாதிரி உத்தேசம் இல்லை.

SRI M. ETHIRAJULU: அம்மாதிரி தனிப்பட்டவர்கள் நடத்தும் ஸ்தாபனங்களை எப்போது சர்க்கார் தேசியமயமாக்கப் போகிறார்கள் என்பதையாவது சொல்லமுடியுமா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: இதுமாதிரி இருக்கக்கூடிய ஸ்தாபனங்களையெல்லாம் தேசியமயமாக்கவேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை. பொருள் உற்பத்தி செய்யக்கூடிய ஸ்தாபனங்களைத் தான் தேசியமயமாக்குவதுபற்றி இப்போது யோசிக்க முடியும். மேலும், இப்போது கணரக இயந்திரங்களைத் தான் சர்க்கார் எடுத்து நடத்துவதென்பது கொள்கை.

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SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Are the Government aware that opening of more cinema theatres means more wastage in education?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Not only more theatres; even the existing theatres have done sufficient havoc, and my personal view is it is an interference with the educational activities of the children.

Number of workers employed in Government House Estate, Guindy and Mount Road, and P.W.D. Workshop at Rayapuram

* 501 Q.—

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member Sri Gurunandan Row 11-30 a.m. is not in his place. Nobody is asking the question on his behalf also. The answer will be printed in the proceedings.

SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the number of workers at present employed in Government House Estate, Guindy and Mount Road, and the Public Works Department Workshop at Rayapuram separately;

(b) how many of these workers are temporary or 'work-charged';

(c) whether it is a fact that even workers with over twenty years of service are still continued as temporary, and if so, why;

(d) whether the temporary or work-charged workers in the Government House Estate at Guindy and Mount Road are given any and if so, what (1) leave facilities, (2) pension or provident fund benefits, and (3) house rent allowance; and

(e) the scales of pay for these workers, both temporary and permanent, and when these scales of pay were introduced?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: (a) 47 workers in Government Estate, Guindy, 48 workers in Government Estate, Madras, and 796 workers in the Public Works Workshops, Madras.

(b) Of the 47 workers employed in the Government Estate, Guindy, 46 are borne on the work-charged establishment and the remaining one worker is borne on the contingent establishment. All the 47 workers are permanent.

The workers in the Government Estate, Mount Road, Madras, are borne on the contingent establishment. Of the 48 workers employed there, 40 workers are permanent and the remaining 8 workers are temporary.

All the 796 workers employed in the Public Works Workshops are borne on the work-charged establishment. Three hundred and one of them are permanent and the remaining 495 workers are temporary.

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(c) No, Sir.

(d) & (e) The information is furnished in the paper^a placed on the table of the House.

* 502 to 505 Qs.—

MR. CHAIRMAN: These questions are postponed as the Hon. Minister is not able to be present here now.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Sir, in view of the large number of questions put down for answer by the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport, I believe on principle, the Council has a right to know why the Hon. Minister is not able to attend the meeting to-day.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Hon. Minister has already contacted me and only on account of an unavoidable engagement, he could not be present here now. Otherwise, he would be present here.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMY MUDALIAR: May I ask, Sir, in such circumstances, especially as to-day is the last day of the Council before it is to be prorogued, whether another Hon. Minister cannot try to answer those questions as far as possible? It seems to me that they are very important questions and particularly, I am interested in question No. 502. I wish these important questions should not be shelved or lost sight of. There is necessity for some machinery to be set up for some other Hon. Minister answering the questions of an Hon. Minister when the latter is unavoidably absent. I do not question the propriety of the absence of the Hon. Minister, but I am suggesting whether it should not be possible for some other Hon. Minister to answer the questions as far as possible. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam: Only at 10 o'clock he knew that he would be absent and he has to be absent unexpectedly.)

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: May I suggest for the consideration of the Chair that these questions may perhaps be taken up at 4 o'clock and the Hon. Minister may be requested to be present here then to answer them?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would suggest that to the Hon. Minister if he comes.

Re-organization of the Police and Transport Departments

* 506 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to place on the table of the House the latest orders of Government on—

(i) the re-organization of the Police department consequent on the amalgamation of Prohibition department with the Police department; and

(ii) the re-organization of the Transport department?

^a Printed as Appendix IV on pages 871-875 infra.

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister): (i) & (iii) A copy each of G.Os. No. 2244, Home, dated 16th August 1955 and No. 2941, Home, dated 20th October 1955, is placed on the table of the House. A copy^a of the Press Release No. 496, dated 28th October 1955, explaining the salient features of the Police Reorganization is also placed on the table of the House.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: May I know whether there has been a merger of the Police and Prohibition works among the various officers or whether the duties of the regular Police and the Prohibition work are kept separate in the present set-up?

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: What definition will the Hon. Minister give to the word 'addict'—does it mean a man who is accustomed to drink or has that any reference to the quantity or number of times he drinks?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The hon. Member Sri Purushotham is right in his presumption that there has been a merger of the two functions. With reference to the question of the other hon. Member, perhaps he is correct in the synonym that he himself has given to the word 'addict', that is, one who is accustomed to drink.

Purchase of 190 acres of the Malayan Emigration Depot at Avadi by the Madras Government

* 507 Q.—SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government of Madras have carried on any negotiations with the Malayan Federation Government for the purchase of 190 acres of the Malayan Emigration Depot at Avadi; and

(b) if so, the result of the negotiations?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A part of the Malayan Emigration Depot at Avadi including the buildings, furniture, machinery, stores, medicines, etc., has been purchased by the Government for the accommodation of the Special Armed Police and the Care Camp.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: May I know whether the Special Police which was stationed at Red Hills has been transferred to this area?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: It has not yet been transferred; certain alterations have to be made in the structure of the buildings here.

^a Printed as Appendix V on pages 875-883 infra.

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : May I ask the Hon. Minister to enlighten us on what is proposed to be done with the large number of buildings in ex-S.A.P. Camp at Red Hills?

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

Handing over of the Barnard Institute of Radiology to the Central Government

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

(a) whether there is any proposal pending with the Government to hand over the Barnard Institute of Radiology to the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the financial implications of the proposal so far as the Madras Government are concerned?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : (a) There is no proposal to hand over the Barnard Institute of Radiology, Government General Hospital, Madras, to the Government of India. But the question of upgrading it into an All-India Institute of post-graduate education and research in Radiology with financial assistance from the Government of India is under consideration.

(b) The extra cost involved in the proposal is Rs. 51,300 recurring and Rs. 1,26,800 non-recurring. If the Institute is upgraded, the Government of India will meet 50 per cent of the estimated expenditure.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : May I know who started the proposal of upgrading the Barnard Institute of Radiology; was it the Madras Government or the Central Government?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : There was an Upgrading Committee on the recommendation of which three departments were upgraded in Madras; that committee had also recommended that the Barnard Institute of Radiology might be upgraded, as soon as the scheme for expansion of the activities of the Institute was completed by the State Government. Since then improvements have been effected in the Institute both in the matter of organization and equipment. This question was taken up at the suggestion of the Director of Medical Services.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will the question of the qualifications of the officers who have to work in the Barnard Institute also be considered along with other things?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Yes, Sir. Certainly.

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Number of Government Tuberculosis Sanatoria in the State

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

(a) the number of Government Tuberculosis Sanatoria in the State;

(b) the number of beds provided in each sanatorium and the steps proposed to be taken to meet any increase in the demand for admission;

(c) whether there is any special procedure prescribed for the admission of patients, and if so, what it is; and

(d) the number of applications for admission pending at present in each sanatorium?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : (a) There are two Government Tuberculosis Sanatoria in the State, one at Tambaram and the other at Mudushedde (South Kanara district).

(b) The number of beds at the Tambaram Sanatorium is 425 and it is proposed to increase the bed-strength under the Second Five-Year Plan.

The number of beds in the sanatorium at Mudushedde was 40, and it was increased to 47 in September 1955.

(c) Yes. The procedure regulating the admission is briefly as follows :—

(1) Patients examined in the Tuberculosis Institute, Egmore, and other Tuberculosis Clinics in the City and also the Out-patients department in the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, who are found fit for sanatorium treatment are put on the waiting list. The patients are admitted into the sanatorium strictly according to the seniority in the waiting list.

(2) Non-gazetted Officers and their families who are found fit for Sanatorium treatment are given top priority. Policemen are given special priority over other Government servants.

(3) The following classes of patients are admitted into the sanatorium without having to be placed on the waiting list :—

(a) Pregnant women suffering from tuberculosis.

(b) Patients who are found fit for surgical treatment.

(c) Patients who develop emergencies, such as Haemoptysis, spontaneous pneumothorax, etc., are admitted into the sanatorium immediately for necessary treatment. When once emergency is over, they are discharged and if found suitable for sanatorium type of treatment, they are included in the waiting list.

(d) The number of applications for admission pending till 27th December 1955 in each of these two sanatoria is 1,135 and 187 respectively.

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SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : Will the Hon. Minister give us the number of persons in the waiting list at present?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : I have given that as 1,135 and 187 in the two Government Sanatoria till 27th December 1955.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : In view of the fact that there is a large number of people in the waiting list, will the Government consider the desirability of opening more sanatoria in suitable places in the State of Madras?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : There are a number of sanatoria aided by the Government; the establishment and maintenance of a sanatorium is a costly business and it request a huge investment.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : May I know the percentage of casualties in the waiting list, as people have to wait indefinitely?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Statistics have yet to be taken in regard to that. (Laughter.)

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : As homoeopathic medicines have speedier effect on T.B. patients, will the Government consider the desirability of allotting a few beds in each sanatorium for patients to be under the supervision of an efficient homoeopathic doctor?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Homoeopathic cure for tuberculosis! That is news to me, Sir. I have not heard of such a claim being made.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What was the question of the hon. Member?

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : As homoeopathic medicines are found to have speedier cures on T.B. patients, will the Government consider allotting a few beds in the sanatoria for patients to be put under the supervision of efficient homoeopathic doctors?

Amount sanctioned for the construction of a hostel for the Madras Medical College

11-40 a.m. * 510 Q.—SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether any amount has been sanctioned for the construction of a hostel for the Madras Medical College; and

(b) if so, the amount and the number of students for which the hostel is proposed to be constructed?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : (a) & (b) The Government have approved the work relating to the construction of a hostel for the men students of the Madras Medical College, Madras, at an approximate cost of Rs. 20.7 lakhs. The scheme will be sanctioned in the current financial year. About 500 students will be accommodated

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in the hostel proposed to be constructed. I may add that the scheme has already been sanctioned as a 'New Service' and that the foundation-stone of the hostel has already been laid.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is it a fact that there is some opposition in the City of Madras to the construction of this hostel in that place?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Yes, Sir. There was some opposition.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : Has the Corporation of Madras protested against locating the hostel there in view of the fact that that place happens to be the lung of the City and that an open space should be there? In view of that, do the Government propose to stick to their original proposal?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : There should be some places available as lungs of the City, but in one place after another buildings are allowed to be put up. Here, the plot of about 8½ acres in extent was meant to be used as a playground for the Pachaiyappa's College and School. The college has now been shifted to some other place. So, we thought that half the ground would be sufficient for the school children. As regards the selection of a site for the Medical College hostel, we have been searching for a suitable place for a long number of years. In view of the new regulations that the internees should be given accommodation within the college campus or as near as possible, it was thought urgent and this place was taken up for that purpose.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Will the Government give an assurance that the work will be completed as early as possible so that the students of the Medical College who have been put to much inconvenience may occupy the hostel?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : That was why it was sanctioned as a 'New Service' and the foundation-stone of the building was laid expeditiously. The work will be taken up and completed as early as possible.

Recognized Schools of Arts and Crafts in the State

* 511 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased—

(i) to lay on the table of the House a list showing the recognized Schools of Arts and Crafts in the State, the agency running them, the courses of training imparted therein, the number of pupils in each of them and the amount of Government grant given to each of them during the year 1954-55; and

(ii) to state the rules prescribed by the Government for the grant of recognition to these schools?

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (i) & (ii) The particulars are furnished in the statement^a placed on the table of the House.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Has there been any application for recognition of such private institution during the last year which has been turned down and will the Government encourage the starting of more such institutions by private agencies?

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

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: May I know who is entrusted with the work of supervision and inspection of these Schools of Arts and Crafts? Is it entrusted to the officers of the Industries Department?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: There is an Inspector of Industrial Schools who supervises the work of these institutions.

SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR: In view of the fact that the Indian handicrafts have taken a high place of appreciation in the exhibition in Moscow and in the recent exhibition in Delhi, will the Government be pleased to treat, as a preliminary measure, the School of Arts and Crafts at Kumbakonam as a Government institution?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: That institution is managed by the municipality and the municipality has not so far made any representation that the Government should take it over.

Manufacture of umbrella or water-proof clothing in this State

* 512 Q.—SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether umbrella or water-proof clothing is manufactured in the State, and if so, at what places?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Umbrella cloth is not manufactured in any of the mills in this State. Water-proof canvas cloth is manufactured in small quantities by the B. & C. Mills, Madras.

SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR: Is the steel frame for umbrellas manufactured in India?

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

* 513 Q.—

Representations from trade associations about the export of chillies.

MR. CHAIRMAN: As the hon. Member Sri V. Gurunandan Row who gave notice of the question is not in his place, the answer together with the question will be printed in the official proceedings.

^a Printed as Appendix VI on pages 884-885 infra.

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SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Government have received any representations from Trade Associations bringing to their notice the export of chillies bought in Madras State, by the Hyderabad Central Co-operative Society through Ports in Madras State, thereby affecting the quota and supply of chillies in the Madras State, and if so, what action the Government have taken on those representations?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Yes, Sir. The reports were called for from the Collectors concerned. The reports show that there was no truth in the allegations made in the representations.

Dr. Alagappa Chettiar Committee on Elementary Education

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

(a) when Dr. Alagappa Chettiar Committee on Elementary Education submitted its report to the Government; and

(b) what steps have been taken by the Government to implement the recommendations of the Committee?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) 2nd October 1955.

(b) The recommendations are being examined.

Translation of the Report of the Elementary Education Reform Committee into Tamil

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

(a) whether the Report of the Elementary Education Reform Committee will be translated into Tamil before it is taken up for discussion in the Legislature; and

(b) when the Report is likely to be placed before the Council for discussion?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) & (b) The Report will be placed before the Legislature for discussion in due course. A Tamil translation of the summary of the recommendations will also be prepared and printed.

Recommendations of the Elementary Education Committee

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

(a) whether Government have examined the recommendations of the Elementary Education Committee; and

(b) if so, the decision arrived at by the Government in the matter?

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) & (b) The recommendations are being examined. No final decisions have yet been taken in the matter.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister be pleased to state whether the revised syllabus contemplated in the Report will be given effect to from the coming academic year?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not think it will be possible. Perhaps, it may be possible to introduce the new syllabus from the academic year commencing in 1957.

Absorption in Government service of students who have passed the L.T. or B.T. Examination

* 515 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM (on behalf of Sri V. Gurunandan Row): Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of students who have passed the L.T. or B.T. Examination during the years 1953 and 1954; and

(b) the number of such passed candidates who have been absorbed in Government service till now?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) Seven hundred and fifty-three and 785 students have passed the L.T. or B.T. examination during the years 1953 and 1954, respectively.

(b) The information is not readily available and it is considered that the time and labour involved in collecting the particulars may not be commensurate with the public purpose to be served.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Is it not desirable that a list should be maintained in the Teachers' College to see whether all those who pass the L.T. or B.T. examination are absorbed in the Local Board, Government or private schools?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: All of them are absorbed and there is no doubt about it. But the information asked for is about the persons absorbed in Government service. We could not get that information immediately.

Time-limit for payment of Government contribution to the Provident Fund Account of a retired teacher

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

(a) whether the Government have fixed any time-limit within which the Government contribution to the Provident Fund Account of a retired teacher should be paid; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to do so?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) & (b) No, Sir.

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SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Are the Government aware of the fact that in many cases it takes more than a year for the Government contribution to be paid?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I know that there is some delay. That is why a proposal is under the consideration of the Government to instruct the managements of the secondary schools to address the Government even about six months prior to the retirement of the particular teacher so that there may not be any delay in the payment of the Government contribution to the Provident Fund Account.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: In view of the fact that the delay is caused on account of tracing of pass books and on account of certain other work in the offices of the Accountant-General and the District Educational Officer, will the Government just consider the question of crediting the Government contribution monthwar in the Savings Bank Pass Book itself?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not think that it would be possible.

Opening of single-teacher schools by the Salem District Board

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

(a) the number of single-teacher schools opened by the Salem District Board;

(b) the number of trained and experienced secondary-grade teachers and headmasters transferred to such schools;

(c) the number of headmasters adversely affected with regard to their duty allowance by such transfer; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to make them eligible for their original duty allowance?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) 742.

(b) 55.

(c) 8.

(d) Steps are being taken by the district board to post these headmasters to Higher Elementary schools whenever vacancies arise.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Is it a fact that the Government passed an order allowing experienced teachers to be posted to single-teacher schools and then revised that order stating that the teachers should not be posted like that and that they should not be affected adversely?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: In respect of Tanjore and Salem districts, permission was granted to appoint experienced teachers in these new schools and, as I have already stated, eight headmasters have been adversely affected, but they will be transferred as soon as possible to higher elementary schools.

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SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Till such time as they are transferred, will the Government instruct the District Board to see that the duty allowance and difference in dearness allowance which amounts to Rs. 7 and odd per headmaster should not be discontinued but should be paid to them as special pay as it has been all along taken into account for contribution to Provident Fund and other purposes?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is a duty allowance and when the individuals concerned cease to function as headmasters, I do not see how this duty allowance can be paid.

Rules regulating the issue of gun and revolver licence

* 519 Q.—SRI M. ETHIRAJULU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of gun and revolver licences issued by the Collector of South Arcot during 1952, 1953 and 1954; and

(b) the rules regulating the issue of these licences?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) The particulars are as follows:—

Year.	Number of gun licences.	Number of revolver licences.
1952 ..	83	3
1953 ..	173	7
1954	156	5

(b) Under sections 13 and 14 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, going armed without licences or unlicensed possession of firearms is prohibited. The Commissioner of Police in Madras City and the Collectors in the districts are the licensing authorities. The Act and the rules also provide for the imposition of penalties for breaches of the provisions thereof.

SRI M. ETHIRAJULU: துப்பாக்கி லைசென்ஸ் பெற்றவர்களில் பெரும்பாலோர் காட்டுக்குச் சென்று குருவிகளையும், மிருகங்களையும் சுடுகிறார்கள். இது ஜீவஹிம்சைக்கு விரோதம் என்பது சர்க்காருக்கும் பொதுமக்களுக்கும் தெரியும். ஆகவே துப்பாக்கி லைசென்ஸ் பெற்றவர்கள் ஜீவஹிம்சை செய்யக்கூடாதென்று சர்க்கார் சட்டமியற்றுவார்களா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: சட்டமியற்றுவது சலபம். ஆனால் அதை எவ்வளவு தூரம் நிர்வாகத்தில் கொண்டுவரமுடியும் என்பதைப் பற்றியும் யோசிக்கவேண்டும். ஆகவே இதையெல்லாம் அவரவர்களுடைய உணர்ச்சிக்குத் தகுந்த பிரகாரம் விட்டுவிடவேண்டுமே தவிர, சட்டம் போட்டு அவர்களுடைய உணர்ச்சியைக் கட்டுப்படுத்தமுடியாது.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Will the Hon. the Minister consider the question of issuing licences on a liberal scale to the Members of the State Legislature as a special concession?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not think that it will be very useful. Whichever Member has got the need for a licence can apply for it and I am sure that his application will be considered on merits and, I hope, favourably also.

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SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: The Arms Act came into exist- 11-50
ence during the British rule because the Britishers had a lot of a.m
suspicion against Indians. Should it continue to exist?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Certain things, even though brought into existence by the Britishers, are quite beneficial and quite good. Simply because they were introduced by the foreigner, it does not follow they should be scrapped because foreign rule is gone.

Application for conversion of the Board Middle School, Tirumayam, into a High School

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

(a) whether the Government received any application from the Board Middle School, Tirumayam, Tiruchirappalli district, for permission to convert the same into a high school; and

(b) if so, whether they considered the application and with what result?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) An application was received from the Presidents Association, Tirumayam, in July 1955. 1955.

(b) As it was too late to open IV Form in the year, it was ordered to be considered in the next academic year.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Government give an assurance that permission will be granted for the opening of the school next year?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am sorry such assurances cannot be given. I am sure the Director of Public Instruction will take into consideration the present state of affairs of the institution and consider the application on its merits.

Uniform set of Leave Rules for Teachers in Aided Secondary Institutions

* 522 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state with reference to starred Legislative Council Question No. 323 answered on 5th August 1955 at what stage the provision of uniform set of leave rules for teachers in Aided Secondary Institutions stands at present?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The Government have decided that there is no need to prescribe a uniform set of leave rules for the teachers in aided secondary schools.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Are the Government aware of the fact that there are managements which deny even a day's privilege leave to teachers?

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : In this service, working days come to only 180. Teachers are getting more than 185 holidays. Considering that, it should be left to the discretion of the managements to grant or refuse privilege leave.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : If the Government themselves should think there are 185 holidays, must I implore them to look into the fact that the teachers take nearly 40 or 50 days for work connected with correction of papers, preparation, etc., that their work does not fall short of a day that of any Government servant and that they are entitled to privilege leave as much as other employees of any Government Department?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : All these are being taken into consideration by the managements of the schools and I find in some schools, the leave privileges are much more than in Government institutions. There is no question, therefore, of prescribing a uniform set of rules. It must be left to the managements.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : As even in such cases teachers are prepared to have a common set of leave rules, will the Government see that, as in neighbouring States, privileges enjoyed by Government servants are extended to teachers in aided schools, that earned leave is granted by the Government itself to teachers in the 38,000 aided elementary schools in the State, and that it is not difficult to extend it to the 1,000 secondary schools?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I am not prepared to consider what is happening in neighbouring States. It is not necessary also. We have considered the question in its various aspects on more than one occasion and have come to the conclusion that the matter must be left to the discretion of the managements. I am sure they will consider the needs of the teachers in this respect.

Details of relief proposed to teachers in the Second Five-Year Plan

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

(a) whether the proposals in the Second Five-Year Plan have been finalized; and

(b) if so, the details of relief proposed to teachers thereunder?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) & (b) No, Sir, they are still under consideration.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Government kindly give this priority No. 1 in the provision for Education in the Plan?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Unfortunately, priorities have to be fixed by the Planning Commission. It seems this cannot get high priority.

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Provision of electricity to Harijan quarters in all Rural Electricity Extension Schemes

* 524 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state what steps have been taken to provide for electricity to Harijan quarters in all rural electricity extension schemes and whether special funds are allotted for the purpose out of the Harijan Welfare Fund wherever necessary?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI : No special steps have been taken to provide electricity to Harijan quarters in all rural electricity extension schemes and no special funds are earmarked for the purpose in the Harijan Welfare Budget.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Government issue instructions to the Electricity department that Harijan quarters also should be provided with electricity, whenever supply is extended to any village?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI : They are not excluded. They are included.

Restoration of Chitteri tank in Polivakkam village

* 525 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether the Government have considered the restoration of Chitteri tank in Polivakkam village (Tiruvallur taluk, Chingleput district), whether an estimate for the work has been sanctioned and, if so, when it will be executed?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI : The proposal for the restoration of the Chitteri lake in Polivakkam village, Tiruvallur taluk, Chingleput district, was examined by Government and dropped as the Chief Engineer and the Board of Revenue reported that it would affect the interests of irrigation lower down. However, a further report has been called for from the Chief Engineer, and his report is awaited.

Invitations to Members of the Legislature at ceremonial functions

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

(a) what arrangements are made for the issue of invitations and reservation of accommodation to Members of the Legislature at State and other ceremonial functions in Madras City and in the mufassal centres; and

(b) whether instructions have been issued to local and other public bodies regarding arrangements such as reservation of seats,

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etc., to be made for Members of the Legislature at public functions in accordance with the Warrant of Precedence and, if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place a copy of those instructions on the table of the House?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister): (a) In respect of State functions and other ceremonial functions organized in the City to which Members of the Legislature are invited, invitations are issued to them direct by Government and a limited number of seats are reserved for them. Similar arrangements are made by the district authorities in respect of functions organized in the districts.

(b) The Government have not issued any instructions to the local and other public bodies regarding the arrangements to be made for the Members of the Legislature at public functions. The Order of Precedence published with G.O. No. 1302, Public (Political), dated 7th August 1954, is meant for observation at all State functions in the State of Madras. A copy* of the order is placed on the table of the House. No separate instructions have been issued to the officers concerned.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Have the Government considered the points raised by the hon. Member, Sri Mohamed Raza Khan, during the last sitting of the Council with regard to invitation of Members of the Legislature? Will they issue special instructions in the matter?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The Government will re-examine the Order of Precedence that has been fixed.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Is the Hon. the Leader of the House aware that the Hon. the Minister for Finance said that he would re-examine the whole thing and, if necessary, convene a conference of Leaders of the Parties?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I have already stated that the Government are examining the revision of the Warrant of Precedence.

Substitute for B.C.G. vaccination

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

(a) whether the Government have any information in regard to a substitute for B.C.G. vaccination in the shape of tablets recently discovered by competent medical authorities in the United States of America and administered to T.B. patients; and

(b) if so, whether they propose to take the necessary steps to test the efficacy of these tablets, at least as an experimental measure?

* Printed as Appendix VII on pages 886-890 *infra*.

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: (a) Some experiments are being tried in foreign countries to see if "Isonicoting" Acid Hydrazide tablets could be administered for the prevention of T.B. as a prophylactic measure. The results of these experiments are still awaited.

(b) The question of trying the tablets in this country can be considered only when the results of the experiments done in foreign countries have been fully evaluated.

Number of co-operative societies registered in South Arcot

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

(a) the number of co-operative societies registered so far in the South Arcot district;

(b) the number of co-operative societies that were liquidated so far in that district; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: (a) Number of co-operative societies registered in South Arcot district up to 31st December 1955 is 1,613.

(b) Three hundred and ninety-five up to 31st December 1955.

(c) The majority of the societies liquidated after June 1951 were stores societies in bad state of affairs. Consequent on the decontrol of foodgrains, there were no possibilities for their revival. However, liquidation was resorted to only after all attempts to revive them had proved futile.

Experiments for producing artificial rain

* 529 Q.—SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether the experiments now conducted in Ootacamund for producing artificial rain will be extended to important agricultural centres in South India?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The question of extending the experiments in artificial rain-making to important agricultural centres will be considered by the Government after the results obtained in the pilot scheme are found to be satisfactory.

Construction of an overbridge at the railway level-crossing near Tambaram on the G.S.T. Road

* 530 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) what steps, if any, have been taken to ease the crowd at the railway level-crossing near Tambaram on the G.S.T. Road; and

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(b) whether there is any proposal to construct an overbridge at the above place and if so, whether the Union Government have been addressed in the matter and with what result?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) & (b) The provision of an overbridge in lieu of the railway level-crossing near Tambaram on the G.S.T. Road was found to be the only way of relieving the congestion of traffic at that level-crossing. The State Government consequently recommended to the Government of India the construction of an overbridge at the crossing, along with some other cases. The Government of India have since called for plans and estimates for the construction of overbridges at this and five other road-rail crossings on National Highways. The matter is under examination in consultation with the Railway Administration and the Chief Engineer (Highways).

Constitution of a separate Committee on Estimates for the Legislative Council

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

(a) whether the Government have taken or propose to take any steps to associate the Members of the Legislative Council with the Estimates Committee of the Assembly and, if so, what they are; and

(b) if not, whether action will be taken to constitute a separate Committee of this House on Estimates?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) & (b) No, Sir.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Government kindly reconsider the position and take necessary action to form a separate Committee for this House?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That is for this House to consider.

Manufacture of tents in the jails

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

(a) whether tents for the use of the Government or of the public are manufactured in any of the jails in his State and, if so, in which jails;

(b) whether cotton and hempen ropes are made in jails; if so, the maximum thickness of such ropes;

(c) wherefrom the State Government get their supply of tents, ropes and poles; and

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(d) whether tent-making on a large scale will be included in the Second Five-Year Plan?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) Tents for the use of the State Government Department are manufactured in the Central Jail, Coimbatore.

(b) Cotton ropes less than 2-inch thickness of any size are made in the Central Jail, Coimbatore. Coir ropes of $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch to 2-inch thickness are made in the Central Jail, Cannanore, and Special Sub-Jail, Mangalore. Hempen ropes are not manufactured in any of the jails of this State. There is no agency for the supply of poles to Government Departments.

(c) Government Departments get their supply of tents and ropes from the Central Jail at Coimbatore.

(d) No, Sir.

Border tanks in Vallimalai firka

* 533 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state the steps taken by the Government to bring within the Madras State limits the border tanks in Vallimalai firka covered by the irrigation system of Ponnai anicut in North Arcot district?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: The hon. Member presumably refers to the portion of the Poiney irrigation system which is in Melpadi firka of Chittoor taluk. This is one of the border areas claimed by this State and the claim will be strongly pressed before the Boundary Commission, the urgent appointment of which has been urged by this Government.

* 534 Q.—

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is postponed. Questions are over.

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

II.—ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE HON. CHAIRMAN.

(1) MESSAGE FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to announce to the House that I have received the following message, dated the 30th January 1956, from the Hon. the Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly:—

“In accordance with rule 114 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the South Kanara Cultivating Tenants Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 5 of 1956), as passed by the Assembly, on the thirtieth day of January 1956 and signed by me for the concurrence of the Legislative Council.”

12 noon.

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III.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

- (1) THE MADRAS CANALS AND PUBLIC FERRIES (AMENDMENT)
BILL^a, 1956 (L.A. BILL NO. 2 OF 1956).

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

“That the Madras Canals and Public Ferries (Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 2 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

Under section 10 (1) (c) of the Madras Canals and Public Ferries Act, 1890 (Madras Act II of 1890), the State Government may assign the management of any public ferry to a local board or municipal council and when such an assignment is made, all the moneys received by the local board or municipal council from the tolls levied by it shall form part of its revenue with reference to section 10 (4) of the Act. There will be no difficulty in the application of this section in cases where the approach roads on either side of the ferry are maintained by the authority to whom the management of the ferry is assigned. In cases where the approach roads on either side of the ferry are in charge of different authorities, there will be a real grievance if the entire income from the ferry is appropriated by the authority maintaining the ferry. It was, therefore, considered that the appropriate thing would be to allocate the income between the authorities maintaining the approach roads to the ferry, and this the Government have been doing since November 1947 by issuing executive instructions in the matter. But as there is at present no power for the Government under the Act to direct that any part of the money received by the local body to whom the management of the ferry has been assigned shall be payable to any other local body, municipal council or the Highways Department that maintains the road on the other side of the ferry, it is proposed to amend section 10 (4) of the Act, so as to empower the State Government to distribute equitably the income from any ferry between the authorities maintaining the approach roads on either side of the ferry with retrospective effect from the 6th November 1947.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved—

“That the Madras Canals and Public Ferries (Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 2 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a reasonable measure that has been brought forward by the Hon. Minister. When there are two authorities who maintain the roads on either side of the ferry, they should have an equitable share of the income from the ferry. But the Hon. Minister has not explained why it was necessary to give retrospective effect to the provisions of the Bill from the 6th November 1947. If there have been cases requiring justice to be meted out, we can do so by giving

^a Printed as Appendix VIII on page 890 infra.

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retrospective effect to the legislation. Yesterday, objection was taken to giving retrospective effect to legislative measures and the same objection would hold good in this case as well. Therefore, I am sure the Hon. Minister will make it clear why retrospective effect is sought to be given to this legislation.

In this connexion, I would like to point out that the approach roads to the ferry are always in a very bad state. The amount that is given to the local bodies is added to the general revenues and no steps are taken to keep the approach roads in proper condition. I should, therefore, insist that the Government should make a specific provision in the Act or in the rules to the effect that the income derived from the ferries should be earmarked for the maintenance of the approach roads in proper condition. If no such provision could be included in the Statute, I would request the Hon. Minister to issue specific executive instructions under the rules that are to be framed that the local bodies should earmark the funds realized by the lease of these ferries for maintaining the approach roads and not use the revenue for any other purpose.

It has not been explained why the distribution should be made not only as between the different local authorities concerned but the State Government also should have a share. I do not know whether there are any State highways involved in the matter which are going up to these ferries. If it is so, there is justification for including the State Government also. I would request the Hon. Minister to explain these few points and take action as suggested by me, viz., insisting that the local bodies should utilize the entire income realized from this source for the specific purpose of maintaining the approach roads.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir retrospective effect is given to this Bill for a period of over nine years, from 6th November 1947. It has become the general rule to give retrospective effect to every legislation that is brought forward by the Madras Government. Therefore, I think we can make a general rule in the Constitution itself that every legislation should have retrospective effect. No reasons are given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons why this provision is given retrospective effect. If the revenues have already been allotted to any particular authority by this time, what are they going to do? Are they to be reallocated? I do not know whether this provision is absolutely necessary. Every local body is finding it difficult to find its own funds and the Government of our State are not also able to give sufficient funds to the local bodies. Therefore, if any local body has got any money in the meantime, let it have it. It will be useful to it. Why give retrospective effect to this provision and reallocate the funds? I feel giving retrospective effect to that provision is unnecessary. I have not given notice of an amendment to this provision purposely because I know it will not be passed as it has become a rule here to give retrospective effect to legislations.

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* THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the idea in giving retrospective effect is only to remedy the injustice that has been done. Wherever there are two authorities involved in the matter and one is unduly benefited and the other is unduly denied the allotment, the Government step in and allot the amount equitably as between the two. We are only trying to just rectify a defect.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: The Government ought to have detected it long ago.

* THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: They have thought over the whole question and are now bringing in this legislation to take power to apportion the income between the various authorities.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Government's desire to rectify an injustice may itself become unjust.

* THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: I do not think so, Sir. It is only for the purpose of rectifying a defect that this legislation has been brought forward. It is only for the purpose of apportioning the income as between different authorities and not for taking money from one authority and paying it to another.

With regard to the other point raised by the hon. Member Sri Purushotham that these authorities may be given a specific direction that they should utilize the funds for maintaining the approach roads in good condition and for other things connected with the ferry, certainly the Government will take note of it and issue executive orders to that effect.

Then, with reference to the Government having a share in the income, the hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar has given notice of an amendment. If the Government are maintaining the approach roads, I do not see any reason why they should not take their due share of the revenue. There are Highways roads going up to the ferry. So it is that we have also included the State Government for a share in the income. I do not think there can be any objection to this. If there are no Highways roads going up to the ferry, they won't be asking for a share.

I request that this Bill may be taken into consideration.

12-10
p.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

"That the Madras Canals and Public Ferries (Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 2 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

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Clause 2.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion is—

"That clause 2 do stand part of the Bill."

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, I move the following amendment:—

"Omit the following words:—

'(including the State Government)'."

My amendment is to omit the words put within brackets, viz., 'including the State Government'. Of course the word "authority" itself will include the Government because Government is an authority. But, evidently, the draftsman of the Bill, to make it clear, has put within brackets 'including the State Government'. My point is that the Government should not have a portion of it; it is not just. We are interested in seeing that the local bodies take these matters entirely into their hands and we are also interested in seeing that finances for the local bodies are really and fully provided for these things. That is why we were forced to take away the village panchayats' portion of the amount and allot it to the various local bodies for their purposes. In a small matter like this, why should the Government insist upon having a portion? After all, it is the local authority that is going to be controlling the ferries; as it will generally be in control of these ferries, that control may entail expenses and therefore, naturally it is anxious to have more and more money for this purpose. Government need not have a share of it. Perhaps, they may be just in claiming a share. But Government may more justly give it to the local authorities, for their expenses and their convenience.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: I second the amendment, Sir. The object of the Government must be to see that the machinery of Local Self-Government functions properly. In view of the proclaimed principle in the Constitution that Local Self-Government should work well and that local bodies should be put on their feet, it is not just that the Government should take a share of the money. I am wondering how the local bodies could flourish with limited finances. Therefore, I support this amendment.

* THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: Sir, this is only a small thing that has been put here and yet the hon. Members are objecting to it. We are trying to fix the authorities who would get a share out of it. Practically, the Government are not benefited by this but only the local bodies in that either directly or indirectly we are helping the local bodies by constructing bridges, roads and giving them loans and grants for all of which the Government are not adequately compensated. Hence the apportionment of the revenues will not help us much. As such I feel that this provision need not be opposed.

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SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Sir, the management of the public ferries is entrusted to the local boards. Some expenses will be really incurred for their management. Therefore, my point is why we should not allow the local boards to have the entire revenue.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“ Omit the following words :—

‘ (including the State Government) ’.”

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 2 was put and carried.

Clause 1 and the Preamble were separately put and carried.

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI : Sir, I move—

“ That the Madras Canals and Public Ferries (Amendment) Bill, 1956, as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“ That the Madras Canals and Public Ferries (Amendment) Bill, 1956, as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed.

(2) THE MADRAS CULTIVATING TENANTS (PAYMENT OF FAIR RENT)
BILL, 1956 (L.A. BILL NO. 4 OF 1956).

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sir, I beg to move—

“ That this House concurs with the Assembly in setting up a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses consisting of 30 Members (20 Members of the Assembly and 10 Members of the Council) to consider the Madras Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Bill, 1956, (L.A. Bill No. 4 of 1956) and that the following Members of this House be selected to serve on such a Joint Select Committee.”

Sir, I will submit the list of Members later.

The object of the Bill has been explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons published with the Bill. I need not repeat it. I think, Sir, that it is now conceded that the share of the tenant should be stepped up considering the vagaries involved— (Interruption) ‘ I think ’ or ‘ I hope ’, that was what I said—in the matter of agricultural occupation and also the risks involved, viz., failure of monsoons, attack of pests, etc. In fact, this is an occupation in which the return is not accurately predictable at all. Also, the standard of living of these tenants and others who are engaged in this occupation is somewhat subhuman. It is

Printed as Appendix IX on pages 891-896 infra.

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because of this that the Planning Commission has also recommended that the situation should be improved and it is with that object that this Bill has been brought in.

Sir, I would just like to say that we are only following what has happened in other States. What is the state of affairs in other States? For instance, in West Bengal the allocation is like this : The landlord gets 50 per cent of the produce in cases where the landowner supplies the ploughs, manure and seeds and in other cases 40 per cent; in Bihar it is 35 per cent of the produce and in Bombay where the fair rent is payable in cash, it shall not exceed five times the assessment or 20 rupees per acre, whichever is less, and shall not be less than twice such assessment; in Hyderabad, in the case of irrigated lands, except those under well irrigation, the fair rent shall not exceed one-third of the crop; in the case of unirrigated lands or lands under well irrigation, it shall not exceed one-fourth of the crop from such land. Considering all these things, Sir, I submit that by our fixing 60 and 40 per cent, we are not doing anything revolutionary; we are only keeping in line with what is happening in other States. The motion is for consideration, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved—

“ That this House concurs with the Assembly in setting up a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses consisting of 30 Members (20 Members of the Assembly and 10 Members of the Council) to consider the Madras Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 4 of 1956), and that the following Members of this House be selected to serve on such a Joint Select Committee.”

The names of Members will be announced later.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Mr. Chairman, the motion is that the Bill be referred to a Joint Select Committee. Even that I oppose and I think that the Bill has to be revised and then resubmitted to the Legislature, because the fundamental principles underlying this Bill are open to serious objection. The Hon. the Mover of the Bill referred to the position in other States. Unfortunately, Sir, there is no comparison which can be effected between the conditions in other States and those in this State. The fundamental thing is that the nature of the tenure that is obtaining in the various parts of our country is varied. That we have to take into consideration. There cannot be a uniform piece of legislation for the whole of India. Therefore, the comparison is misleading and wrong.

Sir, the ryotwari system is a very peculiar one. Under that system, there are peasant proprietors. With some experience and some sense of responsibility, I can say that most of these peasant proprietors are cultivators. Even according to the definition given in this Bill, they are mostly cultivators. When we compare them with the tenants, their lot is miserable. Of course, some of the

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tenants may be poor. But there are also rich tenants who take 50 or 100 acres on lease at the same time. Therefore, let us not have any comparison between peasant proprietors and tenants. I maintain that the rackrenting landlord system—I know I have been maintaining it on the floor of this House without any purpose but still I maintain—which is obtaining in the Uttar Pradesh and other places does not obtain in our State. Most of the members of the Planning Commission, being members coming from Northern India, do not know the conditions obtaining in Madras State. On this particular ground, I am opposed even to the formation of Dakshina Pradesh. If the Dakshina Pradesh is formed, unfortunately people who are now in other parts of the country will not understand the implications of the ryotwari system which is prevailing at present in the Madras State. That is one of the difficulties that we will have to face if Dakshina Pradesh is formed. Now, as I said, most of the members of the Planning Commission are not acquainted with the conditions in the Madras State. I am not saying that they are doing all these things in any spirit of hostility but I am only stating the facts.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : They may be experts in their own way.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Now, what has been the customary share of the tenant and the ryotwari proprietor all these years? We must take that also into consideration. We should also take into consideration the differences between various crops and the facilities that are required for carrying on agricultural operations in the various parts of our State. For example, the Subramaniam Committee said that the shares should vary from place to place. That Committee which was appointed by the Government was composed of experts who had experience of revenue administration and some of whom were Collectors once. That Committee recommended that the shares should vary according to the crops. For instance, that Committee proposed that in very well-irrigated areas the share of the landlord might be 45 per cent of the produce, and in other areas 40 per cent. The reason was that in well-irrigated areas the labour involved in cultivation was much less than in other areas. There are such irrigated areas in Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli and Chidambaram. The irrigation system has also been well-developed. Therefore, the Committee recommended that the share of the tenant should be less in well-irrigated areas than in other areas.

Now, if one looks into the provisions of the Bill, one will find that the peasant proprietors under the ryotwari system are reduced to the status of mere rent-receivers. Therefore, after this Bill becomes an Act and after it is worked for three or four years, an agitation will be started that these peasant proprietors are only rent-receivers and that they should be liquidated. I am perfectly

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sure that our friends of the Communist Party will raise the slogan that the "tiller of the soil" should be protected and that the peasant proprietors or according to them, rent-receivers, should be liquidated. They will say that they are only parasites on society. The peasant proprietors who have been a class of peace-loving people all these years even while in dire distress are not taking those precautions which others are taking in respect of the States' reorganization. They are merely giving memoranda to our Chief Minister and to our Revenue Minister and meeting in conferences and passing resolutions. They have been following the path of the old moderate section of the Congress Party and making emphatic protests. They do not resort to direct action. They do not resort to hartals or pull the chains of railway trains. But the feeling is there and I am here only voicing forth that feeling. I am talking on behalf of the large number of peasant proprietors of whom only a very few are rich people. I am not speaking on behalf of the rich at all but on behalf of the poor peasant proprietors who are toiling agriculturists. What was the proportion of shares given in the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyal Protection Act? That Act proposed a share of 60 per cent to the landlord and 40 per cent to the tenant. Even that was against the customary right. Still I appealed to my mirasdar friends in Tanjore district to accept it because there had been great agitation. The reports of the proceedings of the Legislative Council will bear testimony to it. Our then Chief Minister, Rajaji, also said, "Let us work peacefully and live in peace". As a matter of fact, that Act has worked peacefully and quite well even in the Tanjore district. Therefore, it has been extended to portions of Chidambaram and Tiruchirappalli also. But that Act is to be replaced by this Bill because there are some people who are always crying, "tenant, tenant, tenant". They do not understand that tenant here is not like the tenant of Northern India or of Russia. We must instil into their minds that there are small proprietors owning 5 acres of land and less and if we take a census, we will find that they form a majority who will be affected by this Bill. If a man owning some five acres of land is given only 40 per cent share, what will he do? He will only have to sell the land to a very rich tenant. It is only a rich tenant that will take it. Therefore, even on the ground of social justice, this Bill will work great hardship on such people. Even according to the best standards of Communism, this policy is a wrong one. I will never accept the ideology of the Communists but even according to their principles, this Bill will not work well. Therefore, I say that this Bill should be thrown out. The landlord has to pay all the cesses out of his share of 40 per cent. But option is given to the tenant to take his share either in cash or in kind. Some of the privileges we had so far as the Tanjore district and other areas to which the Pannaiyals Act was extended were concerned, we have now lost. For example, we get at present a portion of the catch-crops and the whole of straw. I mean the landlord. I do not want to use this word which is high-sounding but means nothing now. I mean the landowner, the peasant proprietor and owner of the land. I am sorry to say this

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The misapprehension is there from the very beginning. Communist friends also do not understand it. They want purposely to misunderstand. They promise each tenant five acres of land. And this, when they come to power. But, unfortunately, our Government are slowly going very near the Communists and that is my trouble.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : That is the best way of putting an end to Communism.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : That is erecting a Communist rule and my friend may be Deputy Chairman in that Legislative Council. I feel, Sir, that the 40 per cent now proposed is the lowest ever proposed. The Subramaniam Committee proposed 45 per cent. Our Tamil Nad Congress Sub-Committee proposed half and half. I remember our Chief Minister said in some place it would be 50 : 50. Now, to our dismay, as a bolt from the blue, as it were, we find this 40 : 60 ratio.

SRI S. NARSAPAYA : The variation of the proportion has to be considered by the Joint Select Committee.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : I know very well how the Joint Select Committee is composed. Already some Members have started saying : " Why not 75 per cent, why not 100 per cent for the tenants? " I felt as the discussion was going on in the Assembly, the Government might feel inclined to accept the suggestion. But I am glad and I congratulate the Government on the fact that they have maintained their stand, viz., 40 per cent rent. I, for one, even if I am on the Joint Select Committee, have no faith in it. Sir, this is what the Subramaniam Committee says in its report—

" 166. . . In this State, taking it by and large, the proportion constituting rent for ordinary irrigated land has been more or less the same as for the dry lands, and for wet lands under good sources of irrigation it has been higher. Back of this idea is the principle that for fertile lands, and particularly for wet lands under first-class sources of irrigation, since the effort required in cultivation is proportionately less, the tenant's share can properly be made proportionately less. We think this background will have to be retained in any scheme of fair rents which we may fix."

Where is this background now? It has been washed away. In the case of double-crop lands, we have share in both the crops. But in cases of single-crop lands, the tenant can do as he pleases. He can raise any crop he likes without even the formal leave of the owner. The ryotwari proprietor will get nothing out of it. This indicates that the tenant is treated as the owner of the land.

SRI K. BHASHYAM : That is the idea behind the whole Bill.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Then, Sir, there is this provision which makes the fair rent once fixed current for five years. Then, there is the other provision which enables the

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tenant to grow sugarcane if he wants even without the permission of the owner of the land. A ryotwari owner with just five acres of land will be deprived of the whole thing. Sir, in my own place, Tanjore, there was a proposal made to me to bring my lands under sugarcane under the Vadapathimangalam scheme. I am a man living in Madras City and I purchase my requirement of rice here.

Suppose I am living in Tanjore itself and my agent proposes that I give away my land for sugarcane cultivation. What will I do for my paddy? I will have to go to others to beg. That is a very serious matter. There is an ambitious programme for the cultivation of sugarcane under the Second Five-Year Plan. The Government have proposed various centres where sugarcane can be grown and sugar manufactured not only to make us self-sufficient in sugar but also for export. Why should this be done at the expense of the Tanjore ryotwari proprietors of land? I am confining myself only to some provisions of the Bill. If I should cover everything, I shall take much of the time of the House. These provisions are indicative that the ryotwari proprietor is not entitled to the straw and even the catch crops. He need not even be told what crop is going to be grown. He has simply to accept whatever decision the tenant takes. All these show that the tenant is treated as the proprietor. Is this good? Is this right? Is it proper to replace one class of people by another class of people as we like? So, even before the Joint Select Committee goes into this, the Bill should be thrown out and brought again by the Government in another form. Why should it not be circulated for eliciting public opinion? What is the hurry about this matter? In fact, we are hurrying in all matters. That is why we saw the developments in Bombay the other day over the partition of that State. Reorganization of States, this and that, have all been conceived and acted upon in such a revolutionary way that people are unable to take and swallow them in peace. After all, we are anxious to solve the problem of production of more food satisfactorily so that peace may reign in the agricultural sector. There is another Damocle's sword hanging and that is, the extent under personal cultivation is limited.

There will be no personal cultivation and the rhinoceros of a tenant will swallow all the 75 per cent of the produce and leave only 25 per cent to the landowner. There is no provision in the Bill to have the right of personal cultivation. Then, there is no knowing what the extent of the holding will be that will be allowed for personal cultivation. They want to fix the extent of the holding also. But under the existing circumstances, most of the ryotwari proprietors will not have anything for personal cultivation. Therefore, this will seriously affect these proprietors. I may tell the hon. Members that nobody is happy over owning lands now. I have talked to most people in the districts. They are not happy over all this. I think Government should understand their position and have some sympathy for the feelings of the large class of land-owning people, the ryotwari proprietors who have no one to champion their cause, to advocate their cause, and who can do

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nothing except submitting memoranda. However, I know the Hon. Minister is a little sympathetic but his hands are also tied. In this connexion, I must quote here the old Tamil proverb . . .

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: The Hon. Minister is far-seeing; he has seen the writing on the wall.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: We have a phenomenon here of Members of the Legislature themselves being agitated over this question and asking for increased share in the produce for the tenant and creating trouble. In Tiruchirappalli district this was done. Then, coming here to the Legislature, they say there is a lot of agitation going on in the districts and tenants ask for more because they are affected. This is a fact. Let them deny it if they can. I know notices have been printed, all by four or five M.L.As. I have brought some of these notices also to be shown to Members of the Joint Select Committee if my statement is denied. I have still the notices with me. They themselves create all things. I am not saying that they are doing all this maliciously. I say they believe in a particular ideology. I would only ask them whether they are doing anything fair and just to the landowning class.

All these things are there and I felt I must give expression to the strong feelings entertained over this matter by the large number of ryotwari proprietors, the small landowners who form a large proportion of the population whereas the tenants are only 14 per cent. Most of them are cultivating their own lands personally. In order to give expression to their feelings I speak at such great length. I have various other methods also of bringing to the notice of Government all these things. Therefore, I do not propose to take more of the time of the House. I feel I have said enough for the purpose of showing that this Bill is not just at all to the ryotwari proprietors. I say the ultimate effect of the Bill would be the annihilation of the ryotwari proprietor class.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Madras Cultivating Tenants' (Payment of Fair Rent) Bill is a measure which has been long overdue. It has also assumed a certain importance which I may call major importance. There is, therefore, no use in putting it off, as my hon. Friend Mr. Balasubramania Ayyar suggested. We must try to meet the situation and examine the two fundamental principles which are regarded as very important. What is the purpose of this Bill? Is it to protect the tenant or the landholder? We want to see that the lands in Tamil Nad are properly cultivated, that the landlords do not neglect their lands and that the tenants do proper cultivation of the lands. Our aim is to increase production from the land. I look at the measure from that point of view. The landlord contributes his money and good wishes and the tenants their work so that there may be greater production of food and wealth and this is shared by not

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only the tenant but also the landlord. Therefore, my request to my friends who are either landlords or tenants is that they should work together as a good team and increase production.

Now, we have a bewildering variety of tenures in Tamil Nad. Each district has got its own peculiar systems and practices. We have to judge each case on its own merits. The fundamental fact is that each case must be judged on its merits. The Tanjore system is peculiar to that district. The Chingleput system is peculiar to that district. I know to my horror that large areas of cultivable land have been neglected and allowed to lie fallow because of eternal quarrel between the landlord and the tenants. Therefore, Government cannot afford to wait and see how these parties come together. They are interested in getting more and more production from the land and with that end in view, they must see that each case is decided on its merits. To do this, I cannot imagine a better place than a Select Committee. The Committee should go into all these questions and come to correct conclusions. Why should we fight even at the outset that this class is protected or that class is neglected? Let us be just and fair to all. Some of us are cultivating tenants and some of us are landlords; often both are relations too. So, let us not say there is eternal trouble between the two. There is no such hostility. My only request is that this work of producing more from the land should be carried on in a spirit of friendliness and in spirit that they are doing something for the common good and that they must get the utmost production they can from the land.

I welcome this measure. In the Joint Select Committee we will put all our heads together and find the best solution. Let us not discriminate as between the landlords and the tenants.

(Deputy Chairman in the Chair.)

* SRI K. BHASHYAM: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, after the forceful speech of the hon. Member Sri K. Balasubramania Ayyar from the point of view of the general situation in the country, it is unnecessary for me to travel over the whole ground. But I should like, however, to suggest one or two points which are absolutely necessary for the consideration of this matter.

The question is, as has been pointed out by the previous speaker, whether there is going to be an increase in production or not. That will be the main question to be considered in all the legislations that we may undertake. But let us examine whether this Bill promises greater production or not. That is the question I put to myself. I find that the landlord is absolutely divorced from the land. He has not anything to do with the land. He is only there to receive. The rent is going to be fixed by somebody or other on a basis somewhat speculative in nature. How is that going to step up production really? It is not a joke to produce more from the land. It is a business by itself. It is a business which requires not only skill, not only experience, but also capital. It requires

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persons who have cultivated the lands and gained experience of the soil, its productivity and knowledge about seasons in which the various crops are to be raised and so on. True, the cultivating tenant is there. Perhaps, it may be said that these tenants are those who have been there for a very long time. The landowners have not been such cruel people, such bad people as to be sending out the tenants from time to time. But the time will certainly come soon when there will be change of tenants every five years. In that case, the question will arise whether the tenant will really step up production. If this production is to be stepped up, as I said, there must be a combination of the experience, capital and skill of the landlord with the industry of the cultivator. This combination alone can work harmoniously to step up production from land. Is that the object of the Bill? Is that the motive behind this Bill?

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Is it not too early to question the motives of the Bill?

12-50
P.m

* SRI K. BHASHYAM: Well, Sir, as somebody said, I am perhaps too late in doing so. I should have done it much earlier. But it is not my fault. However, I have said this much earlier at some conference over which I presided. What are the provisions? It looks as though the tenant alone does all the things and the landlord has nothing to do except to go to the threshing floor and receive merely the rent. Really we are creating a sort of undesirable landlord-tenant relationship. Are we not creating little tiny zamindaris by this Bill? Under the zamindari system what happened was that the zamindar had nothing to do except to receive the rent and leave the land to the tenants to cultivate or not, in their discretion. What was the result? The report on the abolition of zamindaris said that as a result of the existence of zamindars, cultivation deteriorated and the condition of the tenants became miserable. If that is so, why repeat the whole thing over again? That is what will happen if this Bill is passed.

Supposing a man has got five acres, he has to plough and he has to keep bullocks for the purpose; the cost of a pair of bulls is about Rs. 500 of Rs. 600. Further, under modern conditions, with tractors and other agricultural machinery for the purpose of ploughing, there is no use of creating tiny zamindaris; that is not going to improve cultivation nor is it going to increase production. It is not a good thing that a tenant here and a tenant there are benefited. Of course, it is a very good thing if the cultivator thinks 'I am the proud possessor, patta-holder of a piece of land'; this will give him a social status in the village. But it does not conduce to the general welfare of the State. This will not create a "Socialistic pattern of Society", but will result only in a 'social debacle'. In the present circumstances, this matter has to be dealt with by enlisting the co-operation of both the parties. There should be a co-operative society of the landholders and the tenants; the former should contribute what all is required for the land and the labourer should contribute all the labour required. In the end, they should

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should contribute all the the labour required. In the end, they should divide all the produce between themselves. After all, expenses have to be incurred on cultivation. In this case, it is said that the tenant should bear these. But the tenant will not be able to spend this amount. We should not say "Oh, there is a cry here, 'land for the tiller' and therefore, you must do this". Nothing should be done just to please someone. It may be that a certain number of Communists have got the upper hand in this matter. I think, Sir, it is very wrong to look at this problem like that. We should do things which will bring both the parties, the landowner and the tenant, together into a co-operative way of doing things. If the Bill is passed as it is, I am sure production will stagnate. Apart from this, is it social justice? We may create some sort of tenant proprietors with a few acres of land. What would be the result of it? We know that 78 per cent of the peasants are cultivating tenants and it is only 22 per cent who are otherwise; for the sake of this 22 per cent, we are undertaking a legislation which affects the other 78 per cent. I would like to ask whether this is socialism where 78 per cent of the people are affected? Under socialism, if we want the largest number of people to be benefited, legislation should be the other way about.

Another point is this. The number of landowners who are not really cultivating their own land is large. They belong to the lower middle classes and finding the income from land not enough to feed their families, have sought alternative jobs elsewhere either as teachers, or clerks in Government or commercial offices. All these people are persons who certainly are looking after their lands now and then. Supposing these lands are taken away from them, will not the lower and middle class people who are fairly in a large number be affected? For the sake of giving the supposed advantage or some sort of rise in the social scale to the cultivating tenants, we are bringing down the lower and middle class people in the social scale and putting them to a great deal of difficulty in eking out their livelihood; by this we are making that class poorer. On the other hand, if we raise the standard of production, if we really do things for the growth of more and more paddy and other crops, well and good; let them be shared by both. What we are doing here is transferring poverty from one class to the other class. Is it social justice, is it creating a Socialistic Pattern of Society? We are not saving any person from want and poverty.

Another point is when the person who owns the land does not cultivate the land, he does not get anything out of it. Is that fair? Under the traditional system, the waram system was prevalent and it was a very equitable one. Whatever crop is raised on the land, the produce should be shared by both. Therefore, the waram system must be restored. The landowner also wants for his requirements, rice and other cereals like *payaru*, *ulundu*, etc. But we are now denying him all these things. It will be a great hardship to him. In the case of land, if we fix the proportion as 60 and 40, certainly it will deny the landowner the fruits of his

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own investment which he has been getting from the days of his grandfather and father. It is really a very great injustice. I can understand if the matter is left to be adjusted between the parties themselves. I hope this will be gone into fully in the Joint Select Committee.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Will the hon. Member take much time?

* SRI K. BHASHYAM: Only a few minutes more, Sir. Our cry has been that the educated unemployed should go back to the village instead of walking in the streets of Madras wasting shoe-leather for the purpose of securing employment. If we are sincere, can we expect these educated persons to go back to the village under the conditions which we are now creating by this Bill? I would like to ask if a person has got a small holding, say, five acres, should he not have the liberty to cultivate it himself or by other means? This aspect should be considered by the Joint Select Committee. I hope the Hon. the Revenue Minister, who, I suppose, is not a very rich man, will give a sympathetic hearing to the lower and middle class people and those others who are poor and are hard hit by this legislation. I hope the Joint Select Committee will not be carried away by the fact that some persons are making a higher bid with the masses than the Government, and that therefore they must compete with them; no man can do such a thing, much less a Government responsible to the people, not one class of people but all classes of people. Therefore, I request the Joint Select Committee: "Be just before you do anything in the matter." Thank you, Sir.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: When we re-assemble at 2-30, I hope the House will agree to take up the questions to be answered by the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: We shall be much obliged if the Hon. Minister could answer some of those questions.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House will now rise for lunch and meet again at 2-30 p.m.

The House then rose.

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

(Mr. Chairman in the Chair.)

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS—cont.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

2-30 p.m. MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up the questions that were left over in the morning.

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: Sir, before I answer, I wish to thank you and through you, the House for permitting me to answer now the questions intended to be answered this morning.

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My absence this morning was unavoidable, as I was held up at a State Conference from which I could not get out. There was hardly time for me to contact any one of my colleagues with a view to requesting him to answer questions on my behalf.

Training of an Engineer of this State in Temple Architecture

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Archaeological Department of the Government of India have agreed to impart training in temple architecture to an Engineer of this State;

(b) the details of the training proposed to be imparted to the Engineer;

(c) whether the Government have ascertained whether there are any experts in South Indian temple architecture in the Archaeological Department;

(d) the Engineer selected to undergo the training; his service and his age; and

(e) the estimated cost of the abovesaid training scheme?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: (a) Yes

(b) The Engineer deputed for training will study the principles of conservation embodied in the Conservation Manual of Sir John Marshall. He will also learn something about the history of temple architecture in the South and for this purpose, will remain attached for sometime to the Office of the Superintendent, Department of Archaeology, South Circle, Madras. Thereafter, the Engineer will undertake a tour in consultation with the Superintendent with a view to studying the conservation work done on different types of monuments in the various circles. The total period of the training is 18 months.

(c) No.

(d) The Chief Engineer, P.W.D. (General), has been asked to select an Assistant Engineer in consultation with the Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department. His report is awaited.

(e) The estimated cost of the training is Rs. 12,000.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: With reference to the answer to clause (e), may I know what sort of training in South Indian temple architecture is the Engineer expected to have, when there is no expert at all with the Archaeological Department to give any training based on the canons of Silpa Sastras?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: He will be asked to adhere to all the canons of the Sastras. I do not think we can find a more suitable person than an Engineer for this particular purpose.

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SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Being a modern engineer alone will not do, because he may not be conversant with the rules and formulæ which govern temple architecture. There are sthapathis and some other people who are specially trained in this line. May I suggest to the Government to consider the desirability of appointing a small committee to consider the opening of the school for temple architecture and the drawing up of a syllabus?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : I suppose the Commissioner for Hindu Religious Endowments will do it. However, the suggestion made by the hon. Member will be considered.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Are the Government aware that only recently a Special Officer has been appointed in the Archaeological Survey of India for research in temple architecture and may I appeal to the Government to reconsider the question of deputation of an engineer for training in a department which has no expert to give the training?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : There is no need for considering the suggestion made by the hon. Member, now that I have agreed to consider the suggestion made by the hon. Member Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Apart from the question of training any engineer, will the Government consider the desirability of reviving the post of Consulting Engineer to the Endowments Department which was there till recently?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : I do not think there is any necessity for that. If any necessity arises, we will think of that.

SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR : In view of the undeniable fact that archæology, architecture and temple building are entirely different subjects of study, will the Government be pleased to give training exclusively in temple-building, sculpture and idol-making in the proposed school at Mahabalipuram, giving special preference to traditional temple-builders and sculptors?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : I have already said that the Government have decided to depute an engineer for undergoing a short course of training under the Archaeological Department of the Government of India. It was considered that there was no need for a whole-time engineer to look after the renovation and preservation of temple buildings and that the services of the engineer trained by the Archaeological Department might be utilized on payment of fees whenever required by the Department. The Director-General of Archaeology was addressed for details of the training to be given by him. In addition to this training, the suggestion made for the drawing up of a syllabus will also be examined.

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Religious Propaganda by the Devasthanams

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

(a) the lines on which religious propaganda is permitted to be carried on by the Devasthanams coming within the scope of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act; and

(b) the annual budget allotment normally allowed for such propaganda for the several temples according to their grade?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : (a) & (b) Religious propaganda is permitted to be carried on by Devasthanams coming within the scope of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951, according to the discretion of the trustees and availability of funds.

No separate budget allotment for religious propaganda is being sanctioned. Usually, religious discourses, Kalakshepams, broadcasting of sacred songs, etc., are done during weekly, monthly and annual festivals and the expenditure involved is being incurred as part of the expenditure connected with such festivals.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Is there any objection to the religious institutions employing religious propagandists to carry on religious work for the particular sect to which the temple may belong?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : I do not think there will be any objection.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Government take steps to contact religious mutts and see how far their co-operation could be enlisted in the matter of religious propaganda?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : Without infringing the provisions of the Act, I think there are one or two mutts, particularly the Dharmapuram Adheenam—which are carrying on such propaganda.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : Is there any objection to the utilization of temple funds for religious propaganda?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : I think they are within the rules.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Will the Government consider the suggestion that every Saivite temple be asked to conduct classes in Thevaram and every Vaishnavite temple be asked to conduct classes in Divya Prabhandam so that people may be properly trained in these? Will this not be a better method of religious propaganda than merely speaking and arguing?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : As I said, a very good and inspiring example has been set by the Dharmapuram Adheenam. It is for the other institutions to copy it.

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Total number of fatal motor accidents on the public roads in the State

2-40 P.M. * 502 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of fatal motor accidents on the public roads in the State during the half-year ending 30th June 1955;

(b) what is the prescribed speed-limit for (i) motor cars, (ii) motor buses and (iii) lorries plying on the public roads; and

(c) what machinery is employed to control and check the speed-limit of motor vehicles plying on the public roads?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: (a) 176.

(b) The maximum speed-limit prescribed for motor cars is 30 miles per hour in congested or built-up areas. On roads in other areas no speed-limit for cars has been prescribed. The speed-limit for buses is 20 miles per hour in congested or built-up areas and 25 miles per hour on roads in other areas. The speed-limit for lorries (light transport vehicles) is 20 miles per hour in congested or built-up areas and 25 miles per hour in other areas. The speed-limit for lorries other than light transport vehicles is 20 miles per hour in all areas.

These maxima are subject to such lower speed-limits as may be considered necessary by competent authorities, for specified localities.

(c) Speed traps are laid regularly to prevent rash and negligent driving. Propaganda in educating the public and motorists in road sense is also being done. Violation of prescribed speed-limits entails disciplinary and penal action against the offenders.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: With reference to the answer of the Hon. Minister to clause (b), may I know on what basis congested and non-congested areas are fixed with reference to speed-limits?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: I do not think I can give the exact information now. If a separate question is put, I will find out and tell the hon. Member. I think it is fixed by the Commissioner of Police.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: May I know whether there is any specific test prescribed for lorry and bus-drivers or is it the usual test prescribed for pleasure car drivers?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: I am not quite sure about it. I will have to ask for separate notice.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Are not the accidents caused by lorries more than the ones caused by buses?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: I do not have the statistics with me just now with regard to the particular question put by the hon. Member.

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DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: May I know whether the Government have examined the position and seen what was the percentage of accidents due to night-driving of lorries and buses on roads?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: Sir, I do not have the figures with me just now. However, I may inform the hon. Member that I am myself seriously considering the question of taking very effective measures for enforcing certain rules, particularly with reference to the lorries that go about in the nights. I know those lorry-drivers do not dim the lights and there are so many other disadvantages to the ordinary motor car drivers and private owners of cars who drive their vehicles with road sense and who want to observe the rules. I have taken up this matter very seriously and I think I will be able to rectify the defects which the hon. Member has in his mind.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: Will the Government consider the possibility of stopping night-driving of lorries between the hours of 11 p.m. and 5 a.m.?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: I think it is a big question. It involves a lot of traffic. So far as the transport of goods from one station to another is concerned, they consider that is the time when they could carry the load from one place to another, especially for long distances ranging between 150 to 200 miles. However, I am sure that with the enforcement of the rules in a strict manner, the difficulties that are now being experienced will be overcome.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Is there a Government ban against the plying of buses on public roads during night-time?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: I think buses from Madras start at about 5 o'clock in the morning and they reach the destination by about 10 or 11 at the latest in the night. I do not think any bus is permitted to ply in the night beyond those hours unless it is for some compelling or urgent reasons.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Apart from the accidents caused by private lorries and buses, is the Hon. Minister aware of the accidents caused by the Government lorries? Recently, there were reports of a death and some injury to a few persons as a result of such accidents in the City of Madras.

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: The rules will apply to everybody, whether it is a Government lorry driver or anybody else.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: Is the Hon. Minister aware that in one of his reports, the Commissioner of Police has stated sometime back that the Government lorry and bus drivers are not subject to Police control?

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THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: No, Sir. They are subject to control. I do not think the hon. Member's presumption is correct.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Is there not some experience qualification prescribed for lorry drivers? Because, we find that many of the accidents were due to the fact that the lorries were driven by inexperienced drivers.

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: For bus drivers, one year's experience is fixed and for lorry drivers two years' experience is prescribed. In addition to that, the question of fixing a governor to the carburettors in lorries and buses with a view to restraining the speed of these vehicles to 20 miles per hour in Madras City, in particular, is under consideration.

Report of the Prohibition Enquiry Committee

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

(a) whether the Government have received the report of the Prohibition Enquiry Committee appointed by the Planning Commission;

(b) whether the Government have taken a census of alcohol addicts in this State and if so, how many such addicts there are in each district; and

(c) what steps have been taken by the Government to implement the recommendations of the above Committee for enforcement of Prohibition in the State?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: (a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

(c) The Committee has made recommendations in respect of both non-Prohibition and Prohibition States. This Government are concerned only with such of the recommendations as relate to Prohibition States. Most of the recommendations are already implemented in this State and a few recommendations are under consideration.

Money limits for sanction of estimates for building and other works in temples

2-50 p.m. * 504 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) the prescribed money limit for sanction of estimates for building and other works in temples by (i) the temple trustees, (ii) the Assistant or Deputy Commissioner and the Commissioner for Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments, (iii) the Government; and

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(b) the staff or agency employed by each of the authorities, (i), (ii) and (iii) referred to in clause (a) for preparation or scrutiny of the estimates, as the case may be, and for supervision of the works?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: (a) The authorities competent to sanction estimates for building and other works in temples as per the existing rules are as detailed below:—

(i) In respect of works costing Rs. 500 and less, the trustee or the Board of Trustees, as the case may be, of the temple.

(ii) In respect of other works—

(a) the Area Committee in relation to the institution under its jurisdiction;

(b) the Deputy Commissioner in relation to listed temples and specific endowments under his jurisdiction provided the cost of the work does not exceed Rs. 5,000;

(c) the Assistant Commissioner in relation to non-listed notified temples and specific endowments provided the cost of the work does not exceed Rs. 2,000; and

(d) the Commissioner in all other cases.

(b) Draft rules to be issued in this regard are under consideration.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: In view of the fact that there is no qualified engineer to check these estimates before administrative sanction is accorded and in view of the assurance just now given by the Hon. Minister with reference to another question that an engineer will be appointed if an occasion arises, will the Government consider the question of having an engineering adviser with the Endowments Department for the purpose?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: My answer to the previous question will apply to this question also.

Population of Narikoravars in this State

* 505 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM (on behalf of Sri N. Annamalai Pillai): Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to ascertain the population of Narikoravars in this State and if so, what it is and if not, whether the Government have any proposals to do so;

(b) how many of them are literates;

(c) whether they are in possession of any permanent dwelling places; if not, whether the Government have any proposal to start a colony for them in the State and particularly in the North Arcot district; and

(d) whether the Government have taken any steps for their amelioration and if so, what they are?

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THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: (a) The population of Narikoravars in all districts except Ramanathapuram, South Arcot and Madurai is about 2,100. It has not been possible to gather the population figures in respect of Ramanathapuram, South Arcot and Madurai districts.

(b) The reports received do not indicate that any of them are literate.

(c) The Narikoravars generally have no permanent abodes. The Government have as yet no comprehensive proposals to start a colony for them as these people generally lead a wandering life.

(d) (1) Narikoravars are one of the ex-criminal tribes and are, therefore, entitled to all the concessions extended to such tribes by the Harijan Welfare Department. To give a few instances of help rendered to them, the Director of Harijan Welfare sanctioned a sum of Rs. 8,400 in 1954-55 for providing tiled houses in Salem district to 28 Narikoravar families and another sum of Rs. 12,000 for providing 12 houses in Madurai district. A sum of Rs. 13,600 has been included in the grant-in-aid schemes for 1955-1956 for providing 34 houses to Narikoravars in Madurai district.

(2) Again, the question of assignment of land to 52 families in Ammapalayam, Salem district, with a view to settle them permanently is under consideration of the Collector.

(3) The Narikoravar children at Ammapalayam in Salem district are proposed to be admitted into the nearest schools and boarding homes.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: May I know whether the Collector of North Arcot district put up a definite scheme of colonization for Narikoravars and if so, what action has been taken on the proposal?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: They refuse to go into colonization schemes.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: What is the profession of these people?

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: May I know whether the Government have any definite policy of reclaiming Narikoravars by giving them land for cultivation, teaching them agriculture and so on so that they may lead settled and decent lives? I know for certain that they are not thieves at all and that their main occupation is begging.

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: All the facilities that are afforded to Backward Classes are given to them. There is a suggestion to include them in the list of Scheduled Castes. Their families are very few in number. They are spread over six or seven districts. Therefore, we cannot formulate any definite scheme for them. So far as their education is concerned, we are trying to persuade them to send their children to school and give them other facilities whenever they want.

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Starting of industries for Narikoravars in Chengam taluk

* 534 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state whether any representation has been made to Government by the Narikoravars in Chengam taluk, North Arcot district, for starting a subsidised industry to engage them and if so, what action has been taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: No, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Discussion on the motion relating to the Madras Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Bill, 1956, is now resumed.

III.—GOVERNMENT BILLS—cont.

(2) THE MADRAS CULTIVATING TENANTS (PAYMENT OF FAIR RENT) BILL, 1956 (L.A. BILL NO. 4 OF 1956)—cont.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, let me not take much of the time of the House. This is a very important measure which undoubtedly goes into the root of the matter in regard to age-long customs and traditions. While I am thankful to the Government for setting up a Joint Select Committee to consider the details of the Bill, I must confess that it would have been happier if the Government had called together some Members of the Legislature and had preliminary discussions with them and found out what the difficulties were and in what way a just and fair compromise could have been effected between the landlord and the cultivating tenant.

Having gone through this Bill, I can foresee many difficulties arising in the actual implementation of the provisions thereof. We do want to make it a just proposition both for the cultivating tenant and the landowner. But there is one overwhelming consideration that must never be lost sight of particularly in an agricultural State such as ours. The main consideration is how best to increase the agricultural production of this State which is a vital factor in which neither the tenant nor the landowner under the conditions under which this Bill is to be enacted will co-operate successfully. It seems to me from the point of view of the State that the overriding consideration in examining the details of this measure should be how best we can safeguard the agricultural production that is so necessary for us. We have suffered in the past for many years and let us not make a mistake now. From that point of view, I feel that there are certain provisions which require radical revision at the Select Committee stage.

One of the provisions says that the cultivating tenant should bear all the cultivation expenses inclusive of cost of seed, ploughing, manuring, harvesting and threshing. Now, Sir, it seems to me that there are tenants and tenants and if we heap all these on the tenants, it will not be possible for them to fulfil these things

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effectively. A tenant may perhaps in the first flush of getting the right attend to the land in the first year, get whatever he can and in the subsequent years if he spends or over-spends what he has got, he will not be able to get all these requisites for proper cultivation of the land and for effective growth of agricultural production. It seems to me, therefore, fundamental that the landowner who is really interested in the land should be in a position to take up all these responsibilities which is like a house-owner who is interested in the well-being of the house whether he lets it to a tenant or not and holds himself responsible for all the repairs, white-washing and the annual touch-up of the house that are essential if the house is not to fall into shatters. If these responsibilities were to fall into the hands of the tenants—and tenants form a large majority—I am sure they will not be able to undertake the same. Likewise, I feel that the cultivating tenants will not be in a position to keep to an effective state of cultivation so as to produce agricultural produce that is necessary.

Sir, there is one other provision here which, I am sure, will lead to conflict if it does not actually lead to criminal assault. It has been put down that where the produce is to be shared in kind, the sharing shall be done at the threshing floor and in the case of crops which do not require threshing, the sharing shall be effected on the land itself. Sir, coming to the threshing floor, is it conceivable that the cultivating tenant would always try to get everything that is got out of the land and place it at the threshing floor? Does he not get it in gradual doses as it were in three days, four days or once a week if he is cultivating a large field, for instance? Will there not always be suspicion between the tenant and the landlord whether all that has been produced on the land has been placed on the threshing floor? If there is such an altercation, words may lead to blows much sooner than in many other countries. Are the Government going to protect the landowner or the tenant in cases of conflict? Let us face facts as they are, and not have the illusion that everything will go on in perfect order because we, as legislators, have enacted a law on the subject.

p.m. Then, again, Sir, I am surprised to see that it should be stated here that the sharing shall be effected on the land itself. I do not know what this means. If I have, for instance, a coconut garden or if I have a mango tope or a tope of oranges, is it suggested that on one particular day, all the plucking will come there? Is it not rather that periodically, day after day, week after week, the produce is gathered together? How is the cultivating tenant or the tenant in charge of these gardens going to distribute the produce? Can anybody suggest an equitable way by which both parties can be satisfied? I think, Sir, these things certainly require a great deal of attention. It is no use having Rent Courts and Rent Tribunals. I think the idea of Courts and Tribunals, which is more or less an idea, as the Deputy Chairman pointed out, of the British Imperialist rule, should go out of our minds. There were no Rent Courts and Tribunals in the olden days. People were

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very happy. I know their happiness did not consist in trying to thieve each other's property but rather in safeguarding the interests of all.

There is one other point which I would like to mention. Clause 15 says: "If any provision relating to the payment of fair rent contained in the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyal Protection Act, 1952, is repugnant to any provision contained in this Act, the latter provision shall prevail and the former provision shall, to the extent of the repugnancy, be of no effect." This will open the flood-gates of litigation in a manner that nobody can anticipate. I think this clause should certainly be amended in such a way that it is made more precise or the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyal Protection Act must be repealed and such provisions as are necessary should be incorporated in this Act.

Looking at it from a dispassionate point of view, not being either a landowner or a tenant, I wish to point out to the Government that in these matters it is no use passing Acts and allowing the people to go to Courts. The main endeavour should be to protect cultivators and to prevent conflicts. The very fact that the Government have fixed the ratio at 60:40 will at once lead some people to stick to that and Government will be hard put to change the ratio. On the other hand, as I suggested, if the Government had convened a conference and discussed all the aspects of the matter and had also consulted the various persons who would undoubtedly speak with a certain amount of knowledge about the relationship between tenants and landowners in the various parts of the State, it would have given us much greater scope to see an enactment of this nature passed. I do not think it is fair to say that the Planning Commission wanted us to pass an enactment like this. The whole trouble with our modern Government is that they are too much in a hurry. We wish to run before we know how to walk. We wish to fly before we know how to step even one pace. All the trouble that has come within the last seven or eight years in spite of the best of intentions of the Central and State Governments, is due to the fact that we are too much in a hurry like the little child who falls ten times before it is able to walk. It may be said that if the child falls down, it may rise again and learn to walk. There are various ways in which society reacts and once we set all these things in motion, simultaneously providing for this and that penal clause, depriving persons of so much of their rights, then the result will be that the one particular section of the people who form the backbone of any society, namely, the middle-class people, will be ruined. It has been well-said that the bulwark of any society is the middle-class people. It is neither the richer class nor the poorer class. There is the ambition of the poorer class to become the middle class and there is pressure on the richer class to lower down, but the stable element is the middle-class. It is that point that ought to be kept in mind in all such legislations and I hope and trust that the Joint Select

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Committee will have as much information as possible to act wisely and in the best interests of the landowners and tenants and in the best interests of the common people of this country.

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish the Government had not brought in this Bill in such a hurry. Probably, the impending election is goading them to come forward with this Bill, with an eye on the ballot box. There is much indecent hurry in rushing through a Bill of this magnitude which lays its axe at the very root of the existence of the middle-class. The Hon. the Revenue Minister said that this Government were more considerate than the other Governments in the Indian Union, but it was only a question of degree. Now, who are the rulers of the country? It is an one-party Government that rules from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas. Therefore, it does not make any difference whatsoever if one per cent is raised there or two per cent is lowered here. It is very unfortunate even for the Party Government in a democratic set-up in the year of grace 1956, that an outside body, namely, the Congress, should rule over the country. Congress is in power in various States in the country. What happens is this. The Congress passes a resolution. At once, all the State Governments take the cue from it and come out with trumpets and the very thing of which we accused the British Government in their hey-days we are now practising with a vengeance. It is, of course, real waste of lungs for the hon. Members who are sitting on this side of the House, to advise the Government on any matter because they never take our advice. They have got a steam-roller majority and they can do what they like. But we owe a duty to our electorate. Whether the Government pay heed to our advice or not, we have to discharge our duty. That is what is called "Nishkanyam". We are not worried about the result and we simply discharge our duty.

Now, coming to the Bill itself, the definition of the word 'tenant' is very unfortunate. It has been copied from some other land reform legislations. According to clause 2 (c), instead of the landowner being in charge of the land, the tenant is in charge of the land. Though the Government are contemplating the fixing of a ceiling on land holdings, they have not put any ceiling on the extent of land that a tenant can take upon himself for cultivation. According to that clause, a tenant can take 200 or 300 acres easily and he may sub-let it to others. Under clause 4, another type of landlordism is coming into existence. It is of a worst type. At least, the landowner has got the means of meeting the cultivation expenses, but these people have no money and they have to depend upon the goodwill of the money-lenders. Now-a-days, the money-lenders also are not willing to lend money to the tenants. This is all setting up a vicious circle. I think we are going to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. The landowner is annihilated. Another class is being substituted in his place, namely, the tenant, and nothing prevents the tenant from

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holding even 200 acres of land and he may sub-let it to others. The actual tiller of the soil is as bad as ever. His position has not improved according to this Bill.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: What is the limit that a tenant can have?

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN: According to clause 2 (c), a tenant can have any extent of land. The clause is loosely worded. Though the Government are going to fix a ceiling on land holdings, they have not thought it fit to fix a ceiling on the extent of land that a tenant can have. Provided one is unscrupulous, one can hold 200 acres without any difficulty, though the ceiling on land holdings may be 25 or 30 acres, as the case may be. I hope the Hon. the Revenue Minister will explain how it has escaped his notice.

The actual tiller of the soil for whom the Party in power sheds crocodile tears is nowhere in the picture in this Bill. I wish the Hon. the Revenue Minister will see to it that the actual tiller of the soil gets something from the tenants, or else there is likely to be a clash between the actual cultivator and the so-called tenant. It will be a fight between the tenant and the actual tiller of the soil. These are very troublesome days and instead of increasing the troubles, it is better to clarify the position. The best thing would be to re-draft the Bill and bring it again unless the Government have got very good reasons for rushing it through. 3-10 p.m.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Mr. Chairman, this Bill has introduced a lot of heat and some of the hon. Members on the opposite side have not hesitated to say that the Government are in an indirect fashion introducing communistic ideas of society and things like that. I would like to say that the views expressed by the hon. Members on the opposite side except one are extreme ones. We have to take into account the present state of our country. Things are moving at a very rapid pace and in such circumstances if we look at the thing from the nineteenth century point of view, we will be making a very big mistake. The Congress is wedded to justice, pure and simple. Whatever other people may say, the Congress is wedded to justice. Now, some hon. Members say, 'Our people are very poor. What is the use of taking some land from the hands of one poor man and giving it to another poor man?' Let us take facts into consideration.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: கடைத் தேங்காயை எடுத்து வழிப் பிள்ளையாருக்கு உடைப்பதைப் போலிருக்கிறது இந்த மசோதா.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: I think that is also good. Suppose I am a devotee and I do not have money to perform some religious ceremony. Suppose in such circumstances I take a coconut from some shopman who has got a lot of coconuts. What harm is there? (Interruption.) The law will take care of itself. Now,

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things are moving very fast and in our country there is no rich man. There are only people who are poor, poorer and the poorest. Our peasant proprietors may be poor. But the tenants are also poor. We should take into account the condition of the poorest people. Somebody asked, 'What is the use of sharing poverty?' I think it is nobler to share poverty than to allow another man die of poverty. We must have confidence that the Government will be doing the just thing. The owner will have a fair share and it is only after many Committees have gone into the question and a lot of discussion has taken place that the Bill is introduced. Some of the things that might have been omitted will be included in the Bill. For example, there is the question of the lessee. Suppose there is a ceiling fixed as far as the owner is concerned. Will there not be a ceiling even in respect of the lessee? If there is not such a ceiling, it will be sheer injustice. By oversight this might have been omitted and it will be introduced in due course. There will be a ceiling surely as far as the lessee also is concerned.

My hon. Friend Sri K. Bhashyam was saying that we must have some kind of a co-operative society which would take over all the lands and carry out the agricultural operations. That will be inviting the Government to nationalise the land. The Government are not prepared to do it. Even if all the landowners in the Madras State come forward and say to the Government, 'You take over the management of the lands and give us a certain share', I am positively sure that they are not in a position to undertake that big responsibility, for the time being. At the first stage, the Government have come to the aid of the tenant. If things go the wrong way, the Government may take up the question of nationalization of land. In the long run, it will come and let us not be afraid of it. The bus transport system in Madras City was nationalized. How has it affected us? It has not affected us at all. We are now in a democracy and therefore, if things go wrong, we can mend the Government. After all, if money passes from the hands of one Indian to the hands of another Indian, nothing is lost. The Government and the Congress people will see that justice is done. So, let us not be afraid of anything.

* SRI V. BHASHYAM AYYANGAR: Mr. Chairman, at this stage, I only wish to make a few observations with reference to this Bill. Having regard to the objective which the Congress has set to itself, it may be conceded that land laws require some alteration. But I submit that the Government have, in bringing in this Bill, begun at the wrong end. As the hon. Member Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar pointed out, the Government have not made out a case for bringing in this Bill in the form in which it has now been presented. The justifications given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill are hardly sufficient. One reason given is that one of the Directive Principles of State Policy requires that social and economic justice must be

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secured to the people. It is very difficult to see how social and economic justice will be secured to the people by this Bill which seeks to fix arbitrarily the so-called fair rent in respect of land. The second argument advanced is that the Planning Commission has recommended that fair rent should be fixed. That recommendation cannot be said to be based upon the real conditions prevailing in this State. If we consider the position in this State, the only districts in which there was some trouble worth the name between the landlords and the tenants were Tanjore and Malabar. With reference to Malabar, we have passed a special Act already. With reference to Tanjore, only recently after much discussion, we were able to enact a law relating to the control of the relationship between the landlord and the tenant. In view of this, what is the necessity to bring in this Bill now? That is the chief observation which I want to make about this Bill at this stage.

So far as the provisions of this Bill are concerned, the fundamental consideration must be whether the rent fixed in the Bill will lead to greater production from land. I do not think this Bill will have that effect. On the contrary, it will have the opposite effect as pointed out by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition. Other hon. Members have raised several other objections and I think they have great force. I do not want to refer to them at this stage because the Bill is going before a Joint Select Committee. I hope the Joint Select Committee will so modify this Bill as to make it useful to both the landlords and the tenants, and to see that the relationship between the landlord and the tenant does not get worse than it is at present. Except for interference on the part of certain politicians or public men in some districts, I do not think there is any widespread difficulty or complaint. In conclusion, I would only repeat my hope that the Joint Select Committee will modify the Bill in such a way as to ensure greater production and harmonious relationship between the landowner and the tenant.

SRI S. NARASAPAYA: Mr. Chairman, a lot has been said against this measure by the hon. Members sitting on the opposite side. It was really surprising that men of such eminence and intelligence as Mr. K. Balasubramanya Ayyar and Mr. K. Bhashyam should have opposed even the introduction of a measure like this. It has been suggested that this measure is a hasty one, and that particularly in this State, it has become the fashion to bring in legislation in haste. I would submit that this measure, far from being hasty, was long overdue. The complaint has been that this was not brought in earlier. Time and again, pressure has been brought by the representatives of the people on the Government to bring in tenancy reform but for some reason or another, the Government have been putting it off. In fact, they are charged for this. It has been said that there are a large number of peasant proprietors whose welfare is very necessary and that this measure will affect them. I do not know what the

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hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar means by peasant proprietors. If they are actual cultivators of land, working with their own labour or with hired labour, this Bill will not touch them. If, on the other hand, they have let out their land to others for rent and if the land is cultivated by tenants, certainly there is every reason for their exclusion from the picture. There is no point in shedding tears for them. Time was when the idea was entertained that land was a means of investment and rent was a source of income. Times are changing. It was all right in a capitalistic structure of society and the autocratic Government that was in power formerly thought the interests of the landlords had to be protected. Gentlemen sitting in the City of Madras could invest lakhs and lakhs of rupees on land in Tanjore and in Palghat and earn lot of money through the sweat of the labourer. Now, we have to change our ideas. Times are advancing. We are in a democratic set-up and are after a Welfare State. Tenants are as much citizens of this land entitled to an honest living and to the care of the Government as any other class of people. A Welfare State, as ours is trying to become, is wedded to the principle of doing justice to all classes of people. It is the paramount duty of the Government to prevent exploitation of one class by another class of people. It is in this spirit factory laws have been enacted such as the Shop Assistants Act to see that good relationship subsists between the employer and the employed, capital and labour, factory-owner and the worker and so on. Where protection is necessary for one class of people from exploitation by another, the Government step in and say, 'These are the conditions that should govern the relationship between you'. So far as the tenant is concerned, he is the actual cultivator. It is no doubt true that the paramount consideration of the Government should be whether the measure will bring about production of more food. But at the same time, we have got also to see the human element involved. Tenants are entitled to a certain amount of reasonable living and security. They must be given the ordinary living wage. It is not correct to say that the landlords are a class which requires protection. On account of the pressure on land, tenants often have to take up land for exorbitant rent. But it is the duty of the Government to come forward and fix the fair rent. Just as you say that under the Shop Assistants Act, no one need work for more than eight hours a day and that they are entitled to certain other amenities also, so also the Government have the right to bring in such a measure and fix a minimum standard of living for the tenants. In these circumstances, Sir, I would request the House to accept the motion before the House.

One other thing was said by certain hon. Members, viz., that no ceiling had been fixed and that it was necessary to do so. But this measure is not one for fixation of a ceiling at all. This has absolutely nothing to do with that. This Bill seeks to fix only the fair rent. Whether a landlord is entitled to take a particular

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extent of land for his own cultivation and all that will need a separate legislation. We are not now concerned with questions like fixity of tenure, etc. These questions are outside the scope of the present Bill.

Then, Sir, the hon. Member, Dr. A. Sreenivasan, said that this measure had been brought forward with an eye on the ballot box. True, it is so. But it is not the ballot box of the impending general elections but the ballot box of the past elections. Time and again, the Congress has gone to the polls on the promise that it will bring in tenancy reform—for fixity of tenure, fair rent, etc. It has been voted to power on the strength of its promise and only because of that promise, it has now got a steam-roller majority in the Legislature, as the hon. Member put it. It is the duty of the Government to fulfil their promise to the electorate.

Finally, Sir, what the actual share should be and other allied questions will be fully thrashed out at the Select Committee stage and any improvements, that may be necessary, can be made even after the Bill emerges from the Joint Select Committee. So far as this measure is concerned, there cannot be two opinions in the matter. It is long overdue and very necessary and very innocuous also, which I am sure even the landlords will certainly welcome.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request hon. Members to take only five minutes as I want to finish this Bill by 4 o'clock.

* SRI C. MARUDAVANAM PILLAI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Bill if it is the object of the Bill to better the economic condition of the tenants and the land-owners. But after perusal of the provisions of the Bill, it is clear that the intentions of the Government are to safeguard the interests of the tenants alone and not the interests of the land-owners. Even though I belong to the category of middle-class landowners, I have some experience of this tenancy and agriculture, particularly in Tanjore district. If the intention of the Government is to better the economic condition of the labourers, they should aim at promoting co-operation between the landowners and labourers. By giving a greater share to the tenants in the 'varam', the professed object of the Bill, namely, to better the economic condition of the tenants is not going to be achieved, because the tenants generally are very poor. The whole responsibility of cultivating the lands is now vested in the tenants. Unless the landlord is prepared to advance paddy seed, cash and several other things, they may not be in a position to improve the land and produce more. The right of ownership of land is now being attempted to be taken away gradually from the land-owner and transferred to the tenants. I do not object if the intention of the Government to-day is to transfer ownership of land to the tenants. But let them say so and get the lands from the landlords and distribute them to the tenants. We have no objection to the Government doing this. Let them pay some nominal compensation and take away the lands from the land-owners. We do not claim fabulous compensation for our lands.

3-30
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But the Government are not likely to do that. They want to make both the parties suffer. According to this measure, the landowner is held responsible to pay kist but the other responsibility of ownership is taken away from him and bestowed on the cultivator who is not in a position to bear all the burden of cultivating the land. What will be the result of this? Production will suffer. The land will not be cared for. Manuring will not be done. The position of the landowner as well as the tenants will go down. Therefore, I warn the Government that this is not the way in which the interests of the tenants should be protected, namely, at the expense and ruination of the landholders although the landlords are in a minority.

If the Government want to be fair to both sides, let them give more share to the tenants and also preserve the rights of the landowners to improve the land, to manure the land, to maintain the lands in good condition so that production can be stepped up. My suggestion to the Government is that the right to determine the crop to be raised on the land should be vested in the landowner. Let me illustrate my point. According to the provisions of the Bill, on a single-crop land, any number of crops can be raised by the cultivating tenant and the landowner will have no share in such crops except in the first crop. Is it fair on the part of the Government to deny the landowner even the small share of 30, 40 or 45 per cent in the other crops that are to be raised on his land by the tenant? The owner of the land is made responsible to pay the kist to the Government irrespective of the fact whether he realises his share from the tenant or not. All the other taxes also are to be paid by the landowner. But he is not to have a share in the other crops, except the first crops, that are to be raised on his land. I do not think it is justifiable on the part of the Government to deny the landowner even this elementary right to have a share in the produce raised on his own lands by the cultivator.

Regarding sharing of the produce, it is stipulated that the sharing should be done at the threshing-floor alone. Hitherto there has been no such custom. There was co-operation between the tenants and the landowners. The landowners were paying the tenant's share all right. There were no complaints from the tenants that the landowners took away all their share and that, therefore, the sharing should take place on the threshing-floor. Then, for what purpose is this provision included in the Bill? I may tell you it is to whittle down the dignity, the prestige of the landowner that this is done. Both have equal rights to their share of the produce. Even if any party refused to pay the share of the other party, this can be taken to a court of law and justice obtained. Where is the necessity then to include a humiliating provision in the Bill saying that the sharing should be done at the threshing-floor alone? If we want to increase production from land, there should be co-operation and mutual understanding between the landowner and the tenant. But the Government are not encouraging this mutual co-operation and understanding by enacting such

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a legislation as this. They will be only aggravating the situation and drive out of existence the middle-class mirasdars if the Bill is passed as it is.

I would, therefore, request the Government to consider all these aspects of the question and be fair to both the tenants and the landowners. Let them determine the 'varam' which would be fair both to the landowner and the tenant and also conducive to greater production. With these few words, I resume my seat.

*** SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI :** சேர்மன் ஸார், சர்க்கார் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் இந்த நியாய வார மசோதாவை—அப்படித்தானே தமிழில் சொல்வது—ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். நல்ல சமயத்தில் இந்த நியாய வார மசோதா கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. “சுயராஜ்யம் வந்தால் என்ன கிடைக்கும்?” என்று ஜனங்கள் கேட்டுக் கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். சுயராஜ்யம் வந்தால் என்ன கிடைக்கும் என்பதை ஓரளவுக்குக் கண்கூடாகக் காண்கின்ற நிலைமை இப்போது ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நம் நாட்டிலே பெரும்பாலானவர்கள் விவசாயிகள். அவர்கள் பரம ஏழைகள். அவர்கள் கூலியாட்களாகவும், தொழிலாளர்களாகவும் இருக்கிறார்கள். மிராசதாரர்களும், பணக்காரர்களும், வட்டிக்குப் பணம் கொடுப்பவர்களும் கொஞ்சம்பேர்கள்தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த சிறுபான்மையினராக இருக்கும் ஜனங்களிடத்தில் பெரும்பான்மையினராக இருக்கும் ஜனங்கள் அடங்கி நடப்பதற்குக் காரணம் அவர்கள் இந்த சர்க்காரின் உதவியை நம்பிக் கொண்டிருப்பதேயாகும். சர்க்காரின் உதவியை நம்பிக்கொண்டிராமல் இருப்பார்களேயானால், அப்படி ஒருவர் சுகமாக வாழ்வதை, அதாவது சிலர் மட்டும் சுகஜீவிகளாகயிருப்பதையும் தாங்கள் மட்டும் தாழ்ந்த நிலையிலேயே வாழ்ந்துவரும் நிலைமையையும் ஜனங்கள் பார்த்து சகித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கமாட்டார்கள். மிருகங்கள்கூட சகித்துக்கொண்டிருப்பதில்லை. ஒரு மிருகம் தனியாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது. பசியுடன் இருக்கும் வேறு சில மிருகங்கள் அதைப் பார்க்க நேரிடும்போது, அவை அந்த மிருகத்தின்மீது பாய்ந்து உணவைப் பிடிந்துகொள்கின்றன. அதுபோன்று ஜனங்களிடையே இல்லாததற்குக் காரணம் ஜனங்கள் தொன்றுதொட்டு சட்டத்திற்குப் பணிந்து ஒழுங்காக வாழ்ந்துவருவதேயாகும். சில சில சமயங்களில் சட்டத்திற்கு பங்கம் ஏற்படுவதுண்டு. ஆனால் அந்த பங்கம் சில நாட்களிலேயே மறைந்துவிடும். சட்டத்திற்குப் பணிந்து எல்லா ஜனங்களும் ஒத்துவாழ் கிறார்கள். ஆகவே சட்டத்தின் பெயரால் ஜனங்கள் கஷ்டப்படுவதை இது வரையில் சர்க்கார் நியாயம் இல்லை. ஏனென்றால், “சுயராஜ்யம் வந்தால் பிற சகிப்பதற்கு நியாயம் இல்லை. என்னென்றால், “சுயராஜ்யம் வந்தால் பிற காலத்தில் எல்லோரும் வயிறுற உண்டுக்கித்து, சுகமாக வாழலாம்” என்று சகித்துக்கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். “தனி ஒருவனுக்கு உணவில்லையெனில் ஜகத்தினை அழித்திடுவோம்” என்று சொல்லிச் சென்றார் பாரதியார், அதாவது, “ஒருவனுக்கு உணவு இல்லையென்றால் இந்த உலகத்தையே அழித்துவிடவேண்டும்” என்று சொல்லிவிட்டுச் சென்றார் பாரதியார். ஆகையால் இந்த மசோதா கொண்டுவந்திருப்பதை யாரும் ஆகேடிப்பதற்கு நியாயம் இல்லை.

இப்போது இந்த மசோதாவில் விவசாயம் செய்பவனுக்கு 60 சதவிகிதப் பங்கும், நிலச்சுவானுக்கு 40 சதவிகிதப் பங்கும் மகசூலில் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த 60 சதவிகிதப் பங்கில் விதை, மாட்டின் தீனி, களை பறித்தல், நடவு நடுதல், எருப்போடுதல் ஆகியவை களுக்கு ஆகும் செலவும் சேர்ந்ததாகிறது. அதாவது, இத்தனை காரியங்களுக்கும் விவசாயி, தானே சொந்தமாகச் செலவழித்தபிறகு தான் 60 சதவிகிதப் பங்கு அவனுக்குக் கிடைக்கிறது. ஆகவே இந்தச் செலவுகள் எதற்கும் பொறுப்பு இல்லாமலே முதலாளிக்கு 40 சதவிகிதம் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : நிலச்சுவான் சர்க்காருக்கு 30 சதவிகிதம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும்.

[31st January 1956]

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p.m.

* SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI : கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ கே. பாலசுப்ரமணிய அய்யர் அவர்கள் நிலச்சுவான் சர்க்காருக்கு 30 சத விசிதம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் சட்டப்படி கணக்குப் போட்டுப்பார்த்தால் அப்படி இல்லை. அவர்கள் சர்க்காருக்குக் கொடுப்பது வரியாக ஐந்து சதவிசிதம்தான் என்று கனம் நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி அவர்கள் சொல்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் ஐந்து சதவிசிதத்தை 30 சதவிசிதம் என்று சொல்லி கூட்டத்தில் குழப்பம் உண்டாக்கக்கூடாது. ஏனென்றால், ஜனங்கள் இங்கே சொல்வதை வேத வாக்காக நினைக்கிறார்கள். நாம் தவறாகப் பேசுமாட்டோம் என்று அவர்கள் நினைக்கிறார்கள். ஸ்ரீ பாலசுப்ரமணிய அய்யர் அவர்கள் சொல்வதைக் கேட்டு, நான் பேசும்போது அவர் பெரிய பாரிஸ்டர் என்ற காரணத்தால், அப்படியே அவர் சொல்வதை ஏற்றுக் கொண்டு 40 சத விசிதத்தில் 30 சத விசிதம் போக, 10 சத விசிதம்தான் நிலச்சுவானுக்குக் கிடைக்கிறது; ஆகையால் “அது கூடாது, கூடாது” என்று சொல்லிவிட்டால் அது தவறாகும். ஏனென்றால் ஜனங்கள் இதை அப்படியே நம்பிவிடுவார்கள். ஆகையினால் இங்கே சொல்வதை சரியாகச் சொல்வதுதான் நியாயம் என்பதை இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் சொல்லிக்கொள் கிறேன்.

இந்த நியாயவார மசோதா செலக்ட் கமிட்டிக்குத்தான் போகப்போகிறது. செலக்ட் கமிட்டியினர் நன்றாக ஆலோசனை செய்து, எல்லோருக்கும் பாத கம் இல்லாதபடித்தான் முடிவு செய்வார்கள். அந்த முடிவை நாம் ஒப்புக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். அவர்கள் நிலச்சுவானுக்கு 80 சத விசிதம், விவசாயி களுக்கு 60 சத விசிதம் என்று முடிவுகட்டினாலும் அதுவும் பாதகமில்லை. அல்லது இருவருக்கும் 50 சத விசிதம், 50 சத விசிதம் என்று முடிவு கட்டி னால் அதையும் ஒத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். ஆனால் எப்படியும் நிலச்சுவா னுக்கு 40 சத விசிதம், விவசாயிகளுக்கு 60 சத விசிதம் என்ற அளவுக்கு மேல் போகமாட்டார்கள், அப்படி எல்லை அறுத்துவிட்டார்கள்.

இப்போது குடியானவன் சுகமாக வாழ்கின்ற நிலைமை இருக்கிறதா என்று கிராமங்களில் போய் பாருங்கள். சென்னைப்பட்டணத்தில் இருக்கும் நிலைமையையே பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருந்துவிட்டு பேசக்கூடாது. திருவண்ணா மலையில் இருக்கும் அண்டிப்பட்டி, அரண்டுப்பட்டி ஆகிய கிராமங்களுக்குப் போய் அங்கே முதலாளிகளும், தொழிலாளிகளும் இருக்கின்ற நிலைமையை நான் பார்த்துவிட்டு வந்திருக்கிறேன். அங்கே தொழிலாளர்கள் எவ்வளவு மோசமான நிலைமையில் வாழ்கிறார்கள் என்பதைப் பார்த்தேன். ஆகை யால் அவர்கள் முன்னேற்றம்பெற ஏற்பாடு செய்வேண்டும். சுயராஜ்யம் வந்துவிட்டது என்றால் எல்லோருக்கும் சுபிட்சம் வேண்டும். ஆகையால் எல்லோரும் சுபிட்சமான நிலைமையில் வாழ்வதற்கு வகைசெய்யவேண்டும்.

கடைசியாக இந்த பங்கு 50 சத விசிதம், 50 சதவிசிதம் என்று இருந்தால் நன்றாக இருக்கும் என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம் என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டு இத்துடன் என் வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill is termed as 'Fair Rent Bill'. But I do not know to whom this Bill is going to be fair. The parties that are to benefit by this Bill may be classified into three groups, namely, the actual tillers of the soil—there cannot be one tiller because many labourers are wanted even for the cultivation of a small bit of land—the culti- vating tenant who cultivates the land by his own labour or with hired labour under his personal supervision, and the landowner who has been simply glorified without any reason whatsoever as 'landlord'. This Bill is not beneficial to any of these three. If we look into the provisions of the Bill, we find that practically two-thirds of the produce which the landowner was getting under waram is going to be snatched away. Only in name he will be the owner. Supposing a person has five acres, practically he will have

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the ownership of 1½ or 2 acres, for this Bill aims at taking away two-thirds worth of lands from that man, inasmuch as two-thirds of the produce will be taken away by the tiller or in other words, the tiller will be the possessor of two-thirds of the land. It looks like that. But really, major agricultural operations like ploughing, weeding, transplanting, harvesting and so on have to be done by a number of persons in respect of each acre of land and such persons are the tillers. If really the Government are bent upon giving the benefit to the real tillers of the soil, all the hon. Members on this side of the House would be the first persons to just say 'Yes'. But really the benefit is not going to the tillers; it is going to the intermediaries. If it would benefit the actual tiller of the soil, we would be one with the hon. Member Sri Annamalai Pillai in supporting this measure. But it is not going to benefit the actual persons who will plough the land, weed the land and harvest the crop. For it is patent when the Government say that those persons who held the land on the 31st December 1952 should continue perpetually to hold the land and that they, as cultivating tenants, would reap the benefit of this Bill.

Is it social justice? Does the Bill help the poorest of the people? According to the classification of the hon. Deputy Chair- man Sri Allapichai, if we are having before us the poor, poorer and the poorest, then the poorest must be given assistance and the tillers are the poorest. Cannot the Government give the tillers assistance by raising their wages for ploughing, sowing, planting, transplanting and harvesting? If that is so, the benefit would go directly to the tillers. But the provisions of the Bill are such that the benefit would go only to the middleman. Are we here as Members of the Legislature to do something which will simply not benefit the tillers, but the middleman?

I am sure when the provisions of this Bill are enforced, they will benefit the intermediaries and in short, we will be forcing an agrarian revolution from the poorest people. All along the Congress Government had been saying that they would raise the lowest in the ladder of society. But actually they are raising the middleman. We find further that no great distinction has been made between dry and wet lands. This Bill surely is *ultra vires* of the Consti- tution. Under the Fundamental Rights guaranteed in the Constitution, every citizen has the right to hold, secure and dispose of property. If we grant that, every person holding property must have the right just to lease out his land to anybody provided the items are not against any law of contract that has been enacted in the State. Here this Bill puts a restriction as to whom the land- owner must lease out his land. The share the Bill aims at is 60 per cent for the cultivating tenant who is certainly not the tiller of the soil and 40 per cent for the owner. Naturally, the owner is going to get only one-third. This will affect many poor clerks and middle- class people and lower class people who have invested their pension and gratuity in lands after years of terrible work thinking that land would be the most potent security in times of war, etc. What

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about these poor people? If a poor clerk or a poor widow in a family without any lord has invested six thousand or seven thousand rupees within the last few years, two-thirds of that money is snatched away by this Bill. On the face of it, does it look fair? Is it social justice? Is it fair to do so on the part of those following in the footsteps of the Father of our Nation whose portrait hangs in this Chamber? This Bill is *ultra vires* of the Constitution and cannot stand the test of law. We find that this Bill aims at introducing a new principle that persons who work in a particular place should be the owners of that place. Is the mason who constructs a house for all the twenty-four hours in a day given the ownership of that house? Is the labourer in a workshop, who works for the capitalist, given the ownership of that factory? A person who is engaged for two or three months in a year in cultivating a land—not he alone because twenty or thirty persons are required for carrying on cultivation work—is only a middleman, and why should that middleman be given the ownership of the land?

Government stands for security of property. If security of property is not guaranteed by a government, will people have faith in that government? A formula is sought to be applied to lands alone, whereas the same formula is not applied to investments in buildings, in banks, in factories, etc. When all the other investments are left untouched, why should the investment in land alone be touched? People have been entering into contracts all these days. The Law of Contracts has always been there. People will look after themselves and the interference of Government is not at all needed.

This measure will simply wipe the middle classes out of existence. Some persons belonging to the middle classes may be absentee landlords owning a few acres of land. The very fact that they are forced to accept jobs at Madras or Bombay on a salary of one hundred or two hundred rupees a month shows that the income from their land is not enough for eking out their livelihood. According to a Bill already passed by this Legislature, such absentee landlords could not resume their lands even for personal cultivation from the tenant if the extent of the tenant's own land did not exceed 6-2/3 acres and if the land had been let out on 31st December 1952. That is gross injustice to the middle classes. If the Government want to help the poor classes, there are other ways of doing it. If they have got the idea of making the people in the topmost rungs of the ladder come down a little, they can be achieved by a suitable system of taxation.

If the Government do not want just to wipe out the middle classes and the poor classes, they should at least see that this Bill does not apply to owners of less than ten acres. I request the hon. Members of the Joint Select Committee to see that exemption is granted at least to persons who own less than ten acres inasmuch as they are in no way better than cultivating tenants, whom the Government are bent upon helping through this Bill.

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* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I want to thank the hon. Members like Mr. Narasappayya and others who explained the exact scope of the Bill. This Bill is a sort of intermediary between the Act for the protection of tenants from eviction and the proposed comprehensive Land Reform Bill which aims at fixing a ceiling on individual holdings, resumption of land for personal cultivation and allied matters. This Bill is a simple Bill for fixing fair rent statutorily. In many places it is fixed by custom. In Malabar and in Tanjore and the neighbouring districts, it has been fixed by statute. This Bill aims at fixing the fair rent for the whole State excluding the areas to which the Malabar Tenancy Act applies.

It was pointed out that we were in great haste in bringing forward this legislation. On the other hand, as was pointed out by the hon. Member behind me, we are rather slow. This matter was thought of many years ago. Many committees went into the question and submitted their report. I refer to the Marjoribanks Committee and the other committees. In 1950 a Land Revenue Reforms Committee under the chairmanship of Sri M. V. Subramaniam, I.C.S., was appointed. Then there was the Land Reforms Sub-Committee of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee. The reports of all these committees are there. The Subramaniam Committee, which went in great detail into this matter, submitted its Report in 1951. We are now in 1956. During the Budget time and at other times there has been an insistent demand for land reform legislation and we have been saying that we are examining the question and will bring forward legislation as soon as the examination is over. Last year a Cabinet Sub-Committee was appointed. It went into the whole problem and submitted a Report. A comprehensive Bill ought to have been placed before the Legislature. But on account of certain difficulties, constitutional and legal, we could not have the comprehensive Bill. Therefore, we had to split up that Bill. Fixation of fair rent cannot be delayed any further. That is why we have come forward with this Fair Rent Bill. I wish to submit that the fair rent has been really fair and not as characterised by some hon. Members. More or less the same ratio as is prescribed in this Bill has been prevailing in many parts of the State. In districts like Chingleput and North Arcot, the ratio has been fifty:fifty, and in certain districts, the tenant's share has been a little more than fifty per cent. Only in Tanjore district, the tenant's share was very low, ranging between twenty to thirty per cent. Only there, stepping up of the tenant's share is very much—about three times what it was formerly. In the dry districts, the tenant's share has been increased only by 10 per cent. My hon. Friend Mr. Annamalai Pillai suggested that it would have been better if the fair rent had been fixed at 50 per cent. After entering politics, he has forgotten what the condition of agriculture in his district is. He has been promising at election and other meetings that after the attainment

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of Swaraj, the country will flow with milk and honey. We are increasing the tenant's share only by 10 per cent. This is not at all a radical change.

The low rent that the tenant was getting in Tanjore district has, I submit, affected the yield in that area. With all the facilities of abundant water, and the soil was alluvial before the Mettur Dam was constructed, the yield is at least thirty to fifty per cent less than in the other districts. What is the reason? I venture to suggest that it is because there is no incentive for the tiller or the tenant in that district to put forth his best effort and get the fullest return. The return is very low. Lack of incentive is one of the reasons. There may be other reasons also. Given proper incentive and encouragement to the tenants, the yield may be doubled. By so doing, we will also be solving the food problem to a very large extent in the whole State.

Sir, it was remarked by some hon. Members that large extents of land were diverted for sugarcane cultivation. That does not matter. If paddy cultivation was properly looked after and if the tillers and tenants were given proper incentive and encouragement, the yield could be doubled and our production will be much more than the actual demand in the State and there will also be scope for export. In this connection, I wish to point out that sugarcane cultivation is necessary. We are at present depending upon foreign markets for our sugar requirements. As large quantities of sugar have to be imported into the country, a lot of our money is spent on foreign exchange. If we are able to grow sufficient sugarcane and establish more and more of sugar factories in our State itself, I am sure we can avoid import of sugar to a great extent and thus save some money. So, the hon. Members need not fear that any diversion of land for sugarcane cultivation will affect the production of paddy in our State.

In the matter of incentive for working hard, I have some practical experience. There are landlords who take very good interest in cultivation and there are tenants who do not at all take any interest. I know that in certain areas, it is due to the intelligence, effort and encouragement given by the landlord, proper cultivation is carried on in spite of the indifference of the tenants. I also know of cases where it is on account of the incentive and hard work of the tenants that the landlords get a greater share. In certain cases, the landlords do not take any interest, but they get a good share from the tenants who are actually working hard on the land. So, it is both ways. The object of giving this extra share is not only to give an incentive and some encouragement to the tenants so that there may be greater production but also to take a human view of the whole matter. People living in the City do not realise the actual conditions of the tenants in the mufassal. As I said in the beginning itself, the occupation of cultivation is a very, very arduous one. Even a casual labourer gets two or three rupees a day. If he works for 8 hours or so per day, he will get

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a good return and he need not work for the rest of the time. But, what about the man who takes to cultivation as his occupation? It is not only he, but his wife, his aged mother, his widowed sister, and his children have all to work and work very hard. This man's work does not end with the day, but it extends to the night also. Because, in the nights, he will have to sleep in the fields. There are many other difficulties for him to contend with. He has to contend with unfavourable seasons. Even when the season is somewhat favourable, there is the pest nuisance against which he has to guard. There are so many difficulties for him. That is why there is a Tamil proverb which says that if a cultivator were to write his account and take stock of his income, there will be very little left for him. It is really a wonder and it is a matter for gratification that in spite of all these difficulties and poor return, some people are still attached to the land. That is because there is a very great pressure on land. There is no other work for them to do. They do not know how to lead a new life, having all along been engaged in cultivation. They are thus sticking to this profession in spite of a very uneconomic return. The population is also growing and there is so much of competition and naturally, the tenants are affected. Whatever be the return, it does not matter to them once they are able to get some occupation. Simply because they are forced to accept such low rents by compelling circumstances, should we not try to give them a living wage? I am only asking for a living wage for them and nothing more. The tenants are compelled to accept any terms, however unfavourable they may be. What is the result? The landowner takes his share whatever be the difficulty of the tenant. There are some good landowners who make some allowances and there are also some landlords who collect their share to the very grain. If the tenants are not able to pay the landlords' share in one year, there is an arrear. If he is not able to pay it in the subsequent year also, the arrear will increase. Thus, this accumulation of arrears goes on for 5 or 6 years even. An unscrupulous landlord, at the end of 4 or 5 years, adds interest also at a high rate, sues the tenant and ousts him from the holding. If the tenant had some little patrimony, the landlord tries to grab that also. As a result of this, the poor tenant will be reduced to nothing and will become an ordinary daily wage-earner. If the landlord was a good and fair gentleman, he thinks, "Well, the poor man is suffering. He is in a sad predicament. I must help him at this hour". So thinking, he treats the whole arrear as bad debts. The poor tenant is also happy. So, it all depends on individuals.

From what I have stated now, it will be clear that the tenants and the tillers are getting very little at the present time. Some people may ask, 'These people have been accepting such poor returns all these years. Why not they carry on like this in future also?'. By force of circumstances and because of the fact that they did not have any other work to do, they were accepting those uneconomic terms and were carrying on. We must look at this problem with some sympathy. We must see that they also get a

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living wage. I have myself seen what a miserable life these people are leading. The poor man has to start from his house early in the morning. He takes nothing. He goes to the field with empty stomach, works hard for 3 or 4 hours and returns home at 10 or 11 o'clock. He takes some cold rice and nothing else. Mind you, he has no side-dishes or any of these vitamins called A, B, C, D and so on. He takes mere cold rice. Some of the tenants, if they have enough grains available with them, take meals in the noon. Others will have to wait till the night for their meals. Even in the night, they get only some starchy food; with some chillies if they are Andhras, or with some tamarind, if they are Tamils. Thus, theirs is a very sub-human standard of living. We have to raise their standard of living. If we are not in this democratic set-up and if some other type of Government were functioning here, they would perhaps have at once revolutionized. I do not know what they will do with the landlords. All the lands will be taken away from them. We are not doing all that because we are in a democratic set-up. We are trying to reason out and do things justly. After all, we are increasing it by only 10 per cent. In Tanjore, as they were already getting very low return, the increase may be a little more. Sixty and forty per cent are allocated as shares of the tenant and landlord. It has been computed that about 20 to 30 per cent will be covered by cultivation expenses. It may be different in different places. Anyway, the working expenses including harvesting charges and all that will be between 20 and 30 per cent. Thus, one-third goes towards common cultivation expenses, one-third goes to the landowner and the remaining one-third goes to the tenant. Even if we take into account land tax, cesses, etc., they may come to 5 to 7 per cent. On this calculation, the return from land may be 4 per cent. Somebody suggested that fair rent should be fixed in such a way as to ensure 6 per cent return from the investment. When the landowners' representatives met the Cabinet Sub-Committee at Ootacamund, the latter discussed with the landowners the various points put forward by them. Finally, they said that if they were assured of three to four per cent return from their investment on land, they would be satisfied. If computation of the division of the produce, as per the provisions in this Bill, is made, I think the percentage of return obtained by landowners will not be far below what they are prepared for. However, investment in land is a very good one. There is no risk and there is no question of failure of banks or failure of enterprises. Not only that. It gives occupation also. Retired people, if they take interest, can put forth their best efforts in improving the land, in producing better varieties of paddy, etc., and in increasing the total yield also.

A reference was made to the statement made by the Hon. the Chief Minister that produce from the land would be divided between the landlord and the tenant on 50:50 basis whereas according to the provisions of the Bill, the produce would be divided only on 40:60 basis. What the Hon. the Chief Minister

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said still holds goods. What he meant was that after making provision for meeting cultivation expenses, the balance of the produce would be divided on 50:50 basis. One-third of the gross produce goes towards meeting cultivation expenses and the actual balance is equally divided between the landlord and the cultivating tenant. Therefore, there is not much deviation from what the Hon. the Chief Minister said.

It was pointed out that there was no limit to the extent of land that a tenant could possess, that a tenant could hold any number of acres, that he could take on lease any extent of land from many people and so on. That is no doubt true. But in the next stage of land reform, we contemplate to limit the holding not only of the landowner but also the area of the tenant. Restricting or limiting the extent of land which a landowner can possess and not fixing a limit for a tenant is wrong. Therefore, when that new legislation comes, certainly there will be a provision in it according to which tenants will also be allowed to hold only a certain fixed area. The whole idea is that tenants should be given a little more not only so that they can carry on their occupation with more or less good food which they require on account of the hard work they put in but also for the purpose of creating an independent and sturdy peasantry in the country. We see in other countries that it is the peasantry that has been holding the political and economic balance and it will be very good that here also we have an independent and contented peasantry. The back of the peasant has been broken now. We only want to see that his back is straightened so that he may do his work properly.

The ceiling and other things will affect only landowners who have very large extents of land. But even there, there is a difference of opinion. There is one view whether, in the case of big farms of the extent of 200, 300 or 400 acres which are well-worked and which yield good returns, it is not worthwhile to split them into small units resulting in low returns. One very influential section says that in such cases exemption should be given to good farms, that these should be allowed as going concerns, that they should be allowed to continue as they are, and that they should not be split up. There is another equally influential section which says, "No, no, that also must be split up; otherwise, people will accuse us of showing favouritism." We should not be afraid of that and we should see that production in the land is not decreased and that therefore, we must take a proper view when the time comes. Why I have stated all these things is that even big farms are useful and it is worthwhile to see whether it is possible not to break them up.

But in having small farms of three or four acres in extent, if the tenant knows that by improving them, he stands to gain a greater share, certainly he will be able to put forth a greater effort and bring about a greater production. But there will also be cases of tenants being idle, and not caring for the improvement of the land and being content with a little more than what they are

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getting already. Certainly, there will be some tenants like that. Still, the measure will work well when tenants and other tillers of the soil are given, by some arrangement, the ownership of the land also, of course, after duly compensating the owner of the land. Then, when the tenant becomes really the owner of the land, he will see that he cultivates the land properly.

One other difficulty has been pointed out that the tenants will not find the finance necessary for cultivation. It is true that the landowner has got some money to give. That is why the Government are trying to afford credit facilities through co-operative societies, etc. That will help them, to a certain extent. In spite of all that, there may be still some tenants who may not take an interest in their occupation and in the improvement of the land and may fritter away the excess share in certain other items of expenditure which are not good. Such a thing may happen. We must try by propaganda and otherwise to minimise that kind of wastage of money. It is also under contemplation whether by some arrangement a certain proportion of this increased amount or share could not be earmarked for the improvement of land by way of manuring, etc. All these details may be gone into at the Select Committee stage and then we shall make the improvements.

A point has been made out that this Bill is going to help only the intermediary and not the actual tiller of the soil. The term "cultivating tenant" has been so defined as to avoid intermediaries as much as possible. In spite of that, there may be some room for some people who are, as a matter of fact, intermediaries, i.e., persons who cultivate the land by personal supervision and with hired labour and who may not actually cultivate the land, to come within the scope of the definition of 'cultivating tenant'. We will see how far that class of people is restricted. With whatever ingenuity we may do that, still there will be some loophole and we shall try to plug the loopholes wherever they are as much as possible.

Then the hon. Member Mr. Bhashyam Ayyangar said, "Well, the demand is not widespread; the necessity is not so widespread as to warrant this legislation". Well, Sir, I submit that we should not wait for the widespread flare-up to do the thing. We must get things done beforehand. There is a proverb that for finding out whether rice is boiled or not, we do not take every grain of rice and feel whether it is boiled or not but that it would be sufficient if one grain is examined. Likewise, we must examine the conditions prevailing in the State. We have already had agrarian trouble. But we are not moved by that alone. The Government are acting of their own accord under a certain ideology as has been pointed out by Sri Annamalai Pillai. He rightly said that it was due to the power behind the Government that law and order prevailed and that there was no great commotion or breach of peace in the State. We have seen what happened in other countries. But we are here standing as a guarantee to see that law and order prevail. If we take advantage of it and do not

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do anything for a long time, then there will be revolutionary tendencies. We know what has recently happened. We, as representatives, as shrewd men, as men with experience, must anticipate all these things and try to avoid all such tendencies and not try to remedy them after they occur. That is my answer, Sir, to the argument advanced by the hon. Member.

There are certain intermediaries—I cannot give the exact figure—but still the vast majority of the people are really the tillers. After all, these leaseholders and other intermediaries are few. As was pointed out by my Friend, the state of affairs may be different in other parts of India, but here most of them are small tillers of the soil who are either owners or tenants. Therefore we cannot say that this measure will only help the big intermediaries and the leaseholders. It will certainly help all the people. Most of them are working on the land either as small proprietors or as small tenants. 4.20 p.m.

The question of straw and catch crop and all other incidental matters can be gone into by the Joint Select Committee and we shall try to make this Bill as reasonable and as just as possible. The Government are not here to do justice to one section and injustice to the other section. In fact, we took so much time in order to arrive at a fair and just conclusion. We fixed the ratio not because of agitational pressure but because we wanted to be fair. In spite of all this, it is the good relationship that prevails between the landlord and the tenant that is a sure guarantee. Let this Bill be a sort of mirror for both the landlord and the tenant. They could adjust themselves as much as possible. They have been adjusting themselves for centuries, but now times have changed, which, unfortunately, some of the hon. Members do not realize as quickly as they ought to. They are thinking of the olden days. I know there was an agitation recently in Mayavaram taluk in Tanjore district for increased wages. Two or three of the landowners who were pretty big paid more than what was prevailing in the locality and even more than what the agitators wanted. The tenants said "Our yajaman is treating us well. We have been there for generations. We won't join the agitation". I am saying this to show that there are also good landlords. When a tenant continues for generations together, the landlord must be good and the tenant must also be good. If both of them are good, they can carry on. Those landlords gave the tenants much more than what they would have got by their agitation. There are still such landlords. I wish they continue their tradition in spite of all this. This Bill is like a reference book and not a text-book. I think I have covered almost all the points. The other matters will be looked into by the Joint Select Committee. I hope that the motion would be passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

"That this House concurs with the Assembly in setting up a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses consisting of 30

862. THE MADRAS CULTIVATING TENANTS (PAYMENT OF FAIR RENT) BILL, 1956 (L.A. BILL NO. 4 OF 1956)

[Mr. Chairman]

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Members (20 Members of the Assembly and 10 Members of the Council) to consider the Madras Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 4 of 1956) and that the following Members of this House be selected to serve on such a Joint Select Committee :—

- (1) The Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam.
- (2) Sri Mohamed Raza Khan.
- (3) Dr. V. K. John.
- (4) Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar.
- (5) Sri S. Narsapaya.
- (6) Sri M. Ethirajulu.
- (7) Sri T. Purushotham.
- (8) Sri K. Bhashyam.
- (9) Srimathi S. Manjubhashini.
- (10) Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar.

The motion was put and carried.

- (3) THE SOUTH KANARA CULTIVATING TENANTS PROTECTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1956 (L.A. BILL NO. 5 OF 1956).

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Sir, I beg to move—

“That the South Kanara Cultivating Tenants Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 5 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

This is a simple Bill to extend the life of the South Kanara Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, which protects cultivating tenants in the district of South Kanara from unjust eviction, for a further period of one year. We could not bring forward the comprehensive reform for various reasons. One is the proposed reorganization of the States. Therefore, it has been found necessary to extend the life of this Act. I hope the House will pass this Bill without any discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“That the South Kanara Cultivating Tenants Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 5 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clauses 2, 1 and the Preamble were separately put and carried.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Sir, I move—

“That the South Kanara Cultivating Tenants Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 5 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed.

* Printed as Appendix X on page 896 infra.

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II.—ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE HON. CHAIRMAN—cont.

- (2) NOMINATION OF MEMBERS TO THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to announce to the House that under rule 164 (1) and rule 173 (1) respectively of the Madras Council Rules, I have nominated the following Members of the Business Advisory Committee and the Committee on Government Assurances of the Council to be the members of those Committees for another year from the date of expiry of their present term of office :—

Business Advisory Committee.

The Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam.
Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar.
Sri P. P. Ummar Koya.
Sri Mohamed Raza Khan.
Sri M. P. Govinda Menon.
Sri T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.

Committee on Government Assurances.

Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar.
Dr. V. K. John.
Sri P. P. Ummar Koya.
Sri G. Krishnamoorthy.
Sri V. V. Ramaswami.

Under rule 174 (1), I have nominated Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar to be the Chairman of the Committee on Government Assurances.

The House is now adjourned *sine die*.

The House then adjourned *sine die*.

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

* 1. Statement V showing action taken on assurances, promises and undertakings given during Seventh and Eighth Sessions, 1955 of the Madras Legislative Council.

* 2. Answers and memorandum to the questionnaire issued by the Official Language Commission (Government of India).

* 3. Bill passed by the Assembly and received therefrom in the Council—

The South Kanara Cultivating Tenants Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 5 of 1956).

* Placed on the table of the House on 30th January 1956.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to clause (d) of starred question No. 467 asked by Dr. A. Sreenivasan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 31st January 1956, page 786 supra.]

Statement.

Districts.	Number of patients granted financial assistance
Madras	33
South Arcot	3
North Arcot	2
Salem	2
Tanjore	4
Tiruchirappalli	4
Madurai	1
Ramanathapuram	1
Tirunelveli	1
Malabar	14
South Kanara	3
Visakhapatnam	1
Cuddapah	1
Anantapur	1
Krishna	1
Total	72

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to clause (a) of starred question No. 492 asked by Mr. T. Purushotham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 31st January 1956, page 793 supra.]

Rules defining the Constitution and Functions of Advisory Committees for Government Hospitals in the Madras State.

The Advisory Committee is constituted in order to keep the Director of Medical Services and the Government informed as to the needs of the hospital as viewed by the public. The entire supervision and management of the institution and its establishment will be in the hands of the Dean or the Superintendent subject to the control of the Director of Medical Services and the Government. The Committee shall be an advisory body with no executive authority.

2. The Committee shall ordinarily consist of four ex-officio members including the Dean or the Superintendent and the Nursing Superintendent of the hospital and twelve nominated non-official members, of whom five may preferably be ladies, two of these ladies being public-spirited persons representing the Medical Association or members of the independent medical profession

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nominated by the Government. These members may be varied by the Government at their discretion in individual cases. In the case of Women and Children's hospitals lady members may be appointed as far as possible.

NOTE.—The Deputy Superintendent, Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras, shall be an ex-officio member of the Advisory Committee of the Hospital.

3. A nominated member shall hold appointment for three years but shall be eligible for re-nomination as provided for in the note below. If a nominated member is absent from the station for a period of more than three months reckoned from the date of the commencement of his or her term of office or of the last meeting which he or she attended, or if within the said period of three months, less than three meetings have been held, absents himself or herself from three consecutive meetings held after the said date, the member shall be considered to have vacated his or her seat on the committee, unless his or her absence from the station or from the meetings, as the case may be, is condoned by the Government. If a member of the Union Parliament is nominated as a non-official member of a Hospital Committee and his absence at the Committee meetings for more than three months is inevitable, it should not be a sufficient reason for removing him from the Committee on account of such absence.

NOTE.—One-third to one-half of the number of non-official members may be newly nominated once in three years, and in the matter of re-nomination of non-official members at the end of this period for the remaining vacancies on the committee, preference shall be given to those who attended the meetings regularly and evinced interest in their work. The persons nominated or re-nominated should be good and capable persons. To facilitate work, vacancies occurring in the middle of the term should be limited to the period up to which the members nominated in the batch continue to serve on the Committee.

4. The Committee shall choose one of its members as the President, who shall hold office for the period of his or her membership. The Resident Medical Officer of the hospital shall be the Secretary of the Committee and shall attend all meetings of the Committee. In the absence of the President, the members present shall elect one of the members to preside at the meeting. Seven members shall form a quorum.

5. (1) The Committee shall meet as often as may be necessary for the discussion of topics of interest and importance connected with the hospital. The meeting shall be convened by the Secretary under the orders of the President. It will be open to any member of the Committee to forward to the President any remarks or suggestions which he or she may have to make or which he or she may desire to have discussed at the meeting of the Committee.

(2) The lady members of the Advisory Committee shall, with the approval of the Committee, form themselves into a sub-committee for doing social work among nurses. The sub-committee should confine its activities purely to social work among the nurses and should not deal with questions relating to their service.

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6. All suggestions and recommendations for the improvement of the hospital and for the welfare of the patients shall be brought before the Committee for consideration and decision by a majority. In any case of equality of votes, the President shall have a second or casting vote.
7. The minutes of the proceedings of the Committee shall be recorded in a book and shall be signed by the President or the member who presides at the meeting.
8. All recommendations of the Committee shall be forwarded to the Dean or the Superintendent of the hospital for necessary action. A copy of the minutes of each meeting shall also be communicated to the Director of Medical Services for information through the Superintendent of the hospital.
9. The Dean or the Superintendent of the hospital shall carry out the recommendations of the Committee as far as practicable. If he or she cannot accept their recommendations, the matter shall be referred to the Director of Medical Services for orders.
10. Individual members of the Committee may arrange with the medical officer in charge to visit the hospital at any time during working hours and may record in the visitors' book any remarks and suggestions they may wish to make.
11. The non-official members shall pay surprise visits once a week by turns by maintaining a rotation roster as in the case of inspection of jails by non-official visitors. An inspection book with the points to be observed on the lines indicated below shall be opened at each hospital for the members to write their remarks:—
 - (1) Are patients treated strictly in the order of their arrival? If there are large crowds at particular hours, is the system of forming queues adopted for out-patients?
 - (2) Are medicines dispensed promptly and according to turn?
 - (3) How many, if any, of the patients were privately consulted or were treated by the Medical Officer before admission?
 - (4) Is the hospital clean and sanitary?
 - (5) Where diet is supplied, is it satisfactory?
 - (6) Have the patients any complaints in respect of their treatment by the hospital staff?
 - (7) Do the statistics of patients indicate that the hospital is popular?
 - (8) How much time does the Medical Officer spend in the hospital? Is he easily accessible for emergent cases?
 - (9) Other suggestions for improving the conditions and procedure of the hospital.
12. A suggestion book for recording complaints by patients shall also be kept at each hospital. These two books shall be placed before the advisory committee for consideration at its meetings.

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13. Identification cards shall be supplied to all non-official members.

14. The Dean or Superintendent of the Hospital shall submit periodical reports on the attendance of non-official members at the meetings of the Committee and on the work done by the Advisory Committee to the Director of Medical Services once in six months, the report for the first six months being submitted in July of every year and the report for the next six months being submitted in January of the succeeding year. The Director of Medical Services shall review the reports and submit a copy of his review to Government for information.

Rules defining the Constitution and Functions of Advisory Committees for Mufassal Government Hospitals in the Madras State.

The Advisory Committee is constituted in order to keep the Director of Medical Services and the Government informed as to the needs of the hospital as viewed by the public. The entire supervision and management of the institution and its establishment will be in the hands of the medical officer in charge, subject to the control of the Director of Medical Services and the Government. The Committee shall be an advisory body with no executive authority.

2. The composition of the Committee shall ordinarily be as follows:—

- (a) *District Headquarters Hospitals.*—(1) The Collector.
- (2) The President, District Board (when a non-official).
 - (3) The District Medical Officer.
 - (4) The Executive Engineer.
 - (5) The Chairman, Municipal Council, in the case of Municipal towns, when a non-official.
 - (6) A second-representative of the Municipal Council.
 - (7) A second-representative of the District Board.
 - (8) A non-official who is a member of the Madras Legislative Assembly or the Madras Legislative Council representing the area in question or a public spirited person preferably a lady representing a Congress Committee or Public Welfare Committee, organization or body nominated by the Government.
 - (9) A non-official, preferably a lady, being a public-spirited person representing a Medical Association or a member of the independent medical profession, nominated by the Government.
 - (10), (11), (12) and (13) Four other non-official members nominated by the Government.

NOTE.—(1) Individual members of the Legislature may be appointed as Members of the Advisory Committees on the recommendation of the Collector and the Director of Medical Services; any member so appointed will take the place of the second-representative of Municipal or the District Board as may be

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specified in each case. Members of the Legislature may also be appointed as members of the Committee when the chairman of the Municipal Council or the Special Officer in the case of superseded municipalities happens to be an official.

(2) One or at the most two legislators may be appointed as co-opted members of Hospital Advisory Committees in their respective residential areas if there are not legislators already serving on the committees.

(3) In cases where a district comprises more than one local fund district, the Presidents of all district boards in the district may serve as members of the Advisory Committee of the Government District Headquarters Hospital as representatives of district boards. Similarly, each of the district boards in the district may send up a second representative to serve on the Committee.

(b) Hospitals at Divisional Centres.—(1) The Revenue Divisional Officer or if the station is not the Headquarters of the Revenue Divisional Officer, the Tahsildar, Deputy Tahsildar or an official of the Judicial Department not lower in rank than a District Munsif (if one is available at the station).

(2) The Chairman, Municipal Council, or the President, Panchayat Board, as the case may be. In the case of Government Medical institutions at divisional centres which are outside the municipal or panchayat areas, a non-official member of the District Board elected for the circles in which the institution is situated.

(3) Local Public Works Department Officer, if one is employed in the station (vide note below).

(4) The Medical Officer-in-charge.

(5) and (6) Two non-officials who are members of the Madras Legislative Assembly or the Madras Legislative Council or public spirited persons, representing a Congress Committee or a Public Welfare Committee, organization or body nominated by the Government.

(7) A non-official, preferably a lady who is a public spirited person representing a medical association or a member of the independent medical profession nominated by the Government.

(8), (9) and (10) Three other non-official members nominated by the Government.

NOTE.—(i) If no Public Works Department Officer is employed in the station, his place will be taken by another non-official gentleman, nominated by the Government.

(ii) The Lay Secretary and Treasurer of the Government Headquarters Hospital, Kozhikode, shall be an ex-officio member of the Advisory Committee of that hospital and the Government Women and Children Hospital, Kozhikode.

3. The representatives elected by the Municipal Councils and the District Board need not necessarily be members of the respective bodies. An elected member shall hold his appointment for three years and shall be eligible for re-election as provided for in the note below. Women shall be eligible as members of the advisory committee. The Assistant to the District Medical Officer in the case of District Headquarters hospitals, the Resident Medical Officer in the case of hospitals under Civil Surgeons wherever there

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is a Resident Medical Officer in addition to the Medical Officer-in-charge and the Medical Officer-in-charge in the case of other hospitals, shall discharge the duties of Secretary of the Committee and shall attend all meetings of the Committee.

If a nominated member is absent from the station for a period of more than three months reckoned from the date of the commencement of his or her term of office or of the last meeting which he or she attended or if within the said period of three months, less than three meetings have been held, absents himself or herself from three consecutive meetings held after the said date, the member shall be considered to have vacated his or her seat on the committee, unless his or her absence from the station or from the meetings, as the case may be, is condoned by the Government. If a member of the Union Parliament is nominated as a non-official member of a Hospital Committee, his absence at the Committee meetings for more than three months is inevitable and it should not be a sufficient reason for removing him from the Committee on account of such absence.

NOTE.—One-third to one-half of the number of non-official members may be newly nominated once in three years, and in the matter of re-nomination of non-official members at the end of this period for the remaining vacancies on the committee, preference shall be given to those who attended the meetings regularly and evinced interest in their work. The persons nominated or re-nominated should be good and capable persons. To facilitate work, vacancies occurring in the middle of the term should be limited to the period up to which the members nominated in the batch continue to serve on the committee.

4. The Committee shall meet as often as may be necessary for the discussion of topics of interest and importance connected with the hospital. The meetings shall be convened by the Secretary under the orders of the Collector, Divisional Officer, Tahsildar, Deputy Tahsildar or an officer of the Judicial department not lower in rank than a District Munsif, as the case may be. It will be open to any member of the Committee to forward to the Collector, Divisional Officer, Tahsildar, Deputy Tahsildar or an officer of the Judicial Department not lower in rank than a District Munsif any remarks or suggestions which he may have to make or which he may desire to have discussed at a meeting of the Committee.

5. The Collector, Divisional Officer, Tahsildar, Deputy Tahsildar, or an Officer of the Judicial Department not lower in rank than a District Munsif shall preside at the meetings, but in his absence, the members present shall elect a chairman for the meeting. Six members shall form a quorum.

6. If at a meeting convened under Rule 4, there is no quorum as fixed in rule 5 the meeting can be adjourned to a specific date and for such an adjourned meeting, four members shall form a quorum.

7. All suggestions and recommendations for the improvement of the hospital and for the welfare of the patients shall be brought before the Committee for consideration and decision by a majority. In any case of equality of votes, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

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8. The minutes of the proceedings of the Committees shall be recorded in a book and shall be signed by the Chairman of the meeting.

9. All recommendations of the Committee shall be forwarded to the District Medical Officer for necessary action. A copy of the minutes of each meeting shall also be communicated to the Director of Medical Services for information.

10. The District Medical Officer shall carry out the recommendations of the Committee as far as practicable. If he cannot accept the recommendations, he should refer the matter to the Director of Medical Services for orders.

11. Individual members of the Committee may arrange with the medical officer-in-charge to visit the hospital at any time during working hours and may record in the Visitors' book any remarks and suggestions they may wish to make.

12. The non-official members shall pay surprise visits once a week by turns by maintaining a rotation roster as in the case of inspection of jails by non-official visitors. An inspection book with the points to be observed on the lines indicated below shall be opened at each hospital for the members to write their remarks:—

(1) Are patients treated strictly in the order of their arrival? If there are large crowds at particular hours, is the system of forming queues adopted for out-patients?

(2) Are medicines dispensed promptly and according to turns?

(3) How many, if any, of the patients were privately consulted or were treated by the Medical Officer before admission?

(4) Is the hospital clean and sanitary?

(5) Where diet is supplied, is it satisfactory?

(6) Have the patients any complaints in respect of their treatment by the hospital staff?

(7) Do the statistics of patients indicate that the hospital is popular?

(8) How much time does the Medical Officer spend in the hospital? Is he easily accessible for emergent cases?

(9) Other suggestions for improving the conditions and the procedure of the hospital.

13. A suggestion book for recording complaints by patients shall also be kept at each hospital. These two books shall be placed before the Advisory Committee for consideration at its meetings.

14. Identification cards shall be supplied to all non-official members.

15. The District Medical Officer shall submit periodical reports on the attendance of non-official members at the meetings of the Committees and on the work done by the Advisory Committees to the Director of Medical Services once in six months, the report for the first six months being submitted in July of every year and the

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report for the next six months being submitted in January of the succeeding year. The Director of Medical Services shall review the reports and submit a copy of his review to Government for information.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 496 asked by Sri T. Purushotham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 31st January 1956, page 795 supra.]

Statement.	Sanctioned number of seats.	Number of candidates who applied for admission.
(a) & (b)		
1 Engineering Colleges	200	1,303
2 Medical Colleges (M.B.B.S. Course) ..	310	1,382
3 Agricultural College, Coimbatore	108	477
4 Veterinary College, Madras—		
B.V.Sc. Course	100	177
Stockmen Course —	100	430
5 Law College, Madras	No fixed limit.	1,310

(c) There is no restriction on the number of admissions into the Law College for which admissions are made with due regard to the accommodation and staff available for efficient instructions. Ordinarily all the students who apply for admission are admitted. Proposals for increasing the strength of the Agricultural College are under consideration of the Government. The number of seats are under consideration of the Government. The number of seats in the B.V.Sc. and Stockmen courses in the Veterinary College have been increased to 100 in each from 80 and 55 respectively from the academic year 1955-56. In respect of admissions to Medical College at Madurai 15 seats have been increased from the academic year 1955-56. The number of seats in the Engineering College is fixed by the University with reference to the facilities; provided and the University has not permitted any increase in the number of seats in the Engineering Colleges.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to clauses (d) and (e) of starred question No. 501 asked by Sri V. Gurunandan Row, at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 31st January 1956, page 800 supra.]

Particulars of workers employed in Government House Estate and Public Works Workshops, Madras.

(d) The following facilities are allowed:—

(1) *Workers in Government Estate, Guindy.*
Leave facilities.—Casual leave for 15 days for all the workers.

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Not eligible for any regular leave but given holidays on alternate Sundays and important festive occasions.

The Depot Watcher is not entitled to any leave.

Pension or Provident Fund facilities allowed.—Not entitled to any pension or Provident Fund facilities but granted a gratuity, after a service of ten years, calculated at the rate of half-a-month's pay for every accepted year of service subject to a maximum of 15 months' pay, provided the service rendered has been faithful and efficient.

The Depot Watcher is not entitled to any pension or gratuity.

House Rent Allowance.—Thirty-seven workers are paid house rent allowance. The rest are provided with rent-free accommodation inside the Raj Bhavan compound.

(2) *Workers in Government Estate, Mount Road.*

Leave facilities.—Casual leave for 15 days to all workers.

Sick leave with full pay for 10 days for gardeners.

Sick leave with half pay for 10 days for Conservancy establishment.

Pension or Provident Fund facilities.—Nil.

House Rent Allowance.—All workmen are allowed House-rent allowance except two watchmen and six gardeners who are employed on fixed pay which includes an element of house rent allowance also.

(e) Scales of pay of both temporary and permanent workers and when they were introduced :—

(1) *Workers in Government Estate, Guindy.*

Garden Head Maistry ..	Rs. 45—5—75	(sanctioned with effect from 1st September 1949).
Maistries ..	Rs. 18— $\frac{1}{2}$ —26	(sanctioned with effect from 1st September 1949).
Gardeners ..	Rs. 15— $\frac{1}{2}$ —25	(sanctioned with effect from 1st September 1949).
Watchers, Guindy Park Reserve.	Rs. 15— $\frac{1}{2}$ —25	(sanctioned with effect from 1st September 1949).
Depot Watcher, Guindy Park Reserve.	Rs. 30 per mensem fixed pay—	(sanctioned with effect from 14th September 1953).

(2) *Workers in Government Estate, Mount Road, Madras.*

Maistry ..	Rs. 30—1—45	(sanctioned with effect from 1st November 1950).
Gardeners ..	Rs. 15— $\frac{1}{2}$ —25	(sanctioned from 1st November 1949).

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Gardeners ..	Rs. 15	(fixed pay with dearness allowance and other compensatory allowance from 1st December 1950).
Gardeners ..	Rs. 35	(fixed pay inclusive of all allowances from 18th February 1955).
Watchmen ..	Rs. 33	(fixed pay inclusive of all allowances from 1st December 1950).
Sweepers ..	Rs. 15— $\frac{1}{2}$ —25	(sanctioned with effect from 9th January 1952).
Sweepers ..	Rs. 15	(fixed pay with dearness allowance and other compensatory allowance from 18th February 1955).

(3) *Workers in Public Works Workshops, Madras.*

(a) *Permanent workers—*

Serial number and designation.		Scale of pay allowed with effect from 1st January 1947.	
(1)		(2)	RS.
1	Mazdoors ..	20—1—30	
2	Syrang Mazdoors ..	25—1—35	
3	Fireman ..	25—1—35	
4	Hammerman ..	25—1—35	
5	Fitter Mechanic } Fitter Erectors } Driver III Grade }	30—1—40	
6	Turner III Grade ..	30—1—40	
7	Blacksmith II Grade ..	30—1—40	
8	Rivetter II Grade ..	30—1—40	
9	Packer ..	30—1—40	
10	Syrang II Grade ..	30—1—50	
11	Mason ..	30—1—50	
12	Fitter Mechanic } Fitter Erector } Driver II Grade }	40—1—50	
13	Turner II Grade ..	40—1—50	
14	Blacksmith II Grade ..	40—1—50	
15	Electric Welder II Grade ..	(plus special pay Rs. 5).	
16	Gas Welder II Grade ..	40—1—50 (plus special pay Rs. 5).	
17	Rivetter I Grade ..	40—1—50	
18	Painter I Grade ..	40—1—50	
19	Carpenter ..	40—1—50	
20	Chuckler ..	40—1—50	
21	Electrician ..	40—1—50	

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Serial number and designation.	Scale of pay allowed with effect from 1st January 1947.
(1)	(2)
	RS.
22 Syrang I Grade	40—1—50
23 Fitter Mechanic }	
Fitter Erector }	
Driver I Grade }	
Turner I Grade }	50—2—60
24 Blacksmith I Grade	50—2—60
25 Electric Welder I Grade	50—2—60
	(plus special pay Rs. 10).
26 Gas Welder I Grade	50—2—50
	(plus special pay Rs. 10).
27 Artisan Special	60—3—75
28 Painter Special	50—2—60
29 Turner Special	50—2—60
30 Chargeman	70—5—115
31 Foundry Chargeman	70—5—115
32 Electrical Motor Maistry	70—5—115
33 Head Driver	60—3—90
34 Motor Lorry Driver	40—1—50
35 Yard Maistry	25—1—35
36 Indent Clerk	45—3—60—2—90
37 Despatcher	45—3—60—2—90
38 Job Chaser or General Foreman's clerk.	45—3—60—2—90
39 Works Clerk	35—2—65
40 Gate Watchman	18— $\frac{1}{2}$ —(A)—25
41 Water Brahmin	18— $\frac{1}{2}$ —(A)—25
42 Chokra	18— $\frac{1}{2}$ —(A)—25
43 Sweepers	18— $\frac{1}{2}$ —(A)—25
44 Semi-skilled	25—1—35
45 Artisan III Grade	30—1—40
46 Moulder II Grade	40—1—50
47 Moulder I Grade	50—2—60
48 Artisan (Carpentry) III Grade	30—1—40
49 Artisan (Carpentry) II Grade	40—1—50
50 Artisan (Carpentry) I Grade	50—2—60
51 Chargeman (Carpentry)	70—5—115

(b) Temporary workers—

Serial number and designation.	Wages sanctioned with effect from 1st April 1950.
(1)	(2)
	RS.
1 Mazdoor (unskilled)	1—8—9 to 1—15—3
2 Semiskilled	1—15—3 to 2—2—3
3 Hammerman	1—15—3 to 2—2—3
4 Fitter II Grade	2—2—3 to 2—11—3
5 Turner III Grade	2—2—3 to 2—11—3

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Serial number and designation.	Wages sanctioned with effect from 1st April 1950.
	RS.
6 Blacksmith, III Grade	2—2—3 to 2—11—3
7 Packer	2—2—3 to 2—11—3
8 Mason	2—2—3 to 2—11—3
9 Carpenter, III Grade	3—2—3 to 2—11—3
10 Electric Welder III Grade	2—2—3 to 2—11—3
11 Moulder III Grade	2—11—3 to 3—2—3
12 Turner II Grade	2—11—3 to 3—2—3
13 Electrician	2—11—3 to 3—2—3
14 Driver II Grade	2—11—3 to 3—2—3
15 Improver	2—11—3 to 3—2—3
16 Volunteers unpaid	35—2—65 to 45—3—
17 Works Clerks	60—2—90

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 506 asked by Sri T. Purushotham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 31st January 1956, page 801 supra.]

Reorganization of Police and Transport Departments.

G.O. Ms. No. 2244, Home, dated 16th August 1955.

SUBJECT.—Police—Reorganization of the Police Department on the transfer of Prohibition Enforcement work and the Excise staff—Abolition of gazetted Excise posts and creation of equivalent Police posts—Appointment of an additional Deputy Inspector-General of Police—Creation of additional Superintendents of Police—Sanctioned.

The work of enforcement of Prohibition throughout the State was transferred to the Police Department with effect from 3rd January 1955 and along with the transfer of this work, the following executive staff was transferred from the Excise to the Police Department :—

Assistant Commissioners of Excise	3
Inspector of Excise	21*
Assistant Inspectors of Excise	37
Sub-Inspectors of Excise	201
Petty Officers	247
Prohibition guards	2,525

* Including one Inspector on Military duty.

The Government have decided that the enforcement of Prohibition should be part of the work of the Police, that the transferred Excise posts referred to above should be abolished, police posts

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equivalent in rank being created in their places, and that the Police Department should be strengthened and reorganized. An officer of the rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Police was accordingly placed on special duty to work out a scheme for the reorganization of the Police Department. The Special Officer has now submitted his report and the Inspector-General of Police has forwarded it to Government, with his remarks. The Government have carefully considered the proposals of the Special Officer in the light of the remarks of the Inspector-General of Police and pass the following orders:—

(1) The Government accept the proposal of the Special Officer to create an additional Police Range and to re-distribute the district charges to the various Deputy Inspectors-General of Police in the State. They accordingly sanction the creation, for a period of one year from 1st September 1955, of a temporary post of Deputy Inspector-General of Police in the scale of pay of Rs. 1,950—50—2,150 (when held by an I.P. Officer) to be in charge of the new range with headquarters at Tiruchirappalli. The jurisdiction of the various Deputy Inspectors-General of Police in this State consequent on the creation of the additional Deputy Inspector-General's range will be as shown in Annexure I to this order.

(2) The Government do not accept the proposal for the division of the City of Madras into two Law and Order charges and the appointment of an additional Deputy Commissioner of Police therefor. Nor do they agree to the bifurcation of the districts of Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli into two Police districts. The Government consider that, as proposed for the districts of Tanjore and Salem, an additional Superintendent of Police may be appointed in all the four districts, viz., Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Tanjore and Salem to assist the District Superintendents of Police. The Government accordingly sanction the creation, for a period of one year, from the date of appointment, of four posts of additional Superintendents of Police. These posts will be selection grade posts in the Madras Police Service and will carry the scale of pay of Rs. 600—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150. Orders regarding the distribution of work between the District Superintendents of Police and the additional Superintendents of Police will issue separately.

(3) Sanction is accorded to the abolition of the following posts in the Madras Excise Service and the creation of new posts of Deputy Superintendents in the Madras Police Service:—

*Posts abolished in the Madras
Excise Service.*

(1)

One post of Assistant Commissioner
of Excise.

Twenty posts of Inspectors of Excise.

*Posts created in the Madras
Police Service.*

(2)

Nineteen posts of Deputy Superintendents
of Police, category I.

This will take effect from the date on which the existing incumbents of the Excise posts are appointed as Deputy Superintendents of Police. Orders as to how many of the 19 posts of Deputy

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Superintendents of Police, category I, sanctioned above, will be permanent and how many will be temporary, and regarding the period of temporary sanction will issue separately. Orders regarding the abolition of the other two posts of Assistant Commissioners of Excise, now in the Police Department, held by Sri D. Koil Pillai and Sri V. Krishnamoorthy will also issue separately in due course.

2. The nineteen posts of Deputy Superintendents of Police will be distributed in the several districts as indicated in Annexure II. The existing subdivision and the subdivision in the new set up in each district will be as shown in Annexure III.

With effect from the date of creation of the additional subdivision, the posts of Personal Assistants to District Superintendents of Police, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore should be abolished.

3. The expenditure involved in the employment of the additional staff sanctioned in paragraph 1 above should be debited to the relevant sub-head under "29. Police".

ANNEXURE I.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Consequent on the appointment of an Additional Deputy Inspector-General of Police with headquarters at Tiruchirappalli, the Jurisdictions of the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police in this State will be as shown below with effect from 1st October 1955:—

<i>Serial number and designation of officer.</i>	<i>Headquarters.</i>	<i>Jurisdiction.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range.	Madurai ..	(1) Madurai Urban district. (2) Madurai North district. (3) Ramanathapuram district. (4) Tirunelveli district.
2 Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range.	Coimbatore ..	(1) Coimbatore district. (2) The Nilgiris district. (3) Malabar district. (4) South Kanara district. (5) Salem district.
3 Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central Range.	Tiruchirappalli ..	(1) Tanjore district. (2) Tiruchirappalli district. (3) South Arcot district. (4) North Arcot district. (5) Chingleput district.
4 Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Depart- ment and Railways.	Madras City ..	(1) Criminal Investigation Department. (a) Crime Branch. (b) X-Branch. (c) Special Branch. (2) Police Training College. (3) Railway Police. (4) State Police Radio Branch.

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ANNEXURE II.

Distribution of the nineteen additional posts of Deputy Superintendents of Police sanctioned in paragraph 1 (3) of the order.

Serial number and district or Madras City.	Number of additional Subdivisional Officers in the district or Assistant Commissioner of Police in Madras City sanctioned.	Personal Assistants to District Superintendents of Police sanctioned.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Tirunelveli	1	1
2 Ramanathapuram	1	..
3 South Arcot	1	1
4 Chingleput	2	..
5 Malabar	1	1
6 The Nilgiris	1	..
7 South Kanara	1	..
8 North Arcot	..	1
9 Tanjore	1	..
10 Madurai Urban	..	1
11 Madurai North	1	..
12 Tiruchirappalli	2	..
13 Salem	1	..
14 Coimbatore	1	..
15 Railway Police	..	1
16 Madras City	*1	..
Total ..	15	4

* Assistant Commissioner of Police, Law and Order Branch, Madras City.

ANNEXURE III.

Particulars of existing subdivisions and subdivisions under the new set-up.

Serial number and district.	Existing subdivisions.	Subdivisions in the new set-up.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Tirunelveli	(1) Tirunelveli (2) Tuticorin (3) Sankaranakoil (4) Cheranmahadevi	(1) Tirunelveli. (2) Tuticorin. (3) Srivaikuntam. (4) Kovilpatti. (5) Ambasamudram.
2 Ramanathapuram	(1) Ramanathapuram (2) Sivaganga (3) Sivakasi	(1) Ramanathapuram. (2) Sivaganga. (3) Sivakasi. (4) Kamuthi.

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Serial number and district.	Existing subdivisions.	Subdivisions in the new set-up.
(1)	(2)	(3)
South Arcot	(1) Cuddalore (2) Chidambaram (3) Tindivanam (4) Thirukoyilur	(1) Cuddalore. (2) Chidambaram. (3) Virdhachalam. (4) Tirukoyilur. (5) Tindivanam.
4 Chingleput	(1) St. Thomas Mount. (2) Chingleput	(1) St. Thomas Mount (the Subdivisional Officer will also be the Personal Assistant to the District Superintendent of Police). (2) Tiruvottiyur. (3) Chingleput. (4) Kanchipuram.
5 Malabar	(1) Kozhikode (the Subdivisional Officer is also the Personal Assistant to the District Superintendent of Police). (2) Cannanore (3) Malappuram (4) Palghat	(1) Kozhikode (the Subdivisional Officer will also be the Personal Assistant to the District Superintendent of Police). (2) Cannanore. (3) Malappuram. (4) Palghat. (5) Tirur. Ootacamund.
6 The Nilgiris	Nil.	
7 South Kanara	(1) Mangalore	(1) Mangalore (the Subdivisional Officer will also be the Personal Assistant to the District Superintendent of Police).
8 North Arcot	(2) Puttur (1) Vellore (2) Ranipet (4) Ambur (4) Tiruvannamalai	(2) Udipi. (3) Puttur. (1) Vellore. (2) Ranipet. (4) Ambur. (3) Tiruvannamalai. (1) Tanjore.
9 Tanjore	(1) Tanjore (2) Kumbakonam (3) Mannargudi (4) Pattukkottai (6) Nagapattinam	(2) Kumbakonam. (3) Tiruthuraiipoondi. (4) Pattukkottai. (5) Nagapattinam. (6) Mayuram.
10 Madurai Urban	(1) Madurai Town (2) Madurai Rural	(1) Madurai Town. (2) Madurai Rural.
11 Madurai North	(1) Main subdivision in charge of the Personal Assistant to the District Superintendent of Police. (2) Dindigul (3) Periyakulam	(1) Main Subdivision in charge of the Personal Assistant to the District Superintendent of Police. (2) Dindigul. (3) Periyakulam. (4) Palani.
12 Tiruchirappalli	(1) Tiruchirappalli Town. (2) Ariyalur (3) Karur (4) Pudukkottai (5) Musiri	(1) Tiruchirappalli Town. (2) Tiruchirappalli Rural. (3) Ariyalur. (4) Karur. (5) Pudukkottai. (6) Musiri. (7) Manapparai.

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Serial number and district. (1)	Existing subdivisions. (2)	Subdivisions in the new set-up. (3)
13 Salem	(1) Salem (2) Namakkal (3) Hosur (4) Mettur	(1) Salem Town. (2) Salem Rural. (3) Hosur. (4) Mettur. (5) Namakkal.
14 Coimbatore	(1) Coimbatore Town (2) Coimbatore Rural (3) Tiruppur (4) Erode (5) Gobichettipalayam.	(1) Coimbatore Town. (2) Coimbatore Rural. (3) Pollachi. (4) Tiruppur. (5) Erode. (6) Gobichettipalayam.
15 Railway Police	(1) Madras (2) Madurai (3) Coimbatore	(1) Madras. (2) Madurai. (3) Coimbatore.

Press Release No. 496, dated the 28th October 1955.

REORGANIZATION OF POLICE DEPARTMENT.

DETAILS OF SCHEME EXPLAINED.

The work of enforcement of Prohibition throughout the State was transferred to the Police Department with effect from 3rd January 1955. The sanctioned staff employed in the Excise Prohibition Department was divided between the Board of Revenue (Excise) for residuary work and the Police Department for enforcement work. The staff transferred to the Police Department consisted of the following ranks:—

Three Assistant Commissioners of Excise, 21 Inspectors of Excise, 37 Assistant Inspectors of Excise, 201 Sub-Inspectors of Excise, 247 Petty Officers and 2,525 Prohibition Guards.

A senior officer of the rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Police was placed on special duty to work out a scheme for the reorganization of the Police Department, providing for the integration of the transferred Excise staff in the Police set-up and for improving the general efficiency of the Police Department. The Government have since received the report of the Special Officer sanctioned by the Government, 39 additional Police Stations will be opened and 25 new Police Inspectors' Circles will be created in this State. In addition, 41 Police Outposts will be converted into regular Police Stations. The additional Police Stations are in the place of 197 Prohibition Stations which will be abolished. Additional staff has been allotted to a number of Police Stations where crime is found to be heavy. Sub-Inspectors of Police in charge of District Intelligence Bureaux will be replaced by Inspectors of Police.

The Government have also sanctioned the provision of Mobile Prohibition Squads in each district and in Madras City. The number of Police Subdivisional Officers' charges has been increased by 14. An Additional Superintendent of Police to assist the District Superintendent of Police has been appointed in each of

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the districts of Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Coimbatore. An additional Deputy Inspector-General's range with headquarters at Tiruchirappalli has also been created. The Ranges as reconstituted will be: the Southern Range, the Western Range and the Central Range.

The Government have also sanctioned, as an experimental measure, the establishment of 12 single Police Constable Outposts in the Malabar district. The staff required to man these outposts will be found from the strength of the respective stations.

The Government have under consideration a scheme for the formation of a Women Police Wing in the Police Department. To begin with, Women Police will be employed in Madras City. The types of duties which they will perform include escorting and guarding of female prisoners, patrolling of areas where undesirable women may frequent, rescue of young girls found homeless and assisting the men Police in investigation of cases where women are involved.

The Excise staff transferred to the Police Department will be absorbed in corresponding ranks in the Police Department. Those below the age of 52 years will be given training for a short period in the Police Training College and Police Recruits Schools and practical training in the districts to enable them to perform the Police duties efficiently.

The reorganization scheme will come into force with effect from 1st November 1955, from which date there will be no separate Prohibition staff and every Police station and every member of the Police Force will become responsible for the enforcement of the Prohibition Act.

G.O. Ms. No. 2941, Home, dated 20th October 1955.

SUBJECT.—Motor Vehicles—Transport department—Transport Commissioner, State Transport Authority and Regional Transport Authorities—Reorganization—Ordered.

The Government have had under consideration the question of reorganization of the Motor Transport Administration with reference to the amendments made by the Motor Vehicles (Madras Amendment Act, 1954 (Madras Act XXXIX of 1954). After obtaining the opinion of the Advocate-General and the remarks of the Board of Revenue as well as of the Transport Commissioner, they have decided—

(i) that a Member of the Board of Revenue should be appointed as Transport Commissioner under section 44-A of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, and the present post of Transport Commissioner should be abolished;

(ii) that the Central Road Traffic Board and Regional Transport Authority (as at present constituted) should be abolished;

(iii) that an officer of the Transport Department should be appointed as the State Transport Authority who will also be the Assistant Transport Commissioner;

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(iv) that the present post of Secretary, Central Road Traffic Board, may be redesignated as Secretary, State Transport Authority;

(v) that Collectors of districts in the mufassal and the Commissioner of Police in the City of Madras should be appointed as Regional Transport Authorities under section 44 of the Act.

(vi) that the Regional Transport Officers in the mufassal and the Deputy Commissioner of Police (Traffic and Licensing) in the Madras City should be the Secretaries to the Regional Transport Authorities;

(vii) that an officer of the grade of a District Judge should be the appellate authority prescribed under section 64 (1) of the Motor Vehicles Act as amended to deal with appeals against the orders of the Regional Transport Authorities and the State Transport Authority and be designated as the State Transport Appellate Tribunal.

2. (i) The Member of the Board of Revenue who will be appointed as Transport Commissioner will be the Head of the Transport Department and will have general responsibility for administration of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931, and the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act, 1952.

(ii) He will be empowered by the Government under section 44-A of the Motor Vehicles Act to exercise the powers now exercised by the State Transport Authority under sub-sections (3) (a) and (c) and (4) of section 44 of that Act.

(iii) In the discharge of these functions, he will have administrative control over the organization at present working under the Transport Commissioner.

(iv) The Transport Commissioner will be assisted by the Assistant Transport Commissioner as specified in paragraph 3 (i) (b) below.

3. The officer appointed as the State Transport Authority under the Motor Vehicles Act—

(a) will perform all functions vested in the State Transport Authority under the Motor Vehicles Act except those vested in the Transport Commissioner which are referred to in paragraph 2 above;

(b) will be designated as Assistant Transport Commissioner and will assist the Transport Commissioner in the performance of all the functions vested in him other than the expected functions aforesaid.

4. (i) The Collector of the district will be the Regional Transport Authority for the district. He will perform all the functions of the Regional Transport Authority under the Motor Vehicles Act including those specified in sub-paragraph (ii) below and excluding those specified in paragraph 5 (ii) below. The Commissioner of Police, Madras, will be the Regional Transport Authority, Madras.

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(ii) The powers under sections 48-A, 51-A and 56-A of the Motor Vehicles Act to alter the conditions of stage carriage permits, contract carriage permits and public carrier permits, now exercised by the Regional Transport Officers with reference to the orders in G.O. Ms. No. 692, Home, dated 28th February 1953, will hereafter be exercised by the Regional Transport Authority.

(iii) In the performance of these functions, the Regional Transport Authority will be assisted by the Secretary to Regional Transport Authority as specified in paragraph 5 (i) below.

5. (i) The Regional Transport Officer will be the Secretary to the Regional Transport Authority and in that capacity he will assist the Regional Transport Authority in the performance of the functions specified in paragraph 4 above. The Deputy Commissioner of Police (Traffic and Licensing) will be Secretary to the Regional Transport Authority, Madras.

(ii) The Regional Transport Officer will exercise the powers now delegated to him except those under sections 48-A, 51-A and 56-A of the Motor Vehicles Act.

6. The State Transport Appellate Tribunal will hear and dispose of all appeals and revision petitions against the orders of the State Transport Authority, the Regional Transport Authorities and the Regional Transport Officers passed under the Motor Vehicles Act and the Rules made thereunder.

7. Notification necessary for giving effect to these orders will be issued separately.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 511 asked by Sri T. Purushotham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 31st January 1956, page 876 supra.]

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Name of school.	Agency running the school.	Courses of training imparted therein.	Number of pupils in each of the courses.		Amount of Government grant given during 1954-55.	Rules governing the grant of recognition to the school.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)
			Boys.	Girls.		
1 Municipal School of Arts and Crafts, Kumbakonam.	Kumbakonam Municipality.	(a) Arts Section— Drawing and Design .. (b) Engraving Section— Engraving and Enamelling (c) Weaving Section ..	67	1	(a) Maintenance grant, Rs. 2,700. (b) Equipment grant, Rs. 400. (c) A building grant of Rs. 12,500 was sanctioned for 1954-55. It will be disbursed after the Kumbakonam Municipality executes a mortgage deed.	
2 The Arts School, Madurai.	Sri S. Sundaram Aiyar who is the correspondent of the school also.	Drawing, painting and design.	17	6	Maintenance grant Rs. 770.	..
3 School of Arts and Crafts, Madras.	Department of Industries and Commerce.	1 Crafts Section— (a) Woodwork, etc. (3 years). (b) Woodwork—Advanced (2 years). (c) Metal work (3 years) ..	30	..		

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(d) Goldsmithy (3 years) ..	19	..	..
(e) Design (3 years) ..	25	..	..
(f) Engraving (3 years) ..	30	..	..
(g) Enamelling (2 years) ..	15	..	..
2 Arts Section—			
(h) Painting (3 years) ..	60	2	..
Advanced painting (one year).		..	..
(i) General Drawing (2 years).	56	1	..
(j) Commercial Art (3 years)	41	2	..
(k) Modelling (3 years) ..	13	1	..

When recognition is desired for a school or class, an application shall be made to the Department in the prescribed form, giving following particulars :—

- Class of school.
- Names, salaries and qualifications of the teachers.
- Number and names of trades or occupations taught.
- Length of course in each case.
- Number of scholars in each year of study in each case.

If a school or class is accorded recognition, the Director will issue a proceedings specifying the conditions under which recognition is accorded and the date from which the school will be recognized. A recognized school shall work for a minimum of 225 days in the school year.

A school for recognition or continuance of recognition should satisfy the following conditions :—

- It should have a minimum daily attendance of 20 pupils.
- It should admit fresh candidates only once a year at the beginning of every session. The candidates should have the minimum general educational qualification of completed fifth standard. In the case of girls, they should not be less than 12 or more than 17 years of age at the time of admission and in the case of boys they should not be less than 13 or more than 18 years of age at the time of admission.

Note.—Exemption from age-limit may, however, be granted by the Joint Director of Industries and Commerce in deserving cases.

- It should have qualified teachers to teach subject in accordance with the approved syllabus.

- It should insist on every student maintaining a 'work book' in which daily work is neatly and regularly recorded.

Note.—Government may accord recognition in deserving cases to special schools which do not satisfy the condition stated above.

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- Commissioner, Corporation of Madras.
 Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration).
 Commissioner of Labour.
 Comptroller, Governor's Household.
 Conservator of Forests.
 Controller of Stationery and Printing.
 Deputy and Additional Deputy Secretaries to Government including Deputy Secretary, Madras Legislature.
 Deputy Inspector-General of Police.
 Director of Settlement.
 Director of Resettlement and Employment.
 Director of Harijan Welfare.
 Director of Animal Husbandry.
 Director of Industries and Commerce.
 Director of Information and Publicity.
 Inspector-General of Registration.
 Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.
 Joint Transport Commissioner.
 Lieutenant-Colonels, Commanders of Indian Navy and Wing Commanders of Indian Air Force.
 Members of Public Service Commission.
 Members of the Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal.
 Members of I.C.S. and I.A.S. of eighteen years standing.
 Officers in Class I of General or Public Works Department, list of Indian Audit and Accounts Service.
 Private Secretary to the Chief Minister.
 Public Prosecutor.
 Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Joint Stock Companies.
 Regional Labour Commissioner (Central).
 Regional Food Commissioner.
 Sanitary Engineer.
 Secretary to the Governor.
 Secretary to the Board of Revenue.
 Secretary to the Board of Revenue (Commercial Taxes).
 Secretary to the Commissioner of Civil Supplies and Food Production.
 Settlement Officers.
 Superintending Engineers.
 Transport Commissioner.
- 38 Deputy Director of Medical Services.
 District Magistrates (Judicial).
 Government Pleader.
 Regional Director, Employees State Insurance Corporation.
 Secretary, Madras Public Service Commission.
 State Prosecutor.
- 39 Assistant Inspectors-General of Police.
 Central Intelligence Officer.
 Dean, Medical College and Government General Hospital.
 Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes.
 Deputy Commissioner of Police.

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- Director, King Institute.
 Director of Rural Welfare.
 Joint Director of Agriculture.
 Joint Director of Industries and Commerce.
 Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
 Joint Secretary to the Commissioner of Civil Supplies.
 Superintendents of Police within their charges.
 Under Secretaries to Government.
 Assistant Generation Superintendent, Madras Electricity System.
 Assistant Transport Commissioner.
 Deputy Commissioners, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration).
 Deputy Directors of Public Instruction.
 Deputy Directors of Animal Husbandry.
 Deputy Director of Fisheries.
 Deputy Director of Resettlement and Employment.
 Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.
 Headquarters Deputy Director of Agriculture.
 Honorary Director of Indigenous Medicine.
 Officers of all India, Class I Central, etc., of twenty years standing.
 Officer-in-charge, Orientation Course.
 Principals of Major Government Colleges.
 Private Secretary to the Governor.
 Registrar, High Court, Madras.
 Second Secretary to the Deputy High Commissioner for United Kingdom.
 Assistant Inspector-General of Prisons.
 Assistant Controller of Stationery and Printing.
 Assistant Secretaries to Government including Assistant Secretary, Madras Legislature.
 Assistant Secretary, Madras Public Service Commission.
 Chemical Examiner.
 Chief Controller of Accounts (Electricity Department).
 Chief Inspector of Factories.
 Chief Inspector of Boilers.
 Civil Surgeons.
 Consulting Architect.
 Curator, Madras Record Office.
 Deputy Chief Construction Engineers.
 Deputy Commissioners of Prohibition.
 Director of Statistics.
 Divisional Engineers (Electricity).
 Divisional Engineers (Highways).
 Divisional Forest Officers.
 Deputy Chief Engineers.
 Electrical Engineers (General).
 Executive Engineers.
 General Superintendent, Public Works Workshops.
 Inspector of Local Authorities Electrical undertakings.
 Inspector of Registration Offices.
 Joint Consulting Architect.

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APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to Starred Question No. 526 asked by Sri T. Purushotham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 31st January 1956, page 814 supra.]

State Functions—Members of the State Legislature—Sending of invitations and reservation of accommodation.

PRECEDENCE, WARRANT OF—ORDER OF PRECEDENCE
IN MADRAS STATE.

[Appendix to G.O. No. 1302, Public (Political), dated 7th August 1954.]

- 3 The Governor.
- 4 Ex-Governor-General of India.
- 11 Chief Minister.
- 19 Chairman, Legislative Council.
Chief Justice of High Court.
Speaker, Legislative Assembly.
- 21 The Raja of Pudukkottai.
- 22 Ministers of State Government.
- 24 Puisne Judges of High Court.
- 26 Members of Parliament.
- 29 P.S.Os. of Armed forces of the rank of Major-General or equivalent rank.
- 30 Chairman, Public Service Commission.
Chief Secretary to Government.
Members of the Board of Revenue.
- 31 General Managers of Railways.
Inspectors-General of Police.
Majors-General and Officers of Indian Navy and Indian Air Force of equivalent rank.
- 31-A Advocate-General.
President, Income-tax Appellate Tribunal.
- 31-B Consuls-General and Deputy High Commissioners for United Kingdom.
- 31-C Vice-Chancellors.
- 32 Members of I.C.S. and I.A.S. of 30 years standing.
Secretaries and Additional Secretaries to Government including Secretary to the Legislature.
- 32-A Deputy Chairman, Legislative Council.
Deputy Speaker, Legislative Assembly.
Government Whip.
Leaders of Opposition in Council and Assembly.
- 33 Members of the Legislative Assembly and Members of the Legislative Council.
- 34 Brigadiers in command of Brigades.

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- 35 Accountant-General.
Brigadiers (not in command), Commodores and Air Commodores.
Chief Conservator of Forests.
Chief Engineers.
Chief Operating Superintendent, Southern Railway.
Chief Accounts Officer and Financial Adviser, Southern Railway.
Chief Commercial Manager, Southern Railway.
Chief Engineer, Southern Railway.
Chief Auditor, Southern Railway.
Chief Mechanical Engineer, Southern Railway.
Director of Agriculture.
Director of Medical Services.
Director of Public Instruction.
Director of Public Health.
Engineer-in-Chief, Integral Coach Factory.
Inspector-General of Prisons.
Joint Secretaries to Government.
Members of I.C.S. and I.A.S. of 23 years standing.
Sheriff of Madras.
- 36 Administrator-General and Official Trustee.
Chairman, Madras Port Trust.
Chairman, Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal.
Chief Auditors of Railway, Class I.
Chief Commercial Engineers.
Chief Construction Engineer (Electricity).
Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes.
Chief Medical Officer, Southern Railway.
Chief Operating Engineer.
Chief Presidency Magistrate.
Collectors within their charges.
Collector of Customs.
Collector of Central Excise (Salt Revenue).
Colonels, Captains of Indian Navy and Group Captains of Indian Air Force.
Commissioner of Police.
Commissioner of Income-tax.
Consuls, First Secretary and First Secretary (Information) to
Deputy High Commissioner for United Kingdom and United Kingdom Trade Commissioner.
District and Sessions Judges within their charges.
Members, Income-tax Appellate Tribunal.
Postmaster-General.
Principal Judge, City Civil Court.
- 37 Chairman, Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings.
Chairman, City Improvement Trust.
Chief Accounts Officer, Board of Revenue (Civil Supplies).
Chief Electrical Inspector to Government.
Chief Inspector of Certified Schools.
Collectors outside their charges.