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MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATES

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

Volume XIII (Nos. 1 to 17).

*27th to 29th February, 1st to 3rd, 19th, 22nd to 24th, 27th and
28th March, 2nd, 3rd and 5th to 7th April 1956.*

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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

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

Monday, the 27th February 1956.

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

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

I.—CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION ON THE DEATH OF SHRI G. V. MAVLANKAR, SPEAKER OF THE LOK SABHA.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, it is with a deep sense of sorrow and regret that I have to bring to the notice of the House the news about the passing away of Shri G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Lok Sabha. All of you must have heard of what a great man he was and how very finely and efficiently he conducted the business of the Lok Sabha. I first came into contact with him in the year 1950 when he visited Madras. I happened to be the Mayor of the Corporation of Madras then and we accorded a civic reception to him on that occasion when he gave a beautiful address to us which lasted an hour and twenty-five minutes. He was a very polished speaker. You could listen to him for hours together. He never bored you and he always talked sense. It was a pleasure to have met him again several times at the different Conferences of Presiding Officers in various parts of India. He was liked by every Presiding Officer and his staff. He had a personal word for everyone he met. He knew every Speaker and Chairman of the different Legislatures of the country. He was a very eminent lawyer. He was particularly known as a great arbitrator when there were disputes between different people and particularly, among the big mill owners of Ahmedabad. He was an eloquent speaker and very fine writer. Most of you, hon. Members, may have known from the several articles from his pen in the different papers how very finely he wrote on almost every subject. He was greatly respected in London when he went to visit the House of Commons. The Speaker of the House of Commons and the Lord Chancellor had very many fine words of praise to express about him. We have lost a very good man. With your leave, I would move a Resolution which I request you all to pass unanimously by standing in silence for a few minutes. The Resolution is as follows:—

"This Council places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the demise of Shri G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Lok Sabha, and conveys its profound sympathy to the members of his bereaved family."

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

[27th February 1956]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3-15 p.m.

The House then adjourned.

The House re-assembled at 3-15 p.m.

II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Traffic control in Kotwal bazaar area

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

(a) what special arrangements are made for traffic control in the streets around Kotwal bazaar in Madras City ;

(b) the number of Police squads posted in that area for traffic control and the traffic points where each of them is stationed ; and

(c) whether the Government have taken up with the Corporation of Madras the question of providing cart-stand in the locality and if so, with what result?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) : (a) Certain streets around the Kotwal bazaar have been declared as one way street, while certain streets have been closed to lorry traffic between 8 a.m. and 1 p.m. Vehicles are allowed to park only on one side of the two streets, Audiappa Naicken Street and Anna Pillai Street, as these streets carry the largest volume of traffic from and to Kotwal bazaar.

(b) One head constable and four constables are deputed for patrol duty in the area for regulating traffic. As the narrowness of the roads does not permit of any vehicles being driven at a high speed, it is considered unnecessary to introduce any traffic point.

(c) No, Sir.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Have the Government investigated into the possibility of introducing one-way traffic in the area of the Kotwal bazaar in view of the heavy congestion of traffic therein and, if so, will they take early steps in the matter?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : No, Sir.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : May I know whether the Government have taken any steps to instil 'road sense' among the cartmen and also among the general public by means of any scheme of traffic propaganda in the Madras City?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : I do not think that it is possible to instil road sense among cartmen. First of all, there are others who need education in road sense. Therefore, I do not think that it is possible when there are thousands of handcarts plying in the Kotwal Bazaar area, particularly on the roads under reference. I do not think that it is possible to carry out the suggestion.

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : With reference to the answer to clause (b) of the main question, will the Government issue a directive to insist on the traffic-men being at their post especially during peak hours as there is a tendency on their part to melt away from traffic points evidently on other duty?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : This is a general question that is now being answered and this relates to traffic in the Kotwal Bazaar area around the Audiappa Naicken Street and Anna Pillai Street.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : Will the Government consider the possibility of converting the southern portion of Loane Square into a car stand because when we go, we find it very difficult to park our cars?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : If the hon. Member could point out sufficient space for parking cars, we shall consider the suggestion. But the Commissioner of Police says that it is not possible because there is not sufficient space for the purpose.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that while the rule says that there should be one-way traffic actually there is two-way traffic?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : It may be that here and there, there are some evasions. I think really the cartmen observe the rules more strictly than the others who own cars.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : கொத்தவாஸாலவடியில் வண்டிப் போக்குவரத்தை ஒழுங்குபடுத்துவதற்காக போலீஸ் கான்ஸ்டபிள்களை நிறுத்திவைத்திருப்பதாக கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கூறினார்கள். அதன் படி அவர்கள் (போலீஸ்காரர்கள்) குறிப்பிட்ட நேரத்தில் அங்கே இருந்து வண்டிப் போக்குவரத்தை ஒழுங்குபடுத்துவதாக, நான் பார்த்தமட்டும், தெரியவில்லை. ஆகையினாலே, இந்த விஷயத்தில் கண்டிப்பாக இருக்க வேண்டுமென்றும், நான் (புகல்) பூராவும் போலீஸ்காரர்கள் அங்கே இருந்து வேலை செய்யவேண்டுமென்றும் போலீஸ் கமிஷனர் அவர்களுக்கு அரசாங்கம் உத்திரவிடுமா?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : இப்போது சில போலீஸ் சிப்பந்திகளை அதேகிரிப்பதற்கு அரசாங்கத்தார் யோசனை செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த யோசனை முடிவடைந்த பிறகு இன்னும் சில கான்ஸ்டபிள்களை இந்த வேலைக்குப் போடுவதுபற்றி யோசிக்கப்படும்.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will the Government consider the desirability of eliminating handcarts altogether which happens to be a great nuisance in the Kotwal Bazaar area?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : No, Sir.

DR. V. K. JOHN : May I know whether the Government are doing their best in controlling and regulating traffic?

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

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Opening of First Grade College at Cuddalore

* 536 Q.—SRI M. ETHIRAJULU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any memorandum from Members of the Legislative Assembly from the South Arcot district to open a First-Grade College at Cuddalore; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) Does not arise.

SRI M. ETHIRAJULU : கடலூரிலே கல்லூரி திறக்கவேண்டுமென்று தனிப்பட்ட நபர்களிடமிருந்து விண்ணப்பங்கள் வதாவது சர்க்காருக்கு வந்திருக்கின்றனவா என்று அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : இது வரையிலும் வந்திருப்பதாக என்னிடத்தில் தகவல் இல்லை.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : கடலூரிலேயும் ஒரு 'புரண்டி காரை' நிறுவுவது அவசியம் என்று கவர்ன்மென்டா கருதுகிறார்களா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : தென் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் அண்ணாமலைப் பல்கலைக் கழகம் இருக்கிறது. அதிலேயே போதிய செலவியம் இருப்பதால் கடலூரில் ஒரு கல்லூரி இருப்பது அவசியமென்று நாங்கள் கருதவில்லை.

Chingleput Municipality Water-supply Improvement Scheme

* 537 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state with reference to the answer to Legislative Council Question No. 149 given on 21st February 1955—

(a) the amount of State grant and loan sanctioned to the Chingleput Municipality for improvements to the Municipal Water-supply Scheme;

(b) the progress made in the execution of the first stage of the Chingleput Water-supply Improvements Scheme; and

(c) whether the plans and estimates for the second stage have been prepared, when it will be taken up for execution and whether necessary loan has been sanctioned by Government for the purpose?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : (a) The scheme is not eligible for any grant. A loan of Rs. 1.75 lakhs is being sanctioned to the Chingleput Municipality to meet the balance of expenditure on the first stage of the scheme.

(b) The work on the Duplicate Pumping main is in good progress and about one-third of the work has been completed. For the distribution system, almost the full complement of the required pipes has been received at the site and the work on the re-laying of mains in Zone I will be taken up shortly, along with the laying of new sub-mains.

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(c) The preparation of plans and estimates for the second stage will be taken up after gathering the required field data. The question of sanctioning any loan for the second stage will be considered only after the plans and estimates have been prepared.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : In view of water scarcity in Harijan quarters and other areas in the Chingleput town, will the Government expedite the execution of the second stage of the water-supply scheme? 3-20 p.m

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Yes, Sir.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Government see what the delay in the execution of these water-supply schemes is due to and whether it is due to the present bifurcated responsibility with regard to designing and execution? Will they see that necessary steps are taken to expedite the execution of the water-supply schemes in the Public Health Engineering Department?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : The execution of schemes has been made easier by entrusting it to the Public Works Department. With regard to the Chingleput Water-supply Scheme, everything will be done to complete it as early as possible.

Permanent Tribunal for settling teachers' claim from managements

* 538 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before the Government to establish a permanent Tribunal for settling teachers' claim from managements as and when they arise?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : No, Sir.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : May I know what difficulty there is in establishing such a tribunal?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : No other difficulty; there is no necessity for it.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Has not the Secondary Education Commission recommended the establishment of such a tribunal?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Fortunately, we have not got sufficient number of disputes to justify the establishment of a tribunal.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : May I tell the Government that on account of poverty and the consequent inferiority complex on the part of the teachers most of their cases do not come to light and that even the cases that come to light and are represented to the Government justify the establishment of a tribunal?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I refuse to believe that there is any inferiority complex among the teachers and that they

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do not take up their cases to the proper authorities. There are sufficient provisions for appealing to the Director of Public Instruction and also to the Government.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Is it not a fact, Sir, that the Alagappa Chettiar Committee has referred to cases of improper discharge of many teachers from aided institutions and is not justice, if at all it is to be had, is delayed through departmental investigation?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: There are a few cases where injustice has been done. But that does not warrant the appointment of a separate tribunal.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: May I appeal in conclusion to the Government to have a quasi-judicial body for hearing appeals from teachers, as they want mere justice and nothing else?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: All these will be taken into consideration when we think of having a tribunal.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Have the Government considered the question of setting up welfare committees on the model of Whitley Councils in England for the benefit of teachers at least in the case of teachers of the Corporation of Madras and District Boards as they have recently done in the case of Government servants?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The entire matter relating to teachers—their service conditions, security of service, etc.—is under the consideration of the Government.

Submersion of dry and wet lands on account of Araniyar Project

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

(a) the extent of dry and wet lands in each of the villages in Thulasikrishnapuram and Mudiur in Tiruvallur taluk (1) which will be submerged and (2) which will be left without being submerged on account of the Araniyar Project; and how many families will thereby be displaced in each of the villages; and

(b) what is the extent of land (wet and dry) separately that is proposed to be allotted to the displaced families as house-sites and for cultivation; and how the land is proposed to be distributed among them?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: (a) There is no separate village as Thulasikrishnapuram. It is a hamlet of Mudiur village and no separate revenue accounts are maintained for Thulasikrishnapuram.

Wet lands to be submerged in Mudiur village ...	ACS.
Wet lands not to be submerged in Mudiur village ..	228.03
..	15.27

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ACS.

Dry and manavari lands to be submerged in Mudiur village ... 527.80

Dry and manavari lands not to be submerged. 313.66

Three hundred and seventy-three families will be displaced in Mudiur village.

(b) The proposals of the Collector of Chingleput for the rehabilitation of the displaced persons are now being examined by the Board of Revenue and the recommendations of the Board are awaited.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: As there is dissatisfaction among the ryots about the distribution of land in these areas, will the Government issue instructions to the Collector personally to enquire into the representations and send a report to the Government with a view to satisfactory rehabilitation measures being taken?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: It is on due enquiry and investigation that suitable action is taken.

UNSTARRED QUESTION.

Trunk Road Diversions

48 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Highways Department have considered the feasibility of diverting the Trunk Road passing through Sriperumbudur (Chingleput district) so as to take it along the outskirts of the town avoiding the busy thoroughfare;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the above by-pass road and at what stage it stands at present; and

(c) whether the Government have any proposal to include such Trunk Road diversion schemes wherever necessary in the National Plan?

A.—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 1.5 lakhs. The work has been included in the draft Second Five-Year Plan for development of National Highways forwarded to the Government of India for their approval.

(c) Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Questions are over.

III.—PRESENTATION OF THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1956-57.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to present to this House the Budget Estimates for 1956-57. Copies of the speech* of the Finance Minister, which explains the different aspects of the Budget, are with all hon. Members. I shall merely draw attention to the broad trends in State outlay in recent years.

8 PRESENTATION OF THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1956-57

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2. This is essentially a Plan Budget. Our hopes and aspirations for the Five-Year period can all be seen reflected in the allotments proposed for the year on the various development services included in the Plan. The total amount set apart in the Budget for this purpose is about Rs. 38 crores. The magnitude of this effort can be appreciated when we compare it with the corresponding figures of previous years, which are Rs. 14.43 crores in 1951-52, Rs. 14.86 crores in 1952-53, Rs. 13.09 crores in 1953-54, Rs. 16.66 crores in 1954-55 and Rs. 32.16 crores in the current year. The size of the Budget including the outlay on capital works and loans is of the order of Rs. 95 crores and, therefore, the investment on the Plan is roughly 40 per cent of the gross Budget outlay. This comparison becomes even more significant when we note that this sum of Rs. 38 crores does not include the large appropriations to maintain the various development services at the existing level. The Budget outlay on Education is Rs. 12.77 lakhs, but only a sum of Rs. 125 lakhs representing the cost of key schemes to be introduced in the year is included in the Plan. The cost of all new roads, new hospitals, new agricultural farms or new irrigation works and material extensions to such institutions and works will all form part of the Plan, but not the cost of maintaining them at current year's level. The planned outlay of Rs. 38 crores, therefore, represents the fresh ground we are covering in the year in our long and arduous march towards the Welfare State.

3. The main objectives of the Plan are to step up production and to give increasing opportunities for gainful employment to the masses. Ours is predominantly an agricultural economy, and the pressure of population on the available land has already reached the breaking point. Therefore, to step up living standards we must necessarily concentrate on more intensified methods of cultivation. Liberal provision has been made in the Budget for starting State-owned seed-farms for the multiplication of improved seeds, for popularising the cultivation of richer strains of sugarcane, for controlling agricultural pests which periodically damage crops, for the supply of chemical manures on credit repayable in easy terms and for accelerating the minor irrigation programme, so that the limited monsoon flows are put to the maximum use. Several useful schemes are being initiated for the improvement of village cattle of which the key village scheme is of special significance. An attempt is being made to encourage poultry-rearing as a subsidiary occupation, for which a new breeding farm and many extension centres are being opened. The development of our forest wealth is intimately connected with agricultural progress and several measures are being sanctioned for the re-generation and better conservation of our forests, the details of which have been explained in the Budget Speech.

4. Sir, the most striking feature of the year's Budget, however, is the new stress on the development of village and small-scale industries, which alone can provide fresh employment to the growing population and subsidiary occupation to agriculturists during

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off-seasons. The measures already in progress for the stabilization of the handloom industry along co-operative lines are being accelerated, so that the 6 lakhs of weavers in the State may have an assured market for their products. A new scheme of decentralized spinning on the charka is being introduced in various centres largely to provide subsidiary employment to agricultural labourers. A distressing turn in our rural economy in recent years has been the increasing use of machinery in the processing of agricultural produces and the consequent squeezing out of village industries like the hand-pounding of rice, oil pressing, cotton ginning, decortication of oil seeds, etc. An attempt is being made to revive these industries through subsidies and other suitable incentives. Village artisans will be encouraged with improved tools and modern training facilities. A large number of new village and small-scale industrial concerns and few industrial estates are being started by the Government in different parts of the State as detailed in the list of Part II Schemes appended to the Budget Memorandum, and let us hope that all these measures will go some way towards generating an industrial climate in which private enterprise can thrive.

5. Another important aspect of the Budget is the large provision for improving village amenities so as to foster a healthy community life in villages. The National Extension Services and the Community Development Projects are being extended to about 54 new blocks in the year at a cost of about Rs. 278 lakhs. For the benefit of rural areas not so covered, there is a provision of Rs. 80 lakhs on Local Development Works. The rural water-supply programme is being accelerated with a further allotment of Rs. 1 crore. Several new rural dispensaries, maternity centres and village schools are being opened keeping as our objective that every villager must have ready access to these essential amenities within the Plan period. A grant of about Rs. 50 lakhs is being made to Local Boards towards improvements to village communications. The rural electrification programme is also being accelerated at a cost of about Rs. 5 crores and over 600 villages may derive the benefit during the Budget year. An analysis of the planned outlay of Rs. 38 crores will show that the programme has a pronounced rural bias.

6. All these ameliorative measures cost a good deal of money. It is very well to construct irrigation projects, electricity extensions and other productive schemes, which leave behind lasting assets, with borrowed funds. But the vast sums required on social services must necessarily be raised from current taxation to preserve the financial stability of the State. The Budget reveals that as against an expenditure of Rs. 62.44 crores, our revenues amount only to Rs. 59.33 crores, leaving a deficit of Rs. 3.11 crores in the Revenue Account, even after transferring to the Capital Account an outlay of about Rs. 3½ crores which used to be met from Revenues till now. Sir, in the overall picture of deficit financing envisaged for the country, it will certainly be improvident to leave this large revenue deficit uncovered, whatever might be the practice in some other States. The alternatives are either to give up many useful schemes and leave the Plan unfulfilled or to levy new taxes to cover a good

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portion of the gap, and I hope the House will appreciate the decision of the Government in favour of the harder course. In stepping up electricity rates, the Government have restricted the levy to the sector which can bear it with least dislocation. The cost of generation of one unit of electricity in the hydro-electric area is about 0.49 of an anna, but the energy is being supplied to licensees at 0.46 of an anna, to textile mills at 0.55 of an anna and to cement factories at 0.35 of an anna. All these enterprises are now having a fairly prosperous time and, therefore, the enhancement may be largely absorbed within their existing margin of profit. Even after the proposed enhancement the rates compare favourably with those in the Madras Electricity System where industrial concerns have to pay a heavy fuel surcharge. New industrial enterprises will be exempted from the levy for a period of three years and other deserving cases will also be examined by the Government on merits. The enhancement of sales tax on diesel oil is a long-delayed measure. We are levying a tax of 6 annas per gallon on petrol but only 1½ annas on diesel oil, even though the price of diesel oil is about one half of that of petrol and both give about equal mileage. It is only right that diesel operators should give up to the Government a portion of their advantage over petrol-operators. The enhanced sales tax on sugar may put up the consumer's cost, but we have jaggery in plenty in this State for those who cannot go in for sugar. The chances are that the consumer resistance to the new levy may not be appreciable. With the proposed measures of taxation, the revenue deficit will be reduced to Rs. 166 lakhs which, though large, is not alarmingly so.

7. Sir, our capital programme including the spill-over from the First Plan period is substantial with an anticipated outlay of Rs. 27.61 crores. The Kundah Hydro-Electric Project has at last been sanctioned and the work will commence in earnest in the year for which a provision of Rs. 2 crores has been made. All the irrigation and electricity projects are progressing satisfactorily and the Meenakarai Irrigation Scheme in Malabar is being newly started. We do not at present have on hand all the necessary resources for implementing the Capital programme, but we may hope to get liberal Central assistance, and for the balance we will make another confident appeal to the people of the State to support the State loan to be floated in the course of the year.

8. It is indeed true that our commitments both on the Capital and on the Revenue sides are fast growing, landing us in frequent budgetary difficulties. But the fact remains that by and large, we have been able to meet these commitments by raising new taxes and by indenting on the savings of our people. The Public Debt of the State at the close of the current year will be about Rs. 100 crores. We have made the necessary provision of Rs. 400 lakhs in the Budget for servicing this debt. The borrowed moneys have been put to productive purposes, mostly on Irrigation and Electricity works which yield a fair return on the investments. The book value of our Capital assets amounts to over Rs. 100 crores, and we have also lent over Rs. 20 crores to agriculturists and local

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bodies. Our assets, therefore, exceed our liabilities by a comfortable margin of Rs. 20 crores. In the light of this reassuring fact, nobody can doubt our inherent financial strength and our ability to play the part assigned to us in the implementation of the ambitious National Plan.

With these observations, I present to this House the Budget Estimates for 1956-57.

IV—ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE HON. CHAIRMAN *RE* DECISION OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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. It was decided to meet from 3 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. daily from 28th February to 3rd March for the general discussion on the Budget for the year 1956-57 and to have the discussion on the States Reorganization Bill, if received, for three days from the 7th to the 9th March 1956 and meet at 3 p.m. on those days.

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

The House then adjourned.

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

1. Notification No. 12 issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3694, Home, dated the 27th December 1955, regarding exemption of Bus MYA 1572 of the Road Transport Department, Government of Mysore, carrying staff on study tour, from payment of tax under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931.
2. Notification No. 48 issued with G.O. Ms. No. 74, Home, dated the 5th January 1956, regarding tax concession in respect of luxury coach run by the Eastern Marines, Limited, Madras.
3. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 196, Home, dated 18th January 1956, regarding amendments to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, relating to Form T.S.C.
4. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 178, Home, dated 17th January 1956, regarding remission of fees in respect of petitions presented on behalf of prisoners by their relatives or others.
5. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3654, Home, dated 21st December 1955, amending Rule 1 regarding taxation of articulated vehicles.
6. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 180, Home, dated 17th January 1956, regarding remission of court-fees for appointment in the offices of the Government of Madras.
7. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 179, Home, dated 17th January 1956, regarding remission of court-fees on applications and petitions presented to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras, in his executive capacity.
8. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2657, Agriculture, dated 16th November 1955, regarding amendment to the Madras Commercial Crops Market Committees Financial Rules, 1953, relating to the grant of travelling allowance to Secretaries of Market Committees.

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APPENDIX.

(Vide item III on page 7 supra.)

*Speech of Sri C. Subramaniam, Finance Minister,
presenting the Budget for 1956-57 to the Madras
Legislature on the 27th February 1956.*

Sir,

Cyclone-
Relief.

I rise to present to this Legislature the Budget Estimates for 1956-57 and the Revised Estimates for the current year. Both these estimates reflect the adverse turn in our fortunes caused by the recent cyclone which devastated large tracts in the districts of Ramanathapuram, Tanjore, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli. The disruption to communications was so severe that it took time for information to trickle through to the centres of district administration. The Chief Minister immediately made an aerial survey of the affected areas along with Members of the Board of Revenue, and personally took charge of all relief operations. The havoc caused in the areas can be roughly assessed from the figures of 520 people killed, 35,000 heads of cattle and 110,000 sheep and goats perished in the floods, 300,000 houses damaged or destroyed, 500,000 trees, mostly coconut, uprooted and 4,600 irrigation tanks breached. Immediate arrangements were made to air-drop rice supplies to the marooned people. Gruel centres were opened in all the affected villages; and special staff was organized to restore communications, repair irrigation works, and assist the people to reconstruct their dwellings. A free grant of about Rs. 30 per family was made to all those who had lost their houses, and free distribution of clothing was also arranged to indigent people, especially women. Adequate stocks of foodgrains were rushed to the area and sold at pre-cyclone rates, to keep down the price-level. Takkavi and subsistence loans are now being disbursed on a liberal scale for the relief of the middle-class people who had lost their houses, cattle, crops and other means of livelihood. Free supplies of chemical manures and seeds have been arranged wherever crops can be raised afresh. Water was let down from the Periyar Reservoir to the tanks in the Vaigai system which could be so replenished. Remissions will be granted on a generous scale and instalments of Takkavi loans will also be

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postponed. All steps necessary to place the stricken people back on their feet have been taken, and we may note with some satisfaction that this fact is being generally appreciated.

2. It is not easy to reckon the loss sustained by the people in terms of money, but we can have a measure of the distress from the cost to the Government on direct relief. The Revised Estimates for the year provide for an outlay of Rs. 150 lakhs on these measures; and the spill-over into the ensuing year is expected to be Rs. 212 lakhs, making in all about Rs. 3½ crores. Another sum of about Rs. 1½ crores will be required for distribution as loans to agriculturists. More than half the direct outlay will be on repairs to irrigation works, for which a special Superintending Engineer's Circle with five Executive Divisions has been organized. The Chief Engineer has been instructed to give the highest priority to this work and complete the repairs to all tanks by July, in time for the next monsoon rains. In view of the exiguous resources of local boards in the areas, it has been decided to repair the damaged roads and buildings in their charge at Government cost. Assistance is also being rendered to aided educational institutions on a liberal scale for repairs to their damaged buildings. Under the general orders of the Government of India on assistance in natural calamities, we may expect on specified items of relief a 50 per cent grant on the first Rs. 2 crores of outlay and 75 per cent grant on the outlay in excess of Rs. 2 crores. We have also sought a loan of Rs. 1 crore from the Centre for being disbursed as loans to agriculturists in the current year. Let us hope that the anticipated measure of Central assistance, the terms of which are certainly not ungenerous, will reach us in time.

3. We must record our gratitude to the Prime Minister who gave the lead to our appeal for funds, with a donation of Rs. 2 lakhs from his Relief Fund. We should also be grateful to the King of Saudi Arabia who happened to be touring in the country at that time for a contribution of Rs. 50,000. The response from the general public has been most heartening, especially the fact that a large number of people of very small means and workers in organized industries have spontaneously come forward with their humble contributions in cash and kind. It is obviously not possible

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to name the individuals and institutions who donated generously, but special mention may be made of the Indian business community in Singapore and Malaya who made a handsome contribution of over Rs. 3 lakhs. Amongst the non-official relief organizations, the work of the Ramakrishna Mission stands out in high distinction. The workers of the Mission were in the worst-affected Vedaranyam area immediately after the disaster, and practically set the pattern of relief, for which the people in those villages will ever remember them. We owe a deep debt of gratitude to these workers and also the *Dinamani* Newspaper which organized the necessary relief fund to sustain them in the field. Our district officials in the area had to bear the brunt of this trying work, and they did discharge their duties with devotion and sympathy. Let us hasten to place on record our appreciation of the good work turned out by one and all of them. We may also note with satisfaction the speed with which the Railway administration repaired the damaged track and restored through communications in the affected areas.

Seasonal
Conditions

4. Even though we regret the heavy loss sustained in this cyclone, we are thankful for the widespread rains which accompanied the gale. These rains were timely all over the State and have ensured fair seasonal conditions for the year. There is still some distress in the Nanguneri area of Tirunelveli district, and adequate measures are being taken to meet that local situation. Crop pests are being reported from certain districts but the department has been able to deal with them and avert extensive damage. Grain prices are steady and we may generally hope for a fair agricultural year. The storage in the Mettur Reservoir is, however, low and there may be some difficulty in maintaining power supplies in the summer, but let us hope that the reservoir will still get the necessary replenishment during the April showers.

Current
Five-Year
Plan

5. While presenting the Budget Estimates for this year, I had indicated that with the outlay of Rs. 25.83 crores proposed for the year on the present Five-Year Plan, that Plan would be implemented more or less in full. But the actuals of 1954-55 showed a gap of about Rs. 2 crores. This is being made up in the

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Revised Estimates for this year, now fixed at Rs. 27.92 crores and therefore, our expectations on the current Plan are being generally fulfilled. On irrigation and electricity works, which together account for 60 per cent of the planned outlay, we have reached the targets set in the Plan. There are short-falls in certain other departments like Agriculture, Highways, Public Health, Forests and Education which occurred mostly during the famine years owing to our inability to raise the necessary revenue resources during those lean years. This spill-over will be carried forward for implementation early in the new Plan period.

6. The House had an opportunity earlier to discuss the broad outlines of the draft State Plan that was presented to the Planning Commission. The Commission suggested various modifications to limit the outlay within the resources in sight for the country as a whole. The pattern of Central assistance on the various schemes to be financed from the current revenues has yet to be finalised in many cases. The size of the State Plan will depend largely on the resources which can be raised within the State during the next five years. It is not, therefore, practicable, nor is it the intention of the Planning Commission, to give a precise shape to the Plan forthwith. Alterations will have to be made from year to year according to the availability of resources, both local and Central, and the ability of the administrative machinery to implement the Schemes sanctioned for that year. What is of immediate significance is the programme of work to be carried out during the coming year within the broad framework of the Plan. Hon. Members may kindly peruse the list of nearly 500 new schemes proposed for inclusion in the Budget printed as an Appendix to the Budget Memorandum. A comparison of this list with the list of schemes of the various departments incorporated in the draft Plan already discussed in the House will indicate the measure of fulfilment that may be anticipated during the Budget year. By and large, we propose to initiate during the year most of the worthwhile schemes included in our original draft.

The New
Five-Year
Plan

7. In the field of agriculture, the main targets set in the Plan are to increase the production of food-grains by 7 lakhs of tons and of sugarcane by one million tons. Since we have almost reached the limit on irrigation, the targets should be reached mainly

Agriculture

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by improved methods of cultivation. The Plan envisages the opening of 400 State-owned seed-farms of 25 acres each for the production of primary seeds which when multiplied will meet the requirements of the State. It is proposed to start 50 seed-farms in the Budget year mostly in the Extension Development Blocks. For the control of pests and diseases, 4 plant protection units will be opened in the year where insecticides and sprayers will be stored for being rushed to affected areas. A Central Sugarcane Research Station at Nellikuppam and a sub-station at Tiruchirappalli are being set up in the year. A scheme for the encouragement of the cultivation of sugarcane of higher sugar-content is being initiated. Research Schemes on improved strains of millets and cashew and for the eradication of pests in betel-vines are being sanctioned. Provision is also being made for liberal loans for horticultural developments. The Agricultural College is being expanded to increase the admissions from 108 to 162. A new land colonization scheme to develop the Attapady valley in Malabar district is being sanctioned. The new road to open up this valley has been started last year and the work is making fair progress. Amongst the intensive manuring schemes, the provision for the distribution of about one lakh tons of ammonium sulphate is noteworthy.

Animal
Husbandry.

8. In Animal Husbandry, our main effort should be on improving the breed of village cattle. But we are short of pedigree bulls and, therefore, we should rear up an adequate stock of them. That is the significance of the Key Village Scheme under which country bulls in the selected villages will be castrated and servicing will be done entirely through pedigree bulls and artificial insemination so that in course of time the breed in the villages improves. We are extending the Key Village Scheme to 54 new villages in the year. A subsidy of Rs. 10 per month will be given for the proper maintenance of about 2,000 bull-calves born in key villages. These new breeding bulls will be stationed in Extension Centres outside the key villages and seven such centres will be opened during the year. The number of artificial insemination centres in urban areas is being increased by another 5. A new cattle farm is being opened in Ramanathapuram district, and improvements are being sanctioned to many of the existing farms. The College of Animal

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Husbandry is being strengthened so as to increase the admission from 80 to 120 in the College course, and from 55 to 100 in the Compounder's course. The details of the dairy scheme for Madras City are being worked out by a Special Officer, and it will be launched during the course of the year. Under this Scheme, a farm of about 4,000 milch cows will be started at Erukkancheri near Madras so that the milk needs of the City can be adequately supplemented. The City sewage will be diverted to this farm for raising the required fodder. A Regional Poultry Development Farm of about 6,000 birds will be opened at Coimbatore during the year with 5 attached extension centres to serve the various extension service blocks.

9. We have not paid much attention to our forests ^{Forests.} during the First Plan period. Our Panchayat forests lie neglected, and it is proposed to make a start in their regeneration by taking up an extent of about 35,000 acres for soil conservation and tree planting. Systematic afforestation will be attempted on 45,000 acres of hill forests of the central districts. About 8,000 acres are being taken up for cashew cultivation and 5,000 acres for casuarina plantations. Intensive planting of valuable timbers like teak and rosewood under irrigated conditions will be started on 6,000 acres, wherever facilities occur. An attempt will also be made to grow these trees on river and canal margins in our deltaic areas. Industrial plantation such as blue gum, wattle and match-wood will be started on the hill forests. Provision has also been made for improvements to communications for the better exploitation of interior forests. Amongst the miscellaneous schemes, mention may be made of the one for the improvement of the sanctuary for wild animals in Mudumalai in the Nilgiris and for the cultivation of pepper in reserved forests. A start will be made on all these schemes of forest development and let us hope that the department will rise up to the accelerated tempo envisaged.

10. The new Plan hopes to cover the entire State with National Extension Services or Community Development Blocks and thereby to achieve a fair measure of fulfilment of the village and district plans. About 350 additional blocks will have to be taken up

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for this purpose. The Budget provides for the opening of 4 new blocks in the flood-stricken areas of Ramanathapuram district in April, 22 blocks spread over the State by October and another 28 blocks towards the end of the year for which preliminary work will be done during the Budget year. A sum of Rs. 278 lakhs has been ear-marked for these services. We have done rather well during the current year on Local Development Works, for the benefit of areas not covered by Extension Services. The original provision of Rs. 83 lakhs was enhanced to Rs. 134 lakhs in the course of the year; and with the people's contribution in cash, works costing about Rs. 185 lakhs are expected to be done in the year. The Budget provision for the ensuing year is now being fixed at Rs. 80 lakhs enabling the execution of works costing about Rs. 120 lakhs including people's contribution. As the area under Extension Services enlarges, the expenditure under this head will gradually taper down.

Co-operation.

11. In the field of co-operation, it is proposed to implement some of the major recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee on agricultural credit, warehousing facilities and Co-operative Marketing. We have to make a start in setting up the necessary apex institutions and their branch organizations in the countryside so as to enable the co-operative sector to handle at least 20 per cent of agricultural credit and 10 per cent of the marketable agricultural surplus. Provision has been made in the Budget for subscribing Rs. 30 lakhs towards the share capital of a State Warehousing Corporation, Rs. 30 lakhs towards the share capital of 3 Co-operative Sugar Factories and about Rs. 10 lakhs towards the development of marketing facilities. In order to train the necessary field staff, a new training institute is being opened at Madurai and the existing one in Madras is being upgraded into a College. On co-operative housing, provision has been made for a loan of Rs. 56 lakhs to Urban Societies and grants and loans up to Rs. 10 lakhs for Industrial Housing Societies.

Irrigation.

12. Our Irrigation programme is making fair progress. The Lower Bhavani Project has been completed and practically the whole ayacut is now under cultivation. Irrigation has also commenced in the

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Malampuzha Project, but the right bank canal sanctioned recently will take some more time for completion. The Manimuthar, the Mettur Canals, the Araniar, the Mangalam and the Walayar Projects are expected to be completed in the Budget year. Work is in full progress on the Amaravathi, Vaigai, Sathanur and Krishnagiri Projects sanctioned last year. The Budget provision for all these works is Rs. 563 lakhs and additional sums will be made available if our engineers can accelerate the progress. Of the new schemes included in the Plan, the Meenakarai Scheme of Malabar estimated to cost Rs. 50 lakhs will be started at once, making use of the staff and machinery expected to be released from the Walayar and Mangalam Schemes. There is a provision of Rs. 2 lakhs for this scheme in the Budget. Token provision only has been made for the other approved schemes of Kattalai, Pullambadi and Vidur, since it is proposed to speed them up only as machinery and men are released from other projects now nearing completion. There has been a temporary upset in the minor irrigation programme due to diversion of staff for repairing the tanks breached in the cyclone in Ramanathapuram, but this will soon be made up and the programme will be accelerated. A provision of Rs. 123 lakhs has been made in the Budget for the minor irrigation programme, which includes an experimental scheme of desilting of tanks, wherever that can be done with economy. We are also sinking about 30 tube-wells in the year at a cost of about Rs. 6 lakhs.

13. Steady progress is being maintained on our Electricity programme. The Revised Estimates for this year show an outlay of Rs. 11.47 lakhs which is practically the same as in the Budget Estimates. Work is in full swing on the Periyar Project and preliminary works have commenced on the Kundah Project. Our expectation that about 600 villages can be electrified during this year will be fully realized, since we have already done about 550 villages by the end of January. The provision for the ensuing year is now fixed at about Rs. 13 crores, and this includes a sum of Rs. 2 crores on the Kundah Project, the first stage of which can be completed in the Plan period at a cost of about Rs. 23 crores to release about 145,000 kilo-watts of power. The Rural Electrification programme will be maintained steadily, and more than

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600 villages can be expected to receive the benefit in the Budget year. Investigation has been taken up for the development of further seasonal power from the vast irrigation discharges at Mettur. All this power can be firmed up and made full use of in industry, when the Neiveli Lignite Project becomes an accomplished fact in the near future, as indeed all of us earnestly hope.

Highways.

14. Even though our road system is comparable to the best in the country, the progress has not been as fast as we had originally planned; and there was appreciable short-fall in the outlay during the first Plan period. It is now proposed to accelerate the pace, more particularly on village communications; and for this purpose, a grant of Rs. 45 lakhs is being made to local bodies. A substantial portion of the allotment for Local Development Works will also be spent on village roads. With the augmentation of the resources of local bodies by the proceeds of the levy of 2 annas in the rupee on land revenue, authorized in the current year, we may hope that these bodies will be able to maintain the new village roads adequately. To give them further relief, the maintenance of about 450 miles of district roads will be taken over from them at an annual cost of Rs. 12 lakhs. The provision for the improvement of State roads and bridges is now fixed at Rs. 109 lakhs as against Rs. 41 lakhs in the current year. Larger funds will be ear-marked for the black-topping of important stretches of State Highways. In addition, an outlay of Rs. 97 lakhs has been programmed in Malabar and South Kanara on the West Coast Road, Rs. 67 lakhs on roads of inter-State and economic importance, and Rs. 71 lakhs on National Highways, all financed from Central revenues.

Public Health.

15. On the medical side, the Plan provides for the opening of 140 new Health Centres, each in charge of an Assistant Surgeon, to serve the needs of rural areas. Twenty-eight of these new medical institutions will be started in the Budget year at a cost of about Rs. 12 lakhs. Six taluk headquarters hospitals, 18 rural dispensaries, 3 local fund dispensaries and one private women's hospital will be taken over for direct Government management. Additional buildings will be provided for the taluk headquarters hospitals of Badagara and Karkal. Three mobile medical units in Malabar and one in North Arcot will be sanctioned

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for the benefit of hill tribes. The bed-strengths of district and taluk hospitals are being increased wherever additional space has been made available. Large sums have been ear-marked for providing additional buildings and amenities for the teaching hospitals in the City and Madurai. A new mental hospital will be opened at Madurai. Provision is also being made for training an increased number of nurses and maternity assistants and for sending medical officers overseas for higher studies. In public health, 120 new maternity centres are being opened. Another mobile epidemic unit with 2 jeeps is being added to the existing strength.

16. Our Rural Water-supply programme is now ^{Water-supply.} made up of 3 parts: the comprehensive programme financed in full by the State; the National Water-supply programme for the benefit of areas with a heavy incidence of cholera on which we get a half-grant from the Centre; and the Local Development programme on which the Centre meets the full cost. We are collecting contributions from villagers and panchayats, wherever possible, and operating the 3 schemes under one agency. The provision in the Budget under all these three heads is Rs. 95 lakhs; and with the anticipated people's contribution, works costing about Rs. 150 lakhs may be done in the year. On urban water-supply, we have started works in about 15 municipalities, and the City Corporation has also launched an ambitious programme of improvements including the installation of mechanical filters. Progress has been somewhat slow in the current year and the allotment of Rs. 174 lakhs may not all be spent. The spill-over will be added on to the provision of Rs. 145 lakhs for the Budget year and the works will be speeded up.

17. Our Plan for education has been reduced by ^{Education} the Planning Commission to about half its original size, and, therefore, we have to re-examine the schemes. The House should also have an opportunity of discussing the recommendations of the Dr. Alagappa Chettiar Committee on Elementary Education before the development programme of the department is finalised. In the meanwhile, it is proposed to include only a lump-sum provision of about Rs. 125 lakhs in the Budget, made up of Rs. 95 lakhs in the revenue account and Rs. 30 lakhs for buildings under Capital. This provision will be suitably enhanced during the course of the

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year as the new schemes are ready. Within the present limited provision, about 2,000 new classes will be added to strengthen the existing elementary schools and also to open new schools, wherever necessary. Sixteen more ordinary training schools will be converted into basic training schools. The bifurcated courses of study in secondary schools and craft training in middle schools will be extended to a few more schools. The disparity in the scales of pay of secondary grade teachers employed in the different types of schools has been causing some discontent and it is proposed to remove this and bring all secondary grade teachers on to the higher scale. Children of elementary school teachers, police constables and head constables and last grade Government servants will be given full-fee concessions instead of half, in Forms IV to VI. It is hoped that these concessions may gradually be extended to other classes of people in coming years so that school education is free to all poor children. It is also proposed to give scholarships to about 10 per cent of the poor boys attending professional colleges, the grants being made purely on considerations of merit.

Harijan and
Backward
Classes.

18. The welfare of Harijan and Backward Classes continues to receive the close attention of the Government. Of late, the Government of India has been giving several scholarships to students of these communities, the awards being made largely on merit, and this goes an appreciable way to supplement our efforts. The proposed provision in the Budget on these services is Rs. 134 lakhs, as against Rs. 118 lakhs in the Revised Estimates for the current year. Our expenditure on these ameliorative measures is now more than what it was for the Composite State, before the separation of Andhra.

Handloom.

19. From the list of New Schemes for the year, hon. Members may see that our largest effort in the year is on village and small-scale industries. The pattern of development in this field has been laid down broadly by the Karve Committee in their report published recently. We are glad to note that our contention that the handloom industry should be fully protected has been emphatically upheld by the Committee which has further suggested that the turnover of mills should be frozen at about the existing

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capacity, reserving further cloth production to the handloom. The Committee has recommended an outlay of Rs. 80 crores during the Plan period for the rehabilitation of the handloom industry, of which the allocation to this State is Rs. 22 crores. The various schemes to be implemented in the year have yet to be approved by the All-India Handloom Board, and they will be sanctioned in the course of the year for which a sum of about Rs. 1½ crores will be released from the Central Cess Fund. Broadly, the schemes envisaged are for enlarging co-operative production and marketing organizations to control about half the turnover of the industry; for improving the technique and patterns; and for subsidizing the sale, so as to enable handlooms to compete on even terms with mill goods. We may note with satisfaction that the industry has already turned the corner; and with the measures now envisaged, let us hope that the 6 lakhs of weavers in the State will face the future with hope and confidence.

20. The Karve Committee has also recommended ^{Khadi.} a substantial increase in the production of khadi to absorb idle agricultural labour and has ear-marked a large outlay for that purpose in the Plan period. The controversy whether further development should be only through the Ambar Charka is still going on and presumably accounts for the delay in the Statewar allocation of the intended outlay. In the meanwhile, we are starting 25 new Khadi Development Centres immediately to benefit about 12,500 spinners and 400 weavers. We are also opening 5 workshops for the manufacture of ordinary charkas and allied implements to meet the needs in our villages.

21. On Village Industries, it is proposed to assist ^{Village Industries.} village artisans by providing cheap credit, by supplying improved tools on hire-purchase, raw materials at cost price, and land free of cost for setting up their workshops. Schemes are also being sanctioned for the encouragement of hand-pounding of rice, oil-pressing in country ghanis, cotton-ginning, tanning, bee-keeping and other village avocations. A few multi-purpose work centres will also be opened for the training of village artisans.

22. Under handicrafts, it is proposed to establish ^{Handicrafts.} sale emporia in Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi. Several

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training-cum-production centres will be opened for art metalware, bell-metalware, cutlery, paper toys, palmyra fibre works, cane works, bamboo articles, cumblies, lace embroidery, glass bangles, etc. We are also proposing a few schemes on the co-operative pattern for the development of the coir industry in Malabar.

Small-scale
Industries.

23. Our approach to the development of small-scale industries is from many directions. The State Aid to Industries Act is being amended to permit the grant of loans on a more liberal scale without too rigid an insistence on the margin of security. The Bill will come before the House in the current session and a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has been made for disbursement as loans. It is proposed to supply machinery on the hire-purchase system for which a sum of Rs. 6 lakhs has been allocated. There is also provision for subsidy towards transmission lines and power supply to new industries. Five new industrial schools are being opened and improvements are being made to all the polytechnics so as to double their capacity. Mobile units of carpentry and blacksmithy are being organized to tour the villages and assist and better equip village artisans. Work has just commenced for starting 3 industrial estates at Guindy, Palghat and Virudunagar and a fourth one, the location of which has not been settled, is proposed for the next year. These estates will provide built-up factory space with all amenities like communications, power, water-supply, sanitation and servicing facilities. For the present, they will be owned by the State, but as the Estates develop, the management can be handed over to co-operative organizations. A large number of service-cum-production centres are being opened in articles like finished leather, laboratory equipment, surgical instruments, agricultural implements, hand tools, brassware, electrical goods, textile mill goods, sports goods, etc. The emphasis of these institutions will be on the training of personnel for absorption in the private sector, the production side being intended mainly to educate the trainees on the commercial aspects of manufacture. These units may in due course be handed over to industrial co-operatives for management. In selecting the location of these units, the department will naturally go by the availability of raw materials, but it will also have an eye

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on fair regional distribution. The programme does look ambitious but the units will be started, only as and when qualified experts are secured to run them. Let us hope that the measures proposed for the year will soon materialise and go an appreciable way towards generating an industrial climate in our State, so badly needed at the present juncture.

24. The Revised Estimates for the current year, as now fixed, show a Revenue of Rs. 52,68 lakhs and expenditure of Rs. 54,89 lakhs, leaving a deficit of Rs. 221 lakhs. There is a betterment in revenue over the Budget Estimates of Rs. 71 lakhs under 'Stamps', presumably due to larger filing of suits in courts, after the lifting of the Moratorium; Rs. 60 lakhs under 'Forests' owing to higher prices of sandalwood; and Rs. 50 lakhs under 'Agricultural Income-tax'. The balance of the increase in Revenue is due to larger departmental receipts and grants from the Government of India, on Community Development, National Extension Services, Local Development Works and Grow More Food Schemes. The increase in expenditure is accounted for by the expansion in development services and the outlay on cyclone relief amounting to about Rs. 150 lakhs in the year. Variations from the Budget Estimates under each head are explained in detail in the Budget Memorandum. The capital expenditure is expected to be about Rs. 20½ crores, which is practically the same as in the Budget Estimates, and the small variations under individual heads call for no special remarks. Under 'Loans and Advances', the net disbursement is expected to be Rs. 576 lakhs, registering an increase of about Rs. 2 crores from the Budget Estimates. The bulk of the increase is on the larger outlay in the area affected by the cyclone. The year is expected to close with a fair cash balance of nearly Rs. 2 crores, and this was made possible by the remarkable success of our open market loan of the year. As against the advertised sum of Rs. 7 crores, subscriptions amounted to over Rs. 14 crores, and we ultimately accepted about Rs. 10½ crores.

25. The Budget Estimates for 1956-57 anticipate a Revenue of Rs. 59,33 lakhs on existing level of taxation, and an expenditure of Rs. 62,44 lakhs leaving a deficit of Rs. 311 lakhs. The Revenue shows a rise of about Rs. 6½ crores from the Revised Estimates for

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the current year, but about half of this increase is not real. Land cess and surcharge on Stamp Duties payable to local bodies were hitherto deducted from the receipts under 'Land Revenue' and 'Stamp Duties' respectively, and the net receipts under these two revenue heads were alone taken into the Budget. A change in this procedure has now been directed by the Auditor-General, according to which the gross receipts under these heads will be shown in the Budget as 'Revenue', and the disbursements to local bodies will be shown on the expenditure side of the Budget, with the resultant bloating of the Budget figures to the extent of about Rs. 3 crores. Real increases in revenue are expected on electricity schemes by about Rs. 40 lakhs, due to the enlargement of the grid; on Agricultural Income-tax by about Rs. 50 lakhs, as that measure turned out to be more paying than originally anticipated; and in Central Grants by about Rs. 110 lakhs, consequent on the expanding tempo of development expenditure eligible for Central assistance. It has been our practice to debit to the Revenue Account several items of expenditure of an essentially Capital nature as on roads, bridges, water-supply and the smaller building schemes costing less than Rs. 5 lakhs. The Government of India in consultation with the Auditor-General has now advised us that these items of expenditure may in future go to the Capital Account, since the works do leave behind material assets of a lasting nature. Grants of this nature may also be debited to the Capital Account initially, but may be written back to the Revenue Account in instalments over a period of, say, 15 years. Even though this is a departure from the conservative finance we have been following all these years, we propose to make this change from the Budget year. We are now well-set on a more rapid pace of development on all sides and therefore, we need not stifle our efforts by attempting to shoulder burdens, which the coming generation can bear with greater ease. Under the revised procedure, the relief to the Revenue Account in the Budget is about Rs. 350 lakhs, which means that the revenue deficit for the year would have been about Rs. 6½ crores but for this change.

26. The Budget provides for a few concessions to public servants, besides the ones I had already indicated while dealing with Education. The salaries of

Concessions
to Public
Servants.

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village officers in Estates taken over by the Government are being upgraded to the level of those in ryotwari areas. This measure is expected to cost about Rs. 4 lakhs per annum and will benefit a large class of loyal public servants. The scales of pay for Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and Livestock Inspectors are being revised and a compensatory allowance is being given to those Assistant Surgeons working in key villages. Deputy Jailors and Jailors in charge of special sub-jails will get a little enhancement in their pay. Upper Division Clerks in the Secretariat will get higher increments in the earlier stages of their career. Certain disabilities of typists and stenographers in the fixation of their pay on promotion and of Personal Assistants and Clerks of Ministers in their leave salary, are being removed. Attenders in Government offices and Civil Courts will get a slight enhancement in their annual increments. Copyists and Examiners in Criminal Courts will be put on regular scales of pay instead of being paid on the basis of piecework. Head Accountants and Superintendents in Settlement Offices will also be put on incremental scales of pay instead of the present fixed pay. The scales of pay of compounders and Lay Secretaries of Hospitals will be revised in their favour. District Officers will be given a higher rate of mileage on journeys in excess of 40 miles, when done in their own motor vehicles. These concessions taken individually are indeed of small financial consequence, but the cumulative effect of all of them is appreciable.

27. The deficit of Rs. 311 lakhs is indeed ^{New} Taxation. substantial and cannot all be left uncovered. The necessity for balancing the Budget is greater now, since we have already used up the concealed margin in the Revenue Account by the transfer to Capital of about Rs. 3½ crores of outlay hitherto met from current revenues. Our commitments on development schemes are bound to accelerate; and we cannot hope to implement an ambitious Plan, without accepting the necessary sacrifices. It is, therefore, proposed to introduce the following new measures of taxation:—

(a) The tax on diesel oil will be enhanced from 1½ annas to 4 annas per gallon to bring in an additional revenue of Rs. 30 lakhs per annum.

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(b) An additional sales tax of one anna in the rupee will be levied on the sale of sugar at any one suitable point, to yield about Rs. 40 lakhs per annum.

(c) The rate of supply of electric energy to licensees and bulk consumers on the High Tension tariff in the Hydro-electric areas will be stepped up by 30 per cent. The present rates based on pre war conditions are in many cases found to be below the bare cost of generation. The enhancement will not apply to consumers supplied by the Madras Electricity System. The Railway administration will be exempted from this enhancement. New industrial concerns will also be exempted from the extra levy for the first 3 years after the commencement of production. The proposed measure may bring in about Rs. 45 lakhs per annum.

(d) Ryotwari assessment will be levied on Inam lands in lieu of quit-rent. This measure may bring in about Rs. 30 lakhs per annum.

The one tax relief proposed is the exemption from sales tax on the sale of palm-gur at all points.

With the additional taxation now proposed, the Revenue gap will be reduced to Rs. 166 lakhs. The deficit is still large but should not cause alarm, because it is of the order which can be wiped off by the upward trend in revenues in a year of fair seasonal conditions. Besides, it is not unlikely that the readjustments in taxation proposed in the Central Budget may give us something on items of Central Revenue shared with States. It is, therefore, proposed to leave the Revenue deficit uncovered.

Capital
Expendi-
ture.

28. The Capital Expenditure for the year is estimated at Rs. 27,61 lakhs made up of Rs. 13,07 lakhs on Electricity, Rs. 593 lakhs on Irrigation, Rs. 415 lakhs on Roads and buildings, Rs. 191 lakhs on Industrial Development, Rs. 133 lakhs on Public Health and Rs. 122 lakhs on other items. Of the expenditure on buildings, a sum of Rs. 85 lakhs is for the construction of quarters for police subordinates in the City and the mufassal. We have drawn up a housing programme for policemen costing about Rs. 5 crores to be implemented during the Plan period, so as to ensure the personnel of this Security Service fair living conditions in all the districts. Another significant item

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in the Capital Head is the provision of Rs. 67 lakhs for the purchase of about 150 new motor vehicles for augmenting the City Transport.

29. Under 'Loans and Advances' the anticipated outlay is Rs. 861 lakhs. This sum includes Rs. 110 lakhs to local bodies for urban water-supply and drainage schemes; Rs. 80 lakhs for short-term loans to the Madras Industrial Investment Corporation to augment their resources; Rs. 132 lakhs for loans in the National Extension Service and Community Development Project areas; and Rs. 65 lakhs to Weavers' Co-operative Societies in pursuance of the schemes financed from the Handloom Cess Fund allocations. Recoveries during the year are expected to be Rs. 410 lakhs, leaving a net outlay of Rs. 451 lakhs.

30. Our requirement on 'Ways and Means' during the next year will be about Rs. 38 crores made up of—

	RS. LAKHS.
Capital Expenditure	27,61
Net disbursements under Loans and Advances	4,51
Repayment of debts to the Government of India and the public	3,68
Revenue Deficit	1,66
Balance to be kept in the Reserve Bank of India and Treasuries	50
Total	37,96

As against these requirements, we hope to have an opening cash balance of Rs. 166 lakhs and a net credit within the year of Rs. 180 lakhs under Deposit heads and State Trading Schemes, making a total of Rs. 346 lakhs. The Budget assumes that we will get loans from the Centre and the open market to cover the balance amounting to about Rs. 34½ crores.

31. The proposed outlay in the Budget on Schemes included in the New Plan is Rs. 37.30 crores. To this must be added the cost of the new schemes financed from the Handloom Cess Fund which may amount to about Rs. 1 crore, making a total planned outlay of about Rs. 38 crores. This is somewhat in excess of the phasing suggested by the Planning Commission, but it cannot be helped in view of the large spill-over from

Loans and
Advances,
1956-57.Outlay on
the New
Plan.

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the First Plan on Capital works in progress. The Planning Commission has indicated that the size of the State Plan should be restricted to about Rs. 170 crores, as against our revised proposal for about Rs. 221 crores. The major cuts suggested by the Commission are on Education, Housing and Urban Water-supply and on the total so pruned down, a further lump-sum cut of 5 per cent has also been imposed. The final picture is still obscure, because we find from the recommendations of the Karve Committee that the allotment to this State on Village and Small Scale Industries will be of the order of Rs. 30 crores, as against the provision of Rs. 16 crores now embodied in the Plan. But we need not be unduly perturbed over these tentative figures. As I stated earlier, what is of immediate consequence is our performance in the first year of the Plan. The size of our Plan will depend on our ability to raise the internal resources and the competence of our administrative machinery to implement the schemes. The Plan will be reviewed each year and the programme for the next year will be shaped according to the accomplishments in each year. The Budget does contain adequate provision for making a fair start on the Plan and let us hope that we can improve on our performance in succeeding years.

Major Industries.

32. But there is one other aspect which should cause us some real concern. The bulk of the proposed outlay in the National Plan is for the development of basic industries, mainly iron and steel, and improvements to the transport system to match that development. It does not appear that any sizable portion of that outlay, amounting to about Rs. 2,000 crores in the public sector, will be in the South. It is indeed true that we have no coal, but that does not alter the fact that the industrial development envisaged in the Plan for the Southern States is inappreciable. There is the Lignite Project for which a sum of Rs. 50 crores has been ear-marked, but this will not improve the ratio very considerably and besides, the project is still at the experimental stage. It is, therefore, very necessary that on other major industries, in the location of which there is a wider margin of choice, some preference should be given to this area, where perhaps the pressure of population per acre of cultivated land is the greatest. We can provide

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all the necessary facilities for the proposed heavy electrical plant. We have cheap power in our grid for the manufacture of aluminium from the bauxite deposits of Salem. We are at no great disadvantage on the location of a plant for the fabrication of heavy machinery from the new steel output. Representations have been made on all these matters, and I am confident that the House will join with me in endorsing this stand so that these points, so vital to our economic growth, are adequately considered by the Planning Commission and the Government of India.

33. Before I close, let me place on record the grateful appreciation of the Government for the heartening response of the people to the State Loan floated earlier this year. To implement an ambitious Plan, we must depend increasingly on the savings of the people and I confidently count on their continued support in the search for fresh resources. The Finance Secretary, Sri T. A. Varghese, and his Assistants have worked hard on the Budget, and I am grateful to them for all their advice and guidance on prudent spending.

With these observations, Sir, I present the Budget Estimates for 1956-57 for the consideration of the House.

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1956-57-ம் வருஷத்திய வரவு - செலவுத் திட்டம்.
1956-ம் ஆண்டு பிப்ரவரி 27-ந் தேதி சென்னை சட்ட
சபையில் நிதி அமைச்சர் திரு. சி. சுப்ரமணியம்
அவர்களின் உரை.

சுயநாயகர் அவர்களே,

புயல் நிவாரணம்.

1956-57-ம் ஆண்டின் வரவு - செலவுத் திட்டத்தையும், நடைமுறை ஆண்டின் திருத்தப்பட்ட மதிப்பீடுகளையும் இச்சபை முன் சமர்ப்பிக்க முன் வந்துள்ளேன். அண்மையில், இராமநாதபுரம், தஞ்சை, மதுரை, திருச்சி மாவட்டங்களின் பெரும் பகுதிகளைக் கடுமையாகத் தாக்கிப் பாழ்படுத்திய புயலால், நம் நிதி நிலையும் பெரிதும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதன் விளைவை இவ்விரு கணக்குகளிலும் காணலாம். புயலால் போக்குவரத்து சாதனங்களுக்குப் பெருத்த சேதம் ஏற்பட்டதால், மாவட்ட நிர்வாகத் தலைமை நிலையங்களுக்குச் செய்தி கிட்டுவதிலேயே மிகுந்த தாமதம் ஏற்பட்டது. சேதமடைந்த பகுதிகளை விமானத்திலிருந்து பார்வையிட நம் முதன்மந்திரி, ரெவின்யூ போர்டு அதிகாரிகளை அழைத்துக்கொண்டு, விரைந்து சென்றார்; நிவாரண வேலைகளின் பொறுப்பு முழு வதையும் நேரடியாக அவரே ஏற்று நடத்தினார். புயலால் மாண்டவர் 520 பேர்; வெள்ளத்தில் அழிந்த கால்நடைகளின் எண்ணிக்கை 35,000; ஆடுகள் ஒரு லட்சத்துப் பத்தாயிரம்; சேதமடைந்த வீடுகள் மூன்று லட்சம்; வீழ்ந்த மரங்கள் ஐந்து லட்சம்; இவற்றில் பெரும்பகுதி தென்னை மரங்கள். சேதத்தை, இப்புள்ளி விவரங்களிலிருந்து ஒருவாறு உணரலாம். வெள்ளத்தினால் போக்குவரத்து தடைபட்ட இடங்களில் மக்களுக்கு விமானங்களிலிருந்து அரிசி மூட்டைகள் போட, உடனடியாக ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டது. பாதிக்கப்பட்ட கிராமங்கள் அனைத்திலும் கஞ்சித்தொட்டிகள் திறக்கப்பட்டன. போக்குவரத்து சாதனங்களைச் செப்பனிடவும், நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்களைப் பழுது பார்க்கவும், சேதப்பட்ட வீடுகளை கட்டிக் கொள்ள மக்களுக்கு உதவி செய்யவும், விசேஷ அதிகாரிகள் நியமிக்கப்பட்டனர். வீடு இழந்தவர்கள் அனைவருக்கும், குடும்ப மொன்றுக்கு முப்பது ரூபாய் வீதம் மான்யம் அளிக்கப்பட்டது. ஏழைகளுக்கு, முக்கியமாகப் பெண்களுக்கு ஆடைகள் இலவசமாக அளிக்கப்பட்டன. போதுமான உணவுப் பொருள்கள் இப்பகுதிகளுக்கு உடனடியாக அனுப்பப்பட்டு இந்த உணவுப் பொருட்கள் புயலுக்கு முன்பு வழங்கிய விலைக்கு விற்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டது. இது தானிய விலைவாசிகளைக் கட்டுப்படுத்தப்

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பெரிதும் உதவியது. வீடுகள், ஆடு மாடுகள், பயிர்கள் இவைகளை இழந்து, மற்ற முறையிலும் பிழைப்புக்குள்ள வழி பாதிக்கப்பட்டுத் தவித்த நடுத்தர மக்களுக்கு உதவி செய்ய, தக்காவி கடன்களும், உடனடியாகப் பிழைப்புக்கு உதவக் கடன்களும் தாராளமாக அளிக்கப்பட்டு வருகின்றன. மீண்டும் பயிர் செய்யக்கூடிய இடங்களில் ரசாயன உரங்கள், விதைகள் ஆகியவற்றைக் கட்டணமின்றி விநியோகிக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது. பெரியாறு நீர்த்தேக்கத்திலிருந்து தண்ணீர் திறந்துவிட்டு, ராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவில் வைகை ஆற்றுப் பிரதேசக் குளங்கள், சாத்தியப்பட்ட அளவுக்கு நிரப்பப்பட்டன. நிலத்தீர்வை தாராளமாகத் தள்ளுபடி செய்ய உத்தரவிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. தக்காவி கடன் தவணைகள் வசூலிப்பு ஒத்திப்போடப்படும். அவதிகுள்ளான மக்களின் துயர்களைந்து, அவர்களைக் கைதுக்கிவிட இயன்றதனைத்தையும் அரசாங்கம் செய்துள்ளது. இதை அனைவரும் உணர்ந்து பாராட்டியுள்ளனர் என்பது குறிப்பிடத்தக்கது.

2, மக்களுக்கு ஏற்பட்ட நஷ்டம் எவ்வளவு என்று மதிப்பிடுவது கடினம். ஆனால் நேரடி நிவாரண நடவடிக்கைகளுக்காக அரசாங்கம் செலவு செய்யவேண்டியிருக்கும் தொகையிலிருந்து நஷ்டத்தை ஒருவாறு உணரலாம். இந்த நடவடிக்கைகளுக்காக ஒன்றரை கோடி ரூபாய் செலவு இந்த ஆண்டின் கணக்கில் காட்டப்பட்டுள்ளது. வரும் ஆண்டில் மேலும் 2 கோடி 12 லட்ச ரூபாய் செலவு செய்ய வேண்டியிருக்கும் என்று மதிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆக மொத்தம், நிவாரண செலவுகள் சுமார் மூன்றரை கோடி ரூபாய் ஆகும். விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கடனாகத் தர மேலும் சுமார் ஒன்றரை கோடி ரூபாய் வேண்டியிருக்கும். நிவாரணச் செலவில் பாதிக்கு மேல், நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்களைப் பழுதுபார்க்கச் செலவாகும். இதற்கென்று தனியாக, 5 நிர்வாகப் பிரிவுகள் (Executive Divisions) அடங்கிய ஒரு மேற்பார்வை எஞ்சினியர் வட்டம் (Superintending Engineer's Circle) அமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. இந்த வேலைகளை மிக முக்கியமாகக் கவனித்து ஜூலை மாதத்துக்குள்ளாக, அடுத்த பருவ மழை வருமுன், எல்லாக் குளங்களையும் பழுது பார்த்து முடிக்கவேண்டுமென்று தலைமை எஞ்சினியருக்கு உத்தரவிடப்பட்டுள்ளது. இப்பகுதிகளில் ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களின் பொருளாதார வசதிக்குறைவாக இருப்பதால், சேதமடைந்த சாலைகள், கட்டிடங்கள் ஆகியவற்றிற்கு அரசாங்கச் செலவிலேயே பழுது பார்ப்பதென்று முடிவு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது. அரசாங்க உதவிபெற்று நடக்கும் கல்வி நிலையங்களுக்குச் சேதமடைந்த கட்டிடங்களைப் பழுது பார்க்கத் தாராளமாக உதவி செய்யப்பட்டு வருகிறது. இயற்கையினால் சேதங்கள்

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பட்டிருந்த அந்த ஆண்டுகளில் தேவையான வருமானத்தை அரசாங்கம் திரட்ட முடியவில்லை. முதலாவது திட்டத்தில் எஞ்சியுள்ள வேலைகள், இரண்டாவது திட்டத்தின் ஆரம்ப கட்டத்தில் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்படும்.

4. ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டம்.

6. திட்டக் கமிஷனுக்கு நாம் அனுப்பிய ராஜ்ய திட்ட நகலின் பொது அடிப்படைகள் குறித்து இச்சபை ஏற்கெனவே விவாதித்திருக்கிறது. நாடு மொத்தத்துக்கும் திரட்டக் கூடிய நிதிக்குள்ளாக, செலவுகளைக் குறைத்துக்கொள்ளக் கமிஷன் பல திருத்தங்களைச் சிபார்சு செய்தது. நடைமுறை நிதி இனங்களிலிருந்து செலவு செய்து நடத்த வேண்டிய திட்டங்களுக்கு, மத்திய அரசாங்கம் எந்த முறையில் உதவி அளிப்பது என்பது, இன்னும் பல திட்டங்களைப் பொருத்த வரை முடிவு செய்யப்படவில்லை. ராஜ்ய திட்டத்தின் அளவு அடுத்த ஐந்து ஆண்டுகளில் ராஜ்யத்துக்குள்ளாகவே எவ்வளவு நிதிவசதி திரட்ட முடியும் என்பதைப் பெரிதும் பொருத்தது. ஆகவே உடனடியாக, திட்டத்தின் உருவை வரையறுத்து நிர்ணயிப்பது என்பது முடியாத காரியம். திட்டக்கமிஷனுடைய நோக்கமும் அதுவல்ல. மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திலும், ராஜ்யத்திலும் கிடைக்கும் நிதி வசதிகளை அனுசரித்தும், குறிப்பிட்ட ஆண்டில் நிறைவேற்ற முடிவு செய்துள்ள திட்டங்களை நடத்தும் சக்தி நிர்வாக இயந்திரத்திற்கு உள்ளதா என்பதை அனுசரித்தும், ஒவ்வொரு ஆண்டும் திட்டத்தில் மாறுதல்கள் செய்ய வேண்டியிருக்கும். ஆகவே இரண்டாவது திட்டத்தின் பொதுவான அமைப்புக்குள்ளாக வரும் ஆண்டில் நடத்த வேண்டிய வேலைத் திட்டங்களை உடனடியான முக்கியத்துவம் வாய்ந்தவை. வரவு-செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் சேர்க்க உத்தேசிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள சுமார் 500 புதுத் திட்டங்கள் வரவு-செலவுத் திட்டக் குறிப்புரைக்கு ஒரு அனுபந்தமாக பிரசுரிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளதைக் கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் காணலாம். ஏற்கெனவே இச்சபையில் விவாதிக்கப்பட்ட திட்ட நகலில் இணைக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பல்வேறு இலாக்காக்களின் திட்டங்களுடன் இத்திட்டங்களை ஒப்பிட்டுப் பார்த்தால், வரவு-செலவுத் திட்ட ஆண்டில் திட்ட வேலைகள் எந்த அளவுக்கு நிறைவேறும் என்பது புலனாகும். மொத்தத்தில் நாம் முதலில் தயாரித்த நகலில் இருக்கும் முக்கிய திட்டங்களில் பெருவாரியானவற்றை, வரும் ஆண்டில் தொடங்க உத்தேசித்துள்ளோம்.

வசாயம்.

7. உணவு தானியங்களின் உற்பத்தியை 7 லட்சம் டன் வரை அதிகப்படுத்துவதும், கரும்பு உற்பத்தியை 10 லட்சம் டன் வரை அதிகப்படுத்துவதும், விவசாயத் துறையில் நாம் இரண்டாவது திட்டத்தில் ஏற்றுக்கொண்டுள்ள இலக்குகள்.

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நீர்ப்பாசன விஸ்தரிப்பில் அநேகமாக எல்லையை அடைந்து விட்டோம். ஆதலால் விவசாய முறைகளில் முன்னேற்றம் காண்பதன் மூலமே, நாம் உற்பத்தியைப் பெரும்பாலும் பெருக்க முடியும். “பிரைமரிப் பண்ணை வித்துக்கள்” (Primary Seeds) உற்பத்திக்காக ஒவ்வொன்றும் 25 ஏக்கரா அளவு கொண்ட 400 விதைப் பண்ணைகளை அரசாங்கமே ஆரம்பித்து சொந்தமாக நடத்தத் திட்டத்தில் உத்தேசிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. இவ்விதைகளைப் பெருக்குவதன் மூலம், ராஜ்யத்தின் உடனடியான தேவைகளைப் பூர்த்தி செய்ய முடியும். வரவு-செலவுத் திட்ட ஆண்டில், பெரும்பாலும் தேசிய வளர்ச்சித் திட்டப் பகுதிகளில் 50 விதைப் பண்ணைகள் திறக்கத் திட்டமிடப்பட்டுள்ளது. பூச்சிகளையும் நோய்களையும் தடுக்க, செடி பாதுகாப்பு நிலையங்கள் நான்கு திறக்கப்படும். இந்த நிலையங்களில் பூச்சி நோய்களைத் தடுக்க மருந்துகளும் கருவிகளும் சேகரித்து வைத்து நோய் பரவும் இடங்களுக்கு உடனடியாக அனுப்பப்படும். வரும் ஆண்டில் நெல்லிக் குப்பத்தில், கரும்பு ஆராய்ச்சி மத்திய நிலையம் ஒன்றும், திருச்சியில் ஒரு துணை நிலையமும் திறக்கப்படுகின்றன. அதிக சர்க்கரைச் சத்துள்ள கரும்புகள் உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்க ஒரு திட்டம் தொடங்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. சிறு தானியம் (Millets) முந்திரி ஆகியவற்றில் அபிவிருத்தி காணவும், வெற்றிலைத் தோட்டங்களில் நோயைப் போக்கவும் ஆராய்ச்சித் திட்டங்கள் நடத்த அரசாங்கம் உத்தரவிட்டுள்ளது. தோட்டக்கலை அபிவிருத்திக்காகத் தாராளமாகக் கடன்கள் தரவும் வசதி செய்யப்படுகிறது. விவசாயக் கல்லூரியில் இப்பொழுது 108 மாணவர்கள் சேர்க்க இடமுள்ளது; இனி 162 மாணவர்கள் சேர்க்க வசதி விஸ்தரிக்கப்படுகிறது. மலபார் மாவட்டத்தில் உள்ள அட்டப்பாடி பள்ளத்தாக்கை அபிவிருத்தி செய்ய, விவசாயிகள் குடியேற்றத் திட்டம் ஒன்று அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. இந்தப் பள்ளத்தாக்குக்கு, ஒரு புதுச் சாலை அமைக்கும் வேலை சென்ற ஆண்டு தொடங்கித் திருப்திகரமாக நடந்து வருகிறது. தீவிர உர உபயோகத் திட்டங்களில், அம்மோனியம் சல்பேட் சுமார் ஒரு லட்சம் டன் வரை விநியோகிக்க வகுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள திட்டம் குறிப்பிடத்தக்கது.

8. கிராமப்புறங்களில் கால்நடைகள் அபிவிருத்தியில் நாம் கால்நடை முக்கிய கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும். ஆனால் நல்ல ரகக் காளையக் கரையானை நம்மிடமில்லை; போதுமான அளவு, அவற்றை நாம் பெருக்கவேண்டும். இதுதான் கேந்திர கிராமத் திட்டத்தின் (Key Village Scheme) முக்கிய நோக்கம். இத்திட்டத்தின் கீழ் சாதாரண கிராமக் காளைகளைக் காயடித்து

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விட்டு நல்ல ரகக் காளைகளைக் கொண்டும் செயற்கைக்கரு முறை மூலமாகவும் நல்ல ரகக் கால்நடைகள் உற்பத்தி செய்யப்படும். இதன் மூலம் கிராமங்களில் உள்ள கால்நடைகளின் தரம் உயரும். வரும் ஆண்டில் இத்திட்டத்தை மேலும் 54 கிராமங்களில் பரப்புகிறோம். இத்திட்டம் நடக்கும் கிராமங்களில் பிறக்கும் சுமார் இரண்டாயிரம் சேங்கன்றுகள் பராமரிப்புக்காக, ஒவ்வொன்றுக்கும் மாதம் பத்து ரூபாய் வீதம் மான்யம் தரப்படும். இந்த உயர்ந்த ரகப் பொலிகளைகள், கேந்திர கிராமங்களுக்கு வெளியே, விஸ்தரிப்பு நிலையங்களில் உபயோகிக்கப்படும். இத்தகைய நிலையங்கள் ஏழு வரும் ஆண்டில் திறக்கப்படுகின்றன. நகரப்பகுதிகளில் செயற்கைக் கருமுறை நிலையங்கள் இன்னும் ஐந்து திறக்கப்படுகின்றன. புதிய கால்நடைப் பண்ணை ஒன்று ராமநாதபுரம் மாவட்டத்தில் திறக்கப்படும். பழைய பண்ணைகள் பல மேலும் அபிவிருத்தி செய்யப்படும். கால்நடைப் பராமரிப்புக் கல்லூரியில் கல்லூரிப் படிப்புக்கு 80 மாணவர்களைச் சேர்க்க இப்பொழுது இடமுள்ளது. இனி 120 மாணவர்களைச் சேர்க்க வசதி செய்யப்படும். கம்பவுண்டர் பயிற்சிக்கு இப்பொழுதுள்ள 55 மாணவர்களுக்குப் பதிலாக 100 மாணவர்களைச் சேர்க்க இடமிருக்கும். சென்னை நகரத்தில் பால் பண்ணை அமைக்கும் திட்டம் இதற்கென நியமிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள விசேஷ அதிகாரியால் வகுக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது வரும் ஆண்டில் திட்டம் தொடங்கும். இத்திட்டத்தின்படி, சுமார் 4,000 கறவைப் பசுக்கள் கொண்ட ஒரு பண்ணை சென்னை அருகில் உள்ள எருக்கஞ்சேரியில் திறக்கப்படும். நகரத்திற்குத் தேவையான பாலைத் தந்துதவ இது துணை செய்யும். பண்ணையில் மேய்ச்சலுக்குத் தேவையான புல் வளர்க்க உதவ, நகரத்தின் கழிவு நீர் இப்பண்ணைக்குத் திருப்பப்படும். சுமார் 6,000 கோழிகள் கொண்ட கோழி அபிவிருத்திப் பிரதேசப் பண்ணை ஒன்று வரும் ஆண்டில் கோயம்புத்தூரில் திறக்கப்படும். இத்திட்டத்துடன் சேர்ந்த 5 இணைப்பு விஸ்தரிப்பு நிலையங்கள் பல்வேறு பகுதிகளுக்கும் பயன்படும்.

காடுகள்

9. முதலாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்ட காலத்தில், நாம் காடுகளை அபிவிருத்தி செய்வதில் அதிகக் கவனம் செலுத்தவில்லை. நமது பஞ்சாயத்துக் காடுகள் பராமரிப்பின்றிக் கிடக்கின்றன. அவற்றை அபிவிருத்தி செய்யும் வேலையில் ஆரம்பத் திட்டமாக, சுமார் 35,000 ஏக்கராக்கள் மண் வளப் பாதுகாப்புக் காகவும், மரங்கள் நடுவதற்கும் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்படும். மத்திய ஜில்லாக்களில் உள்ள மலைப்பிரதேசக் காடுகளில் 45,000 ஏக்கராக்களில் முறைப்படி காடு வளர்க்கும் திட்டம் நடத்தப்படும். முந்திரிப் பயிருக்காக சுமார் 8,000 ஏக்கராக்களும், சவுக்கு வளர்க்க சுமார் 5,000 ஏக்கராக்களும் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்படும். தேக்கு, ஈட்டி மரம் போன்ற உயர்ந்த ரக

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மரங்களைப் பெருவாரியாக நட்டு நல்ல நீர்ப்பாசன வசதிகளுடன் வளர்க்கும் திட்டம், வசதி இருக்கும் இடங்களில் சுமார் 6,000 ஏக்கராக்களில் நடத்தப்படும். கழிமுனைப் பிரதேசங்களில் (Deltaic areas) ஆறு, ஏரிக் கரை ஓரங்களில் இந்த மரங்களை வளர்க்கவும் முயற்சி செய்யப்படும். மலைக் காடுகளில், தொழில் துறைக்கு உபயோகமான கர்ப்பூர மரம் (Blue gum) வாட்டில் (Wattle) தீப்பெட்டி மென்மரம் (Match wood) போன்ற மரங்கள் நடப்படும். காடுகளில் உள்ளே சென்று வளத்தைப் பயன்படுத்தச் சாலைகளைச் சீர்திருத்தி அமைக்கவும், வசதி செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது மற்ற திட்டங்களில் குறிப்பிடத்தக்கவை, நீல கிரியில், முதுமலையில் வனவிலங்குகள் பராமரிப்பு சோலைக்கு (Sanctuary) அபிவிருத்திகள் செய்யும் திட்டமும், ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள காடுகளில் மிளகு பயிர் செய்யும் திட்டமும் ஆகும். காடுகள் அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டங்களான இவை அனைத்திலும் வேலை தொடங்கப்படும். தீவிர முன்னேற்றத்துக்காக வகுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள இவற்றை காட்டு இலாகா ஊக்கத்துடன் ஏற்று நடத்தும் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கலாம்.

10. இரண்டாவது திட்டத்தின்படி, ராஜ்யம் முழுவதும் சமுதாய தேசிய வளர்ச்சித் திட்டம், அல்லது சமுதாய அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டமும், திட்டத்தின் கீழ் கொண்டுவரப்படும் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது. இதன் மூலம் தான், கிராமவாரியாக வகுக்கப்படும் திட்டமும், “ஜில்லாத் திட்டங்கள்” பெரும் அளவுக்கு நிறைவேற முடியும். இதற்காக இனியும் 350 புது வட்டாரங்கள் (Blocks) ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். வெள்ளத்தால் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட இராம நாதபுரம் மாவட்டப் பகுதிகளில், ஏப்ரல் மாதத்தில் 4 புது வட்டாரங்களும், அக்டோபர் மாதத்துக்குள் ராஜ்யத்தின் பல்வேறு பாகங்களிலும் 22 வட்டாரங்களும் ஏற்படுத்த வரவு-செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் வசதி செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது. இது தவிர ஆண்டு இறுதியில் 28 பிளாக்குகள் நிறுவுவதற்கும் பணம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. இந்த 28 பிளாக்குகளை ஏற்படுத்துவதற்குப் பூர்வாங்க வேலைகளை வரவு-செலவுத் திட்ட ஆண்டிலேயே செய்யவேண்டும். இவை அனைவற்றிற்குமாக 2 கோடியே 78 லட்ச ரூபாய் செலவு செய்யப் பணம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. தேசிய வளர்ச்சித் திட்டங்கள் அமுலுக்கு வராத இடங்களின் நன்மைக்காக நடத்தப்படும், ஸ்தல அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டங்கள் (Local Development Works) இந்த ஆண்டு திருப்திகரமாகவே நடந்துள்ளன. இவற்றிற்கு முதலில் 83 லட்ச ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப் பட்டிருந்தது; பின்னர் இது ஒரு கோடியே 34 லட்ச ரூபாயாக உயர்த்தப்பட்டது. இதுவும், மக்கள் ரொக்கமாகத் தந்த நன்கொடையும் சேர்ந்து, சுமார் 185 லட்ச ரூபாய் மதிப்புள்ள வேலைத் திட்டங்கள் இந்த ஆண்டில் நடந்தேறும் என்று எதிர்

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பார்க்கப்படுகிறது. வரும் ஆண்டில், இத் திட்டத்தின் கீழ் செலவு செய்ய சுமார் 80 லட்ச ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. இத் தொகையுடன் மக்களுடைய பங்களையும் சேர்த்துச் சுமார் ஒரு கோடி 20 லட்ச ரூபாய் மதிப்புள்ள வேலைகள் செய்ய முடியும். தேசிய வளர்ச்சித் திட்டத்தின் கீழ் வரும் பகுதிகள் பரவப்பரவ, இந்த இனத்தில் கீழ் செலவு படிப்படியாகக் குறையும்.

கூட்டுறவு.

11. கூட்டுறவுத் துறையில், விவசாயக்கடன் உதவி, பண்டக வசதிகள், கூட்டுறவு விற்பனை முறை ஆகியவை குறித்து, விவசாயக்கடன் உதவி ஆராய்ச்சிக் கமிட்டி (Rural Credit Survey Committee) செய்துள்ள சிபார்சுகளில் முக்கியமான சிலவற்றை நடத்திவைக்க உத்தேசிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. விவசாய நிதி உதவியில் குறைந்தது 20 சத விதிகத்துக்கும், விற்பனைக் குரிய விவசாய மிச்சப் பொருட்களில் 10 சத விதிகத்துக்கும் கூட்டுறவுப்பகுதி பொறுப்பேற்க, அவசியமான ஸ்தாபன அமைப்பை நாம் உருவாக்க வேண்டும். மத்திய அமைப்பு களையும், அவற்றின் கிளை அமைப்புகளையும் நாம் நிறுவ வேண்டும். ராஜ்ய பண்டக நிலையம் ஒன்றை அரசாங்கமே நிறுவி நடத்தத் திட்டமிடப்பட்டுள்ளது; அதன் பங்கு மூல தனத்துக்காக 30 லட்ச ரூபாய் தொகை வரவு-செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. மூன்று கூட்டுறவு சர்க்கரை ஆலைகளின் பங்கு மூலதனத்துக்காக 30 லட்ச ரூபாயும் கூட்டுறவு விற்பனை முறைகள் அபிவிருத்திக்காக 10 லட்ச ரூபாயும் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. இத்திட்டங்களை நடத்தும் ஊழியர்களைத் தயார் செய்ய, மதுரையில் ஒரு புதிய பயிற்சி நிலையம் நிறுவப்படுகிறது. சென்னையில் உள்ள பயிற்சி நிலையம் கல்லூரியாக உயர்த்தப்படுகிறது. கூட்டுறவு முறையில் வீடுகள் கட்ட, நகர சங்கங்களுக்குக் கடன் தர 56 லட்ச ரூபாயும், தொழிலாளர் வீடு கட்டும் சங்கங்களுக்கு மான்யமாகவும் கடனாகவும் தர 10 லட்ச ரூபாயும் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன.

நீர்ப்பாசனம்

12. நமது நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டம் திருத்திகரமாக முன்னேறி வருகிறது. கீழ்ப் பவானித் திட்டம் முடிவடைந்து விட்டது. அநேகமாக அதன் ஆயக்கட்டு முழுவதிலும் விவசாயம் நடந்து வருகிறது. மலம்புழைத் திட்டத்திலும், நீர்ப்பாசனம் தொடங்கி விட்டது. ஆனால் வலது புறக் கால்வாய் வெட்டும் திட்டம் சமீபத்தில் தான் அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்டது. அது முடிய சிறிது காலமாகும். இந்த வரவு-செலவுத் திட்ட ஆண்டுக்குள், மணி முத்தாறு, மேட்டூர் கால்வாய், ஆரணியாறு, மங்கலம், வாழையாறு அணைத் திட்டங்கள் முடிந்துவிடும் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது. சென்ற ஆண்டில் அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்ட அமராவதி, வைகை, சாத்தனூர், கிருஷ்ணகிரி திட்டங்களில் வேலை முழு

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மூச்சில் நடந்து வருகிறது. இவற்றிற்காக 5 கோடியே 63 லட்ச ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. இத்திட்டங்களில் இன்னும் வேகமாக நமது இன்ஜினீயர்கள் முன்னேற்றம் காட்டினால், செலவு செய்ய இன்னும் அதிகத்தொகைகள் தேடித்தர முடியும். திட்டத்தில் சேர்க்கப்பட்டுள்ள புதிய வேலைத்திட்டங்களில், மலபார் ஜில்லாவில், மீனக்கரை திட்டத்தில் உடனடியாக வேலை தொடங்கும். இத்திட்டத்துக்கு மொத்தம் சுமார் 50 லட்ச ரூபாய் செலவாகும். இதற்காக வரவு-செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் லட்ச ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. வாழையாறு, இரண்டு லட்ச ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டு கிடைக்கும் கருவிகளும், மங்கலம் திட்டங்கள் முடிந்தவுடன் கிடைக்கும் கருவிகளும், ஊழியர்களும் இத் திட்டத்திற்காகப் பயன்படுத்தப்படுவார்கள். இரண்டாவது திட்டத்தில் சேர்க்கப்பட்டுள்ள மற்ற திட்டங்களான கட்டளை, புள்ளம்பாடி, விதூர்த் திட்டங்களுக்கு அடையாள பூர்வமாகத்தான் பணம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. இப்பொழுது முடியும்தருவாயில் உள்ள திட்டங்கள் முடிந்தவுடன் கிடைக்கும் சாதனங்களையும், ஊழியர்களையும் கொண்டு இப்புதுத் திட்டங்களை நடத்த உத்தேசித்திருப்பதால்தான், அவற்றிற்கு அடையாள பூர்வமாக மட்டுமே நிதி ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. புயலால் இராமநாதபுரம் மாவட்டத்தில் கரையுடைந்த குளங்களைப் பழுது பார்ப்பதற்காக ஊழியர்களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டதால், சிறிய நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்ட வேலைகள் சற்று தடைபட்டுள்ளன. ஆனால் இது சிக்கிரம் சரி செய்யப்படும்; திட்டமும் வேகமாக முன்னேறும். சிறிய நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்களுக்காக வரவு-செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் 1 கோடியே 23 லட்ச ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. குளங்களில் அடைத்துள்ள வண்டலை அப்புறப்படுத்தி குளங்களை ஆழப்படுத்த எங்கெங்கு சிக்கனமாக முடியுமோ, அங்கெல்லாம் நடத்த ஒரு திட்டமும் இதில் அடங்கியுள்ளது. இந்த ஆண்டில் சுமார் 6 லட்ச ரூபாய் செலவில் சுமார் 30 குழாய்க் கிணறுகளும் தோண்டப்படும்.

13. நம்முடைய மின்சாரத்திட்டம் நல்ல முறையில் மின்சாரம் முன்னேறி வருகிறது. 11 கோடியே 47 லட்ச ரூபாய் இத் திட்டங்களுக்காக, இந்த ஆண்டின் திருத்தப்பட்ட மதிப்பீடுகளில் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இத்தொகை வரவு-செலவுத் திட்ட மதிப்பீடுகளில் நாம் முதலில் கணக்கிட்டிருந்த தொகைக்கு ஒப்பானதே. பெரியாறு திட்ட வேலை முழு மூச்சில் நடக்கிறது. குந்தா திட்டத்தில் பூர்வாங்க வேலைகள் தொடங்கி விட்டன. இந்த ஆண்டில் சுமார் 600 கிராமங்களுக்கு மின்சார வசதியைப் பரப்ப முடியும் என்று நாம் எதிர்பார்த்தது முற்றிலும் நிறைவேறிவிடும். ஏற்கெனவே

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ஜனவரி மாதக் கடைசிவரை 550 கிராமங்களுக்கு இவ்வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. வரும் ஆண்டுக்கு சுமார் 13 கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கியுள்ளோம். இதில் 2 கோடி ரூபாய் குந்தா திட்டத்துக்குச் செலவாகும். இத் திட்டத்தின் முதலாவது கட்டம் இரண்டாவது திட்ட காலத்துக்குள் ளாகவே சுமார் 23 கோடி ரூபாய் செலவில் பூர்த்தியாவியும். இதனால் 145,000 கிலோவாட் சக்தி கிடைக்கும். கிராமங் களுக்கு மின்சாரத்தைப் பரப்பும் திட்டம் வேகம் குறையாது முன்னேறிவரும். இந்த வரவு-செலவுத் திட்ட ஆண்டில் மேலும் 600 கிராமங்கள் மின்சார வசதியைப் பெறமுடியும் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கலாம். மேட்டூரில் நீர்ப்பாசனத்திற்காக விடப்படும் தண்ணீரை உபயோகப்படுத்தி, மேலும் பருவகால மின்சார உற்பத்தியை அதிகரிக்க முடியுமா என்பது குறித்து ஆராய்ச்சி நடந்து வருகிறது. நாம் அனைவரும் மிகுந்த ஆவலுடன் எதிர்பார்ப்பது போல், நெய்வேலி பழுப்புக்கரித் திட்டம் வெற்றிகரமாக விரைவில் நிறைவேறினால் இந்த மின்சார சக்தி அனைத்தையும் நிலைப்படுத்தித் தொழில் துறையில் பயன்படுத்த முடியும்.

சாலைகள்.

14. நம் ராஜ்ய சாலைகள் நம் நாட்டில் உள்ள சாலைகளில் சிறந்தவற்றுடன் ஒப்பிடக்கூடிய நிலையில் உள்ளபோதிலும் நாம் முதலில் திட்டமிட்டபடி, இத்துறையில் அவ்வளவு வேகமாக முன்னேற்றம் ஏற்படவில்லை. முதலாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் நாம் இத்திட்டங்களுக்காக ஒதுக்கியிருந்த தொகையில் கணிசமான பகுதி செலவாகாமல் நின்றவிட்டது. இப் பொழுது இத்திட்டங்களைத் துரிதப்படுத்தவும், குறிப்பாகக் கிராமப் பாதைகளையும் சாலைகளையும் வேகமாக அபிவிருத்தி செய்யவும் திட்டமிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதற்காக ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களுக்கு 45 லட்ச ரூபாய் மான்யம் அளிக்கப்படுகிறது. ஸ்தல அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டங்களுக்காக ஒதுக்கியுள்ள தொகையில் கணிசமான பகுதியும் கிராமச் சாலைகளுக்காகச் செலவு செய்யப்படும். நிலத் தீர்வையில் ரூபாய்க்கு 2 அணுவீதம் விதித்த வரி நடப்பு ஆண்டிலிருந்து அமுவில் வரும். அதிலிருந்து கிடைக்கும் தொகைகள் ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களின் வருவாயைப் பெருக்குமாதலால், இந்தப் புதுப் பாதைகளை ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்கள் நன்கு பராமரிக்க முடியும் என்று நாம் எதிர்பார்க்கலாம். ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களுக்கு மேலும் வசதி செய்து தர, சுமார் 450 மைல் நீள மாவட்டப் பாதைகளை ஆண்டுக்கு சுமார் 12 லட்ச ரூபாய் செலவில் பராமரிக்கும் பொறுப்பை அரசாங்கம் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளும். ராஜ்ய சாலைகளுக்கும் பாலங் களுக்கும் அபிவிருத்தி செய்ய நடப்பு ஆண்டில் 41 லட்ச ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கியிருந்ததற்கு எதிராக, வரும் ஆண்டில் 109 லட்ச ரூபாய்

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ஒதுக்கியுள்ளது. ராஜ்ய நெடுஞ்சாலைகளின் முக்கிய பகுதி களுக்கு தார் ரோடு போடுவதற்காக இன்னும் அதிகத் தொகை ஒதுக்கப்படும். இதற்கு மேலாக, மலையாளம், தென் கன்னட மாவட்டங்களில் மேற்குக் கரையோர சாலைக்காக 97 லட்ச ரூபாயும், மற்ற ராஜ்யத் தொடர்புக்காகவும், வர்த்தகத் துறையிலும் முக்கியமான சாலைகளுக்காக 67 லட்ச ரூபாயும், தேசிய நெடுஞ்சாலைகளுக்காக 71 லட்ச ரூபாயும் செலவு செய்யத் திட்டமிடப்பட்டுள்ளது. இத்தொகைகள் மத்திய அரசாங்க வருவாயிலிருந்து செலவு செய்யப்படும்.

15. வைத்தியத் துறையில் இரண்டாவது திட்டத்தின்படி பொது தாரம். கிராமப் பகுதிகளில் தேவைகளுக்காக இன்னும் 140 புது சுகாதார நிலையங்கள் திறக்கப்படும். இந்த நிலையங்கள் ஒவ்வொன்றும் ஒரு உதவி சர்ஜன் பொறுப்பில் நடக்கும். இவற்றில் 28 நிலையங்கள் இந்த வரவு-செலவுத் திட்ட ஆண்டில் சுமார் 12 லட்ச ரூபாய் செலவில் திறக்கப்படும். 6 தாலுகாத் தலைமையக ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள், 18 கிராம மருந்து சாலைகள், 3 ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபன மருந்து சாலைகள், தனியார் நடத்தும் பெண்கள் ஆஸ்பத்திரி ஒன்று, ஆகியவற்றை அரசாங்கம் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு தன் நேரடிப் பொறுப்பில் நிர்வகிக்கும். படகாரா, கர்கால் தாலுகாத் தலைமையக ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளுக்கு, புதுக் கட்டிடங்கள் கட்டப் பணம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. மலை வாசிகள் நலனுக்காக மலையாளத்திற்கு வைத்திய சிகிச்சை வாகனங்கள் மூன்றும், வட ஆற்காடுக்கு ஒன்றும் வாங்கத் தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. மாவட்ட தாலுகா ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் இட வசதி இருக்கும் இடங்களில் எல்லாம், நோயாளிகள் படுக்கை எண்ணிக்கை அதிகரிக்கப்படும். சென்னை நகரத்திலும் மதுரையிலும் போதனைப் பயிற்சி தரும் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளுக்குப் புது கட்டிடங்கள் கட்டவும் வசதிகளைப் பெருக்கவும் அதிக தொகைகள் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. மதுரையில் ஒரு புதிய மனநோய் சிகிச்சை சாலை திறக்கப்படும். அதிக நர்சுகளுக்கும் பிரசவ உதவியாளர்களுக்கும் பயிற்சி தரவும், வைத்திய அதிகாரிகளை மேல் படிப்புக்காக வெளிநாடுகளுக்கு அனுப்பவும் பணம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. சுகாதாரத் துறையில் 120 புது பிரசவ விடுதிகள் திறக்கப்படுகின்றன. தொத்து நோய் தடுப்புக்காக, இப்பொழுதுள்ள வைத்திய வாகன யூனிட்களுடன் 2 ஜீப்கள் கொண்ட இன்னும் ஒரு வைத்திய வாகன யூனிட் சேர்க்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

16. நம்முடைய கிராமக் குடி நீர் விநியோகத்திட்டத்தில் குடிதண்ணீர் மூன்று பகுதிகள் உண்டு. ஒரு பகுதி, முழுதும் ராஜ்ய நிதியிலிருந்து நடத்தப்படும் விரிவான திட்டம். இரண்டாவது பகுதி,

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எடுத்துக் காட்டியுள்ளது. கைத்தறித் தொழிலுக்குப் புண்ண பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்க வேண்டும் என்று நாம் வற்புறுத்தி வந்ததை, இக்கமிட்டியும் பலமாக ஆதரித்துள்ளது கண்டு நாம் திருப்தி அடையலாம். ஆலைகளுக்கு இப்போதுள்ள உற்பத்தி சக்தியை மேலும் பெருக்காமல், தற்போதைய உற்பத்தி அளவையே உச்ச நிலையாக நிர்ணயிக்க வேண்டுமென்றும், இதற்கு மேற்பட்டு துணி உற்பத்தியைக் கைத்தறிக்காக ஒதுக்க வேண்டுமென்றும் அக்கமிட்டி மேலும் சிபாரிசு செய்துள்ளது. கைத்தறித் தொழில் அபிவிருத்திக்காக, திட்ட காலத்தில் 80 கோடி ரூபாய் செலவு செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கமிட்டி சிபாரிசு செய்துள்ளது. அதில் இந்த ராஜ்யத்தின் பங்கு 22 கோடி ரூபாய் என்று கணக்கிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நாம் வரும் ஆண்டில் நடத்த விருக்கும் பல் வேறு திட்டங்களுக்கும் அகில இந்திய கைத்தறி போர்டின் அங்கீகாரத்தை இன்னும் பெறவில்லை. வரும் ஆண்டில் அவை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்படும். இத்திட்டங்களுக்காக மத்திய தீர்வை நிதியிலிருந்து சுமார் ஒன்றரை கோடி ரூபாய் தரப்படும். பொது வாகக் கூட்டுறவு உற்பத்தியையும் விற்பனை ஸ்தாபனங்களையும் பெருக்கி இத்துறையில் சரிபாதி கைத்தறிகளை கூட்டுறவு அமைப்பின்கீழ் கொண்டுவருவது; ஆலைத் துணியுடன் சமமான நிலையில் கைத்தறித் துணி போட்டியிடக்கூடிய அளவுக்கு கைத் தறித் துணி உற்பத்தி முறைகளையும் துணி ரகங்களையும் அபிவிருத்தி செய்வதுடன், மான்யம் அளித்து விற்பனை விலையைக் குறைப்பது ஆகிய முறையிலே அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டங்கள் வகுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. கைத்தறித் தொழிலின் நிலை முன்பு மோசமாயிருந்தது; இப்பொழுது முன்னேற்றம் அடைந்துள்ளது என்பதில் நாம் திருப்தி கொள்ளலாம். இப்பொழுது வகுக்கப் பட்டுள்ள திட்டங்களையும் நடத்தியபின், இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் உள்ள 6 லட்சம் கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்களும் தங்கள் எதிர் காலத்தைப்பற்றி தைரியமும் நம்பிக்கையும் கொள்ளலாம் என நாம் எதிர்பார்க்கலாம்.

கதர்.

20. வேலையின்றி உள்ள விவசாயத் தொழிலாளருக்கு வேலை தரும் முறையில், கதர் உற்பத்தியை கணிசமாகப் பெருக்க முடியும் என்று கார்வே கமிட்டி சிபாரிசு செய்து, இதற்காகத் திட்ட காலத்தில் செலவு செய்யப் பெருந்தொகையைக் குறித் துள்ளது. இத்துறையில் மேலும் அபிவிருத்தி, அம்பர் சர்க்கா மூலம் மட்டுமேதான் நடக்கவேண்டுமா என்பது குறித்த விவாதம் இன்னும் தீரவில்லை. மொத்தமாக ஒதுக்கியுள்ள தொகையை ராஜ்யங்களுக்குப் பிரித்துத் தருவதில் தாமதம் ஏற்பட்டுள்ளது இந்த விவாதத்தினால்தான் என்று தோன்றுகிறது. இதற்கிடையில் 12,500 நூல் நூற்போருக்கும் 400 நெசவாளருக்கும் உதவ, உடனடியாக 25 புது கதர் அபிவிருத்தி நிலையங்கள்

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திறக்கப்போகிறோம். சாதாரண சர்க்காக்களையும், துணைப் பொருட்களையும் உற்பத்தி செய்து, நம் கிராமங்களின் தேவை களைப் பூர்த்தி செய்ய 5 தொழிற்சாலைகள் ஆரம்பிக்கப்படும்

21. கிராமக் கைத் தொழில்களைப் பொருத்தவரை, தாராள கிராமக் கைத் தொழில்கள். மாக நிதி உதவி செய்தும், அபிவிருத்தி செய்யப்பட்ட சாதனங் களையும் கருவிகளையும் தந்து அவற்றின் விலையைப் பல தவணை களாக வசூலித்தும், மூலப் பொருட்களை அடக்க விலைக்குத் தந்தும், தொழிற்சாலைகளை கட்ட உட்டணம் இன்றி நிலம் தந்தும், கிராமக் கைத் தொழிலாளருக்கு உதவத் திட்டமிடப் பட்டுள்ளது. அரிசி கைக்குத்தல், கிராமச் செக்குகளில் எண்ணெய் ஆட்டுதல், பருத்தி அடித்தல், தோல் பதனிடுதல், தேனீ வளர்த்தல் போன்ற கிராமத் தொழில்களை ஆதரித்து வளர்க்கத் திட்டங்களும் வகுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. கிராமக் கைத் தொழிலாளிகளுக்கு பயிற்சி தர, பல நோக்கத் தொழில் நிலையங்கள் சிலவும் திறக்கப்படும்.

22. குடிசைத் தொழில் கைப்பணிப்பொருட்களைப் குடிசைத் தொழில் கைப்பணிப் பொருட்கள். (Handicrafts) பொருத்தவரை, பம்பாய், கல்கத்தா, டில்லி நகரங்களில் விற்பனை நிலையங்கள் திறக்கத் தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்ட டில்லி கைப்பணிப் பொருட்கள். உள்ளது. வெண்கல சாமான்கள், கத்தி, கரண்டி போன்ற சாமான்கள், காகிதத்தில் செய்த பொம்மைகள், பனத் தும்பு சாமான்கள், பிரம்பு, மூங்கில் சாமான்கள், கம்பளிகள், பூ பின்னல்வேலைப் பொருள்கள், கண்ணாடி வளையல்கள் ஆகிய பொருட்களை உற்பத்திசெய்யவும் அத்துடனேயே அத்தொழில் களில் பயிற்சியளிப்பதற்கும் பல நிலையங்கள் திறக்கப்படும். மலையாளத்தில் தென்னை நார்த் தொழில் அபிவிருத்திக்காக கூட்டுறவு முறையில் சில திட்டங்களும் வகுத்துள்ளோம்.

23. சிறு தொழில்கள் அபிவிருத்திக்காக, நாம் பல முனையிலிருந்து முயற்சி எடுக்கத் திட்டமிட்டுள்ளோம். உத்தரவாத எல்லையைக் கடுமையாக வற்புறுத்தாமல், தாராளமாகக் கடன் கள் தர அனுமதிக்கும் முறையில் “அரசாங்க தொழில் நிதி உதவிச் சட்டம்” திருத்தப்படுகிறது. இந்த மசோதா இந்தக் கூட்டத்திலேயே ஆலோசனைக்கு வரும். இத்துறையில் கடன் வழங்க 20 லட்ச ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கியுள்ளோம். இயந்திரங்களைத் தவணை விலை முறையில் தந்துதவத் திட்டமிடப்பட்டுள்ளது. இதற்காக 6 லட்ச ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. புதுத் தொழில்களுக்கு மின்சார வசதி தரவும், மின்சார சக்தி பரப்பும் கம்பிகள் போடும் செலவைக் குறைக்க மான்யம் தரவும், வசதி செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது. ஐந்து புதுத் தொழிற் பள்ளிகள் திறக்கப்படுகின்றன. இப்போதுள்ள பல தொழிற் பயிற்சிக் கூடங்களில் (பாலிடெக்னிக்) அபிவிருத்திகள் செய்து,

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அவற்றில் அனுமதிக்கக்கூடிய மாணவர்கள் எண்ணிக்கையை இருமடங்காக்க உத்தேசிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. தச்சர், கருமான், ஆகிய தேர்ச்சிபெற்ற தொழிலாளர், மோட்டார் வாகனங்களில் கிராமம் கிராமமாகச் சுற்றுப் பிரயாணம் செய்து, கிராமத் தொழிலாளருக்கு உதவி செய்யவும் அவர்களுக்குச் சாதனங்கள், கருவிகள், தந்துதவவும் ஒரு திட்டம் வகுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. கிண்டி, பாலக்காடு, விருதுநகர் ஆகிய ஊர்களில் மூன்று தொழிற் பண்ணைகள் நிறுவும் வேலை இப்பொழுது தொடங்கியுள்ளது. நான்காவது பண்ணை ஒன்று அடுத்த ஆண்டில் நிறுவப்படும்; எந்த ஊரில் என்பது இன்னும் முடிவு செய்யப்படவில்லை. இத் தொழிற் பண்ணைகளில், தொழிற்சாலைக் கட்டிட வசதிகள், போக்கு வரத்து சாதனங்கள், மின்சாரம், தண்ணீர் வசதி, சுகாதாரம், பழுது பார்க்கும் வசதிகள், முதலிய எல்லா வசதிகளும் செய்து கொடுக்கப்படும். தற்போதைக்கு அவை அரசாங்கத்துக்குச் சொந்தமாக இருக்கும். ஆனால் பண்ணைகள் வளர வளர, அவற்றின் நிர்வாகத்தை கூட்டுறவு ஸ்தாபனங்களிடம் ஒப்புவிக்க முடியும். பக்குவப்படுத்தப்பட்ட தோல், விஞ்ஞான ஆராய்ச்சி நிலைய கருவிகள் (Laboratory equipment), ரண சிகிச்சைக் கருவிகள், விவசாயக் கருவிகள், கைவேலைக் கருவிகள், பித்தளை சாமான்கள், மின்சாரக் கருவிகள், பஞ்சாலைச் சாமான்கள், விளையாட்டு சாதனங்கள் ஆகிய பல பொருட்களை உற்பத்தி செய்யவும், பழுதுபார்க்கவும், பல நிலையங்கள் திறக்கப்படும். தனியார் தொகுதியில் பயன்படத் தேர்ச்சி பெற்ற தொழிலாளரை ஆயத்தம் செய்வதில் இந்த நிலையங்கள் முக்கிய கவனம் செலுத்தும். இந்த நிலையங்களில் உற்பத்தி நடப்பது, பயிற்சி பெறுவோர்க்கு உற்பத்தியின் வர்த்தக அம்சங்களில் பயிற்சி தருவதற்காகவே இருக்கும். நாளடைவில், இவற்றின் நிர்வாகம் இயந்திரத் தொழில் கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்களிடம் ஒப்புவிக்கப்படலாம். இந்த நிலையங்களை எந்த ஊரில் நிறுவுவது என்பதை முடிவு செய்யும்போது, மூலப் பொருட்கள் எங்கு வசதியாகக் கிடைக்கும் என்பதை அனுசரித்து முடிவு செய்யப்படும். ஆனால் கூடியவரை ராஜ்யத்தின் பல்வேறு பகுதிகளுக்கும் நியாயம் வழங்கும் முறையில் இந்த நிலையங்கள் வெவ்வேறு இடங்களில் நிறுவ முயற்சிக்கப்படும். இவ்வளவு பெரிய திட்டம் உடனடியாகச் சாத்தியமா என்ற சந்தேகம் எழும். ஆனால் நிலையங்களை நடத்தத் தேர்ச்சி பெற்ற நிபுணர்கள் கிடைக்கும்போதுதான் நிலையங்கள் திறக்கப்படும். இந்த ஆண்டில் நாம் நடத்த உத்தேசித்துள்ள திட்டங்கள் விரைவில் நிறைவேறும் என்றும், அதன் மூலம் இன்றைய நிலைமையிலே

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மிகவும் தேவையான, தொழில் வளர்ச்சிக்குச் சாதகமான சூழ்நிலையை நம் ராஜ்யத்தில் உருவாக்க அவை உதவும் என்றும் நாம் எதிர்பார்க்கலாம்.

24. நடப்பு ஆண்டின் திருத்திய மதிப்பீடுகள் இப்பொழுது 1955-56-ம் நிர்ணயமாகியுள்ளபடி, வருமானம் 52 கோடியே 68 லட்சம் ஆண்டு திருத்திய மதிப்பீடு ரூபாய் ஆகவும், செலவு 54 கோடியே 89 லட்ச ரூபாய் ஆகவும் இருப்பதால் 2 கோடியே 21 லட்ச ரூபாய் துண்டு விழும். “ஸ்டாம்புகள்” இனத்தின் கீழ் நாம் மதிப்பிட்டதை விட 71 லட்ச ரூபாய் அதிக வருவாய் நமக்குக் கிடைத்துள்ளது. கடன் ஒத்திவைப்பு (Moratorium) நீங்கிய பின்பு, நீதி மன்றங்களில் அதிக வழக்குகள் பதிவானது இதற்குக் காரணமாகியிருக்கலாம். சந்தனமர விலை உயர்வினால், “காடுகள்” யிருக்கலாம். சந்தனமர விலை உயர்வினால், “காடுகள்” இனத்தின் கீழ் நாம் மதிப்பிட்டதை விட அதிகமாக 60 லட்ச ரூபாயும், “விவசாய வருமானவரி” யின் கீழ் 50 லட்ச ரூபாயும் கிடைத்துள்ளது. வருவாய் இனத்தில் உயர்வுக்கு மற்ற காரணங்கள், பல்வேறு இலாக்காக்களிலிருந்து அதிக வருவாய் கிடைத்ததும் சமுதாய அபிவிருத்தி, தேசிய வளர்ச்சி, ஸ்தல அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டங்கள் கீழும், உணவு உற்பத்திப் பெருக்கத் திட்டத்தின் கீழும் இந்திய அரசாங்கத்திடமிருந்து அதிக மான்யங்கள் கிடைத்ததும் ஆகும். செலவினங்கள் கீழ் செலவு உயர்ந்ததன் காரணங்கள், அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டங்கள் விரிவடைந்ததும், புயல் நிவாரணத்துக்காக இந்த ஆண்டில் சுமார் ஒரு கோடியே 50 லட்சம் செலவு இருப்பதும் ஆகும். ஒவ்வொரு இனத்தின் கீழும், வரவு-செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் நாம் மதிப்பிட்டிருந்ததற்கும், இப்பொழுது திருத்தப்பட்ட மதிப்பீடுகளுக்கும் இடையே உள்ள வேறுபாடு, “வரவு-செலவுத் திட்டக் குறிப்புரையில்”, விவரமாக விளக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. மூலதனச் செலவு மொத்தம் 20½ கோடி ரூபாய் ஆக இருக்கும் என மதிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ளது. முதலில் நாம் வரவு-செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் மதிப்பிட்டிருந்த தொகையும் ஏறக்குறைய இதுதான். தனித்தனி இனங்கள் கீழ்க் காணப்படும் சில மாறுதல்கள் குறித்து விசேஷ விளக்கம் எதுவும் தேவையில்லை. ‘கடன்கள், முன் பணம்’, இனத்தின்கீழ் வழங்கப்படும் நிகர தொகை 5 கோடியே 76 லட்சமாக இருக்கும் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது. இது, நாம் முதலில் மதிப்பிட்டிருந்ததை விட 2 கோடி அதிகம். இந்த உயர்வில் பெரும் பகுதி புயலால் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட பகுதியில் செலவு அதிகமானதால் ஏற்பட்டது. இந்த ஆண்டு முடிவில் ரொக்க இருப்பு திருப்திகரமாக, சுமார் 2 கோடி இருக்கும் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது. இதற்குக் காரணம் இந்த ஆண்டின் ஆரம்பத்தில், நாம் பொதுமக்களிடமிருந்து வாங்கிய கடன் வெளியீடு மகத்தான வெற்றி அடைந்ததுதான்.

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நாம் கேட்ட 7 கோடிக்கு எதிராக, 14 கோடி ரூபாய்க்கு மேல் கடன் கிடைத்தது. அதில் சுமார் 10½ கோடி ரூபாயை நாம் இறுதியில் ஏற்றுக்கொண்டோம்.

1956-57-ம் ஆண்டு வரவு செலவுத் திட்ட மதிப்பீடுகள்.

25. 1956-57-ம் ஆண்டில் வரவு-செலவுத் திட்ட மதிப்பீடுகள் படி இப்போதுள்ள வரி விதிப்புகளைக்கொண்டு, 59 கோடியே 33 லட்ச ரூபாய் வருவாய் கிடைக்கும் என்றும், 62 கோடியே 44 லட்ச ரூபாய் செலவு ஆகும் என்றும், ஆகவே 3 கோடியே 11 லட்ச ரூபாய் துண்டுவிழும் என்றும் எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது. நடப்பு ஆண்டின் திருத்தப்பட்ட மதிப்பீடுகளைக் காட்டிலும் 6½ கோடி ரூபாய் அதிக வருவாய் கிடைப்பதாகக் கணக்கு காட்டும். ஆனால் இதில் சுமார் பாதி அளவு உண்மையான நிகர உயர்வு அல்ல. ஸ்தல-ஸ்தாபனங்களுக்கு அளிக்கப்பட்ட நிலத் தீர்வையின் பகுதியும் ஸ்டாம்புக் கட்டணங்கள் மீது விதிக்கப்படும் உபரி கட்டணமும் இதுவரை, நிலவரி, ஸ்டாம்புக் கட்டணம் ஆகிய இனங்களின் வருவாயிலிருந்து கழித்தே காண்பிக்கப்பட்டு வந்தன. இந்த இரண்டு வருவாய் இனங்களில் நிகர வருவாய் மட்டுமே, வரவு-செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் கணக்கு வைக்கப்பட்டது. இந்த முறையில் மாறுதல் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று ஆடிட்டர்-ஜெனரல் கூறியுள்ளார். இதன்படி, இந்த இனங்களில் மொத்த வருமானம், "வருவாய்" ஆக வரவு-செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் காட்டப்படும். ஸ்தல-ஸ்தாபனங்களுக்குத் தரும் தொகை வரவு-செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் செலவினத்தின் கீழ் காட்டப்படும். இதனால் வரவிலும் செலவிலும் சுமார் 3 கோடி ரூபாய் வரை உயர்வு காணப்படுகிறது. ஆனால் இது உண்மையில் வருமான உயர்வல்ல. மின்சார இணைப்பு விரிவடைந்துள்ளதால், "மின்சார" வருவாயில் சுமார் 40 லட்சம் அதிகம் கிடைக்கலாம். நாம் முன்பு எதிர்பார்த்ததைவிட, விவசாய வருமானவரியிலும் சுமார் 50 லட்ச ரூபாய் அதிகம் கிடைக்கலாம். மத்திய அரசாங்க உதவிக் குரிய திட்டங்களில் செலவு உயர்ந்துள்ளதால், மத்திய மான்யங்களில் சுமார் ஒரு கோடியே 10 லட்ச ரூபாய் அதிகம் கிடைக்கும் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது. இவைதான் வருவாயில் உண்மையான உயர்வுகள். இதுகாறும் அடிப்படையில் மூலதனமான, சாலைகள், பாலங்கள், தண்ணீர் விநியோகம் ஆகியவற்றிற்கான செலவுகளையும் 5 லட்ச ரூபாய்க்கு குறைந்த சிறு கட்டிடச் செலவுகளையும் வருவாய்ச் செலவுக் கணக்கில் நாம் காட்டிவந்திருக்கிறோம். இத்திட்டங்களால், நிரந்தரமான மூலதன விருத்தி ஏற்படுவதால் இச் செலவுகளை இனிமேல், மூலதனச் செலவுக் கணக்குடனேயே சேர்க்கலாம் என்று, ஆடிட்டர்-ஜெனரலுடன் கலந்து இந்திய அரசாங்கம் யோசனை கூறியுள்ளது. இத்தகைய திட்டங்களுக்காக ஸ்தல-

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ஸ்தாபனங்களுக்கும் மற்ற பொது ஸ்தாபனங்களுக்கு உட்கார் மான்யங்களையும் ஆரம்பத்தில் மூலதனச் செலவுக் கணக்கில் சேர்த்துவிட்டு, சுமார் 15 ஆண்டுகளுக்குள் தவணை தவணையாக வருவாய்ச் செலவுக்கு மாற்றலாம். வரவு-செலவுத் திட்டம் வகுப்பதில் நாம் பல ஆண்டுகளாகக் கடைப்பிடித்துவரும் பழமையான கொள்கைக்கு, இம் முறை ஓரளவு மாறுபட்ட தென்றபோதிலும், இந்த வரவு-செலவுத் திட்ட ஆண்டிலிருந்து இந்த மாறுதலைச் செய்ய நாம் உத்தேசித்துள்ளோம். பல துறைகளிலும் வேகமான முன்னேற்ற வேலைகளில் நாம் தீவிரமாக ஈடுபட்டுள்ளோம். ஆகவே, வரும் தலைமுறையினர் நம்மை விட எளிதில் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளக்கூடிய சுமைகளை நாமே தாங்க முயற்சித்து, நம்முடைய முயற்சிகளுக்கு முட்டுக் கட்டைகள் போடவேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை. இப் புது முறைப்படி, வரவு-செலவுத் திட்டத்தில், வருவாய் செலவுக் கணக்கில் சுமார் 3½ கோடி ரூபாய் பொறுப்பு குறையும். இந்த மாறுதல் செய்யாவிடில், இந்த ஆண்டு வருவாய் பற்றாக்குறை சுமார் 6½ கோடி ரூபாயாக இருந்திருக்கும்.

26. கல்வி பற்றி நான் பேசியபோது குறிப்பிட்ட சில சலுகைகளைத் தவிர, வேறு சில சலுகைகளையும் அரசாங்க ஊழியர்களுக்குத் தர, இவ் வரவு-செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் வசதி செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது. அரசாங்கத்தால் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்பட்ட எஸ்டேட்டுகளில் கிராம அதிகாரிகளின் சம்பளம், ரயத்வாரி பிரதேசங்களில் கிராம அதிகாரிகளுக்குத் தரப்படும் சம்பள அளவுக்கு உயர்த்தப்படும். இதனால் ஆண்டுக்கு நான்கு லட்ச ரூபாய் அதிகச் செலவு ஏற்படும். ஆனால் விசுவாசத்துடன் உழைத்துவரும் அரசாங்க ஊழியர்களின் ஒரு பெரும் பகுதி இதனால் நன்மை அடையும். கால்நடை வைத்திய உதவி சர்ஜன்கள், கால்நடை இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள் ஆகியோர் சம்பளம் உயர்த்தப்படுகிறது. கேந்திர கிராமங்களில் வேலை பார்க்கும் கால்நடை உதவி சர்ஜன்களுக்கு விசேஷ படி தரப்படும். விசேஷ சப்-ஜெயில்களுக்குப் பொறுப்பான டிப்டி ஜெயிலர்கள், ஜெயிலர்கள் ஆகியோர் சம்பளம் சிறிது உயர்த்தப்படும். செக்ரடேரியட்டில் உள்ள மேல் வகுப்பு குமாஸ்தாக்களின் சம்பள உயர்வு விகிதம் முற்பகுதியில் உயர்த்தப்படும். பதவி, உயர்வு பெறும்போது சம்பள நிர்ணயத்தில், டைப்பிஸ்ட், சுருக்கெழுத் தாளர், ஆகியோருக்கு இருந்த சில கஷ்டங்களும், விடுமுறைச் சம்பள விஷயத்தில் மந்திரிகளுக்குக் குமாஸ்தாக்களாகவும், தனி உதவியாளராகவும் உள்ள ஊழியர்களுக்கு இருந்த சில கஷ்டங்களும் நீக்கப்படும். அரசாங்க அலுவலகங்களிலும், சிவில் கோர்ட்டுகளிலும் உள்ள அட்டெண்டர்களின் வருடாந்திர சம்பள உயர்வு விகிதம் சற்று உயர்த்தப்படும். கிரியினல்.

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கோர்ட்டுகளில் உள்ளபடி எடுப்போர் (Copyist) சரிபார்ப்பவர்கள் (Examiners) ஆகிய ஊழியர்களுக்கு அவ்வப்போது செய்யும் வேலைக்கு ஊதியம் தரும் முறைமையினை அமைப்பதற்கு சம்பளம் படிப்படி உயர்வு முறையும் நிர்ணயிக்கப்படும். செட்டில்மெண்ட் ஆபீஸ்களில் ஹெட் அக்கவுண்டன்ட், குப்பரிண்டெண்ட் ஆகியோருக்கு இப்போது ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட தொகை தான் சம்பளமாகத் தரப்படுகிறது. இவ்வித அந்தரங்கம் படிப்படியாக உயர் வுரி செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது. ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் கம்பவுண்டர்கள், “லே காரியதரிசிகள்” ஆகியோர் சம்பளவிகிதமும் அவர்களுக்குச் சாதகமாகத் திருத்தப்படும். ஜில்லா அதிகாரிகள் தங்கள் சொந்த மோட்டார்கள் சற்றுப் பிரயாணம் செய்யும்போது 40 மைல்களுக்கு மேற்பட்ட பிரயாணத்துக்கு மைல் வீதம் அதிகப்படியான படி தரப்படும். இந்த சலுகைகள் ஒவ்வொன்றையும் தனித்தனியாக எடுத்துப் பார்த்தால் அதிகச் செலவு ஆகாது என்று தோன்றலாம். ஆனால் இவை அனைத்தையும் ஒன்று சேர்த்துப் பார்த்தால், இவற்றால் ஏற்படும் மொத்தச் செலவு குறிப்பிடத்தக்கதாக இருக்கும்.

புதுவரி
விதிப்புகள்.

27. துண்டு விழும் 3 கோடியே 11 லட்ச ரூபாய் கணிசமான தொகை. இத்தொகையை 100 செய்யாமல் விடுவது முறையாகாது. இதுவரை நடப்பு வருவாயிலிருந்து செலவு செய்து வந்த 3½ கோடி ரூபாயை மூலதனக் கணக்குக்கு மாற்றி விட்டதால் வருவாய்க் கணக்கில் மறைந்திருந்த வசதியையும் நாம் பயன்படுத்திவிட்டோம். ஆகவே இந்த நிலையில் நாம் வரவு செலவைச் சரிக்கட்டுவது மிகவும் அவசியமாகிறது. அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டங்களில் நம் பொறுப்பு விரைவில் பெருகும். நாம் வகுத்துள்ள மகத்தான திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டுமானால், ஓரளவு தியாகங்கள் செய்ய நாம் சித்தமாக இருக்கவேண்டும். ஆகவே கீழ்க்கண்ட புது வரிகளை விதிக்கத் தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

(1) டீசல் எண்ணெய் மீதுள்ள வரி காலனுக்கு 1½ அணுவிலிருந்து 4 அணுவுக்கு உயர்த்தப்படும். இதனால் ஆண்டுக்கு 30 லட்ச ரூபாய் அதிக வருவாய் கிடைக்கும்.

(2) சர்க்கரை விற்பனை மீது, இன்னும் ஒரு அணு விற்பனை வரி, உசிதமான ஒரு முனையில் விதிக்கப்படும். இதனால் ஆண்டுக்கு 40 லட்ச ரூபாய் கிடைக்கும்.

(3) “ஹை டென்ஷன்” கட்டணப்படி, நீர்-மின்சாரப் பிரதேசங்களில் மின்சார சக்தியைப் பெருவாரியாகப் உபயோகிப்பவர்களுக்கும், விரியோக உரிமை பெற்றவர்களுக்கும் கட்டணம் 30 சத. விகிதம் உயர்த்தப்படும். இப்போதுள்ள

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கட்டணங்கள், யுத்தத்திற்கு முன்பிருந்த நிலையில் நிர்ணயிக்கப்பட்டவை. அவை பெரும்பாலும் உற்பத்திச் செலவுக்கும் குறைவாக உள்ளது சென்னை மின்சார சப்ளை (Madras Electricity System) யிலிருந்து மின்சாரம் பெறுபவர்களை இக்கட்டண உயர்வு பாதிக்காது. ரயில்வே நிர்வாகத்துக்கும் இந்தக் கட்டண உயர்விலிருந்து விலக்கு அளிக்கப்படும். புது இயந்திரத் தொழில்களைப் பொருத்த வரை, உற்பத்தி தொடங்கி மூன்று ஆண்டுகளுக்கு இந்த உயர்விலிருந்து விலக்கு அளிக்கப்படும். இந்த வரி விதிப்பால், ஆண்டுக்கு சுமார் 45 லட்ச ரூபாய் கிடைக்கும்.

(4) விடு வரிக்குப் (quit-rent) பதிலாக இனும் நிலங்கள் மீது ரயத்வாரி கட்டணங்கள் விதிக்கப்படும். இதனால் ஆண்டுக்கு 30 லட்ச ரூபாய் அதிகம் கிடைக்கும்.

இப்போதுள்ள வரி விதிப்புகளில் ஒன்று குறைக்கப்படும். பனை வெல்ல விற்பனை மீது உள்ள விற்பனை வரி முழுதும் நீக்கப்படும்.

இப்புது வரி விதிப்புகளால் வருவாயில் விழும் துண்டு ஒரு கோடியே 66 லட்ச ரூபாயாகக் குறையும். இதுவும் பெரிய தொகையே. ஆனால் இது குறித்துக் கவலை கொள்ள இடமில்லை. நல்ல பருவ நிலை இருந்தால் அந்த ஆண்டில் கிடைக்கும் வருவாய் இத் துண்டை ஓரளவு 100 செய்துவிடலாம். மேலும் மத்திய அரசாங்க வரவு-செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் உத்தேசித்துள்ள வரி விதிப்பு முறைகளில் ஏற்படும் திருத்தங்களால், ராஜ்யங்களுடன் பங்குடப்படும் மத்திய வருவாய் இனங்களிலிருந்து நமக்கு சற்று அதிகப் பணம் கிடைக்கக்கூடும். ஆகவே தற்போதைக்கு வருவாயில் விழுந்துள்ள இந்தத் துண்டை 100 செய்யாமல் விட முடிவு செய்துள்ளோம்.

28. வரும் ஆண்டு மூலதனச் செலவு 27 கோடியே 61 லட்ச மூலதனச் செலவு. ரூபாய் என்று மதிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ளது. இதில் 13 கோடியே 7 லட்சம் மின்சார அபிவிருத்திக்காகவும், 5 கோடியே 93 லட்சம் நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்களுக்காகவும், சாலைகள், பாலங்களுக்காக 4 கோடியே 15 லட்சமும், இயந்திரத் தொழில் வளர்ச்சிக்காக 1 கோடியே 91 லட்சமும், பொது சுகாதாரத்துக்காக 1 கோடியே 33 லட்சமும், மற்ற இனங்களின் மீது 1 கோடியே 22 லட்ச ரூபாயும் செலவு செய்யப்படும். கட்டிடங்களுக்காக ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள தொகையில், 85 லட்ச ரூபாய், சென்னை நகரத்திலும், வெளியூரிலும் போலீஸ் சிப்பந்திகளுக்கு வீடுகள் கட்டச் செலவாகும். போலீஸ் சிப்பந்திகளுக்கு வீடு கட்ட, மொத்தம் 5 கோடி ரூபாய் செலவில் ஒரு திட்டம் தயாரித்

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துள்ளோம். இத் திட்டம் இரண்டாவது திட்ட காலத்துக்குள் முடிவாகும். ராஜ்ய பாதுகாப்பு ஊழியர்களான இவர்களுக்கு எல்லா மாவட்டங்களிலும் திருப்திகரமான குடியிருப்பு வசதிகள் செய்து தருவது இத்திட்டத்தின் நோக்கம். மூலதன இனத்தில் மற்றொரு முக்கிய அம்சம், சுமார் 150 புது பஸ்கள் வாங்கி சென்னை நகர பஸ் போக்கு வரத்து நெருக்கடியை சமாளிப்பது. இதற்கு, 67 லட்ச ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

1956-57-ம் ஆண்டில் கடனாகவும் முன்பணமாகவும் கொடுத்தல்.

29. “கடன்கள், முன்பணம்” இனத்தில் 8 கோடியே 61 லட்ச ரூபாய் செலவு செய்யத் திட்டமிடப்பட்டுள்ளது. இதிலிருந்து குடி நீர் சப்ளைக்காகவும் கழிவு நீர் போக்குத் திட்டங்களுக்காகவும் ஸ்தல-ஸ்தாபனங்களுக்கு ஒரு கோடியே 10 லட்ச ரூபாய் கடன் தரப்படும். சென்னை இயந்திரத் தொழில் மூலதனக் கார்ப்பரேஷனின் நிதிகளைப் பலப்படுத்த 80 லட்ச ரூபாய் கடன் தரப்படும். தேசிய வளர்ச்சித் திட்ட, சமுதாய அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டப் பிரதேசங்களில் கடனாக ஒரு கோடியே 32 லட்ச ரூபாய் வழங்கப்படும். கைத்தறித் தீர்வை நிதியிலிருந்து நடத்தவேண்டிய திட்டங்களைப் பின்பற்றி நெசவாளர் கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்களுக்கு 65 லட்ச ரூபாய் தரப்படும். முன்பு கடனாகவும் முன் பணமாகவும் தந்த தொகைகளில் 4 கோடியே 10 லட்ச ரூபாய் வரும் ஆண்டில் வசூல் செய்யப்படும். ஆக மொத்தம் இந்த இனத்தில் வரும் ஆண்டு நிகர செலவு 4 கோடியே 51 லட்ச ரூபாயாகும்.

ரொக்க வசதித் தேவைகள்.

30. அடுத்த ஆண்டு நமக்கு ரொக்க வசதித் தேவைகள் சுமார் 38 கோடி ரூபாய் ஆக இருக்கும். இதன் விவரம் பின்வருமாறு:—

மூலதனச் செலவு	...	...	...	ரூபாய் (லட்சத்தில்).
கடன்களாகவும் முன்பணமாகவும் வழங்க நிகரத்தொகை.	...	...	...	2,761
பொதுமக்களிடமிருந்தும் இந்திய அரசாங்கத் திடமிருந்தும் வாங்கிய கடன்களைத் திருப்பித்தர.	...	...	...	451
வருவாய் பற்றாக்குறை	...	...	...	368
ரிசர்வ் பாங்கிலும் கஜானாக்களிலும் வைத்திருக்கவேண்டிய தொகை.	...	...	...	166
	...	...	...	50
மொத்தம்	...	...	...	3,796
	...	...	...	அல்லது சுமார் 38 கோடி.

தேவைகள் இவ்வாறிருக்க, நம்மிடம் ஆரம்பத்தில் ரொக்கக் கையிருப்பு ஒரு கோடியே 66 லட்ச ரூபாய் இருக்குமென்றும்,

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முன் பண இனத்திலும், அரசாங்க வர்த்தகத் திட்டங்கள் மூலமாகவும் ஒரு கோடியே 80 லட்ச ரூபாய் கிடைக்குமென்றும், ஆக மொத்தம் 3 கோடியே 46 லட்ச ரூபாய் கிடைக்குமென்றும் எதிர்பார்க்கிறோம். மேலும் நமக்குத் தேவையான சுமார் 34½ கோடி ரூபாயை 80 செய்ய மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திடமிருந்தும் பொதுமக்களிடமிருந்தும் நாம் கடன்கள் பெற முடியும் என்று எதிர்பார்த்து வரவு-செலவுத் திட்டம் வகுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

31. இரண்டாவது திட்டத்தில் சேர்க்கப்பட்டுள்ள வேலைத் திட்டங்களுக்காக இந்த வரவு-செலவுத் திட்டப்படி 37 கோடியே 30 லட்ச ரூபாய் செலவு செய்யப்படும். கைத்தறித் தீர்வை நிதியிலிருந்து செலவு செய்யக்கூடிய புதுத் திட்டங்களுக்காக சுமார் ஒரு கோடி ரூபாயும் இத்துடன் சேர்க்கவேண்டும். ஆக மொத்தம், திட்டச் செலவு சுமார் 38 கோடி ரூபாய் ஆகும். திட்டத்தின் மொத்தச் செலவை ஒவ்வொரு ஆண்டுக்குமாகக் கூறுபோட்டுச் செலவு செய்யும் முறைப்படி, திட்டக் கமிஷன் இந்த ஆண்டுக்குச் செலவு செய்ய சிபார்சு செய்ததைவிட, நாம் செலவு செய்ய உத்தேசித்துள்ளது சற்று அதிகம்தான். ஆனால் ஏற்கெனவே வேலை நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கும் மூலதன வேலைத் திட்டங்களுக்காக முதல் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டு, ஆனால் செலவாகாத எஞ்சிய தொகையும் இதில் சேர்வதால் இது தவிர்க்க முடியாததாகிறது. நாம் நமது இரண்டாவது திட்ட நகலைத் திருத்தி 221 கோடி ரூபாய்த் திட்டம் வகுத்திருந்தோம். இத்திட்ட அளவை சுமார் 170 கோடி ரூபாய்க்குக் குறைக்கவேண்டும் என்று திட்டக் கமிஷன் கூறியுள்ளது. கல்வி, வீடுகட்டும் திட்டங்கள், நகரக் குடி நீர் விநியோகம் ஆகிய திட்டங்களுக்கான செலவைக் கமிஷன் பெரும் அளவு குறைத்து, குறைத்த திட்டங்களின் மொத்தத்தொகையில் மேலும் 5 சதவிகிதம் வெட்டியுள்ளனர். கார்வே கமிட்டி சிபார்சுகள்படி, கிராமத் தொழில்களுக்காகவும் சிறுதொழில் களுக்காகவும் இந்த ராஜ்யத்துக்கு சுமார் 30 கோடி ரூபாய் கிடைக்கவேண்டும். ஆனால் இரண்டாவது திட்டத்தில் இப்பொழுது சேர்க்கப்பட்டுள்ளதோ 16 கோடிதான். ஆகவே திட்டத்தின் இறுதி அளவும் வடிவமும் இன்னும் தெளிவாக வில்லை. தாற்காலிகமாக இப்போது தந்துள்ள புள்ளி விவரங்கள் குறித்து நாம் அதிகமாகக் கவலைப்படவேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை. நான் முன்பு கூறியதுபோல், உடனடியாக நாம் கவனிக்கவேண்டியது இரண்டாவது திட்டத்தின் முதல் ஆண்டில் நாம் சாதிக்கக்கூடியது பற்றித்தான். நாம் நம் ராஜ்யத் துக்குள் எவ்வளவு நிதி வசதிகளைத் திரட்ட முடியும் என்பதையும் இத் திட்டங்களை நடத்த நிர்வாக அமைப்புக்கு உள்ள

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சக்தியையும் திறமையையும் பொருத்தே நம் திட்டத்தின் அளவு இறுதியில் முடிவாகும். ஒவ்வொரு ஆண்டும், நிலைமையைப் பரிசீலனை செய்து, திட்டம் பற்றிப் புனராலோசனை நடக்கும். ஒரு ஆண்டின் சாதனைகளை அனுசரித்து, மறு ஆண்டின் திட்டம் வகுக்கப்படும். இரண்டாவது திட்டத்தில் வேலைகளைத் திருப்திகரமாகத் தொடங்க, இந்த வரவு-செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் வசதிகள் உள்ளன. வரும் ஆண்டுகளில் நாம் இன்னும் அதிகம் சாதிக்க முடியும் என்று நம்புவோமாக.

பெரிய இயத்
தரத் தொழில
கள்.

32. ஆனால் நமக்கு உண்மையில் ஆழ்ந்த கவலை ஊட்டக்கூடிய அம்சம் ஒன்று உள்ளது. நம் இந்திய தேசியத் திட்டத்தில், மொத்தச் செலவின் பெரும் பகுதி, இரும்பு, எஃகு போன்ற அடிப்படைத் தொழில்கள் அபிவிருத்திக்காகவும், அந்த வளர்ச்சிக்கு ஏற்றாற்போல அதை ஒட்டிப் போக்கு வரத்து சாதனங்களில் முன்னேற்றம் காணவும் பயன்படும். பொதுத் துறையில், இந்த இனங்களுக்காகச் சுமார் 2,000 கோடி செலவிடத் திட்டமிடப்பட்டுள்ளது. இப் பெருந் தொகையில் குறிப்பிடத்தக்க பகுதி எதுவும் தென்னிந்தியாவில் செலவு செய்யப்படுவதாகத் தோன்றவில்லை. நம்மிடம் நிலக்கரி இல்லையென்பது உண்மைதான். ஆனால், தெற்குப் பிராந்தியத் தொழில் வளர்ச்சிக்காகத் தேசத்தின் திட்டத்தில் குறுப்பிடத்தக்க முயற்சி எதுவுமில்லை என்ற உண்மை மாறிவிடாது. நெய்வேலி பழுப்பு நிலக்கரித் திட்டத்துக்காக சுமார் 50 கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. இந்த 50 கோடி ரூபாயையும் கணக்கில் எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் கூட, தெற்கு ராஜ்யங்களுக்காகச் செலவாகும் தொகை விகிதம் அவ்வளவாக உயராது. மேலும் நெய்வேலித் திட்டம் பரீட்சார்த்த நிலையில் இன்னும் உள்ளது. முக்கிய இயந்திரத் தொழில்களை நிறுவுவதற்கு ஏற்ற இடங்கள் தென்பிராந்தியத்தில் நிறைய இருக்கின்றன. அத்தொழில்களுக்காக இடத்தைத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கும் போதாகிலும், இந்தப் பிரதேசத்துக்குச் சற்று சலுகை காட்டுவது மிகவும் அவசியமாகும். நிலத்தை நம்பி வாழும் மக்கள் தொகையையும், சாகுபடியாகும் ஏக்கரா அளவையும் எடுத்துப் பார்த்தால், இந்தப் பிரதேசத்தில் இருக்கும் ஜன நெருக்கடி போல், நாட்டில் வேறெங்கும் கிடையாது. கன மின்சார இயந்திரத் தொழிற்சாலை நிறுவ உத்தேசம் உள்ளது. அதற்குத் தேவை யான வசதிகள் அனைத்தையும் நாம் செய்து தரமுடியும். சேலத்தில் 'பாக்கஸ்ட்' கனிகளிலிருந்து அலுமினியம் உற்பத்தி செய்ய, நம் மின்சார இணைப்பில், போதிய மின்சாரம் உள்ளது. புதிதாக உற்பத்தியாகவிருக்கும் எஃகிலிருந்து கன இயந்திரங்கள் செய்ய ஒரு தொழிற்சாலை இங்கு நிறுவுவதற்கும் இடமிருக்கின்றது. இப்பிரச்சனைகள் குறித்து, நம்

[27th February 1956]

கருத்தை நாம் வற்புறுத்தியுள்ளோம். இச்சபையும் என்னுடன் சேர்ந்து இக்கருத்தை மேலும் வன்மையாக ஆதரிப்பதன் மூலம் நம் பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சிக்கு இன்றியமையாததாக உள்ள இந்த அம்சங்களைத் திட்டக் கமிஷனும் இந்திய அரசாங்கமும் உரிய முறையில் கவனிக்கும்படி செய்ய முடியும் என்ற நம்பிக்கை எனக்குண்டு.

33. நான் இந்த உரையை முடிக்கு முன்பு, இந்த ஆண்டின் ஆரம்பத்தில் பொது மக்களிடமிருந்து கடன் எழுப்ப முன் வந்தபோது, மக்கள் மகத்தான ஆதரவு காட்டியதற்காக, அரசாங்கத்தின் நன்றியையும் பாராட்டுதலையும் தெரிவிக்க விரும்புகிறேன். நாம் வகுத்துள்ளது மிகப் பெரிய திட்டம்; அதை வெற்றிகரமாக நடத்த, மக்களின் சேமிப்புகளை பெரும் அளவுக்கு நம்ப வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இன்னும் அதிக நிதி வசதிகள் தேடும் முயற்சியில் மக்களின் தீவிர ஆதரவு தொடர்ந்து கிடைக்கும் என்று நான் திடமாக நம்புகிறேன். இந்த வரவு-செலவுத்திட்டத்தை வகுப்பதில், நிதி இலாக்கா காரியதரிசி திரு. டி. ஏ. வர்ணும் அவருடைய சகாக்களும் மிகுந்த சிரத்தையுடன் உழைத்துள்ளனர். சீராகவும் சிக்கனமாகவும் செலவு செய்ய அவர்கள் ஆலோசனைகள் கூறி வழிகாட்டியதற்காக அவர்களுக்கு என் நன்றி உரித்தானது.

ஐயா, இவ்வுரையுடன், 1956-57-ம் ஆண்டு வரவு-செலவுத் திட்ட மதிப்பீடுகளை, இச்சபையின் ஆலோசனைக்காக சமர்ப்பிக்கின்றேன்.

A. REVENUE—cont.

Major heads.	(1)	1938-9.		1947-8.		1948-9.		1949-50.		1950-1.		1951-2.		1952-3.		1953-4 (Second six months).		1954-5.		1955-6.		
		RS.	LAKHS.	RS.	LAKHS.	RS.	LAKHS.	RS.	LAKHS.	RS.	LAKHS.	RS.	LAKHS.	RS.	LAKHS.	RS.	LAKHS.	RS.	LAKHS.	Budget Estimate, 1956-7. (13)	Revised Estimate, (12)	Budget Estimate, (11)
Grants-in-aid from the Central Government.																						
Miscellaneous adjustments between Union and State Governments.		0.27		0.10	0.21	0.22	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.25	0.35	0.25	0.35	0.25	0.35	0.25	0.35	0.25	0.35	0.25	0.35	0.25
Extraordinary Receipts.		2.98.05	2.79.25	2.79.25	2.79.25	2.79.25	2.79.25	2.79.25	2.79.25	2.79.25	2.79.25	2.79.25	2.79.25	2.79.25	2.79.25	2.79.25	2.79.25	2.79.25	2.79.25	2.79.25	2.79.25	2.79.25
Transfer from Revenue Reserve Fund.			5.00																			
Receipts from Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works (a)																						
Civil Defence			15.45	0.47	0.40	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41
Grand total		16,13.45	50,70.15	53,33.52	55,89.49	58,16.34	59,38.50	58,42.32	58,42.32	58,42.32	58,42.32	58,42.32	58,42.32	58,42.32	58,42.32	58,42.32	58,42.32	58,42.32	58,42.32	58,42.32	58,42.32	58,42.32

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B. EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT.

D. EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT.												
Taxes on Income other than Corporation tax.	Land Revenue	Excise	Stamp	Other	Extraordinary Receipts	up to the end of 1953-4	and in the Budget Estimate, 1954-5.	1953-4	1954-5	1955-6	1956-7	1957-8
..	25 36	32 19	472	21 04	21 16	23 05	25 25	24 10	25 13	7 60	12 84	12 82
..	28 08	50 44	472	21 04	21 16	23 05	25 25	24 10	25 13	7 60	12 84	12 82
..	37 44	69 04	472	21 04	21 16	23 05	25 25	24 10	25 13	7 60	12 84	12 82
..	40 42	77 24	472	21 04	21 16	23 05	25 25	24 10	25 13	7 60	12 84	12 82
..	46 10	79 79	472	21 04	21 16	23 05	25 25	24 10	25 13	7 60	12 84	12 82
..	84 52	84 86	472	21 04	21 16	23 05	25 25	24 10	25 13	7 60	12 84	12 82
..	84 33	84 86	472	21 04	21 16	23 05	25 25	24 10	25 13	7 60	12 84	12 82
..	37 69	80 47	472	21 04	21 16	23 05	25 25	24 10	25 13	7 60	12 84	12 82
..	79 42	84 86	472	21 04	21 16	23 05	25 25	24 10	25 13	7 60	12 84	12 82
..	86 07	84 86	472	21 04	21 16	23 05	25 25	24 10	25 13	7 60	12 84	12 82
..	2 00 02	6 13	472	21 04	21 16	23 05	25 25	24 10	25 13	7 60	12 84	12 82
..	6 40	1 42 12	472	21 04	21 16	23 05	25 25	24 10	25 13	7 60	12 84	12 82

APPENDIX

B. EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT—cont.

Major heads.	(1)	1938-9.		1947-8.		1948-9.		1949-50.		1950-1.		1951-2.		1952-3.		1953-4 (Second six months).		1954-5†		1955-6.		Budget Estimate 1956-7.	
		RS.	LAHRS.	RS.	LAHRS.	RS.	LAHRS.	RS.	LAHRS.	RS.	LAHRS.	RS.	LAHRS.	RS.	LAHRS.	RS.	LAHRS.	RS.	LAHRS.	Budget Estimate. (11)	Revised Estimate. (12)	RS.	LAHRS.
Ports and Pilgrage																							
Scientific Departments.																							
Education		0.06	1.37	0.01	1.52	0.01	1.53	0.01	1.53	0.01	1.53	0.01	1.53	0.01	1.53	0.01	1.53	0.01	1.53	0.01	1.53	0.01	1.53
Medical		2,81.08	7,03.70	8,85.04	9,58.41	10,42.65	11,01.10	11,96.02	5,23.20	9,19.13	10,19.62	10,56.60	12,17.83	10,56.60	12,17.83	10,56.60	12,17.83	10,56.60	12,17.83	10,56.60	12,17.83	10,56.60	12,17.83
Public Health ..		98.14	2,38.50	2,76.54	2,96.18	3,14.87	3,53.12	3,80.34	1,89.56	3,03.85	3,13.89	3,34.86	3,72.10	3,03.85	3,13.89	3,34.86	3,72.10	3,03.85	3,13.89	3,34.86	3,72.10	3,03.85	3,13.89
Agriculture		26.57 (a)	1,90.55	90.54 (b)	1,14.42	1,04.06	1,65.11	2,05.71	43.87	1,04.04	1,27.28	1,38.32	66.71	1,04.04	1,27.28	1,38.32	66.71	1,04.04	1,27.28	1,38.32	66.71	1,04.04	1,27.28
Veterinary		20.62	1,16.93	1,26.74	1,82.74	2,75.85	3,16.49	2,60.07	75.59	1,57.44 (c)	1,67.24	1,97.42	1,87.34	1,57.44 (c)	1,67.24	1,97.42	1,87.34	1,57.44 (c)	1,67.24	1,97.42	1,87.34	1,57.44 (c)	1,67.24
Co-operation ..		12.85	31.81	40.58	49.67	56.69	62.98	60.63	17.37	40.15	44.06	45.81	67.52	40.15	44.06	45.81	67.52	40.15	44.06	45.81	67.52	40.15	44.06
Industries		13.82	42.69	53.41	73.64	76.48	76.39	77.31	23.29	78.75	56.74	1,05.02	1,06.92	78.75	56.74	1,05.02	1,06.92	78.75	56.74	1,05.02	1,06.92	78.75	56.74
Capital outlay on Industrial Develop- ment.		27.54	1,12.81	1,20.30	1,29.00	1,57.46	2,01.67	1,87.93	70.32	1,58.91	1,49.07	1,83.54	4,43.85	1,58.91	1,49.07	1,83.54	4,43.85	1,58.91	1,49.07	1,83.54	4,43.85	1,58.91	1,49.07
Aviation		0.02	0.02	0.06	0.32	0.25	0.39	0.30	0.59	0.21	0.42	0.21	0.42	0.21	0.42	0.21	0.42	0.21	0.42	0.21	0.42	0.21	0.42
Miscellaneous depart- ments (d).		21.11	1,19.82	1,15.55	1,31.99	1,40.34	1,67.29	1,72.77	94.30	1,66.93	1,91.11	1,93.19	2,27.07	1,66.93	1,91.11	1,93.19	2,27.07	1,66.93	1,91.11	1,93.19	2,27.07	1,66.93	1,91.11
Civil Works ..		1,19.70	4,06.69	5,88.84	7,30.05	8,27.83	7,62.56	2,34.48	4,10.77	5,21.73	5,45.61	5,53.89	5,53.89	5,21.73	5,45.61	5,53.89	5,53.89	5,21.73	5,45.61	5,53.89	5,53.89	5,21.73	5,45.61
Interest on capital outlay on Electricity Schemes.		18.92	49.92	66.92	87.41	1,14.86	1,38.31	1,89.00	77.15	1,81.96	2,31.51	2,57.02	2,57.02	1,81.96	2,31.51	2,57.02	2,57.02	1,81.96	2,31.51	2,57.02	2,57.02	1,81.96	2,31.51
Other revenue expen- diture connected with Electricity Schemes.		..	2.92	0.11	0.34	8.47	3.22	5.87	7.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Families		16.04	3.80	4.75	25.03	8.00	13.36	16.24	11.43	6.50	55.12	16.07	16.07	11.43	6.50	55.12	16.07	11.43	6.50	55.12	16.07	11.43	6.50
Privy purses and allowances of Indian Rajans.		..	..	..	..	1.94	2.04	12.48	1.87	1.01	0.94	..	..	1.87	1.01	0.94	..	1.87	1.01	0.94	..	1.87	1.01

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Superannuation allow- ances and Pensions.	97.12	1,57.53	1,56.36	1,65.44	1,85.24	1,96.75	2,09.25	73.14	1,37.23	1,49.05	1,14.93	1,11.63	
Communications of Postmen.	..	1.83	4.37	8.13	9.59	17.16	17.47	5.33	10.59	12.35	17.87	17.77	
Stationery and Printing.	27.07	49.42	71.93	94.51	87.10	1,05.10	1,02.14	55.01	1,01.12	65.73	44.14	67.04	
Gross expenditure on Harijan Welfare in- cluding concessions to Backward classes.	..	41.88	63.75	82.44	1,00.46	1,23.47	1,33.95	62.40	98.14	1,09.31	1,18.12	1,33.61	
Amount met from the Fund for Village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift.	..	— 1.81	— 4.10	— 18.44	— 38.46	— 52.70	— 61.36	..	..	..	..	..	
Net amount	..	39.57	59.65	64.00	64.00	70.77	72.59	62.51	98.14	1,09.31	1,18.12	1,33.61	
*As the amount in the Village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift Fund had been exhausted, the entire expenditure on Harijan Uplift is being met from the general revenues from 1953-4.													
Miscellaneous—													
Expenditure on Bus Service.	..	12.44	90.31	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
Other items	4.39	1,06.86	1,33.24	43.59	29.76	26.53	26.27	(J) 85.51	18.69	95.36	76.31	94.92	
Extraordinary charges—													
Net outlay on State Trading Schemes transferred to the Revenue Account.	..	— 16.04	2,03.63	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	
Other items	..	1,84.53	78.61	1,13.41	1,06.29	99.99	70.18	11.41	17.47	9.66	7.20	1.73	
Total	..	1,68.49	2,32.24	1,13.41	1,06.29	99.99	70.13	11.11	17.47	9.66	7.20	1.73	
Community Develop- ment Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works.	..	..	..	..	..	..	34.38	10.37	40.11	1,78.32	3,65.71	2,36.66	

(a) Includes Rs. 100 lakhs representing contribution to the Rural Water-Supply Fund.

(b) Includes Rs. 10 lakhs representing contribution to the Rural Water-Supply Fund.

(c) Includes the expenditure of the Fisheries Department, previously shown under "Industries".

(d) Includes expenditure on Harijan Uplift, Labour and other items. The details of expenditure under Harijan Uplift are shown below:—

(e) Shown under Capital Account. The figures are:—

(f) Includes Rs. 75.00 lakhs transferred to the Contingency Fund.

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

APPENDIX

B EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT—cont.

Major heads.	1938-9.	1947-8.	1948-9.	1949-50.	1950-1.	1951-2.	1952-3.	1953-4 (Second six months).	1954-55.			1955-6.			Budget Estimate 1956-7.
									(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	(13)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Transfer to Revenue Reserve Fund.	..	4,90-00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil Defence	..	20-29	1-17	0-72	0-45	0-05	0-08	..	0-08	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total	16,09-72	50,69-93	53,33-42	55,54-01	59,45-21	64,34-96	63,40-71	23,75-41	47,24-52	49,53-18	54,88-71	62,43-83	..	..	..

Final Revenue Sur- ↑ 3-72 † 0-22 † 0-10 † 35-48 — 1-28-37 — 4,96-46 — 9,93-39 — 73-44 — 3,91-64 — 1,00-11 — 2,20-67 — 1,65-88†
plus (+) or Deficit (—).

† Working Expenses of the Madras City Bus Service are taken in deduction of the receipts from 1949-50.
‡ This figure is arrived at after taking into account the sum of Rs. 145 lakhs expected from proceeds of new taxation—See page 23.

(APPENDIX II TO THE BUDGET SPEECH)
[The figures for the years 1946-47 to 1953-54 (first six months) relate to the Composite Madras State and the figures for the subsequent period relate to the present Madras State.]

DETAILS OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

[27th February 1956]																			
Description of the scheme.	Approximate cost.	1953-54.										Total 1946-7 to 1954-5.		1955-56.		1956-7.			
		1949-50.		1950-1.		1951-2.		1952-3.		(First six months.)		(Second six months.)		1954-5.		Revised Estimate.		Budget Estimate.	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
A. IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, ETC. SCHEMES.																			
Lower Bhavani Project.	9,26-00	1,93-23	2,55-09	2,70-20	2,35-76	51-00	4-04	2,92	10,12-59	6-65	13-37	1-29							
Mettur Canal Scheme.	2,67-00	5-07	13-39	25-08	27-38	10-00	18-77	37-49	1,40-78	29-57	23-45	10-64							
Manimathur Project ..	4,42-00	18-40	60-83	87-82	95-35	31-61	42-15	54-74	3,95-00	24-23	33-05	42-50							
Aravathi Project ..	3,93-00		6-09	21-13	51-44	38-60	70-02	1,02-06	2,90-22	1,25-35	1,19-33	1,16-74							
Aravathi Project ..	1,04-00			0-93	7-19	4-22	4-17	11-97	25-45	49-54	43-44	25-59							
Wakayar Project ..	1,00-00			0-20	0-24	4-12	20-56	41-95	67-07	39-46	25-29	16-50							
Mangalam Project ..	1,88-65			0-37	1-25	1-10	7-65	20-40	30-77	35-25	21-85	22-61							
Amravathi Project ..	2,97-00						4-14	48-24	52-38	94-41	96-53	91-03							
Vidhar Reservoir Project ..	3,00-00							34-88	35-47	98-39	58-77	1,07-09							
Satnam Project ..	2,39-00							13-74	13-74	1,01-50	80-55	81-41							

Krishnagiri Project ..	1,84-00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3-62	3-62	40-00	43-62	43-94	..	..	..
Katalsi High Level ..	1,56-65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canal Scheme, Canal ..	1,42-43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pullambadi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Satnam Reservoir ..	61-37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vidhar Project ..	49-56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meenakari Reservoir ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Works under the special minor irrigation programme including ..	..	..	1,05-53	85-63	93-35	13-46	14-63	71-29	3,88-94	1,25-00	96-94	1,22-61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bank Improvement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schemes (Productive and Unproductive).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Irrigation Projects transferred to Andhra and Mysore States.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pre-ratio charges on Establishments and Tools and Plant.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transfer from the Trusts Account of the Government of India.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provision of Bonus given by the Government of India.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lump sum deduction for probable savings.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	9,45-00	6,62-49	9,54-50	10,16-30	3,21-35	1,84-45	4,47-20	45,32-18	7,45-92	6,71-60	5,93-16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Consists of several works some of which have been completed, while others are in progress. Hence no estimated cost is given.
(b) Does not relate to the present Madras State.
(c) Token provision has been made.

Pre-ratio charges on Establishments and Tools and Plant.	..	10-01	7-07	5-40	3-25	1-86	2-76	33-46	0-3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transfer from the Trusts Account of the Government of India.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provision of Bonus given by the Government of India.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lump sum deduction for probable savings.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	9,45-00	6,62-49	9,54-50	10,16-30	3,21-35	1,84-45	4,47-20	45,32-18	7,45-92	6,71-60	5,93-16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

B. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES.

Moyar Hydro-Electric Scheme.	1,93-99	74-72	67-51	8-76	10-92	0-29	19-82	376-01	12-39	12-21	6-0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme.	2,15-20	1,18-98	94-49	1,35-21	1,03-34	96-88	1,41-43	9,02-53	1,87-39	2,55-97	2,21-30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mettur Hydro-Electric Scheme.	2,14-41	1,01-82	1,00-13	74-78	40-27	35-23	1,30-06	7,02-73	3,43-87	2,50-22	3,12-38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Papanasani Hydro-Electric Scheme.	1,73-81	58-97	68-07	99-22	32-96	42-43	1,13-96	5,89-42	1,53-71	2,52-37	94-86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Periyar Hydro-Electric Scheme.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16-59	1,09-17	92-91	3,21-64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,00-00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras Thermal Electric System.	2,98-23	1,76-73	1,07-31	1,25-35	73-34	64-22	17,20-56	10,18-23	2,71-40	2,06-70	3,41-19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Minor Schemes.	12-79	31-68	..	17-61	..	..	..	62-08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

DETAILS OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE—cont.

Description of the scheme.	Approximate estimated cost.	1946-7 to 1949-50.	1953-4.						Total, 1946-7 to 1954-5.	1955-6.		Budget Estimate 1956-7.
			1950-1.	1951-2.	1952-3.	(First six months.)	(Second six months.)	1954-5.		Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
Schemes transferred to Andhra and Mysore States.	..	4,04.58	1,74.50	3,71.43	3,10.75	3,07.82	(a)	(a)	15,69.08	(a)	(a)	(a)
Lump-sum provision for payment of compensation for acquisition of electrical undertakings of local authorities and private companies.	..	..	..	.85	17.60	0.01	53.41	9.82	44.76	57.62	46.30	36.67
Deduct probable savings.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,00.00
Total ..	..	15,14.01	7,37.45	8,06.85	7,39.26	5,74.66	1,85.64	5,84.14	51,92.02	11,40.05	11,46.68	13,07.07

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

C. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES.

Cinchona plantations.
Kerala Soap Institute.
Madras Industrial Engineering Workshop.
Fish Livers Oil Industry.
Madras Vegetable Ghee Factory.
Government Silk Filatures.
Polytechnics.
Artesian Wells.
Shares in Fertilisers and Chemicals, Ltd., Travancore.
Shares in Madras Industrial Investment Corporation, Madras.
Shares in Durugallura Chemical Works.
Shares in Kalya Warehousing Corporation.

[27th February 1956]												
..	44.98	43.96	8.53	8.04	..	2.89	5.14	1,13.54	3.00	3.55	2.66	
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[27th February 1956]

Shares in Co-operative Sugar Factories.
Other Shares ..

27th Febr												
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Madras City Bus Service.

27th Febr											
..	..	25.37	59	15	1.91	1.05	..	276	31.83	..	477
..	..	1,44.30	1,29.83	38.16	34.85	6.02	10.05	10.15	3,73.36	27.29	89.77
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Advances compensation and interim payments.

D. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROAD TRANSPORT SCHEMES.											
	60-00	21-78	—4-32	10-87	9-92	.48	30-12	1,28-44	15-01	34-83	44-00
..											
E. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL WORKS											

D. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROAD TRANSPORT SCHEMES.

E. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL WORKS.

Advances compensation and interim payments.

Description of the scheme.	Approximate estimated cost.	1953-4.						Total 1948-7 to 1954-5.	1955-6.		
		1950-1.	1951-2.	1952-3.	(First six months.)	(Second six months.)	1954-5.		Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
Advances compensation and interim payments.	..	2,50.03	2,03.09	85.18	37.55	10.30	29.97	6,16.12	22.00	20.00	39.00
Buildings, machinery, etc., for the Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, etc., Departments.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forest works ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sanitary works (Schools) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural Water-Supply Schemes.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
National Water-supply and Sanitation.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Advances compensation and interim payments.

F. COMPENSATION TO ZAMINDARS.											
..	..	2,50-03	2,03-09	85-18	37-55	10-30	29-97	6,16-12	22-00	20-00	39-00
G. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON OTHER WORKS.											
..	..								5-02	7-80	22-50

G. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON OTHER WORKS.

Advances compensation and interim payments.

U. CHARGES INCURRED ON OTHER WORKS											
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H. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS.

Advances compensation and interim payments.

B. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORECAST.											
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.75
1. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IMPROVEMENTS TO PUBLIC HEALTH.											
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42.69

I. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IMPROVEMENTS TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

Advances compensation and interim payments.

1. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IMPROVEMENTS TO PUBLIC BUILDINGS											42.69
1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	28.10
1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	20.00

DETAILS OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE—cont.													
Description of the scheme.	Approximate estimated cost	1949-50. (3)	1950-1. (4)	1951-2. (4)	1952-3. (6)	1953-4.		1954-5. (9)	Total 1949-7 to 1954-5. (10)	1955-6.			Budget Estimate, 1956-7. (13)
						(First six months.)	(Second six months.)			Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.		
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	
I. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IMPROVEMENTS OF PUBLIC HEALTH—cont.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22.16	
Grants to Madras Corporation for Water-supply.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,32.95	
J. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS AND RESEARCH.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Acquisition of lands for State seed Farms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.25	

[27th February 1956]

27th February 1956]

(APPENDIX III TO THE BUDGET SPEECH.)

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DEBT POSITION.

A. Loans raised by the Composite State of Madras, i.e., before the 1st October 1953.

When issued.	Description of loan.	Total amount issued.	Amount outstanding on 30th September 1953.	Amount outstanding on 31st March 1955.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
I. OPEN MARKET LOANS.				
September 1937 and September 1940.	3% Loan, 1952 I and II issues.	2,33.54	0.80	0.47
September 1938	3% Loan, 1953	1,51.29	15.20	1.03
June 1939	3% Loan, 1959	1,50.00	1,23.96	1,23.96
September 1942	3% Loan, 1955	1,25.00	1,23.25	1,23.25
September 1943	3% Loan, 1956	1,25.10	1,25.10	1,25.10
August 1944	3% Loan, 1958	1,10.00	1,07.95	1,07.95
September 1945	3% Loan, 1960	3,00.00	2,78.44	2,78.44
September 1946	2½% Loan, 1961	4,09.30	3,81.77	3,81.77
July 1950	3% Development Bonds, 1960.	4,39.75	4,38.25	4,38.25
September 1951	3½% Loan, 1962	3,01.49	3,01.49	3,01.49
August 1952	4% Loan, 1964	5,24.81	5,24.81	5,24.81
July 1953	4% Loan, 1963	10,33.63	10,33.63	10,33.63
Total, I		39,03.01	34,54.65	34,40.15

NOTE.—The figures relating to the 4 per cent Loan, 1963 are not final, as some treasuries have not yet reconciled their figures with those of the Public Debt Office of the Reserve Bank.

APPENDIX

[27th February 1956]

A. Loans raised by the Composite State of Madras, i.e., before the 1st October 1953—cont.

When obtained and description of loan.	Total amount.	Amount outstanding on 30th September 1953.	Amount outstanding on 31st March 1955.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	
II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.				
(1) Pre-autonomy consolidated debt (1st April 1937).	7,56.71	3,11.89	3,03.46	The Madras Government's debt to the Government of India after certain adjustment amounted to Rs. 7,56.71 lakhs on 1st April 1937. This debt was consolidated into a 4½ per cent loan and made repayable by instalments, 1981-82 by half-yearly equated instalments.
(2) Post-autonomy debt—				
1947-48	..	6,00.00	6,00.00	These are loans given by the Government of India for capital expenditure on Irrigation and Electricity Schemes when the Madras Government did not raise any market loan. Interest is payable half-yearly at 2-7/8 per cent per annum. The principal is payable after 15 years in each case.
1948-49	..	3,00.00	3,00.00	
1950-51—				
For re-lending to the South Madras Fishermen Co-operative Society.	1.33	..	..	As there was no likelihood of the loan being utilized for the purpose, it was repaid to the Government of India full with interest at 3½ per cent per annum in October 1951.
Tractor Reclamation Schemes.	30.00	30.00	30.00	Loans given by the Government of India in connection with the Intensive Cultivation Schemes. Interest at 3½ per cent per annum is payable half-yearly. Principal is repayable after 15 years.
Oil Engines, Electric Motors, etc., Hire purchase.	20.00	20.00	20.00	
Oil Engines, Electric Motors, etc., Hire purchase.	40.00	40.00	40.00	Loans given in connexion with the Intensive Cultivation Schemes. Interest at 3-3/8 per cent per annum is payable half-yearly. Principal is repayable after 15 years.
P.W.D. Irrigation and Tank Improvement Schemes.	45.00	45.00	45.00	
Purchase of cottonseeds from Madhya Pradesh for expansion of cotton cultivation.	10.00	..	..	The loan was free of interest and the principal was repaid on the 31st March 1952.
1951-52—				
Purchase and distribution of manure to the ryots.	1,00.00	..	..	This was a short term loan repaid on the 31st March 1952.

APPENDIX

27th February 1956]

A. Loans raised by the Composite State of Madras, i.e., before the 1st October 1953—cont.

When obtained and description of loan.	Total amount.	Amount outstanding on 30th September 1953.	Amount outstanding on 31st March 1955.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	
II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—cont.				
(2) Post-autonomy debt—cont.				
1951-52—cont.				
To finance capital expenditure on Tungabhadra and Lower Bhavani Projects.	6,00.00	6,00.00	6,00.00	Loan from the Special Development Fund. Repayable by annual equated instalments commencing from 1955-56 and ending in 1961-62. For the first three years, i.e., 1952-53, 1953-54, and 1954-55, interest alone at 3½ per cent per annum was paid.
P.W. Schemes.				
Irrigation	23.00	21.83	19.36	Repayable in fifteen annual equated instalments with interest at 3½ per cent per annum.
River Pumping	9.00	8.23	6.62	Repayable in ten annual equated instalments with interest at 3½ per cent per annum.
Tractor Cultivation Schemes.	13.00	11.89	9.55	
Purchase and distribution of oil engines and electric motor pump sets.	12.00	9.75	5.03	Repayable in five annual equated instalments with interest at 3½ per cent per annum.
Industrial Housing Schemes.	9.00	..	..	This loan was free of interest and repayable after 25 years. As, however, the industrial concerns which applied for the loans dropped out of the scheme, preferring another scheme sponsored by the Government of India, the loan was repaid in 1952-53.
1952-53—				
Purchase and distribution of manure to the ryots.	1,00.00	..	..	This was a short-term loan repaid with interest at 3 per cent on 31st March 1953.
Purchase of cotton seeds from Madhya Pradesh for expansion of cotton cultivation.	10.00	..	..	This loan was free of interest and was repaid on 31st March 1953.
To finance capital expenditure on Tungabhadra, Lower Bhavani and Malampuzha Irrigation Projects.	7,34.00	7,34.00	7,34.00	Loan from the Special Development Fund. Repayable in annual equated instalments commencing from 1955-56 and ending in 1961-62. For the first two years 1953-54 and 1954-55, interest alone at 4 per cent per annum was paid.

APPENDIX

[27th February 1956]

A. Loans raised by the composite State of Madras, i.e., before the 1st October 1953—cont.

III. SPECIAL IRREDEEMABLE LOANS.

	Amount, RS.
(1) Four bonds bearing interest at 8 per cent per annum issued between the years 1796 and 1807.	1,33.00
(2) Two bonds bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum issued in the years 1795 and 1817.	10.50
(3) A deposit bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum received in 1817 ..	41.77
(4) A deposit bearing interest at 4 per cent per annum (now treated as an Endowment for the Stanley Hospital, Madras).	66.87
Total, III ..	2,52.14 or 2.52 lakhs

Summary.

(1)	Total outstanding on 30th September 1953.	Total outstanding on 31st March 1955.*
	(2) RS.	(3) RS.
I. Open Market Loans ..	LAKHS. 34,54.85	LAKHS. 34,40.15
II. Loans from the Central Government.	59,49.46	58,77.76
III. Special Irredeemable Loans ..	2.52	2.52
Total ..	94,06.63	93,20.43

* Takes into account payments made by the three Governments of Madras, Andhra and Mysore.

APPENDIX

27th February 1956]

B. Loans raised by the present Madras Government on or after 1st October 1953.

I. OPEN MARKET LOANS.

When issued.	Description of loan.	Total amount issued.	Amount expected to be outstanding on 31st March 1956.
(1)	(2)	(3) RS. LAKHS.	(4) RS. LAKHS.
August 1955 ..	4 per cent loan, 1967.	10,48.00*	10,48.00

II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

When obtained and description of loan.	Total amount.	Amount expected to be outstanding on 31st March 1956.	Remarks.
(1)	(2) RS. LAKHS.	(3) RS. LAKHS.	(4)
1953-54 (second six months)— For financing the expenditure on Lower Bhavani, Malampuzha, Manimuthar, Araniar, Walayar and Manigalam Irrigation Projects.	92.00	92.00	Loan from the Special Development Fund. Repayable in seven equated annual instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum commencing from 1957-58. Interest alone at 4 per cent per annum is payable during 1954-55, 1955-56 and 1956-1957.
For financing Vaigai, Amara-vathi and Mettur Canals Irrigation Schemes.	23.00	23.00	Special assistance for permanent improvements to scarcity areas. Repayable in 25 annual equated instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum commencing from 1959-60. Interest-free for the first five years (1954-55 to 1958-59).
For the development of Handloom Industry— Loan for advancing the share capital of the weavers admitted to the Co-operative Societies.	6.62	..	Interest-free. Repaid in two annual equal instalments.
Loan for improving designs and technique.	0.58	..	Interest-free. Repaid in November 1954.
Loan towards working Capital of Co-operative Societies.	27.34	21.19	Interest-free. A sum of Rs. 0.86 lakh representing the share of Mysore was refunded to the Government of India in 1954-55 in addition to the first instalment of Rs. 5.29 lakhs repaid in accordance with the original terms, namely, five equal annual instalments. According to the revised terms, the loan is repayable in ten equal annual instalments commencing after two years from the date of drawal of the loan. The repayment already made in 1954-55 will be adjusted towards the instalment due in 1955-56 in accordance with the revised terms.

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

APPENDIX

[27th February 1956]

B. Loans raised by the present Madras Government on or after 1st October 1953—cont.

When obtained and description of loan.	Total amount.	Amount expected to be outstanding on 31st March 1956.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
RS.	RS.	RS.	
LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	
II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—cont.			
1953-54 (second six months)—cont.			
Loan for re-lending to the Madras Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society for setting up a Co-operative Spinning Mill in Tirunelveli.	10.00	8.14	Repayable in five equated annual instalments with interest at 3.5/8 per cent per annum.
Special Minor Irrigation Schemes.	20.00	18.00	Repayable in fifteen annual equated instalments with interest at 4 1/2 per cent per annum commencing from February 1955.
Construction of tube-wells with filter points.	11.44	9.50	Repayable in ten equated annual instalments with interest at 4 1/2 per cent per annum commencing from February 1955.
Public Works Irrigation Schemes.	2.73	2.46	Repayable in fifteen annual equated instalments with interest at 4 1/2 per cent per annum.
Lift Irrigation Schemes	13.19	10.95	Repayable in ten annual equated instalments with interest at 4 1/2 per cent per annum.
Tractor Reclamation Schemes (Hire-purchase System).	4.60	4.14	Repayable in fifteen annual equated instalments with interest at 4 1/2 per cent per annum.
Schemes for the utilization of urban compost.	1.17	0.72	Repayable in five annual equated instalments with interest at 3 1/2 per cent per annum.
Do.	0.50	0.42	Repayable in ten equated annual instalments with interest at 4 1/2 per cent per annum.
For re-lending to the Madras Industries Association, Madras, for setting up an emporium.	1.00	0.35	Repayable in three annual equated instalments with interest at 3 1/2 per cent per annum.
For re-lending to the National Educational Society for the construction of the Kamala Nehru Hostel. (First instalment.)	0.20	0.08	Interest-free. Repayable in six years commencing from 1955. An advance payment of Rs. 12, was made in 1955-56.
For development of Minor Ports.	0.91	0.91	Repayable with interest at 4 1/2 per cent per annum in eighteen equated annual instalments. Interest-free for the first twelve years.
Loan for Minor Irrigation Schemes in the National Extension Service Blocks.	4.48	3.87	Repayable in twelve annual equated instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum.

APPENDIX

27th February 1956]

B. Loans raised by the present Madras Government on or after 1st October 1953—cont.

When obtained and description of loan.	Total amount.	Amount expected to be outstanding on 31st March 1956.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
RS.	RS.	RS.	
LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	
II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—cont.			
1953-54 (second six months)—cont.			
Loan for Community Development Projects.	2.87	2.66	Repayable in twelve annual equated instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum. (Annuity commences in September 1956).
Value of the stock of food-grains, fertilizers, etc., held in the present Madras State on 1st October 1953 (treated as a short-term loan).	3,69.41	..	Repaid with interest at 3 per cent per annum. This was adjusted against the value of the surplus stocks of rice sold to the Government of India consequent on decontrol.
1954-55—			
For financing Manimuthar, Araniar, Walayar, Mangalam, Sathanur and Krishnagiri Projects.	2,00.00	2,00.00	Loan from the Special Development Fund. Repayable in seven equated annual instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum commencing from 1958-59.
			Interest alone payable during the first three years (1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58).
			Do.
For Rural Electrification Schemes.	1,00.00	1,00.00	Interest-free for the first five years.
For financing the Vaigai, Amaravathi and Mettur Canals Irrigation Schemes.	1,20.00	1,20.00	Repayable in twenty-five annual equated instalments with interest at 4 1/2 per cent per annum from 1960-61.
Share in National Plan Loan.	5,00.00	5,00.00	Repayable in October 1965. Interest alone payable half-yearly at 3.7/8 per cent per annum.
Special Minor Irrigation Schemes.	68.18	64.84	Repayable in fifteen annual equated instalments with interest at 4 1/2 per cent per annum.
			Do.
Tractor Reclamation Schemes (Hire Purchase System).	4.60	4.37	
For re-lending to the Corporation of Madras for their City Sewage Utilization Schemes.	16.00	14.67	Repayable in ten equated annual instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum.
For re-lending to the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society.	33.00	26.40	Interest-free. Repayable in five annual equal instalments.
Loan for Cotton Extension Scheme.	3.00	..	Short-term loan. Repaid on 31st March 1955.

C—11

[27th February 1956]

B. Loans raised by the present Madras Government on or after 1st October 1953—cont.

When obtained and description of loan.	Total amount.	Amount expected to be outstanding on 31st March 1956.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
RS	RS	RS	
LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	
II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—cont.			
1954-55—cont.			
For re-lending to Small Scale Industries under the State Aid to Industries Act.	3.50	3.50	Repayable with interest at 3½ per cent per annum in six equated annual instalments commencing from 1959-60. Interest alone payable for the first four years.
For re-lending to the National Educational Society for the construction of the Kamala Nehru Hostel (second and final instalment).	0.20	0.20	Interest-free. Repayable in sixteen years commencing from 1955-56. (In view of the advance repayment of Rs. 12,000 made in 1955-56 no payment is to be made in 1955-56 towards the annual instalments.)
Loan for the purchase and distribution of fertilizers.	1,16.80	..	Short term loan. Repaid in full with interest at 3 per cent per annum on 30th June 1955.
For expansion of power facilities for increasing employment opportunities.	64.00	64.00	Repayable with interest at 4½ per cent per annum in twenty-five annual equated instalments commencing from 1960-61. Interest alone payable for the period 1955-56 to 1959-60.
Community Development Programme.	26.64	24.92	Repayable in twelve annual equated instalments with interest at 4-1/8 per cent per annum.
Do.	18.15	18.15	Repayable in twelve annual equated instalments with interest at 4-1/8 per cent per annum. (Repayment commences in 1956-57.)
National Extension Service Programme.	5.08	4.75	Repayable in twelve annual equated instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum.
For re-lending to the Metal Industries, Shoranur.	1.00	..	Sanction cancelled in October 1955.
For Urban Water-supply and Drainage Schemes.	25.00	24.59	Repayable in thirty annual equated instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum.
For the construction of a hostel for Post-graduates in the Ramakrishna Vidyalaya, Coimbatore.	1.00	1.00	Interest-free. Repayable in not more than thirty equal annual instalments commencing from 1956-57.
For improvements to the Minor Ports.	1.91	1.91	Interest-free for the first twelve years. Repayable in eighteen annual equated instalments commencing from the thirteenth year with interest at 4½ per cent per annum.

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B. Loans raised by the present Madras Government on or after 1st October 1953—cont.

When obtained and purpose of loan.	Total amount.	Amount expected to be outstanding on 31st March 1956.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
RS	RS	RS	
LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	
II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—cont.			
1954-55—cont.			
For Subsidized Industrial Housing Schemes (first instalment).	4.15	4.15	Repayable in twenty-five equated annual instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum. (Annuity commences after one year from the date of drawal of the last instalment.)
Loans for the Development of Handloom Industry.	6.00	3.00	Interest-free. Repayable in two annual instalments.
	0.09	0.08	Interest-free. Repayable in seven annual instalments.
	0.46	0.41	Interest-free. Repayable in ten annual instalments.
	38.49	38.49	Repayable in ten annual instalments commencing from the second year after the date of drawal.
	0.18	..	Repaid in full in 1955-56.
For the establishment of a model carpentry workshop in urban and semi-urban areas.	0.30	..	Repaid or repayable in full with interest at 3½ per cent per annum in 1955-56.
For the establishment of a Productive-cum-Training Centre at Manamadurai.	0.04	..	
For the setting up of a Handicrafts Emporium at Madurai.	0.50	..	
For expansion of a Training Centre for the manufacture of Scientific Glassware in Madras.	0.09	..	
1955-56—			
For financing approved Irrigation and Electricity Schemes.	500.00	500.00	Loan from the Special Development Fund. Repayable in seven equated annual instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum commencing from 1959-60. Interest alone payable for the period 1956-57 to 1958-59.
For financing Vaigai Amara-vathi and Mettur Canals Scheme.	152.00	152.00	Loan to be drawn before 31st March 1956.
For expansion of power facilities for increasing employment opportunities.	124.00	124.00	Do.
Water Supply and Drainage Schemes.	150.00	150.00	Do.

[27th February 1956]

*B. Loans raised by the present Madras Government on or after
1st October 1953 - cont.*

When obtained and purpose of loan.	Total amount. (2) RS. LAKHS.	Amount expected to be outstanding on 31st March 1953. (3) RS. LAKHS.	Remarks. (4)
(1)			
II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—cont.			
1955-56—cont.			
Capitalised value of the liability for sterling pensions treated as a debt due to the Government of India (includes the Shares of Andhra and Mysore also.)	414.39	402.47	Repayable in thirty annual equated instalments with interest at 1 per cent per annum.
Loan for Cyclone relief measures.	100.00	100.00	Loan asked for.
Community Development Projects, and National Extension Service Schemes.	35.00	35.00	Repayable in twelve annual equated instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum.
	65.00	65.00	Further Loans anticipated before 31st March 1956.
Loan for the development of Handloom Industry.	66.14	66.14	Interest-free. Repayable in ten annual equal instalments.
	6.00	6.00	Interest-free. Repayable in five annual equal instalments.
	1.72	1.72	Interest-free. Repayable in two annual equal instalments.
Short-term loan for Cotton Extension Schemes.	26.14	26.14	Further Loans anticipated.
	3.00	..	Repayable in full with interest at 7 per cent per annum before 31st March 1956.
Loans for G.M.F. Schemes—			
For purchase and distribution of chemical fertilizers.	150.00	150.00	Repayable within a maximum period of eighteen months with interest at 3½ per cent per annum.
Special Minor Irrigation Schemes.	56.57	56.57	Repayable in fifteen annual equated instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum.
Sinking of tube-wells with filter points.	20.00	20.00	Repayable in ten equated annual instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum.
Lift Irrigation Schemes	10.00	10.00	Repayable in fifteen annual equated instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum.
Tractor Reclamation Schemes.	6.00	6.00	
Further Loans anticipated ..	82.43	82.43	
Loans for Cottage and Small Scale Industries.	106.61	106.61	
Low Income Group Housing Schemes, etc.			Expected to be drawn before 31st March 1956.
Total ..	40,25.40	34,77.00	

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(APPENDIX IV TO THE BUDGET SPEECH.)
STATEMENT SHOWING THE DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE ON THE SCHEMES
INCLUDED IN THE FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN.
Madras State Five-Year Plan.

Main Heads of Development.	Provision made in the First Five-Year Plan. (2) RS. LAKHS.	Expenditure incurred to end of 1954-55. (3) RS. LAKHS.	Revised Estimate, 1955-56. (4) RS. LAKHS.	Total of expenditure incurred in the first four years and estimated expenditure for the last year. (5) RS. LAKHS.
(1)				
I. Agriculture and Rural Development—				
A. Agriculture	9.02	4.71	3.86	8.57
B. Animal Husbandry	56	29	14	43
C. Dairying and milk supply	13	13	3	16
D. Forests	75	19	10	29
E. Co-operation	17	9	2	11
F. Fisheries	49	31	4	35
G. Rural Development	30	73	4	77
Total I ..	11.42	6.45	4.23	10.68
II. Major Irrigation and Power projects—				
A. Irrigation projects	20.19	15.21	5.65	20.86
B. Power projects	30.86	19.21	11.47	30.68
Total II ..	51.05	34.42	17.12	51.54
III. Industry—				
A. Cottage industry	44	41	11	52
B. Other industries	1.28	92	21	1.13
Total III ..	1.72	1.33	32	1.65
IV. Transport (Roads)—				
Highways	3.58	2.40	57	2.97
V. Social Services—				
A. Education	4.94	2.46	1.60	4.06
B. Medical	2.48	2.02	46	2.48
C. Public Health	5.18	2.72	2.03	4.75
D. Housing	1.90	1.10	42	1.52
E. Amelioration of Backward Classes.	4.16	3.32	1.17	4.49
Total V ..	18.66	11.62	5.68	17.30
Total State Plan—				
I to V	86.43	56.22	27.92	84.14
NOTE.—The figures for Community Development Projects, etc., which are excluded from the above statements, are as shown below :—				
Community Development Projects, National Extension Services and Local Development Works.	6.41	2.82	4.24	7.05

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(APPENDIX V TO THE BUDGET SPEECH.)

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE IN RESPECT OF THE
MADRAS STATE DRAFT SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

Main Heads of Development.	Provision made in the Draft Second Five-Year Plan.	Budget Estimate 1956-57.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
A. SCHEMES INCLUDED IN THE DRAFT SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN.		
I. Agriculture and Community Development—		
Agricultural Production	3,15	53
Minor Irrigation Projects	4,25	1,35
Land Development	2,22	17
Animal Husbandry	2,49	33
Dairying and Milk Supply	1,71	13
Forest	2,28	45
Fisheries	1,31	24
Co-operation	3,46	46
Miscellaneous (Statistics)	20	4
Community Projects	18,00	2,78
Total I	39,07	6,48
II. Irrigation and Power—		
Irrigation	14,64	4,63
Power Projects	61,10	13,09
Total II	75,74	17,72
III. Industry—		
Medium Industries	1,00	30
Village and Small Scale Industries	9,00	2,42
Khadi Development	1,44	6
Handloom Co-operative Department	4,00	83
Handloom Industries Department	1,00	6
Total III	16,44	3,67
IV. Transport and Communication—		
Roads	8,50	1,46
Broadcasting	30	..
Total IV	8,80	1,46
V. Education—		
Education	13,65	1,29
Technical Education	1,35	16
Total V	15,00	1,45
VI. Health—		
Medical	9,25	92
Public Health	7,61	97
Total VI	16,86	1,89

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STATEMENT SHOWING THE DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE IN RESPECT OF
THE MADRAS STATE DRAFT SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN.—cont.

Main Heads of Development.	Provision made in the Draft Second Five-Year Plan.	Budget Estimate, 1956-57.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
A. SCHEMES INCLUDED IN THE DRAFT SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN—cont.		
VII. Housing	4,60	85
VIII. Other Social Services—		
Welfare of Backward Classes	3,36	97
Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	3,64	28
Total VIII	7,00	1,25
IX. Miscellaneous	1,15	12
Total—A	1,84,66	34,89
B. SCHEMES WHICH ARE CONSIDERED INDISPENSABLE AND FOR WHICH ADDITIONAL ALLOTMENTS HAVE BEEN ASKED FOR.		
(i) Education	14,35	..
(ii) Technical Education	65	..
(iii) Health	7,91	60
(iv) Housing—		
General	5,64	7
Police	4,50	90
(v) Labour Welfare	12	..
(vi) Women's Welfare	40	..
(vii) Certified Schools, Vigilance Service and Destitute Homes	34	..
(viii) Local Development Works	2,00	80
(ix) Miscellaneous (Village Panchayats, Employees State Insurance Employment Exchange).	44	4
Total—B	36,35	2,41
Grand Total—A and B	2,21,01	37,30

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, the 28th February 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.

1.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Appointments of clerks in the lower division cadre in the Secretariat

* 540 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM (on behalf of Sri Alexander nanamuttu): Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether in the case of all regular appointments of clerks in the lower division in the Secretariat, the posts are filled up from the list of candidates selected by the Madras Public Service Commission;

(b) whether clerical appointments to temporary vacancies in the Secretariat under Rule 10 (a) of the General Rules are made from among the candidates sent by the Employment Exchange;

(c) whether it is a fact that such temporary clerks are retained in service even after the communication of the list of clerks selected by the Commission for regular appointments; if so, the number of such clerks in each department of the Secretariat at present; and

(d) whether it is a fact that in some departments of the Secretariat, candidates not sent by the Employment Exchange have been appointed under General Rule 10 (a); if so, the number of such clerks in each department at present?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister): (a) There are three methods of recruitment to the posts of lower division clerks in the Secretariat, viz., (1) direct recruitment, (2) appointment from typists including steno-typists who are full members or approved probationers in the Secretariat, and (3) for special reasons, recruitment by transfer from any other service. The normal method of appointment to these posts is by direct recruitment from the list of candidates selected by the Madras Public Service Commission and regular appointments to all such posts are made only from the list of candidates selected by the Commission.

(b) Temporary appointments in the category of lower division clerks in the Secretariat under Rule 10 (a) of the General Rules for the State and Subordinate Services are generally made from among the candidates sent through Employment Exchange.

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(c) When the number of clerks selected by the Commission and allotted to departments is less than the number required by them, temporary candidates are continued in service. The number of such candidates as on 25th December 1955 in each department is as follows :—

	Lower division clerks.	Typists.
Chief Secretariat	25	16
Agriculture Department	4	2
Home Department	6	...
Law Department	...	...
Industries, Labour and Co-operation Department	8	8
Health, Education and Local Administration Department	...	...
Public Works Department	8	7
Finance Department	31	10
Revenue Department	7	4

(d) When the vacancies are for very short periods and as consultation with the Employment Exchange entails delay in filling up such vacancies, experienced candidates discharged for want of vacancies from the departments of the Secretariat and who are immediately available are appointed in such vacancies without consulting the Employment Exchange. The number of such candidates as on 25th December 1955 in each department is as follows :—

	Lower division clerks.	Typists.
Chief Secretariat	22	14
Agriculture Department	1	1
Home Department	...	...
Law Department	3	1
Industries, Labour and Co-operation Department	4	3
Health, Education and Local Administration Department	...	...
Public Works Department	5	6
Finance Department	17	10
Revenue Department	7	4

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Sir, with reference to the answer to clause (c) of the question, will the Government enforce strictly the rules relating to employing only candidates selected by the Public Service Commission, and discourage appointments being made on a temporary basis as these temporary persons are being continued indefinitely, thus circumventing the rules governing the recruitment of regular men for these vacancies?

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, I have already stated that temporary candidates are continued in service whenever the number of clerks selected by the Public Service Commission and allotted to the Departments is less than the number required by them.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Sir, may I know why the Departments should not send a correct estimate of their requirements of clerks and others to the Public Service Commission so that the requisite number of candidates may be recruited by the Commission for all vacancies?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The Government do make an estimate when they make indents, but unexpectedly there are some temporary requirements and for meeting these requirements, they have to go in for this type of candidates.

Fixation of time-limit for the payment of pension to retired teachers of Government Schools

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

(a) whether any time-limit has been fixed with regard to the payment of pension to retired teachers of Government schools;

(b) whether any representations have been received by the Government from retired teachers of ex-Pudukottai State in regard to the delay in payment of pension; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) & (c) Three teachers of the former Pudukkottai State made representations requesting early sanction of their pensions. They have since been sanctioned the pensions due to them.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Sir, is it a fact that in some cases the delay is for more than a year?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Yes, Sir. In some cases the delay was for more than a year. That was mainly due to the circumstance that all the facts necessary for deciding the pension payable were not available and in another case the papers submitted to the Department were found to be defective and they had to be rectified.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Sir, in view of the fact that Government servants, especially those who are drawing a pay below Rs. 100 per mensem, find it very difficult to maintain themselves after retirement on account of paucity of funds, will the Government think of appointing a Committee to go into the question of the feasibility of a scheme by which they can give some subsistence pension equal to one-fourth of the regular pension till the final pension is settled and sanctioned?

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : No, Sir. I have made a suggestion that even six months prior to the retirement of a person, all the papers should be submitted so that orders may be passed in time to enable him to draw the pension without any delay.

Strength of Gazetted Officers in the Government Press after the formation of the Andhra State

* 542 Q.—SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN (on behalf of Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether there has been any decrease in the number of Gazetted Officers in the Government Press after the formation of the Andhra State; and

(b) if not, what are the reasons for continuance of the old strength of officers in spite of the separation of the Andhra State?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Madras Government Press continues to attend to the printing work of the Andhra Government to the extent of about 60 per cent under the provision of section 60 of the Andhra State Act, 1953. Further, on account of the Five-Year Plan and other development plans, the printing work has since increased appreciably. The old strength of Gazetted Officers in the Government Press could not, therefore, be reduced after the formation of the Andhra State.

Development of Kambakkam hill (Chingleput district) as a holiday resort.

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

(a) what steps have been taken to develop Kambakkam hill (Chingleput district) as a holiday resort;

(b) whether any scheme has been proposed to Government by the District Collector in the above matter and if so, what it is;

(c) whether anti-malarial operations have been instituted in the area, and if so, what progress has been made in that direction; and

(d) whether the State Government have addressed the Central Government to include Kambakkam as a Tourist Centre?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : (a) No steps have been taken to develop Kambakkam hill as a holiday resort.

(b) No.

(c) Yes. The three hamlets Govinda Reddy Darakastai, Kanchara and Thanthipandal on the road leading to Kambakkam hills have been under observation from 1946 and D.D.T. spraying

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is being carried out from 1949. Two sprays are given every year. No vectors have been collected in the area. The spleen rate has come down to nil from 16.6 per cent in 1947.

(d) No.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Sir, is it not a fact that a former Minister of the State Government, Srimathi Lakshmipathi visited the area and made some recommendations with regard to the development of this place and may I know what action has been taken by the Government thereon?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : I have no information in the matter. Two centres have been recommended in Chingleput district, namely, Conjeeveram and Mahabalipuram.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Sir, in view of the fact that anti-malarial operations are being carried out here, will the Government consider the possibility of developing this area as a colony or a settlement to serve some useful purpose?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : That matter has not been so far considered.

Formation of New Road Traffic Advisory Board

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

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government to form a new Road Traffic Advisory Board, in the place of the existing Road Traffic Boards in each district; and

(b) if so, how it is proposed to be constituted?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : (a) District Transport Advisory Committees have been constituted with effect from 1st January 1956.

(b) The District Transport Advisory Committee consists of the District Collector, the District Superintendent of Police, the President, District Board and the Chairman of the Municipality in the headquarters of the district (in some cases the Chairman may be of other municipalities).

SRI A. SUBRAMANIAM : பஸ்களில் அதிகப்படியாக பிரயாணிகளை ஏற்றிக்கொண்டுபோனால், அதைச் 'சார்ஜ்' செய்வதற்கு போலீஸ் அதிகாரிகளுக்கு அதிகாரம் இருக்கிறதா, அல்லது ஆர்.டி.ஏ. அவர்களுக்கு அதிகாரம் இருக்கிறதா?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : 'ஒவர்லோட்' களுக்காக 'சார்ஜ்' செய்வதற்கு முதலில் போலீஸ்காரர்களுக்குத்தான் அதிகாரம் இருக்கிறது. போலீஸ்காரர்கள் ஆர்.டி.ஏ.-க்களுக்குத் தெரிவிப்பார்கள்.

SRI A. SUBRAMANIAM : ரோடுகளில் பஸ்களில் அதிகப்படியாகப் பிரயாணிகள் ஏற்றிச் செல்லப்படும்போது, ஆர்.டி.ஏ. ஆபீஸர் ஒருவரே இருப்பதனால், பல இடங்களிலும் அவர் போய் பார்த்து உடனடியாக 'சார்ஜ்' செய்ய முடியாது. ஆகையினால், 'ரெகுலர்' போலீஸ்காரர்களுக்கும் அந்த அதிகாரம் இருந்தால் உடனடியாக 'சார்ஜ்' செய்வதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் இருக்குமல்லவா?

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THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : போலீஸ் அதிகாரிகளின் ரிப்போர்ட்டைக் கொண்டுதான் ஆர்.டி.வ. சார்ஜ் செய்ய முடியும். இரண்டு பேர்களுக்கும் அதிகாரம் கொடுப்பதற்கு சட்டம் இடம் கொடுக்கவில்லை.

SRI A. SUBRAMANIAM : இப்போதுள்ள சட்டத்தின்படி ஆர்.டி.வ. 'சார்ஜ்' செய்தால்தான் போலீஸ்காரர்களும் சம்பந்தப்படும்படியான நிலை இருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் முதலில் போலீஸ்காரர்கள் சார்ஜ் செய்து அதன் பிறகு ஆர்.டி.வ. சார்ஜ் செய்வது என்ற முறையில் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படுவதைப்பற்றி தெளிவாக விளக்கவேண்டும்.

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : போலீஸ்காரர்கள் சார்ஜ் செய்தால் பிறகு ஆர்.டி.வ.-க்கு ரிப்போர்ட் செய்யப்பட்டு சட்டத்தில் எப்படி இருக்கிறதோ அப்படியேதான் நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கப்பட்டுவருகின்றன.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Questions are over. General discussion on the Budget will now commence. The hon. Member Sri K Balasubramanya Ayyar will initiate the discussion.

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

II. —GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1956-57.

3-10 p.m. * **SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :** Mr. Chairman, I welcome the main features of this Budget. It is a Plan Budget as the Hon. the Leader of the House remarked when he made his speech. It is a Plan Budget, and it is a Budget in which the policies are largely shaped, modified, restricted or guided by the Second Five-year Plan, by the money available and by the whims and fancies of the Planning Commission. Therefore it is that the new schemes have to be largely shaped by the extent of the resources available to our State by the grace of the Planning Commission. Rightly, Sir, the Hon. the Finance Minister has said in the concluding portion of his statement that this House should support him in regard to all the points that he has made for the purpose of getting for our State a large outlay from the Planning Commission in regard to the heavy industries that are to be established all over the country. Out of the Rs. 2,000 crores that are to be spent for that purpose according to the Second Five-year Plan, the allotments to our State are very limited. Therefore, he has urged that some of the heavy industries should be located in our State. He has answered the point of the non-availability of coal alone in our State by saying that this fact should not stand in the way. There are other considerations to be thought of when the allotment to our State is made. There are resources available in our own State, in Salem and in other places, where heavy industries could be located. Therefore it is that I feel that it is the duty of all of us to strengthen the hands of the Hon. the Finance Minister in regard to the stand he has taken in this particular matter. That is the first point that we have to submit before the Planning Commission and also before the Government of India.

Now, Sir, we are in the days of deficit financing generally. The days of balanced Budgets are over. (Interruption.) But still in the sphere of domestic economy, we are to have balanced Budgets. I think my Friend will agree to that. But so far as

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the State is concerned, we have taken leave of those principles, which apply to domestic accounting. Especially, in the case of companies, we will be very much criticized if we go on the principle of deficit financing. But so far as the State is concerned, I am told that other considerations apply. Therefore, deficit financing has become almost the rule. I refer to this matter because we need not be concerned with the fact whether the deficit in our State is to the extent of Rs. 6.5 crores or Rs. 311 lakhs. Deficit financing is the general rule everywhere and in this State alone our Finance Minister or the Leader of the House need not be very anxious about covering the deficit. But, somehow, a portion at least of that deficit should be covered and, therefore, taxation proposals are made in this Budget. It is only in that connection that I am stating that the background of the whole Budget is one of deficit financing. Of course, retrenchment is a word which should not be used. It is an old-fashioned word. We should not think of retrenchment in any branch of our administration. That is why we have to proceed on this difficult path. This Budget envisages about 500 schemes. More than Rs. 38 crores are to be expended and, therefore, we need not make much of the fact that the deficit is Rs. 311 lakhs. The Budget expects some readjustments in taxation in the Central Budget. I do not know whether the Central Government will grant some concessions, but the Government may be aware of them. So far as the statement goes, there may be some new taxation proposals. Every Budget must contain some new taxation proposals; that is a feature of every Budget nowadays. Therefore, the Central Budget also may contain some new taxation proposals and there may be some readjustments so far as our revenues are concerned. In the circumstances the Hon. the Finance Minister expects some receipts to cover this Budget deficit when the Government of India make their proposals to-morrow. Before the general discussion on this Budget is over, we will know what those proposals are.

Another accounting point has come to our relief. The Auditor-General is of the opinion that expenditure of less than Rs. 5 lakhs may go to the Capital Account instead of the Revenue Account, which was the case all these years. Formerly, expenditure over Rs. 5 lakhs would go to the Capital Account and anything under Rs. 5 lakhs would go to the Revenue Account. Hereafter, any expenditure over Rs. 25,000 and up to Rs. 5 lakhs also will go to the Capital Account. Therefore, an expenditure of Rs. 3.5 crores will go to the Capital Account but for which change the revenue deficit would have been about Rs. 6½ crores. That is purely a technical question of accounting. So far as the substance is concerned, it is the same whether it is a deficit here or a deficit there. Therefore, we shall take it that this is a Budget with a deficit of Rs. 6½ crores. It is necessarily so on account of the fact that we have to expend large sums of money on schemes so that we may implement the Second Five-Year Plan. Therefore, my submission is that it is not necessary to resort to any fresh taxation

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at all. The deficit is covered only to the extent of Rs. 115 lakhs by this fresh taxation. Therefore, this fresh taxation is not necessary at all. Some of the proposals are a little revolutionary. For instance, there is the proposal to levy ryotwari assessment on inam lands in lieu of quit-rent. Sir, this quit-rent was settled long ago. It has been in vogue for so many years. Therefore, I was surprised to note that it was proposed to levy ryotwari assessment on inam lands. From the year 1869 quit-rent has been collected. The Inam Commission decided that in view of certain service to be rendered by the holders of the lands, they should be given to them. The rate was fixed once and for all which was not to be subject to any revision. Now, it is proposed to levy ryotwari assessment on those lands also. I do not regard it as a very satisfactory state of affairs. Even the British Government accepted all these inams which were granted by the native rulers, both Muhammadan and Indian. When these services were considered no longer necessary, they accepted the payment of a small quit-rent, and issued a title-deed in favour of the inamdar.

3-20
p.m.

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON: Even those ancient rulers have disappeared now.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Yes, the rulers have disappeared, but the people have remained. Everyone in this country has now become the ruler and I do not think that the hon. Member will say that these rulers of to-day should also share the fate of the ancient rulers. Though the ancient rulers have disappeared, can we on that account say, "Well, as the grantor is not there, we can do anything we like with these inams." ? It is wrong to take such an attitude. If we take such an attitude, it will create a general impression in the country that nothing is settled once and for all. There will be an uncertainty throughout. After all, these minor inamdars are not very rich people. The hon. Member Mr. Allapichai may say that they are rich people. It is wrong. They are not rich people. They are very poor people. I may assure the hon. Member that I am not speaking on behalf of the rich at all. I feel that this fresh taxation in respect of the inamdars is not at all necessary. If we are forced, under the exigencies of the socialistic pattern of society that we have enforced upon ourselves, to resort to such taxation, I can understand it.

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON: It is socialist pattern now.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Yes, I think that 'ic' is missing now and it is only socialist pattern of society. I do not know much about these English expressions. Whether it is a socialist pattern or whether it is a socialistic pattern of society or whatever it is, I wish to state that it is not absolutely necessary to revise the whole scheme just at present. That is my point. If and when we are driven to that necessity on a future date, we can consider it. But, the present is not the time for it. After all, the Hon. the Finance Minister says that only a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs will be realized from this taxation. It is nothing before

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the deficit of Rs. 311 lakhs. (Interruption.) Yes, I know that. But in the great deficit, small things do not make much difference. Even this deficit will largely depend on the usual seasonal conditions without calamities like cyclones, etc., which recently visited Vedaranyam and other areas in the south. It is stated that by the additional taxation proposed, the revenue deficit will be reduced to Rs. 166 lakhs. Evidently, there is some magic in the figure '166 lakhs'. Last time also, we had this figure '166 lakhs'. Therefore, there seems to be some magic in this figure. We need not impose fresh taxes and we need not go back on our old commitments which we have made to our own people. I, therefore, feel that this unnecessary increase in the assessment so far as the inamdars are concerned need not be made.

Even with regard to the enhancement of the tax on electricity consumption, a case is sought to be made by the Hon. the Leader of the House that the cost of supply of electricity is not so great. Sir, electricity has almost become an article of consumption. We want to introduce electricity even in the rural areas. If electricity fails, the whole place will remain in darkness and there will be no way of removing this all-round darkness. People have to depend on electricity. Moreover, this enhancement applies to bulk consumers in the Hydro-electric areas and does not apply to consumers supplied by the Madras Electricity System. That being so, the supply of electricity in the Hydro-electric area depends upon the availability of water in the Mettur Reservoir. When there is no adequate water in the Mettur Reservoir, the position will be precarious. What are the Government going to do in those circumstances? The whole supply may have to be cut as it happened in the past so far as the Textile Mills in Coimbatore were concerned. Under such circumstances, will the people affected get some compensation? Nothing. So, we should not increase the rate of taxation in this regard, and that too by 30 per cent. In regard to these two proposals of taxation, they are not necessary and it is not also fair to impose them. It will seriously affect our people.

As for the imposition of an additional sales tax of one anna on the sale of sugar, we cannot console ourselves by saying or feeling that jaggery will take the place of sugar. That will not at all be the case. Especially, all coffee-drinkers know that jaggery will never and can never replace sugar. Any person who drinks coffee wants a beautiful cup of white sugar before him so that he may add it to the steaming coffee that is served to him. Therefore, we can never substitute sugar by jaggery. Sugar has become a necessary article of consumption. Any additional tax on sugar will, therefore, affect the consumer very much. There is no use of saying that we can substitute it with jaggery. Even then, there is no case for imposing a tax on sugar which has become an article of consumption. It is an essential commodity. These are my observations with regard to the taxation proposals of the Government.

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We have certainly a word of great praise and appreciation for our Government which has tackled the problem created by the recent cyclone. The Government have afforded relief to the distressed people in the areas of Tanjore, Ramanathapuram, Madurai and other places. They have promptly taken steps and have also spent to the extent of Rs. 1½ crores. The Chief Minister and other Ministers visited the places affected. Communications were restored very quickly. Foodgrains were also airdropped. As a result of all these effective and quick measures, the Government were able to save the lives of many people. This has amply proved that even in an emergency, the people and the Government can come to the succour of the distressed persons. Non-official bodies have also taken effective steps in the matter of affording relief. Our Finance Minister specially referred to the work of the Ramakrishna Mission which has set the pattern of relief. We are happy about it. But, I am afraid that in a socialistic society, such acts of charity may not be possible as all will be poor. Anyway, we have not yet reached that stage and some of our people are able to contribute large sums of money for such relief operations. Merchants and other people from Malaya and Singapore have contributed a sum of about Rs. 3 lakhs. So, they have come in for special commendation by our Finance Minister in his Budget speech. We all appreciate the great work done by the district officers and by the Government of our State and also by our people. This is a fact on which we can congratulate ourselves. Even though we are very sorry at the havoc caused, we are really happy that our people have a social conscience and have come to the aid of the distressed people. We are also glad that the Government have felt it their duty to remove the distress of the people in those places. Still, there is distress among the people. I think it is our duty to grant some remissions of taxes in those places so that the people may be prosperous at least in the next year when the seasonal conditions may be expected to be fair. This I have to state, because it shows the general temper and the climate in which we live here.

3-30
p.m.

The next thing which I want to refer to is this. I congratulate the Government on one special feature in this Budget; I refer to the great attention they have bestowed upon village reconstruction. They have paid attention to the supply of electricity to rural areas and to the improvement and development of village industries and the great arts and crafts that are still there in our villages. All these things only show that we are paying great attention to the fact that villages are the prime factor in our economy and that it is only by the development of the villages that the whole State will prosper. But there are one or two factors that have been omitted here. The village artisan has come in for a good deal of attention from the Government but the village physician has not yet come in for their attention.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Where is the village physician?

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* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: I will mention it. Even according to the Government records—I mean the records of the Central Board of Indian Medicine—there are 7,000 physicians in our State. Therefore, I made bold to submit a scheme to the Government of Madras—I wanted to refer to this even at the very outset when the Hon. the Minister for Health was here, but now I do not find him here—for the establishment of rural dispensaries of indigenous medicine, at the rate of one for ten villages. I suggested that 2,000 rural dispensaries could be established and that 500 mobile vans could work taking medicines to various parts of the village, with a herbarium attached to the dispensaries. I felt that such a scheme, apart from the encouragement it would give to indigenous medicine, would result in less expenditure on medicine and public health. I submitted this scheme on the 13th September 1955 and I got a communication subsequently stating that the Government had examined the suggestions contained in my letter but regretted that in view of the need for limiting expenditure under the Second Five-Year Plan, it was not possible to consider the inclusion therein of the scheme suggested by me. This is the reply I got. But afterwards, I found from a newspaper cutting—I cannot vouch for its correctness—that five crores of rupees might be allotted by the Planning Commission for encouraging indigenous medicine. If that is true, I would request the Government to reconsider the reply which they have given me and see whether it is possible to implement a portion at least of my scheme to start with.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: What is the cost of your scheme?

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: There are four things, viz., rural dispensaries, mobile vans, herbarium and training centres. The Hon. the Finance Minister asked me where the vaidyas were and I said that 7,000 physicians were available even according to the Government records. I have worked out the cost and all these put together will cost two crores of rupees and this expenditure can be spread over the entire plan period of five years; it need not be spent immediately. If we make a small beginning now, the whole scheme can be implemented before the Plan period is over. I have worked out the figures on the basis of records available and also of our own experience in such matters. The Government have proposed the inclusion of 500 new schemes in the Second Five-Year Plan in our State costing more than twelve crores of rupees and a half. The village artisan—the carpenter, the blacksmith and others—finds a place there. If the village physician is included, the picture will be complete. All the famous herbs in our country are available in the village very easily. Even very recently, three days ago, we read in the newspapers about *Rawolfia Serpentina*, a herb which will reduce blood pressure. American scientists have investigated and found that it will be very useful for reducing blood pressure. How many people in our country suffer from blood pressure! Every day, doctors examine them and threaten them that they have high blood pressure. Some years ago, Hakim Ajmal Khan, the great

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Unani physician and a great Congressman—he was one of the Presidents of the Indian National Congress—was using this herb and he found it very useful for treating blood pressure cases. He has recorded this fact already. We have very valuable herbs scattered all over our State and we are losing precious time in not organising and making use of this wealth. That is because we do not fancy that the system will be useful. I do not understand this state of affairs, because our Government are pledged to the development of Indian medicine and have also established a College of Indigenous Medicine. The great Raja of Panagal declared: "Here it is the policy of the Government to encourage Indian medicine".

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: It is not a college of indigenous medicine; it is both, two-thirds of Modern Medicine and one-third of Indian Medicine. Do not call it indigenous.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: The herb is indigenous and my friend also is indigenous.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: I am talking about teaching.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: I agree with the hon. Member; it is one-third indigenous and two-thirds modern and so, neither indigenous nor modern. That is the state of the College of Indigenous Medicine, and I have said this solemnly many times before. I was saying that American scientists were using this now.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: The herb was brought to the fore by an Indian scientist.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: I am supported by one of the most eminent doctors that we have in our midst that it was the Indian people who discovered the drug. Therefore it is that I say that the scheme that I have submitted to the Government will be very useful and I hope it will receive sympathetic consideration, now that the Chairman of the Planning Commission himself is one who went to Shoranur for the purpose of treatment. As my friend knows very well, he has also benefited from that treatment. I am sure the Planning Commission will view this scheme with sympathy if only the Madras Government put forth their appeal strongly. All the elements that go to complete the village structure will be there if the physician is included in the scheme of development and the village will become self-sufficient in all respects.

Lastly, Sir, they have brought in here the village ryot and the village temple. I now come to the village temple. So far as the village temples are concerned, many of them are in ruin. They have to be renovated. Fortunately for us, I trust, the matter is already before the Government. There is a sum of Rs. 23 lakhs still remaining as surplus which the old Hindu Religious Endowments Board acquired from the temples themselves. That

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amount should be utilized for the purpose of renovating many of these temples. There are two advantages in doing this. One thing is the temples will be renovated. Another thing is the structures themselves will be useful for locating elementary schools and so on. The other day even the Governor said that if these 'Mandapams' were renovated, we need not build new structures for schools and so on. It is a fact, which has been mentioned by all the people, that the Vedaranyam temple succoured lakhs of people when there was cyclone there. Our ancient people were very great builders. Whatever our present-day engineering skill may be, I don't think we can build such structures as they built out of rocks and granite stone. It would be easier and better for us to renovate and maintain these structures so that they may be useful institutions providing facilities for religious instruction and interest and also for secular interest. 3-40 p.m.

Lastly, I come to the village ryot. Many schemes are mentioned in our plans, such as giving him improved seeds and so on. By one hand all this help is given them and by the other hand the whole structure is disturbed. This will only end in the disaster and ruination of the village ryot. That is my honest feeling in the matter. The village ryot, the peasant proprietor should be helped and kept in full possession of his rights. If the Government tamper with it on account of the various assumptions that we may make by reason of ideologies and themes, and if we are to tamper with that structure which has been in existence from the days of St. Thomas Munroe, then the village ryot will not have even mere subsistence. The whole village will go to ruins. Therefore, I would appeal to the Madras Government to keep the village ryot in the position in which he is. Most of them are poor.

If the temples are renovated, and the village artisans such as blacksmiths, carpenters and so on are helped, then the village will be a strong and prosperous unit in our country. This is the plan that we must have before our mind's eye. I appeal to our Government to think of the whole shape of things and not to help a few and leave the rest unconcerned. That is my submission so far as this matter is concerned.

I feel that the Planning Commission has to help us properly so far as Education is concerned. Our State made a very great and useful demand for the purpose of putting into execution all the schemes that we have. But now, we find that the whole thing has been restricted. We cannot spend more than Rs. 125 lakhs. That is the position to which we have come. I think we must strongly put before the Planning Commission the case for 'Education' in our State. This House should support the Finance Minister in that particular matter. Education requires a lot of help now. We had two committees, one on Secondary Education and another on Elementary Education. We have got

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all their considered proposals before us. To implement those proposals and suggestions we would require finance. For establishing multi-purpose schools and for converting elementary schools into basic schools we want finance. These basic schools will be much more useful than mere elementary schools. Even if we do not increase the number of schools, in order to run the existing schools we require funds. The whole plan beautifully done is there for implementation. These plans were drawn up by the establishment of two committees which were presided over by big, eminent educationists. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition presided over one of these committees. These committees considered the matter carefully and suggested various schemes. But on account of the fact that our resources are not enough, we are not able to implement them. The Planning Commission has not come to our help. We are, therefore, unable to implement the schemes which we would otherwise have done. This is a fact which should be pressed on their attention. One of the committees, namely, the Secondary Education Committee, was appointed by the Government of India. It toured the whole of India and made its proposals. Therefore, it is part of the duty of the Union Government to see that these proposals are implemented by our State and also by other States. The expenditure on education should not be restricted. The Union Government should give as much as we would require to implement these suggestions and plans. I understand—I speak subject to correction—that larger amounts have been given to other States. That is a matter of some concern to us why we in this State should be treated differently. (An hon. Member: We have progressed too far.) Not at all. How far have we progressed in giving free primary education to boys of the age group 6 to 14? We have not even reached one-tenth of the limit fixed. This is the basis on which the whole structure of secondary education has got to be built. Therefore it is I submit that we should strengthen the hands of the Hon. the Finance Minister in fighting the case of our State so that all these proposals in respect of Education may be implemented.

Sir, so far as the teachers are concerned, there is the hon. Member Sri G. Krishnamoorthi to plead for pensions for teachers, status for teachers and so on. I am, however, happy to note that full fee concessions have been given to children of elementary school teachers from 1956-57. It is a thing on which the hon. Member can congratulate himself. But still we know the difficulties of teachers under the Second Five-Year Plan. I feel happy to note that the salary of the teacher is to be increased from 40 to 50 and that there will be an annual increase of two rupees. That would not be sufficient at all. We should give substantial salary to the teacher and also give him pension, provident fund facility, gratuity and so on. All these things should be done if our students are to be properly educated and trained. If you don't have cheerful teachers and have only melancholy and hungry teachers, they will get angry as soon as they see the students. Therefore, it is

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absolutely necessary that we should implement all these educational schemes. Fortunately, we have in our Education Minister, one who has fully understood the problems of education in our State, who knows the needs and requirements of the teachers and who is prepared to implement all the proposals put forward by these two Committees. Therefore it is I said that we in this State should strengthen his hands and see that large amounts are given to implement all these schemes.

I am very happy that in our State we are going to have a milk supply scheme started near Erukancheri where we are going to have 4,000 milch cows. We can have good hygienic milk supplied to our people. That is a matter for congratulation so far as the Madras City is concerned. I know, Sir, there was a Milk Supply Company. This had to be wound up in about two years of its starting on account of the fact that they imported large number of 'Sindhi' cows. They could not manage those cows at all. I hope our Government will not make that mistake. The cows should be our cows, brought from within our State. In this also we should have the States Reorganization spirit. We should have our own cows and not bring cows from any other State. If cows are brought from other States, there are very many difficulties to contend with such as breeding and so on. The cows of our State are sufficient for us. (An hon. Member: Tamil cows.) (Laughter.) If only we know the language they speak, then we can differentiate between them. But so far as I am concerned, I will be content with Dakshina Pradesh cow (laughter) and not Sindhi cows or 3-50 cows from other States. I state all these things because in the City a Milk Supply Company was started. A large number of Sindhi cows were imported. They all became sterile and the Company could not do anything with them. Because I was one of those connected with the scheme, I remember all these facts and I mention them for the information of the Government. At any rate, it is gratifying to note that a Milk Supply Scheme is going to be introduced and that people in the Madras City will have very good milk supply. Milk is an essential article of human consumption and we shall all be very happy if this scheme is introduced before the end of this financial year so that all the poor people may have a very good supply of milk at cheap rate. Nowadays, what is water is called milk. In Sanskrit the same word denotes milk and water. So, evidently even in those days it was only water that was supplied as milk. (Laughter.)

With these words, Sir, I generally welcome all the features of this Budget and I congratulate the Madras Government on having produced a Budget within the restricted resources available for the Second Five-Year Plan. At the same time, I feel that the deficit need not have been covered with any fresh taxation.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am really glad that the Budget has been received very well and has been spoken of eulogistically by an hon. Member of the Opposition. The hon. Member Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar has explained

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that there are about 4,000 hand-drawn rickshaws, 1,000 cycle rickshaws, 8,000 and odd hand-carts and quite a large number of cycles and motor-cars in the City. The recent arrangements made by the provision of traffic islands with a view to reduce the speed at inter-sections, fencing of pavements in busy centres and also the arrangements made for crossing of roads by pedestrians at suitable places have not only improved the general look of our roads, but I believe that there is a marked reduction in the number of accidents. The public of Madras ought to be grateful to the State Police, especially the Traffic department, for these arrangements and I should, at the same time, suggest that some provision should be made for a regular scheme to be worked out by the Police Department as well as the private bodies to educate the motorists and the general public about the traffic dangers and the observance of traffic rules as I had occasion to remark yesterday when a question about the congested traffic around the Kothwal Bazaar area was referred to on the floor of the House.

Sir, recently the Government have constituted Regional Transport Advisory Committees consisting of the Collector, the District Superintendent of Police, the President of the District Board and a representative of the Chairman of Municipal Councils in the district. The Divisional Engineer (Highways) who is the authority to advise on the condition of roads is not on these committees. He should be made a member of the Transport Advisory Committee. Also, I should like to point out that the functions and powers of the Regional Transport Advisory Committees have not been defined. To make the Collector the sole Regional Transport Authority is negation of the principle of non-official participation on democratic bodies. I should plead with the Government to invest the committees with statutory powers.

The problem of local finance has not been tackled effectively by the Government. The Hon. the Finance Minister has taken a complacent attitude that with the proceeds of the levy of two annas in the rupee on land revenue, allotments will be made to the local bodies and that these bodies will be able to maintain the services entrusted to them efficiently. Of course, it is pleasing to note that the maintenance of 450 miles of district roads will be taken over by the Government from the local bodies at an annual cost of Rs. 12 lakhs. I am afraid that this does not take us far in solving the problem. The Government should take over the management of all the major district roads and other district roads and leave the district boards to form, improve and maintain the village roads and also sanction a separate engineering establishment to the district boards for the purpose of formation and maintenance of these village roads. The district boards, it should be noted, have a heavy responsibility of late, viz., to maintain the additional mileage of roads recently formed under the Local Development Works, National Extension Service and Community Project Schemes. The Government have also assured the local bodies that

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the question of granting a greater share of compensation from the proceeds of motor vehicles taxation will be considered in the next financial year. But we find no reference to it in the budget. In view of the increased mileage of roads under bus traffic and the increased number of buses on the roads, I believe that this question should be examined and needed relief should be given by grant of a higher share of compensation to the district boards and municipalities.

There is one other way in which the local bodies could be helped. I take this opportunity of congratulating the Central Government on the nationalization of insurance in our country. Similar policy should be followed at State level and the local bodies should be required to take over all bus-stands, cart-stands and such other remunerative concerns and necessary legislation should be adopted for the purpose. The Government should help the local bodies with loans to compensate the private parties that may be affected. But the policy of municipalization of these public utility concerns should be strictly enforced and implemented, say, from 1st April 1956.

Section 81 of the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950, contains a provision vesting all the private markets and such other concerns in the panchayats. But the provision has not been effectively enforced because necessary notifications for the purpose have not been issued. This matter needs the urgent attention of the Government. The question of taking over of markets, cart-stands, etc., in the panchayat area by the respective panchayats should be examined and necessary notification under section 81 of the Madras Village Panchayats Act should be issued to enable the panchayats to take them over.

I am glad that the Local Development Works are to be continued next year and that a sum of Rs. 80 lakhs is provided for this purpose as against a sum of Rs. 185.21 lakhs in this year. I believe that we should thank the Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalan who, with his usual zeal, has put up a strong plea for the continuance of the scheme. I say this because it was stated sometime back that the scheme would be given up from 1st April 1956. The people have just begun to realize the benefits of the scheme and I am sure that great benefit will accrue to the villagers from these Local Development Works Scheme. I should also point out in this connexion for the consideration of the Hon. Minister that most of the works this year were sanctioned late in the year, just a month or two back. The allotments should not be allowed to lapse on the 31st March 1956 and at least six months' time should be given to complete the works. The provision for these works may be carried over for expenditure during the next year. Taking Chingleput district, for example, I may say that we have sanctioned 411 works for execution under Local Development Works Scheme costing about Rs. 31 and odd lakhs. Out of these, only works amounting to Rs. 2.5 lakhs have been executed so far. At the most, we may be able to spend Rs. 15 to 20 lakhs before the

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end of the year and we will be able to complete all these schemes in about six months' time. Extension of time should, therefore, be given and I hope the Government will see that suitable executive instructions are issued to the District Collectors so that they may grant extension of time required for the completion of these works by the villagers who undertook the works. In this connexion, I wish to point out that there is great difficulty in getting cement, steel, etc., required for these works. So, the people to whom these works have been entrusted find it difficult to complete the works within the time, viz., 31st March 1956. Hence the plea for extension of time.

In the scheme of concessions to public servants, we find that the salaries of village officers in estates taken over by the Government are to be upgraded to the level of those obtaining in ryotwari areas. The estate village officers were assured long ago that they would be given the scale of pay given to their counterparts in ryotwari areas. It is, therefore, reasonable that these concessions should be given effect to from the date the estates were taken over by the Government, i.e., from the date the village officers came under the service of Government. I feel it is just and proper that this concession should be given retrospective effect. I trust that this will receive sympathetic consideration at the hands of the Government. Also, the conditions of service of the village officers should receive the earnest consideration of the Government. I am aware that the Government have constituted a Cabinet Sub-Committee and they are going into the question. I hope something will come out of the enquiry that is now going on in regard to this matter.

Under Demand XXII, Harijan Uplift, a sum of Rs. 1.27 lakhs is provided for concessions to Backward Classes. The expenditure is for scholarships and boarding grants to Backward Class students. This allotment is very inadequate. Although concessions under the head, "Scholarships and Boarding Grants" have been sanctioned for poor students belonging to Backward Classes, not even 50 per cent of the applicants from the different colleges and hostels are given this concession for want of funds. This is the barest fact and justice requires that all eligible candidates who apply for these concessions should be given the promised concession. This matter should be immediately referred to the Director of Harijan Welfare and supplementary allotment should be made to meet the needs of the deserving candidates who are eligible for these scholarships and boarding grants. Even this year, I know that not more than 50 per cent of the applicants have been given this concession. I hope the Government will look into the matter. They should address the Government of India and press on them to allot sufficient funds under this head to meet the requirements of this State.

Sir, I am glad that the hon. Member Sri Balasubramanyam has referred to an important matter, viz., the proper maintenance of our temples. The rich heritage of the South is our ancient temples. The art, culture and civilization of the South

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are embedded in our temples. As has been pointed out by the hon. Member, the temples are in a neglected State. The lofty towers, the beautiful carvings and the ancient inscriptions are all allowed to decay and disappear. The *Hindu*, in its leader on 30th December 1955, has pointed out the diabolical misuse of the temple mandapams. I feel that stringent action is called for to control such acts of vandalism which are noticed everywhere in our South Indian temples. We have, of course, our Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Departments, but that department has failed to check the abuse of temple buildings. Therefore, I urge that there should be a scientific approach to the problem and the subject of temple archaeology should receive greater attention than at present. The *Hindu* has stated that any such work connected with the renovation of temples must be executed only by trained staphis under the direction of engineers who are not only well-qualified in their profession but also well-versed in South Indian archaeology and religious architecture. This is what our Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department is lacking. I have been repeatedly suggesting the appointment of an Engineer of the pattern suggested in the *Hindu*, but nothing has been done so far.

It should also be stated here that the archaeological sites and preservation of ancient arts and architecture are in the Concurrent List in our Constitution. The responsibility of the State Government is there. I was glad to learn from Dr. A. S. Altaker of Patna University when I met him at the recent All-India Oriental Conference held at Chidambaram that in Bihar, there was a well-developed Department of Archaeology under that State Government. Similar department of archaeology should be developed in our State to deal with local archaeological problems and to supplement the activities of the Central Department of Archaeological Survey. The State Government should not plead financial bankruptcy in a matter of such vital importance. I find that the State Government have been addressed in the matter by the Centre. It is stated that the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology has adopted a resolution and the Central Government thereon have pressed that each State Government should take steps to appoint properly qualified Archaeologists and suitable staff for taking proper care of the monuments and ancient sites left to their charge and also to further explore the antiquities within the boundaries of each State. The response to this resolution does not seem to have been encouraging. It is hoped that the State Government will consider this aspect and see what best can be done to set up a well-organized Archaeological Department in our State. Of course, it would be said that in our Museum, we have got an Archaeological section. One will find from the Administration Report of the Government Museum the work done by the Curator of the Archaeological section of the Museum. Here is an extract:—

"Improvements.—The work of removing the black colour of twelve of the show-cases in the metalware gallery was completed

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Five show-cases in the same gallery which contained rainstain were coated with distemper . . .

This is the sort of work that is being done by the Archaeological section of the Government Museum. This will not satisfy the purpose intended in the Government of India circular. I hope the State Government will take up this matter for urgent consideration.

I should next refer to the Budget Estimate for Government Commercial Undertakings and offer a few remarks.

We find under State Transport that after allowing for depreciation, etc., there was a net profit of Rs. 32,68,126-4-11 during the year ended 31st March 1955. This is really commendable. I should congratulate the department on the efficient way in which it is running the concern. The Government should take up the question of reduction of the bus fares and give relief to the bus passengers, considering the large profit made in this concern. The report on the working of the State Transport states that there were 505 accidents during the year 1954-55 of which nine were fatal as against 370 accidents in the previous year. This is attributed to the increase in traffic congestion on the routes. The Government should investigate into this problem and take effective measures against accidents in the State concern as we should set a better example to others in such matters.

4-20 p.m. In the Kerala Soap Institute, the Pyrethrum section was closed down owing to the non-availability of supplies of pyrethrum flowers. I think the matter should not be dropped at that. Steps should be taken by the Government to grow pyrethrum flowers and revive the Pyrethrum section for the working of which there is necessary machinery set up at no mean cost. I hope the Government will take steps in the matter.

With regard to the Hydrogenation Factory at Kozhikode, it is stated that the Government have decided to sell away or lease out the factory. I do not know why it is so. I think the hon. Members will be interested to know why the Government have decided to give it up. We want to know whether it is the general policy of the Government to transfer to private agencies State-owned concerns after working them for a few years. If that is the policy, we shall be happy if we are given some details about it.

There is a provision under Demand II—Excise Department—of an *ex-gratia* grant of Rs. 27,000 which is stated to be the annual contribution to the International Bureau against alcoholism, Lausanne. I do not know why there is a provision like that. Whatever may be the jurisdiction for such a contribution in the olden days to a foreign institution, it is not known why this payment is continued now especially by a "Prohibition" State like the Government should probe into the matter and tell us what this contribution represents.

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Under Demand XII—Administration of Justice, we find these figures—

“ Rs. 124.95 lakhs for 1954-55 (actuals), Rs. 127.69 lakhs for 1955-56 (Budget Estimate), Rs. 128.92 lakhs for 1955-56 (Revised Estimates) and Rs. 128.87 lakhs for 1956-57 (Budget Estimate) ”. The expenditure shows all-round increase under this head. The number of Judges of the High Court should be reduced. The Sessions work also has been recently taken away from the High Court. When a separate Andhra State was formed, it was stated that there was heavy pendency to justify the continuance of all the Judges in the residuary State.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Even now there are arrears.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: They should have been cleared by now. There is no need for twelve Judges. Of course, if we do not reduce the number and the full complement is there, work also will continue. If we reduce the number to nine or ten, then the Judges will do more work. The Government should look into this matter.

A sum of Rs. 68,000 is provided for the acquisition of playgrounds for secondary and elementary schools under local bodies and aided managements. This is quite inadequate. The Government should launch a more comprehensive programme for the provision of playgrounds in Madras City and in the mufassal. It is deplorable that there are no playgrounds for most of the schools in the City. All available open places should be acquired by Government—one or two suitable sites in each of the municipal divisions—and provided with necessary equipment and placed at the disposal of the educational institutions in each division as common playground for that area. I learn that the Corporation of Madras has a scheme to provide fifty playgrounds at suitable centres and that the Government have been addressed for a loan for the purpose. The Government should sanction the loan and encourage the Corporation to launch such a laudable scheme. Even as we passed a special legislation for the compulsory acquisition of sites for improvement of slums in Madras City, we should have a similar legislation to tackle this problem effectively and provide public playgrounds.

Sir, the construction of a new building for the Government Headquarters Hospital in Chingleput is pending for a long time. A local philanthropic gentleman has come forward with a heavy magnificent donation for the purpose. A site for the construction of the buildings has been selected, and it is a great pity that the Ministry of Health has not provided for this work in the Budget. The present buildings are absolutely inadequate, congested and unsuitable. I request the Government to take up the matter immediately and accept the promised donation from the local gentleman, the Chairman of the Municipal Council, who has promised Rs. 11 lakhs.

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I believe. The Government should gladly accept it and take up the work. I hope this will be examined and necessary allotment will be made at least in the Supplementary Budget to be presented to us before the end of March.

I find that a sum of Rs. 6 lakhs was provided in 1951-55 for improvements to the Arkonam-Trivellore road via Tiruvengadu (G.O. No. 2224, P.W., dated 21st June 1954). It is a matter for regret that the Highways Department is slow in doing this work. This is an important inter-district road and I hope the Government will pull up the Highways Department to expedite the work. A bridge across Cheyyar to connect Tiruvettipuram and Anakavur in North Arcot district and a causeway across Kuvam on Madras-Kuvam-Thakkolam road to connect Chingleput and North Arcot districts were proposed in the Plan schemes. I do not know why these schemes have been omitted now, for I find no provision has been made for these works in the Budget. I would request the Government to expedite the sanction of plans and estimates for these important works and make the necessary allotment of funds so that the works may be taken up without delay.

Regarding sales tax, exemption is proposed to be granted in respect of palm gur at all points. Perishable articles like coconut and milk should be included in the exemption list and the Government should take steps to exempt these articles as well. To exempt one or two perishable articles and leave out the rest of that category would be making a distinction and this is not good. I hope the Government will consider this. Sales tax at one single point is to be levied on the sale of sugar. The possibility of extending this policy in respect of other articles also should be explored. I am told that the Chambers of Commerce in the land have put up a fairly workable scheme for the introduction of single-point levy which, I am told, if accepted, would not result in any loss to the Government. The Government recently held a conference with representatives of merchants and Chambers of Commerce on this subject and I hope they will go into the problem and see that single-point taxation is introduced in respect of as many articles as possible, as has been done in the case of sugar.

The Finance Minister has struck the right note with regard to the claims of the South for location of suitable major industries. I am sure the House will agree with him and press for the consideration of the Planning Commission and the Government of India the justice of our case for better treatment in this regard.

Before I resume my seat, I would make a brief reference to the need for reform in the matter of social disabilities of our women-folk. I raised this question sometime ago on the floor of the House but the Hon. the Leader of the House was very unchivalrous in saying 'no' to all my questions. I think a committee should be constituted to go into the matter and to remedy the state of things prevalent in our Hindu-fold. I leave it at that as I am sure the doughty champions of women's cause in this House will follow up

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and see what should be done about it. I believe that the inclusion of a lady member in the Cabinet would give a great fillip in solving these problems.

One other matter of public importance I wish to refer to. Perhaps it is a controversial one. I think capital punishment should not be there in our Statute-book. I propose this not because a proposal of the kind was mooted in another country. We have now the Law Commission to examine the laws of the land and consider their revision to suit present conditions. The Government should ascertain the views of the legislature, the High Court and others and make suitable recommendations to the Central Government in the matter. Personally, I consider that it is a blot on our social system that capital punishment should be inflicted at all. 4-30 p.m.

I should also, as a general question, refer to the practice that is followed in the High Court and the mufassal courts also, by which the practising lawyers are required to wear collar-band, black coat and gown. I do not know why all these embellishments are necessary. Whatever may have been the justification for these in the past, I hope the Government will take up this question with the High Court and see that at least the stiff collar, the stiff band and the gown are done away with. If there should be a distinguishing dress for the lawyers, I think black coat will do. A simplification of the dress regulations is, I consider, very necessary.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAI: All can wear black coats.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: I am sure it is not necessary to wear a gown and all that. I would appeal to the Government to take up this question with the High Court and see that there is suitable modification of the dress.

DR. V. K. JOHN: May I know what is the hon. Member's objection to the black coat and gown?

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: He is not allowed to wear them.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: The Hon. Speaker of the House was wearing black coat and all that previously. All that have now been given up. I do not know why we should have it in the case of the advocates alone. (An hon. Member: What about the dress of Members of the Legislature?)

DR. V. K. JOHN: Then, would the hon. Member prefer bare bodied advocates?

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as one-third of the Members of the House are to retire shortly, let me conclude by paying a tribute to the solid contribution made by the retiring Members to the debates and in the transaction of the business of this House. It is our fervent hope as my hon. Friend Mr. Narasapaya says that all of them would come back and continue to serve on the Council. We wish them all Godspeed.

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* SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am a little upset when I stand up to-day to take part in the Budget debate. I have been taking part in the annual Budget discussions from the year 1946 in our State either in this House or in the other House. Now, I do not know whether this will be the last occasion when I will be privileged to take part in the Budget debate of the Madras State. We do not know what is in store for us. We do not know what will be the shape of things to come. And again, I am one of the nine Members referred to by the hon. Member Sri T. Purnushotham, who are to retire soon. It is, therefore, with a little feeling of melancholy and sadness that I take part in this year's Budget debate.

Sir, I am glad that this year's Budget has taken a turn for good. There is a little bit of socialistic pattern or socialist structure, that is now considered as the policy of the ruling party in this country, in this Budget. I am glad that there are proposals in the Budget which will make to some extent, the condition of the people in the rural areas, better. I am glad that the Government are recognizing the fact that there must be provision for employment, part-time or full-time, for people who are engaged in the old kind of activities in the villages and rural areas. In this connexion, I do not know why this Government are granting licences to rice mills in such large numbers in our State. As far as my district is concerned, in Palghat taluk, a taluk which has only some 100 or 110 villages, there are 140 or 150 rice mills working. The result is that old women and young women too who were once engaged in hand-pounding of paddy were deprived of their livelihood. It is all good to have a socialist pattern or structure but as far as our country is concerned, there should be more of decentralized economy and less of power employed in production.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAI : This is the atomic age.

* SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON : I am very glad the hon. Member, Sri Allapichai, says that this is the atomic age. The atom may be used for the destruction of human civilization, humanity itself. It may be one of the good things for doing that; I have no objection. But so far as our country is concerned, the question is not whether we have sufficient hands to produce, but the question is whether there is sufficient work for all the hands to do. That is why the Father of the Nation has always been emphasising that there must be more attention paid to the village handicraft and cottage industries, and less attention to other kinds of grand activities of economic development of our country. If we want to improve our villages, we have to pay more attention to our cottage industries and the village industries and see that the villagers are given part-time or whole-time employment. I am glad there is a tendency towards that in the present year's budget. To that extent I welcome this Budget.

Another tendency for good which I notice in this year's Budget is that there is recognition of the people who are employed in th

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lower grades. I am very glad that the children of elementary school teachers, constables and head constables—these are people in the lower grades of service—are to be given free education up to the high school stage. That is a step in the right direction and I hope the Government will try to widen the circle year after year so that the people working for the State with small income may be benefited to this extent that their children may get free education up to a certain level.

When I am on this question of Education, I want to draw the attention of the Government to the very inefficient way in which some of the local bodies and district boards are managing their educational affairs. I want to bring to the notice of the Government the situation in Malabar. The teachers employed under the Malabar District Board have not got their pay for the last two months if my information is correct. I am told that the district board has no funds to pay them. They are said to be waiting for advance grant from this Government. The other day the local board teachers observed what was called an 'Advance Grant Day'. I saw almost all teachers in the streets shouting slogans and having demonstrations and processions requesting the Government to give an advance grant to enable the District Board to pay them the arrears of their salary. I also read in the papers the other day that the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration had an idea of abolishing the district boards and reviving instead the taluk boards. Whatever may be the agency for local administration, I feel that this Government, so long as they maintain some local agencies for the carrying on of local administration, must see that these agencies are equipped with sufficient funds to manage their affairs. They must be given sufficient autonomy and funds to carry on their work.

The Village Panchayats Act passed in 1950 remains a dead letter so far as the financial side is concerned. Whether it be the district board, taluk board or the panchayat board, if the Government want to retain these bodies for the purpose of carrying on administration in the local areas, they must see that these local bodies are given sufficient funds. They must be clothed with sufficient powers to carry on the administration. If not, it is better to abolish them. After all, these local bodies are considered as training grounds for self-government in our country.

(Deputy Chairman in the Chair.)

We have attained Independence and we are a self-governing people. We are managing our own affairs. I am not against decentralization of local administration, but so long as these bodies continue, they must be given sufficient funds and they must be clothed with sufficient power.

When I am on the question of Education, I would like to refer to another matter which concerns my district. There are a large number of elementary schools in Malabar, more than in any other district in our State. There are a large number of teachers working in these elementary schools. I am glad that some relief has been

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given to the teachers. Though a scheme of pension has been promised for these teachers, I do not know why it has not been put into practice. I am sure the Hon. the Minister for Education, who is very sympathetic towards the teachers, will carry out the promise and see that one-fourth pension is granted to these elementary school teachers.

So far as my district is concerned—I do not know what is happening in other districts—there is a peculiar problem. There the pay is paid by the Government to the teacher direct, not through the agency of managements. Every school-master and school-mistress employed under the Aided Agency system gets his or her pay from the treasury direct by money order. The managers are given some 15 per cent as special grant for managing the institutions. The Government are paying direct to the teachers. I ask, "What is the difficulty in the way of the Government taking over all the elementary schools and bringing them under their control?" They can convert them into Government schools. When last time the Hon. the Chief Minister visited that district, he was present at the meeting of the Malabar District Aided School Teachers' Conference which was presided over by the hon. Member Sri E. H. Parameswaran. We suggested this matter to the Chief Minister. I had discussion with him in private also. I do not see any difficulty in the way of the Government taking over these elementary schools. Perhaps, the only difficulty may be with regard to buildings. Now, local board schools are run in private and rented buildings. We can continue that system. If need be, we can pass a legislation that such buildings should be made available for public purposes. I thought there would be provision in the Budget for such a scheme. I was rather rash. Mr. Deputy Chairman, in predicting that such a thing would take place in 1956-57. I was considered as one of the persons who could do something in this regard, but I have had to face a big failure in this matter. I thought that the Government would take over all these schools, because the Hon. the Chief Minister was very sympathetic. I hope, if not this year, at least in the next year, this question will be seriously considered by the Government and the Government will take them over.

No doubt, I have a soft corner for the teachers, but these teachers are irresponsible. They are not responsible to the managements under whom they are serving. They are not responsible to the Ministry, though they are paid by the Government. I have seen big gatherings and big processions of these teachers. They are not Government servants; they do not care for the managements under whom they serve. They think that they can do whatever they like. If such a state of affairs continues and if persons who are in charge of imparting education to the future generation of the country are irresponsible, I think it is a danger to the country. I do not wish to say anything else. Anti-social elements will take advantage of the situation and I feel there is real danger. As I have been saying on several occasions, when I speak of the difficulties of Malabar

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I am not speaking on parochial or narrow grounds. I feel that Malabar, as it is, is a part of this State. Anyway, it is a part of India, and if there is any danger to my district, I view it as a danger not only to the south-west corner of the country but to the whole of India. That danger can cross over rivers and mountains. I would therefore, press upon the Government, especially when there is no loss to the Government, to take over elementary schools, because it is a peculiar problem so far as my district is concerned.

So far as administration of justice is concerned—the hon. Member Sri T. Purushotham is not here—I am not against the reform that has been suggested. I am not fond of the 'black coats'. But apart from the dress and coats the Judicial Officers wear, it is the soundness of administration that is very important for our country. We have separated the Judiciary from the Executive. It is a very good and sound reform. From my experience of the Malabar district, it is a great success. But we must all see that the prestige of the Courts is maintained. The maintenance of law and order and the soundness of the entire administration will depend upon the prestige that the Courts have in our country. If one visits some of the Courts in Malabar, it will be a very pitiable sight. They are housed in verandahs of shop buildings. There are no good buildings for housing the Courts and the presiding Judges hold their Courts in the verandahs of shops and restaurants situated in a crowded street. We can just imagine what amount of respectability these Judges will command if they hold their Courts in such places especially when the Government have got pucca buildings of their own to house them. Before the separation, there were Executive Magistrates in Malabar. They were having their Court-halls in pucca buildings fully equipped. Now, the Revenue Department refuses to hand over these buildings to the Judicial Department. Are not these two Departments controlled by the same Government? We all must have some consideration for the respectability of the Courts. I hope that the Government will seriously consider this matter. There is deterioration and we feel that the Judicial Officers do not command the respect due to them.

In this connexion, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to another serious matter. Whatever may be our political ideas, whatever may be our views on social and economic matters and whatever may be our views regarding land reforms, I feel that we are all holding the same opinion in this matter. I do not agree with the hon. Member Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar that ryotwari assessment should not be levied on inam lands. If a Judge decides a question, we cannot attack that Judge personally and bring contempt of Court. We can prefer an appeal and even criticise judgments. The other day at Ottapalam, I had a very pitiable sight. Hon. Members know that there are some Rent Courts in Malabar. These Rent Courts revise the rents payable by the tenants to the landlords. There is provision for appeal to a Subordinate Judge against the decisions of these Rent Courts. The

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Subordinate Judge of Ottapalam revised the rents fixed by the Rent Courts. Whether his decision is correct or not is not the question now. I cannot appreciate all his decisions. But what happened was about 100 people marched through the streets with placards, shouting slogans attacking the Judge personally and saying that he was a 'blackguard' and 'useless man' who was siding the landlords. They held meetings. Unless this state of affairs is put an end to by the Government—whichever Party may be in power—and unless we maintain the respectability and sanctity of the Judicial Officers, I think we are going in for a danger.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Does it not constitute contempt of Court?

* SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON: Of course, it does. But somebody must move in the matter. Under the new Criminal Procedure Code, wide powers have been given to the Government. What I wish to stress is that the Government should consider all these aspects. The hon. Member Sri T. Purushotham was congratulating the Government on the way in which law and order was maintained during the recent hartal in the State. I am really proud of it. It was a period when emotional speeches were made. When compared with North India, we can really be proud that we were keeping level-headed in regard to burning questions. (Interruption.) I must tell the hon. Member Sri Gajapathy Nayagar that the Malayalees set a very good example in that respect. Some of the proposals wounded our feelings very much. Even the Hon. Sri Bhaktavatsalam conceded that our demand regarding Gudalur was just. (The Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam: No, no.) Anyway, we felt strongly and in spite of that, we, the Malayalees, kept very calm and quiet. We never staged any demonstration; we did not shout any slogans. We were suppressing our feelings. Of course, I can congratulate the people of Tamil Nad also in this respect. We may get an opportunity in the near future to speak about the burning question of the division of States. But having heard about the incidents in Bombay and Orissa, we must express our feelings. I was mad after formation of linguistic States once. We got freedom by hard labour for over thirty years. If to-day the people of our country do not consider themselves as brother-citizens of India, then as a Malayalee or a Tamilian. I look at this question only as an Indian. I should think that there is something lacking in us now. The fundamental unity for which our leaders fought and for which the Father of the Nation fought seems to be absent. We proved ourselves weak at the critical time when our great leader Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was preaching to the Powers armed with atomic weapons the policy of peaceful co-existence and calm discussion for a solution of problems. There was a silver lining in the cloud in the form of some expressions by prominent members of the Treasury Bench. I welcome it. Although sometimes there have been very harsh expressions, they feel that they have proved themselves true patriots. I welcome that. Now, I would like to appeal, not to th

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great leader of the Dravida Kazhagam—I cannot even approach him—but to my Friend Sri Gramani who was my co-prisoner and co-worker. I know his heart is soft. He is a nationalist of nationalists. I request him not to stir up emotions and create trouble. He will regret it if the days are different. We must provide a calm atmosphere. We must read the situation correctly.

I am not an expert on foreign affairs. But from what little knowledge I have, I see my country is in danger to-day. Is it not rather unpleasant for one of the countries in the Commonwealth to be pitted against another country of the Commonwealth supported by Great Britain? We have the burning question of Kashmir. The other side is supported by American military aid. There is that burning question of Goa also. There too, the great Secretary of America the other day made a powerful statement. In this encirclement by powerful nations and nations supported by Big Powers, if we cannot maintain our unity and hold together, I feel that there is a great danger to the country. Our great leaders who were in charge of the struggle for freedom are passing away one by one. We have only a very few leaders now, but we have the topmost leader in the country at the helm of affairs to-day. We must be united for safeguarding the hard-won independence of our country. I hope my brethren in Tamil Nad and the people of Malabar will do some re-thinking and decide the question. I hope that the great reputation which South India has for level-headedness will be maintained. I strike this note because I may not get an opportunity to speak on another Budget. I do not know where I will be next time. I do not know whether I will be in any Legislatures at all. Therefore, at present, forgetting everything else, I feel that we must look upon this question as an Indian first, Indian second and Indian last, so that our country may be strengthened and the people may stand united. With these few words, I support the Budget.

SRI S. R. P. PONNUSAMY CHETTIAR: கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த பட்ஜெட் பற்றாக்குறை பட்ஜெட்டாக இருந்தாலும்கூட, மக்களுக்கு ஒரு நல்ல நம்பிக்கை ஊட்டக்கூடியதாக இருக்கிறது என்பதை முதலில் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

கல்வித் துறையிலே புதிதாக உபாத்தியாயர்களின் குழந்தைகளுக்கும் போலீஸ் இலாகாவில் இருப்பவர்களின் குழந்தைகளுக்கும் சலுகைகள் அளித்திருப்பதை நான் மனப்பூர்வமாக வரவேற்கிறேன். சென்ற வருஷம் 3-வது பாரம் வரையில் படிக்கக்கூடிய மாணவர்களுக்கு, அவர்களுடைய பெற்றோர்களின் வருஷ வருமானம் 1,200 ரூபாய்க்குக் குறைவாயிருந்தால், முழுச் சம்பளச் சலுகை அளித்தார்கள். சென்ற வருஷம் அந்தச் சலுகை அளித்ததிலிருந்தே ராஜ்யத்தில் உள்ளவர்கள் எல்லோரும் இந்த வருஷம் அதே சலுகை எஸ்.எஸ்.எல்.ஸி. வரை கண்டிப்பாக வருமென்றுதான் அதிர் பார்த்துக் கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். ஆனால் அவ்வளவு தூரம் இந்தச் சலுகை அளிக்கப்படவில்லை. ஆதலால், ஓரளவுக்கு இது மக்களுக்கு ஏமாற்றத்தை அளிப்பதாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது.

தொழில் துறைகளை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், கனம் நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் தன்னுடைய குறிப்பில் "basic industries இந்தப் பகுதியில் வருவதற்கு இந்த சபை மனப்பூர்வமாக ஆதரிக்கவேண்டும்" என்று கூறினார்கள். சபையிலுள்ள அங்கத்தினர்கள் அனைவரும் அதை

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வரவேற்புபார்கள். தென்னாட்டைப் பொருத்த அளவில், பெரிய தொழிற்சாலைகள் இங்கே வரவேண்டுமென்பது எல்லோருடைய அறிப்பிராயமும் ஆகும் என்பதை நான் சொல்லிக்கொள்கிறேன். அலுமினியம் தொழிற்சாலைகள் இங்கே வரவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். சமீபத்தில் டைக்டர் ஆப் இன்டஸ்ட்ரிஸும் இன்னும் பலரும் கொள்கைக்கு வந்திருந்தார்கள். அலுமினியம் தொழிற்சாலையை தென்னாட்டில் ஆரம்பிப்பதற்கு வசதியாக இருப்பது அந்தப் பகுதியை அல்லது வேறு எந்தப் பகுதி என்று பாப்பதற்கான அவர்கள் அங்கே வந்திருந்தார்கள். ஆனால் அந்தத் தொழிலை ஆரம்பித்தால் முதலீடு எவ்வளவு தேவையாகும், கொள்முதல் அடக்கம் என்ன, விற்பனை விலை என்ன, தொழிலுக்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகள் யாவை, தொழில் லாபகரமாக இருக்கும் என்பதைப்பற்றி விவரங்கள் ஒன்றும் கொடுக்கவில்லை. அப்படிப்பட்ட தொழிற்சாலையை இங்கே ஆரம்பிப்பதற்கு முடியவில்லையென்றால், அலுமினியத் தொழிலில் இல்லாமல் வேறு பெரிய தொழிலில் நிபுணர்களாக இருக்கக்கூடியவர்கள் பரிசீலனை செய்துபார்க்க வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னார்கள். உண்மையில் வேறுதொழிலில் புதிதாக நிபுணர்களைக்கொண்டுபரிசீலனை செய்யவது கஷ்டம். தென்னாட்டைப் பொருத்த அளவில், பெரிய தொழிற்சாலைகள் அவசியம் இங்கே வரவேண்டும் என்பதை எல்லோரும் ஒப்புக்கொள்கிறோம். ஆகவே, இந்தப் பகுதியில் இந்தத் தொழிற்சாலையை ஆரம்பிக்கவேண்டும் என்பதைப் பற்றி ஆக்ஷேபண இல்லை. ஆனால் வசதிகள் இருக்கின்றனவா என்று நிபுணர்கள் குழு ஆராயும்போது, இயந்திரங்கள் எவ்வளவு தேவை, முதலீடு எவ்வளவு தேவை என்பவைபற்றிய கணக்குகளைக் கொடுத்தால்தான் இங்கே அந்தத் தொழிலை ஆரம்பித்து நடத்துவதில் அக்கறைபுள்ளவர்கள் அந்தத் தொழிலை ஆரம்பிப்பதற்கு முன் வரமுடியும். அப்படியில்லாமல், பொதுப்படையாக தென்னாட்டில் அலுமினியத் தொழிற்சாலை தேவை என்று சொன்னால், அதை அரசாங்கம் நடத்தப் போகிறதா, அல்லது அது பிரைவேட் ஸெக்டாருக்கு விடப்படுமா என்பது தெரியவில்லை. இந்த விஷயம் தெளிவுபடவேண்டும். அது தெரிந்தால், மற்ற தொழிற்சாலைகளும் இங்கே வருவதற்கு ஏதுவாக இருக்கும். இப்போது மேட்டுப்பாளையம், பவானி லாகர் ஆகிய இடங்களில் உள்ள தண்ணீர் வசதியைக்கொண்டு staple fibre தொழிற்சாலை ஆரம்பிக்கலாம். நீலகிரியிலுள்ள யூகலிப்டஸ் மரங்களும் தொழிற்சாலையை ஏற்படுத்தவதற்கு உபயோகமாக இருக்கின்றன. ஆகவே, தொழிலை ஆரம்பிப்பதைப் பொருத்த அளவில் ஒரு திட்ட வட்டமான கொள்கை இருக்கவேண்டும். எந்தத் தொழிலை அரசாங்கம் நடத்துவது, எந்தத் தொழில்களை பிரைவேட் ஸெக்டாருக்கு விடுவது என்பதைத் தெரியப்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

மேலும், பெரிய தொழிற்சாலைகள் மட்டும் நாட்டில் வளர்ந்தால் போதாது. குடிசைத் தொழில்களும் ஏராளமாக வளரவேண்டுமென்று திட்டம் போட்டிருக்கிறோம். குடிசைத் தொழில்களுக்கும் ஏராளமாகப் பணம் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறோம். பக்கத்திலுள்ள மைசூர் ராஜ்யத்தில் பார்த்தால், ஒரு சிறு திண்ணையில் 1½ h. p., ½ h.p. மோட்டார் ஒடிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. நம் ராஜ்யத்தில் அப்படி இல்லாததற்குக் காரணம் 'பப்ளிக் ஹெல்த் ஆக்ட்'-ல் உள்ள ஒரு சிக்கல்தான். அதாவது residential areas, non-residential areas என்று பகுப்பு செய்து இவ்விதமான 'மோட்டார் வைத்துக்கொள்ள அனுமதியளிக்கப்படுகிறது. நானும் இரண்டு வருஷம் மூன்று வருஷ காலமாக இது விஷயமாக முயற்சி செய்து பார்த்தேன். அரசாங்கத்தில் எந்த விதமான முடிவும் எற்படவில்லை. டைரக்டர் ஆப் பப்ளிக் ஹெல்த் வைத்துக்கொள்ளலாம் என்கிறார், டைரக்டர் ஆப் இன்டஸ்ட்ரீஸ் 3½ h.p. வைத்துக்கொள்ளலாம் என்கிறார். இன்னும் எந்தவிதமான முடிவுக்கும் வரவில்லை. எந்தா முடிவாகும் கட்டத்தில் இருப்பதாக கேள்விப்பட்டேன். ஆகவே இது விஷயத்தில் கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொண்டு 2 h.p., 4 h.p. அல்லது எப்படி இருந்தாலும் நகரத்தில் எந்தப் பகுதியில் இருந்தாலும் தொழிற் அபிவிருத்திக்காக அனுமதி கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். அப்படிச் செய்தால்தான் சிறு தொழில்கள் அபிவிருத்தி அடையும். இல்லரவிட்டால்,

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சட்டசபையில் நாம் சிறு தொழில்கள் அபிவிருத்தி அடையவேண்டுமென்று பேசிக்கொண்டிருப்போமே தவிர, அவை உண்மையில் அபிவிருத்தி அடையாது.

அடுத்தபடியாக, ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களைக் குறித்து சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ புகுஷோத்தம் அவர்கள் அவைகளைப் பற்றிக் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். ஒவ்வொரு ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனத்திலும் வருவாய் குறைந்து வருகிறது. சென்னை நகர சபைகள் சம்மேளனத்தில் “நகர சபைகளின் வருவாய் ரொம்பவும் குறைந்து வருகிறது, அவைகளின் வருவாயைப் பெருக்க வசதிகள் செய்யவேண்டும்” என்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். மோட்டார் கார்கள் விஷயத்தில் toll compensation 1930-ம் வருஷத்தில் ஒவ்வொரு நகரசபைக்கும் எவ்வளவு கொடுத்து வந்தோமோ அவ்வளவு தொகைதான் இப்போதும் கொடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். அரசாங்கத்தில் சுமார் 4 கோடி ரூபாய் அந்தத் தலைப்பின் கீழ் வகுலாகிறது. ஆனால் ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களுக்குக் கொடுப்பது ரூ. 60 வசூல்தான். ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களுக்கு இந்தத் தொகை மிகவும் குறைவு. கோவை போன்ற மிக அதிகமாக வளரக்கூடிய நகரங்களில் மோட்டார் கார்களின் எண்ணிக்கை அதிகரித்துவருகிறது. ஜனத்தொகை விகிதாசாரப்படி கணக்கெடுத்துப் பார்த்தால், சென்னையைக் காட்டிலும் கோவையில் அதிகமாக மோட்டார் கார்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அவ்வாறு மோட்டார் கார்கள் பெருகும்போது, நகர சபைகளின் ரஸூதா பராமரிப்புப் பொறுப்பு அதிகமாகிவருகிறது. ஆகவே, அதற்குத் தகுந்தபடி அவைகளுக்குப் பணம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். 1932-ம் வருஷத்தில் கொடுத்த 72,000 ரூபாயையே 1956-ம் வருஷத்திலும் கொடுப்பது சரியல்ல. நகரம் எவ்வளவு முன்னேறியிருக்கிறது, பணம் அரசாங்கத்துக்கு எவ்வளவு வருகிறது என்பதையெல்லாம் பார்த்து சரியான விகிதாசாரப்படி நகர சபைகளுக்கு toll compensation கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். இது விஷயமாக சென்ற ஒருஷம் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு வேண்டுகோள் விடுத்தபோது, அதையும் அரசாங்கம் பரிசீலனை செய்து கொண்டிருப்பதாக பதில் வந்தது. அதன் பிறகு அரசாங்கம் பரிசீலனையை ஒத்திவைத்துவிட்டதென்று பதில் வந்தது. அதற்குப் பிறகு மேற்கொண்டு எப்படி நம் (பகுதி) ராஜ்யத்தில் ஏராளமான நன்மைகள் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நினைக்கிறோமோ, அதேமாதிரி நகர சபையினரும், பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டாரும் அவர்கள் பகுதியான ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களில் தங்களால் ஆனமட்டும் நன்மைகள் செய்ய விடுவார்களார்கள். ஆகவே, கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் இந்த விஷயத்தை உடனடியாகக் கவனித்து, நகர சபையாக இருந்தாலும், பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டாக இருந்தாலும், அவைகளுக்குத் தகுந்த விகிதாசாரப்படி பணம் கிடைக்கச் செய்யவேண்டும். ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களுக்குப் பணம் கிடைப்பதற்கு வேறு வழிகள் இருந்தாலும்கூட, toll compensation-ல் அவர்களுக்கு நியாயமான விகிதாசாரப்படி பணம் பிரித்துக் கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

மேலும், entertainments tax அரசாங்கம் நகர சபைகளுக்காக வசூலிக்கிறது. இதில் அரசாங்கம் 10 சதவிகிதம் எடுத்துக்கொள்வதென்பது எந்த விதத்தில் நியாயமாக இருக்கிறதென்று எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. இந்த வரியை வசூலிப்பதை நகர சபைகளிடம் விட்டுவிடாமல், அவர்களே அதை வசூலித்து பணத்தை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளுவார்கள். அவர்களும் அதை வேண்டிய staff வைத்துக்கொள்ளுவார்கள். முன்பு அவர்களே அதற்கு வேண்டிய staff வைத்துக்கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். இப்போது அரசாங்கம் தான் அதை வசூலித்துக் கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். இப்போது அரசாங்கம் இதை வசூலிப்பதற்காக, இதில் 10 சதவிகிதம் எடுத்துக்கொள்வது மிகவும் அதிகம். சில நகர சபைகள், 2% அல்லது 3% அரசாங்கம் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளட்டும் என்று தீர்மானம் போட்டு அனுப்பியிருக்கிறார்கள். அதே சமயத்தில், லைப்ரரி ஸெஸ் வசூலிப்பதில் நகர சபைகளுக்குப் பங்கு இல்லை. பல நகர சபைகள் இதில் தங்களுக்கும் 10 சதவிகிதம் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். கோவையில் ரூ. 60 ஆயிரம்

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ரு. 50 ஆயிரம் வசூலாகிறது. ஆகவே லைப்பரி லைஸ்ஸில் நகர சபைகளுக்கு 10 சதவிகிதம் கொடுத்தால் அவர்களுக்கும் அதிக வசூலானதாக இருக்கும். இறையும் கவனிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, புதிதாக போடப்பட்டுள்ள வரிகளைப்பற்றி நான் அதிகமாகச் சொல்ல விரும்பவில்லை. மின்சாரத்திலும் அதிகக் கட்டணம் வசூலிப்பதைப்பற்றி கனம் அங்கத்தினர் மி. பாசாங்கமணிய அய்யர் அவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்டு, மின்சாரம் மக்களின் அன்றாட வாழ்க்கையில் இன்றியமையாததாக இருக்கிறதென்று கூறினார். மின்சாரம் இல்லை யென்றால் இன்று உலகம் இல்லை என்று கூடச் சொல்லலாம். ஆனால் இந்த கட்டண அதிகரிப்புக்கு ஒரு சமாதானம் கூறலாம். அதாவது, (bulk consumers) அதிகமாக உபயோகிப்பவர்களுக்குத்தான் இந்தக் கட்டணம் போடப்படுகிறதென்று சொல்லலாம். இன்று மத்திய அரசாங்கமாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, ராஜ்ய அரசாங்கமாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, எல்லா அரசாங்கங்களிலும் நம் ராஜ்யம் தொழில் துறையில் அதிகமாக முன்னேறாத ராஜ்யம் என்பதை எல்லோரும் ஒப்புக்கொள்கிறார்கள். தொழில் முன்னேற வேண்டுமானால், மின்சாரத்தை உபயோகிப்பது விரிவாகவேண்டும். அதற்கு பதிலாக, கட்டணத்தை அதிகப்படுத்தினால் தொழில் முன்னேற முடியாது. அலுமினியத் தொழிற்சாலை ஏற்படுத்துவது பற்றி, கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் பட்டென் உரையில் “We have cheap power in our grid for the manufacture of aluminium from the bauxite deposits at Salem” என்று குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படியிருக்கும்போது மின்சாரத்திற்கு 30 சதவிகிதம் கட்டணம் உயர்த்தி யிருப்பது மிகவும் அதிகம். கோவையில் மில்காரர்களில் மாதம் ஒன்றுக்கு ரூ. 50,000-க்கு மேல் கட்டணம் கட்டுபவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு மாதத்துக்கு ரூ. 50,000 என்றால் வருஷத்துக்கு 30 சதவிகிதம் கட்டணத்தை உயர்த்தியிருப்பது மிக அதிகமானது. அவர்களுக்கு வருமானம் மிகவும் குறைந்துவிடும் என்ற கவலையில்லை என்று சொல்லலாம். ஆனால் அவர்களுடைய வருவாய் தேசத்தின் வருவாய் ஆகும். அங்கே நல்ல வருவாய் வந்தால் அங்கேயுள்ள தொழிலாளர்கள் நிம்மதியாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அதிகமான வருவாயை உத்தேசித்து அவர்களுக்கு வருஷா வருஷம் போனஸ் வழங்கப்படுகிறது. ஆகவே மில்களின் வருவாய் குறைந்தால் நேரடியாக இல்லாவிட்டாலும், மறைமுகமாக அது தொழிலாளர்களை பாதித்துத்தான் தீரும் என்பதை சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். இரண்டாவதாக தொழில்கள் முன்னேற வேண்டுமானால் குறைந்த கட்டண விகிதத்தில் மின்சாரம் விநியோகித்தால்தான் அவை முன்னேறும் என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். இது சம்பந்தமாக விலக்களிப்பதில் budget proposal-ல் குறிப்பிட்டுள்ளபடி 3 வருஷச் சலுகை போதாது. 10 வருஷம் வேண்டும். பெரிய தொழில்களை ஆரம்பித்தால் 3 வருஷத்தில் ஸ்திரத் தன்மை ஏற்படுவதில்லை. 5 வருஷங் களுக்குப் பிறகு ஓரளவு நம்பக்கூடிய சக்தி அவைகளுக்கு வரும். மேற்கொண்டு 5 வருஷங்களுக்குப் பிறகு ஸ்திரத் தன்மை வரும். ஆகையால், இந்த 3 வருஷ கெடுவை 10 வருஷம் என்று மாற்ற வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, ‘இண்டஸ்ட்ரியல் ஹௌஸிங்’-ஐப் பற்றிக் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். ராஜ்யத்தில் பல இடங்களில் இந்தத் தலைப்பின் கீழ் ஏராளமான பணம் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். நம் ராஜ்யத்தில் இதற்காக எவ்வளவு தொகை ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறோமோ அதை சரியாகச் செலவுசெய்ய முடியவில்லை. அந்தத் தொகை உண்மையாகச் செலவாக வேண்டுமென்றால், தொழில் துறையில் இருக்கக்கூடியவர்கள் இந்தப் பொறுப்பை ஏற்றுக்கொள்வதற்கு தைரியமாக முன்வரவேண்டும். பல காரணங்களை உத்தேசித்து அவர்கள் தைரியமாக முன்வராவிட்டாலும்கூட, அரசாங்கமே பொறுப்பேற்றுக்கொண்டு, பல இடங்களிலும் எங்கெங்கே தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு வீடுகள் அவசியமோ அங்கங்கே அவர்களுக்கு அரசாங்கமே வீடுகள் கட்டித் தரவேண்டுமென்பது என் அபிப்பிராயம். இந்தப் பொறுப்பை அரசாங்கம் எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், நாம் ஒதுக்கக்கூடிய தொகை வீணாக

[Sri S. R. P. Ponnusamy Chettiar]

lapse ஆகாமல் நன்றாக உபயோகப்படுத்தப்படும். எந்தப் பகுதியில் பணம் ஒதுக்கினாலும் அது அந்தப் பகுதியில் நன்றாக உபயோகப்படுத்தப்படவேண்டுமென்பது என் அபிப்பிராயம்.

கைத்தறிையைப் பொருத்தவரையிலும், நம் ராஜ்யம் கைத்தறிக்குச் செய்திருக்கும் மகத்தான சேவையை நாம் உண்மையில் பாராட்டவேண்டும். சென்ற 1951, 1952-ம் வருஷங்களில் கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டு, ராஜ்யத்தில் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் அவர்கள் தங்களுக்கு வேலைகள் கிடைக்காதா என்று எங்கி அலைந்து கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். இப்போது மத்திய அரசாங்கமும் மாகாண அரசாங்கமும் கொடுத்திருக்கும் சலுகைகளினால் அவர்கள் ஓரளவு கஷ்டம் தீர்ந்து நல்ல நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் அதே சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் கூட்டுறவு ஸ்தாபனங்களின் கீழ் இருக்கும் நெசவாளர்களுக்குத்தான் சலுகை என்று சொல்வது சரியல்ல. இந்த செஸ் நிதியை மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தினர் ஆரம்பித்தபோது கைத்தறித் தொழிலாளர்களுக்காகத்தான் ஆரம்பித்தார்களே தவிர கூட்டுறவு ஸ்தாபனங்களின் கீழ் இருக்கும் நெசவாளர்களுக்குத்தான் சலுகை என்று சொல்லவில்லை. கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்கள் எல்லோரும் ஏழைகள். ஆகவே அவர்கள் யாராயிருந்தாலும் அவர்களுக்கு அரசாங்கம் சலுகைகள் வழங்க வேண்டுமே தவிர, கூட்டுறவு ஸ்தாபனங்களின் கீழ் இல்லாத மற்றவர்களுக்கு சலுகைகள் வழங்கக்கூடாது என்று அரசாங்கம் நினைக்குமானால் அது மிகவும் தவறாகும். ஆகவே இதற்காக நல்ல முறையில் திட்டமிட்டு அந்தத் திட்டத்தின்படி ராஜ்யத்திலுள்ள எல்லா நெசவாளர்களுக்கும் ஒரே மாதிரியான சலுகை வழங்குவதற்கு வழிசெய்யவேண்டும். இதில் நிர்வாக சம்பந்தமான பல சிக்கல்கள் இருந்தாலும்கூட, நெசவாளர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கக்கூடிய கூலி விகிதங்கள் பேரில் ரூபாய்க்கு இரண்டரை சலுகை கொடுப்பதில் தவறுகள் ஏற்படுவதற்கு வழி இல்லாதபடி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

விற்பனை வரியைக் குறித்து அதிகம் சொல்ல வேண்டாமென்று நினைக்கிறேன். இதைப்பற்றி இப்போது இந்த நாட்டில் அதிகமாகப் பேசப் படுகிறது. ஒரு முனை விற்பனை வரியாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, பல முனை விற்பனை வரியாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, குறிப்பிட்ட இனங்களுக்குச் சலுகை அளிக்கும் போது அந்த இனங்களின்கீழ் உள்ள எல்லாப் பொருள்களுக்கும் சலுகை அளிக்கவேண்டும். இப்போது ‘perishable articles’ என்ற இனத்தின்கீழ் சில பொருள்களுக்குச் சலுகை அளித்துவிட்டு, பால், தேங்காய் முதலியவற்றிற்கு சலுகையளிக்காமல் இருப்பது நல்லதல்ல. இதை அரசாங்கம் நன்றாக யோசனை செய்யவேண்டும். இப்போதும் இதில் திருத்தம் செய்யமுடியும். ஆகவே நன்றாக யோசனை செய்து, இதைத் திருத்த முடியுமானால் திருத்தவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

* SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, 5-10 I wish to make a few observations on the Budget. On the whole, p.m. I think we should congratulate the Government and the Hon. the Finance Minister on their Budget proposals. I for one was afraid that there might be a number of surprises in the Budget because only recently we had the cyclone and I thought that there might be a huge deficit. I was expecting additional measures of taxation and I am very much relieved to find that the deficit is, after all, very small and that there will not be heavy taxation. Let me take this opportunity of congratulating the Government on the manner in which they ran to help the people stricken by the unprecedented cyclone which hit the four districts. As soon as the news reached the Government, the Chief Minister made an aerial survey of the districts. The whole governmental machinery was set in motion and I have heard both from officials and non-officials about the efficient manner in which relief was administered to the people.

[Sri E. H. Parameswaran] [28th February 1956]

One of the non-officials told me that every Indian could be proud of the way in which the Government were able to tackle this unprecedented cyclone situation. Everybody had nothing but praise for the way in which relief was given. An officer in charge of this work said, 'We had wireless sets as we were going from village to village. When we found that there was no rice or tamarind or salt in any place, we simply spoke from our place and within six hours all the required articles arrived.' It was a marvel of efficiency. I think it is the duty of every hon. Member to congratulate the Government on this. From the Budget speech, we find that a large sum of money, Rs. 150 lakhs, has been spent on relief work and that a sum of about Rs. 200 lakhs is yet to be spent. Altogether, it makes Rs. 350 lakhs and but for this 3½ crores of rupees, there might be no huge deficit at all in the Budget. We find that the Government propose to give a free grant of thirty rupees to those who have lost their houses in the cyclone. May I ask whether this is adequate? What is the use of giving such a small sum? If we really want to help them to build houses, we should give them loans of Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 and recover them in instalments, not give them a niggardly sum of thirty rupees. We also heard it said that liberal assistance to educational institutions affected by the cyclone would be given. I would tell the Government that wherever elementary schools or training centres or high schools have been affected, wherever their buildings have fallen, it is the duty of the Government to give full grants for their reconstruction. There is no use of saying that grants would be given according to the Code which is wooden and antediluvian. It is no use relying on it. It is necessary to give full assistance for the construction of these buildings.

5-20
p.m.

Another matter on which I may congratulate the Government is the way in which they have been able to implement the First Five-Year Plan. The objective in this Plan was to attain self-sufficiency in food and we are very glad that at the end of the Plan period, self-sufficiency in food has been attained. We must picture to ourselves the situation five years ago. In the year 1952 when this Government took charge, there was unprecedented famine in several districts. Now, self-sufficiency has been attained. I think there will be even a surplus in some of the areas.

Then, there are several irrigation schemes. The Lower Bhavani Project and the Malampuzha Project have been completed. Thanks to these projects, thousands and thousands of acres will be irrigated. During the course of this Budget year the Manimuthar, the Mettur Canal, the Araniar, the Mangalam and the Walayar Projects are expected to be completed and work would be in full progress on the Amaravathi, Vaigai, Sathanur, and Krishnagiri Projects which were sanctioned last year. We have also been told in the Budget speech that every facility will be given for the speeding up of the projects. The Hon. the Finance Minister has said, 'Additional sums will be made available if our Engineers can accelerate the progress.' I believe in the year

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1952-53 speaking here, I implored the Government not to go slow with regard to some of the irrigation projects. Now the Government say 'provided the Engineers can do well, the Government are prepared to place necessary funds at their disposal.' This certainly is a matter for congratulation.

With regard to electrification also—I am not speaking of the big hydro-electric schemes—I feel glad that the emphasis has been shifted from the urban to the rural areas. My hon. Friend who spoke before me said that the villagers are being given relief. During the year 1954-55, 600 villages were given electricity facilities. We are told that during the Budget year also 600 more villages will be given electricity. So also is the case with regard to water-supply.

I am also very glad, as my hon. Friend pointed out, that the Government have decided to extend the fee concessions to certain classes of people. We are told that from the current year all children of teachers of elementary schools, constables, head constables, lower division clerks and lower categories of people employed in Government service will have full-fee concessions in Forms IV, V and VI. The hon. Member Sri Govinda Menon has already expressed his satisfaction at this decision of Government and said that it is a step in the right direction. It is not only a step in the right direction but I feel it is a step in the direction of implementation of the Directive Principle contained in Article 45 of the Constitution. This Article says that education shall be free and compulsory. We are hoping that sooner or later, sooner rather than later, the Government will see to it that education becomes completely free up to the Sixth Form. If it is possible for a small country like Ceylon to make education compulsory and free from Montessori to M.A. class, why should it not be possible for a State in India, an advanced State like ours, to give education free to all classes of people at least up to matriculation or school final standard? Secondary education is very important. If democracy should succeed in this country, we should see that every citizen is given elementary as well as secondary education. Unless we make secondary education free and compulsory, it is not possible to expect everybody to go through the portals of the schools.

Again, Sir, we find that the Hon. the Finance Minister has given some other concessions to teachers. He says that the disparity in the scales of pay of secondary grade teachers employed in the different types of schools has been causing some discontent and it is proposed to remove this and bring all secondary grade teachers on to the higher scale. I fully congratulate the Hon. Minister and the Government on this step. We have been agitating, the South India Teachers' Union and all teachers and friends of teachers have been agitating for this. We have been pleading that whatever be the management under which the teachers served, there should be the same pay for people having

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the same kind of qualification. But the Government thought that there should be some kind of a caste system, some kind of difference, among teachers working under local bodies, private managements and Government. We are glad that this distinction is to be done away with.

While I have so far given a rosy picture, a bright picture of what the Government have done, now I go to the other side, because there is a dark and gloomy side also. If you look at the Second Five-Year Plan and the allotment for Education in that plan, you will feel it is not encouraging. I for one feel almost helpless. I ask myself the question: 'Will there be a time in India when our leaders will do their duty by education?' In the Second Plan we have been told about the great objectives, the sizable increase in the national income by about 20 to 25 per cent, the establishment of heavy and basic industries, and so on. My hon. Friend who spoke before me said, 'We are very particular that there should be at least one basic industry in the southern portion of the land, aluminium industry or something else. We, people of South India, demand that out of the sum of Rs. 2,500 crores that is to be allotted under the Second Plan for heavy and basic industry, the South should have a very good proportion. At least, one heavy industry should be located in South India'. The people are united about this demand. In the public sector we find that the amount to be spent is Rs. 4,800 crores. Out of this our State is to get only Rs. 170 crores. At one time we were expecting Rs. 400 crores. Then it came to Rs. 225 crores. Finally, we are told it is only Rs. 175 crores. Let me ask, 'Are we going to implement Article 45 of the Constitution? Is our State or the other States in the Indian Union going to implement that article of the Constitution? On a previous occasion when the Madras Government gave their plan, they said that about 70 per cent of the children would be provided with facilities for education by the year 1961. But when I read the Second Plan of the Government of India, I find that if all the plans of the Commission and the Government of India are implemented properly, there would be facility provided for education for about 60 per cent of the children in the age group 6 to 11 and 19 per cent of the children in the age group 11 to 14. So, according to the Planning Commission, only 19 per cent of the children in the age group 11 to 14 will have facilities for education by the year 1961. This is a hopeless state of affairs. There is the Directive Principle of the Constitution. Our leaders have been crying from the house-tops that the provisions of this article should be implemented. But when it comes to realities, when you are preparing the Second Five-Year Plan, you are providing facilities for education only to 19 per cent or 20 per cent of the children in the age group 11 to 14. Our State Government said that they were going to open 45,000 new schools during this plan period and that 17 lakhs of children would be educated. Now, what is it that we are having? According to the Budget, instead of 45,000 new schools we are going to have

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2,000 new schools, and instead of 17 lakhs of children only 80 thousand are to be educated. What I feel is that the Madras Government, the Central Government and the Planning Commission do not realise the importance of education. They think that education is, after all, very unimportant and that it is enough if they devote 5 per cent of Rs. 4,800 crores to the spread of education.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may continue his speech tomorrow.

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

The House then adjourned.

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

* 1. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 248, Home, dated the 23rd January 1956, regarding amendment to Rule 5 of the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods Rules), 1953.

* 2. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 95, Home, dated the 9th January 1956, regarding exemption from payment of tax on certain vehicles belonging to UNICEF and used for B.C.G. Vaccination campaign, under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 (Madras Act III of 1931).

* 3. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 306, Home, dated the 28th January 1956, regarding delegation of power to Regional Transport Authorities and State Transport Authority for permitting the goods vehicles to ply on prohibition routes [Amendment to Rule 455 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (Central Act IV of 1939)].

* 4. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 45, Agriculture, dated the 6th January 1956, regarding amendment to Rule 28 of the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Rules, 1948 [Laid on the table under section 18 (4) (c) of the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act, 1933.]

* 5. Proceedings of the meetings of the House Committee during the Eighth Session of the Madras Legislative Council under the Constitution of India and the action taken thereon.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, 29th February 1956.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Officers of the Barnard Institute of Radiology deputed for foreign training

* 545 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state how many officers of the Barnard Institute of Radiology were deputed for foreign training during the years, from 1945 to 1955?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: Eight, Sir.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: For what qualifications were they sent there? Did they go there as travellers or were they sent for any specific purpose, viz., to undergo training in any part of Radiology?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: They were sent there for D.M.R. therapy and D.M.R. diagnosis training.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: If that is the case, did the Government consider it necessary that some of them should have been sent to obtain post-graduate degree or diploma in medicine and surgery in addition to their post-graduate training in radiology to enable them to become the Director of Barnard Institute of Radiology?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: Yes, Sir, it is now proposed to depute one of the officers to obtain post-graduate qualification.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Till then does it mean that, as the present Director of Barnard Institute of Radiology has become superannuated, this post will not be filled up by the appointment of anyone?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: That is a matter for the Government to consider.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: As I am somewhat baffled by the mysterious questions put by Dr. A. Sreenivasan and the answers given by the Minister concerned, may I know whether this Institute of Radiology is doing any important work in our State or is it an ornamental institution?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: The Barnard Institute of Radiology is considered to be the best of its kind in India, Sir.

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Opening and abolition of Bench Courts in the State

* 546 Q.—SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state with reference to the answer to Legislative Council Question No. 212 answered on 24th July 1953—

(a) the Bench Courts that were newly opened in the State since July 1953; and

(b) The Bench Courts that have been abolished in the State since July 1953?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) Four.
(b) 46 (forty-six).

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: With reference to the answer to clause (b), will the Hon. Minister kindly tell us whether there is any proposal to re-open the Bench Courts that have been abolished?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: No, Sir, the policy with reference to the opening and closing of Bench Courts is laid down in G.O. No. 57, Home, dated 7th January 1954. That is still the policy of Government.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Has not the question of abolition of Bench Courts in Ramanathapuram district been decided yet? It was stated previously that the matter was under consideration.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am sorry I do not have the facts here to answer that question.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. Minister kindly tell us whether the Bench Court at Karaikudi has been reconstituted?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The details are not available here with me with reference to each district and each Bench Court.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: பெஞ்சு கோர்ட்டுகள் வேண்டியதில்லை என்று முடிவு செய்யப்பட்டால் அந்த இடங்களில் தொடரப்படும் வழக்குகளை விசாரிப்பதற்கு வேறு என்ன ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: சாதாரண மாஜிஸ்ட்ரேட் அவைகளை விசாரிப்பார்.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Is the Hon. Minister aware that these Bench Court Magistrates who are called upon to administer justice, do not know anything of law and sometimes injustice is being done?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is only after considering the entire aspect of the matter, the policy of Government was revised with reference to the constitution of Bench Courts. Now, only second-class powers are given. Only Bench Courts

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with second-class powers are constituted. With reference to first-class powers, only persons who are fully qualified and are prepared to take up honorary appointments are appointed as honorary magistrates for the purpose of disposing of cases.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Even a magistrate exercising second-class powers can award a sentence of imprisonment up to three months and can also impose a fine. Such being the case, is it not necessary that people who are asked to decide cases and who are posted as magistrates must know something at least of law?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Care is being taken to see that they possess educational qualifications and a certain amount of experience also. Only simple offences and not big offences are triable by Bench Courts. On the whole, we are happy that they are working fairly well.

SRI K. BHASHYAM: Is it not the view of Government that commonsense is law and that people who have strong commonsense can be masters of law also?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: But it is rather difficult to find out who has got commonsense and who has not got commonsense. (Laughter.)

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON: In view of the fact that first-class powers are entrusted to persons with experience and qualifications, will the Government consider the desirability of giving to those persons, sitting fees, honorarium or something?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not think any such inducement should be given. Persons who are willing to take this up should be prepared to take it up as honorary work.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: If the Bench Courts are considered part of the Panchayat administration, should it not be the policy of Government to see that Bench Courts are established wherever they are necessary firstly to administer justice on the spot and secondly, to administer justice as it arises?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Panchayat Courts are different from Bench Courts. They function under a different set-up and under different provisions of law altogether. But as far as these Courts are concerned, it is the policy of Government to have Bench Courts with second-class powers wherever possible and we are constituting Bench Courts wherever necessary.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Are not the Bench Courts in the nature of Panchayat Courts?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Except in the sense that instead of a single person sitting, a Bench sits, I do not find any further identity between the two.

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SRI V. V. RAMASWAMY : விருதுநகர் பெஞ்சு கோர்ட்டு எடுக்கப்பட்டு விட்டது. ஆனால், அங்கே பர்ஸ்டு கிளாஸ் மாஜிஸ், ரேட் கோர்ட்டுதான் இருக்கிறது. வழக்குகளை விசாரிப்பதற்கு 17 மூலம் தூரத்திலுள்ள சாத்தூருக்குப் போகவேண்டியிருப்பதால், சாத்தூரிலுள்ள பெக்ண்ட் டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட் மாஜிஸ்ட்ரேட் வாரம் ஒரு முறை விருதுநகரில் முகாம் செய்து விசாரிப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யமுடியுமா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : அது தனிப்பட்ட கேள்வி. அதைப்பற்றித் தனியாகக் கேள்வி கேட்டால், விசாரிப்பது பதில் சொல்லுகிறேன். அல்லது, கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்கள் கடிதம் எழுதினால், அதைப்பற்றி கவனிக்கிறேன்.

Cyclone damages in the Coastal Districts of Tamil Nad

* 547 Q.—**SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to lay on the table of the House a detailed report on (i) the recent cyclone damages in the coastal districts of Tamil Nad, (ii) the district-war relief measures ordered by the Government, (iii) the estimate of damages caused to public and private properties, and (iv) the financial allocations for the purpose by the State and Central Governments?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : A statement^a is placed on the table of the House.

Measures taken for the prevention of adulteration of foodstuffs

* 548 Q.—**SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state the measures taken by the Government to prevent adulteration of foodstuffs?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : The Central Prevention of Food Adulteration Act has come into force in all the States with effect from 1st June 1955. Various types of food samples are taken from merchants by Food Inspectors under the Act for analysis in the Laboratories. The Act prescribes heavy penalties on the offenders and adulteration may decrease, when deterrent punishment is imposed.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : May I know when the Act came into force?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : From 1st June 1955.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Are the Government aware that in spite of this legislation, adulteration of foodstuffs is on the increase and that it is practically impossible to get rice, foodgrains and other things without the mixture of clay balls, sand or stone?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : The prevention of adulteration does not depend merely upon legislation. It depends upon the vigilance of the public. Public opinion must assert itself. We are now providing in the present Budget for the establishment of a regional laboratory at Coimbatore. This will facilitate more samples being analysed.

^a Printed as Appendix on page 165-170 infra.

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SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Can the Government think of a mobile inspecting squad to run from place to place in the State, pay surprise visits, check these offences and give deterrent punishment to the offenders?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : The difficulty is in getting sufficient number of samples analysed because the King Institute, Guindy, is overworked. I do not see the necessity for a mobile inspecting unit.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Can the Hon. Minister tell us whether the number of adulteration cases has gone down since the new Central Act came into force some six months ago? 3-10 p.m.

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : It is too short a period to assess the effect of the new legislation. Now, the punishment can go up to a fine of Rs. 1,000 and six months' imprisonment.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Does the Hon. Minister share my opinion that this adulteration is partly due to the fact that these people had learnt while at school sums of adulteration of foodstuffs, mixture of coffee seeds of superior quality with those of inferior quality and so on? (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : The hon. Member is a teacher. I do not know whether this is being taught in schools. (Laughter.)

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Since the public may not be aware of the new legislation, will the Government consider the question of publishing a pamphlet in Tamil to educate the public and the merchants about the new Act that has been brought into force?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : We shall consider the suggestion, Sir.

Incidence of Polio in the State

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

(a) whether a survey of the incidence of Polio disease has been undertaken in this State;

(b) what steps have been taken to tackle the disease;

(c) whether the preventive aspects of the problem have been investigated; and

(d) whether Polio is a "notified disease" under the Public Health Act?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Recognized cases are isolated in hospitals and treated on modern lines.

(c) So far, this State has been free from epidemics of this disease and no specific preventive measures have been found necessary.

(d) Yes, Sir.

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SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : For my information and for the information of some of my hon. Friends here, may I ask what this mysterious malady is? Is 'Polio' a kind of vegetable stuff or what is it? (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Poliomyelitis is supposed to be a virus disease. Virus diseases have become the major hazards of life recently. This disease came into great prominence last year on account of the salk vaccine that was tried as a preventive measure. This disease takes the form of paralysis in many cases and cripples the patients.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : May I know what preventive measures are adopted when cases of poliomyelitis are admitted into the General Hospital as the excreta are supposed to be very, very infective in nature?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : The only measure that can be adopted is isolation and disinfection.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : What about the disposal of the excreta? The motions contain any number of these polio virus. May I know what better measures or preventive measures have been adopted in the respective hospitals when cases of poliomyelitis are admitted there?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : The hon. Member was an honorary Physician of the General Hospital for a number of years. He must be knowing better than I.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : There is no question of my knowing better than the Hon. Minister. There is no way by which we can prevent it. That is the reason why I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether any new measures have been adopted?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : I do not think that any new measures are being adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Questions are over. We will continue the general discussion on the Budget. The hon. Member Sri E. H. Parameswaran will continue his speech.

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

II.—GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1956-57—cont.

* SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN : Mr. Chairman, yesterday I was referring to the Second Five-Year Plan and I expressed the opinion that it was very important that some heavy or basic industries should be located in the South. I was very glad to find from a report in 'The Mail' last evening that the Government had almost decided upon the location of a Steel Plant in the Salem district. The paper report says—it may not be absolutely correct—that it is now definitely certain that the Government will

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establish a Steel Plant and that the scientists from East Germany will be taking up the work of the erection of the Steel Plant.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : We need not imagine that this will be anything of the order of what they have at Durgapur. This will cost about Rs. 2 crores as against hundred and odd crores for an ordinary Steel Plant.

* SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN : If it is so, we shall be thankful for all mercies. All the hon. Members of the House are very particular that we should see that some heavy industrial Plant is located in the South. I was also referring to the very inadequate provision made in the Second Five-year Plan for Education. Under the Second Five-Year Plan that is now being carved, I am afraid that there is going to be no educational progress. Even in the preliminary draft of the Planning Commission, they said that if the whole programme was implemented, at the end of five years, primary education would be available for 60 per cent of the children in the age-group 6 to 11 and 19 per cent of the children in the age-group 11 to 14. We shall, therefore, be far away from the ideal contemplated in Article 45 of the Constitution. Article 45 says that there should be free, universal and compulsory education within a period of ten years, but here only about 65 per cent of the children will be having facilities for education. When we saw the draft Plan of the Madras Government, some of us were very glad—though I expressed my disappointment—because the Draft Plan contemplated that out of about 25 lakhs of children in the age-group 11 to 14, 14 lakhs of children will be provided with facilities for education by the year 1961. Then, the Madras Government planned to open 45,000 additional elementary schools and provide facilities for education to 70 lakhs of children. Now, what are the figures according to the revised Plan? According to the Budget speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister, 2,000 schools are to be opened during the next year. That means that there will be facilities for education for about 80,000 children. Then, in the Draft Plan of the Madras Government provision had been made for education to the extent of Rs. 38 crores. Some of us thought that even this provision of Rs. 38 crores was very inadequate. But, now, according to the Budget for the year 1956-57, a provision of Rs. 125 lakhs has been made—Rs. 95 lakhs on Revenue Account and Rs. 30 lakhs on Building Account. I feel very sorry that all our Leaders and the Members of the Planning Commission do not realise the importance of education. Some of the hon. Members will be surprised to hear that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Minister of Education in the Central Government, has been pleading with the Members of the Planning Commission and he has expressed himself very strongly.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : They are uneducated, perhaps!

* SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN : They are not uneducated. They think that dams, irrigation projects, hydro-electric works and such other things are more important than education. We

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people here are not sufficiently impressing upon them that education is more important and that it is education which will make India one of the greatest countries in the world. We also tell them that what they have done is quite all right. The Planning Commission will not revise their opinion. The Education Minister, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad stated while presiding over the meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education last month and every Member will certainly support these ideas—

“While I fully recognize the importance of developing our water resources, agricultural potential and industrial capacity, I have held and still hold that there must be a right proportion between physical and mental development. In fact, in my own view, increasing national income or rapid industrial development is not possible without spread of education at all levels. All material improvement must ultimately depend on the intellectual and mental growth of the people.”

3-20 p.m. After the speech of the Education Minister at the Central Advisory Board meeting, resolutions were passed by the Central Advisory Board of Education that at least Rs. 530 crores should be earmarked for Education. The Central Education Minister even went to the extent of saying that if the allotment for Education was allowed to remain only at Rs. 320 crores, there would be retardation in the progress that had already been made in the field of Education. As far as the Madras State is concerned, if sufficient allotment is not made for Education in the Second Five-Year Plan, there will be retardation in the progress that this State has been making in the field of Education. The Central Advisory Board of Education has also passed a resolution saying that in the Second Five-Year Plan, top priority should be given to Education and to increasing the salaries of teachers at all levels. Anyhow, it is a very sorrowful state of affairs that when our Nation is thinking of spending crores and crores of rupees, when a sum of Rs. 4,800 crores is proposed to be invested in the public sector and a sum of Rs. 2,300 crores is to be invested in the private sector, the allotment for Education should only be a pitiable sum of Rs. 320 crores.

With regard to the Budget proposals, it is not clear to me from the proposals what our Government will be able to do. I have every confidence that our Education Minister will try to do his best. But the point is that he is not able to do much because of the fact that the allotment for Education is kept down. I remember his saying at a public meeting at Palghat that the total allotment for Education in the Second Five-Year Plan would be Rs. 880 crores and out of this sum, he expected at least a sum of Rs. 88 crores for the State of Madras and wonderful things could be achieved if this sum was really allotted. Now, we do not know what is going to be done and whether our teachers are going to have better salaries. We were told that under the Second Five-Year Plan, every elementary school teacher and secondary school teacher would get an increment of Rs. 10 and that the teachers would be started on a pay of Rs. 55 in the grade Rs. 55-5-70-2-90. We do not know if our Government at this stage are going to

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implement this measure. We also do not know whether there is any provision for midday meals. I think under the draft Second Five-Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 250 lakhs had been allotted for the provision of midday meals to school children. I think even that allotment is inadequate. I do not know whether at least this amount will be made available. I also do not know whether there is provision for medical inspection in schools. We are also not able to know what provision has been made for the grant of pensions to teachers. From page 81 of the Budget Memorandum, it will be seen that the Government propose to start a scheme for Pension-cum-Provident-Fund-cum-Insurance for the teachers. I congratulate the Government on having boldly decided upon this triple benefit scheme for teachers. With regard to the Pension Scheme, I do not know what is wrong and in which department there is delay. Our Minister for Education made an announcement on the 17th March last year in the course of his reply to the Budget debate on the Education Demand that all teachers of elementary schools retiring after the 1st April 1955 would have the benefit of pension. He was also good enough to say that this benefit would be extended to other categories of teachers like secondary grade teachers, drawing masters, art masters, physical education masters and pandits of the lower grade. We all hailed that announcement with the greatest enthusiasm, because, for the first time, the Government had realised the importance of the work that the teachers were performing in society. But, more than 11 months have passed and I ask the Hon. the Minister for Education why it is that rules and regulations for the Pension Scheme have not been framed till now.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, I may inform the hon. Member that there is some difficulty in setting up the machinery for administering this Pension Scheme; because this is a new scheme, we wanted the Accountant-General to take this up. There was some correspondence between the Accountant-General and the Madras Government. When the Auditor-General was here, we had the matter discussed with them, and they have been good enough to take over this responsibility. I am hoping that it would be possible to issue the orders and the various rules within a very short time, perhaps before we conclude the Budget discussion.

* SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN: Sir, I am very thankful to the Hon. Minister for this information. I myself heard that it was being drawn up. But, so much time has elapsed and some of the teachers have been waiting for long. It is always said that in the long run, everything will be all right. But, unfortunately, that “long run” happens to be too long for the short run of human lives. Because, some of the teachers might have retired on the 1st April 1955 and some of them might have died before these rules actually come into force.

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON: The hon. Member may ask for retrospective effect.

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* SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN : Sir, I have one request to make to the Hon. the Minister for Education and the Government. The South Indian Teachers' Union and several Teachers' Organizations all over the State have demanded that the triple benefit scheme may be made available to all categories of teachers without any distinction. I am quite agreeable to the fixation of some ceiling or some upper limit. Let the maximum amount of pension be fixed at Rs. 40 or Rs. 50. Let it be anything that the Government may deem fit. But, let every category of teachers including the Graduate teacher get this benefit. The salary of the Graduate teacher is, after all, Rs. 75 in the grade Rs. 75-5-140. He is in no way better than an Upper Division Clerk. We have been told by the Hon. the Minister for Education that the Government are contemplating the issuing of a White Paper on Education. We are all awaiting this White Paper on Education. We are hoping that many of the things to which the teachers have been looking forward will be found in the White Paper.

I wish to tell the Hon. the Minister for Education that there is a sense of disappointment and frustration among the teachers. As a result of the speeches of our leaders including the speech of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, a sense of frustration has been created among the teachers. They have all along been saying that the secondary grade and other teachers will be started on a minimum salary of Rs. 70. They were even saying that they were going to give Rs. 75 to the secondary grade teachers in a decent grade. After all that tall talk, if we are to tell the secondary grade teachers, "Well, look here. You are not going to get anything. You should be content and feel satisfied if your salary is not reduced," it will certainly create frustration in the minds of the teachers. Let us not give false hopes. Let us not create discontent among the teachers. After all, what is it that the teachers want? What is it that they are looking forward to in the Second Five-Year Plan? They only want a living wage. Even if it is not a square or fair deal, they only want a living wage. I find that so many of my students who put in applications for teachers' training have made up their minds not to go in for basic training or teaching profession. They say that they would prefer the post of a postman as it is much more lucrative than that of an elementary school teacher. Some of the teachers come and tell me, 'Look at the postman who retired yesterday. On the day of his retirement, he gets a bonus equal to 16 months' salary. He gets a monthly salary of Rs. 125. Just calculate 16 by 125. That will be the bonus that he will get on the day of his retirement.' Thus, it will be seen that the service conditions of the postmen are much more satisfactory than those of teachers who have passed the Matriculate or Intermediate Examination and have also undergone training for two years.

There should be adequate staff to man every school. I know from personal experience that in many of the basic training schools, there is no adequate staff. As a matter of fact, I was asked to put a question to the Hon. Minister drawing attention to

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the fact that in a particular school, the Headmistress was the only person who had the L.T. qualification. I thought that it was not necessary to put a question. So, I made representations to the Director of Public Instruction and immediately two Assistants with L.T. qualifications were appointed to the school. In many of the basic training schools, adequate number of teachers are not there. This fact may be taken note of.

We are also glad that in his Budget speech, the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education has said that the distinction in the salaries given to secondary grade teachers working under different managements would be abolished. We are very grateful to him for that announcement. Because, the one important thing that we have been pleading for all these years is for the abolition of the invidious distinction in salaries of the teachers working under different managements.

Then, Sir, we have been told that children of elementary school teachers would have full fee concession in high school forms. If children of secondary grade teachers in elementary schools have full fee concession, it is only logical that secondary grade teachers working in secondary schools also should be able to educate their children free. (THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : p.m. 3-30) Yes, we can That is to attract teachers to elementary schools but we attract secondary grade teachers to elementary schools but we should not allow secondary schools to be depleted. Secondary education will otherwise suffer. Secondary education has been the weakest link in the Indian educational chain. Teachers in the City of Madras and in the mofussil have been pleading for house rent allowance and I hope that the Government will be able to sanction this allowance soon. Above all, Sir, the hon. Member Mr. Govinda Menon yesterday spoke about the condition of elementary schools in Malabar and how all the District Board teachers observed a Demands Day. I was really ashamed that without performing their duty, the teachers should have thought it fit to congregate and march in jathas. I received about 30 or 40 communications saying, "Please persuade the Government to pay some advance to the Malabar District Board; if the Madras Government do not give any advance, we will not get our salaries: we request you to see that the Government enable the District Board to give salary to the elementary school teachers". And then, the hon. Member was saying that so far as the Malabar District was concerned, all political parties, all educationists and thinkers were unanimous that the system of private management of elementary schools should go. Sir, we have tried to convince the Chief Minister and through conversation convinced the other Ministers also that education is carried on as a commercial proposition and that certain individuals take to this as a profession instead of opening a betel shop or a soda water shop. If a school is established by a person with the intention of making a living out of it, there is no point in keeping that manager in that job and giving him that status.

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As regards security of tenure, there is complaint all over the country about this. Teachers are telling me: "Leave alone other things; you need not agitate for better salaries; let us have security of service; please see that the permanent teachers are not sent out of the elementary or secondary schools." So, this is an important question. We find headmasters and teachers of high schools being served with notices according to the whims and fancies of the managements. This is a very common thing in respect of elementary schools in Malabar. I wish to draw the attention of the Hon. the Minister for Education to a memorandum presented by the teachers working under a certain management in Malabar. We had several articles in the *Mathrubhoomi* of Kozhikode saying that teachers in certain schools had not received their pay for months together. About 100 teachers have not received their pay for three months. All these teachers have not received dearness allowance for the last eleven months and more. They have sent petitions to the District Educational Officer, the Divisional Inspector of Schools and the Director of Public Instruction. These high functionaries are not able to do anything to see that the management disburses salary to the teachers. I wonder what is the function which these people are to perform. Dearness allowance is in arrear of payment in high schools for a period of eleven months. Hon. Members may think that this is something unimaginable but we know that several representatives of teachers have come and seen the Hon. the Minister for Education here. I hope something will be done to see that these abuses are done away with as early as possible. In this connection, I wish to draw the attention of the Hon. the Minister for Education to the judgment of the High Court. Because of some loopholes in the present rules, the High Court has said that the District Educational Officer or the Divisional Inspector of Schools cannot insist upon the managements to obtain previous permission whenever they dispense with the services of teachers in their employ. In three schools in Azhikode, teachers were summarily dismissed by the managers from service. The District Educational Officer who wanted to see that there was security of tenure, served a notice on the managers to reinstate the teachers in service. They said: "No; it cannot be done". Then, the Divisional Inspector of Schools, Coimbatore, also wrote to the managements concerned to reinstate the teachers saying that they had been unjustly removed from service. Here again, the demand was ignored and one of the managers filed an application in the High Court for the issue of a writ. The judgment of the High Court was that under Rule 13 of the Elementary Education Rules, the manager had a right to terminate the services of any teacher without previous approval from the educational authorities, and when that was so, the Judge was unable to see how any proceedings or departmental instructions could alter the situation. The Judge has further said that if it was really intended that the teachers should be reinstated in service, that is, if the intention was to curtail the power of the managements of aided institutions, it should have taken the form of an alteration of the rules. So, I would request the Hon. the

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Minister for Education to have the whole question examined carefully and to see that necessary steps are taken to give security of tenure to the teachers. Then, Sir, with regard to the Madras Educational Rules, there is what is called agreement between the management and the teacher and still the management send teachers home at their sweet will. I would request the Government to examine this question of agreement also. After all, security of service is very important. You cannot send away a worker in a coffee club or a hotel; but you can play with the elementary school and high school teachers. There is something rotten in the state of things in the educational world.

Next, I come to the new taxes proposed. I have always been of opinion that we should try to balance our Budget, just as the individual should try to balance his budget. Then only we will be able to know the correct state of things. We are glad that the Government all these years have been trying to balance their Budget. With regard to the increased sales tax on sugar—i.e., 6½ per cent, there is a hue and cry. Several people have said that it is an indispensable article of food. You cannot have jaggery in the place of sugar. Therefore, I would request the Government not to impose this tax on sugar. As the hon. the Leader of the opposition, Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, has pointed out at another place, if we look at the taxation structure in Madras State, we will find that Madras is the most heavily taxed State in India. The per capita income in Madras State is about Rs. 250 per annum and out of this, the State Government is taking away nine rupees by way of tax, the Central Government, ten to eleven rupees, the Municipality, the District Board and the panchayat, another six or seven rupees. Therefore, the net income per family would be about Rs. 200 and it is not fair or just to add to this burden of taxation. I hope that the Government will see whether it is not possible to avoid some of these taxes.

Once again, I would request the Hon. the Minister for Education on behalf of the teachers to give them security of tenure and to see that all the grievances of teachers in Malabar are redressed. The whole thing is in a deplorable state of affairs in Malabar and the sooner this is set right, the better.

Sir, I am thankful to you for the indulgence shown to me. I have taken a little more time than you allotted to me and with these words, I support the Budget proposals.

* SRI O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIAR : கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே 3-40 p.m.
வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தைத் தயாரித்த இளைஞர்களாகிய நமது அமைச்சர்கள் மடிந்தவையில் ஏதோ செய்யவேண்டுமென்ற முறையில் அதைத் தயாரித்திருக்கிறார்கள். குறிப்பாக, நமது ராஜ்யத்தை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால், ஏழ்மை அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. அதிலும் கிராமப்புறத்திலிருக்கிறவர்கள் அதிக ஏழ்மையிலிருக்கிறார்கள். நகரங்களில் உள்ளவர்களைவிட கிராமங்களில் இருக்கிறவர்கள் அதிக ஏழைகள் என்பதை எல்லோரும் உணர்வார்கள். அதிலும் விவசாயத்தில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கிறவர்கள் மற்றவர்களைவிட இன்னும் ஏழைகள். சராசரி வருமானத்தை எடுத்துக் கொண்டாலும் சரி, வாழ்க்கைத் தரத்தை எடுத்துக் கொண்டாலும் சரி, கொண்டும் திறனை எடுத்துக் கொண்டாலும் சரி, எல்லா முறையிலும்

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சீர்துகட்பார்ப்போமானால், நகரவாசிகளிடமிருந்து வராதவர்கள் அதிகம் எழுவையில் வாழ்கிறார்கள் என்பது தெரியும். அது மாதிரிமல்ல. நகரங்களிலே பலவித சௌகரியங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. இங்கே வேலை கிடைக்கிறது. இங்கே பெரிய வியாபார வசதிகள் இருக்கின்றன. பெரிய கைத்தொழிற்சாலைகளும் இருக்கின்றன. அதற்குள் சென்ற ஏழு, எட்டு வருஷங்களுக்குள்ளே, நகரங்களில் ஜன சங்கீரணம் பார்த்தால், அது ஒன்றுக்கு இரண்டு மடங்காக அதிகமாகிவிடுகிறது. நகரங்களில் இருக்கிறவர்கள் அதிகமாக உற்பத்தி செய்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்ல முடியாது. ஏனென்றால், கிராமங்களில் வாழும் அதிகமாகி வருவதால் கிராம ஜனங்கள் நகரங்களைப் பார்த்து ஓடி வருகிறார்கள். நகரங்களிலே ஏதாவது வேலை கிடைக்கும், அங்கே வாழ்வானது பரிசுக்க வாட என்று அவர்கள் நகரங்களுக்கு ஓடி வருகிறார்கள். அதனாலே, ஒரு நகரத்தின் ஜன சங்கீரணம் கணக்கை எடுத்துக் கொண்டு பார்த்தால், ஏறாது 100 பேர் இருந்த நகரத்தில் இப்போது 200, 250 பேர் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது தெரியும். ஏழு, எட்டு வருஷத்திற்குள் நகரங்களில் இப்படியி ஜனம் தொகை அதிகரித்திருக்கிறது. அது மாதிரிமல்ல. சொன்ன வருஷம் வரையிலும் பஞ்சம் வேறு இருந்தது. அதனால்தான் மக்கள் நகரங்களுக்கு ஓடிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நகரங்களில் வேலை கிடைக்கும், அங்கே நன்றாக வாழ்க்கை நடத்தலாமென்று பாபர ஜனங்கள் இங்கே வருகிறார்கள் என்பதையும் மறந்துவிட முடியாது. படித்தவர்களுக்கு வேலை கிடைக்கிறது என்ற காரணத்தால் எல்லோருக்கும் படிக்க வேண்டுமென்ற ஆர்வம் உண்டாகிறது. ஆனால், இன்று படிப்பின் தன்மை எப்படி இருக்கிறது? அரசாங்க ஊழியர்களாக வரவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணத்தோடு மக்கள் படிக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், படித்தவர்களுக்கு அரசாங்கம் வேலை கொடுக்க முடியாத நிலையில் இருக்கிறது. ஆகையினால், ஒரு பக்கத்தில் பாபர ஜனங்களின் கூக்குரலும் இன்னொரு பக்கத்தில் படித்த ஜனங்களின் கூக்குரலும் எற்படுகின்றன. எந்த அரசாங்கத்திலும் சரி— இந்த காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கத்திலும் சரி, இதற்கு மறதிய அரசாங்கங்களிலும் சரி—எப்போதும் படித்தவர்களின் கூக்குரல்கள்தான் கேட்கின்றன. பாபரர்களின் கூக்குரல்கள் அதிகம் இல்லை. பாபர ஜனங்கள் கூக்குரல்கள் ஏதோ இங்குமங்கும கொஞ்சம் இருக்குமே தவிர அதிகம் இருக்காது. ஆகவே, படித்தவர்களின் கூக்குரல் அதிகமாக சர்க்காரின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவரப்படுகிறது. அவர்கள் படித்தவர்களாக இருப்பதால், புத்தி சாலிகளாக இருந்து, சங்கங்கள் மூலமாகவும், கட்டுப்பாடாக இருந்தும், அரசாங்கத்திற்குத் தங்கள் குறைகளைத் தெரிவித்து, அவற்றை நிவர்த்தி செய்து கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய எல்லாக் குறைகளும் நிவர்த்தி செய்யப்படாவிட்டாலும், கொஞ்சமாவது நிவர்த்தி செய்யப்படுகிறது.

கிராமத்தில் வாழ்பவர்களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், அவர்களில் பெரும்பான்மையானவர்கள் விவசாயத்தைக் கைக்கொண்டு வாழ்கிறார்கள் என்பதை மறந்துவிட முடியாது. நமது நாட்டில் எப்போது அரசாங்கமும் சமூகமும் இயந்திரத் தொழிலிலோ, குடிசைத் தொழிலிலோ உற்பத்தி செய்து ஆங்காங்கே இருக்கின்ற ஜனங்களுக்கு வாடாத்திலே பூரா நாட்களுக்கும் வேலை கிடைக்க வாய்ப்பும் வசதியும் செய்து கொடுக்குமோ, அப்போதுதான் பெரும்பான்மையான விவசாயிகள் வேறு தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்டு வருவாய் பெற்று சுபிட்சத்தை அடைய முடியும். எது வரையிலும் விவசாயத்தையே பெரும்பான்மையான ஜனங்கள் தொழிலாகக் கைக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்களோ அது வரையிலும் கிராமங்களில் அவர்களுக்குத் தகுந்த பொருளாதார நிலைமை உண்டுபண்ணவேண்டும். மகாத்மா காந்திஜி அதைத்தான் உண்டாக்க வேண்டுமென்று நினைத்தார். அதற்காகத்தான் காங்கிரஸ் வேலை செய்யவேண்டுமென்று பாடுபட்டார். காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களும் அதற்காகக் கங்கணம் கட்டிக்கொண்டு அரசாங்கத்தின் மூலம் சீர்திருத்தங்கள் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று ஏதோ செய்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், திட்டங்கள் கிராமங்களில் பயனுற வேலை செய்யப்படுகிறதா என்று பார்க்க வேண்டும். அப்படிப் பார்க்கும்போது, கிராமங்களுக்குப் பயன்பட வேண்டுமென்று ஏதோ கொஞ்சம் திட்டங்கள் போட்டாலும் அவை பூரா

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வாகப் பயன்படவில்லை, 20 சத விசிதம்தான் பயன்படுகின்றன என்பது தெரிகிறது. மற்றவை எல்லாம் பயன்படவில்லை என்பதை பின்பு பேசும் போது தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

போது தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கின்றேன்.

நமது நாடு ஒரு விவசாய நாடு. ஆகவே, சிறு கைத்தொழில், மத்தியதரக் கைத்தொழில், பெரிய கைத்தொழில் என்ற முறையில் திட்டங்கள் வகுக்க வேண்டும். கிராமங்களில் வருடத்தில் நான்கு மாதங்கள் டங்கள் வகுக்க வேண்டும். கிராமங்களில் வருடத்தில் நான்கு மாதங்கள் தான் வேலை இருக்கிறது என்று கணக்கெடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. உண்மையில், கிராமத்தில் எத்தனை பேர் “under-employed” என்று பார்த்தால் எல்லோரும் “under-employed” ஆக இருக்கிறார்கள். அனேக தால் எல்லோரும் “under-employed” ஆக இருக்கிறார்கள். அனேக களுக்கு வருடத்தில் இரண்டு மாதத்திற்கு மேல் வேலை இல்லை. ஆகையால், employmen position-ஐ எடுத்துக் கொண்டால், மொத்த ஜன சங்கியையில் எவ்வளவு பேர் “under-employed” ஆக இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது பற்றி சரியான புள்ளி விவரங்கள் சேகரிக்கப்படவில்லை. பெரும்பான்மையான ஜனங்கள் இப்போது வேலையில்லாத நிலையில் வசிக் கிறார்கள். இதை அரசாங்கத்தை நடத்துபவர்கள், இலாகாத் தலைவர்கள் முதலியவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர வேண்டுமென்பதற் காகச் சொல்லுகிறேன். ஏனென்றால், இவர்கள் தங்களையும் தங்கள் பக்கத்திலுள்ளதையும் பார்க்கிறார்களே தவிர, மற்ற இடங்களில் என்ன நடக்கிறதென்று பார்ப்பதில்லை. தன்னை மட்டுமே பார்த்துக்கொள்வது மனித சபாவம். ஆகையினால், எல்லோரும் நன்றாக வாழவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணம் இருந்தாலும், அந்த எண்ணம், அந்த பிரக்ஞை எப்போதும் நம்மிடத்தில் இல்லை என்ற குற்றத்தை மறந்துவிட முடியாது. பெரும் பான்மையான கிராமவாசிகள் வருடத்தில் ஆறு, ஏழு மாதங்கள் வேலை யில்லாமல் வசிக்கிறார்கள். இந்தத் திட்டப்படுத்தைப் போக்குவதற்கு திட்டம் போட்டாலும், ஒதுக்கப்படும் பணம் சரியாகச் செலவழிக்கப்பட்டு வருமா என்பதைப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். கிராமங்களில் உள்ள ஏழைக் குடும்பங்களின் சராசரி வருமானம் உயர்ந்திருக்கிறதா என்பதைப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். ஆகையினால், விவசாயிகளுக்காக நமது அரசாங்கம் எவ்வளவு திட்டங்கள் போட்டாலும், சரியாகச் சிந்தித்து திட்ட மிடவில்லை என்பதுதான் என்னுடைய தர்பம். திட்ட காலத்தில் முதல் ஐந்து வருஷம் போய் இரண்டாவது ஐந்து வருஷம் வரவில்லை. ஐந்து வருஷம் பெரியோர்கள் நமது கிராமங்களில் எப்படி “பள்ளி” முன்பு நம் பெரியோர்கள் நமது கிராமங்களில் எப்படி “பள்ளி” செய்தார்கள் என்பதைக் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். நாம் அவர்களைவிட சிறுமையினம் என்று நினைக்கிறோம். இப்போது ஒரு கிராமத்தில் தச்சர்கள் ஒன்றிப்பட்டு பேர்தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால், நிறைய தச்சர்கள் வேண்டுமென்றால், பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் தச்ச வேலை சொல்லிக்கொடுக்கலாம். அப்படிச் செய்தால் அது சரியான “பள்ளி” ஆகவே, முதலில் இப்போது தள்ள planning சரியாக இல்லை. மத்திய அரசாங்கமும் ராஜ்ய அரசாங் கமும் சரியாக கிராமத்தார்முலமாக plan போட வேண்டும். அந்தக் காலத் தில் நம்முடைய கிராமங்களில் அரசாங்கமும் சமுதாயமும் சேர்ந்து திட்ட மிடின். அரசாங்கத்தார் மானியங்களைக் கொடுத்து தொழில்களை வளர்த்தார்கள். தொழிலாளர்களும் நன்றாக உழைத்து பொருள்களை உற்பத்தி செய்தனர். அந்த மாதிரி ஒரு பரஸ்பர ஸ்நேக மனோபாவத்துடனும், எல்லோரும் வாழ வேண்டுமென்ற மனோபாவத்துடனும் அந்தக் காலத் தில் திட்டங்கள் வகுக்கப்பட்டன. அந்த plan-கள் எல்லாம் இப்போது எங்கே போய்விட்டன? இப்போது இவ்வளவு பொருளாதார நிபுணர்கள் இருந்தும், மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திலோ ராஜ்ய அரசாங்கத்திலோ சரியாகச் சிந்தித்து திட்ட மிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்ல முடியாது. இலாக்காத் தலைமை அதிகாரிகளும் தங்கள் வேலையைக்கூட சரியாகச் செய்வதில்லை. தலைமை அதிகாரிகளும் நான்கு இரண்டு, மூன்று மணி நேரம்தான் அவர்களில் பலர் ஒரு நாளைக்கு இவர்களே இரண்டு, மூன்று மணி வேலை செய்கிறார்கள். ஒரு நாளைக்கு இவர்களே இரண்டு, மூன்று மணி நேரம் வேலை செய்தால், அவர்களிடத்தில் வேலை பார்க்கும் குமாஸ்தாக்கள் எப்படி சரியாக வேலை செய்வார்கள்? ஜனங்களிடத்தில் கசக்கிப் பிழிந்து வசூலிக்கப்படும் பணம் இந்த மாதிரி செலவாகிறது. அதே மாதிரிதான், ஜட்டியில் டிபார்ட்மெண்டிலும் முன்சீபுக்கும் மற்றவர் களும் எப்போது கோர்ட்டுக்கு வருகிறார்கள், எப்படி வேலை செய்கிறார்கள்

[Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar] [29th February 1956]

தவறுகள் இருந்தால் அவைகளைத் திருத்தவேண்டும். கிராமங்களிலும் சர்வக்லாசலைகளை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். காலேஜுகளையும் ஹைஸ்கூல் களையும் கிராமங்களிலும் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். கிராமவாசிகள் பாமரர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். படித்தவர்கள் அவர்களிடையே இருந்தால் அவர்கள் முன்னுக்கு வருவார்கள். கிராம மக்கள் கைத்தொழில்கள் செய்வதற்கு வசதிகள் செய்யவேண்டும். மூளையை வைத்துக்கொண்டு இனிமேல் எமாற்றிக் கொண்டிருக்க முடியாது. அந்த முறையை மாற்றி மூளையும், உடலும் சேர்ந்து வேலை செய்யும்படி செய்தால்தான் முன்னேற முடியும். சய நம்பிக்கையுடன் புத்திசாலித் தன்மமாக ஒரு கிராமவாசி தொழில் செய்து மாதம் ரூ. 100 வருமானம் பெறுவதற்கு வழி செய்யவேண்டும். அதற்காக Basic schools-ஐ ஆரம்பித்து நடத்தும்போது, அதையும் சரியாகச் செய்வதில்லை. இப்பொழுது மத்தியிலும், மாகாணத்திலும் Basic schools-ஐ ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று கூக்குரல்கள் இருக்கின்றன. மகாத்மா அதைத் தான் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று நினைத்தார்கள். அது நடைமுறையில் இப்போது கொண்டு வரப்படுகிறது. அந்த Basic schools எப்படி நடக்கின்றன என்று பார்க்க வேண்டும். அந்த இலாக்காத நிலைவரும், மற்ற சம்பந்தப்பட்ட அதிகாரிகளும் அந்த முறையில் நம்பிக்கையே இல்லாதவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே Director of Public Instruction-ஐ அவரைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களோ அந்த முறையில் நம்பிக்கை உள்ளவர்களாக இருக்கவேண்டும்; அல்லது அவருக்கு “டெபுடி”-ஐ இதில் நம்பிக்கையுள்ளவராகப் போட்டு, பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை “பேவரிக்” பள்ளிகளாக மாற்றவேண்டும். பள்ளிகளுக்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளை உடனடியாகக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் பேவரிக் பள்ளிக்கூடம் ஆரம்பித்து 7 மாதங்கள் ஆகியும் நூற்பதற்குப் பருத்தி வரவில்லை. இதைப் பற்றி Director of Public Instruction-க்கும் அமைச்சர்களுக்கும் கடிதங்கள் எழுதினேன். அவர்களுக்குத் தெரியும். ஆகவே “Basic schools a failure” என்று எழுதுவதற்கு இது ஒரு சதி என்றுதான் நான் நினைக்கிறேன். ஆகையினால் அந்த சதிக்கு இடமில்லாமல், தலைமை ஆசிரியருக்கோ டெபுடி இன்ஸ்பெக்டருக்கோ “advance” கொடுத்து, பிறகு தவறு இருந்தால் அவர்கள் தான் ஜலாப்தாரி என்று சொல்லி, நல்ல முறையில் நடத்த வேண்டும். தென் கூடங்கள் வரை இந்த நிலைமையான நிலைகிறது. நான் ஒரு பள்ளிக் கூடம் நடத்துகிறேன். அதிலும் பருத்தி வருவதற்கு காலதாமதம் ஆயிற்று. “நாங்களை நடத்துகிறோம்” என்று எழுதி, திருப்பூரிலிருந்து இப்போது பருத்தி வந்திருக்கிறது. Training school-ஐ இந்த லட்சணம்தான். ஆகவே நாம் இங்கே என்னதான் சட்டம் போட்டாலும் அது அங்கே எப்படி நடக்கிறதென்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். பேவரிக் பள்ளிகளைத் திருத்தி, இலாக்கா அதிகாரிகளைத் தகுந்த முறையில் வேலை செய்வதற்குத் தூண்டவேண்டும். ஆங்காங்கே செல்லும் போது நீங்கள் (அமைச்சர்கள்) surprise visit கொடுக்க வேண்டும். காரர்களில் போகிறீர்களே. போகும் வழியில் ஆங்காங்கே பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் இருந்தால், திடீரென்று அங்கு சென்று பாருங்கள். உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்கும் சம் பளம் போதுமானதாக இல்லை என்று கூறுகிறார்கள். ஒத்துக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள் என்பதை கவனிக்கவேண்டும். அனேக பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் உபாத்தியாயர்கள் இருப்பதில்லை. இதெல்லாம் எனக்குத் தெரியும். ஆகையால் இந்த கல்வி விஷயத்தை அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கவனிப்பதுடன் இலாக்கா அதிகாரிகளும் அதிகமாகக் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். அவர்களுக்கு சிரத்தை உண்டாக வேண்டும். அந்த அந்த range டெபுடி இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்களுக்கோ மற்ற அதிகாரிகளுக்கோ அவர்கள் நன்றாக வேலை செய்ததற்கு Certificate of Merit கொடுத்து அவர்களுக்கு உற்சாகம் உண்டாக வேண்டும். கல்விக்காக ரூ. 12 கோடி ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறோம். ஆனால், elementary education பெரும்பாலும் சரியாக நடக்கவில்லை. அதிலும் ஜில்லா போர்டிலும், மற்ற துறைகளிலும் நடப்பது சரியாக இல்லை. காரணம், ஆங்காங்கே போய்ப் பார்ப்பதற்கு வசதி இல்லை. Unwieldy ஆக range இருக்கிறது. டெபுடி இன்ஸ்பெக்டரும் கவனிப்பதில்லை. ஆகையால்

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உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களை அதிகமாகப் போட்டால் மட்டும் போதாது. மேலே கண்காணிப்பு சரியாக இருக்க வேண்டும். இவர்கள் சரியாக வேலை செய்கிறார்களா என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். ஆகவே இதையும் கவனிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, வரிகளைப் பற்றிச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். ஒவ்வொரு வருஷத்திலும் வரி யாருக்கு அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது என்று சென்ற வருஷ பட்ஜெட்டிலும் அதற்கு முந்திய வருஷ பட்ஜெட்டிலும் சொன்னேன். விற்பனை வரியை சரியாக வசூலித்தால், புதிய வரிகள் அவசியமில்லையென்று சொன்னேன். இந்த வருஷமும் இந்த விஷயம் சரியாக இல்லை. ஜனங்களிடத்தில் பணத்தை வரியாக வாங்கி அரசாங்கத்திற்குக் கொடுக்காமல் தாங்களே சாப்பிட்டு விடுகிறார்கள். எங்கே ஊழல் இருக்கிறதோ அதைக் கண்டு பிடிக்க முடியவில்லை. அதனால் அதிகமாக வரி விதிக்கப்படுகிறது. டீஸல் எண்ணெய் மீது புதிய வரி விதிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். மோட்டார் கார் முதலிய போக்குவரத்து சாதனங்களுக்காக அவைகளை உபயோகிப்பவர்களிடமிருந்து வரி வசூலித்தால் பரவாயில்லை. ஆனால் விவசாயத்திற்கு உபயோகப்படுத்தப்படும் pumpsets-க்கு, டீஸல் எண்ணெய் உபயோகிப்பவர்களுக்கு, வரி போட்டால் உற்பத்தி செய்யும் செலவும் அதிகமாகும். Plan-ல் ஒரு இரண்டாவது குடும்பத்துக்கு வருமானம் குறைந்த பட்சம் ரூபாய் 1,200, அதிக பட்சம் ரூபாய் 42,000 இருக்க வேண்டுமென்று போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த விதி விவசாயிக்கு இல்லையா? நாம் அரசாங்க ஊழியர்கள் அதிகம் பெறலாம் என்று நினைத்தால், அது பாரபட்சம் காட்டுவதாகாதா? ஆகவே, ஏதாவது செய்தால் சரியாகச் செய்யவேண்டும். ஒரு பக்கத்தில் கண்ணைக் குத்துவது, இன்னொரு பக்கத்தில் ஒளி கொடுப்பதற்கு வசதி செய்வது என்று செய்தால், அது selfishness ஆகும். ஆகவே நன்றாக யோசியுங்கள். யோசித்து நியாயமான முறையில் நடக்கின்றோமா என்று பாருங்கள். Purity இல்லாதவரைக்கும் நாட்டிலே தொந்தரவு தான் அதிகம் இருக்கும். ஆகையால் எந்த section-ஐ இருந்தாலும், வியாபாரிகளாக இருந்தாலும், தேசிய உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களாக இருந்தாலும், எல்லோரிடையிலேயும் purity இருக்கவேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால் நியாயம் இல்லை. கூட்டம் நிறைந்தால் அப்படித்தான் செய்வார்கள் என்று ஜனங்கள் நினைப்பார்கள். ஆகையாலே எந்த முறையில் பார்த்தாலும் நியாயமாகச் செய்யவேண்டும். இன்னொரு பக்கம் ஏழ்மை, படிப்பின்மை, அறியாமை இவை நாட்டில் மிகவும் அதிகமாக இருக்கின்றன. இவைகளைப் போக்குவதற்கு பட்ஜெட்டில் ஏதாவது செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று பார்க்கிறோம். ஆனால் திறமையாக அதைச் செய்ய முடிய வில்லை. திறமை நானக்கு நான் நாட்டிலிருந்து போய்க் கொண்டேயிருக்கிறார்கள். இளைஞர்கள் இன்னும் திறமையற்றுப் போய்க் கொண்டேயிருக்கிறார்கள். அரசாங்கத்திலும், எல்லாத் துறைகளிலும் இளைஞர்கள் மிகவும் சோம்பேறிகளாகிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த மாதிரிப் போனால் நாடு முன்னேறாது.

இப்போது தொழில்களைப் பற்றி சில வார்த்தைகள் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். Basic Industries தென்னாட்டில் இல்லை என்ற கூக்குரல் இருக்கிறது. வட நாட்டிலிருக்கிறவர்கள் அங்கே பக்கத்தில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் அதிகமாக அக்கறை எடுத்துக் கொண்டு சற்றுக்கிறார்கள். 4-10 இங்கே தென்னாட்டிலுள்ளவர்கள் கேட்டதைக் கூட மத்திய p.m. சர்க்கார் செய்வதில்லை. ஆகையால் எங்கே ஊக்கமும் உற்சாகமும் இருக்கிறதோ அங்குதான் அவை வருகின்றன. வட நாட்டவர்கள் அடிக்கடி மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தாரை அணுகுவதால் அவர்களுக்கு அவைகள் கிடைக்கின்றன. இங்கே உள்ள அமைச்சர்கள் என்ன கூச்சல் போட்டாலும் ஒன்றும் கிடைப்பதில்லை. இந்த வருஷம் ரூபாய் 50, கோடி நம் ராஜ்யத்திற்குக் குறைத்துவிட்டார்கள். ஆகையால் பொது ஜனங்களும் கிளர்ச்சி செய்யவேண்டும். நம் பங்கு நமக்குக் கிடைக்கும்படி செய்ய வேண்டும். எவ்வளவு பெரியவர்களாக அவர்கள் இருந்தாலும் சரி, நாம் கிளர்ச்சி செய்ய வேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால் “தூங்கினவன் தொடையில் திரித்தது லாபம்” என்றுதான் ஆகும்.

[Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar] [29th February 1956]

சேலத்தில் கட்டாயம் Iron Industry வேண்டும். நான் முன்பு ஜெர்மனிக்கும் அமெரிக்காவுக்கும் எழுதினேன். என்னிடத்தில் ரிப்போர்ட் இருக்கிறது. இரண்டு process இருக்கின்றன. ஒரு process-ல் 60 பெர்சன்ட் இரும்பு எடுக்க முடியுமென்று ஜெர்மன் நிபுணர்கள் எழுதியிருக்கிறார்கள். அசாங்க தஸ்தாவில் பார்த்தால் தெரியும். பார்க்காமல் முடியாதென்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையினால் Basic Industries நிறுவனத்திற்கு எங்கெங்கே வசதி இருக்கிறதோ அங்கங்கே நிறுவ வேண்டும். மத்தியதர industry அங்கே இங்கே நிறுவ வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். தென்னாட்டிலேயே இருக்கிறவர்களிடம் கொடுத்தால் முதலில் உற்சாகத்தில் வருவார்கள். பிறகு வரமாட்டார்கள். மற்ற வர்களையும் வரக் கூடாதென்பார்கள். என் வட நாட்டாரைக் கூப்பிட்டீர் கள் என்பார்கள். இவர்கள் செய்யா விட்டாலும், அவர்களாவது செய்யட் டீரே என்ற மனப்பான்மை கிடையாது. Sugar Industry தஞ்சை மென்று சொன்னேன். ஆகவே கடைசியில் ஒன்றும் நடப்பதில்லை. குறை கூறுவதற்குத்தான் மனது இருக்கிறது. சிமெண்டுத் தொழில், சோடாத் தொழில் ஒன்றும் நடக்கவில்லை. நம் ஆட்களுக்குக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும், இல்லா விட்டால் வேறு யாருக்காவது கொடுக்க வேண்டும். வெறுமனே கூச்சல் போட்டுக்கொண்டுருந்தால் பிரயோஜனமில்லை.

நீர்ப்பாசன வசதி விஷயத்தை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால், பழைய அணைக் கட்டுகளையே கட்டியிருக்கிறார்கள். கனம் ஸ்ரீ பக்தவத்சலம் அவர் களுக்குத் தெரியும். அவர்களிடத்தில், அணைக்கட்டுகளில் regulators பட்டுட்டில் சொல்லவில்லை. இப்போதுள்ள அணைக்கட்டுகளில் மணல் போக்கிகள் இல்லை. எல்லா மணலும் அதிலே தங்கிவிடுகிறது. ஆகவே வருகிற ஜலம் கீழே போய் விடுகிறது. அந்த அணைக்கட்டுகளில் எல்லாம் regulators வைக்கவேண்டும். இல்லா விட்டால் இந்த அணைக் கட்டுகள் வெறும் ornamental அணைக்கட்டுகளாக இருக்குமே தவிர ஒரு பிரயோஜனமும் இருக்காது. அதையும் கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கவனிப்பார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். இதைப் பற்றி ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் சொல்லி வருகிறேன். இதைப் பற்றி ஒவ் தில் சேர்க்க வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னேன். அதை மந்திரி அவர்கள் கவனிக்க வில்லை. (குறுக்கீடு: பிரசங்கத்தையே மந்திரி அவர்கள் கவனிப்பதாகத் தெரிய வில்லையே!) நீங்கள் (கனம் அங்கத்தினர்) கவனித்து மந்திரி அவர்களிடம் சொல்லுங்கள். உங்களுக்கும் சொல்லுகிறேன். சபையிலுள்ள எல்லோருக்கும் சொல்லுகிறேன்.

அடுத்தாற் போல், Block Development-ஐப் பற்றி கூற விரும்புகிறேன். அதைப் பற்றி உள்ள குறைகளைச் சொன்னால் வருத்தப்படக்கூடாது. திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றும்போது ஜனங்களுக்கு பயன் ஏற்பட வேண்டும், அதற்குத்தகுந்தபடி நாம் செய்வது நமது கடமை என்று செய்ய வேண்டும். கிராம மக்களுக்காக ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட பணம் அவர்களுக்குப் போய்ச் சேருகிறதா, அதனால் அவர்கள் பயனடைகிறார்களா என்பதை கவனிக்கவேண்டும். அவர்களும் இந்தத் திட்டங்களுக்கு ஆகும் செலவில் கால் பங்கு கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறோம். நல்ல பிரக்கா வானாலும்சரி கெட்ட பிரக்காவானாலும்சரி ஒவ்வொரு பிரக்காவிலும் சரியாக செலவு செய்யப்பட வில்லை. காங்கேயம் பிரக்காவில் ரூபாய் 62,000 செலவு செய்யப்பட்டது. அதில் ரூபாய் 49,000 சொச்சம் நிர்வாகச் செலவு. இந்த செலவுகளில் 1 பங்கை ஜனங்களிடத்திலிருந்து வாங்குகிறோம். இந்த தஞ்சாவூரிலுள்ள திருத்தாரைப்பண்டி பிரக்காவில் ரூபாய் 1,30,000 செலவு. அதில் ரூபாய் 89,000 நிர்வாகச் செலவு. சென்னைக்கு மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தில் பணத்தை ஒதுக்குகிறார்கள். ஆனால் அதை இங்கே சரியாக நல்ல முறை யில் செலவழிப்பதில்லை. “பிளாக் டெவலப்மெண்ட்” சரியாக நடக்கிறதா என்பதை கவனிக்காமலிருக்கிறோம். நான் ஆபீசர்களை “என்ன ஐயா, இப்படி செய்கிறீர்கள்?” என்று கேட்பதுண்டு. அமைச்சர் அவர்களைக்

29th February 1956] [Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar]

கேட்டால் இலாக்காத் தலைமை அதிகாரிகளைக் கேட்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் இந்த இந்த உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களைப் போடவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இல்லாவிட்டால் grant கிடைப்பதில்லை என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அப்படியென்றால் அந்த grant வேண்டாமென்று சொல்லுவேன். நம்முடைய பணத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு நாமே இந்தக் காரியங்களைச் செய்யலாம். முன்பெல்லாம் ரூபாய் 5,000 செலவு செய்த காரியங் களுக்கு இப்போது ரூபாய் 80,000 செலவு செய்வானேன்? இந்தத் திட்டத்தின் கீழ் ரோடுகள் போடப் படுகின்றன; கிணறுகள் வெட்டப்படு கின்றன; பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் திறக்கப்படுகின்றன. இந்தக் காரியங்களையெல் லாம் முன்பு ஜில்லா போர்டுகள் செய்து கொண்டிருந்தன.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : எல்லாவற்றிற்கும் ஒரு “ஸ்டேட்மெண்ட்” கொடுக்கலாம்.

SRI O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIAR : “ஸ்டேட்மெண்ட்” அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கொடுக்கட்டும். நான் கொடுக்க வேண்டியதில்லை.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : போன வருஷம் “ஸ்டேட்மெண்ட்” கொடுத்தோம். இந்த வருஷம் கொடுக்க முடியவில்லை.

SRI O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIAR : ஒரு “ஸ்டேட்மெண்ட்” பத்திரிகையில் வந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. கொடுமுடி ராஜகோபாலன் என்பவர் சடுதசமித்திரன் பத்திரிகையில் கட்டுரைகள் எழுதிக் கொண்டிருக் கிறார். அந்தக் கட்டுரைகளையெல்லாம் collect பண்ணிப்பார்த்தால் தெரியும்.

ஆகவே இந்தத் திட்டங்களுக்கு ஒதுக்கப்படும் பணம் எந்த முறையில் செலவாக வேண்டுமோ அந்த முறையில் செலவாவதில்லை. நிர்வாகம் அதிகமாகச் சாப்பிடுகிறது என்பதைச் சுட்டிக் காட்டத்தான் இதையெல்லாம் சொல்லுகிறேன். Commercial undertakings-ஐ எடுத் துக் கொண்டால், அவைகளில் இவ்வளவு பணம் செலவாகாது. பத்து சத விதத்திற்கு மேலே நிர்வாகச் செலவு ஆகாது. அதற்கு மேல் நிர்வாகச் செலவு இருந்தால் நிர்வாகம் சரியாக நடக்கவில்லை என்று தான் அர்த்தம். ஆகையினால் இப்படியிருந்தால் அரசாங்கம் சரியாக நடக்கமுடியாது. உத்தியோகஸ்தார்கள் எப்போது பார்த்தாலும் சம் எம் போதாதென்று கூச்சல் போடுகிறார்கள். கடைசியில் கிராமத் தில் இருக்கிறவர்கள் என்ன ஆவார்கள் என்பதை கவனிப்பதே இல்லை. நமக்கு பொருள்கள் கொடுக்கிறவனான கிராமாட்சியும் சபிட்சமாக இருக்கின் றான என்று பார்ப்பது கிடையாது. அவன் நன்றாக இருந்தால் தான் இந்தத் திட்டங்களில் அவனும் அவன் பங்கைக் கொடுக்க முடியும். சென்ற 7 வருஷங்களுக்குள் நிலவரியைக் கணக்கெடுத்துப் பார்த்தால், முன்பு ரூபாய் 5 கோடி நிலவரி வசூலிக்கப்பட்டதென்றால், இப்போது ரூபாய் 9½ கோடி நிலவரி வசூலிக்கப்படுகிறது. ஆகவே இப்போது இரண்டு பங்கு வசூலிக்கப்படுகிறது. ஆனால் கிராமங்களில் என்ன வசதி செய்திருக்கிறோம்? அந்தப் பணமெல்லாம் ஜனங்களுக்குப் போய்ச் சேரவில்லை. அதெல்லாம் நானும் நீங்களும் “ஸ்வாஹா”! (சிரிப்பு.)

ரொம்ப நேரம் ஆகிவிட்டதென்று நினைக்கிறேன். நான் அதிகமாகப் பேச விரும்பவில்லை. கொஞ்சம் சொல்லுகிறேன். விவசாயத்தைப்பற்றி பேசியாகி விட்டது. Medical-ஐப் பற்றிக் கொஞ்சம் சொல்லுகிறேன்.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் இங்கே இல்லையே!

SRI O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIAR : அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் இங்கே இல்லாவிட்டால் நீங்கள் (கனம் அங்கத்தினர்) பார்த்துக் கொள்ளுங்கள். 4-20 p.m. இரண்டு பேர் (அமைச்சர்கள்) இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் கேட்டு மற்றவர் களிடம் சொல்லட்டும்.

கிராமங்களிலுள்ள ஆயுர்வேத ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள், அல்லோபதிக் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளைப் பற்றி சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் டாக்டர்கள் இல்லை. கிராமங்களுக்கு இந்த டாக்டர்கள் செல்வதில்லை.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : ஏன் செல்வதில்லை?

[Sri K. N. Palaniswami Gounder] [29th February 1956]

Block Development

விஷயத்திலும் கனம் அமைச்சர் ஸ்ரீ ஓ. பி. ராமசாமி ரெட்டியார் சொன்னதை நான் மனமார வணங்கி ஆமோதிக்கிறேன். ப்ளாக் டெவலப்மெண்டில் செய்யவேண்டிய காரியங்கள் முன்பு ஜில்லா போர்டுகளும், பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டுகளும் செய்து வந்த காரியங்கள் தான். ஆகவே இப்போது ஜில்லா போர்டுகளும், பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டுகளும் எந்தவிதமான அதிகாரமோ வரும்படியோ இல்லாமல் இருக்கின்றன. ப்ளாக் டெவலப்மெண்டுக்காக ஒவ்வொரு பஞ்சாயத்திலும் ஓர் ஒன்றை உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களைப் போட்டு, ஜூப் கார்டுகளை கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். பதினைந்து கிராமங்களுக்கு மண் போடுகிற போர்டை, கன்று வெட்டுவது முதல் வேலைகள் அவர்கள் செய்கிறார்கள். இந்த வேலைகளை பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டுகளே செய்யமுடியும். ஆகவே பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டுகளுக்கு பணத்தைக்கொடுத்து அவர்கள் நேரிலையாக இளைக்கச் செய்ய வசதிகள் செய்யவேண்டும். சரோட்டில் இதுதான் திட்டங்களின் கீழ் என்ன நடந்திருக்கிற தென்று பார்த்தால், ரூ. 12 லட்சம் செலவில் 60 சத. விநீதம் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களை சம்பளத்தில் நியமிக்கிறது. அதே மாதிரி சென்ற 10 வருஷங்களில் சர்க்கார் பணத்தின் மொத்தப்பதும் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்குத் தான் போகிறதே தவிர விவசாயத்திற்கு, கைத்தியத்திற்கோ நல்ல முறையில் செலவழிக்கப்படவில்லை. இப்போது திருப்பூரில் ஒரு ஆஸ்பத்திரி இருக்கிறது. திருப்பூரில் 5,000 மொ. ஒன்றைத் தொகை இருந்த போது ஸ்தாபிக்கப்பட்ட அந்த ஓரே ஆஸ்பத்திரி தான் இப்போதும் இருக்கிறது. இதைப்பற்றி வருஷாவருஷம் நான் சொல்லிக் கொண்டு வருகிறேன். கனம் ஸ்ரீ ஷெட்டி அவர்களுக்குக் கூட அடிக்கடி கடிதம் எழுதுவதுண்டு. ஒரு வருஷம் மங்களூரிலும் ஒரு வருஷம் ராமநாதபுரத்திலும் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளைக் கட்டுகிறார்கள். மருவா வருஷம் ஒதுக்கும் பணத்தை எல்லா ஜில்லாக்களிலுமாகச் செலவழிக்கவில்லை. சென்னை அரசாங்கம் இந்த மாதிரி நடந்தால் அரசாங்க உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்குச் சம்பளம் கொடுப்பதற்கும், வான்விய கடனைத் திருப்பிக் கொடுப்பதற்கும்தான் சர்க்காரின் பணம் செலவழிக்கப்படுமே தவிர பள்ளிக்கூடங்களைத் திறப்பதற்கோ, ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளைக் கட்டுவதற்கோ முடியாது என்பதைச் சொல்லிக் கொள்ள விருப்பிக்கிறேன். இந்த மாத் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் அவசியமோ அவர்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு மாகா உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களை நீக்கவேண்டும்.

கல்வியை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் இப்போது நாகர்க்க கல்வியாக இருக்கிறது. கைத் தொழில் கற்றுக்கொடுக்கும் கல்வியாக இல்லை. படித்தவர்கள் நகரத்தில் இருக்கத் தான் விரும்புகிறார்கள், கிராமத்திலிருக்க விரும்புவதில்லை. கிராமத்தில் எந்த விதமான வசதியும் இல்லை. கிராமங்களிலுள்ளவர்கள் நெற்றி வியர்வை நிலத்தில் விழ வேலை செய்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு பொதிய வருவாய் இல்லை. நகரத்திலுள்ள மில் தொழிலாளி தினம் 8 மணி நேரம் வேலை செய்தால் அவனுக்கு நல்ல வரும்படி கிடைக்கிறது. கிராமத்தில் வேலை செய்யானின் கூலி உயரவேண்டும். புதுப் புது இலாக்காக்களை ஏற்றுத்திக்கொண்டு, போனால் சர்க்காரின் பணம் வீணாகத் தான் போகும். இப்போது சென்னை மாநகரத்தில் ரெவின்யூ போர்டு இருக்கிறது. அது அவசியமில்லை. அதே மாதிரி லெர்விஸ் கமிஷன் இருக்கிறது. அதில் நிறைய உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். தினமும் அந்த ஆபீஸில் போய்ப் பார்த்தால் நூற்றுக்கணக்கான பேர் உத்தியோகத்திற்கு வருகிறார்கள். இந்த லர்விஸ் கமிஷன் இரண்டு மூன்று வருஷங்களுக்கு முடிவிட்டு, மூன்று வருஷங்களுக்கு சர்க்காரில் புது உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களைப் போடாமல் இருக்கவேண்டும். கல்வி, ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள், கிராமங்கள் முதலியவற்றிற்கு நல்ல முறையில் செலவழிக்க வேண்டும்.

இப்போது 'ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் சத்திரங்களாக இருக்கின்றன. பொதுஜனங்களிடம் டாக்டர்கள் மரியாதையாக இருப்பதில்லை. அவர்கள் சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்களையோ மற்றவர்களையோ கலந்தாலோசித்துக்கொண்டு நல்ல முறையில் பணியாற்றவேண்டும்.

4-50 ப.ம. ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களைப்பற்றி சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபன அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் சபையில் இல்லை. இருந்தாலும் சொல்கிறேன். இப்போது நகர சபைகள் தாயில்லாக் குழந்தை

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கள் போல் இருக்கின்றன. பழைய காலத்தில் சேர்மனை பொம்மையைப் போன்று நடத்தி வந்தார்கள். இப்போதோ ஜனநாயகம் வந்துவிட்டது. ஆனால் இப்போதும் கூட நகர சபைக் கூட்டங்களை கூட்டுவதற்குக் கூட சேர்மனுக்கு அதிகாரம் கிடையாது. கமிஷனுக்குத் தான் அதிகாரம் இருக்கிறது. காலஞ் சென்ற டாக்டர் ராஜன் அவர்கள் பொது சுகாதாரச் சட்டம் கொண்டுவந்தார்கள். அந்தச் சட்டத்தையே நகர சபை ஹெல்த் ஆபீஸர்கள் இப்போது மறந்துவிடுகிறார்கள். திருப்பூருக்கு ஹெல்த் ஆபீஸர் வந்தால் அவர் வந்தவுடனேயே அவருக்கு நிறைய அதிகாரம் இருக்கிறது. ஹெல்த் ஆபீஸருக்கும் நகர சபைக்கும் சம்பந்தமே இல்லாதபடி பாகுபாடு இருக்கிறது. மற்றுமுள்ள எஞ்சினியர்களும் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களும் அந்த இருக்கிறதான் இருக்கிறார்கள். சென்ற வருஷம் கூட போதிய அதிகாரம் மாதிரித் தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். சென்ற வருஷம் கூட போதிய அதிகாரம் கொடுக்கப்படுமென்று சொல்லப்பட்டது. ஆனால் ஒன்றும் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. ஆகவே நகரசபைகள் நல்ல முறையில் பணியாற்றுவதற்கும், எல்லோருக்கும் உரிய மரியாதையும், அதிகாரமும் கிடைக்கச் செய்வதற்கும் ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

ப்ளாக் டெவலப்மெண்ட் முறையை எடுத்துவிட்டு பஞ்சாயத்து டோர்டுகளுக்கு அதிகாரம் கொடுத்து நல்ல முறையில் பணியாற்ற வசதி செய்ய வேண்டும். ஓராசிரியர் பள்ளிகளை நல்ல முறையில் நடத்தவேண்டும். நகர சபைகளுக்கு இப்போது வருவாய் மிகக் குறைவு. எல்லாவற்றையும் சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக்கொள்கிறார்கள். விற்பனை வரி பூராவையும் சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக் கொள்கிறது. திருப்பூர் நகரசபையில் ரூ. 10 லட்சம் தான் இப்போது வருமானம் வருகிறது. ரோடுகள் போட முடிவதில்லை. முன்பு Toll compensation-ல் அதிகப் பணம் கிடைத்து வந்தது. இப்போது Toll compensation-ல் சொற்ப பணம் தான் கிடைக்கிறது. Motor Vehicles Taxation-ல் பணம் வருகிறது. அதை வைத்துக்கொண்டு ரோடுகளை பராமரிக்கவேண்டும். இவைகளை Highways Department நன்றாகச் செய்யலாம். Entertainments Tax-ல் அரசாங்கத்தார் 10 பெர்சன்ட் எடுத்துக்கொள்கிறார்கள். ஏதோ கொஞ்சமாக 2 பெர்சன்ட் சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக் கொண்டு பாக்கி தொகையை நகரசபைக்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

இந்த விஷயங்களையெல்லாம் நன்றாகக் கவனித்து எல்லா மக்களுக்கும் நன்மை செய்யும்படி கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். மற்ற விஷயங்களைப்பற்றி அடுத்த கூட்டத்தில் பேசிக்கொள்கிறேன். தலைவர் அவர்களுக்கு வந்தனத்தைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

* Sri G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I think I will be failing in my duty if I do not at this moment pay my tributes to the Hon. the Education Minister and the Hon. the Chief Minister for the relief they have given to the teachers through this Budget. In fact, I was rejoiced to see that they removed the disparity in the scales of pay of secondary grade teachers in elementary schools and high schools. Now, the Hon. the Education Minister pointed out, during the course of the speech of the hon. Member Sri E. H. Parameswaran, that the disparity was removed only in so far as it existed between elementary schools and high schools under the same management. But I may humbly point out that virtually the disparity in the scales of pay of teachers under the various managements has been removed indirectly, because most of the schools are paying and some of the schools that are not paying are sure to pay within a reasonable time Government scales of salary. By this move of the Government, they have indirectly recognised the fact that teachers, irrespective of the managements under whom they are serving, are

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doing the work of the nation and are entitled to equal remuneration from the Exchequer of the Government. Now, I am sure that this disparity will be removed in the case of the higher grade teachers in respect of their increments and in the case of the Pandits, B.Ts. and Headmasters in respect of their salaries. Now, when the scales of pay were fixed in the year 1917, a formula was applied for weightage and this formula did not at all work favourably in respect of seniors. So, I would humbly beseech the Government that in framing the rules in regard to the removal of disparity as between the teachers in elementary schools and high schools, especially aided elementary schools and aided high schools, the Government should see that the teacher of the elementary school when he retires draws at least the maximum in the scale. For this purpose, they have to make the grant scale and the salary scale uniform.

Now, the second concession that the Government have been kind enough to show to the teachers is in respect of full free education to the children of elementary school teachers. This is a great step forward. Of course, this was long overdue but that does not mean that thanks are not due to the Government for this step forward. I would have been gladder if this concession, as a first step on the part of the Government, had been given in respect of teachers drawing a basic salary of Rs. 100 and less. Now, I think it is not too late to announce it. There is one point which I have always been pressing on the floor of this sacred House and that is on behalf of the peons in aided secondary schools. These peons were not given any concession whatsoever. Now, the Government may say that they enjoy the concession along with the members of the public as per the rule that the children of persons getting below Rs. 1,200 per annum are eligible for free education at certain stages. But they won't be eligible, I beg to submit, for this full fee concession in Forms IV to VI. They would be eligible only for half fee concessions in Forms IV to VI. But if this concession now announced is extended to peons in respect of secondary schools, naturally their children will get the benefit of full free education in Forms IV to VI. When this concession has been announced in respect of lakhs of servants, I do not think it will be a great hardship for this benevolent Government to just extend it to the cases of about 2,000 permanent peons in these aided institutions.

With regard to pension, some of the teachers just asked me why it was that the extension of pension benefit was not announced in the speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister. But I was very glad to go through the paragraph in the detailed Budget Memorandum that the scheme of Provident Fund-cum-Pension-cum-Insurance was going to be given effect to in the case of teachers in aided elementary schools, district board elementary schools, aided secondary schools and district board secondary schools. Now, I take it that pension has, according to this paragraph, been granted

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to all teachers including B.Ts. and Pandits of the I grade and Physical Directors in aided high schools and district board high schools. Now, the Hon. the Finance Minister has been kind enough to point out that the rules are almost finalized and that the pension scheme will be made applicable to the teachers from 1st April 1956. I am sure that this benefit would be such and the rules would be framed in such a way that the benefits reach the teachers in a very short time and that they reach all teachers in aided, elementary and secondary schools as well as local body elementary schools and high schools from 1st April 1956. I should congratulate the Hon. the Education Minister in respect of one of his reported views which he expressed recently at Tanjore. He is reported to have referred at Tanjore recently to the baneful effect of the pictures, the cinemas, on the students. I entirely agree with his views. He was also pointing out that the evil effects of these pictures—the wrong-sided visual education—would be perceptible only in the years to come. I agree with him in this remark of his also. I am sure all the hon. Members will agree with me when I plead on behalf of society that the Hon. the Education Minister on behalf of this Government should take up this matter with the Central authorities to see that filthy films are banned in the case of students.

All the items of relief to teachers that I just now referred to involve only small amounts. But my appreciation of the action of this Government is very great because when I went through the items, I got a strong conviction that this Government had begun to realise sympathetically the difficulties of the teachers. The points that they have chosen for relief, though they involve only small amounts, show that they have made a sincere study of the problems of teachers and that the era of brightness is slowly dawning on the teachers through relief from this Government. Certain other reliefs which the teachers were eagerly expecting could also have been given by the Government. I may refer to the house rent allowance and medical concessions. In regard to medical concessions, almost an assurance was given on the floor of this sacred House that the matter was being very seriously considered by this Government. I have time and again been saying on the floor of the House that the house rent allowance has been denied to one particular category of teachers alone, viz., teachers in aided institutions. I am sure the Government will announce their proposals even before the Budget is finalized.

A great disappointment has been caused in the minds of the teachers by the non-announcement in this Budget of enhancement of salaries which the teachers were eagerly expecting. I find from the Budget that a sum of Rs. 125 lakhs has been set apart under the head, Education, Rs. 30 lakhs for capital expenditure and Rs. 95 lakhs for development expenditure in respect of the schemes coming under the Second Five-Year Plan. In the First Plan, we find that the Government allotted a particular amount for being spent, but that amount was spent short. We find that there

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a surplus of Rs. 2.28 crores which the Government were not able to spend. They did not spend Rs. 87 lakhs out of the amount allotted for Education and, they could not spend Rs. 31 lakhs under Primary Education alone. I don't know how when I have been pressing for so many relief measures on behalf of the teachers, the Government were not able to spend this amount. In the Second Plan, the original framers gave us a very attractive picture about the development of Education and the improvement of the status of teachers. Our Government took up schemes for Rs. 398 crores and they provided Rs. 38 crores for Education for five years. In the Budget that is placed before us, we find that this amount has been reduced to about Rs. 27 crores. But, I am glad to find that the Government have not touched the amounts provided for the enhancement of salaries to teachers in elementary and secondary schools. That amount remains the same. Out of the sum of Rs. 27 crores or so, our Government intend spending about Rs. 13 crores out of their own funds and are claiming the balance from the Centre. Our Government have appealed to the Central Government for Rs. 14 crores for education along with other claims. If we divide the sum of Rs. 13 crores by five, we should have got about Rs. 2½ crores. That should have been the amount set apart for being spent during the year 1956-57. Instead of that, they have provided only Rs. 125 lakhs for Education for 1956-57. I do not know why only 50 per cent of what they should have provided even from their own funds has been allotted for this year. We do not know the details of the expenditure. I think the matter may come up before the Legislature as announced in the Budget speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister. Even then, I should like to have clarification from the Hon. Minister why one-fifth of the amount of Rs. 13 crores which the Government are going to spend from their own funds has not been set apart for expenditure in the first year. I always view things dispassionately. There are difficulties confronting the Government. I always give constructive suggestions. Though I sit on the side of the Opposition, I always feel the difficulty of the Government and I speak as though I were myself sitting on the Treasury Benches on the other side. From this point of view only, I wish to reiterate the suggestion made already to meet the demands of teachers for a living wage. This request cannot be met from out of the usual revenues of the Exchequer. We cannot do that. It is impossible. We have to recognize, if we have not recognized so far, that it is the paramount duty of the parent to educate his children. When the Government are taxing the parents in so many other ways, it is not too much to ask them to give a small amount for affording relief to the teachers. We must recognize the fact that there is no harm in the suggestion that the parents should be taxed to a certain extent in respect of education. I agree fully that education should be free up to a certain stage. I appreciate the attitude of the Government in making education free up to a certain stage. Now, when the burden of paying monthly fees has been removed from the parents, they must be in a better position to pay some "Guru Dakshinai."

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to the teachers. This must be recognized by the Government. If they pay at the rate of Re. 1 per month, that would go a long way in bringing crores of rupees to afford relief to the teachers. There is a tendency in the public mind to treat things that come free in a slighting mood. We find people having more faith in medicines that are given by drug houses and private practitioners than by free hospitals. So also, if education is given completely free, there is a danger of education being valued less.

DR. V. K. JOHN : Sir, may I draw your attention to the fact that besides the Hon. the Leader of the House, there are no other Ministers in the House? Particularly, the Hon. the Minister for Education is not present here now when the hon. Member Sri G. Krishnamoorthi is making a very eloquent and forcible speech on matters relating to education. I find the Hon. the Leader of the House going through his files. Is this the way in which the House is to be treated by the Ministers? Is it not necessary that, as far as possible, all the Ministers should be present in the House during Budget discussion? It is only to enable the Ministers to be present in this House that we are sitting in the afternoon and the other House is sitting in the forenoon. I think it is a very disrespectful way in which the Ministers are treating this House.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The Hon. the Minister for Education was here from the beginning and went away at about 4 p.m. Perhaps, he had some other unavoidable work and perhaps he had no idea that the hon. Member, Mr. Krishnamoorthi, who had been taking quite a keen interest in matters of education would be speaking this evening. But, Sir, about the absence of other Ministers, it has been already explained that they do try to be present during the general discussion on the Budget; but whenever it is not possible for them to be present, I assure the Deputy Leader of the Opposition that I am here listening to the various remarks and criticisms made by hon. Members during the general discussion with reference to the various Departments of Government handled by the respective Ministers and that these will be duly communicated to them so that they may apply their mind to these. I would also tell the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition that he is not to dictate to me the method and the manner in which I should listen to the speeches of hon. Members. I may assure him, whatever he says I am doing, I am quite well listening to the various speeches made here and he will see that when I reply to the debate.

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DR. V. K. JOHN : I take the assurance of the Hon. the Leader of the House that he is listening to the speeches. But I say this, Sir. He is also going through files. The practice in former years was that a number of Ministers spoke explaining the position of Government after criticisms were made by hon. Members on the Budget. But the position in recent times has changed and nobody

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seems to take any interest in the criticisms made in the Council and these criticisms have now become a farce, so to say. I submit, Sir, that you or the permanent Chairman will kindly see that the Ministers, as far as possible, are present in the House when the discussion on the Budget goes on.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I would again assure the Deputy Leader of the Opposition that it is not right to say that Ministers are not taking any interest in the discussion on the Budget. I am really surprised that the Deputy Leader of the Opposition himself should say that the discussion here has become a farce. I should protest against that remark, which he should not have made. Regarding participation of Minister in the debate, some Ministers do participate while replying to the debate, if it is considered necessary. In any case, I would once again assure him that I am here to represent all the Ministers and to reply with a due sense of responsibility to the speeches made on the various subjects under discussion.

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON : May I know whether there are any arrangements made for the Ministers to hear the speeches of Members from within their chambers?

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : It is not necessary exactly to listen to the speeches made here. But they will go through the speeches which are very well reported and there are official reports which are presented to them the very next day.

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : If this Gurudakshina system is introduced, it will go a long way to infuse a spirit of greater regard in the parents for the teachers. The very word, Gurudakshina, if it is adopted by the Government, will go a long way to revive the lost status of the teacher. After all, the parent is paying special fees in respect of his children for various items. There are very many items under the head 'special fees' and there has been no objection whatsoever on the part of the parents to the payment of these special fees. But when I suggest this particular thing, the Government seem to be of the view that there might be some objection. I feel there will be no objection on the part of the parents who are spending a lot of money on other things, on the requirements of the child, its dress and so on. No parent can grudge to pay a small sum of rupee one a month towards the maintenance of teachers who mould the pupil, for the future prosperity of the family. One rupee per month in the secondary school and one rupee every three months in the elementary school will bring in over a crore of rupees. I made this suggestion for the first time two years ago but it has not been gone into by the Government.

I made yet another suggestion two years ago, which has also not been gone into and that is with regard to the publication of text-books by the Government. But the Hon. the Minister for Education was kind enough to tell me in answer to an interpellation

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how much money the Government got during the last few years by the publication of English non-detailed books for the S.S.L.C. class. When the Government were able to make much profit from the publication of non-detailed books, how much more profit would they get by publishing all the text-books themselves? If there is any objection on the part of the Government to intruding into the private sector and discouraging private enterprise, I would request them to go into the question whether we cannot get at least 25 per cent of the net profits, which these publishers get out of the teachers' sweat now, to the credit of the teachers' maintenance fund? Both these items will bring in a recurring revenue of two crores of rupees which will be more than sufficient to improve the status of teachers. I dwell upon all these things because the Government often say that there are not many avenues of income for them. I say, here is a place where they can get money. Here is a very sound formula whereby each teacher can get fifteen to twenty rupees per month in addition to the Rs. 10 proposed to be given under the Second Plan. The scheme will always work. Even if there is a multiplicity of teachers, it will be due to the multiplicity of children and they will bring in multiples of the sum I have just now mentioned.

Then, Sir, I referred to one of the speeches of the Hon. the Minister for Education at Tanjore in which he referred to the ill-effects of pictures on children. After the attainment of freedom, we have got heavy responsibilities. The youths of this country have to shoulder these responsibilities. If they are to be moulded in such a way as to be men of integrity, honesty, and character and men with a spirit of service, it can only be done in the school. I would humbly request this Government to see that facilities are provided in schools for the shaping of these children in such a way as they may be able to shoulder the responsibilities of the nation which are increasing day by day. This naturally takes us to the question of what we are doing today in our schools. No doubt, we have appointed committees and commissions and we have got reports from able gentlemen who have served on these. But I think that one committee is needed to go into all the stages of education, elementary, secondary and collegiate, without treating them as water-tight compartments, and remembering the wholesome fact that all these are intended for one particular individual who is to become a citizen and who is to be capable of handling the affairs of Free India whose responsibilities are increasing under the circumstances unavoidable in the world of today. Now, there is no intimate connexion between these three stages of education. If we can find any major reason for the disunion in India today, for so much of ill-feeling that is prevailing in India today as between brothers and brothers, as between State and State, it can surely be attributed to the content of education that we have. I have been eagerly expecting the day when the content of education would be so reformed as to produce men of integrity, honesty and character. I have been eagerly looking forward to the day when sums in arithmetic unrelated to life in India,

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geography that does not promote an international feeling, history that has been putting poison into the mind of our young children, making us disunited and lose even the freedom that we have, would be scrapped from the text-books. It is more than eight years since we got Swaraj and the content of education has not yet been modified so as to enable our children to develop into good and useful citizens to preserve the freedom that we won for them. If we find anything ill in society, it is mostly attributable to the pattern of education that we are imparting to our young children, I mean the content of education. Wrong history and distorted versions of history that were intended to divide us are all still there in the text-books approved by the Government, the Congress Government. There is a Text-book Committee and members of the Committee are paid allowances and Government are wasting huge sums of money on the committee. And we are encouraging the study of anti-national history, wrong history. This is sure to divide us again and again. This wrong history is sure to make us disloyal to the country. Through these text-book committees we are forcing the teachers to teach wrong history to our children. This wrong history is learnt by the children, crammed by them and vomited in the examinations, and they become true products of this wrong history, anti-national history. Unless and until the day comes when the history books are rewritten to suit the conditions of present-day India, to promote and instil the feeling of patriotism in the minds of the children and make them true, courageous citizens putting service before self, we won't have redemption from these internal quarrels and other things that are reflected in society today. All this is the reflection of what is going on in the schools. If we are going to increase the present type of schools, we are going to increase only anti-national elements, we are going to increase only dissident groups, we are going to increase only the number of people with parochial outlook. This wrong history and anti-national history ought to have been rewritten long ago. Till these text-books are rewritten, Government should see to it that these history books are not used and something else should be done to teach history to the boys.

(Mr. Chairman in Chair.)

A lot of wasteful matter was brought into these books in those days for some purpose, probably for ruining our brains and for reducing our average age in India. Whether they did it intentionally or not, the fact is there. Students are asked to cram this material in the name of examination. Thereby their health is shattered. We are not able to change the working hours. We have not been bold enough to see that certain seasons, especially the hot seasons, are declared as complete holidays for schools. We are going on in the old rut. Unless and until some radical change is brought about in the educational sphere, there can be no redemption for society. The sum of eleven crores of rupees that is spent on education every year is practically a waste. Education, as I have

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pointed out on more than one occasion on the floor of this House, is going on not through the schools but through the cinemas from Kashmir to Kanyakumari. According to psychology, the visual appeal is the strongest form of appeal to students. That is why we say that the teacher who works with the chalk is the best teacher. What is written on the board is not easily forgotten. What is heard is forgotten earlier. Even if people refuse to see pictures, they are forced to see the posters on the walls, filthy pictures. Have not the Government power to ban the exhibition of these posters? Are the posters not polluting the minds of our young children? Can you expect to build the character of children without banning these posters? Education through visual appeal, as I said, has an indelible impression on the minds of the pupils. Therefore, these posters are responsible for so much of insecurity in society. There is no use of blaming the children. There is no use of blaming the students. These poor children are made to see filthy posters. The adults have been trained in the wrong way and even if children are not willing to go to cinemas, their parents force them and take them to pictures. We cannot compel these parents not to take their children to cinemas, but we can point out to the Central Government and the Film Censor Board that if character is wanted in our children, if integrity is wanted, if leaders are wanted, if selfless people are wanted, if people who would have regard for others' rights are wanted, if people who would realise that because they live in glass-houses they should not throw stones at others are wanted, the wrong-sided education through visual appeal, through the cinema that is going on from Kashmir to Kanyakumari, should stop at once. Unless and until the Government ban this wrong-sided education, all the amount spent in all the States on education from year to year is going to be a colossal national waste. So, I would humbly submit to the Government, especially in view of what the Hon. the Minister for Education has said at Tanjore, though it may be his personal view, to take it as the view of the Government and press on the Central Government to ban all such things, and see that the wrong-sided education through visual appeal in the name of the cinema and in the name of the posters, is stopped at any cost. Until and unless this is done and until our history books are rewritten and the hours of work in the schools are changed in such a way that the young children will not be forced to attend school during the hottest part of the day, namely, between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. when blood should run to the stomach for digestion, we cannot improve the mental and physical health of the children. In the name of the nation, in the name of the hard-won freedom, and in the name of the Father of the Nation who won for us our freedom and who wanted that we should preserve that freedom, I would request the Hon. the Minister for Education to press upon the Government this particular point and I would humbly request the Government to put these points before the Central Government and see that the future nation is bettered by banning all these films. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

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III.—AMENDMENTS TO THE MADRAS COUNCIL RULES.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move for leave to introduce the following amendments to the Madras Council Rules :—

“ Add the following new rules after rule 179-B :—

functions
of the
Committee.

‘ 179-C. (1) Notwithstanding the provision in rule 179-B, a Committee on Estimates of the Council shall be constituted for the examination of such of the estimates as may seem fit to the Committee or are specifically referred to it by the House. The functions of the Committee shall be—

(a) to report what economies, improvement in organization, efficiency or administrative reform, consistent with the policy underlying the estimates, may be effected;

(b) to suggest alternative policies in order to bring about efficiency and economy in administration;

(c) to examine whether the money is well laid out within the limits of the policy implied in the estimates; and

(d) to suggest the form in which the estimates may be presented to the Legislature.

Constitution
of the
Committee.

(2) The Committee shall consist of six members in addition to the Finance Minister who shall be a member ex-officio. They shall be elected by the Council from among its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and in accordance with the regulations framed in this behalf of the Chairman of the Council. There shall be a fresh election before the end of the financial year for constituting the Committee for the ensuing financial year. And, if, under any circumstances, such an election is not held, the existing members of the Committee will continue to hold office until new members are elected. Casual vacancies shall be filled as soon as possible after they occur in the manner prescribed in this sub-rule and any person elected to fill such vacancy shall hold office for so long as the person in whose place he is elected would have held office.

Chairman
of the
Committee.

(3) The Chairman of the Committee shall be nominated by the Chairman from amongst the members of the Committee. The person so nominated shall preside at the meetings of the Committee and, in his absence, one of the members of the Committee elected by the Committee shall preside.

Quorum.

(4) In order to constitute a meeting of the Committee the quorum shall be three including the Chairman.

Chairman's
casting vote.

(5) In the case of an equality of votes on any matter, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

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(6) The Committee may, if it thinks fit, make available Reports by to Government any completed part of its report before presentation to the Council. Such reports shall be treated as confidential until presented to the Council.

The Committee may hear officials or take evidence connected with the estimates under examination. It shall be in the discretion of the Committee to treat any evidence tendered before it as secret or confidential.

For purposes of this sub-rule the Committee shall have power to require the attendance of persons or the production of papers or records :

Provided that Government may decline to produce a document on the ground that its disclosure would not be in the public interest.

(7) The Committee may continue its examination of the estimates throughout the financial year and report to the House from time to time as its examination proceeds. It shall not be incumbent on the Committee to examine the entire estimates of any one year. The demands for grants may be voted upon notwithstanding the fact that the Committee has made no report.

(8) The Report of the Committee shall be presented to the House either by the Chairman or in his behalf by any other member of the Committee.

(9) Except as aforesaid, the Committee shall follow the same procedure as a Select Committee of the Council.

(7) Committee on Subordinate Legislation

179-D. (1) Subject to the provisions of these rules, a Committee on Subordinate Legislation may be constituted to scrutinize and report to the House whether the powers delegated by the Legislature have been properly exercised within the framework of the statute delegating such powers.

(2) (i) The Committee shall consist of not more than six members who shall be nominated by the Chairman.

(ii) The term of office of the members of the Committee shall be one year.

(iii) The Chairman may, if he thinks fit, discharge a member from the Committee, if such member is absent from three consecutive meetings thereof, without the permission of the Chairman of the Committee.

(3) The Chairman of the Committee shall be nominated by the Chairman from amongst the members of the Committee. The person so nominated shall preside at the meetings of the Committee and in his absence one of the members of the Committee elected by the Committee shall preside.

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AMENDMENTS TO THE MADRAS COUNCIL RULES

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Quorum.

(4) In order to constitute a meeting of the Committee the quorum shall be three including the Chairman of the Committee.

Chairman's casting vote.

(5) In the case of an equality of votes on any matter, the Chairman of the Committee shall have a second or casting vote.

Sub-committees.

(6) The Committee may appoint one or more sub-committees to examine any matters that may be referred to them, and the reports of such sub-committee or sub-committees shall be deemed to be the reports of the whole Committee if they are approved at a meeting of the whole Committee.

Power to take evidence.

(7) (i) The Committee on Subordinate Legislation shall have power to require the attendance of persons or the production of papers or records :

Provided that Government may decline to produce a document on the ground that its disclosure would not be in the public interest.

(ii) It shall be in the discretion of the Committee to treat any evidence tendered before it as secret or confidential.

Scrutiny of papers laid before the House.

(8) After each " regulation ", " rule ", " sub-rule ", " by-law ", etc., framed in pursuance of the legislative functions delegated by the Council to a subordinate authority is laid before the House, the Committee shall, in particular, consider—

(i) whether it is in accord with the general objects of the Act pursuant to which it is made;

(ii) whether it contains matter which in the opinion of the Committee should more properly be dealt with in an Act of the Council;

(iii) whether it imposes taxation;

(iv) whether it directly or indirectly bars the jurisdiction of the court;

(v) whether it gives retrospective effect to any of the provisions in respect of which the Act does not expressly give any such power;

(vi) whether it involves expenditure from the Consolidated Fund or the Public Revenues;

(vii) whether it appears to make some unusual or unexpected use of the powers conferred by the Act pursuant to which it is made;

(viii) whether there appears to have been unjustifiable delay in the publication or laying of it before the Legislature;

(ix) whether for any reason its form or purport calls for any elucidation.

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(9) If the Committee is of opinion that any order should be annulled wholly or in part, or should be amended in any respect, it shall report that opinion and the grounds thereof to the House within one month of the commencement of a session of the House after the promulgation of such order or within such earlier or later period which a statute of the Legislature may have fixed for any specified case. If the Committee is of opinion that any other matter relating to any orders should be brought to the notice of the House, it may report that opinion and matter to the House.

(10) The report of the Committee shall be signed by the Chairman of the Committee and presented to the House by him or, in his absence, by any member of the Committee.

(11) The Chairman may issue such directions as he may consider necessary for regulating the procedure in connexion with all matters connected with the consideration of any question of Subordinate Legislation either in the Committee or in the House.

The amendments seek to introduce two new rules 179-C and 179-D. In asking for leave to introduce these amendments, I wish to remind the House about our proposal to have some members of this House on the Estimates Committee of the Assembly. If that had been done, we hoped that we would have an opportunity to examine departmental estimates and thus contribute our little mite towards the efficient working of the several Departments of Government. During question hour the other day the hon. Members will remember, I suggested that we might have an Estimates Committee of our own if we could not have a combined Estimates Committee consisting of members of both the Houses. The Hon. the Minister for Finance told us that the question of having a separate committee of this House was left to us to decide. I have, therefore, brought forward these amendments and I seek leave to introduce them. One other amendment is for the constitution of a Committee on Subordinate Legislation. Hon. Members are aware that several rules framed by the Government are placed on the table of the House. There should be a committee to examine the rules and see how far they are in conformity with the provisions of the main legislation passed by us. I accordingly seek the leave of the House to move the amendments.

5-30 p.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution that Mr. Purushotham has moved. I think it is a very timely resolution. I feel that this House can very effectively give advice to the Government on certain aspects particularly in regard to efficiency and administrative reforms consistent with the policy underlying the estimates. It is not our purpose to suggest any new policy but in the working of the policy of Government, I think it is very desirable that this House should be associated, to give as effectively as possible its contribution on various aspects of administrative reform. Members of this House occupy different posts and are acquainted with the working of at least some of the different

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departments of Government. I think the Government will do well to take notice of their views in the matter and to see how far their advice is practicable and how far they could probably accept such advice.

I also support the motion for constitution of a Committee on Subordinate Legislation. I think these two Committees will considerably help the Government in the very difficult task that they have to perform. I am sure that the advice of this House through its committees will be valuable to Government.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I agree to the motion, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: These amendments have been printed and circulated to the hon. Members of this House and also included in the agenda. The amendments have been moved by Sri T. Purushotham and ably seconded by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition. The Hon. the Leader of the House has accepted them. The amendments, according to the rules, have to be completely read out by the Chairman. But the amendments being long and because they have been circulated to all hon. Members, they may be taken as read by me as required under Rule 137 of the Council Rules. I now ask whether the hon. Member has the leave of the Council.

(After a pause.)

Since no Member objects, I take it that the hon. Member has the leave of the Council.

Under Rule 188 of the Madras Council Rules, the draft amendments have now to be referred to a Select Committee. Six members of the Select Committee have to be elected by the Council by means of the single transferable vote and in accordance with the regulations framed in this behalf, the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, the Hon. the Minister for Finance and the Mover of the motion being ex-officio members of the Committee. One of the members of the current panel of Vice-Chairmen is to be nominated by me as a member of the Committee. I fix 4 p.m. on Thursday, the 1st March 1956 as the hour and day within which nominations may be handed over to the Secretary.

If the number of candidates nominated exceeds the number of vacancies to be filled, namely, six, then there will be an election between 12 noon and 2 p.m. on Saturday, the 3rd March 1956.

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

The House then adjourned.

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APPENDIX

[Vide answer to Starred question No. 547 asked by Sri T. Purushotham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 29th February 1956, page 128 supra.]

Cyclone—1955—Damages caused and relief afforded.

	Tanjore.	Tiruchi-rappalli.	Madurai.	Ramanathapuram.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Number of villages affected ..	1,542	372	290	3,994
2 Number of human lives lost ..	410	18	6	86
3 Number of cattle dead	20,090	1,562	1,846	12,424
4 Number of sheep and goats dead.	31,757	3,816	2,463	75,196
5 Number of persons to whom clothes have been distributed.	75,856	33,165	Not available.	
6 Number of houses partially or totally damaged.	1,60,124	50,294	22,064	71,528
7 Number of other buildings partially or totally damaged.	8,663	60	28	652
8 Total amount of free house grant disbursed so far.	29,13,479	7,47,041	3,74,145	22,67,978
9 Total amount of cash grant disbursed so far on account of loss of bread winners.	1,900	300	Not available.	
10 Amount disbursed as loan by Government.	Disbursement of loan has not yet commenced.	4,800	13,130	Not available.
11 Extent covered by crops totally lost.	63,780	664	2,100	2,35,953
12 Extent in respect of which appreciable reduction in yield is anticipated.	61,262	8,738		
13 Number of coconut trees fallen down.	3,87,695	2,000	13,805 trees were uprooted.	81,823 trees were uprooted.
14 Number of tanks breached ..	426	594	277	3,365
15 Number in which breaches have been closed.	(Almost all the breaches were closed.)			
16 Number of roads damaged ..	82	26	48	92
17 Number restored	76	26	48	92
18 Estimate of damages caused to private and public properties.	(Correct information is not available.)			

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The Government of India have agreed to give assistance as detailed below :—

(a) The State Government will be eligible to a grant of half the total expenditure on gratuitous relief up to Rs. 2 crores and three-fourths of the expenditure in excess thereof. The following items will constitute gratuitous relief :—

(i) Concessional supply (free or at subsidized rates) of food, either cooked or otherwise.

(ii) Weekly cash payments for purchase of necessities of indigent persons, including food where (i) above is not done.

(ii) Cash doles to the disabled.

(iv) Free or concessional supply of seeds.

(v) Free or concessional supply of fodder.

(vi) Free or concessional supply of medicines.

(vi.) Measures for prevention of cattle epidemics.

(viii) Provision of drinking water where necessary.

(ix) Provision of transport facilities for goods to be moved on relief account.

(x) Repair of houses where damaged by floods.

(b) Apart from these, expenditure on relief works undertaken as a preferable alternative to gratuitous relief which does not create any asset, or where the value of asset created is less than the expenditure incurred, will also be eligible for inclusion as gratuitous relief. Distress loans given as a substitute for gratuitous relief with a view to generate some work will also be considered as an item of gratuitous relief in such cases where subsequent recovery proves impossible.

(c) In addition the Government of India will be prepared to render the following assistance as a part of flood relief measures :—

(i) A grant equal to half the expenditure on the repairs of Government roads, bridges, embankments, etc., damaged by floods in case where such expenditure does not produce any new assets to the State.

(ii) A grant equal to half the cost of such repairs to administrative and other Government buildings.

(iii) In the case of roads and buildings of local bodies whose resources are exiguous and to whom the State Government cannot give the whole of the necessary additional assistance, a grant equal to 37½ per cent of the cost of such repairs.

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(d) For the rest, loans will be given only to the extent that the ways and means position of the State requires. If the State Government has, as a result of the expenditure occasioned by the famine or flood, been compelled to divert existing resources from the implementation of the Plan, development loans will be provided as necessary. The Central Government will not however share in any loss of revenues that the State Government may be put to.

A sum of Rs. 39 lakhs has been allotted to cyclone affected districts from the Madras State Cyclone Relief Fund as shown below :—

Ramanathapuram.	Madurai.	Tanjore.	Tiruchirappalli.
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
2,00,000	25,000	1,25,000	40,000

The actual amount of expenditure incurred from the State Government funds will be known only after the areas are restored to normal conditions. The Board of Revenue is placing at the disposal of the Collectors necessary funds as and when required by them.

NOTE ON THE GENERAL POLICY REGARDING RELIEF MEASURES.

I. *Relief to fishermen.*—The Government have sanctioned a subsidy of 50 per cent for the repair of the damaged boats. A loan of 50 per cent and a subsidy of 50 per cent have been sanctioned to the affected fishermen for the purchase of catamaran logs. A free supply of Rs. 15,000 worth of yarn and sail cloth has also been sanctioned. The fishermen have been allowed a 5 per cent loan and a 50 per cent subsidy for replenishing the stocks of nets reserved for subsequent seasons, which have been washed away. The loans to be granted will carry interest at 4½ per cent per annum and will be recoverable in 3 to 5 annual instalments. The Government of India have been addressed to obtain the supply of logs from Ceylon.

II. *Replacement of cattle and other livestock.*—The Government have ordered the grant of interest-free loans, up to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 for any one individual for the replacement of work cattle lost by the recent cyclone. Loans also will be granted for the purchase of milch cows subject to a maximum of five cows to any one individual or one-fourth number lost by him, whichever is less. These loans will be granted on the security of the cattle and any other collateral security, and will be recovered in six annual instalments. A special scheme for procurement of the cattle required and to keep down the price of the cattle at a fair level has also been sanctioned.

III. *Repairs to irrigation tanks.*—The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2 crores (rupees two crores) for the repair and restoration of the irrigation sources of the Public Works Department, the Food Production Branch and Minor Irrigation.

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in Ramanathapuram district, Pudukkottai Division of Tiruchirappalli district. Public Works Department have been put in charge of this work. In the rest of the areas in Tiruchirappalli Tanjore and Madurai districts, the Collectors have been put in charge of the Minor Irrigation work.

IV. *Repairs to roads.*—The Government will meet the entire expenditure on repairs of both Government and District Board roads in Tanjore and Ramanathapuram districts, as per the estimates of the Chief Engineer (Highways), as the local boards have no funds of their own for this purpose. In other affected districts, the District Boards will be asked to contribute only the ordinary amounts which they would spend on maintenance during the year.

V. *Relief to Government servants in the affected areas.*—The Government have sanctioned an interest-free advance of three months' pay to Non-Gazetted Government servants, village officers and village servants in the affected districts for rehabilitation purpose. The advance will be recovered in 14 monthly instalments.

VI. *Running of gruel centres.*—The Government have directed that gruel centres should continue to be organized and run, but in areas where work is available (either in agricultural operations or in repair works) only women and children and the very sick and crippled should be fed in the centres. The Collectors will be the sole judges to decide how long the gruel centres should be continued.

VII. *Grant of loans (Takkavi and special).*—(a) *Subsistence loans.*—The Government have ordered the grant of subsistence loans at 3 per cent interest to all the affected agriculturists in the four districts up to a maximum of Rs. 200 per individual family, repayable in not more than six annual instalments.

(b) *Loans to weavers.*—The weavers, who have lost their looms in the cyclone, would be granted a loan up to Rs. 50 at 3 per cent interest for replacement of any looms lost and this would be recovered in five annual instalments.

(c) *Loans for repair of houses damaged by cyclone or flood.*—The Government have sanctioned the grant of a special loan up to a maximum of Rs. 3,000 to each family to repair or rebuild a house damaged by cyclone or flood. The loan will be repayable in ten years and will carry interest at 4½ per cent per annum. Loans at 3-1/8 per cent interest will be advanced to selected co-operative organizations for the purchase and supply of building materials.

(d) *Loans for plantain topes.*—The Government have directed that the maximum loan limit of Rs. 100 granted for raising plantain topes be enhanced to Rs. 200 (rupees two hundred) as a special case in the areas affected.

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(e) *Loans to seed and manure.*—The Collectors have been directed to grant loans according to the Takkavi Manual Rules and Intensive Manuring Scheme liberally.

(f) *Loans and subsidy for reclamation of sand cast lands.*—The ryots would be given the use of tractors or bull dozers of the Government departments at one-third the normal hiring rate and this hiring charge will be recovered as a loan in instalments.

(g) *Loans and subsidy for pumpsets.*—The Government have decided to let on hire departmental pumpsets at half the usual charge, the money required being advanced as a Land Improvement Loan.

VIII. *Land revenue remission.*—The Government have sanctioned remission for paddy and other crops, coconut topes, plantain gardens and other fruit bearing trees and for betel vines damaged by the cyclone. The collection of unremitted kist has been postponed to fasli 1366, in all areas except those under the Cauvery and the Periyar system of irrigation. The collection of loan instalments has been postponed to fasli 1366 in all the areas.

IX. *Provision of manure, seeds and seedlings.*—The Government have ordered the free supply of manure and seeds in all the four districts, to all persons paying an assessment of Rs. 20 and below. A free supply of gingelly seeds in Arantangi taluk in Tanjore district, at a cost not exceeding Rs. 6,000, has also been ordered. The damage to coconut trees is very extensive and the Government have, therefore, ordered that four lakhs of seedlings should be procured immediately and supplied to the ryots in all the affected areas. One half of the cost of the coconut seedlings should be treated as a subsidy and remaining half should be treated as a loan recoverable in five annual instalments, commencing from the seventh year after the replantation of the seedlings. The Government have also ordered the free supply of tobacco seedlings worth about Rs. 5,000 to the tobacco cultivators in Vedaranyam area of Tanjore district.

X. *Relief to aided educational institutions.*—The Government will bear 50 per cent of the expenditure necessary to repair the damages caused to all the aided educational institutions in the affected area.

XI. *Relief to local bodies.*—The Government will meet 50 per cent of the losses caused to the buildings, equipment, fixtures, etc., belonging to local bodies.

XII. *Shifting of village-sites to safer places.*—The Government have directed that wherever the shifting of village-sites is found necessary it should be done by granting Government sites or by acquiring private sites at the cost of the Government. New sites measuring 3 to 5 cents each will be assigned free of cost to persons paying an assessment of less than Rs. 20 while to others the cost of the sites will be advanced as loan.

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XIII *Grant to families for loss of bread winners.*—The Government have ordered a free grant of Rs. 50 to each family which had lost its bread-winner in the cyclone and floods.

XIV The Government have also under consideration a scheme for the construction of 6,000 model houses or colonies to be given free to poor persons who have lost their houses in the recent cyclone.

XV. *Supervision.*—Besides the officers in the affected districts and large special staff employed, officers from non-affected areas have also been temporarily switched on for relief work. Two members of the Board of Revenue have been deputed to the affected areas to enforce the orders of the Government expeditiously.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, 1st March 1956.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Acquittal of the Proprietor of a Crosswords Puzzle

* 550 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a recent judgment rendered by a Presidency Magistrate, Madras, acquitting the Proprietor of a Crosswords Puzzle, of a charge of cheating under section 420, Indian Penal Code; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to file an appeal against the order of acquittal?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) The matter has been brought to the notice of the Government by this question.

(b) The matter will be considered by the Government in due course when the proposal, if any, to file an appeal against acquittal comes up before the Government.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: From his knowledge of law, will the Hon. Minister say whether it is worthwhile filing an appeal in the case?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I did not have the advantage of going through the judgment and the connected papers. I think there are Law Officers to advise me on this subject. I will rather rely on their opinion rather than on my own opinion.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Has the time for filing an appeal expired or is there still time for it?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The judgment has been delivered only just now, and I think there is still time for filing an appeal.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Is it not a fact that only under very extraordinary circumstances, the Government generally think of preferring an appeal against acquittal?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: If there is a miscarriage of justice, we always file an appeal.

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SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : இந்தக் கேள்வி கேட்ட பிறகுதான், இம்மாதிரி கேஸ் ஒன்று இருக்கிறதென்று அரசியலாங்குக்குத் தெரியவருமா? இம்மாதிரி வழக்குகளின் தீர்ப்பின்போரில் அப்பீல் செய்யவேண்டுமா என்பதைக் கண்காணித்து அரசாங்கத்திற்குத் தெரிவிப்பது யார்? இந்தக் கேஸ் சம்பந்தப்பட்டவரையில் அம்மாதிரி செய்யப் பட்டிருக்கிறதா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : அதைத் தனியாக கவனிப்பதற்கு பப்ளிக் ப்ரொஸிக்யூட்டர் இருக்கிறார். அவர் கவனித்துச் சொல்வார். செய்தித்தாளிலே வந்தவுடனே கனம் அங்கத்தினர் கேள்வி கேட்டிருக்கிறார். அதற்கு மேற்படி பதில் சொன்னேன்.

Deaths due to tuberculosis and other epidemics during 1954-55 in the City of Madras

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

(a) how many deaths occurred due to tuberculosis during 1954-55 and how many deaths occurred during the same period due to cholera or smallpox in the City of Madras; and

(b) whether the Government have enquired into the reports that appeared in the Press regarding the unhappy results said to have been due to B.C.G. vaccination at Coimbatore, Chingleput, Madurantakam and Kozhikode and with what result?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : (a) Four hundred and thirty-seven deaths from tuberculosis, 180 deaths from smallpox and no death from cholera occurred in the City of Madras during 1954-55.

(b) A statement * is laid on the table of the House.

Abolition of the Fisheries department at Mettur Dam

* 552 Q.—**SRI M. ETHIRAJULU :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state the reasons for the abolition of the Fisheries department at Mettur Dam?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The Government considered it desirable to allow private enterprise for step in and to take up the exploitation of the Mettur Reservoir fisheries. They, therefore, ordered the discontinuance of departmental procurement and sale of fish. Consequently, a portion of the staff at Mettur, which was found surplus to requirements, was retrenched. There is now at Mettur an Assistant Director of Fisheries with a small staff.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : Has the abolition of the Fisheries department at Mettur Dam caused any scarcity of fish in the neighbourhood?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I may assure the hon. Member that better marketing facilities have been provided and rather than scarcity fish must be available in abundance.

* Printed as Appendix on pages 212-213 infra.

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SRI M. ETHIRAJULU : மேட்டூரில் வசிக்கும் மீனவர்கள் லைசென்ஸ் வாங்கித்தான் மேட்டூர் கால்வாயில் மீன் பிடிக்கவேண்டுமென்ற நிபந்தனை இருந்தது. அது இன்னும் நீடிக்கிறதா அல்லது மீனவர்கள் இஷ்டப்படி லைசென்ஸ் வாங்காமல் மீன் பிடிக்கலாம் என்று சர்க்கார் தடையை நீக்கி விட்டதா?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : அது வேறு கேள்வி. அதைப்பற்றி தகவல் வேண்டுமானால், தனி நோட்டீஸ் கொடுக்கலாம்.

Exploitation of soft coal reserves in South India

* 553 Q.—**DR. V. K. JOHN** (on behalf of Sri Mohamed Raza Khan) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state, with reference to the statement made by the East German Deputy Prime Minister Fritz Salbmänn at an interview reported in the *Indian Express* on 16th December 1955, whether the Government propose to urge the Central Government to take any steps to exploit the Soft Coal reserves in South India and also to build up low shaft blast furnaces to industrialize the entire South?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Apart from what has been seen in Press Reports, this Government have no information about the offer made by the East German Deputy Prime Minister. This Government have already addressed the Planning Commission to include in the Second Five-Year Plan the scheme relating to manufacture of pig iron from the low grade magnetite ores available in the Salem district by the latest low shaft furnace method by utilizing Neyveli lignite as fuel. There is no other proposal with this Government.

Inaccurate meters in auto-rickshaws

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

(a) the number of auto-rickshaws running at present in the City of Madras; and

(b) how many cases of inaccurate meters fixed in those auto-rickshaws were detected during the years 1953 and 1954?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : (a) 239 (two hundred and thirty-nine);

(b) 24 (twenty-four) during 1953-54; and

45 (forty-five) during 1954-55.

SRI M. ETHIRAJULU : வெளியூரிலிருந்து வருபவர்களில் பெரும் பாலோர் ஏழை மக்கள். சென்னை நகரத்திற்கு வருபவர்கள் அநேகமாக ஆட்டோ-ரிக்ஷாக்களைத் தான் உபயோகிக்கிறார்கள். ஆட்டோ ரிக்ஷாக்களில் அவர்கள் போகும்போது ரிக்ஷாக்காரர்கள் மீட்ப்படி பணம் கேட்காமல், போகும் இடத்திற்கு ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட சார்ட் கேட்கிறார்கள். அதுவும் மழை காலங்களில் டிரைவர் இஷ்டப்படி கேட்கிறார்கள், மீட்டர் நின்று விட்டது என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். இதையெல்லாம் கண்டுபிடித்து அவர்களுக்கு தக்க தண்டனை விதிப்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் யோசிக்குமா என்று கேட்கிறேன்.

[1st March 1956]

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : இரண்டொரு ஆடோ ரிக்ஷா ஓட்டுபவர்கள் இப்படித் கேட்டதாக அரசாங்கத்திற்குத் தகவல் வந்தது. குற்றம் செய்தவர்களுக்குத் தக்க தண்டனை விதிக்கப்பட இருக்கிறது.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Is there any difference in the structure of the meters that are attached to the auto-rickshaws and the baby taxis?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : The Commissioner of Police has suggested a new meter which is not so big as the meter that is fixed to the taxis.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Is it the policy of the Government to do away with rickshaws altogether and encourage more of auto-rickshaws?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : I do not think that I can answer policy questions here. The question relates to auto-rickshaws.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : I only want to know the idea of the Government.

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : The intention of the Government is to increase the number of auto-rickshaws when there is demand for it.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : Have the Government any programme to allow baby-taxis to ply in the place of auto-rickshaws? If the Government are prepared to give more licences and permit more baby-taxis to ply, it will be better.

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : We do not want to see that the bigger taxis go out of the field. At the same time, we are increasing the number of baby taxis to cope with the demand.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : In that case, the Government must see that some proper meter is fixed. Otherwise, every passenger will be cheated. That is my experience also.

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : I do not think that the hon. the Deputy Chairman of the Council or anybody else will be cheated. People who can understand the matter can certainly go to the police station and make a complaint and I am certain that the culprit will be taken to task.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : Then, we shall have no other work.

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : I think we have to teach some of these people who are bent upon deceiving the public.

SRI A. SUBRAMANIAM : கதர் சட்டை அணிந்தவர்கள் ஆடோ ரிக்ஷாக்காரர்கள் ஏற்றிக்கொள்ள யோக்கிறார்கள். அதற்கு காரணம், கதர் சட்டை அணிந்தவர்கள் மீட்டர் பிரகாரம் சரியான கட்டணம் கொடுப்பார்கள் என்ற அச்சமாக இருக்கலாம் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். கதர் சட்டை அணிந்திருப்பவர்களை ஆடோ ரிக்ஷாக்காரர்கள் ஏற்றிச் செல்லுமாறு அழைக்கிறார்கள், அதற்கு அரசாங்கம் ஏதாவது நடவடிக்கை எடுக்குமா?

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THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : இரண்டொருவரிடமிருந்து இப்போப்பட்ட புகார்கள் வந்தன. குற்றம் செய்தவர்களைக் கண்டு பிடித்து அவர்களுக்கு அரசாங்கத்தார் தக்க தண்டனை கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இது விஷயமாக இன்னும் என்னென்ன நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்க வேண்டுமோ அவைகளையும் எடுப்பதற்கு அரசாங்கத்தார் உத்தரவு போடுவார்கள்.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : கதர் சட்டை போட்டுக்கொண்டிருப்பவர்களை ஏற்றிச் சென்றால், சரியான கட்டணம்தான் கொடுப்பார்கள், அதனால் தகராறுகள் ஏற்பட்டு கோர்ட்டுக்குக்கூட போக வேண்டி யிருக்குமோ என்ற அச்சத்தினால் ஆடோ ரிக்ஷாக்காரர்கள் கதர் சட்டை போட்டுக் கொண்டிருப்பவர்களை ஏற்றிச் செல்ல யோசித்திருக்கலாமோ என்னவோ!

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : ஆடோ ரிக்ஷாவில் எத்தனை மைல் ஏற்றிக்கொண்டு போகிறார்களோ அதற்குத் தகுந்தாற் போல் கட்டணம் வாங்கிக்கொள்வார்கள். கதர் சட்டை போட்டுக்கொண்டிருந்தாலும், வேறு சட்டை போட்டுக்கொண்டிருந்தாலும் எல்லோரிடமும் தான் கட்டணம் வாங்கிக்கொள்கிறார்கள்.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : In view of the general complaint, will it not be better for the Government to take upon themselves the responsibility of appointing some officer to check this?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : About 35 to 40 auto-rickshaws were detected by the Police Officers who made surprise checking. When the fitted meters are found defective, we cancel the licences, and special care is taken at the time of renewal of the fitment certificate, etc. I do not think we can do anything else except to have some vigilance squad and that is not possible at present. However, we will take strong measures to see that these people do not deceive the public.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : One fellow from Ayana-varam went on at breakneck speed yesterday in spite of my protest. I told him not to go at 60 miles speed, but he went on like that yesterday. What am I to do with that fellow? Will the Government advise me on this matter?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : I am happy to learn that the hon. Member has withstood the ordeal. At any rate, I will be glad if the hon. Member could give me the number of the auto-rickshaw. If it is given, I would certainly take action.

SRI A. SUBRAMANIAM : ஆடோ ரிக்ஷாவில் ஏற்றிக்கொண்டு போனால் ஆயிரம் இடங்களில் நின்றுவிடுகிறது. அவைகள் அவ்வளவு மோசமான நிலையில் இருக்கின்றன. சென்னை நகரத்திலுள்ள அப்பேர் பட்ட ஆடோ ரிக்ஷாக்களை நிறுத்திவிட்டு அவைகளுக்குப் பதிலாக புது ஆடோ ரிக்ஷாக்களைவிடுவதற்கு அரசாங்கம் ஏற்பாடு செய்வார்களா?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : வருஷத்திற்கு ஒரு முறை மீட்டர்களை 'செக்' பண்ணுகிறோம். இன்னின்கள் சரியாக இல்லாவிட்டால் அவைகளையும் கவனிக்கிறோம். இதற்குமேல் வேறென்றும் செய்வதற்கில்லை.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Questions are over.

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

II.—ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE HON. CHAIRMAN *RE* GOVERNOR'S ASSENT TO THE MADRAS CANALS AND PUBLIC FERRIES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1956 (L.A. BILL No. 2 OF 1956).

10 p.m. MR. CHAIRMAN : I have to announce to the House that the Madras Canals and Public Ferries (Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 2 of 1956), which was passed by the Madras Legislature on the 31st January 1956, received the assent of the Governor on the 21st February 1956 and has been published in Part IV-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 29th February 1956, at Act No. 1 of 1956.

III.—INFORMATION *RE* DISCUSSION ON THE PROPOSED STATES REORGANIZATION BILL.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : On a point of information, Sir I want to know where we stand with regard to the States Reorganization Bill. Also, I would like to know the programme of our further sittings this month. I wish to mention one particular point to which I referred during the last sitting of this House, viz., whether we will have an opportunity to discuss the proposed merger of States. Since the last occasion when I referred to this, the Hon. the Finance Minister, Mr. Subramaniam has stated the principles—though he has called it his personal statement—on which the merger is proposed to be effected. We should like to know whether an opportunity will be given to this House to discuss that question. We find that the question is being discussed in other States proposed for merger, viz., Kerala and Karnataka. I want to know when an opportunity will be given to us to discuss about this, as various statements have appeared in the newspapers.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : Following the question of the hon. Member, may I ask the Hon. the Leader of the House who is, I think, representing the Chief Minister, whether he has not seen in the newspapers that the Bill regarding reorganization of States will not be ready before the 15th of March? In that case, when are we likely to discuss the matter here?

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I am glad that the hon. Member has answered the other hon. Member. The draft Bill has not yet been received by this Government for consideration by the Legislature. Therefore, the House will adjourn on the 3rd March and meet again on the 19th March when the Supplementary Statement of Expenditure will be presented. Till then, it may be taken that the Bill will not be available for discussion and that there will be no opportunity for discussing it here. And then, when the draft Bill is taken up for discussion here, the question of merger of States may also be considered.

DR. V. K. JOHN : May I hope that the draft Bill will not be available at all for discussion?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I cannot object to the Deputy Leader of the Opposition hoping anything.

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IV.—GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1956-57—*cont.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : We shall now resume discussion on the Budget. I would like to make an earnest appeal to hon. Members to be very brief in their remarks. I have got about 20 names with me to be called in the three days still remaining. If they will confine themselves to just fifteen minutes at the most, I should be happy and thankful to them.

* DR. V. K. JOHN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must congratulate the Government on two matters. Firstly, they have maintained the financial stability of the State. I am quite sure that if a loan is floated by all State Governments in India, the Madras Government will top the list in the matter of subscription to the loans. The Government have also continued to command the confidence of the general public in the financial stability of the State. Let us hope that this will not be destroyed by too much borrowing or by deficit Budgets. I am glad that the Government are trying their best not to have too much of deficit in the Budget.

☞ The second point which I want to congratulate the Government upon is this, viz., the manner in which the Government have dealt with the misfortune wrought on the people by the recent cyclone. I do not think, however, that the Government could not have done better. But I must say that the Government have done all that they could do as promptly as possible. Much more assistance could have been given to the people affected by the cyclone. In this connection, I would humbly suggest to the Government that they should make some provision to meet such emergencies. They must provide for trained personnel, apart from financial assistance, to deal with such misfortunes in future.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : How to avoid cyclones?

* DR. V. K. JOHN : We must expect such cyclones almost every year and must be ready to meet them both financially and with trained personnel.

Sir, having said all these by way of compliment, I must say that this Budget is dull and uninspiring. First of all, I must take serious objection to the procedure adopted in this House. It would appear that there are two Budget speeches. Formerly, we had only one Budget speech, which the Hon. the Finance Minister made in both the Houses. But during the last one or two years, the Leader of the House presents the Budget here with a speech of his own, in addition to the Finance Minister's speech. I do not find any provision for two speeches in the Council Rules. The rules provide that the Finance Minister will have a right to reply to the debate. I think the present procedure is irregular and illegal. It is undesirable that there should be two speeches. Another point which I want to refer to now and which I mentioned yesterday also is the absence of Ministers when hon. Members speak in the House and offer criticisms. Of course, now, there are a number of Ministers present in the House. But yesterday,

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we found only one and I would suggest that Hon. Ministers should not only be present when criticisms are made but also, as was the practice in former years, say something about the activities of their departments. It will be a sort of elucidation not only to hon. Members but also to the general public. I would, therefore, earnestly request that as many Ministers as possible should be present in the House when the discussion goes on and also address the House at the end of the discussion.

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pm

The Budget always represents the policy and the programme of the Government and it is of the greatest importance that there must be some continuity in the policy and programme of the Government. If we take this year's Budget, we will find that somebody has written the Budget speech without any reference to the last year's Budget speech. I would only give a few instances in this connection. In the 1955-56 Budget speech one will find a statement that the Secondary Education Commission's Report is under the active consideration of the Government. In this year's Budget speech there is no reference whatsoever to it. If I remember aright the Secondary Education Commission's Report was submitted to the Government in June 1953. Year after year promises have been made and broken. Last year, there was a promise that it was under the active consideration of the Government. This year we are not told anything about it. (Interruption.) I found from the report, of a speech made by the Hon. Minister for Education, in the newspapers that a White Paper is to be issued on the subject. But we here in this House expected that something would be said on this matter in the Budget speech because there was a reference to it in the last year's Budget speech.

Now, take another case. In regard to lignite, in the previous year's Budget speech, it was stated that "we may hope that this industrial venture would have been initiated before the end of the Budget year". I do not find any reference to it in this year's Budget speech. When the Government raised hopes and expectations in the Budget speech of last year, they must make references to them in this year's Budget speech at least out of courtesy to this House. Take another thing, rural water-supply. Last year's Budget speech stated that the Government expected a contribution ranging from 25 to 50 per cent from beneficiaries. That meant that over one crore worth of work would have been done in that year. This year we do not know whether the beneficiaries contributed anything or what they have contributed. What I am submitting is that there must be continuity of policy and programme.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: May I point out to the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition that the Budget speech is not an administration report? So, it is, as far as possible, restricted to the Budget proposals and matters arising out of them. If that is borne in mind, I do not think this criticism will be quite relevant.

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* DR. V. K. JOHN: That is what I am at. When last year they thought of raising expectations and hopes and references were made to certain matters in the Budget speech, this year also they should refer to them in the Budget speech. All I suggest to the Government is that there must be continuity in the principles adopted by the Government, the programmes adopted by the Government. When they raised expectations last year, surely they must refer to them in this year's Budget speech and say whether they have been implemented or not.

There are also other matters to which I might make a reference. One of the most important of them is unemployment.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I may also point out to the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition that there are other Budget papers wherein figures are furnished with reference to expenditure under each head of account. If he goes through them, he will find whether those schemes have been implemented or not. The hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition reads only the Budget speech and does not go through the other papers and criticises that no figures have been given.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: Does the Hon. Minister mean that while the Budget speech was made last year, no figures were given in the other papers? Figures were given last year also in the other Budget papers. But the Government chose to raise expectations in the Budget speech. I do not say that figures are not given. I have gone through them. But what is required is, when some kind of expectations are raised in the Budget speech, Government must say in the succeeding year's Budget speech whether those expectations have been fulfilled and whether they have been implemented or not.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: These details are given.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: They must be given in the Budget speech itself. That is what I am saying. In the Budget speech they should state whether those promises have been implemented or not.

Now, take the problem of unemployment. I think it is the most important problem which any civilised Government and every Government in India should deal with. Now, the Hon. the Minister for Finance in his Budget speech for the year 1954-55 devoted more than 2 pages to this problem. This has also been dealt with in the Budget speech of the Union Finance Minister in Parliament. In the Budget speech for the year 1954-55 the Hon. the Finance Minister said, "Private capital is shy in seeking new ventures and even in the existing limited field, there is little of new investment. The real trouble seems to be consumer-resistance, caused by the low purchasing power of the masses and this can be corrected only on a long-range basis." Unemployment problem is just the problem which any Government ought to tackle and the Hon. the Finance Minister rightly

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thought that prominence must be given to the problem and, therefore, he devoted much time to it in his Budget speech for the year 1954-55 and also raised some expectations that the purchasing power of the people would be increased and that the problem of unemployment would be solved. But there was no reference to it in the last year's speech as well as in this year's speech. Why? Because the Government have not done anything to tackle that vital problem.

Then, Sir, there are the State trading schemes. In previous Budget speeches a paragraph or two were always devoted to it. The last time I heard about it was when it was said that the Government had incurred a loss of about Rs. 5 crores before and after the control was lifted. It was stated on the floor of this House that this would be taken over by the Government of India and I remember the figure of 45 crores of rupees was given as loss to the Government of India on this account. We are not told at any place in the Budget speech what happened to this loss of Rs. 5 crores and who bore it. These are certainly matters which we ought to know at Budget time.

While I am on the subject of State trading, I must say it is high time, the Government having made many experiments, the State did not take up business. When the State takes up business like the bus transport in the City, it will be doing something at a loss which a private individual will do at a profit. This has been the result of State trading and undertakings run by the Government. (Interruption.) How much have the Government invested on the buses and if they sell all the old buses, how much will they realize? They don't have a balance-sheet. Then, the tax is not paid by the Government. I may make this challenge. If only bus transport were handed over to private operators, they would compete with each other. There would be better vehicles on the road. They will be run regularly. The Government can even reduce the bus fare to about half of what it is now. But the Government have not done anything at all. I have many complaints against the State Transport which is a monopoly. Why should they not compete with private operators? They can be allowed to run a few vehicles on every route and see whether they cannot cut down the fare, put better vehicles on the road and run the buses more regularly. Why should not the Government make this experiment? Why should they fight shy of it?

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Is the hon. Member speaking from personal experience? I don't think he would have at any time in his life travelled in buses.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: It is a very inconvenient question to put, Sir.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Inconvenient compliment.

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* DR. V. K. JOHN: Yes, Sir. You need not have personal experience. I don't think the hon. Member himself or you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Hon. Ministers or the hon. the Leader of the Opposition will find time to travel by buses.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: We have all travelled by buses.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: I have also travelled in buses long ago. But I must confess my normal conveyance is not the bus, because I am unable to find time and the buses are not running to time.

Of course in London most of the people do not travel by car. I have seen even the Prime Minister going by rail or by bus. Here the Hon. Mr. Parameswaran's department (he is looking at me) is not functioning as efficiently as he and as I would like it to function, so that people may prefer to travel by bus. 3-30 pm.

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: The hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition gave some compliments quite recently. Did he do so out of his own experience or was it just for the sake of giving some compliments?

* DR. V. K. JOHN: I am speaking of the experience of the general public and I know they are inconvenienced and vehicles are not in good order and do not run to time. I am not finding fault with the Hon. Sri B. Parameswaran because I know he is doing his best. The defects are in the very system. The Government when they take it up with a profit motive can never run this concern. That is my point.

I am very unhappy over a few matters. The first is our relationship with the Government of India in regard to financial matters. I feel, Sir, that we are always beggars, or made-beggars before the Government of India. We are getting grants and doles. We dance attendance upon them. After all, the money they collect is only from the people and from the people of the Madras State as well. But our relationship with the Government of India in financial matters, I feel, is very very unhappy. Throughout the Budget, one can see, we are depending for this and that, for almost everything, on the Government of India. I would suggest to this Government to make a very strong representation to the Government of India that this kind of relationship does not help the State Government or the Central Government or the public. We must know what we can get and we must get it so that we may stand.

My greatest objection to this Budget is in respect of the imposition of "regressive taxation". We are having four items of regressive taxation. We have the tax on diesel oil, sales tax on sugar, tax on supply of electric energy to licensees and bulk consumers on the High Tension tariff in the Hydro-electric areas and levying of ryotwari assessment on inam lands in lieu of quit-rent. All this will put a heavy burden on the poor. I want to tell the

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Hon. Minister that the one principle which should always be borne in mind, is that the purchasing power of the public should not be effected and that the finances of the Government should depend upon the increased economic strength of the Nation. But if we reduce the purchasing power of the people by imposing regressive taxation, then we are not doing anything good either for the State or for the people. That is my greatest objection to this Budget. I want to say one word more, about our huge borrowing.

In the speech made by the Hon. the Leader of the House he has said that we owe Rs. 100 crores. But he says there is a fair return. I should like to know after having invested Rs. 100 crores what is the return we are getting. We do not know what is the "fair" return we are getting. Nothing is mentioned at all. We do not know whether we are getting 4 per cent or 5 per cent out of it. I think, in recent years we have borrowed too much. We have not invested after making the costing. I would like to suggest to the Government that when we spend money on capital expenditure, we must make the costing and see what is the return expected.

The expenditure on "General Administration" has increased and the last suggestion I would make is that a High Power Committee of both the Houses should be appointed to avoid wastage and to secure economy in expenditure. Unless this is done, expenditure will go on increasing and taxation and that too, regressive taxation, will come; and the financial stability of the State, upon which I congratulated the Government in the beginning, may not be maintained. We have to look to everything. Therefore, I would suggest that a High Power Committee of both the Houses should function so that we may avoid wastage and secure economy.

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hope of our Government and also of the Congress Party is that a time will come when all our people will have enough food to eat, enough clothes to put on, nice houses to live in and good education and good medical treatment and things like that. In that view, the attempts which our Government have been making from the time of attainment of independence are really very encouraging. We should really feel happy that we have done a great deal in our State. No doubt, we have to do much more. If out of 3 crores of people who are living in our State, there are even 10 persons who are starving, even then, I will regard, as a democrat, that the Government are not quite perfect. From that point of view, no doubt we cannot say that the Government have achieved everything possible. But their attempt is in that direction and they require all possible encouragement from the people and from Members of this House. Our Government are also very efficient and the efficiency of the Government is tested only at a time of disaster or catastrophe. Recently, we had the cyclone which almost completely destroyed certain parts of the Ramanathapuram district, Madurai and Tanjore. The speed with which the

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Government worked and the speed with which they gave succour to the stricken people has really been very grand. Any Government may be proud of it and we have to congratulate our Government, and also our Premier here, who was personally managing the whole thing. (Dr. V. K. John: You mean our Chief Minister) Yes, I meant our Chief Minister when I said "Premier". He took a personal interest in the matter and was managing the whole of the relief operations. Such little things go a great deal. No doubt, if you are to think that we have done everything possible to the affected people, I think we shall be mistaken because a few days back I happened to see Sardar Vedaratnam Pillai, and when I told him "Well, I think you have got over the difficulty", immediately came the reply "No". He told me "How can anybody get over this difficulty within a short time? It will take at least 10 years". Therefore, what I wish to impress on the Madras Government and upon our people is that it will take a long time for the damages we have suffered in the cyclone to be cleared. In this connection, what I want to suggest to the Hon. Minister is this. In the Budget speech in paragraph 4 he has said this, "Even though we regret the heavy loss sustained in this cyclone, we are thankful for the widespread rains which accompanied the gale. These rains were timely all over the State and have ensured fair seasonal conditions for the year". That being the case, even if it were at the cost of other districts, if it is possible even now to do something more than what Government are prepared to do, to the affected areas, I think it will be a good thing. No doubt we have made some provision in the Budget. But I feel that it is not enough. We have to do something more because these people deserve our sympathy and help. They deserve every possible encouragement from the Government and from the people of all districts.

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p.m.

I have always held that if democracy were to have a growth in this country and if democracy were to become an accomplished fact in this country, we must have efficient, good and substantial education. In this connection, I wish to say that many centuries ago, the Greeks were supposed to be the most cultured people in the world. In fact, most of the Greeks did not know how to read and write and yet, they were considered to be the most cultured people. Why? Because there was a good custom prevailing among them. Their great writers, historians, poets, dramatists and philosophers used to go to the people and speak to them. By hearing the lectures, by listening to their speeches and by seeing things, the Greeks became really educated people. Now, what I wish to impress upon the Government is this. We want democracy to function in this country without the people having proper education. If the people cannot understand the implications of democracy, is not democracy in danger of being swept away? Therefore, if democracy is to succeed in this country, education on proper lines has to be imparted to our people. Most of our people are at present uneducated and ignorant.

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Dr. V. K. JOHN : Are not the Government doing their best?

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : With due deference to the Government, I have to say that everything possible in that direction is not being done. No doubt, I will be the last man to say that the Government are not doing anything. They are doing something. But what I say is that I am not quite satisfied with that. Now, a large number of our people are ignorant. Therefore, any man can go and in the name of this thing or that thing can sway them away. Then, what will be the result? Principles will be thrown to the winds. Therefore, I want to impress upon the Government that they must see that our people who are living in the villages and in other places are, either by means of propaganda or by some other means, taught some good things. The happenings in other parts of the country show the direction in which the wind is blowing. Therefore, it is the imperative duty of the Government to see that the people are taught good principles. How can that be done? Some small books may be written or some persons may be engaged to teach people what to do and things like that. I was told sometime back by a Member that there was some provision made for imparting education to the adults. Even that has been given up. Why should not the Government give instruction to the adult? How can we expect the ignorant people without education and without proper knowledge of politics and the system of Government to exercise their votes in the proper way? Is it not the duty of the Government to see that our people know how they should act, and what the administration is doing? Only then, they will be in a position to exercise their votes in the proper way. Otherwise, what will happen? Any demagogue, any man who has got a silver tongue, any man who has got some kind of influence can surely sway the people. All the principles for which the Congressmen have fought and shed their blood and suffered a great deal will be thrown to the winds. If the principles for which we have fought have to be carried out and if democracy is to flourish in this country, let our people be educated. No doubt, the children are being educated; but grown-up people have also to be educated and in that direction the Government have to devote their attention.

Dr. V. K. JOHN : Is it the idea of the hon. Member that the Government do not realize their responsibility?

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : If the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition wants to create a misunderstanding between me and the Government, he would not succeed.

Then, the Government are attempting to provide houses to Government servants. That is not enough. On the floor of this House on some previous occasion I referred to one thing. Our aim is to establish a socialistic pattern of society. As I have stated at the beginning of my speech, everyone of our people must have a house. Let us just imagine the condition of our people living in huts, not even in decent huts. I do not want that such a thing

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should exist in our country after independence. To the extent to which the Government are building houses for their servants, it is all right. But the endeavour of the Government must be to see that everyone of our people is provided with a decent house if not a palace.

The hon. Member Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar has made out a good case for Indian medicine. I do not say that our doctors have not done very good work and that no one is going to say a word against them. But practically there is no conflict between a doctor we see to-day and our hakims or physicians. When I went to attend the Conference of the Presiding Officers of the Legislatures at Sourashtra, I understood that they were making a big endeavour in Sourashtra. Thousands of our herbs which should be effective in curing many diseases are being forgotten by our physicians, because there is no encouragement to indigenous medicine. I can understand the British people not giving encouragement to our physicians because rightly or wrongly, they felt that everyone of our physicians was a quack. To some extent, it might have been correct, and to some extent, it might have been false. To some extent, it might have been mere propaganda. But the fact remains that we have had a very good system of medicine and the people living in this country were, long before the British people came here, being looked after by our hakims and our physicians. Should we not encourage them now? It is the imperative duty of the Government to encourage them. They can't say that three-fourths of the instruction will relate to the system. (Interruption.) I would suggest to Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar that if the Government do not come forward to take it up, 3-50 p.m. he as a private individual may take it up and everyone of us will encourage him. Let him do it. Do we not open private colleges without the help of the Government? Are we not able to collect Rs. 15 lakhs or Rs. 20 lakhs and start a private college? I do not mean to suggest for a moment that the Government should not start it. But, in case the Government do not come forward to take it up, we ourselves must be prepared to do it.

There is another matter to which I wish to draw the attention of the Government. We talk a great deal about improving the lot of women and other things. Let us take elections to local bodies and elections to the Legislature. How many women are coming forward? There are not many. Why is it so? Because, our system of election is like that. If one has to stand as a candidate for election to the Assembly and succeed, he or she has to spend not less than Rs. 15,000. Sometimes, this amount will be more. How can you expect a lady to spend such a sum? It will be very difficult for ladies to spend Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 15,000 and get themselves elected to the Assembly. Therefore, Government must devise some way or other by which we can get some of our ladies into our Council and Assembly and in the Parliament also. In the case of election to Parliament, one has to spend a sum of Rs. 25,000

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if he or she wishes to be elected. How can we expect a lady who is dependent on her husband to spend such a huge sum? Our Government should give some kind of lead in this direction.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I would like to know from the hon. Member what exactly the Government should do in this direction.

Dr. V. K. JOHN: Does the hon. Member himself know it?

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: If there are certain Women Organizations, those organizations can be helped financially and asked to set up their candidates. (Interruption.) Why not we do like that? If you really want to improve the lot of the ladies, you have to take some such step even if it is a bit out of the way.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMY: I do not think the Government will ever support such a proposal to put up candidates.

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Perhaps, my friends are not seeing the point. So, I leave it at that. Though I may leave the matter there, I am sure the ladies will take up this question and fight for their rights and make the position of men unpleasant in the home. With these observations, I conclude my speech. Thank you, Sir.

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தை விவாதிக்குமுன்பு நமது முதல் அமைச்சர் கனம் திரு. காமராஜ் அவர்களைப் பாராட்டுகின்றேன். திருக்குறளில் ஒரு குறள் உண்டு:

“கடனென்ப நல்லவை யெல்லாங் கடனறிந்து
சான்றாண்மை மேற்கொள் பவர்க்கு”

இயல்பாக நற்குணங்கள் அமையும். யாருக்கு? அன்பு செய்யவர்களுக்கு, அறிவு பெற்றவர்களுக்கு, உலக நலையினை அறிந்தவர்களுக்கு, யாதொன்றும் தீமை சொல்லாதவர்களுக்கு. நமது நாட்டிலே பெரும் புயல் வந்து, தஞ்சை, இராமநாதபுரம் மாவட்டங்களின் பகுதிகளில் உயிர்ச் சேதமும், பொருட் சேதமும் ஏற்பட்ட சமயத்தில் நமது முதல் அமைச்சர் கனம் திரு. காமராஜ் அவர்கள், முதல் மனிதனாகச் சென்று புயல் நிவாரண நடவடிக்கைகளை யெல்லாம் நேரிலே பார்வையிட்டார்கள். அங்கு நடைபெற வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகளை யெல்லாம் நேரிலே கண்காணித்து, தக்க உதவி செய்வதற்கு அவரைத் தமிழ்நாடு என்றும் மறவாது. அவர்களை நான் வாழ்த்துகிறேன்.

நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் பட்ஜெட் பிரசங்க அறிக்கையில் இராமகிருஷ்ண மிஷன் புயல் நிவாரணத்திற்காக சேவை செய்ததைப்பற்றியும், அந்த மிஷனுக்கு “தினமணி” பத்திரிகை நிதி திரட்டியதையும் குறிப்பாகச் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். ‘தினமணி’ பத்திரிகையை மட்டும் குறிப்பிட வேண்டியது ஏன்? மற்ற பத்திரிகைகளும் உதவி செய்திருக்கின்றனவே. மதுரையிலிருந்து வெளிவரும் ‘தமிழ் நாடு’ பத்திரிகை, சென்னையிலிருந்தே வெளிவரும் ‘நம் நாடு’ போன்ற பத்திரிகைகளும் புயல் நிவாரணத்திற்கு நிதி திரட்டியிருக்கின்றன. ஆகவே எல்லா பத்திரிகைகளுக்கும், எல்லா நன் மக்களுக்கும் நாம் நன்றி செலுத்தக் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறோம். ஒரே ஒரு பத்திரிகையைப் பற்றி மாதிரம் குறிப்

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1st March 1956] வியப்பைத் தருகிறது. நான் யாரையும் குறை பிட்டிருப்பது எனக்கு வியப்பைத் தருகிறது. நான் யாரையும் குறை கூறுவதற்குச் சொல்லவில்லை. ஆகவே, புயல் நிவாரணத்திற்கு பல வகைகளில் உதவி செய்த எல்லோரையும் நான் பாராட்டுகின்றேன்.

நமது நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் இந்த வரவு செலவுத்திட்டப் பிரசங்கத்தைத் தமிழிலேயே வழங்கியதற்காக நான் அவரையும் இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் பாராட்டுகின்றேன். ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டம் முடிவு பெற்று, ஆறுவது ஆண்டுத் திட்டமாக மாறி இருக்கிறது. பெயரளவிலே திட்டமே ஆறுவது ஆண்டுத் திட்டமாக மாறி இருக்கிறது. ஆனால், ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டம்; ஆனால், செயலளவில் ஆறுவது ஆண்டுத் திட்டம் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டம்; ஆனால், சொல்லளவில் ஆறுவது ஆண்டுத் திட்டம் மேலும் துண்டு விழுந்திருக்கிறது. அதாவது, 3½ கோடி ரூபாய் துண்டு விழுந்திருக்கிறது. நன்றாகக் கவனிக்குமிடத்து 6 கோடி ரூபாய் துண்டு விழுந்திருக்கிறது. அதுபற்றி ஆடிட்டர்-ஜெனரல் ஆபீசரை யோசனை கேட்டதாகவும், அவர் சொல்லியதின்பேரில் சில இனங்களின் நிகர வருவாயை மொத்த வருவாயாகக் காட்டியதால் 3½ கோடி ரூபாய் துண்டு வாயை என்னும் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். இதன் மர்மம் தெரியவில்லை. நிதி விழும என்னும் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். இதற்கு விளக்கம் கூறுவார் என்று அமைச்சர் பதில் சொல்லும்போது இதற்கு விளக்கம் கூறுவார் என்று நம்புகிறேன்.

வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தை நாட்டு மக்கள் முன்பு வைப்பதென்றால், நாட்டின் சூழ்நிலையை முதலாவதாகச் சொல்லவேண்டும். நம் நாட்டுச் சூழ்நிலை என்ன? இந்தச் சமயத்தில் நாடுக்கும் ஒரு பெரிய கிளர்ச்சி ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதாவது தமிழ்ப் பகுதிகளெல்லாம் ஒன்று சேர்க்கப் பட்டு, அது தமிழ்நாடு என்று அழைக்கப்பட வேண்டும், தமிழ் நாட்டில் தமிழே ஆட்சி மொழியாகவும், கல்லூரி மொழியாகவும் இருக்க வேண்டும் என்பதற்காகவும், தமிழ்ப் பகுதிகளோடு மற்ற மொழி பேசும் ராஜ்யங்களைச் சேர்த்து, தக்கணப் பிரதேசம் அமைக்கப்பட வேண்டுமென்ற யோசனையை எதிர்ப்பதற்காகவும் ஒரு பெரிய கிளர்ச்சி நாடுக்கும் நடந்தது. தக்கணப் பிரதேசம் வேண்டவே வேண்டாம் என்று சகல மக்களும் அபிப்பிராயம் தெரிவித்து வருகிறார்கள். ‘தென்னாடுடைய சிவனே போற்றி’ என்று வாழ்த்துவார்கள். ஆகவே, தமிழ்நாடு ஏற்பட்டால் போதுமானது. அத் துடன் மற்ற மொழி பேசும் பகுதிகளைச் சேர்க்கக்கூடாது என்று எல்லாக் கட்சியினரும் ஒன்று சேர்ந்து, ஆங்காங்கு கூட்டங்கள் போட்டு, மக்க ளெல்லாம் வேலை நிறுத்தம் செய்து, அவர்களுடைய எண்ணத்தைச் சரியான வகையிலே சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். அதைப்பற்றி ஒரு பேச்சுக் கூட இந்த பட்ஜெட் பிரசங்கத்திலே காண்பதற்கில்லை. அதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன?

நாட்டிலுள்ள சூழ்நிலையை ஆராய்ந்து பார்க்கும்போது பல துறைகளில் நிலைமை சீர்கெட்டிருப்பதைப் பார்க்கிறோம். கல்வி சம்பந்தமாக திட்டவாட்டமான கொள்கை எதுவும் இந்த பட்ஜெட் பிரசங்கத்தில் குறிப்பிடப்படவில்லை. தொடக்கக் கல்விச் சீர்திருத்தம் சம்பந்தமாக டாக்டர் அழகப்பச் செட்டியார் அவர்கள் அரசாங்கத்தாருக்கு யாதாஸ்து சமர்ப்பித் திருக்கிறார். அதைப்பற்றிகூட யாதொரு பேச்சும் இல்லை. நடுத்தரக் கல்வியைப்பற்றியோ, கல்லூரியில் எந்த மொழியில் பாடங்கள் சொல்லிக் கொடுக்கப்பட வேண்டும் என்பதைப்பற்றியோ யாதொரு பேச்சும் இல்லை. பிள்ளைகளுக்கு 5 வயது முதல் 10 வயது வரையில் தமிழ் மாதிரம் கற்றுக் கொடுத்தால் பின் அவர்களாகவே தமிழ் எளிதில் கற்றுக் கொள்ளுவார்கள். நடுத்தர வகுப்பிலே இந்தி மொழியை விருப்பப் பாடமாக வைக்கலாம். மூன்றாவது படிவம் முதல் 6-வது படிவம் வரை ஆங்கிலத்தை விருப்பப் பாடமாக வைக்கலாம். இம்மாதிரியான வகையில் திட்டம் எதும் வகுக்காமல் கல்வியில் குழப்பம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. கல்வி சம்பந்தமான கொள்கையில் குழப்பம் இருந்துவருவதற்கு யாரிடமேல் குற்றம் சாட்டுவது? தமிழ்நாடு ஆட்சி மொழியாக ஏற்பட்டால் எல்லாம் சரியாகி விடும். கல்விதரையில் மொழிக்குழப்பமே இருக்காது. அப்படி யில்லாததன் காரணமாகத்தான் கண்டவர் கண்டபடி யோசனை சொல்லி வருகிறார். முன்னாள் பிரதம மந்திரி இந்தி மொழியைக் கட்டாயமாக்க

[Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar] [1st March 1956]

வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிவந்தார். அதற்கு எதிர்ப்பு இருந்தது. ஆகையால் கைவிடப்பட்டது. இப்பொழுது நான் கேள்விப்படுகிறேன் : “இந்தியே வேண்டாம், ஆங்கிலமே வேண்டும், அதற்கு நான் முன்வந்து நிற்கிறேன்,” என்பதற்காக ஒரு கூட்டம் போட்டாரு, அதில் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்ட தீர்மானத்தையும் பார்த்தோம். அந்தியல் சொல்வது திட்டத்திலே இந்தி மொழி பேரரசு மொழியாக இருக்கும்போது, அங்கிலிஸ் எப்படி அரசு மொழியாக இருக்க முடியும்? இம்மாதிரி மொழிக் குழப்பம் பாடக் குழப்பம் போன்ற பல குழப்பங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. ஆகவே, இந்த நாட்டில் நல்ல நிலை ஒன்றும் தெரியாமல் இருக்கிறது. அந்த வகையில் வலுவது மொழிவழியாக தமிழ்நாடு ஏற்பட்டு, தமிழ்மொழி ஆட்சி மொழியாகி, குழப்பங்களெல்லாம் அறவே ஒழிந்துபோகும் என்ற நம்பிக்கைகொண்டு நான் பேசுகிறேன்.

4 p.m. மூன்றரை கோடி ரூபாய் துண்டு விழுந்திருக்கிறது. சென்ற ஆண்டிலே நாம் செலவு செய்யவேண்டிய இனங்களில் மின்சாரம், நீர்ப்பாசனம் ஆகிய இனங்களைத் தவிர மற்ற இனங்களிலே பூராத தொகையும் செலவு செய்யவில்லை. அதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன? ஒரு துறையிலும் முன்னேற முடியாமல் நாம் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். கஷ்டிக்குப் பணம் இல்லை, கைத்தொழிலுக்குப் பணம் இல்லை, என்று சொல்லும்போது, ஒதுக்கிய பணத்தைச் செலவழிக்காமல் விட்டிருப்பது என்? பல இனங்களுக்கு ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட பணங்கள் ஏன் செலவு செய்யப்படவில்லை என்று அமைச்சர்கள் பார்த்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டாமா? ஏதாவது இலாகாவில், குறிப்பிட்ட துறைகளில் பணம் செலவு செய்யாவிட்டால் மீதம் இருக்கும் போது, சம்பந்தப்பட்ட அதிகாரிகளைக் கூப்பிட்டு ஏன் திட்டங்களைப் போடவில்லை, ஏன் செலவு செய்யவில்லை என்று அமைச்சர்கள் கேட்டார்களா? அப்படிச் கேட்டால்தானே காலா காலத்தில் பணம் செலவு செய்யப்பட்டு திட்டங்கள் நிறைவேற முடியும்? அரசாட்சி நடத்துமபோது முதலில் என்னென்ன செலவினங்கள் இருக்கின்றன என்று தெரிந்துகொண்டு, அதற்கு வேண்டிய வருவாயைத் தேடவேண்டும். கொடுத்த பணத்தைச் செலவு செய்யாமல் விட்டுவிடுவது பெரிய பாபகமான செயல் அல்லவோ? கொடுத்த பணத்தை செலவு செய்யாத காரணத்தினாலே . . .

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : எந்தெந்த இனங்களில் அரசாங்கம் செலவு செய்யத் தவறிவிட்டதென்பதை கனம் அங்கத்தினர் குறிப்பிட்டுச் சொன்னால், அதற்குப் பதில் சொல்வதற்கு சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும்.

* **SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :** திட்டச் செலவில் 60 சத விதிகத்தான் மின்சார திட்டங்களுக்கும், நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்களுக்கும் செலவு செய்ய முடிந்திருக்கிறதென்றும், பாக்கிப் பணங்க ளெல்லாம் செலவு செய்ய முடியாமல் போய்விட்டது என்றும் சொல்லப் பட்டிருக்கிறது.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : மொத்தச் செலவில் 60 சத விதிகம் மின்சாரத்திற்கும், நீர்ப்பாசனத்திற்கும் மட்டுமே செலவாய்விட்டது என்பதுதான் அர்த்தமே யொழிய, 40 சத விதிகம் செலவே ஆகவில்லை என்று அர்த்தமில்லை.

* **SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :** அப்படியிருந்தால், ஏன் சென்ற ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தின் கடைசி ஆண்டிலே செலவு செய்யாமல் இரண்டு கோடி ரூபாய் 6-வது ஆண்டுத் திட்டத்திற்கு வந்திருக்கிறது? இந்த இரண்டு கோடி ரூபாயும் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தின் கடைசி ஆண்டில் செலவு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்க வேண்டுமே. ஏன் அப்படிச் செய்யவில்லை என்பது தெரியவில்லை. ஆகையால், பணம் இருந்தாலும் செலவு செய்வதற்கு அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். அந்தந்தத் துறைகளிலே இருக்கும் அதிகாரிகளும் முயற்சி எடுத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும். செலவு செய்யவேண்டிய சமயத்தில் வாளா இருந்து

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1st March 1956]

விட்டால் எந்தத் திட்டமும் நல்ல முறையில் நடைபெறாமல் போய்விடும். ஆகவே, திட்டங்களுக்காக ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட பணம் காலாகாலத்தில் செலவு செய்யப்பட வேண்டும்.

நிலத்தைப் பயிரிடும் குத்தகைதார்களுக்கு நியாய வாரம் கிடைப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்திருந்தாலும்கூட, நிலத்தைப் பயிரிடுபவர்களுக்கும், நிலச் சொந்தக்காரர்களுக்கும் என்ன நல்ல தொடர்பு இருக்கிறது? நியாயமான முறையில் நிலத்தைப் பயிரிடுபவர்களுக்குத் தந்து, வசதி செய்து கொடுத்தால் நிலத்திலிருந்து பெருவாரியான விளைபொருள்கள் கிடைத்து நாட்டில் வறுமை ஒழிவதற்கு ஏதுவாகும். அந்த வகையில் திட்டவட்டமாக அரசாங்கம் காரியங்களைச் செய்யாமல் இருப்பது குறையாக இருக்கிறது.

சுகாதார இலாகாவை எடுத்துக் கொள்வோம். ஆயுர்வேதம், சித்த வைத்தியம், யூனனி போன்ற இந்திய வைத்திய முறைகளுக்கு உதவி செய்யாமலிருப்பது ஒரு குறை. ஒரு மருந்து வாங்க வேண்டுமென்றால் மக்களுக்கு வாங்கச் சக்தி இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறது. இக்காரணத்தால் மக்கள் சுகாதார நிலையில் நன்றாக முன்னேறாமல் இருப்பது ஒரு குறை.

நிலத்தின் வருவாயிலிருந்து வாழக்கூடிய மக்கள் நம் நாட்டில் பெரும்பான்மையாக இருக்கிறார்கள். நாற்பது சத விதிகத்தினர் வேலை யில்லாமலே இருந்திருக்கிறார்கள். விவசாயக் கூலிகளுக்கு வருஷத்தில் 120 நாட்களுக்குத்தான் வேலை இருக்கிறது. மற்ற நாட்களில் வேலை யில்லாமல் இருக்கிறது. இந்த முறையில் வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டம் பெருகி யிருக்கிறது. இதுபோல பல துறைகளில் தமிழ்நாடு முன்னேறும் விரக்கிறது. வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டம் நாடெங்கும் பெருகி வருகிறது. வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டம் வாய்ப்பு இல்லாமல் தமிழ்நாடு பெரிய கைத்தொழில்கள் வைப்பதற்கு வாய்ப்பு இல்லாமல் தமிழ்நாடு கஷ்டப்படுகிறது. கணரகத் தொழிற்சாலைகளை அமைப்பதற்காக இரண் டாயிரம் கோடி ரூபாய் மத்திய அரசாங்கம் ஒதுக்கியிருந்தும் நமக்கு அதில் ஒரு பங்குமே இல்லை. நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களின் பிரசங்கத்திலே குடிசைத் தொழில், கைத்தொழில், சிறு தொழில்களின் மூலம் உற்பத்தி செய்ய வேண்டியதாகச் சர்க்கார் சொல்கிறார்கள். அப்படிச் சொல்லும்போதுகூட அவைகளுக்கு வசதிகள் ஏதாவது இருக்கின்றனவா?

பம்பு செட்டுகள் வைக்கின்றோம் என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். அப்படிச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டே டீசல் எண்ணெய்க்கு வரி போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இதனால் ஏழை மக்கள் பம்பு செட்டுகளை வைப்பதற்கு கஷ்டம் ஏற்படும். இப்படி வரிமேல் வரி விதிக்கிறார்கள். ராஜ்ய சர்க்காரும் வரி மத்திய சர்க்கார் ஒரு புறம் வரி விதிக்கிறார்கள். இப்படி வரிமேல் வரி போட்டால் விவசாயமும், குடிசைத் தொழில்களும் முன்னேறுவதற்கு முடியுமா? இம்மாதிரி ஏழைகள் வரித் தொல்லையில் மூழ்காமல், அதிலிருந்து அவர்கள் மீள் அரசாங்கத் தார் வழி செய்ய வேண்டும். இது விஷயத்தில் அரசாங்கத்தார் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டும்.

ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களிலே பஞ்சாயத்துகள் நல்ல முறையில் நடப்பதில் தான் ஜனநாயகத்தின் தன்மை நிலவ வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லி யிருந்தோம். பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டுகள் நடக்கும் விஷயத்தில் அரசாங்கம் கண்காணிப்பாக இருக்க வேண்டும். ஏதாவது ஒழுங்கீனமான முறையில் ஒரு சாங்கம் பாதுகாக்க வேண்டும். எதாவது நடந்துகொண்டால், அதைக் கண்டிக்க பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டு தலைவர் நடந்துகொண்டால், அதைக் கண்டிக்க வேண்டும். பஞ்சாயத்து நிர்வாகத்தில் குற்றங் குறைகளுக்கு இடமில்லாத முறையில் அமைச்சர்கள் உன்னிப்பாக இருக்கவேண்டும்.

ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபன நிர்வாகத்தில் வேலை பார்க்கும் சிப்பந்திகளுக்கும் குமாஸ்தாக்களுக்கும் சம்பள உயர்வுகள் காலக்கிரமத்தில் கொடுக்கப்பட வேண்டும். ஒருவர் இஷ்டம்போல் சிபார்சு செய்வதும், இஷ்டம் போல் உத்தியோக உயர்வு கொடுப்பதும் நல்லதல்ல. யார் யாருக்கு எப்போதைக் கப்போது உத்தியோக உயர்வும், சம்பள உயர்வும் கொடுக்கப்பட வேண்டுமோ அப்போதைக்கப்போது கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டும்.

[Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar]

[1st March 1956]

இப்பொழுது இருக்கிற நிலையிலே ஒழுக்கமெல்லாம் கொடுவிட்டது, கடவுள் பக்தி குன்றிவிட்டது, கல்வியிலே ஆங்கிலக் கல்வி திரும்பமான முறையில் இல்லை. தமிழ்க் கல்வியும் நல்ல முறையிலே இல்லை. திட்டம் ஒன்றும் இல்லை. மாணவர்களுக்குப் படிப்பு குறைந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. சினிமாப் பேச்சும் பெரியாரைக் குறைகூறுவதும் புறக்கணிக்கப்படாதான் மாணவர்களிடையே காணப்படுகின்றன. நல்ல மதிப்பு வாய்ந்த மக்களோடு பழகி, தங்களை உயர்த்திக்கொள்வது கிடையாது. பெருமையெல்லாம் பெரிய பேச்சு. செய்வதெல்லாம் சாட்சியமே. நம்நாடு அந்த நிலையிலே வந்துவிட்டதே எப்பதற்காகச் சொல்கிறேன், இன்னவர்கள் அந்தியலை நடத்தி இருக்கவேண்டும். குணச்சிவர்களாக இருப்பவர்கள் அந்தியலை நடத்தி விட்டால் அந்தியலை எப்படி நன்றாக நடக்கும்? முன்பெல்லாம் நாட்டுக்கு மன்னர்கள் இருந்தார்கள். “முறை செய்து காப்பாற்றும் மன்னன் மக்களுக்கு இறையென்று வைக்கப்படும்” என்பது திருக்குறள். முறை செய்து காப்பாற்றும் மன்னன் போய்விட்டான். முன்பு ஒரு மன்னன் இருந்தான் என்றால் இப்பொழுது 10 மன்னர்களோடு 10 அமைச்சர் கள் இருக்கிறார்கள், அவர்கள் எப்படி இருக்கவேண்டும்? முறைசெய்து காப்பாற்றுவதற்காக இருக்கவேண்டும், வேலையிலே கண்டிப்பாக இருக்க வேண்டும். இவ்வளவு குற்றங்களுக்காக கப்பல்களாக இருக்கவேண்டும். அவர்கள் கற்கவேண்டியவைகளைக் கற்று அடையவில்லை நன்கு கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும். “இன்ஸ்பிரேஷன்” அதாவது அறிவு 10 சத விதிகம் என்றால், “பெர்ஃபிரேஷன்” அதாவது உழைப்பு 90 சத விதிகம் இருக்க வேண்டும். ஆகையால், நான் சொல்வது என்னவென்றால், இவ்வளவு குற்றவும், இவ்வளவு குற்றமும் நாட்டில் மலிந்து விடக்கூடுமென்றால் அது யார் குற்றம்? தலை மக்கள் குற்றம், தலை மக்கள் சரியாக நடந்தால், அவர்களைப் பின்பற்றுவதென்பது நன்றாக நடப்பார்கள். ஆகையால், நாம் என்ற திட்டம் போட்டாலும், என்ன பணம் கொடுத்தாலும், பாய்ச்சுகிற நீரை சரியாக நிலத்திலே பாய்ச்சாவிட்டால், பயன்பற்றப்போகும், ஆகவே அந்தியலை நடத்துவதற்கும், திட்டங்களை வகுத்து நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கும் வினை செய்யும் திறன் வேண்டும், வினைசெயல் வகை திறம்பட இருந்தால்தான் நாடு முன்னேற முடியும். திட்டம் போடுவதினால் மட்டும் பயனில்லை. எல்லாத் திட்டத்திற்கும் மேலாக மனத் திட்டம் வேண்டும். நல்ல மனம் வேண்டும், மக்களுக்காக நாம் வாழவேண்டும். ஆனால் மக்களுக்காக வாழ்கிறோம் என்று சொல்லி தத்தம் சுய நல காரியங்களைப் பார்த்துக் கொண்டுபோனால் நாட்டுக்கும் நல்லதல்ல. யாருக்கும் நல்லதல்ல. உண்மை சீக்கிரமே வெளியாகும்.

அமைச்சர்கள் சுற்றுப்பிரயாணம் செய்யும்போது ஒரு மாவட்டத்திற்குப் போனால் அங்கு ஒரு வாரம் வரையில் தங்கி அங்கிருக்கும் நிலவரங்களைக் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். போனவுடனே திரும்பிவிடுவதினால் மாவட்டங்களிலுள்ள நிலைமையைத் தெரிந்துகொள்வதற்கு முடியவில்லை. கனம் அங்கத்தினர் திரு. ராமசாமி ரெட்டியார் அவர்கள் சொன்னதுபோல் திடீர் திடீர் என்று அமைச்சர்கள் மாவட்டங்களிலுள்ள பள்ளிக்கூடம், ரோடு வேலை, இன்னும் பல வேலைகள் நடக்கும் இடங்களில் போய்க் கண்காணிக்க வேண்டும், முன்காலத்தில் கலெக்டர்களுக்கெல்லாம் சுற்றுப்பிரயாணம் செய்வதென்றால் ஒரு குக் கிராமத்தில் கூட ஒரு வாரம் முகாம் போட்டுவிடுவார்கள். அப்படிச் செய்வதன்மூலம் கிராமங்களிலுள்ள நிலைமையைத் தெரிந்து தெரிந்து பரிகாரம் காணுவதற்கு முடியும். இப்பொழுது நிலைமை மாறி விட்டது. மோட்டார்காரில், 60 மைல் வேகத்திலும் போக முடிகிறது. அதனால் என்ன ஏற்படுகிறதென்றால், சாவகாசமாக நிலைமையைத் தெரிந்து கொள்வதற்கில்லாமல் இருக்கிறது. புயல் வெள்ள நிவாரணத்திற்காக முதல் அமைச்சர் கனம் திரு. காமராஜ் அவர்கள் கிராமம் கிராமமாக நடந்து சென்று கூட மக்களுக்கு நிவாரணம் அளிப்பதற்கு உதவினர். சட்டை போட்டுக்கொள்வதற்குக் கூட நேரம் இல்லாமல் பித்துப் பிடித்தவர் போல் மக்களுடைய நலன் ஒன்றையே கருத்தில்கொண்டு அல்லும்பகலும் அலைந்துவந்தார். மக்களுக்கு நிவாரணம் அளிப்பதில் பித்துக்கொண்டு வேலைசெய்தார். மத்ததோடு வேலை செய்தால் காரியம் நடக்குமா? மதம்பிடித்தவர்போல் வேலை செய்தால் பயனில்லாமல் போய்விடும்.

[1st March 1956]

[Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar]

முதலமைச்சர் அவர்கள் புயல் நிவாரணத்திற்காக உழைத்தது அதிகாரிகளுக்கும் வேலை செய்வதற்கு ஊக்கத்தை அளித்தது. அந்த வகையில் அவர் நேரில் காரியங்களை மேற்பார்வை செய்தார்.

ஒரு உணவை தாயாரிக்கவேண்டுமென்றால், அதற்கு அரிசி, காய், பருப்பு, முதலிய சாமான்களெல்லாம் வேண்டும். சமைத்த உணவின் சுவையைத் தெரிந்து கொள்வதற்குச் சாப்பிட்டால்தானே தெரியும். சமைக்கத் தெரியாதவர் சமைத்தால், உப்பு மிஞ்சிவிடும் அல்லது காரம் மிஞ்சிவிடும். அதனால் நல்ல தேர்ந்த சமையல்காரர் சமையல் செய்யவேண்டும். அதுபோல நல்ல தேர்ந்த அதிகாரிகளைக்கொண்டு காரியங்களை நன்றாகச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

எந்தத் தொழிலை செய்யவேண்டுமானாலும், நல்ல மனம் வேண்டும். மக்களுக்காகப் பாடுபடுபவர்களாக இருக்கவேண்டும். நல்ல முறை செய்து காப்பாற்றுவவர்களாக இருக்கவேண்டும். சோம்பல் இல்லாதவர் களாய் இருக்கவேண்டும், நான் அதிகமாக பேச விரும்பவில்லை. நாடு இருக்கும் நிலையிலே மனம் வருந்திச் சொல்கிறேன். நாட்டிலே மக்கள் நன்மக்களாகவும், ஒழுக்கமுள்ளவர்களாகவும், கல்வியறிவுள்ளவர்களாகவும் இருப்பதற்கு எல்லோரும் பாடு படவேண்டும். தமிழ் நாடு ஏற்பட்டு, தமிழ் மொழி ஆட்சி மொழியாகவும், கல்லூரி மொழியாகவும் விளங்கி நாடு முன்னேற வேண்டும் என்று பெரிய அவா கொண்டுள்ளேன். அடுத்த ஆண்டில் இப்பொழுதிருப்பதை விட நல்ல நிலையிலே தமிழ் நாடு முன்னேறிவிடும் என்ற நம்பிக்கையுடன் என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

(Deputy Chairman in the Chair.)

* SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR : Mr. Deputy 4-10
Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I thank you very much for having p.m.
given me this opportunity to participate in this discussion. I may at once say that I not only welcome this budget but also support it. Rightly enough, this budget starts with a reference to the great disaster this part of the country met with due to the recent cyclone and floods. The Hon. the Chief Minister with a cyclonic speed undertook an aerial survey of the affected areas and did his utmost to relieve the sufferings of the cyclone-affected people. The loss of life, the loss of cattle, the loss of houses, the loss of poultry, and the loss of about three lakhs of coconut trees and others were no small losses to this small State of ours. It will take some years for this State to emerge out of the after-effects of this disaster.

It is usual to pay encomiums to the Hon. the Minister for Finance for the excellent way in which he has prepared the Budget speech. This time he deserves a double praise as I would presently show. Although the Hon. the Chief Minister went from place to place and visited the cyclone-affected areas, it is he, the Hon. the Finance Minister who stayed here and furnished the Hon. the Chief Minister with necessary funds or suggested to him how funds could be raised and how the expenditure could be met. So, I say he deserves a double praise. We have all heard about “Rama Rajya”. Rama Rajya was noted for having held the scales of justice even. So also, Sir, I call this “Calm Rajya”—a “Peaceful Rajya”. This peaceful Rajya is headed by the Hon. Sri Kamaraj as Chief Minister, as the chief administrator of this State. The

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Governor went to those cyclone-affected places only two months after the fair. But our Cabinet Ministers were very vigorous in their activities regarding cyclone relief.

Coming to the budget proper, I may say that it is uncharitable on the part of some members to call this a hum-drum budget or a budget with a purpose behind it. Some hon. Member went to the extent of calling it an election stunt. I do not agree with any of these reproaches. I say this is a progressive budget. It is also an ambitious budget. Not only that; it is also a hopeful budget. I say it is a progressive one because the expenditure on the new schemes is spread over five years. I call this ambitious because the Government are trying to bite more than they can chew. I call this hopeful as several suggestions have been made to meet the extra expenditure and the deficit caused in this year's budget. Certain taxes have been proposed as the budget is a deficit one. What is taken from one pocket goes to the other pocket, viz., the Government pocket, because ultimately all go to the Government pocket itself. One expenditure may be curtailed. Another expenditure may be incurred. So, we can, instead of cutting the coat according to the cloth, make the coat fit the person who is going to wear it, by appropriations.

I will now come to the taxation measures proposed. Even though four new taxes are now proposed, we are going to get only Rs. 155 lakhs out of them. Yet, there would be deficit. First of all, there is the increased tax on diesel oil. That is no doubt very reasonable in some cases. When we come to well-irrigation, then by this tax the farmers would be hit very hard. The first thing is it is very difficult to get adequate water in hilly tracts and rocky soils. We have to wait for hours before the well is full, after which the second stage of pumping has to commence. So also in other places the water yield is limited. We can get only a small quantity. The ryot has to wait for hours and hours together. He can work only for three to four hours a day and by that time the whole water in the well will be exhausted. Therefore, what I say is a special concession should be given to the oil engine owners who are using those engines only for agricultural purposes. I believe there must be a line of demarcation between this well-irrigation and road traffic and bus services. The latter can afford to bear the taxation which has been rightly imposed on them. But the ryots require some consideration at the hands of Government.

I now come to the increased sales tax. We have removed rightly the tax on perishable goods. But, Sir, the tax is too small with regard to imperishable goods like gold and silver. During the marriage season, ornaments in gold and silver worth crores of rupees are bought but these jewel-makers and jewellery shop-owners go scot free. They pay only a nominal sales tax. That is a glaring injustice. I have been pointing this out on several occasions. Yet, perishable goods and perishable men who deal in

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them are paying more sales tax. But imperishable and luxurious jewel shop-owners pay taxes like perishable goods. This is what I call glaring injustice. So, what I say is those who purchase gold ornaments in the shops must be made to pay increased sales tax. After all, it is the purchaser who is paying the sales tax and not the seller. That is why as the hon. the Leader of the Opposition pointed out sometime ago, it is a misnomer to call it sales tax. We must call it purchase tax; the sooner we do so the better. The increase of tax on precious stones and diamonds is only an eye-wash because the turnover comparatively small.

About the increased tax on sugar some consideration is called for. Poor classes of people do not suffer as much as the middle classes. If jaggery which goes into the making of milk-toffee and chocolate is refined like jaggery cubes as obtains in Amritsar, the tax on sugar may be reduced, and the tax on jaggery and jaggery-made goods might perhaps compensate the loss. In any case, the cost of sugar plus tax should not exceed Re. 1-5-0 a viss.

There is again increase in the electricity charges. It is hoped to get Rs. 45 lakhs out of this tax. Of course, the areas covered by the Madras Electricity System would be left out. What I said about diesel engines equally applies to this tax also. We make experiments for introducing electric energy in villages and we want to improve rural industries. We want to light all the villages. Therefore, we have an ambitious rural reconstruction programme. When such is the case, it escapes my reason why this increased taxation should be levied indiscriminately on all villages as well as towns. The towns can afford to pay something more but it is not so with regard to villages in an embryo state. So, Sir, we must see to it that something is done to reduce the taxation now proposed on electric consumption in the villages.

Incidentally, mention has been made about the Madras Electricity System in the Budget speech. The Madras Electricity System requires thorough overhauling. The Madras Electric Supply Corporation was established many years ago. It was then a private company. When Government took over that Corporation, all the servants of the company were taken into Government service. Government did not take the trouble to examine whether they were all qualified to carry out their responsibilities but took them all on trust. All these things should now be gone into and undesirables should be removed out of this department. Whenever you write to the department (I say this from my personal experience), you do not get a reply immediately. I wrote to the department recently in the month of January 1956 about certain irregularities which I do not want to mention in detail until proper time. Till now, I have not received any reply. If such is the case with reference to me, a member of the Government limb who is in touch with and is helping the administration, I leave it to the imagination of hon. Members what would be the fate with regard to other people.

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I am not going to say anything about the ryotwari system. The hon. Member Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar has dealt with it at great length.

I now come to my pet subject, viz., industries. I must quote here a quotable saying of the President of the United States. When questioned by the great journalist, David Lawrence, as to what was it that contributed to the greatness of the United States, right came the reply that it was the industrial greatness of the United States, the parallel of which no one could find in any part of the world. Not only that. He said that the major industries, the small-scale industries and the cottage industries also were receiving equal attention at the hands of Government. Again, when asked whether atomic energy is going to be used for destructive purposes alone, he said emphatically "No, no, no". Then he said that it was the intention of his Government to find out the possibilities of distribution of atomic energy through widespread mobile vans. Now they are using it largely for industrial purposes. They are also exploring the possibilities of using atomic energy for running fans and refrigerators, so as to render electricity a thing of the past. So, in our country the gradation of the industries is almost similar to the gradation which we find in the Finance Minister's Budget Speech. Sir, it was said that in Salem district it was proposed to establish a bulk industry for the manufacture of steel. Then, another contradiction came that unless the Neiveli Project proved successful, all these schemes could not be implemented all at once. So, we must satisfy ourselves first about our ways and means. There may be several handicaps and yet, we must proceed ahead with the establishment of local industries. The bulk industries can take care of themselves here also, as was said by the President of the United States. The starting of aluminium industry or what you call, stainless steel industry, is quite unprofitable for the State for the simple reason that even a pawnbroker cannot advance half an anna on aluminium goods or on stainless goods whereas if a brass vessel is taken to him, he readily pays you the amount you require. This is a sure test as to the intrinsic value of metals. I do not want to enlarge upon the comparative merits of various metals. But still the utility and durability must be considered foremost. Be it noted that the crying need of our State is the bulk production of steel bar and rolled goods such as girders and angle and Tee Iron.

The handloom industries are receiving greater attention and sympathy at the hands of the Government. The handloom industry is left in the hands of the Co-operative Department. Therefore, it is only those who are the members of the co-operative institutions that derive direct benefit from the Government through those institutions. That is a wrong policy. The village artisan or the handloom weaver who is working under the shades of the tree must get equal attention at the hands of the Government in the matter of supply of raw materials and education of their children. As at present, the Co-operative Department is creating about 300 industrial

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societies of various kinds in a year but without exaggeration I may say, it is closing about 250 societies, for minor faults, so much so the department has become unpopular and an object of terror.

I have got only one more word to say about education. I am not going to deal with education in detail because the two champion members here have dealt with it *in extenso*. I congratulate the Government on making the Madras Technological Institute a College. Several such colleges should be founded in districts also. It will be a welcome move calculated to help all the industrialists and help to increase the industrial output of the State. On the whole, the Budget, in my opinion, is a progressive one which would make rapid strides.

I wanted to dwell upon temple architecture which was referred to by my hon. Friend, Sri T. Purushotham but as there is no time, I am reserving my remarks for a future occasion.

With these words, I thank you, Sir, for your patient hearing and for the additional time you gave me to finish my speech.

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Sir, it will be very difficult for anybody not to sympathise with the difficulties of the Government in having manufactured—I use the word 'manufactured' deliberately—this Budget. This is really a deficit Budget and some gymnastics in accountancy have been brought forth in a little portion of it and the rest is sought to be solved by the introduction of new taxation in all ingenuity all the natural and formal resources of taxation having been exhausted. It is really unfortunate that a people already paying through their noses all the taxes should be mulcted with more and more taxation just now. The real difficulty with the Government, I believe, is their inability to cut down expenses. They do not want to incur unpopularity by cutting down expenses because it will increase unemployment among the educated classes. Besides, the Party in power, in view of the impending election, will have its eye always on the ballot box. Therefore, it is really a political Budget and not a Budget as it is understood by a simple economist. This deficit budgeting is a doubtful weapon and it is a double-edged weapon also. It will cut both ways. It may take us over a crisis for the time being, but on account of its utter limitations, it is likely to have its repercussions on the finance market. When the Government try to float a loan, credit must be high in the market. Otherwise, it will be like a bankrupt man trying to borrow money. Considering this inequity in taxation, I think again it has got a political significance. The socialistic pattern of society has changed into a socialistic State. The taxes proposed in this Budget really impinge on the middle classes and the upper middle classes. Levelling down one group does not lead to levelling up of other groups. In this connexion, I would like to mention that even if all the accumulated wealth of the middle classes and the upper classes in this country were to be collected and distributed among the have-nots, nobody will get more than four annas and

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4-40 p.m. will be dividing poverty and not dividing money. Anyhow, it is a political creed with the party in power. Whatever we may say will only fall on deaf ears. You can wake up a man who is fast asleep, but you cannot wake up one who is wide awake. It is something like Nelson's looking into the telescope with the wrong eye. This will have its repercussions on the corporate profits and indirectly, on the Central revenues also. People make some profit by utilizing diesel oil, electricity, etc. For the time being, the Madras Government may try to make money by taxing these things. Incidentally, it will cut into the Central revenues also.

I shall take up diesel oil first. The Hon. the Leader of the House has stated in his speech that the Government were levying a tax of six annas per gallon on petrol, but only 1½ annas on diesel oil, even though the price of diesel oil is about one half of that of petrol and both give about equal mileage. Quite right. But, has the Hon. the Leader of the House cared to consider the amount of diesel oil used for transport and for other purposes? I have made an examination of this question. As a matter of fact, I asked one of my friends to make an examination of this question and let me know the quantity of diesel oil that is used in transport. He has told me that about one-third of the total quantity of diesel oil is used for transport. This will be a very little quantity. A major portion of the balance is used mostly for agricultural purposes. They are blowing hot and cold. In one breath they say they want to increase production. At the same time, they are taking steps which will make the cost of agriculture heavy. I do not know whether there is any logic in their policy. By raising the price of diesel oil, they will definitely be raising the cost of agriculture also. I want the Government to take this aspect of the matter into consideration. If persons who use diesel oil for transport purposes find later that it is not profitable they may switch over to charcoal, as they did during the Second World War. This will naturally result in the denudation of the forests. We are already fighting for more and more forests and we have been surrendering some forest areas for political reasons. If we again allow denudation of forests for the sake of power, then we will have to thank ourselves later on. Because, it will take quite a long time for forests to grow. You know, it will take 30 to 40 years for a tamarind tree to grow.

As for the use of jaggery, I do not know whether the Hon. the Leader of the House will agree to take his coffee with jaggery. I do not know whether he has ever tasted such coffee. After his speech, I really tried this morning a cup of coffee with jaggery added to it. I must tell you that it was 'unsalicyable'. I have specially coined this word for describing its taste.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I have taken coffee without sugar and I did not mind it. Those who cannot afford to have sugar can take coffee without sugar.

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Sir, I am thankful to the Hon. Minister for coming to my rescue. He has anticipated me. I have

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myself been crying hoarse that proper stress must be laid on the preventive side. I think the Hon. Minister is resorting to preventive measures against diabetes. My hon. Friend Sri Nayagar will call that disease as "Madhu Mogam" in Ayurveda. After all, we have become slaves to some of these things. I do not say that people cannot get on without coffee. But, we must remember that even a labourer on whom you have to depend for your vote in the elections wants a cup of tea. If you were to ask him to put jaggery to his tea instead of sugar, I am sure he will not cast his vote in your favour. This is what I want to say on that point.

With regard to electricity, I wish to state that it is mostly used for industrial and agricultural purposes. The proposed additional levy on electricity may give the Government some revenue for the time being. But, I must point out that it will have its repercussions on the Central revenues.

Sir, I do not know whether there is a conspiracy between the Central Government and the Madras Government in the matter of enhancement of the price of diesel oil in their Budgets. In the Central Budget, they have increased the surcharge on freight charges. Most of the diesel buses are carrying goods from one place to another. I do not know whether it is the idea of the Central Government to make it impossible for the bus-owners or lorry-owners to compete with the Railways. It is for this purpose, I thought there was a conspiracy between the Central Government and the State Government so that the bus and lorry-owners may not get huge profits.

Now, I come to an important matter, viz., the concessions that have been given to the Secretariat staff, especially the Upper Division Clerks. There is not much to speak of these concessions. There is one thing which I want to impress on the Government and it is this. In the matter of promotion as Assistant Secretaries, the whole Secretariat is treated as one unit. Why not the same principle be adopted in regard to promotion as Superintendents also? That will give an impetus to these unfortunate clerks to work better and make the administration efficient. A contented and efficient staff is all that is necessary for a good Government. However efficient the Ministers may be, if the clerks are inefficient and discontented, the administration will certainly go down, because there will not be an incentive for the persons to work.

In the matter of medical relief to the Secretariat staff and other Government servants, the Government have no doubt appointed some Authorized Medical Attendants. Most of these persons are Assistant Surgeons. Many of us may be aware that these people have quite a lot of routine work to do in the hospitals. In addition to this work, if there is to be an invasion of these Officers, they may not be able to do full justice to the Government servants who may be neglected. If there is an emergency in the house of

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a Government servant, the Government doctor will not be available as he cannot leave his post of duty. He cannot go to the house of the Government servant and attend on the patient. In this respect, it will be better if the Government take a leaf out of the book of the Central Government. The Central Government have appointed even private Medical Practitioners as authorized medical attendants. These people are permitted to visit the houses of Government servants and treat them. The Central Government servants may pay some money to these doctors and get the money reimbursed later on from the Government. I want that our Government also must follow the example of the Central Government and appoint some private practitioners as authorized medical attendants. After all, there are a number of these people and they will be available to the officers at a moment's notice. The Government can pick and choose whomsoever they like. Let one or two such qualified doctors be appointed for each division. I am suggesting this only to enable the Government servants to get the assistance of these private doctors in times of emergency when the Government doctors cannot leave their posts of duty and attend on the patients in their house whereas the private doctors can do this easily.

4-50 p.m. Then, there is overcrowding in the City Transport, however efficient or inefficient the service may be. Also, most of the buses are not running to time because of the difficulty in issuing tickets to passengers. I think it would be better if the Government introduce the system of flat-rate in the City Transport just as it is done in Bombay. Some five to ten minutes' delay can be avoided by having this method. It has worked all right in the case of Post Offices which charge only two annas for carrying letters whether the distance is five miles or 100 miles. I am given to understand by a person who is rather conversant with the working of the transport system in Bombay that the 'flat rate' system is working satisfactorily.

Lastly, Sir, I come to my pet subject relating to the medical profession. I may refer to the appointment of Deans to the City Hospitals which has become a crying scandal. So far as these posts are concerned, superannuated people who are physically unfit for the job, have been pitchforked into them; people who have not been able to discharge their duties as Professors in the College, have been pitchforked into executive jobs such as the Deans' and really we should have some pity for these men that they are working for the sake of money as Deans. Are not the Government able to get suitable Tamilians for these jobs? Are you to depend upon others? In season and out of season people talk of Tamil Nad and all that. If something unforeseen befalls these poor devils, are these posts to be kept vacant? If we go into the genesis of these appointments, we will find that when this system was introduced by the late Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, he wanted to have this only as an experiment. He wanted to have it permanently only if it succeeded. But it has failed and the

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old system of Superintendent of Hospital and Principal of College was much better and it prevented bickerings between one Government servant and another.

With regard to the Barnard Institute of Radiology, there is something very bad. The Director retired a few months ago and suddenly the University came and told the Government that a higher qualification in Surgery and Medicine would be necessary for the post of Director. Why did not the University write to the Government earlier? The Government also were aware of the fact that the Director was retiring from service and what arrangements did they make to fill up the vacancy with a qualified man? So many people were sent to foreign countries for specialisation in Radiology. Why did not the Government tell them that they should get qualified fully for the post? I think a hole and corner method has been adopted in the whole case. I deliberately say that a family interest has been served by this. We must cry a halt to this kind of thing for the sake of decency in public life. Again, the Minister's son has been sent recently for studies overseas. I tell you, Sir, this person and another were sent overseas in the year 1954. The Government asked the Director of Medical Services on 12th September 1954 to select a candidate for overseas training. The Hon. Minister's son left this place by air on 27th September 1954. I want the Government to find out when he booked his berth. I think it was some days before the actual order was received by the Director of Medical Services. Who were the members of the Selection Committee? A close relative of the Hon. the Minister for Health and the Dean of the General Hospital, who breathes because of the kindness of the Minister. He will cease to exist the moment the Hon. Minister withdraws his support.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: What about other medical men?

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN: We will give artificial respiration. Did the people in the Department know anything about the selection? Nobody knows. It is a hole and corner method that was resorted to. It is family interest that has been served.

Then, Sir, in the year 1952, this Dean wanted to abolish the post of Second Physicist in the Barnard Institute of Radiology. The Director raised a hue and cry stating that on account of the large volume of work in the Institute, two Physicists were absolutely essential or otherwise the work could not be carried on. Now he wants to upgrade the Institute with the aid of the Central Government. What is happening? There is only one Physicist. The other Physicist, the First Physicist, who was responsible for the detection of the so-called defects in the radium needles in 1949, has been transferred to Madurai. A man drawing Rs. 450 is cooling his heels at Madurai because there is no radium there. We have got huge stocks of radium in Madras and nothing has been released for use in the mofussal hospitals. I want to know whether there is no Tamilian in this State to raise his little finger against

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this. Everybody talks of Tamils and all that only when he wants to catch the vote of the people. Madurai is a Tamil district. Where is the radium there? What about the quantity of radium that is stored here? Why not release it? It is now six months since a Physicist has been sent there who is cooling his heels doing nothing. This has become a crying scandal and I wish the public agitate on this issue. The Council has no power on the purse and, therefore, whatever we say here will not be heeded.

SRI T. PURUSHOTTAM : We are going to have an Estimates Committee.

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Unless we have control over the purse, our Nation will not prosper. I am speaking, Sir, with a sense of righteous indignation and not because of any personal disaffection between me and the Hon. the Minister for Health. I speak as a man in the street, as a professional man, as one who has taken to politics as a hobby and I have no axe to grind. I became unpopular long ago and I have become more unpopular by taking to politics. So, I can afford to be still more unpopular, so long as my conscience is clear and I have no self-interest. If we do not hold an inquisition into the working of the Health Department under the present Minister, we will be unworthy to be called Tamilians and we will be dubbed as people with no self-respect who have allowed themselves to be brow-beaten by a clever man.

5 p.m. * SRI K. BHASHYAM : Sir, after the eloquent and perhaps a little over-vehement speech of the hon. Member Dr. Sreenivasan, I should introduce a little calmness in the atmosphere obtaining in this chamber.

I should say, in the first instance, that so far as the Budget is concerned, there are plenty of things said in it, things to improve the general economic level of the country. But one thing which is most important, one thing which is very necessary for the well being of the country has been forgotten altogether. I will not say 'forgotten'. It may be that they have got it in their minds, but they have not got anything to suggest a remedy for the evil which they have realised. I refer, in this connection, to the unemployment problem. It was referred to in a way by the hon. Member Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar yesterday, how this unemployment and underemployment in the villages was working havoc in the country. I think he did not sufficiently touch upon unemployment among the educated people. Because I am a person who comes in touch with them I know many young men, intelligent, capable, and perhaps able to turn out good work if they are shown the way to do it, are walking in the streets of Madras wasting their shoe leather in search of employment. What is the purpose of his learning, what is the purpose of his capacity if there is no trade for him to utilize them to the advantage of the people? It is necessary, therefore, while

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realizing the enormity or the seriousness of this problem, some suggestion must be made to remedy this evil. The suggestion is not there from the Government. How is this to be done otherwise? I submit the one thing that can really be done in this matter is so far as educated unemployment is concerned, Government should restrict University Education—if I may say so, stop University Education; I have said it on more than one occasion, and I know the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition, the Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University and the Vice-Chancellors of other Universities will come down upon my head—to people who really can afford it. I do not want to say that it should not be open to everybody. But still I want to say this University education is a very costly thing. While the students or the persons concerned spend their own money for University education, there is an equal amount or twice the amount spent by the Government on the education of each pupil concerned. So also is the case with other occupational institutions. Why then this waste of money on higher education on persons who are not capable of discharging the functions which are really appropriate to higher education? Diversion is necessary for the purpose of weaning away persons from higher education and putting them in occupational institutes for the purpose of developing industrial concerns and interests. In that way, the Government can utilize the services of these people better. Therefore, as regards the question of education, I should like the Government to spend, in the first instance, as much as possible on basic education, on elementary education and secondary education more and more while restricting expenditure on the pure University education at the top. I do not say it should be abolished altogether. I do not say no person should be allowed to have it, for it is necessary to preserve the culture of the country. Therefore, what I say is that it must be restricted to persons who can take advantage of it and use it for the benefit of the country. If you produce university men in lakhs—not lakhs yet, but tens of thousands—every year and let them loose on the country without employment, it becomes a dangerous problem fraught with grave dangers. It will lead to mischief being created by the persons concerned. Therefore, I should like the Government to take this matter on hand, take up the problem seriously and devise some way to find employment for these people. True, some suggestions were made to solve this problem. It was said we must have single-teacher schools or some other way of employing them. But I feel they are so inadequate and insignificant that they cannot really solve the problem at all.

To solve the problem of unemployment and under-employment among the village folk, the Karve Committee was set up. That Committee studied the problem and made its recommendations. I am glad to note that the Government have accepted the recommendations made by that Committee and are trying to implement them. They are concerned with the small industries. But what I want to point out is this. The industries in which the carpenters

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the black-smiths and other persons in the village are engaged are small industries and they cannot thrive because no longer is work available for them. The country-carts are going. Other small implements made in the country are going because really we find mass production is coming in and we also find it is cheaper to produce these elsewhere on a mass scale. Therefore, unless it is made clear that in respect of consumer goods, all that is manufactured in the villages is sent back to the villages and used there, there is no redemption for these people. For instance, if you ask them to make nails and certain other things and really reduce imports so far as Government requirements are concerned, and the work is distributed among them so that they may have work all through the year, it will not be impossible to solve the problem of unemployment or under-employment in the villages. True, the Government are really improving transport facilities. We are really taking away all handcarts, rickshaws and others. All these were giving employment to many persons. If these are substituted by auto-locomotion, it is clear all these people will be thrown out of employment and the problem will become more difficult and complicated.

Then, Sir, this problem is worsened by the increase in population. The Hon. the Health Minister is very very anxious to make the children born, live healthier and longer lives. And he wants to help old men live longer than they have done so far. Thus he is really helping to increase the population. I must say here, I am not against hygiene, I am not against public health. But while more children are born and they live longer and are healthy, the problem of unemployment is not solved, but is worsened. I am not saying anything against the social workers. I only want to say that this problem is very serious and it is necessary that the Government must solve it. Well, there has been the question of family planning, limitation of families and other things. Well, there are some faddists who are really shouting that it is something which cannot be done and ought not to be done but should be left to the sweet will and pleasure of the people, to be voluntarily done by themselves. But I feel that some step must be taken by the Government in this matter. It is necessary that they must do it more and more particularly because if they allow the population to grow, the seriousness of the unemployment problem would grow more and more. Let me explain what happens by giving an illustration. Say, for instance, there is a person employed getting a salary of Rs. 200 a month with two children. His parents are living with him. The parents require comfort. They want milk and some other comforts also. The children also require comfort. Whom is he to choose? Is he to do his duty by his children more or his duty by his parents? That is his problem. While he is swayed between the two, he is not able to do the Government duty or other work in which he may be engaged as efficiently as he ought to. Therefore, what I would suggest in all these cases is that the Government should introduce old-age pensions. If they cannot do it, let them limit the population, if possible. I think this is a very serious problem. If the people do it

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voluntarily, if they submit to it, well and good. If they do not, they must be compelled to limit their family. Do not say, I say this thing because I have no family.

Regarding cottage and village industries, there are many things manufactured in the villages but they are crude and do not attract our people, much less the foreigners. It may be that a few people who have come here from foreign countries are charmed with the handloom fabrics or with some of the things manufactured by them. These people are new to this country and, therefore, they are charming to them. But once they are exported in large numbers and really sold in various places in foreign countries, they do not attract as much custom as they ought to. Therefore, Government must see that things made by the villagers are really attractive and presentable to foreigners. Therefore, while I fully agree that the artisans must be encouraged, the Government must see that they study the customs of the people and the foreigners who come here and try to please their taste by making these products attractive.

It is said co-operatives are coming in. I agree in principle that the co-operative system is the best system. But have we got the necessary men to run the co-operative concerns? Has it not been our experience to see men misappropriating the funds of co-operative societies and disappearing in the middle? (Sri V. V. Ramaswami : Why say co-operative department only? Corruption is there in all departments.) I think the hon. Member Mr. Ramaswami agrees with me. In other departments it is limited. But here, we bring people round to co-operate with each other. They come together to co-operate. But really there is no co-operation and one is trying to cheat the other. Therefore, corruption in this field is all the more blameworthy. That is why I mentioned it. We must see to it that these co-operative concerns are manned by competent personnel, who should be above board. I think we are spending a lot of money. Our Plan is running to crores of rupees. During the Second Five-Year Plan period, the Central Government are going to spend crores and crores of rupees. We must see to it, first of all, that the officers whom we would be recruiting to run the co-operative concerns are men noted for their intelligence, integrity and capacity. Recruitment of officers should be made strictly on the basis of their capacity, intelligence and integrity. It should not be a case of distribution of patronage. This is a new kind of work and it requires people who have special aptitude for that kind of job and who have the necessary background to man those posts with courage and dignity. It is not the money that we spend or the money we get from the Centre that counts. It is the officers who are responsible for these works that count. Therefore, it is necessary that we should select persons who would be above board. We should not select incompetent people. This is a point which I want to stress.

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It is complained that there are not enough engineers, enough doctors and other technical men. But when that is the case, why do the Government retire people at the age of 55? When there is shortage of trained personnel, it is necessary that those people should continue for sometime more and not be made to retire at the age of 55. It is necessary to use their service and skill at least in some other way. They should be re-employed after they attain superannuation. We want our villages to be developed in all possible ways. We have an ambitious rural reconstruction programme. When such is the case, let these engineers and doctors who have put in greater number of years of service and who are trained be re-employed after they attain superannuation, for village work. Let them be given a small salary of allowance. You could get very good work done if you re-employ these trained people. They have done Government job all through their career and we should not lose their experience. I am not arguing that the younger generation should not come up. What I say is, 'Let these retired engineers, doctors and social workers be given some salary or allowance and be made to work for the development of our rural areas.'

As a lawyer, I shall say something about court-fees. Court-fees have been enhanced. My impression is that on account of this increase, people are not willing to take cases to courts. The Government have reduced the original jurisdiction of the High Court. Because so many tribunals are there now, even if there be a single industrial dispute, they now come direct to the High Court with writ petitions. Government are losing the money they would get by first appeal and second appeal. They put in a writ petition and get the whole issue decided in the High Court direct. The Government might have reduced the original jurisdiction of the High Court. But writ petitions are pouring in like anything. The volume of writ petitions filed is so great that as many as two High Court Judges are required to dispose of writ petitions alone. Every time the Government appoint a tribunal for settling an industrial dispute, within a week so many writ petitions are filed and they get the whole issue decided by the High Court. I am glad, however, that they get justice in this cheap way. But how much the Government are losing I have already pointed out. Just a word more, Sir.

There is the question of tax. So far as diesel oil is concerned, about 1/3 of it is consumed by the transport services. Government say that it would not be possible to discriminate between agriculturists and others who are using this diesel oil. But I should say that those agriculturists who are using this diesel oil should be given some concession. There is the sales tax on sugar. Sugar has become a household necessity. It is as necessary as salt, considering the amount of coffee we are drinking and the amount of sugar we are using for the coffee. You should not tax sugar. It affects the poor man. It affects him because of the coffee he drinks which is enormous and because of the sugar required for that coffee which he drinks. It is, therefore, necessary to reduce this tax. I do hope that these things would be done so that we may have a prosperous new year.

[1st March 1956]

* SRI A. SUBRAMANIAM :—கனம் உதவித்தலைவர் அவர்களே, நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள், இவ்வருஷ வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தை எல்லோராலும் போற்றத்தகுந்த முறையில் கொண்டுவந்திருப்பதை நான் மகிழ்ச்சியோடு வரவேற்பதுடன் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் நலனுக்காக தகுந்த சரியான நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்பதை அரசாங்கத்தின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவரப் பிரியப்படுகிறேன்.

சமீபத்தில் நமது ராஜ்யத்தில் சில ஜில்லாக்களிலே பேய்ப்பயல் வீசியதன் காரணமாகவும், வெள்ளம் ஏற்பட்டதன் காரணமாகவும், அளவுக்கு மிஞ்சி பொருட் சேதமும் உயிர்ச்சேதமும் ஏற்பட்டு, மக்கள் சொல்லொணாத துயரத்திலும் கஷ்டத்திலும் அவதியுற்றிருந்தபொழுது, தக்க சமயத்தில் நமது அரசாங்கம் சேவை செய்ததையும், குறிப்பாக, நமது முதலமைச்சர் கனம் திரு. காமராஜ் அவர்கள் தாமதமின்றி, சேதமுற்ற பகுதிகளுக்கு நேரில் சென்று நிவாரண வேலைகளுக்கு துரிதமான நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொண்டதையும் நான் பாராட்டுகிறேன்.

கனம் ரகத் தொழிற்சாலையை அமைப்பதற்கு மத்திய அரசாங்கம், திட்டக் கமிஷன் நமது ராஜ்யத்திற்கு ஒதுக்கிய தொகையானது மிக மிகக் குறைவானது என்பதை வருத்தத்துடன் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இது சம்பந்தமாக நமது தேசம் பூராவுக்கும் பொதுப்படையாக இரண்டா யிரம் கோடி ரூபாய் செலவு செய்வதற்கு ஒதுக்கி வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளதாகவும் அறிகிறேன். ஆனால், அதில் நம்முடைய ராஜ்யத்திற்காக ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட தொகை எவ்வளவு என்று சற்று ஆலோசித்துப் பார்க்கும்போது, அது மிகவும் குறைவாக இருக்கிறது. நம்முடைய ராஜ்யத்திற்கு குறைந்தது 250 கோடி ரூபாயாவது ஒதுக்கி வைத்தால்தான், நம்முடைய ராஜ்யத்தில் பூமிக்கு அடியில் இருக்கும்படியான இரும்பு, எஃகு போன்ற கனிப் பொருள்களைக் கொண்டு ஆராய்ச்சி செய்து தொழிற்சாலையை ஏற்படுத்துவதற்குத் தகுந்த வசதி செய்யமுடியும் என்று எடுத்துக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். அப்படி இல்லாவிட்டால் நம்முடைய ராஜ்யத்திலே அநேகம் பேர்களுக்கு தொழில் அற்றுப்போய்விடும். வேலையில்லாத தினாட்டம் மேலும் மேலும் அதிகரித்து வருகின்ற இந்தக் காலத்தில் இம்மாதிரி தொழிலுக்கு வசதி இருந்தும், அரசாங்கம் உதவி செய்யவில்லையானால், இதைப்பற்றி நாம் சற்று வருந்தவேண்டியதாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது.

சேலம் ஜில்லாவில் ஹைட்ரோ தாலாகாவில் மூங்கிற் புதர்களுள்ள காடுகள் நிறைய இருக்கின்றன. அங்கு காகிதச் தொழிற்சாலையை ஏற்படுத்துவதற்கு நல்ல வசதிகள் இருக்கின்றன. அதற்கு வேண்டிய மூலப் பொருள்கள் யாவும் இருக்கின்றன. அப்படியிருக்கும்போது ஏன் அவைகளைச் சற்றும் கவனிக்காமல் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்கின்றேன். சர்க்கார் நினைத்திருந்தால் வெகு ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்னதாகவே தொழிற்சாலையை அங்கு ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கலாம். ஆகவே, உடனடியாக இப்போதாகிலும் அங்கு ஒரு காகிதத் தொழிற்சாலையை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கத்தை கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு வேலை அளிப்பது விஷயமாக சர்க்கார் சரியாக கவனம் செலுத்தவில்லை என்று நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். எத்தனையோ முறை நான் இந்தச் சபையில் இதுபற்றிப் பேசியிருக்கிறேன். பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களின் உயர்வுக்காக இந்த அரசாங்கம் ஏதாகிலும் சரியான வகையில் செய்யவில்லையானால், நாட்டுக்கு சுதந்திரம் கிடைத்தும் கூட என்ன பிரயோஜனம்? பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களும் மற்ற இனத்தவர்களோடு முன்னேறவில்லையானால், சுயராஜ்யத்தை நல்ல முறையில், பயன்படுத்தக்க முறையில், நிர்வகித்தவர்களாக மாட்டோம் என்ற பெயர் தான் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு ஏற்படும். சுயராஜ்யம் அடைந்துவிட்ட நாட்டில்

[Sri A. Subramaniam]

[1st March 1956]

கீழ்நிலையில் உள்ளவர்களை மேலுக்கு உயர்த்தவேண்டும். அறிவுற்றவர்களுக்கு அறிவு கொடுக்கவேண்டும், தொழில் இல்லாதவர்களுக்கு தொழில் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இன்னும் மக்களுக்கு உரிய வசதிகள் செய்ய வேண்டும். பாடசாலைகளில் படிக்க வசதியற்று இருக்கும் பிள்ளைகள் அநேகம். அதேக பிள்ளைகள் உணவு உணவுக்கும், உடுக்க உடைக்கும் கூட வகையில்லாமல், சம்பளம்கூட கட்டுவதற்கு வசதி இல்லாமலிருக்கும் போது அப்பேர்ப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு அரசாங்கம் தக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்திருக்க வேண்டும். ஆனால், கொஞ்ச நாட்களாக நம்முடைய அரசாங்கத்திலே முதலமைச்சர் உட்பட, ஸ்தல ஸ்தான அமைச்சர் உட்பட, பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களின் பிள்ளைகளுக்கெல்லாம் சம்பளம் இல்லாமல் படிப்பு செலலிக் கொடுக்கப்படும், பகல் நேர உணவு கொடுக்கப்படும், என்டாங்கச் சொல்லிக் கொண்டு வந்தார்கள். இப்பொழுது பார்க்கும்போது இந்த பட்ஜெட்டில் கூட ஏதோ ஒருசில குறிப்பிட்ட வர்க்கத்திற்கு குறிப்பிட்ட தொகையைச் செய்கின்றவர்களுக்கு சம்பளமில்லாமல் பத்தாவது படிப்பை வரை படிப்பும் சொல்லிக்கொடுக்க திட்டம் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அம்மாதிரி செய்ய திருப்பதை நான் முழு மனதுடன் வாழைக்கிறேன். என்னை உயர்த்தியா யர்களுடைய பிள்ளைகளுக்கும், காண்ஸ்டபிள், ஹெட் வாண்ஸ்டிள், சர்க்காரின் கடை நிலைச் சிப்பந்திகள் இப்பேர்ப்பட்டவர்களுடைய பிள்ளைகளுக்கு மூன்றாவது படிவம் முதல் 6-வது படிவம் வரை இலவசமாக படிப்புச் சொல்லிக்கொடுக்கப்படும் என்பதை நான் வாழைக்கிறேன். இருந்தாலும்கூட, சம்பளம் வாங்கும் உத்தியோகத்தில் இல்லாமற்போகக் கூட உணவுக்கும் கூட வகையில்லாமல் இருக்கக்கூடிய எவ்வளவோ பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அதாவது குறவர், ஒட்டர், மீன்பிடிப்பவர்கள், மருத்துவர்கள், வண்ணார, குயவர் இதுபோன்ற இன்னும் எத்தனையோ பேர்கள் வசிக்கக்கூடிய இந்த நாட்டில் இருக்கிறார்கள். உழுது பயிரிடுபவர்கள் ஜீவனத்தை நடத்துவதற்குத் கூட வகையில்லாமல் 10, 15 சென்டு தினம் கூட இல்லாத வகை இருக்கிற அப்பேர்ப்பட்டவர்களுடைய பிள்ளைகள் கதி என்ன? அவர்களுடைய படிப்பு சம்பந்தமாக இந்த பட்ஜெட்டில் என்ன செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது? அம்மாதிரி இனத்தவர்களுடைய பிள்ளைகள் கல்லூரில் உயர்வதற்கு இந்த அரசாங்கம் என்ன நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று பார்க்கும்போது ஒன்றுமே இல்லையது. அதைப்பற்றி அரசாங்கம் கவனித்துப் பார்க்கவும் கூட இல்லை என்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். மேலும், படையாட்சி, கன்ஸர், மறவர், அகமுடையர், செங்குந்தர், செளராஷ்டிரா, நெசவு வேலை செய்பவர்கள் இவ்வளவு பேரும் மிகப்பெரும் ஜனத்தொகையினராக இருக்கிறார்கள். இவர்களுடைய பிள்ளைகள் கதி என்ன ஆவது? அவர்களுடைய படிப்புக்கு என்ன வழி செய்திருக்கிறார்கள்? இப்படிப்பட்ட வகுப்பினர்களில் ஏதோ தப்பித் தவறி இரண்டொருவர் டபிள் டிகிரி அல்லது டிரிபிள் டிகிரி பெற்றிருப்பவர்களும் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களை அரசாங்க உத்தியோகத்தில் அமர்த்திக்கொள்வதற்கு ஏன். அரசாங்க உத்தியோகத்திற்கு அவர்களை "ரெகரூட்" செய்வதற்கு அவர்களுக்கு சலுகை கொடுக்கவாவது ஏதாவது ஏற்பாடு செய்திருக்கிறார்களா? அப்படிப்பட்டவர்களுக்கும்போது, ஏதும் செய்ததாகத் தெரியவில்லை. ஆனால், பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு ஒரு கோடி ரூபாய் செலவு செய்திருப்பதாகச் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. இனிச் செய்யப்போவதாகவும் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. மேலும், ஸ்காலர்ஷிப்புக்காகக் கொஞ்சம் பணம் கொடுக்கப்படுவதாகச் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய நலனைக் கவனித்துக்கொள்வதற்கு அவர்களுடைய முன்னேற்றத்திற்காக ஹரிஜன நல போர்டு வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அம்மாதிரியான போர்டு ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டியதுதான். ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய நலன் இன்னும் அதிகமாகக்கூட கவனிக்கப்படவேண்டியதுதான். அதை நான் முக்கியமாக வாழைக்கிறேன். ஆனால், ஹரிஜனங்களைவிட பன்மடங்கு அதிகமான ஜனத்தொகை உள்ளவர்களை எல்லா வகையிலும் ஏழ்மை நிலையில் உள்ள பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களை சகல துறைகளிலும் முன்னேற்றுவதற்காக, பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களைப் போர்டு ஒன்றை ஏற்படுத்த, அவர்களுடைய குறைகள் என்னவென்பதை

1st March 1956]

[Sri A. Subramaniam]

ஆராய்ந்து, அவர்களுக்கு உடனடியாக உதவி செய்ய இந்த அரசாங்கம் முன்வரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அப்படிச் செய்யாவிட்டால் பிரயோஜனமில்லை.

பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோக விஷயமாக இந்த அரசாங்கத்தோடு போராடி, வாதாடி, கூக்குரலிட்டு, மக்களுடைய கூக்குரல் மேலாக இருந்து அந்தக் கூக்குரலும் அரசாங்கத்தின் செலியில் பட்டு, இன்றைக்கு 25 சத விதம் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோகங்கள் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அதுவும் எந்த முறையில் என்றால் முதலில் பொதுப்படையாக போட்டியிடுவது, பின்னர் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் மட்டும் போட்டியிடுவது, அதன் பின்னர் ஹரிஜனங்கள் மட்டும் போட்டியிடுவது, முதலிலே பொதுப்படையாக முற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள், பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள், ஹரிஜனங்கள் அத்தனை பேரும் போட்டியிடலாம். பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களும் முதன்மையாக வரலாம், ஹரிஜனங்களும் வரலாம். அதில் தப்பித் தவறி ஒன்றிரண்டு பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவரோ, ஹரிஜனங்களோ வந்து விடலாம். அப்படி வருவதானால் போதுமா? பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவருடைய எண்ணிக்கை என்ன? ஜனத்தொகை என்ன? இந்த மாகாணத்தில் மொத்தமுள்ள ஜனத்தொகை மூன்று கோடியில் பிற்பட்ட மக்கள் இரண்டு கோடிப் பேர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படி இருக்கும்போது அவர்களுடைய பங்குக்குரிய உத்தியோகங்கள் எங்கே? ஜனத்தொகை விதோசாரத்தில் அவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோகங்கள் கொடுத்துவருவோம். முற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் எங்கும் உத்தியோகங்களில் விடவேண்டும். அப்போதுதான் இவர்கள் முன்னேறினதாக கருத முடியும். பிற்பட்டவர்களுடைய மூன்று முற்பட்டவர்களோடு உயர்த்தி ஒல்தான் ஆட்சிக்கும் பெருமை, காங்கிரஸ் கட்சிக்கும் பெருமை; பொது மக்களும், இந்த நாட்டிலே நல்ல ஆட்சி நடைபெறுகிறதென்று சொல்லார்கள். அந்த நிலைமைக்குக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டும் என்பதுதான் என்னுடைய கருத்து. ஆகையால், இப்பொழுது இருக்கும்படியான முறையிலே பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் 25 சத விதம் ஸ்தானங்களுக்கு வரலாம். அதற்கு எல்லோரும் போட்டியிடலாம் என்று வைத்தால் எந்தக் காலத்தில் இவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோகம் கிடைக்கப்போகிறது? பத்து வருஷ காலத்திற்கு பிற்பட்டவர்களுக்கு சலுகை கொடுங்கள் என்று நான் சொல்லி வருகிறேன். சென்ற 20 வருட காலமாகவே நான் இதனைக்கூறி வருகிறேன். பத்து வருஷ காலத்திற்கு முன்னாலேயே பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோகச் சலுகை அளித்திருந்தால், இதற்குள்ளாக அவர்கள் களுக்கு உத்தியோகச் சலுகை அளித்திருந்தால், இதற்குள்ளாக அவர்கள் மற்ற சமூகத்தினரோடு சரிசமமாக வந்திருப்பார்கள். இன்றுவரை யில் அவர்களுக்காக போராடவேண்டிய அவசியமே இருந்திருக்காதே. ஜாதிகள் ஒழியவேண்டுமென்று வற்புறுத்துகிறேன். அது எப்பொழுது சாத்தியம். பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களும் முற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களும் எல்லா வகைகளிலும் சரிசமத்துவமாக முன்னேற்றமடைந்தாலல்லவோ சாத்தியம்? பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் மற்ற முற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களோடு போட்டியில் ஸ்தானங்களைப் பெறவேண்டுமென்றால் அது முடியுமா? ஆகவே, அவர்களுக்கு சில வருஷங்களுக்குச் சலுகை அளிக்கவேண்டும். அவர்களும் இந்த நாட்டிலே பிறந்தவர்களல்லவா? அவர்களையும் மற்ற முற்பட்டவர்களோடு உயர்த்த வேண்டாமா? அப்பொழுதுதானே நாடு முன்னேற்ற மடைந்ததாகக் கருத முடியும். அவர்கள் பிற்பட்ட நிலையிலேயே இருந்து வந்தால் நாடு என்றைக்குத்தான் முன்னேறுவது? பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு சலுகை அளித்துவிட்டால் ஜாதி வித்தியாசம் கொஞ்ச காலத்தில் ஒழிந்துவிடும். ஐயர், முதலியார், படையாட்சி, ஹரிஜன் என்ற பரூபாடே தேவையில்லை. பத்து வருஷத்திற்கு முன்பாகச் செய்திருந்தாலும்கூட இதற்குள் முடித்துவிட்டிருக்கலாமே. ஆகவே, இப்போது வது ஆரம்பித்து விடவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர் கமிஷன் வந்தது. ஐந்தாறு ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்னால்தட்டசபையில் நான் ஒரு தீர்மானம் கொண்டுவந்தேன். அதன்படி முற்பட்ட இனத்தவர், பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர், ஹரிஜன், என்று—அதாவது

[Sri A. Subramaniam]

[1st March 1956]

சகல உத்தியோகங்களில் இருப்பவர்களைப்போலவும் முற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கும், உத்தியோகங்களில் இல்லாதவர்களைப்போலவும் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கும் ஏற்பாடுகளைப்போலவும்—முன்று பிரிவாகப் பிரித்து விடவேண்டும். உத்தியோகங்களையெல்லாம் ஜனத்தொகை விகிதாசாரப் பிரகாரம் மூன்று பிரிவினருக்கும் ஒதுக்கிவிடவேண்டும். அப்படிப் பார்த்தால், 15 சத விதம் முற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கும், 20 சத விதம் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும், பாக்கி 65 சத விதம் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கும் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இப்படித் திட்டமிடப்படுவதில் பத்து வருஷத்திற்குக் கொடுத்தால் சமமானதில் வற்புட்டு விடும். பின்னர் முற்பட்டவர், பிற்பட்டவர், ஹரிஜன் என்ற பாகு பாடு தேவையில்லை. இந்தியா என்றே அழைக்கலாம் என்று அப்பொழுது சட்ட சபைக்கு தலைவராயிருந்த கணம் கோபால் ரெட்டியார் அவர்கள் “பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களின் குறைகளை ஆராய்ந்து அறிய இந்திய அரசாங்கக் கமிஷன் நியமனம் செய்யப்பெடுக்கின்றார்கள். அந்தக் கமிஷன் இவ்வியை த்தை ஏற்பாடு செய்யலாம்” என்று கூறினார். இப்பொழுது அந்தக் கமிஷனின் ரிப்போர்ட் இங்கு வந்திருக்கிறது. என்னுடைய நியாயமான விஷயத்தை நமது அரசாங்கம் சிபார்சு செய்ய வேண்டும்.

மேற்கண்ட முறையில் நான் அடிக்கடி சட்ட சபையிலும் வெளியிலும் சொல்லி வந்திருக்கிறேன். ஆனால், இன்னும் அது ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்படவில்லை. இந்தக் கருத்தை நான் தெரிவித்த பொதிலும் பத்திரிகைகளில் கூட இதன் விவரம் சரியாக விளம்பரப்படுத்தப்படுவதில்லை. பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு பத்திரிகையில் கூட ஆதரவு கிடைப்பது. கணம் ஸ்ரீ ராமசாமி பண்டாரதி, கணம் ராமநாதபுரம் ராஜா இவர்களைப்போல நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு என்று தனிப் பட்ட தினசரிப் பத்திரிகை ஒன்று ஏற்படுத்தப்படவேண்டும். அப்பொழுது தான் அவர்களுடைய குறைகள் பொதுமக்களுக்கும் அரசாங்கத்திற்கும் நல்ல முறையில் தெரிவதற்கு ஏதுவாக இருக்கும். பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினருடைய நலனுக்காக நான் எவ்வளவுதான் பேசினாலும், பத்திரிகையில் என்ன செய்தி வருகிறதென்றால், “இன்றை பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவரைப் பற்றியும் பேசினார்” என்று வருகிறது. இப்படி செய்தி வந்தால் ஜனங்களுக்கு என்ன புரியும்? என்ன ஜாதிப் பித்துக்காரன் என்றல்லவா ஜனங்கள் நினைப்பார்கள். எனக்கு ஜாதிப் பித்து கிடையாது. எப்பொழுதுமே எனக்கு ஜாதிப்பித்து இருந்ததில்லை. பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களும் முன்னுக்கு வரவேண்டுமென்பதுதான் என்னுடைய கோரிக்கை. பத்திரிகையில் மேற்கண்ட மாதிரி செய்தி வந்தால் அது எப்படி இருக்கிறது? தலையையும் எடுத்துவிட்டு, காலையும் எடுத்துவிட்டு, குடலை மட்டும் போடுவதுபோல் அல்லவா இருக்கிறது? ஆகவே நான், பிற்பட்டவர்களுக்கு காகவென்று ஒரு தனிப் பத்திரிகைகூட தேவை என்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினர் உத்தியோக விஷயத்தில் மற்ற சமூகத் தோடு முன்னேறவேண்டுமென்பதைத்தான் நான் பன்னிப் பன்னி ஒவ்வொரு தடவையும் இந்தச் சபையிலும் வெளியிலும் வற்புறுத்தி வந்துவருகிறேன். இதை அரசாங்கம் செய்யவேண்டும் என்பதுதான் என்னுடைய ஆசை. இதில் கஷ்டம் ஏதும் இல்லை. பண வருவாய்க்குக் கூட சிரமம் இல்லை.

5-30
p.m.

சர்வீஸ் கமிஷனில் உத்தியோகங்களுக்கு நபர்களை எடுக்கும்போது மார்க்கு களுக்கே அதிக முக்கியத்துவம் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். பந்தாவதற்கு இத்தனை சதவிதம் மார்க்குகள், உடல் அகலம், உயரம், கணம் ஆகியவை கொடுத்து, அவரவர்களுக்கு வேண்டியவர்களுக்கு அதிக மார்க்கு கொடுத்து விடுகிறார்கள். இந்த நிலையிலே சர்வீஸ் கமிஷனிலே காரியங்கள் நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கின்றனவையொழிய, அங்கு கூட சரியான நியாயம் இருப்பதாக வைத்துக்கொள்வோம். ஒருவர் முற்பட்ட இனத்தினர், ஒருவர் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தினர், ஒருவர் ஹரிஜன் ஆக மூவரை நியமனம் செய்ய வேண்டும். அப்படியிருந்தால் சரியான நியாயம் அங்கு நடக்கும் என்று எடுத்துக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன்.

1st March 1956]

[Sri A. Subramaniam]

அடுத்தபடியாக, சர்க்கார் சர்வீசுக்கு கல்வி யோக்கியதாம்சம் விஷயத்தில் பிற்பட்ட மாணவர்களுக்கு சலுகை காட்டவேண்டுமென்று கோரப்பட்டது. அது விஷயத்திலும் சர்க்கார் கவனம் செலுத்தவில்லை. இப்பொழுதுள்ள உத்தரவின்படி எஸ்.எஸ்.எல்.ஸி. தேறிய மாணவர்கள் தமில் 40 சதவிதம், ஆங்கிலத்தில் 40 சத விதம், சில குறிப்பிட்ட பாடங்களில் 35 சதவிதம், மற்றப்பாடங்களில் 30 சத விதம் வாங்கியிருக்கவேண்டுமென்று இருக்கிறது. இதனை முதல் இரண்டு பாடங்களில் 35 சத விதம், மற்றவைகளில் 30 சத விதமும் மார்க்குகள் இருந்தால் போதுமென்று பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு சலுகை அளிக்கவேண்டும் என்று கோரப்பட்டது. இவ்விஷயத்தையும் அரசாங்கம் கவனிக்கவில்லை. என்னுடைய கவனம் மார்க்குகளுக்கு அதிகமாக முக்கியத்துவம் கொடுப்பதில்லை. என்னென்றால், ஒரு மார்க்குக்காக தண்டவாளத்தில் தலைபது நல்லதல்ல. ஏனென்றால், ஒரு மார்க்குமேலிருந்து விழுந்து உயிரைத் தவிர்த்துக் கொடுக்கக் கூடிய அளவுக்கு, மாணவர்கள் நிலை இருக்கிறது. தியாகம் செய்யக்கூடிய அளவுக்கு, மாணவர்கள் நிலை இருக்கிறது. ஒரு மார்க்கு குறைந்துவிட்டால் கூட சர்வீஸ் கமிஷனில் அனுமதிப்பதில்லை. இம்மாதிரி கடுமையான திட்டங்களை வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு வசதிக்குறைவினால், முன்னேறுவதற்கு வேண்டிய மார்க்கு தவர்களுக்கு மார்க்கம் இல்லாமலிருக்கிறது. மார்க்குகள் அதிகம் வாங்குவாங்குவதற்கும் மார்க்கம் இல்லாமலிருக்கிறது. மார்க்குகள் அதிகம் வாங்கு குறைந்துவிடும் என்று சொல்ல முடியாது. மார்க்குகள் அதிகம் வாங்கு பவர்களுள்ளும் புத்திசாலிகள் என்றும் சொல்லிவிட முடியாது. எவ்வளவோ பேர்கள் பி.எ.பி.எல். படித்தும் எல்லோருமா நிறைய பணம் சம்பாதிக்கிறார்கள்? நாலேந்து பேர்கள் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான பணம் சம்பாதிக்க முடிகிறது. மற்றவர்களுள்ளும் ஏதோ ஒரு அளவுக்குத்தானே பணம் சம்பாதிக்க முடிகிறது? ஒரு சிலர் குமாஸ்தாக்களுக்குச் சம்பளம் கொடுக்கக்கூட முடியாத நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்களே! நிறையப் பணம் சம்பாதிப்பவர்களைப் பார்த்தால், இதிலிருந்து என்ன தெரிகிறதென்றால், வர்களாகவே இருக்கக்கூடும். இதிலிருந்து என்ன தெரிகிறதென்றால், மார்க்குகளுக்கும், சாமர்த்தியத்திற்கும் அவ்வளவு சம்பந்தம் இல்லை யென்றுதான் தெரிகிறது. ஆகவே, மார்க்குகள் விஷயத்தில் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு சர்வீஸ் கமிஷன் பரீட்சைகளில் சற்று சலுகை அளித்து அவர்களை முன்னுக்குக் கொண்டுவர வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

கவர்னர் சம்பள விஷயத்தில் பலர் பலவிதமாகக் கூறுகிறார்கள். “கவர்னர் பத்து லட்ச ரூபாய் சம்பளம் வாங்குகிறார், இது என்ன அநியாயம்!” என்று ஒரு சிலர் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இது எப்படியிருக்கிற தென்றால் பட்டப்பகலில் பூசணிக்காயைச் சோற்றில் மறைப்பது போல் இருக்கிறது. கவர்னர் சம்பளத்தைப்பற்றி தவறான அபிப்பிராயங்களை ஆங்கிலத்திலே! அவருக்கு மாதம் 5,500 ரூபாய் சம்பளம். அப்படிப் பார்த்துக் கொள்ளுங்கள். கவர்னர் வாங்கும் சம்பளம் பத்து லட்சமா? கவர்னர் வெளியிருக்கிறார்கள். கவர்னர் வாங்கும் சம்பளம் 66,000 ரூபாய் சம்பளம். அவருக்கு மாதம் 5,500 ரூபாய் சம்பளம். கவர்னரே கிணற்போது வருஷத்திற்கு 66 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் ஆகிறது. கவர்னரே தன்னுடைய சம்பளத்தில் குறைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார். வருடத்திற்கு ஒன்பதாயிரத்து தொளாயிரம் ரூபாய் குறைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும்போது ரூ. 9,900. ஆகவே தற்போழுது கவர்னருடைய சம்பளம் வருடமொன்றிற்கு ரூ. 56,100; தற்போது மாதமொன்றிற்கு ரூ. 4,875. இந்த சம்பளத்திலும் பல வரிகள் அவர் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். வருகிற சர்க்கார் வருந்தாளி பல வரிகள் ஆகும் செலவுக்காக ரூ. 22,500. அங்குள்ள அதிகாரிகள் களுக்கு ஆகும் செலவுக்காக ரூ. 18,700. மற்ற அலவன்சு சம்பளம் ரூ. 14,100. சிப்பந்திகள் செலவு ரூ. 10,000. அது தவிர, கண்ட் கள் ரூ. 15,300. ஆபீஸ் செலவுகள் ரூ. 30,000. சிப்பந்திகள் செலவு ரோலர் முதலியவர்களுக்கு சம்பளம் ரூ. 21,100. ஆபீஸ் செலவுகள் ரூ. 15,300 ரூ. 19,500. அலவன்சு காகிதச் செலவுகள் ரூ. 9,900. இன்னும் இதுபோன்ற அச்சச் செலவுகள், காகிதச் செலவுகள் ரூ. 9,900. இன்னும் இதுபோன்ற செலவுகளெல்லாம் சேர்த்தால் சுமார் பத்து லட்சத்திற்குக் கிட்டத்தட்ட வருகிறது. இதையெல்லாம் பார்க்காமல் எல்லாம் கவர்னர் சம்பளம் என்று சொன்னால் அதை யாராவது நம்பலாமா? மந்திரிகளுக்குச்

[Sri A. Subramaniam] [1st March 1956]

சம்பளம் என்ற வகையில், மந்திரிகள் சம்பளம், சட்ட சபை அங்கத்தினர் கள் சம்பளம் சட்ட சபைக்காரும் செலவு மொத்த எவ்வளவு செலவு களையும் சேர்த்துச் சொன்னால் முடியுமா? அவர்களுக்கும் பத்து விடச் சம்பளம் என்று சொல்வது மிகத் தவறானது. இது மிகவும் மோசமான கருத்து. மிகவும் பொய்யான வார்த்தை. இப்படியான தவறான கருத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு இதற்காக நிளச்சி நடத்துகிறேன் என்று சொன்னால் அதையும் அரசாங்கம் பொறுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. பாமர ஜனங்களை இப்படியும் நிரல் எவற்றிலிருக்கிறார்கள். இதற்கு அரசாங்கம் தக்க வழியிலே தவறான கருத்தைத் திருத்த நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டும்.

இன்னொரு முக்கியமான விஷயம் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு சரியான வகையில் திட்டம் வகுக்கப்படாவிட்டால், மார்ச்சு பட்ஜெட்டில் சரியான முறையில் வகை செய்யாவிட்டால், நான் உண்ண விரதம் இருப்பேன் என்று கூறியிருக்கிறேன். அரசாங்கம் இப்பொழுது ராஜ்யப் புனரமைப்பு விஷயமாக வேறு விதத்தில் கவனம் செலுத்திக் கொண்டிருப்பதால் அது விஷயத்தை வற்புறுத்தாது அவர்களுடைய குறைகளை மட்டும் அரசாங்கத்தின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவருவதோடு நிறுத்திக்கொள்கிறேன். நான் உண்ணவிரதம் இருப்பது அரசாங்கத்தை பயமுறுத்துவதற்காக அல்ல. பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுடைய உரிமைகளைக் காத்ததான், அவர்களுடைய நிலையை உயர்த்துவதற்காகத்தான், அரசாங்கத்தின் மனம் மாறவேண்டுமென்பதற்காகத்தான், அதற்கு வேண்டிய திட்டங்களை சர்க்கார் நிறைவேற்றவேண்டுமென்பதற்காகத்தான், நான் உண்ணவிரதம் இருந்து சர்க்காருடைய கவனத்தைத் திருப்பவேண்டியும், நினைத்திருந்தேன். பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கையையும், கல்வித் துறையிலும் உத்தியோகத் துறையிலும் அவர்களுடைய நிலையையும் உயர்த்துவதற்கு அரசாங்கம் உடனடியாக நடவடிக்கை எடுத்ததுக்கொண்டால், அது இந்த ஆட்சிக்குப் பெருமையாக இருக்கும். முதல் அமைச்சர் திரு. காமராஜர் அவர்களையும், காமராஜ் மந்திரி சபையையும் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் என்றென்றும் பாராட்டுவார்கள் என்பதில் சந்தேகம் இல்லை. இந்த மந்திரி சபை இதைச் செய்தால் மந்திரி சபைக்கும் பெருமை, காங்கிரஸ் ஸ்தாபனத்திற்கும் பெருமை, மந்திரிகளும் தங்களது கடமையை நிறைவேற்றியவர்களாவார்கள். இவ்விஷயத்தைக் குறித்து, மந்திரி சபையின் கவனத்தைக் கனம் திரு. பக்தவத்சலம் அவர்கள் திருப்பி, பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். ஸ்ரீ கலேலகார் அவர்கள் தலைமையில் நிறுவப்பட்ட பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினர் கமிஷன் யாதாவது இங்கு சர்க்காருக்கு வந்திருக்கிறது. அதன்பேரில் ராஜ்ய சர்க்காருடைய யோசனையைக்கேட்கிவிட்டு, தக்க முறையில் சிபார்சுகள் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு, இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தை முழு மனதுடன் வரவேற்று என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

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

The House then adjourned.

1st March 1956]

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

1. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 217, Home, dated the 20th January 1956, regarding exemption from payment of tax on the jeep belonging to a Technical Co-operation Mission personnel under sub-section (1) of section 11 of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 (Madras Act III of 1931).

2. Notification issued with G.O. No. 3884, Revenue, dated the 17th December 1955, publishing the Madras Plantations Agricultural Income-tax (Appeal and Revision) Rules, 1955. [Laid on the table under section 61 (3) of the Madras Plantations Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1955 (Madras Act V of 1955).]

3. Notification issued with G.O. No. 3885, Revenue, dated the 17th December 1955, publishing the Madras Plantations Agricultural Income-tax Rules, 1955. [Laid on the table under section 61 of the Madras Plantations Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1955 (Madras Act V of 1955).]

4. Statement VI showing action taken on assurances, promises and undertakings given during the Seventh and Eighth Sessions, 1955 of the Madras Legislative Council.

[1st March 1956]

APPENDIX.

[Vide answer to clause (b) of starred question No. 551 asked by Sri T. M. Daivasikhamani Achariar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 1st March 1956, page 172 supra.]

The Government have enquired into the report regarding alleged after-effects due to B.C.G. vaccination. The results are as follows:

(1) *Coimbatore and Chingleput.*—(i) Vasantha, daughter of Sri G. M. Krishnaraja Chettiar of Coimbatore.

This case has been dealt with in great detail by the Committee specially appointed by the Government for the purpose. (Summary of report in Press Note.)

(ii) Two children of Sri C. K. Sundararajan of Coimbatore. The two children developed Impetigo (a common acute skin disease) which has nothing to do with B.C.G. vaccination. They are reported to have completely recovered.

(iii) S. Varadaraj of Coimbatore. This case was also examined by the Committee which found that there was nothing wrong with him.

(iv) Rukmini, six-year old daughter of Sri Bellaswamy Chetty of Coimbatore. This child has only been tuberculin tested and was not B.C.G. vaccinated. She was also examined by the above committee. The statement that the child was B.C.G. vaccinated is incorrect.

(v) Sarasu, 18-year old daughter of Rangammal of Coimbatore. She was also only tested and not vaccinated with B.C.G.

(vi) Somasundaram, son of K. S. Guruvayya Setty of Coimbatore. In this case, the ulcer took a little longer time to heal. The ulcer has since healed up.

(vii) Jayaraj, son of Narayanaswamy of Coimbatore. The child is reported to be quite well now.

(viii) Banumathi, daughter of Sri Ramachari of Coimbatore. In this case, the ulcer took some time to heal and necessary dressings have been supplied.

It has to be mentioned that the small ulcers following the vaccination generally heal up between 6 to 8 weeks. Some of them may take longer to heal, 10 to 12 weeks.

(ix) Ponnammal, 1½-year old baby of Subbanna Goundan of Coimbatore.

The child is reported to have had diarrhoea and died of convulsion. It cannot be maintained by any one that persons after B.C.G. vaccination, are not liable to inter-current infections to which normal persons who have not been B.C.G. vaccinated are also liable.

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(x) V. Ramakrishnan, son of Sri V. Kuppuswamy of Coimbatore. This child has so far not been traced as the correct address has not been given.

(xi) K. Balasubramaniam, son of S. Krishnaswami of Chingleput. Only tuberculin testing was done in this case. The patient has been examined at the Government Headquarters Hospital, Chingleput, where they have suspected a pituitary tumor and have advised him to be taken to the Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Egmore, Madras.

(2) *Kozhikode.*—Government received a petition from one E. T. Sankunni Nambiar of Kozhikode alleging attack of T.B. due to B.C.G. vaccination. The patient is now an in-patient in Government T.B. Sanatorium, Tambaram, undergoing necessary treatment. A detailed report from the Director of Medical Services is awaited regarding the patient.

(3) *Maduranthakam.*—No information in regard to any case from Maduranthakam is available.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Friday, 2nd March 1956.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Payment of vacation salary to teachers of K.M. High School, Kallal

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

(a) whether Government have received any representation that the management of K.M. High School, Kallal, Ramanathapuram district, have not complied with the orders of the District Educational Officer, Ramanathapuram, in respect of payment of vacation salary to a teacher of that school; and

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

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) & (b) A representation from a former teacher of the school was received by the Director of Public Instruction and he has ordered the payment of arrears of salary to the teacher.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Have the Government information whether the management has since paid the salary?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I have no information.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Government think of taking any action against such managements as do not comply with the orders of the department in time?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Wherever it is found necessary we do take action. But the power of the department to intervene in such matters is rather doubtful in view of the judgment of the High Court. The whole matter is under examination.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Have Government any idea of bringing in suitable legislation to see that at least in cases wherein the department passes orders favourable to teachers, the managements are statutorily obliged to carry out those orders?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: After the examination of the judgment of the High Court is over, necessary action will be taken, whether it is amendment of the rules or undertaking legislation.

[2nd March 1956]

Eligibility of School Assistants in the ex-Pudukkottai State High Schools for weightage in increments

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

(a) whether those who worked as School Assistants in the ex-Pudukkottai State High schools at the time of fixation of pay on the merger of the State are eligible for weightage in increments with reference to the actual posts held by them during their service so far, irrespective of the post on which they might have had their lien for a part of such service; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to consider such claims?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) & (b) The School Assistants of the former Pudukkottai State High schools absorbed in this Government service are eligible for weightage in increments only in respect of their service in the former State in posts corresponding to those in which they have been absorbed. They cannot get weightage if the posts which they actually held, or on which they had their lien, were lower posts.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Is it a fact that in respect of a particular case relating to the Raja's College, Pudukkottai, the Government met the objection of the Accountant-General and ordered fixation of pay of a particular Assistant Lecturer with reference to the posts actually held by him in the high school and later on in the college and without reference to the rural cadre in which he had his lien (in 1954)?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I would like to have notice in respect of the individual case. I do not recollect the case.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Government kindly consider the claims of other School Assistants who have all along worked only in the high school though their lien had been in the rural cadre?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The hon. Member need not presume that such a thing has happened. If it has happened, if any representation is made, it will be examined on merits.

Teaching of Yoga Asanas and Dancing in schools

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

(a) whether (i) yoga asanas and (ii) dancing are taught in our schools;

(b) whether the Government have taken medical advice with regard to the teaching of the above subjects to school children and if so, what it is; and

(c) what are the latest orders of the Government regarding introduction and teaching of the said subjects in schools?

2nd March 1956]

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

(b) No, Sir. But duly qualified Physical Instructors teach these subjects to those who are physically fit for this coaching.

(c) No orders have been passed, but the Government have expressed that due importance should be given to this activity in the scheme of physical education and it should be popularized in educational institutions, as optional.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Is there any medical examination of the school children before they are allowed to be taught these yogasanas?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: There is no medical examination. But the teachers who are trained in these will take into account the physical fitness of the pupils.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: How to know if they are physically fit to undertake these yogasanas?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Physical fitness apart, anybody can take to these and be benefited.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Have any approved methods been prescribed by the Government for teaching these subjects in the schools? If not, will the Government consider the question of prescribing any standard methods?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: This is being taught in the College of Physical Education as one of the subjects and the various methods to be adopted also are taught there.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Are trained teachers available for this purpose? If not, will the Government consider the question of training teachers to impart instruction in these subjects?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: As I have already said, this is being taught at the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education. Now, there are other institutions springing up to give special training to teachers in these yogasanas.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Before permitting these youngsters to have practice of yoga, will the Government insure their lives so that if any disability results, they may be compensated financially?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not think there need be any such fear as far as yoga is concerned because it is beyond any risk.

SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR: In view of the fact that pure yoga is not taught and that only the poses observed in yoga are taught, will it not be better to change the name 'yoga' into something like 'kasrath'?

[2nd March 1956]

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : After all, the name 'yoga' indicates a certain thing and we know it : So, no purpose will be served by changing the name.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : May I put a question which puzzles me? Yoga, to my mind, is associated with religious meditation. Is any religious mediation involved in these exercises?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Breathing is a part of yoga and that is why it is called yogasana. Not merely physical exercises but breathing exercises are also involved in this.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : As people seem to appreciate these yogasanas taught in the school, will the Government encourage the training of more teachers for this job?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I do not know what the reaction of my Hon. Colleague the Minister for Health will be. But I am an enthusiast.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : From the expert way in which the Hon. Minister answers questions, I am tempted to put a question. Had he any practice of yoga while in the school or in the college or has he any practice now?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Yes, sir. Even now I practise.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : The question relates to dancing as well. May I know whether Kerala systems of dancing will be taught in the schools?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : My answer does not refer to classical dances. It is simple forms of dance that the pupils are taught.

Possibilities of exploiting the excess water resources in Travancore-Cochin State

* 558 Q.—SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representation has been made to the Travancore-Cochin Government to provide facilities to the Madras Government to examine the possibilities of exploiting the excess water resources in Travancore-Cochin State; and

(b) if so, the reply received from that Government?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI : (a) The Travancore-Cochin Government were approached for permission for the Madras P.W.D. Officers investigating the portions of the Parambikulam Project which would lie in that Government's territory.

(b) That Government have replied refusing to give the permission asked for.

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SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : May I know whether the Government propose to ask the Centre to intercede so that at least the possibilities of exploitation may be explored?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI : Yes, Sir. The Central Government and the Planning Commission have been told about this and I think we may have to wait till the Water Disputes Bill becomes law.

Present condition of gopuram in Sri Andal temple in Srivilliputtur

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

(a) the present condition of the big gopuram in the main entrance to the Sri Andal temple at Srivilliputtur; and

(b) what steps have been taken to renovate the gopuram and whether any expert opinion has been taken in this matter?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : (a) There is some sagging of the wood work in the gopuram and there are also some minor cracks. These are due to the age of the gopuram and also due to the existence of a water-drain by the side of the gopuram.

(b) The Executive Officer took expert opinion by consulting a retired Highways Assistant Engineer and a Consulting Architect. The retired Highways Assistant Engineer was of the opinion that buttress walls should be provided while the Consulting Architect was of the opinion that there was no necessity for the walls. The trustees have, however, decided that the drain should be diverted along the western and northern rampart walls and that the visible cracks should be grouted with cement and the worn out woodwork replaced. Action is being taken in this regard.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : As the Archaeological Department of the Government of India have advised the State Government that they may be usefully consulted in these matters, may I suggest for the consideration of the Government that they may be consulted before renovation work is undertaken affecting the ancient character of the architecture in the temple?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : The Consulting Architect has given his opinion. I myself visited the temple and saw the gopuram and I am satisfied that the action proposed to be taken by the trustees will serve the purpose.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Did the cracks occur on account of plants taking root in the gopuram?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : Not in this case.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : While I am thankful to the Hon. Minister for his personal visit to the place and the keen interest he is taking in putting this gopuram in order, may I know

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whether steps will be taken to divert the drainage channel as expeditiously as possible as it is stated that the channel actually goes under the gopuram and, as was admitted by the Hon. Minister the cracks are evidently due to this?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : I shall instruct the Department to take expeditious steps in the matter.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : May I submit to the Government that many gopurams will follow suit and will have cracks in view of the fact that plants have taken root and have not been removed even in spite of instructions said to have been issued by the Government? May I suggest that the Hon. Minister makes surprise visits to temples like Tiruvanaikkaval, etc., and see why these plants have not been removed?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : I do not think that there are a large number of temples whose gopurams have cracks on account of plants growing on them. On account of age, there are a few cases of cracks due to this on gopurams and these are attended to.

SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAK : May I know whether the gopurams have been constructed with brick and mortar or stone masonry?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : Sir, I can find it out if the hon. Member wants information with regard to any particular temple. This particular gopuram was constructed with brick and mortar.

3-10
p.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Questions are over.

II.—ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE HON. CHAIRMAN RE ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE SELECT COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER THE AMENDMENTS TO THE MADRAS COUNCIL RULES.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have to announce to the House that the following six members were nominated for election to the Select Committee to consider the amendments to the Madras Council Rules :—

- (1) The Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam.
- (2) Sri E. H. Parameswaran.
- (3) Sri P. P. Ummer Koya.
- (4) Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar.
- (5) Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar.
- (6) Srimathi S. Manjubhashini.

As the number of candidates nominated is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, namely, six, they have been declared to be duly elected under Regulation 2 (6) of the Regulations for the holding of elections by means of the single transferable vote.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE HON. CHAIRMAN RE ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE SELECT COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER THE AMENDMENTS TO THE MADRAS COUNCIL RULES.

2nd March 1956] [Mr. Chairman]

Under rule 188 of the Madras Council Rules, I have nominated Srimathi Mary C. Clubwala Jadhav, one of the members of the current panel of Vice-Chairmen of the Council, as a member of the Committee.

The Deputy Chairman, the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam, Minister for Finance, and Sri T. Purushotham (Mover of the motion) are ex-officio members of the Committee. The Chairman of the Council shall be the Chairman of the Committee.

III.—GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1956-57—cont.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, on a point of information. The Hon. the Finance Minister said that if the taxation proposals of the Government of India were announced, they might give us some relief in respect of our deficit. May I know from the Hon. Minister whether he has considered the taxation proposals of the Government of India and whether we may be able to get any relief?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I have not yet examined the proposals but my own impression is that it may create distress rather than relief.

* SRIMATHI MARY C. CLUBWALA JADHAV : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very glad that once a year hon. Members have an opportunity to express many points of view, both pleasant and unpleasant, to this hon. House. May I first start by congratulating the Hon. the Chief Minister and our other Hon. Ministers on the very fine Budget they have presented though there may have been difficulties on account of the trying year that we have had? I am proud and happy that many of the Hon. Ministers are in the House just now when I am having the privilege to make my speech because I have to address a number of points to the Hon. Ministers.

I have always been wondering why the Hon. the Minister for Education should have larger grants for education than the Hon. the Minister for Health. I have always felt that Public Health does not get its due share of the finances and I do not know why our Hon. Minister for Public Health does not press stronger for it. (Interruption.) Though education is important, education can only come if there is good health for the expectant mother and the child, the future citizen. I wish, therefore, there had been greater allotment under this head. But I do congratulate the Hon. the Minister for Health on the information that we are to have 140 new Health Centres, and 28 new medical institutions, and 6 taluk headquarters hospitals, 18 rural dispensaries and three local fund and one private women's hospital are to be taken over by the Government. This is very good news. But, Sir, I would like again to commend the case of the nurses to Government. I do feel that we give our nurses a very poor salary. These poor women have to work and work hard and the hospitals are over-crowded to a very great degree. Yet, the nurses are expected to

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do their duty and they do it. But they cannot do their best because of the many difficulties that have accrued besides this overcrowding. From this House I have often asked why we should not give more amenities to our nurses. These hard-worked women need them. They do not have anything of what they should get. I really thank the Hon. Minister for providing them with quarters in the City. But in the mufassal these hard-worked women who work all day in heat and under difficulties have to go to relax themselves in most cramped and unhygienic surroundings. I once again draw the attention of the Government to the needs of the nurses, such as provision of quarters and the enhancement of their salaries.

Our hospitals are overcrowded. As we know, tuberculosis is very much on the increase. With all the modern facilities that we have and in spite of all that we are doing, we are not able to give the fullest treatment that we would like to give, to many people who need it. Look at our T.B. Sanatorium in Tambaram. It is so overcrowded that any superintendent has only to refuse to take in-patients. There are hundreds in the waiting list. If one goes into the Sanatorium, one will find at least four times the number of patients in the wards than there should be. It is sad to see people crowded like that. How can these patients get cured early, when they are in close proximity to patients in all stages of tuberculosis? I do feel that the Government must take a very serious view of these and see that more out-patient clinics are opened. Private agencies such as the Provincial Welfare Fund and other groups of people have been starting and running such hospitals and Government should give them support. We must make the greatest effort in this direction because it is a dreaded disease and a large number of young boys and girls and students and work-people are attacked by this disease.

I am glad that the Government have seen it fit to enhance the grant to private institutions that are doing leprosy relief work. I have found many private institutions doing this work and they need all our help. All that we are asking for is that instead of the present paltry *per capita* grant, they should give increased grants to these agencies. And what is more. As I have said so often on the floor of this House Government cease to give any money for burnt out cases with the result that these institutions are sending out such cases into the streets and they are a sore-sight to the public, with chances of greater infection among the public. I do hope that this particular request to give grants for burnt out cases will receive due consideration at the hands of the Hon. Minister.

Talking about hospital welfare work, we are pleased and honoured that the Government have asked the voluntary agencies to help them in the work. They have asked the Guild of Service and affiliated agencies to supervise the diet distribution and I am proud to say that a large number of men and women, though they may be busy working people, spare three hours in the morning and evening for this work. We have taken up this work in the City hospital and this has gone on for a year and a half. But

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I do feel that it is the duty of the Government to have trained social workers in all their hospitals. I know the Government are giving a part grant to the Red Cross Society for training of medical social workers. The grant is only Rs. 2,000 and it is a short-term training. In the General Hospital there are two medical social workers and one in the other City hospital and none at all in the others. The overtaxed doctors and nurses cannot pay attention to the many other things that the patients need. The medical social worker will be the link between patients and their family and also will help them in many ways in which neither doctors nor nurses can, as they are so overworked. I would urge upon the Government that they do appoint at least two medical social workers in each of the hospitals, in the City and the large hospitals in the State.

I am glad to note that 120 maternity and child welfare centres are going to be opened. I do hope that these centres would be adequately equipped with both medicine and personnel. Sometimes there are centres but there is no sufficient personnel to run these centres.

I congratulate the Hon. the Minister for Education on his saying in the Budget that more children, who are poor, would be given free education up to the VI Form. It is indeed a very beneficial measure for those poor parents who are not able to pay for the education of their children. 3-20 p.m.

I am equally happy that Government have recognised a number of private institutions that serve the cause of the children. The latest has been the Corporation Home, under the assistance of the State Council for Child Welfare, which, I think, is going to be a model one. We congratulate the Government on giving their support to it and I think they will give their support in the greatest measure. We do want these young children to be properly cared for, to be properly brought up so that they could take their rightful place as citizens of our country.

I am glad at long last Government have appointed a Committee under the aegis of Mr. Lobo Prabhu to consider the Madras Children's Bill of 1950 which, I am sorry to say, has been lying in the shelves of the Secretariat for too long a period. The Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Mr. Lobo Prabhu is proceeding with its work. We are in the concluding stage of our deliberations and I do hope that the Report of the Committee would be presented to Government shortly.

There is one thing I want to say and I have said it again and again. If a child happens to be destitute, if it has no father or mother to look after, or if it has lost its mother or father, then if that child has to be protected by the State, it gets this protection only by appearing in a Court and by being certified under section 29 of the Madras Children's Act, that is, as a "destitute". Why should there be this stigma of certification? Why should the child come through a Juvenile Court and be certified as a

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"destitute"? Why should not the child be certified by the Collector of the District as 'destitute' under the powers vested in him? I should request the Hon. Minister to consider what I have stated and I plead that the Government should reconsider this stipulation of "certification as a destitute through the Juvenile Court", and permit these children to be brought before Collectors just as they are brought for poverty certificates. The Collector may give the destitute certificate, instead of the child coming through the Juvenile Court and the Court certifying that it is a destitute. That puts a stigma on the child. Some mischievous people may say later on "Oh, the child has come through the Court and it is a certified child". That sort of stigma should not be attached to these unfortunate children. I request that this suggestion of mine may be considered favourably by Government.

Reception Homes and Certified Schools are doing a very fine job indeed. We congratulate the Government on their humane and broad outlook towards these institutions. I would like to say that the Government Reception Home situated at Egmore is overcrowded. Hundreds of children are there. The space is not adequate. I should like to plead on this occasion for two separate centres in the congested areas, where children could be cared for. One centre may be opened at Royapuram and the other at Adyar or Triplicane. If we have these two centres, more children could be looked after.

I would like a mobile juvenile court to function. At present there is a juvenile court that sits for 5 days in a week and tries cases. If Government could consider the suggestion of mine, viz., the opening of a mobile juvenile court, that would facilitate a great deal in the quick disposal of cases in which juveniles are involved.

I am also glad that the Juvenile Guidance Bureau is receiving attention and grant from Government. The Hon. Minister has opened it and he has seen it and we are grateful for the support the Government are giving us. I feel that this Juvenile Guidance Bureau should be situated not only in the Juvenile Court but that there is great need for the starting of some more bureaus so that the children may be given proper guidance.

We are grateful to the Government for their recognizing "Bala Vihar" as a Junior Certified School. After so many years, many backward children are drawn away from ordinary Certified Schools and transferred to this institution for being properly looked after. This institution, viz., Bala Vihar is the first of its kind in South India. It is our hope to start, not in the distant future, a training section in this institution for girls to be trained in this particular type of work. I do hope that the necessary assistance and goodwill would be forthcoming from the Government for this work.

I am very glad to note that the Madras Vigilance Association and Stri Sadhana have been given very high praise by the special committee appointed by the Central Social Welfare Board with Lady Rama Rao as its Chairman. That committee is all praise

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for the outstanding work that the Madras Vigilance Association and Stri Sadhana have done and are doing in this State. I should also congratulate the Government of Madras on the very fine comments they have given about the Madras Vigilance Association and Stri Sadhana. The committee with Lady Rama Rao as Chairman has prepared a bulky report, which is entitled "The Report of the Advisory Board on Social and Moral Hygiene". I think everyone should read that report. That committee has toured all over the country and they have seen what is happening to our young girls and women. We could know from that report what the social workers are doing and what sort of work they are discharging. I understand from this Report that there is only one place in the whole of India, viz., Coorg, where immoral traffic is not taking place. Excepting Coorg, in all other places in India, immoral traffic is taking place. Unfortunately, Madras State ranks second in the list. That committee has praised the work of the Madras Vigilance Association and Stri Sadhana. I may quote a few words from the Report of the Committee, which are as follows:—

"Of these the ones that interested the committee most from the point of view of general management and working programmes were two large Stri Sadhanas maintained by the Madras Government. Here a classification on general lines has been carried out for one of the Institution houses those who were in moral danger—and therefore unprotective in character, and the other is for those who have been rescued from brothels and procurers, where curative measures are devised. Both these institutions are well run with officials and voluntary social workers co-operating in the work, thus creating a healthy atmosphere. Every new inmate is segregated for medical examination and introduced into these Homes only when she is given a clean bill of health. The young women looked cheerful and happy and were given the opportunity of arranging a programme of music and dancing for us. We came away with a feeling that there was a rapport between them and their supervisors. We were told of some of the problems that arise, but we got the impression that careful case-work was done, and each case handled sympathetically. The girls were dressed in bright colours and there was nothing drab and dingy about them. The only complaint seemed to be that the accommodation was cramped and the girls did not have the privacy one would like them to have."

The committee was impressed in like manner by the work of another institution in Bombay, viz., Shradhanand Anath Mahilashram. Our Madras Vigilance Association and Stri Sadhana are the institution that I referred to in Bombay were the institutions for which the committee had the greatest praise. The committee says that in these institutions a progressive and scientific approach has been made, for those in charge have recognized that this human material, even though often depraved, has to be handled with care to restore human dignity and self-confidence for rehabilitation. But the committee was greatly disturbed by the vast majority of Hindu

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and Arya Samaj Homes both in the North and in the South, that are being run for destitute women and those who have been rescued from immoral surroundings. The committee says that these are homes where the basic principles of rescue homes and the correct psychological approach to disturbed persons are not understood in the slightest degree.

This vigilance department of ours has been doing wonderful work. I have been pleading for the last ten years that this should be made the practical training centre for vigilance work throughout the country, to teach people who run such institutions in the particular way of approach and correct way. The Central Social Welfare Board has now recognized two institutions. I am referring to another report of the committee with which I was connected, viz., the Advisory Committee on after-care programmes. These two reports have been presented to a committee consisting of representatives of the Central Social Welfare Board and the Minister of Health. They have now said that there should be a practical training centre. The Delhi School of Social Work for After-care, i.e., for training of personalities to man the various orphanages and institutions, will give practical training to 35 people for one year in after-care programmes. The other institution which the Central Social Welfare Board has recognized is the Madras School of Social Work for training women in social and moral hygiene. The Madras School of Social Work has been given this honour. It is an honour to the Madras State and to the Madras Vigilance Department. I am glad that the Madras School of Social Work has been singled out for this honour to train women in social and moral hygiene. Though an infant when compared to other institutions, the Madras School of Social Work has turned out very commendable work, and has been achieving very good results.

But I am sorry that immoral traffic is on the increase. I am trying to furnish this House with facts and figures to show that immoral traffic is on the increase in our State. I have got some figures with reference to two of our big hospitals in the City, namely, the Government General Hospital and the Stanley Medical Hospital. In a year the number of persons treated for infectious syphilis is 9,700 of which 4,230 were acute cases. This does not cover many other hospitals, private institutions, nursing homes and women's hospitals. Similar figures are found for Madurai and Coimbatore. People who come under this category are the poor and pregnant women.

This immoral traffic which is running high in our State should be put a stop to. I am glad that the Government are doing their best to wipe out this evil. They have stopped the women patrollers who were there previously in the Vigilance Department. I think those patrollers have got to be revived. It is they who would enter houses of ill-fame and rescue girls. They were doing wonderful work before. I do not know why those patrollers were stopped. It is high time they were revived. If we look at the figures of Stri Sadhana, we find this year we have had a large number of school

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I am glad that the Government have also recognized the Hostel for Ex-inmates of Vigilance Institution and Stri Sadana. The people in this institution are now earning their living. At the same time, it needs care and protection at the hands of the Government. 3-30 p.m.

While all this good work is going on, one thing that disappoints workers is that the head of the Department of Certified Schools and Vigilance Service is still not made a permanent officer of the department. The head of the department is a woman who has attained a reputation for her work throughout the country. She is a woman who has got knowledge and training in all parts of the country. I am sure that it will not be long before the Government make the post of Chief Inspector of Certified Schools and Vigilance Service a permanent one, and the Government should also see that this department is always handled by a woman.

Turning to probation work, I feel that it should also be done as a service by the Government. In the last five years 32,500 people have been put on probation. If we had these people in jail, it would have cost thousands of rupees. Probation work for the past five years has cost them Rs. 12 lakhs. Apart from taxing the Exchequer, the people who were under probation could not have been saved if they had been put in jails. I would plead that for a large city like Madras, a number of Probation Officers should be employed. They have to walk miles and miles and contact people. They have to undergo a lot of difficulties in doing their work. I hope that the number of Probation Officers will be increased and that they will get better emoluments. I also trust that Probation Officers for Juvenile Courts would be separate from those in Adult Courts.

Now, I cannot understand why the Hon. Minister is so nervous about appointing Women Police. Time and again we have referred to this question. I do not know why the Hon. Minister is so nervous about it.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: We have a high regard and respect for our women and we do not want to give them Police work.

* SRIMATHI MARY CLUBWALA JADHAV: The Police work is such that it is best to have them because they can take care of these girls who are going astray and they will be useful in conducting women and girls to Courts from jails. We have also had

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regard and respect for our women. They may be given Sub-Inspector's training also. I wonder, when the women of India have been considered fit to occupy all sorts of posts from the presidentship of the United Nations to the Ambassadorship, why they have not been considered fit for this work. Here in this House there are women who have fought in the struggle for freedom and who have done social service. They have been able to do every kind of work. Therefore, I hope that the Government will appoint at least half a dozen women Police in the City of Madras.

The hon. Member Sri Purushotham was referring to the lack of representation of women in the Cabinet. We have a great champion of the cause of women in him. Even in regard to appointment of Members of Committees, the names of the gentlemen come first and those of the ladies only last. Just a few minutes back, when the Hon. Chairman read out the names of Members of some Select Committee, the name of the lady member came last. (Laughter.) Women have done a very good job in all directions, but they are relegated to the background. I am not a feminist. We are not after such jobs. Whatever work has been entrusted to us we have done well, if not better than men.

I congratulate the Police on their efficiency and devotion to duty. We have seen them having to go to so many stations. Our policemen are a very fine set of people. Last year I asked for welfare work in Police lines and I am since happy to know of the various welfare works started in Police lines. I hope that the Hon. Minister who has this portfolio will sanction generous grants for this work. I hope that the wives and children of Policemen will also be as well taken care of as the people in other branches of service.

Now, Sir, turning to the Madras School of Social Work, I have been asking for some facilities year in and year out. I address my remarks through you, Sir, to the Hon. the Minister for Education. I have been pleading for the grant of a substantial subsidy to this institution. Now, I can proudly say—not because I am the founder of the School but because I know of the School—that we have done an excellent job. Our good service has been recognized in all parts of the country. The Madras Government have also recognized that. But what grants have they given? They gave us a grant of Rs. 1,000 when we started the school. They have given us Rs. 1,041 this year. This is a training institution. Ordinarily, the Government should take it up and run it. Surely, the Government must give us some special grant or special aid. We are doing our work under the greatest stress and strain. I do hope that the Hon. Minister with his graciousness and thoroughness in work will see to it that we get a better grant for this institution which has turned out two batches of students from the South. Nearly 65 per cent of them have already been employed.

It was I who brought to the notice of the Government the number of beggars in our State. The Planning Commission has given a Pilot Project for Beggar Survey and shortly a study of

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Juvenile Delinquency is to be undertaken. When I go to the Government of India for grant, they give us Rs. 4,000. But this Government give us only Rs. 1,000. I feel rather embarrassed because protection and care should be given first in our own home rather than from outside.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The hon. Member should not measure it in terms of money.

* SRIMATHI MARY CLUBWALA JADHAV : But money is also required to do the work. Therefore, I am making this request to the Hon. Minister.

Then, I turn to my remark "Once a scout always a scout." We have 50,000 boy scouts and girl guides in the State. All the time the Government have been giving Rs. 20,000 for this fine work that we are doing for the young people. With due deference to all other organizations—I am connected with many organizations in the State—this is the finest movement for training in discipline, character and unselfish service. The boy scouts and girl guides do not want anything but to do service again and again. In Bombay a grant of Rs. 40,000 has been given. In the Punjab a grant of Rs. 92,000 has been given. In China a grant of Rs. 60,000 has been given. I would ask the Hon. Minister to give us at least one rupee per scout and guide. The parents spend at least Rs. 15 for uniform and camping charges. We still have not got camp-sites. I request the Hon. Minister to bear this in mind and give us assistance. He has been gracious enough to preside over our half-yearly conferences and he has promised us assistance. But we were sorely disappointed. Our boys and girls have done good work during the Mahamakam festival. One of the boys was able to catch a pickpocket who stole Rs. 600 from one of the pilgrims.

Sir, I am glad that the Hon. Mr. M. Bhaktavatsalam is now here. I wish to pay my tribute to the excellent work that the Government are doing in the Community Project and National Extension Service areas. They have given a new life and new look to our villages. There may be criticism of the work done in some places. But, I do feel that the Government have done something excellent. Though I am a city-dweller, it gives me much joy and pleasure to see these villages covered by these development schemes. We are very glad to see the wonderful work that those departments are doing in the villages. I should congratulate the Government and their officers on their good work in this regard. I would also like to pay my warmest tributes to the splendid and excellent work done by the women in the field of social welfare in those areas. We should thank the Government for making available necessary grants for this purpose. I should also pay my tribute to the many women who have come forward to run these child welfare centres, maternity centres and many other multi-purpose centres. They deserve encouragement in their work. I am grateful to the Government for the grants that they give to the State Social Welfare Advisory Board for the Project work.

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Handloom and handicraft industries are also given some encouragement. The handloom exhibition has not only helped the industry, but it has also educated the people. Sir, I see you are looking at your watch. I shall try to finish in another five minutes or so.

Sir, I am glad that Mahabalipuram is gradually becoming a tourist centre. I understand that the Government of India have placed a sum of Rs. 20,000 at the disposal of the Government of Madras for the establishment of a canteen in Mahabalipuram. I hope the Government will give that canteen to the Food Council. I think we have proved our worth. I am thankful to the Government for the grants that they have made to the Food Council and I hope that they will continue to give their help.

I am very sorry that the Nilgiris is again treated in a step-motherly way. We were hoping that the Government would be moving there. But, we are sorry to learn that they are not going to do that. We thought that the Government would go there and the beautiful hill-station would thrive again. It has been neglected in the past. I am glad that a Second Grade College has been located there. But, this is not sufficient. Many more factories have to be established in that beautiful hill-station. We should not allow it to lie idle.

I should next like to congratulate the Government on the excellent work that they have done in the matter of cyclone relief. The Chief Minister and other Ministers have done exceedingly well. I understand that the Government are envisaging the formation of a permanent committee and I would commend them a most excellent Report of the Sub-Committee on Emergency Relief that was formed at the State Conference of the Indian Conference of Social work held at Calicut in which Ministers of the State and officials and non-officials took part. I hope the Government will consider this Report.

I would like to thank the Hon. the Revenue Minister for granting exemptions for the various money-raising efforts of the Welfare Agencies. I would also thank the Hon. the Minister for Harijan Welfare for all the fine work that is being done in the field of Harijan welfare which has given a new life and new look to the Harijans. With these few words, I wish to thank the House for its patient hearing. We are grateful to you, Mr. Chairman. You have been very good to us and you have been a very fine, patient and kind Chairman. Thank you for the time that you have given me to speak on this occasion. (Cheers.)

* SRI T. G. KRISHNAMURTHI : Mr. Chairman, I am afraid you have some slight grouse against me, because you have called me immediately after the speech of Mrs. Jadhav. After her enchanting speech very persuasively delivered in a very sweet tone, I do not think I can hold the attention of the House at all nor even your attention. (Laughter.) I can never hope to lay claim to that depth

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of penetration and I cannot even attempt to imitate her language. I can speak a sort of English which you sometimes may find difficult even to comprehend. Anyway, I will try my best to express before this House what I feel I should over the Budget.

I perused the Budget and as somebody put it, I fail to find any new features in it, unless we take into account the fact that in the method of accounting a new procedure has been adopted by which certain items which were being debited to the Revenue Account are now being debited to the Capital Account under the instructions of the Auditor-General of India so that our revenue deficit could be shown as Rs. 3.11 crores instead of Rs. 6½ crores. If that is to be any satisfaction to us, it is all right and let us be satisfied. But, what I could not understand was the Finance Minister's anxiety to whittle down this deficit of Rs. 311 lakhs to Rs. 166 lakhs. Some newspaper in its editorial wrote sometime ago that the Hon. the Finance Minister was fond of the figure 166 as some Englishmen are fond of the figure 1,066 which was the year of the Norman Conquest. Last year also, the deficit was reduced to Rs. 166 lakhs by the imposition of new taxes. When I was reading the new taxation proposals, I was reminded of a Tamil proverb which said, "If you want charcoal for your house, can you hope to obtain the supply of charcoal by burning hair?" You cannot do that. That is the attempt that is being made to cover the deficit. After all, the stinking is great, but the utility is very little. That is what is going to happen as a result of these new taxation proposals.

I happened to read the statement of the Finance Minister which he issued sometime ago in which he had attempted to impress upon the intelligent people of the State the advantages of the merger of this State with Kerala. He is reported to have stated that if we agree to this merger, we may hope to get a sum of Rs. 50 to 60 crores from the Centre. If that be the case, will not the Centre, considering our peculiar position, agree to divert a portion of that sum, say, Rs. 3 crores or so to cover our deficit? They will agree to do that most willingly.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The hon. Member presumably does not know the difference between revenue expenditure and capital expenditure. If only he had known the difference between the two, he would not have made that statement.

* SRI T. G. KRISHNAMURTHI : Though I may not know it as well as the Hon. the Finance Minister, I can understand it to some extent. We may get the permission of the Centre to divert a portion of that sum to cover our revenue deficit. That is what I think. Anyway, these new taxation proposals, when they are implemented, will be more a nuisance to the public. Since no spectacular or new projects have been included, the people are going to lose sight of the beneficial measures the Government propose to undertake and will remember only the tax imposition the Government have resorted to.

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Incidentally, now that I have mentioned the statement of the Finance Minister, I am forced to refer to the move for the merger of Tamil Nad with Kerala. Of course, this question was mooted long, long ago even before the Report of the States Reorganization Commission was published. Every Chief Minister in every State, every Minister in every State and every public leader in every State, excepting Tamil Nad has been expressing his opinion on this matter. Every person has been expressing his opinion, whether he is in favour of or against the formation of Dakshina Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh or any other Pradesh. But, what do we see in Madras? Mr. Chairman, there is a gentleman in Egypt. He is very famous for one quality which no human being on earth possesses or can possess. That is the quality of keeping silent.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : "Mounam sarvartha sadanam!"

* SRI T. G. KRISHNAMURTHI : People may go and break their heads against him. He will not open his mouth. Primeval chaos and purgatory may reign all around him. Still he will not speak. That gentleman is called the Sphinx. Our Madras Chief Minister is very much like that Sphinx, with this difference that while the Egyptian Sphinx is made of stone, the Madras Sphinx is in flesh and blood. Do you know, Mr. Chairman, what his persistent taciturnity has resulted in? A fertile ground has been created for political adventurers to waddle in.

3-50 p.m. SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : Is it parliamentary to use the words "political adventurers?"

MR. CHAIRMAN : "Adventurers" is parliamentary.

* SRI T. G. KRISHNAMURTHI : People's emotions and feelings are being whipped up to the point of linguistic fanaticism. Still, our Chief Minister does not speak. We have a unique and peculiar situation created by one of our Ministers coming out with a statement. He is still a member of the Madras Cabinet and he comes out with a statement of his own. I do not know what is wrong with the Madras Cabinet. Every Minister, including the Chief Minister, whenever an opportunity arises, hastens to assure us and the public that nothing is wrong with the Cabinet. But surely, it is a goodly apple rotten at the core and the stink is gradually trying to reach the public. Is it not, therefore, high time that the Chief Minister gave up his silence and made a declaration of the Government's stand? He could have stopped all this guess work with a simple statement. The Hon. the Finance Minister has, on the other hand, made a statement, and my own feeling is it has come a bit too late. He seems to have drawn inspiration at Amritsar. Before the Amritsar Congress, we found him silent and at Amritsar during the Congress Sessions, we found him suddenly deciding against linguistic States and advocating formation of bilingual and multilingual States just as Emperor Asoka, nearly two thousand two hundred years ago suddenly decided to eschew war for ever when he saw the slaughter and blood-shed after the Kalinga war.

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Evidently, the hon. Member has not been reading newspapers. Long before the Amritsar Congress, I expressed myself in favour of merger.

* SRI T. G. KRISHNAMURTHI : I may inform the Hon. Minister that I read my papers first in the morning. So, either the Minister did not speak as he says he did or no paper cared to report his speech.

DR. V. K. JOHN : May I know whether it is correct on the part of the hon. Member to say that the Chief Minister is silent? Is it not a fact that he said, "பார்க்கலாம்"? (Laughter).

* SRI T. G. KRISHNAMURTHI : So much so, it is confusing the public of Tamil Nad. After all, as the Finance Minister himself has observed, language is not going to affect the people. It is poverty that should be eradicated. What has happened? These linguistic fanatics have whipped up people's emotions and stirred up feelings of hatred against one another. What is the result? People have lost sight of the plans; they have forgotten the First Five-Year Plan and the Second Five-Year Plan; they have forgotten electricity extension schemes; they have forgotten Mrs. Clubwala's institutions (laughter); they do not care about these. So, some chaotic situation has been created now and people want to know whether the Cabinet has discussed this and taken a decision on it and if so, what that decision is.

DR. V. K. JOHN : May I enquire whether the hon. Member has expressed his opinion any time before?

* SRI T. G. KRISHNAMURTHI : It is not necessary for me to express an opinion. So far as I am concerned, I do not think I am going to express an opinion now either way because it is dangerous. (Laughter). My own feelings are that the Tamilian is a very good man. He is most catholic. He is hospitable. He is charitable. He does not have this linguistic fanaticism, even though some people may be haranguing about it at public meetings. He does not care; he is ready to make friends with anybody. If at all the Tamilian feeling is against this merger, with due apologies to you, Mr. Chairman, Malayalees are mostly to blame.

DR. V. K. JOHN : Everybody resident in Tamil Nad is a Tamilian. The Chairman is not a Malayalee.

* SRI T. G. KRISHNAMURTHI : He has Malayalee blood in him. Let me substantiate my statement. Tamilians are in a majority both in this House and in the Lower House. Whom are we having as Chairman and Speaker? The Speaker is a Malayalee. The Chairman is a Malayalee. We do not mind that. Both have been elected by a Tamilian majority. So, the Tamilian will be ever ready to co-operate with anybody in the country and to work for unity. But feelings have been whipped up and we find an unfortunate situation. So much is said about

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this merger and it looks as though the Finance Minister is going to make it a *fait accompli*. If he could really bring the promised crores of rupees, I will be the first man to welcome it. But in the statement one thing I could not comprehend. He said that he would be able to get a few crores of rupees more. Does he imply thereby that the Government of India are intimidating us to agree to a merger? If we do not agree to a merger, does it mean that they will not come to our assistance?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: These moneys are set apart for the exploitation of resources in the Western Ghats. These resources will not be available to us in case of non-merger. Therefore, the question of intimidation does not arise. When we have got resources to exploit, we must have the money to do it.

* SRI T. G. KRISHNAMURTHI: I am afraid I cannot quite agree there because if we exist as two States, the Government of India can arbitrate and allocate the finances for working a joint scheme. I think that is the proposal made in the States Reorganization Commission's Report.

Then, Sir, it is very unfortunate that we find another sentence in his statement which he could very well have omitted. He said that any intelligent man would agree about the advantages of merger. Does he believe that the converse of his statement is true, viz., that people who do not agree are not intelligent? I do not think he will be so illogical as to believe that the converse should be true. I think we are in a stew and I do not know who is going to take us out of it. Whether we are going to stew in our own juice is something which God alone can say. But in this case, even the Great Almighty is woefully silent and is absolutely non-interfering.

Dr. V. K. JOHN: Why do you not pray?

* SRI T. G. KRISHNAMURTHI: I next come to . . .

Dr. V. K. JOHN: May I know from the hon. Member his opinion on the question of merger before he goes to the next subject?

* SRI T. G. KRISHNAMURTHI: Let me pass on to the next subject, that is, Mrs. Jadhav's remark, that the Health Minister has not been enterprising enough to get more grants for his Department. I was expecting Mrs. Jadhav to mention one very important point. She was expatiating on her institutions and the good work turned out by her institutions. Of course, she ought to do that. But another point she ought to have stressed and insisted upon is provision of sumptuous funds to start new institutions like family planning clinics. It is women's job to see that the country is not overpopulated. I thought she would have referred to it and drawn the attention of Government to it. But she did not. Of course, Government have opened a few family planning clinics. Even these are not made use of properly. Even the literate people do not make use of them properly. While it is

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so, how can they expect the illiterate people to benefit by them? I am sure the hon. Member Srimathi Clubwala Jadhav in her social welfare work would have come across this problem. She wanted an increased grant of Rs. 2,000 for hundred inmates. Within two or three years the number of inmates would increase and this increased grant won't be sufficient. She would have again to approach the Government for more and more grants. Why is there this increase in the number of inmates? They are all new borns. So much so the population control must be there. How are we going to do it? It can be done only by effective and efficient propaganda. I have been suggesting to the Hon. the Minister for Health for a very long time the conducting of vasectomy operations in Government hospitals, free of cost. If there is any legal difficulty, a suitable law can be enacted. If the husband and wife agree and give in writing that it may be undertaken, there can be no objection to it. But so far as vasectomy is concerned, it requires plenty of propaganda, more propaganda than is necessary for B.C.G. And Government should also be prepared to meet with opposition as they did in regard to their G.C.G. campaign even from unexpected quarters. People have a misconception about this vasectomy. 'It makes people impotent'—that is what they think. Tell them that they would become ten years younger; then they will rush in to have this operation performed. That is a human weakness. Half of man is sex, though we profess that it is not so. Even doctors know this. The hon. Member Dr. Srinivasan knows this. Prescribe a medicine to a man or woman and tell him or her that it would make him or her ten years younger and improve his or her sex life; you will find him or her purchasing the medicine clandestinely.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: May I know from the hon. Member whether he has himself followed the advice which he is propagating now? He should set an example to others before he preaches. (Laughter.)

* SRI T. G. KRISHNAMURTHI: I want the Hon. Minister to take it up seriously, joke apart, because we are now very much over-populated. What is our population? In spite of the very heavy death rate, our population is increasing tremendously. Take the population figures of Britain, France and the United States. What is the percentage of increase in those countries? What is the percentage of increase in our country? The increase in our country is tremendous. Why I want the Government to check the alarming growth of population is this. Unless they do it, they cannot feed the people properly and the national wealth will not increase. The few family planning clinics established by the Government may perhaps be made use of by the upper class people, the literate people. In a few years' time what will happen is . . .

Dr. A. SREENIVASAN: May I inform the hon. Member that fecundity of the individual goes in inverse proportion to the social status of the individual? Only in the poorer classes we get this

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large increase in population and it is very difficult to convince the poor men to undergo vasectomy. I wish the hon. Member tries in a few cases and then he will know what it is.

* SRI T. G. KRISHNAMURTHI: I am coming to that. These family planning clinics will be made use of by the upper class people so much so in a few years' time the population of the intelligent class, the class most necessary for the advancement of the country will have gone down tremendously while the population of the mass of the people would have increased. So, propaganda among the masses—the lower classes and the working people—is very necessary. As I said, the secret lies here. If you tell them that they will grow ten years younger, every fellow will rush in. Unless this is done, there is going to be no salvation for our country. The rate of growth of population is so high that if you plan for 30 crores, before the plan period is over, you have 35 crores of people; if you plan for 35 crores, before the plan period is over, you will have 40 or more crores of people. Therefore, there will always be more mouths to feed than you can, however much you may increase your production. That is the direct cause of all this unemployment and under-employment. Even under the Second Five-Year Plan, Government are creating only a few jobs compared to the population growth. So, what I would urge upon the Government is this. Even though they may not have allotted separate funds for this purpose in the Budget, they can appropriate the required money from some other items and utilise that for this purpose. I would even suggest that they appoint Government-paid propagandists to go into the villages, to go to the factories and advise the toiling masses to have vasectomy performed. They can even ask the factory-owners to advise their labourers to have this operation performed. Government ought to do this and see that the growth of population at least in the Madras State is checked.

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: May I tell the hon. Member through you, Sir, that sterilization in men and women is becoming gradually more and more popular? My esteemed Colleague, the Hon. the Finance Minister, is himself proposing to have a big scheme for introducing vasectomy.

* SRI T. G. KRISHNAMURTHI: Is he himself going to have vasectomy? (Laughter.)

This is necessary. That is the important point I wanted to make mention of. It should engage the most serious attention of Government. Before the next year concludes, I would like to see people in large numbers being brought into the hospital to undergo vasectomy. This is a one-day job. It is easily done. I hope Government would devote sufficient and serious attention to this.

Now, I would request the Hon. the Finance Minister to reconsider the taxation proposals contained in the Budget speech, and if possible, to drop them altogether and leave this deficit of Rs. 3.11 crores uncovered, because in the Supplementary Budget I find they have earned through some source more than they

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estimated to earn. Last year's deficit has changed into a surplus. In respect of this Budget also, it may happen like that. So, this deficit of Rs. 3.11 crores may be left uncovered as it has been done in some other States, and the taxation measures need not be rushed through. As a partyman, I may tell them that we have already become unpopular though not on account of our faults. Let us not become more unpopular and lose the elections. I am not very particular about winning the elections. But why should we lose the elections to people who have no interest in the masses? We from the Prime Minister downwards are paying our attention day in and day out to the improvement of the toiling masses. We won independence for India. People may think why we should still want to stick to power. We do not care for power. We won independence for India. We want that history should record in golden letters that "these people fought for independence of the country and made the country one of the foremost in the whole world." This is a great glory and it is for that glory that we are fighting. We do not care for power or ministership. We should rule the land for some years to come. It is we who can deliver the goods. So, let us not unnecessarily create bitter feelings in the minds of the people and allow people who have no merit and who do not deserve to come up to step in at all. I would request the Hon. the Finance Minister to reconsider his decision and not to proceed with the taxation measures and thereby create a nuisance in the public mind because as I mentioned earlier, after all, these taxation measures are not going to cover the deficit completely. We will get only a few lakhs of rupees by these taxation measures and the whole deficit will not be covered. With these words, I conclude my speech, Sir.

* SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI: கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, 4-10 p.m.
இன்று நமது அரசாங்கம் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிற வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தை ஆதரித்துச் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். நமக்கு சுய ராஜ்யம் கிடைத்து எட்டு ஆண்டுகள் ஆகின்றன. இந்த எட்டு ஆண்டு களில் நாம் மிக அற்புதமான வேலைகளையெல்லாம் இந்த நாட்டில் செய்திருக்கிறோம் என்று இந்த நாட்டிலுள்ளவர்கள் மாதிரமல்லாமல் அந்நிய நாட்டிலிருந்து வந்திருந்தவர்களும் புகழ்ந்துபேசி நம்மை வாழ்த்தி இருக்கிறார்கள்; நம்முடைய வேலைத் திறமையைக் கண்டு பாராட்டி யிருக்கிறார்கள். நம்மிடமிருந்து வேலைத் திறமையைத் தெரிந்து கொள் வதற்கு வெளி நாட்டினர்கூட இங்கு வந்து செல்கிறார்கள். இவ்வளவு வதற்கு வெளி நாட்டினர்கூட இங்கு வந்து செல்கிறார்கள். இவ்வளவு திறமையும் சக்தியும் வாய்ந்த ஒரு அரசாங்கம் இன்றைக்கு சென்னை ராஜ்யத்தில் ஆட்சி நடத்துகிற நேரத்தில் சர்க்காருக்குப் பல இன்னல்கள் ஏற்பட்டன. சென்ற எட்டு ஆண்டுகளில் ஆறு ஆண்டுகள் நாம் கொடிய பஞ்சத்தில் அகப்பட்டுத் தவித்தோம். அந்தப் பஞ்சத்திலிருந்து மக்களைக் காப்பதற்கு எவ்வளவோ சிரமப்பட்டு, கஷ்டங்களை அனுபவித்து, கஷ்டங்களிலிருந்து ஜனங்களைக் காப்பாற்றினோம். சென்ற இரண்டு ஆண்டு களாக சரியான காலத்தில் மழை பெய்து, சற்று நிலைமை சீர்பட்டு வருகிற நேரத்தில் இயற்கை தேவதை தென்னிந்தியாவில், குறிப்பாக இராமநாதபுரம், தஞ்சை, திருச்சி ஜில்லாக்களில், புயல், வெள்ளத்தால் சேதங்களை உண்டாக்கியதன் காரணமாக அங்குள்ள மக்கள் தத்தளித்துக் கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். புயல், வெள்ளம் இவைகளினால் ஏற்பட்ட கஷ்டங்களை சமாளிப்பதற்கு இப்பொழுது ராஜ்யத்தை நடத்திவருகிற ஆட்சியினர், குறிப்பாக முதல் மந்திரி அவர்களும், மற்ற மந்திரி அவர்களும் அந்தப் பிரதேசங்களுக்குச் சென்று, அங்குள்ள மக்களை

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தக்கணப் பிரதேசம் என்பது ஏற்படக்கூடாது. இந்த நான்கு கோரிக்கைகளுக்காகத்தான் சர்வ கட்சி போராடியதே தவிர, குழப்பம் உண்டாக்கவேண்டும் என்பதற்காக அல்ல, என்பதை கனம் அங்கத்தினர் தெரிந்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

* SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI : எல்லாக் கட்சிகாரர்களும் சேர்ந்து என்ன கேட்டார்கள், என்ன நினைத்தார்கள், என்ன நினைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதெல்லாம் எனக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும். கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் திரு. கஜபதி நாயகரைவிட நான் ரொம்ப அனுபவ கனம் அங்கத்தினர் திரு. கஜபதி நாயகரைவிட நான் ரொம்ப புட்டுப் புட்டுச் சொல்சாலி. அவர்கள் உள்ளத்தில் இருப்பதை எடுத்து புட்டுப் புட்டுச் சொல்வதற்கு எனக்கு சக்தி இருக்கிறது. திரு. கஜபதி நாயகர் போன்று மேல் பட்சமாக திருக்குறளைப் படித்து, ஒன்றிரண்டு குறளைச் சொல்லி நாட்டை ஆண்டு விடலாம் என்று நினைத்தால் அது வெறும் பகற் கனவாகத்தான் ஆகும். இந்த நாட்டை ஆளுவதற்கு, இந்த நாட்டை இப்பொழுது முடியும். இந்த நாட்டை ஆளவேண்டுமென்ற ஆசையினால்தான் அவர்கள் குழப்பம் விளைநாட்டை ஆளவேண்டுமென்ற ஆசையினால்தான் அவர்கள் குழப்பம் விளைவித்தார்கள். “தொழுகை யுள்ளும் படையொடுங்கும் ஓன்றார் அமுத வித்தார்கள்.” என்றார் திருவள்ளுவர். சுயராஜ்யம் வருவதற்கு கண்ணீரும் அனைத்து” என்றார் திருவள்ளுவர். சுயராஜ்யம் இருந்தவர்கள், தடையாக இருந்தவர்கள், சுயராஜ்யத்திற்கு எதிரிகளாக இருந்தவர்கள், “சுயராஜ்ய வீரர்களை அழிக்கவேண்டும், அவர்களை மாள்ச் செய்யவேண்டும்,” என்று சொன்னவர்களெல்லாம் அவர்களைத் துன்புறுத்த வேண்டும்,” என்று சொன்னவர்களெல்லாம் இன்றைக்கு தேசத்தின் சுதந்திரத்தில் பங்கெடுத்துக்கொண்டு ஒன்றுசூடியிருக்கிறார்கள். எல்லோரும் ஒன்றுசூடி. என்ன செய்கிறார்கள் ? மகாத்மாயிருக்கிறார்கள். எல்லோரும் ஒன்றுசூடி. என்ன செய்கிறார்கள் ? காங்கிரஸ் காந்தியினால் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்ட நிர்மாணத் திட்டத்தை காங்கிரஸ் நிறைவேற்றிவரும்போது, காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கத்தை எடுத்துவிட்டுத் தங்கள் ஆட்சி பீடத்தில் அமரவேண்டும் என்று நினைக்கிறார்கள். மகாத்மா காந்தியடிகள் சொல்லிய வார்த்தையை நாம் அனுசரித்து அவர் காட்டிய வழியைப் பின்பற்றினால், அவர்களுடைய உபதேசப்படி காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களெல்லோரும் முனைந்து நின்றால், எந்த சக்தியும் அழித்துவிட முடியாது.

உதாரணமாக, சமீபத்தில் தென்னிந்தியாவில் ஒரு குழப்பம் ஏற்பட்டது. அரசியல்வாதிகள் சில பேர்கள் ஒன்று சேர்ந்துகொண்டு காங்கிரஸ் ஆட்சியை கைவிடக்கூடிய செய்வதற்கு முயற்சி செய்தார்கள், கலகம் செய்தார்கள், வேலை நிறுத்தம் செய்யத் தூண்டினார்கள், கொள்ளையடிப்போம் என்று ஜனங்களைப் பயமுறுத்தினார்கள். அவ்வளவுக்கும் நமது அரசாங்கம் ஈடு கொடுத்து, நிலைமையை சமாளித்துவிட்டது. நிலைமையை சமாளிப்பதில் போலீஸ் அதிகாரிகள் காட்டிய திறமையைப் பாராட்டாமல் இருக்கமுடியாது. எல்லா எதிர்க்கட்சிகளும் ஒன்று சேர்ந்துகொண்டு, அரசாங்கத்தை கைவிடக்கூடிய செயல்வேண்டுமென்று நினைத்து வேலை செய்த நேரத்தில் போலீஸ்காரர்கள் மக்களுக்கு யாதொரு துன்பமும் இல்லாமல், அபாயங்கள் ஏற்படாமல் ஏறக்குறைய இவ்வளவு அமைதியாக நிலைமையை சமாளித்த போலீஸை நாம் பாராட்டவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. போலீஸ்காரர்களைப் பாராட்டுவதோடுமட்டும் அல்லாமல் மந்திரிகளின் திறமையையும் அவர்கள் செய்த மந்திராலோசனையையும் பாராட்டவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இவ்வளவு நல்ல காரியத்தைச் செய்து அவர்கள் நம் நாட்டில் இப்பொழுது அமைதியை நிறுவியிருக்கிறார்கள். சில பேர்கள் சந்தர்ப்பத்திற்கேற்ற போல் ஒரு கட்சியிலிருந்து மற்றொரு கட்சியில் சேர்ந்துகொண்டு இந்தக் குழப்பத்தை உண்டுபண்ண வேண்டுமென்று நினைக்கிறார்கள், நினைக்கப்போகிறார்கள். ஆனால், அதிலிருந்து என்ன ஏற்படும் என்றால் இந்த நாட்டில் இன்னும் குழப்பத்தை உண்டுபண்ணுகிறவர்களாக அவர்கள் மாறுவார்களே தவிர, இந்த நாட்டிற்கு நன்மையை செய்தவர்களாக ஆகமாட்டார்கள். இந்த நாட்டில் அமைதியை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டியது இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது.

அழித்துவிட்ட முடியாது.

மகாத்மா காந்தியடிகள், பாஷாவாரி மாகாணங்கள் அமைக்கப்பட வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னார். பாஷாவாரி மாகாண அமைப்பு மக்களுடைய ஜீவாதார உரிமை என்று கராச்சி காங்கிரசில் நிர்ணயித்தார்கள். கதர் அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டம், மதுவிலக்குத் திட்டம், பாஷாவாரி மாகாண அமைப்பு ஆகியவைகள் காங்கிரஸ் திட்டங்களாக இருந்துவந்திருக்கின்றன அமெரிக்கை நிர்ணயித்த திட்டங்களை நாம் ஒவ்வொன்றாக நிறைவேற்றி வரும்போது முன்னேற்றத் திட்டங்களை நாம் ஒவ்வொன்றாக நிறைவேற்றி வரும்போது நாட்டில் குழப்பத்தை ஏற்படுத்தி, எதிர் கட்சியினர் ஆட்சிப் பீடத்தில் அமரவேண்டும் என்ற ஆசையில் செய்கின்ற கோலத்தைப்பார்த்து நாம் பயந்துவிடப்போவதில்லை. மகன் ஐந்து தலை நாகமென்றால் அப்பன் ஆறு தலை என்று வேறு பிரிவான் என்றார் பாரதி. அப்பன் செய்வதற்குள்ளாக ஆத்திரமும், கோபமும் வந்தால் யோசனை செய்வதற்குள்ளாக ஆத்திரமும், கோபமும் வந்தால் என்ன செய்வது? இந்த ஆட்சியை அழித்துவிட்டு, ஆட்சிப் பீடத்தில் அமர வேண்டுமென்ற ஆசையினால், காத்தலினால், மோகத்தினால்தான் சமீபத்தில் பல கட்சிகள் சேர்ந்துகொண்டு கிளர்ச்சி செய்தார்களே தவிர வேறொன்றுமில்லை. திரு. ம. பொ. சிவசுாண கிராமணியார் தமிழ் நாடு ஏற்பட வேண்டுமென்றும், அதில் தமிழ் ஆட்சி மொழியாக வேண்டுமென்றும் பேசினார். அவர் இப்பொழுது எப்படி யிருக்கிறார்? தமிழ் நாட்டுக்கு விரோதமாக, தமிழ் நாட்டுக்குத் தீங்கு செய்பவர்களோடு தொடர்பு கொண்டிருக்கிறார். இந்தத் தேசத்திற்கு சுயராஜ்யமே வேண்டா என்று சொன்னவர்களோடெல்லாம் கைகுலுக்கி, படை திரட்டி, காங்கிரஸ் ஆட்சியை அழித்துவிட நினைக்கிறார்கள். தமிழ் நாடு வேண்டும், தமிழ் ஆட்சிமொழியாகவேண்டும் என்று சொல்பவர்கள், சுயராஜ்யத்திற்கு எதிராகவும் தமிழ் நாட்டு அமைப்புக்கு எதிராகவும் இருப்பவர்களோடு எப்படி என்ன அர்த்தம் இருக்கிறது? “சொல்வணக்கம் ஒன்றாகவோ, கொள்ளறக வில்வணக்கம் தீங்கு குறித்தமை யான்” என்பது திருக்குறள். மிகவும் நிதானமாக, ஆழ்ந்து சிந்தித்து காரியங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நினைத்தால், அது தவறாது. ஜாக்கிரதையாக

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : எல்லாக் கட்சிகளும் கேட்டது என்னவென்பதைத் தெரிந்துகொண்டுதான் கணம் அங்கத்தினர் பேசுகிறார்களா என்று தெரியவில்லை. குழப்பம் ஏற்படுத்துவதற்காக எதிர்க்கட்சியினர் எல்லோரும் சேர்ந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்வதற்கு ஆதாரம் இல்லை. எல்லாக் கட்சிகளும் சேர்ந்தது நான்கு கோரிக்கைகளுக்காக. அதாவது, தமிழ்ப் பகுதிகளெல்லாம் ஒன்று சேர்க்கப்படவேண்டும். தமிழ்ப் பகுதிகளெல்லாம் ஒரு ஆட்சியின்கீழ் வந்து அது தமிழ்நாடு என்று அழைக்கப்படவேண்டும். தமிழ் ஆட்சி மொழியாக வேண்டும்.

[Sri N. Annamalai Pillai] [2nd March 1956]

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p.m.

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மாண்புமிகு பேரவைத் தலைவர்: கார்டுகள் வளர்க்கப்படவேண்டுமென்று ஒரு பக்கத்தில் சர்க்கார் ஏராளமாகப் பணத்தைச் செலவிடுகிறார்கள். மற்றொரு பக்கத்தில் என்ன நடக்கிறது? ரோடு ஓரங்களில் இருக்கும் பரந்து வளர்ந்திருக்கும் மாங்கனையெல்லாம் விஷயம் தெரியாதவர்கள் கொண்டுவிடுகிறார்கள், வேரையும் இப்படிக் களியாக்கத் தடப்பது நாட்டுக்கு மாங்கனா பட்டுப் போகின்றன. மாங்கனா வளர்க்கப்படுவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லி மறுபுறம் புறந்தீர்த்து மாங்கனா பட்டுப்போகும்படி விடுவது நல்லதல்ல. ஆகவே, ஏற்கெனவே இருக்கும் மாங்களுக்குப் பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். சர்க்கார் இந்த வகையில் தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

விவசாயத்திற்கு மின்சாரம் மிகவும் அவசியம். ஆறு வருஷங்களுக்கு முந்தி அரிசி ஒரு படி ரூ. 1-8-0 வன்னாபிலும் கூட விற்பு வந்தது. அப்பொழுது விவசாயிகளுக்கு லாபம் இருந்தது. மின்சாரம் விநியோகப்படுத்த

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விவசாயிகள் அதிகப் பணம் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டபோது அவர்கள் கொடுத்துவிட்டார்கள். ஒரு குதிரை வேகமுள்ள மோட்டார் வைத்தால் அதற்கு 50 ரூபாய் கட்டச் சொல்லியார்கள். 10 குதிரை வேகமுள்ள மோட்டார் வைக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் வருஷத்திற்கு 500 ரூபாய் கட்டவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. மின்சாரத்திற்காக விவசாயிகள் இவ்வளவு பெரிய தொகை செலவழிக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் கொள்முதல் கூட மிஞ்சாமல் போய்விடும். மின்சாரத்திற்காக இவ்வளவு ஏராளமான பணம் விவசாயிகள் கொடுக்க ஆரம்பித்தால் நிலங்கொல்லாம் சர்க்காருக்கே ஒப்படைக்க வேண்டியவரும். ஆகையால், சர்க்கார் இந்த விஷயத்தில் கவனம் செலுத்தி இந்த நிலைமையை மாற்றி, யமைக்கவேண்டும். ஒரு இடத்தில் ஒரு குதிரை வேகத்திற்கு 25 ரூபாயும், இன்னொரு இடத்தில் 35 ரூபாயும், இன்னும் சில இடங்களில் 50 ரூபாயாக இருக்கிறது. இதையெல்லாம் சர்க்கார் கவனித்து எல்லா இடங்களிலும் ஒரே மாதிரியான முறையில் வசூலிக்கவேண்டும். இப்படிச் செய்தால் சர்க்காருக்குப் பணம் போதாது என்று சொல்லக்கூடும். மின்சாரத் திட்டங்களுக்காகச் செலவிடும் முதலீட்டைத் தொகையைச் சரிக்கட்டுவதற்கு முடியாது என்று சர்க்கார் சொல்லலாம். வாஸ்தவந்தான், ஆனால், நான் சொல்கிறேன் : “நாட்டில் பஞ்சம் அதிகரித்த காலத்தில், பஞ்சத்திலிருந்து மக்களைக் காப்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் என்ன செய்தார்கள் ? படி அரிசி ஒரு ரூபாய்க்குக் கூட சர்க்கார் வாங்கி பத்தணவுக்கும், ஜனங்களுக்கு கொடுத்தார்களல்லவா ? அதன்மூலமாக ஏற்படும் நஷ்டத்தை சர்க்கார் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளவில்லையா ? மக்களால் ஒரு அளவுக்குமேல் அதிக வாங்குவதற்கு செலவு செய்ய வகைகளில்லா என்று தெரிந்து, சர்க்கார் நஷ்டத்தை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டு அவர்களைக் காப்பாற்றவில்லையா ?” அந்த மாதிரி அப்பத்துக்காலத்தில் ஜனங்களுக்கு உதவி செய்வதுதான் நல்லது. அது ஆபத்துக்காலத்தில் ஜனங்களுக்கு உதவி செய்வதுதான் நல்லது. அது ஒரே மாதிரியான விஷயத்தில் வசூல் செய்யவேண்டும். அரிசி விலை குறைந்தால் அளவு பணத்தைத்தான் வசூலித்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் விவசாயம் செழிப்பதற்கு முடியும், எல்லா இடங்களிலும் ஒரே மாதிரியான விஷயத்தில் வசூல் செய்யவேண்டும். அரிசி விலை அதிகமாக இருந்தபோது விவசாயிகள் மின்சாரத்திற்குக்கேட்பணத்தைக் கொடுக்க முடிந்தது. அரிசி விலை குறைந்திருக்கும் இப்பொழுது அவர்கள் கொடுக்க முடியவில்லை. ஆகவே, நஷ்டத்தைச் செலவுக் கணக்கில் எழுதிக்கொண்டு, விவசாயிகளுக்கு ஏதாவது ஒரு சலுகை காட்டவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

நம் நாட்டிலுள்ள சில தலைவர்கள் சமீபத்தில் ஒரு கூட்டம் கூட்டி அதற்கு கூட்டத்தில் ஒரு தீர்மானம் செய்து, ஆங்கிலம் நீடித்திருக்க வேண்டுமென்று ஒரு அறிக்கை வெளியிட்டார்கள். அதை நான் பார்த்தேன். இப்படிப்பட்ட நிலைமை நம்முடைய தமிழ் நாட்டில் ஏற்படும் என்று நான் எதிர்பார்க்கவில்லை. அசெம்ப்லியிலும், மற்ற இடங்களிலும் தமிழ் மொழிதான் வழங்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருந்தவர்களும் கூட, வெளியில் கூச்சல் போட்டவர்களும் கூட அந்த அறிக்கையில் கையெழுத்துப் போட்டுவிட்டார்கள். இது ரொம்பவும் மோசமானது, தமிழுக்குச் செய்த துராகமம். தமிழ்நாட்டில் தமிழ் வழங்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்வதைவிட்டு, ஆங்கிலம் அரசியல் பாஷையாக இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்வதை நாங்கள் ஆதரிக்கவில்லை. தமிழுக்குப் பதிலாக ஆங்கிலம் ஆட்சிமொழியாக வருவதை நான் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளவே முடியாது. இந்த நிலைமை மாறித்தான் ஆகவேண்டும். அரசியல் சட்டம் நிறைவேற்றப் பட்டதிலிருந்து குறிப்பிட்ட சில வருஷங்களுக்குள் ஆங்கிலம் நம் நாட்டின் அரசியல் மொழியாக இருக்கக்கூடாது என்று முடிவு செய்யப்பட்டது. அதன்படியே இன்னும் சில வருஷங்களில் ஆங்கிலம் போய்விடும் என்று நினைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும்போது, அது இன்னும் நீடிக்கவேண்டுமென்றும், நம்மிடம் அது இன்னும் ஊடுருவி உட்கார்ந்திருக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் சொல்வது சரியல்ல. ஆங்கிலம் படித்தவர்கள் இன்னும் ஆங்கில மோகத்திலிருந்து விடுபடவில்லை யென்று நினைக்கிறேன். ஆங்கிலத்திற்கு முக்கியத்துவம் கொடுக்க வேண்டும், தாய் பாஷைக்கு முக்கியத்துவம் வேண்டாம் என்று சொல்வது சரியல்ல. இந்த நாட்டிலே இந்தி பாஷை இருக்கக்கூடாது என்று உட்கார்ந்திருக்க ஆங்கிலமே நீடித்திருக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் சொல்வது

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எனக்கு ரொம்ப அவமானமாக இருக்கிறது; கொலையாக கூட இருக்கிறது. ஆங்கிலம் வேண்டும், இந்தி வேண்டியதில்லை, தமிழ் வேண்டியதில்லை, தமிழ் பாஷை அடியில் பாஷையாக இருக்கக்கூடிய என்று நினைப்பது கூடாது. இப்பொழுது ஆங்கிலம் படித்திருப்பவர்கள் இன்னும் சில வருஷங்களுக்குப் பிறகு மறைந்துபோவார்கள். ஆனால், அவர்கள் சந்ததியர்கள் ஆங்கிலத்தில் கலையும் செலுத்தாமல் தமிழ் பாஷையில் கவனம் செலுத்துவார்கள், அவர்கள் எங்கேயும் இன்னும் அறிவுடையவர்களாக மாறுவார்கள். ஆங்கிலம் நீடித்திருக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் அறிவுடையோர்கள் எல்லாம் ஆட்சியில் பங்குகொள்ளவேண்டியது. என்ன என்று, ஆங்கிலம் படித்தவர்கள் குடும்பத்தினருக்குத் தான் அதிகம் பாடப்படுகிறார்கள். ஆகவே, ஆங்கிலம் மறைந்து சென்னை மாநிலத்தில் தமிழும், அங்கு இந்திய மொழியாக இந்தியும் வரவேண்டும் என்று தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

உபாத்தியாயர்கள் குறைந்த சம்பளத்தில் வேலை செய்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு எல்லாப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலும் ஓன் விதித்தால் சம்பளம் இல்லை என்று எத்தனையோ வருஷங்களைக் சொல்லுவார்கள். இன்னும் சரியாக ஓரே நிகரணமாக வந்தபடி இல்லை. ஆகவே, உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்கு எல்லாப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலும் ஓன் படித்தியாயன் சம்பளம் கொடுக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன். உபாத்தியாயர்கள் தான் வருங்கால சந்ததியார்களை நிறுத்திச் செல்வார்கள். அப்படிப்பட்ட வர்களுடைய வயிறறை நாம் கவனிக்கவேண்டாமா? ஒரு உபாத்தியாயர் இறந்துபோனால், பின்னதை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு பெருமூலத்தில் கையில் பணம் இல்லாமல் இறந்துவிடுகிறான். அவனுடைய கதி மிகவும் பரிதாபகரமாக இருக்கிறது. தான் கட்டிக்கொள்வதற்குத் தன் துணியும், மனைவி நிலையமில் இருக்கிறான். இவ்வளவு கஷ்டப்படும் உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்கு பிள்ளைகளில் ஒன்றும் குறைவு இல்லை. கல்யாணம் ஆக 15 வருஷத் திற்குள் ஒரு டஜன் குழந்தைகளையாவது உற்பத்தி செய்கிறவர்கள். இப்படிப்பட்ட கோரக்காரியைத் தடுப்பதற்கு இந்த அரசாங்கம் என்ன பரிசாரம்தான் செய்யப்படுகிறது என்று தெரியவில்லை! ஜனங்கள் நாளுக்கு நாள் அதிகரித்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். 1930-ம் வருஷத்தில் 32 கோடி ஜனத்தொகை தான் இருந்தது. பாகிஸ்தானுக்குப் பத்து கோடி போய்விட்டது. பாகிஸ்தான் பிரிவினைக்குப்பின் இப்பொழுது பார்த் தால் நாம் பிரிவினைக்கு முன் இருந்த ஜனத்தொகையை ஏறக்குறைய எட்டிவிட்டோம். இன்னும் பத்து வருஷங்கள் சென்றால் 33 கோடியி லிருந்து 43 கோடிக்கு வந்துவிடுவோம். எங்கள் திருவண்ணாமலையை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், அங்கு பத்துபேர் பிறக்கிறார்கள்; எட்டுபேர் சாகின்றார்கள். ஆகவே, இரண்டு “ஸர்ப்ளஸ்” ஆக இருக்கிறது. பத்துபேர் பிறந்தால், பத்துபேர் இறக்கவேண்டுமல்லவா? அப்பொழுதுதான் ஜனத்தொகை பெருகிவருகிறது. உபாத்தியாயர்கள் வருவாயினால் வாடு வதைக் கருத்திற்கொண்டு அவர்களுடைய சம்பளத்தை, சர்க்கார் சற்று உயர்த்திக்கொடுக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும்; விட்டு வாடக்கையாவது அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கோருகின்றேன்.

[Deputy Chairman in the Chair.]

* SRI V. BHASHYAM AYYANGAR: Mr. Deputy Chairman, to start with, I wish to associate myself with the general welcome that has been accorded to the Budget placed before this Council. I also wish to join in the high compliments that have been paid to the Government on the prompt and effective steps that they have taken for the relief of distress caused by the recent cyclone.

Going to the Budget, I wish to state that it is a matter for gratification to note that the Government propose to devote special attention to the development of villages. The Hon. the Leader of this House has in his speech referred to the decay of village industries

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like hand-pounding of rice, oil pressing, cotton ginning, decortication of oil seeds, etc., as a distressing turn in our rural economy in recent years. And he has outlined the steps that are proposed to be taken in order to remedy the unsatisfactory condition to which our villages have been reduced. Village crafts and cottage industries have unfortunately been too long neglected and unless the Government wake up to the situation at least now and take very prompt and effective steps to resuscitate them, the position will go from bad to worse.

I welcome the provision for improving village amenities and fostering a healthy community life in villages by extending the Community Development Projects, the National Extension Services and the Local Development Works. If these projects are executed efficiently and in a sympathetic spirit, there can be no doubt that the condition of the villages will vastly improve and the people will be greatly benefited thereby.

While I appreciate the good intentions of the Government in improving the condition of the villages and the proposals made by them in that behalf and in setting apart funds to carry out these proposals, I would like to emphasise the need to see that their schemes are carried out efficiently and economically and that lasting benefit is secured to the people. There is now a general feeling that the results achieved are not commensurate with the moneys spent and that, in fact, the staff and overhead charges far outweigh the actual benefit conferred on the people in the village. This impression has been voiced here by such a great authority as Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar, an ex-Chief Minister, who lives in a village and who knows the conditions of the villagers very intimately. The Government, it seems to me, cannot be too vigilant in this matter. It is not sufficient to spend money; but it must be spent in the best way possible and to the best advantage. I would, therefore, respectfully urge the Government to keep a very vigilant watch over the actual carrying out of the ameliorative measures which they propose to initiate.

I would next like to make another general observation. The efficiency of work in Government offices seems to be gradually going down. The general opinion is that since the Government of the country changed into our hands, there has been much deterioration both in the quality and quantity of work turned out in Government offices. Work has, no doubt, increased both in volume and complexity, but there has also been a corresponding increase in the strength of officers and staff. The most disturbing feature is the general lack of discipline that has developed in the offices especially in the mufassal. This point also was referred to by the Hon. Member Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar in his speech. I have had occasion to visit some mufassal offices in my personal capacity and I am in a position to support the criticism of the ex-Chief Minister. Officers do not attend their offices in time or stay for the full period of office time and proper discipline is not enforced. Many letters, communications and petitions addressed to the officers are not answered or attended to within reasonable time and the people

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are put to a lot of difficulty on account of such negligence. I think, Sir, it will be very good and useful if once in a way a Minister inspects the actual working of some mufassal office like a Taluk office without previous notice. He may go to a Taluk office suddenly and make a surprise inspection. There he will find how bad things are and how as a result of the indiscipline and neglect noticed there, the poor villagers are made to suffer. It has become very difficult for the villagers to get things done in the ordinary way. Even registered letters are not answered. When a complaint is carried to the officers in person, it is very often asserted that papers were not received at all. The position is very bad. It requires the special attention of the Government to make matters better. Otherwise, the administration will go from bad to worse and become very unpopular.

I would now like to make a few observations about the activities of the Harijan Welfare Department with which I am somewhat familiar. It is a matter for gratification that the State Government as well as the Government of India are taking energetic steps to wipe out the practice of untouchability and to ameliorate the economic condition of the Scheduled and Backward Classes and Tribes. The grant for these purposes has been increased year after year. As pointed out in his speech by the Finance Minister with legitimate satisfaction, our expenditure on these ameliorative measures is now more than what it was for the composite State before the separation of Andhra. The whole of this expenditure excluding a small portion goes into the Second Five-Year Plan which is to commence in the coming year. I hope, Sir, that the activities of the Harijan Welfare Department will be so vitalized and stepped up in the Second Five-Year Plan that at the end of the period, one could say with substantial truth that untouchability has been put an end to and the economic condition of the Scheduled and Backward Classes has been improved up to the average level.

I may refer to one or two specific points as regards the activities of the Harijan Welfare Department. The Finance Minister has in his speech referred to the grant of scholarships to students of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes by the Government of India. Now, the grant of some scholarships by the State Government and some others by the Government of India has resulted in great delay in the actual disbursement of scholarships and has caused great hardship to the students concerned in the current year. I do not understand why the Government of India should want to make these grants directly and not delegate that function to the State Government. This will undoubtedly conduce to promptness in the ordering and payment of scholarships. The Government of India scholarships have not yet been paid for this year, which means a delay of eight months. This delay has caused great hardship and there is bitter complaint about it. I would urge the State Government to move the Government of India to entrust them with the power of distribution of all the scholarships and to transfer the available and necessary funds.

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The second point which I wish to refer to relates to, what are called, the subsidised hostels run under the overall supervision of the Harijan Welfare Department for the benefit of the eligible pupils studying in schools. The policy of subsidising such hostels is a pretty old one. Originally, hostels for the benefit of Harijan pupils were started by the Harijan Sevak Sangh organized by Mahatma Gandhi and later on by other philanthropic individuals and agencies out of a feeling of social duty and charity and they were run at the entire expense of such agencies. Later on, they found it difficult to meet the entire expense of maintaining such hostels. The Government then went to their help by sanctioning a subsidy. This subsidy was at first small and a proportion of the total expense but it has been increased from time to time and it has now risen to the substantial amount of Rs. 150 per pupil per year. There are over 200 hostels of this sort in this State at present and the total subsidy granted to them is about Rs. 10 lakhs a year. The spirit of service which underlay these hostels has now worn out very much and many of them are now kept as business propositions and even for profit. The usefulness and efficiency of many of these hostels are now at a very low ebb. I think that the Government should now stop recognizing fresh hostels of this sort.

If more hostels are found necessary, the Government should start them themselves and run them through the Harijan Welfare Department. The existing subsidised hostels have also to be put on a more satisfactory footing. My own idea is that a hostel should be attached to every important High School in which there are sufficient number of eligible pupils and the responsibility of maintaining them for their benefit in an efficient condition should be entrusted to the school authority itself, the Government making the necessary grant for the expenditure involved. That is, instead of paying boarding grant to the hostels, they may as well distribute the funds to the managements of schools and ask them to run these hostels. This is a matter in which both the Harijan Welfare Department and the Education Department will have to act jointly and evolve a proper scheme after full and mature consideration. I am just mentioning this point for the consideration of the Government as a whole.

The next subject to which I would refer is the voluntary social welfare work in the State. Mrs. Clubwala Jadhav who has spoken before me has referred to this subject at length and I wish to support her suggestions very strongly. As the Government are aware, she is the soul of the voluntary social welfare work in this State and no praise will be too great for her unselfish and untiring efforts for the amelioration and betterment of the condition of the poor, the neglected, the distressed and disabled sections of society. The Guild of Service of which she is the energetic Honorary General Secretary is doing invaluable service both in the City and in the mufassal in this field. It has started many branches of work involving heavy responsibilities and expenditure. I would appeal to the Government to support the Guild of Service in all its varied activities as liberally as possible. I would specially mention the Madras School of Social Work which has been started and is run

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by the Guild of Service. All the Members of the Government are aware of the very valuable work this school has been doing by training efficient workers for carrying on social welfare work. The school is really a valuable feeder to the welfare work of the Government. The school is now hampered by lack of sufficient funds, and I would request the Government to give its liberal financial support as early as possible.

Lastly, I wish to support the appeal made by my hon. Friend Mr. K. Balasubramanya Ayyar for the support of the Ayurvedic College and the indigenous system of treatment. Ayurveda has been popular in our country and has done very valuable work. It deserves the help of the Government and sufficient grants ought to be made to the College and the Hospital.

Thank you, Sir.

* SRI M. ETHIRAJULU : கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, வருடந்தர வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தின் மீது இன்று மூன்று ஆண்டுகளாக இங்கு விவாதம் நடந்துவருகிறது. இந்தத் திட்டத்தை ஆதரித்து நான் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டம் ஜனநாயக முறையாக, சொஷலிச சமுதாய வலியுறுத்தல் நிறைவேற்றவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணத்திலே சமதர்ம சமுதாய அடிப்படையிலே, நற்போது மக்களுக்கு என்ன நன்மைகள் இருக்கின்றன என்பதை அறிந்து தயாரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதென்பதில் சந்தேகம் இல்லை. மருக்கியமாக, இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் மூன்று அம்சங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. சர்க்கார் உத்தியோகத்தில் இருக்கிறவர்களில் ஒரு சிலருக்கு சம்பள உயர்வு, போலீஸ் காண்டபிள், ஹெட் காண்டபிள், அரண்மனை ஆசிரியர்களுடைய குழந்தைகள், சர்க்காரின் கடைசி நிலையிலுள்ள சிப்பந்திகளின் குழந்தைகள் இவர்களுக்கு 4-வது படிவம் முதல் 6-வது படிவம் வரை இலவசக் கல்வி கொடுக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். இதை மிகைப்படி பெருகாட்டியிருக்கிறது. எனென்றால், இவர்கள் சதா கோரிவந்தபடி அதிகச் சம்பளச் சலுகை கொடுத்தாலும்கூட இப்பேர்ப்பட்ட சலுகையை அவர்கள் பெறமுடியாது. உதாரணமாக, முப்பது ரூபாய் சம்பளம் வாங்குபவர்களுக்கு இன்னும் இந்து ரூபாய் சேர்த்து, முப்பத்தைந்து ரூபாய் கொடுத்தாலும்கூட அவர்களுடைய தேவையான கோரிக்கை நிறைவேறாது. எனென்றால் ஒருவருக்கு ஒரு குழந்தை இருக்கலாம், மற்றவருக்கு 4 குழந்தைகளும் இருக்கலாம். ஒருவருக்கு எட்டு குழந்தைகள் இருக்கலாம். இவர்களுடைய எல்லாக் குழந்தைகளுக்கும் இந்தச் சலுகையால் கல்வி வசதி அளிக்கப்படுகிறது. இந்து ரூபாய் மட்டிலும் அதிகப்படுத்திக்கொடுத்தால் இத்தனை குழந்தைகளுக்கும் ஒருவர் கல்வி வசதி அளித்துவிடமுடியுமா? போதாது. ஆகையால், இந்தச் சலுகையை யாரும் பாராட்டாமலிருக்க முடியாது. எவ்வளவு தான் சம்பளத்தை உயர்த்திக்கொடுத்தாலும் கூட அவர்களைத் திருப்தி செய்யமுடியாதென்பதை நிச்சயமாகச் சொல்லமுடியும். இந்தச் சலுகையினால் ஒருவருக்குள்ளே தேவை பூர்த்தியாகிறது. ஒருவருக்கு குழந்தையே இல்லாமல் இந்தச் சலுகையை அனுபவிக்க முடியாவிட்டால் தேவை என்பது இல்லாததால், அதனால் சர்க்கார் கவலைப்பட வேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை.

இந்தச் சலுகையைப்பற்றி ஒன்று மட்டும் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இந்தச் சம்பளச் சலுகையைக்கூட பெருத எத்தனையோ பிற்பட்ட நிலையிலுள்ள ஏழைகள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கும் கல்விச் சலுகை கொடுத்திருந்தால் பொதுஜனங்கள் திருப்திகரமாக இருந்திருப்பார்கள். பொது ஜனங்கள் இந்த பட்ஜெட்டில் அம்மாதிரி சலுகை அளிக்கப்படும் என்று எதிர்பார்த்தார்கள். அவர்கள் எதிர்பார்த்தபடி இந்த பட்ஜெட்டில் வர

2nd March 1956] [Sri M. Ethirajulu]

வில்லை. ஆகவே, இதுவிஷயத்தை மீண்டும் புனராலோசனை செய்து சப்ளி மெண்டரி பட்ஜெட்டிலாவது, முடிந்தால், சேர்க்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

சர்க்கார் பள்ளிகளில் உள்ள ஆசிரியர்கள் சம்பள விகிதங்கள் ஒரே மாதிரி இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று சென்ற டிசம்பர் மாதத்தில் கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ ஜி. கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி அவர்கள் ஒரு தீர்மானம் கொண்டுவந்தார். அந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை சர்க்கார் கட்சியில் இருப்பவர்கள் கூட ஆதரித்தார்கள். எல்லா ஆசிரியர்களுக்கும் ஒரே விதமான சம்பளம் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டதன்பேரில் நமது நிதி மந்திரி இப்பொழுது அதை இந்தச் சபையிலே ஒப்புக்கொண்டார்கள், அதையும் இரூக்கிறார். அதிலே ஒரு குறை இருக்கிறது. லோகல் நிறைவேற்றி வைத்தார்கள். அதிலே ஒரு குறை இருக்கிறது. லோகல் போர்டுகளிலிருக்கும் உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் விகிதத்தில் சம்பளம் கொடுத்தாலும், லோகல் போர்டுகளில் வேலை செய்யும் குமாஸ்தாக்களுக்கும் சர்க்கார் குமாஸ்தாக்களுக்கும் சம்பள விகிதத்தில் வித்தியாசம் இருக்கிறது. சர்க்கார் குமாஸ்தாக்களுக்கும் சம்பள விகிதத்தில் வித்தியாசம் இருக்கிறது. சர்க்கார் குமாஸ்தாக்கள், லோகல் போர்டு குமாஸ்தாக்கள் இவர்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் குமாஸ்தாக்கள், லோகல் போர்டு குமாஸ்தாக்கள் இவர்களுக்கு சம்பள விகிதத்தில் எற்றத் தாழ்வு இருக்கக்கூடாது. உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்குள்ள கஷ்டங்கள்தான் குமாஸ்தாக்களுக்கும் இருக்கின்றன. ஆகவே, லோகல் போர்டுகளில் வேலை செய்யும் குமாஸ்தாக்களுக்கும் சம்பள உயர்வு அளிக்கவேண்டுமென்ற கோரிக்கை வெகு நாளாக இருக்கிறதென்பதையும் சர்க்கார் உணர்வேண்டும். சென்ற பட்ஜெட்டிலும் அடிக்கடி அதைப் பற்றி இந்த சபையில் பேசியிருக்கிறேன்.

பிற்பட்டவர்களுடைய முன்னேற்றத்திற்காக ஒரு கோடி 34 லட்ச ரூபாய் 4 ஸு ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். வெள்ளையர்கள் இந்த நாட்டை ஆண்டுவந்த காலத்தில் 17 ஆயிரம் முதல் 19 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய்க்கு மேல் ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய நலனுக்காக கொடுத்ததே இல்லை. இப்பொழுது ஏராளமான பணம் சுதந்திர சர்க்கார் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். எத்தனை கோடி ரூபாய் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும், பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கும் செலவழித்தாலும் அவ்வளவு பணமும் குறிப்பிட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்குப் போய்ச் சேருவதில்லை. யார் பண்ணாமலிலேயே பிற்பட்டவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்களோ, அவர்களுக்கு சரியானபடி சர்க்கார் அளிக்கும் சலுகைகள் போய்ச்சேராமல் அவர்கள் உயர முடியாத நிலைமையில் தவிக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே, ஹரிஜனங்களும், பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களும் தங்கள் தங்களுக்கு உரிய பங்கைப் பெறவேண்டுமானால் இனத்தவர்களும் கொள்வதற்குத் தனிக் கமிட்டி நியமிக்கப்படவேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் அவர்களுக்கு இந்தச் சலுகை கிடைக்கமுடியும் என்று நான் அடிக்கடி வற்புறுத்திவருகிறேன். அதைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

முற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களில் எத்தனையோ பேர்கள் கல்விச் சலுகையும் உத்தியோகச் சலுகையும் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டு அடைகிறார்கள். முற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் கல்வி உத்தியோகச் சலுகை பெறுவதற்காக தங்களை பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் என்று சொல்லி கிராம முன்சீப்பிப்பிருந்து சர்டிபிகேட் பெற்று அதை தாசில்தாரிடம் காண்பித்து நம்பச்செய்து மேலும் சர்டிபிகேட் பெற்றுவிடுகிறார்கள். வெள்ளாளர் என்றும், திருவ வெள்ளாளர் என்றும் இப்படியாகப் பொய் காண்பித்து நம்பச்செய்து மேலும் சர்டிபிகேட் பெற்றுவிடுகிறார்கள். ஆனால், உண்மையிலேயே கல்விச் சலுகைகளைப் பெற்றுவிடுகிறார்கள். ஆனால், உண்மையிலேயே பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களாக இருப்பவர்களுக்கு இந்தச் சலுகைகள் கிடைக்கப் பட்ட இனத்தவர்களாக இருப்பவர்களுக்கு இந்தச் சலுகைகள் கிடைக்கப் பட்ட இனத்தவர்களாக இருப்பவர்களுக்கு உரியவர் என்று கண்டுபிடிப்பதற்கு நிச்சயமாக சர்க்கார் கமிட்டியொன்றை அமைத்தே தீரவேண்டும். அப்படி அமைத்தால் ஒரு கோடியே 34 லக்ஷ ரூபாய் படிப்படிக்காக ஒதுக்கப் பட்டிருப்பது உண்மையிலேயே தக்கவர்களுக்குப் போய்ச்சேரும் என்பதைத் தாழ்மையுடன் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதை அரசாங்கம் செய்வார்கள என்றும் நம்புகிறேன்.

2nd March 1956] [Sri M. Ethirajulu]

சர்வில கமிஷன்பற்றி ஒரு வாங்கத்தை. நான் அப்பொழுது சிறைக் கூற முன்வரவில்லை சர்வில கமிஷன் சரியான முறையில் பிற்பட்ட இனத் தவர்களுக்குச் செலவசெய்து வந்திருந்தது என்று பார்த்தால் அது சர்க்காருக்கே தெரிந்த விஷயம். பிற்பட்ட இனத்தில் இருப்பவர்களைப் ஒருவர்கூட அதில் மெம்பராக இல்லை. பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர் என்பதில் மாஸ் என்று கூட தெரியாதவர்கள்தான் அதில் அங்கத்தினராக இருக்கிறார் என்று சொல்லக்கூடிய அளவுக்கு அந்த ஸ்தாபனத்தின் மூலமாக பிற்பட்ட இனத் தவர்களுக்குச் சலுகை அளிக்கப்படுகிறது. அதிலுள்ள அங்கத்தினர்களை நான் குறைகூறுவதற்காகச் சொல்லவில்லை. நான் சொல்வதெல்லாவென்றால் அங்குள்ள அங்கத்தினர்கள் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களைப் பற்றித் தெரியாத நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்குச் செலவசெய்து வந்தவர்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன என்று கேட்கலாம். அதற்கு வேண்டுமானால் புள்ளிவிவரங்கள் அவர்கள் கொடுக்கலாம். ஆனால், உண்மையிலேயே பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோகச் சலுகை கிடைக்கிறதா என்றால் கிடையாது என்றே சொல்லவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. பிற்பட்ட இனங்கள் பிற்பட்ட இனங்கள் என்று சொல்லி உத்தியோகத்தைப் பெற்றவர்க்கென்று தகுதியும் திறமையும் வேண்டாம் என்று சொல்லக்கூடலாம். தகுதியும் திறமையும் அவசியம் தான். பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுடைய திறமையை உண்மையிலேயே நல்ல முறையில் பரிசீலனை செய்யும்களா என்றால் இல்லை. **Viva voce** என்ற முறையில் கொடுக்கச் செய்யப்பட்டு அதில் எல்லோரையும் தள்ளிவிட்டு எண்ணியவர்களை அங்கு வசதி இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுடைய தகுதியை சரியாகத் தெரிந்து அவர்களை உத்தியோகத்தில் அமர்த்துவதற்கு சர்வில கமிஷனில் வாய்ப்பு சரிவர இல்லாமலிருக்கிறது. ஆகவேதான், நான் சொல்லுகிறேன் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் உத்தியோக விஷயத்தை சர்வில கமிஷனானது அறிகாத்திலிருந்து எடுத்துவிட்டு, அந்த அதிகாரத்தை அமைச்சர்கள் வைத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். அமைச்சர்கள் சிலர் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள் அவர்களைக்கொண்டு இந்தப் பிரச்சினையைப் பரிசீலனை செய்து, பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினர்களாக யார் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று இவர்கள் தோடியாகத் தெரிந்த பின்னால்தான் வரவழைத்து அவர்களுடைய தகுதியை நிர்ணயித்து ஜாதியை விசாரித்து அவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோகச் சலுகையைக் கொடுத்தால் நன்றாக இருக்கும். இம்மாதிரித்தான் நான் பிற்பட்ட சம்மனான காகா சாகிப் கசேல்கார் கமிஷன் முன்பு நான் சாட்சியம் அளித்தேன். பப்ளிக் சர்வில கமிஷனில் ஒரு மெம்பராவது பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவரைச் சேர்ந்தவராக இருக்கவேண்டும். இதைக் கண்டிப்பாக சர்க்கார் செய்யவேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு உரிய சலுகை கிடைக்க முடியும் என்று வற்புறுத்தியிருக்கிறேன். இதைச் சர்க்கார் செய்யவேண்டும். பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு 25 சதவிகிதம் உத்தியோகத்தில் சலுகை அளித்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் எல்லா உத்தியோகங்களிலும் கிடையாது. உத்தியோகத்தில் இருப்பவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோக உயர்வு அளிக்கும் விஷயத்தில் இந்தச் சலுகை அளிக்கப்படுகிறது என்றால் இல்லை. நிற்போக்கு இனத்தவர்களுக்குச் சலுகை அளிக்கிறோம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் உத்தியோகத்தில் இருப்பவர்களுக்கு ஏதாவது பரமோஷனுக்கு நிர்ப்பணம் என்று சொல்லக்கூடலாம். இல்லை. அப்படி இல்லாமல் இருக்கும்போது பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்குச் சலுகை அளிக்கின்றோம் என்று சர்க்கார் சொன்னால் நியாயம் இருக்கிறதா? ஆகவே, பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோக உயர்வு விஷயத்திலும் ரிசர்வேஷன் செய்யவேண்டும். எல்லா சர்க்கார் காரியாலயங்களிலும் ரிசர்வ் செய்யவேண்டும். குறிப்பாக தெகாடேரியட்டிலும்கூட இதுவரை அலிஸ்டெண்ட் செக்டரி போன்ற பதவிகளில் இரண்டு மூன்று பேர்களுக்கு மேல் கிடையாது. அவர்களெல்லாம் சுமார் 30ந்து ஆறு வருஷங்களாக இதே நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்றால் நியாயமா? பிரமோஷன் வரும் போது தகுதி, திறமை என்று சொல்லி இவர்களுக்கு கிடைக்காமல் போய்விடுகிறது. எந்த உத்தியோகத்திற்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்பட்டாரோ அதிலிருந்து அவர்கள் மேலே உயர்வதற்கு வாய்ப்பு இல்லாமல்போய்விடுகிறது. பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோக விஷயத்தில் பரமோஷன் அளிப்பதிலும் ரிசர்வேஷன் கண்டிப்பாக வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அவர்களுடைய நலனைக் கவனிப்பதற்காக தனி இலாகா இருக்கவேண்டும். அல்லது, ஒரு ஆலோசனை சபை (அட்வைஸரி போர்ட்) யாவது இருக்க வேண்டும். அந்த முறையில் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுடைய நலத்திற்காக உள்ள ஸ்தாபன அதிகாரிகள் அல்லது அங்கத்தினர்கள் ஊர் ஊராகச் சென்று பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுடைய பிள்ளைகள் இந்த மரகரணத்தில் எத்தனை பேர்கள் படித்தும், படிக்காமலும், வேலையில்லாமலும் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று கணக்கெடுத்துக்கொண்டு, அந்தப் புள்ளி விவரங்களைச் சர்க்கார் என்று கணக்கெடுத்துக்கொண்டு, அளிக்க வேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரிடத்திலே சமர்ப்பித்து, அப்படிப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய கல்விச் சலுகைகளையும் உத்தியோக சலுகைகளையும் அளிக்க வேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரிடத்தில் கணக்குகொடுக்கவேண்டும். இந்த மந்திரி சபையில் பிற்பட்ட காரிடத்தில் கணக்குகொடுக்கவேண்டும். சொல்லிக்கொள்ளாமல் நாங்கள் வேறு இனத்தவர்களுடைய குறைகளை சொல்லிக்கொள்ளாமல் நாங்கள் வேறு யாரிடம் பொய்ச்சொல்லுவது? இந்த சர்க்கார் எங்களுக்குச்சலுகை அளிக்காவிட்டால் வேறு யாரிடம் எங்களுக்குரிய சலுகையைப் பெறமுடியாது. காமராஜ் விட்டால் வேறு யாரிடம் எங்களுக்குரிய சலுகையைப் பெறமுடியாது. நிலங்கள் மந்திரி சபைதான் தீர்க்கமுடியும். அடுத்தபடியாக இனம் நிலங்களுக்கும் ரயத்துவாரிப் பிரதேசங்களிலுள்ள விதித்தலைத் தீர்வைவிதிப்பதை நானும் ரயத்துவாரிப் பிரதேசங்களிலுள்ள விதித்தலைத் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட நிலங்கள் வரவேற்கிறேன். இனம் நிலங்கள் யாருக்கும் வருகிறார்கள் என்பதை யார் இதுவரை அந்த நிலங்களை அனுபவித்து வருகிறார்கள் என்பதை சர்க்கார் கொஞ்சம் பரிசீலனை செய்யவேண்டும். இனம் நிலங்கள் என்பது கிராமப்புறங்களிலும் பட்டினங்களிலும் இருந்த தொழிலாளிகளுக்கு அவர்களையத் தொழிலுக்காகக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டன. தச்சர், மருத்துவர், கருமார், வண்ணர் கொயிலில் நாட்டியமாடுபவர், அதாவது தேவதாசி என்பவர், இப்பேர்ப்பட்டவர்களுக்காக இனமாக கொடுக்கப்பட்ட உழுது பயிரிடுவதற்குப் போதுமான பணச்செலவு செய்யமுடியாத காரணத்தினால் மற்றவர்களுக்கு விற்றுவிட்டார்கள். அதன் காரணமாக அவர்கள் அந்த நிலத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு ஏகபோகமாக அனுபவித்து வருவது வாஸ்தவந்தான். யார் வாங்கி அனுபவிக்கிறார்களோ அவர்களுக்கு ரயத்துவாரிப் பிரதேசத்திலுள்ள தீர்வை விதித்து விதித்தால் நன்றாக இருக்கும். உண்மையிலேயே தொழிலாளிகள் அந்த இனம் நிலங்களைத் தாங்களே வைத்துக்கொண்டிருந்தால், அவர்களுக்கு இந்தத் தீர்வை யிலிருந்து விதிவிலகு அளிக்கும்படி கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அவர் தான் உண்டாக்கும். இந்தப் பிரச்சனையில் சர்க்கார் முடி கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக ஜில்லாவிலே இரண்டு மூன்று சுகாதார அதிகாரிகளை நியமிக்கிறார்கள். முனிசிபாலிடிக்கு ஒரு அதிகாரி. ஜில்லா போர்டுக்கு ஒரு அதிகாரி. ஜில்லா போர்டு அதிகாரி 26 லட்சம் ஜனத்தொகைக்கு வேலை செய்யவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. முனிசிபல் சுகாதார அதிகாரி 60 ஆயிரம் ஜனத்தொகைக்கு இருக்கிறார். ஏன் இரண்டு அதிகாரிகள் இருக்க வேண்டும்? ஜில்லா போர்டு அதிகாரியே முனிசிபல் அதிகாரி வேலையை யும் பார்த்துக்கொள்ளக்கூடாதா என்பதை சர்க்கார் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். 26 லட்சத்திற்கும் ஒருவர். 60 ஆயிரம் பேருக்கும் ஒருவர் என்றால் அது சரியல்ல. ஆகவே, ஒரு அதிகாரியை எடுத்துவிடலாம். குறிப்பாக முனிசிபல் விடியல் உள்ள ஒரு சுகாதார அதிகாரியை எடுத்துவிட்டு, அந்த வேலையை ஜில்லா போர்டு அதிகாரியின் மேற்பார்வையில் விட்டுவிடலாம். முனிசிபல் விடியலுள்ள ஸானிட்டு இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள் இங்குள்ள வேலையை கவனிக்க முடியும். சானிட்டு இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள் ஜில்லா போர்டு அதிகாரிக்குக் கீழ் இருந்தால் வேலைகள் சரிவர நடத்துவதற்கு முடியும். ஜில்லா போர்டு அதிகாரி மேற்பார்வை செய்தால் போதுமானது என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். அதனால் எவ்வளவோ பணம் சர்க்காருக்கு மீதம் ஆகிறது. கிராமங்களில் வேலையில்லாத விவசாயிகளுக்கு அம்பர் சர்க்கா வழங்கி அதன் மூலமாக கதர்த்துணி உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு வழிவகை செய்திருக்கிறோம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அம்பர் சர்க்கா கொண்டு வருவது மிக மிக நல்லது. அதை உடனடியாகக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது எல்லோரும் கதர்த்த துணியைக் கட்டுவதற்கு ஆசைப்படுகிறார்

2nd March 1956] [Sri M. Ethirajulu]

கொண்டு இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தைக் கொடுத்த தலைவர் அவர்களுக்கு என் நன்றியை மீண்டும் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு இந்த பட்ஜெட் தயாரித்த நிதி மந்திரிக்கும் மந்திரி சபைக்கும் என் வணக்கத்தைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

* SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW : Mr. Chairman, Sir, usually 5 p.m.

First of all, certain taxes are proposed to cover a portion of the deficit. I should say most of these taxes will affect the large masses of our people. I would like to know what happened to the statement reported to have been made by the Hon. the Finance Minister and which appeared in the papers, viz., that Government would take over third party risk insurance. If the Government had taken over third party risk insurance, which business some insurance companies have been doing and amasing profits, that would have been a welcome thing. It would have profited the Government considerably. But not a word about it is there in the Budget Speech. If that had been done, they could have made good a part of the deficit. They need not have proposed these taxation measures. The Police Budget has been increasing. Expenditure on Police has increased by sevrsl lakhs of rupees. If some economy had been made in the Police Department, it would have been a good thing. If economy in the Police expenditure had been made, there need not have been these taxation measures and we could have even given some relief to the people. A single-point sales tax on foodstuffs would have given relief to the poor people. I have no time to cover all aspects of the Budget. I want to discuss the policy of Government towards labour.

When we talk of Socialistic structure of society, the co-operation of the working class is absolutely necessary. What is the position of the working class today? The Budget does not provide anything for their welfare. If we take the case of electricity workers, their condition is deplorable. I am sorry the Hon. Minister in charge of Public Works is not here at the present moment. Electricity workers are paid a minimum wage of Rs. 19 plus a dearness allowance of Rs. 18. That works out to

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Rs. 37 per month. When this is the case with regard to electricity workers, an ordinary mill worker in Coimbatore has been awarded by a Tribunal long ago a minimum wage of Rs. 26 plus a dearness allowance of 3 annas per point based on the cost of living index. That comes to Rs. 56 per month based on the present cost of living index. When such is the case, I do not know how the Government have fixed Rs. 37 as the minimum wage for an electricity worker. It is not as if the electricity worker gets any pension or special benefits. Whereas a mill worker has got all the amenities of provident fund, health insurance and the like, the electricity worker has only some such privileges and no more. In spite of demands and negotiations for two years and in spite of the Public Works Minister pleading that the electricity workers' pay should be increased, I am sorry to understand that the Cabinet has turned down that proposal for want of finance.

5-10 p.m. Can it be said that the Government cannot pay the minimum wage for the electricity workers? It has been said that if in an industry the employees could not be paid the minimum wage, then that industry has no right to exist. Has not the Electricity Department been making profits every year? Are they losing? No, they are making good profits. Out of the profits, it is not difficult to pay an increase in wages. Hon. Members should know that an unskilled worker in Coimbatore is getting Rs. 26. The electricity workers are not asking for an increase in dearness allowance. They only say, "Give us at least a minimum wage". That minimum wage is being denied to them. It is not because it is an unjust demand. It is a thing which ought to be given to the workers even according to the Hon. Minister. It is denied because the Finance Department is saying 'No' and because it has now been decided by the Cabinet not to give it. Is this correct? Is this proper? When a tribunal has decided that even for an un-skilled worker in Coimbatore the minimum wage should be Rs. 26, how can the electricity worker of the Government be paid only Rs. 19? This is a very important factor that I am bringing to the notice of the hon. Members. Even a demand was made by the Union that this question must be referred to a tribunal, where we can get what we ask for is refused. That is not being done because it is a Government employment. With all this talk of establishment of a Socialistic pattern of society and with all this talk of the importance of the worker in industrialization or the participation of the worker in the management of the industry, the worker is not being given the minimum wage, let alone a living wage. This, I think, is unsupportable. I request the Hon. Minister to reconsider the matter once again. The Hon. Minister considers that this is a just demand. It is not as if the Electricity Department is not making a profit. It is making enormous profits. Still, the electricity workers are not being given their just due only because other expenses have to be met by the Government out of the profit. It is really a tax that the Government are levying on the electricity worker by refusing his demand.

2nd March 1956] [Sri V. Gurunandan Row]

The other point I want to make is about the attitude of the Government towards labour. What is the attitude of the Government towards industrial disputes? I have known of instances where the Labour Department of the Government has acted as an employer's department rather than as the Labour Department. There are many instances I can give, but I would just give only one. The Lipton's is a foreign company. The workers of the company made certain demands. The branch of the company in Delhi made similar demands. There it was referred to a tribunal and the tribunal gave an award. Here the Labour Officer made certain proposals. The Labour Commissioner said, "You accept the award of the tribunal there." They did not accept it. When we go to the Government for reference of the dispute to a tribunal, they say, "No, we won't refer it. What you are paid is adequate in spite of the fact that the tribunal has given them some relief in Delhi." I had to go personally to the Hon. Minister to see that some sort of justice was done in this matter. There are several instances where the Government do not refer the matter to a tribunal if a worker is dismissed. Whatever the basis, if there is a dispute regarding dismissal of workers, whether the Union raises it or the individual raises it, the Government do not refer the dispute to a tribunal. I can give any number of instances if the Hon. Minister wants it separately. But that is the policy of the Government. That means that the Government are themselves taking the decision(?) the dispute itself and that they are not referring it to a tribunal even when there is some dispute between the parties.

I want to refer to another aspect of the Government's attitude towards the Tramway Company workers. As we all know, as far as bringing back the trams is concerned, it is dead and gone. The Industrial Tribunal gave an award that these tramway workers were entitled to some compensation for sudden termination of their service. That has been modified by the Labour Appellate Tribunal of India. Under the Industrial Disputes Act, the money awarded can be recovered from the Tramway Company or the Receiver who is now in charge of the assets of the company. It can be recovered as though it were an arrear of land revenue, and given to the workers. But, what is the position? Mr. Brookes, the Receiver, is holding nearly Rs. 9½ lakhs by way of sale-proceeds of the property of the Tramways. But when the Government are approached, they say that there is no case. They say, "You better file a suit yourself." There are so many difficulties of this sort. The Government do not move in the matter. If at all there is a difficulty, the Government could easily promulgate an Ordinance. If they want to change the law, they can change it. It is not a very difficult proposition. Here are Rs. 9½ lakhs out of which Rs. 8 lakhs is the amount which becomes due to all the 1,600 workers who are mostly in the streets unemployed. Only a few of them have got employment. What is due to them is not being recovered from Mr. Brookes who is the Receiver. The Government have a duty in this matter to see that these workers whose services have been suddenly terminated, are given employment and the money recovered and paid to them.

[Sri V. Gurunandan Row] [2nd March 1956]

I do not want to criticize the Government; there are certain good points also as far as the Labour Department is concerned. The Labour Commissioner has been good enough to publish certain bulletins which are found very useful. But I do not know why the Government are not publishing a Labour Gazette just as the Bombay Government have been doing for a long time. A Labour Gazette, if published, would certainly be of great use to the working class, in that it will give them hourly information about the various decisions, regulations, etc. I would appeal to the Government to consider the question of actually publishing a Labour Gazette as the present bulletins which are being published by the Labour Commissioner do not serve the purpose fully.

There was the bank workers' strike. The bank employees struck work on the 6th and the 7th of January 1956. Then, for the first time, the Police came out and said, "We are going to enforce the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act of 1932." That was an Act made by the British Government for prohibiting the picketing of foreign cloth shops. That has got a wide implication. Even if a person is loitering somewhere about the place with intent to prevent a person from going inside a shop or coming out of it or without any such intention, he will be liable to punishment. Now, here is a case where the Bank employees struck work for one or two hours even prior to the 6th. But, when the employees of the State Bank of India said that they were going to strike work, immediately the Police came and said, "You shall not picket. If you picket, we will charge you under section 7 of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act." Picketing is a right won by labour after long struggle. Even peaceful picketing which is a right, that has all along been taken for granted so far as labour is concerned, is now sought to be denied by the Government by their reviving some old law of 1932. The Congress which was in the Opposition at that time broke that law and its leaders went to jail. They themselves had condemned that law in the past. They had themselves termed it most oppressive. I would, therefore, appeal to the Government to have that law repealed or at least not to enforce that law in future.

SRI A. CHIDAMBARA MUDALIAR: கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் பாராட்டுதலுக்குரிய பல அம்சங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. இந்த பட்ஜெட் நான் பெரிதும் வரவேற்கின்றேன்.

நாட்டின் ஜன சங்கியையில் பெரும் பகுதியினராக, இதுவரையில் புறக்கணிக்கப்பட்டுவந்துள்ள, கிராம மக்களின் வாழ்க்கைத் தரம் உயர அவர்கள் அறிவும், திறமும் வளமும் பெற்று வாழ உதவ, கிராமாந்திரங்களில் நீர்ப் பாசனம், மின்சாரம், கல்வி, சுகாதாரம், கைத்தொழில், விவசாயம் ஆகிய பல துறைகளிலும் அபிவிருத்திக்கான திட்டங்கள் அமைந்திருப்பது மிகவும் போற்றத்தக்கது.

இவற்றின் மூலம் நாட்டுப்புறத்தில் வாழும் மக்களின் பிரச்சினைகள் முடிதுக்கும் உடனடியாக பரிசீலனை காண இயலாவிட்டாலும், அவர்களுக்கு நலன்களில் பெரிதும் அக்கரை காட்டி, அவர்கள் நிலையை உயர்த்த எடுத்துக்கொள்ளும் உறுதியான நடவடிக்கையின் மத்தலடியென இதைக் கொள்வது மிகையாகாது.

2nd March 1956] [Sri A. Chidambara Mudaliar]

சாமான்ய மக்களின் வாழ்க்கை வளம்பெறுவதற்கான பல அம்சங்கள் பொருந்திய இந்த அபிவிருத்தித் திட்ட நிறைவேற்றத்திற்காக, அவர்கள் மீதே வரிப்பளு சுமத்தாமல், தாங்கக்கூடிய பிற இனங்கள் மீது புதிய வரிப் பிரேரணைகள் செய்யப்பட்டிருப்பது இந்த பட்ஜெட்டின் முற்போக்குத் தன்மையை எடுத்துக்காட்டுகிறது.

புயல் நிவாரண சேவையில் திறம்பட ஈடுபட்டு, நாட்டில் ஏற்பட்ட பெரும் திடீர்ச் சேதத்தால் அவதியுற்ற மக்களுக்கு முதல் மந்திரி அவர்களும், மற்ற மந்திரிகளும் காலாகாலத்தில் நிவாரணமளித்து மக்களது நம்பிக்கைக்கும், நல்லாசிக்கும், பாத்திரமாயுள்ள அரசாங்கத்தையும், உதவியாயிருந்த அதிகாரிகளையும், பங்குபெற்றுத் தொண்டாற்றிய பல்லோரையும் பாராட்டுகிறேன்.

இன்ஷூரன்ஸ் ஸ்தாபனங்களை அரசாங்கம் எடுத்துக்கொண்டதின் மூலம் கிடைத்துள்ள மூலதன வசதிகளை நாட்டின் முன்னேற்றத்திற்கான நிரந்தர திட்டங்களையும் பற்றாக்குறையில் வாழும் நடுத்தர, கீழ்தர மக்களுக்கு நீண்டகாலத் தவணையில் கூட்டுறவு முறையில் கடன் வசதிகளை பெருக்கித் தருவதிலும் ஈடுபடுத்துவதே உசிதமாகும்.

குறிப்பாக நில அடமான பாங்குகள் போலவே வீட்டு அடமான பாங்குகளும் எல்லா முனிசிபல் நகரங்களிலும், கிராமாந்தரப் பகுதிகளுக்கு உதவ தாலாகாக்களிலும் நிறுவப்படவேண்டும். இதுபோன்ற ஒரு கோரிக்கை ஏற்கெனவே மதுரையில் இது சம்பந்தமாக கூடிய சங்க அமைப்புக் கூட்டமொன்றின் மூலம் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டு கூட்டுறவு ரிஜிஸ்திரார் அவர்களுக்கும் அனுப்பப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. சென்னை நகரத்தில் ஏற்கெனவே இது போன்ற வீட்டு அடமான பாங்குகள் இரண்டு இருக்கின்றன. கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் இரண்டு பாங்குகள் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகள் நீண்டகாலத் தவணைகளில் கடன் வசதி அளிக்கும் ஸ்தாபனமாக இயங்கிவருகின்றன. அப்படி இயங்கிவருவது இன்ஷூரன்ஸ் நிதி உதவியிலிருந்து இயங்கிவருவதாகத் தெரியவருகிறது. போதுமான பணவசதி இல்லாததால் சரியான முறையில் இயங்கவில்லையென நினைக்கிறேன். ஆகையால், இதற்குப் போதுமான பண உதவிகள் அளித்து சர்க்காருடைய பொறுப்பிலேயே ராஜ்யத்தின் இதர பகுதிகளிலும் இதுபோன்ற ஸ்தாபனங்களைமைக்க கனம் கூட்டுறவு மந்திரி அவர்கள் இதுபற்றி முயற்சித்து, தக்க நடவடிக்கைகள் மேற்கொண்டால், பற்றாக்குறையால் அவதியுறும் பல்லாயிரக்கணக்கான மக்களுக்கு உதவியாக இருக்கும்.

பால் சத்தும், தேங்காய் சத்தும், பலதரப்பட்ட மக்களும், உபயோகித்து பயனுறவேண்டுமென்பது உணவு ஆராய்ச்சியாளர்களும், வைத்தியர்களும் வற்புறுத்தி வரும் ஒரு அம்சமாகும். ஆகையால் இவ்விரு இனங்களுக்கும் வரி விதிப்பிலிருந்து விலக்களித்தால் பலருக்கும் உதவியாயிருக்கும்.

இந்த பட்ஜெட்டை ஆதரித்து என்னுடைய சிற்றுறையை முடித்துத் கொள்ளுகிறேன். தலைவர் அவர்களுக்கு என்னுடைய நன்றி.

* **SRI P. P. UMMER KOYA:** Mr. Chairman, I welcome this Budget presented before us which is going to cover the first year of the Second Five-Year Plan. I think it is an indication of our ambition and determination to make this State richer and more prosperous. This is a blue-print of some of our schemes intended to further industrial and agricultural development in this State. It contains some programmes intended to bring more relief to the people. I hope this Budget will create new hopes and expectations in the minds of the people about the great socio-economic revolution which is going on in this country. I hope that we are on sure grounds now and we have well-defined plans before us. When this country launched the First Five-Year Plan,

[Sri P. P. Ummer Koya] [2nd March 1956]

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there were criticisms from many quarters. There were people in this country who believed that we would never succeed. There were anti-social elements in the country which tried to obstruct our progress. There were vested interests also which had nothing but contempt and condemnation for our plans. But, we were confident of the success of our plan, because it was a people's plan and we were sure that the people would support us wholeheartedly and co-operate with us in all our endeavours. So, with the support of the people, we were able to lay the strongest foundation for the future set-up. Now, we have clearly defined our goal. It is a Socialist State. There may be people in this country to whom Socialism may be an anathema, but it is a creed with the Congress. It is a creed with the millions in this country. I hope by our hard work and our sincere endeavours, we will be able to set up a Socialistic structure as soon as possible. The Budget envisages some preliminary work in the direction of that structure and as such it deserves the support of the people. For the implementation of any economic plan, the full support and co-operation of the people is necessary. In order to gain the support and co-operation of the people, we have to instil confidence and enthusiasm in their minds. In order to create enthusiasm in the minds of the people, we have to approach them properly. They must be treated fairly and justly. But it is a distressing fact that the officials do not treat our people fairly and justly at times. Some of the officials brought up in the old tradition still think that they are the bosses. They do not understand the people's difficulties. They do not appreciate popular interests. They do not try to safeguard the interests of the people; on the other hand, they always try to support the vested interests in the country. In villages and in towns, we find some officials who are greedy and avaricious and who always act against the people. People see in these officials the Government and if the officials are bad, they think that the Government are bad. So, if we want to gain the support and co-operation of the people, we have to see that these officials behave properly and treat the people fairly and justly. The misbehaviour and misconduct of officials should be dealt with severely and firmly.

Another matter to which I want the Government to give more attention is this. In our country, for the successful implementation of the Five-Year Plan, amity and cordiality between the various communities is a pre-requisite. Unless we have peaceful conditions in the State, we will not be able to proceed with our economic programmes. But, unfortunately, communal elements are let loose to do havoc. They preach hatred and violence. All over the State, Sir, we can see communal organisations working against the Government and against national interests and communal harmony. Especially, in my district, the communal organisations are playing great havoc. What are they doing? They are creating mischief and misunderstanding between the various communities. They are turning the people goondas and fanatics; they are turning Hindus against Muslims and Muslims against Hindus. Communal organizations—whether Hindu c

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Muslim—are a real danger to the country. In my district, Sir, sometime back we had very unfortunate communal clashes as a result of which many people suffered a lot. It is reported in the Press that two days back at a place near Valapuzha near Pattambi, some unhappy incidents have taken place affecting both Hindus and Muslims. Some fifteen persons have been arrested and communal tension still prevails there. The Government, I hope, will take necessary steps to ease the situation and save innocent people. But this is not an isolated occurrence. Who are responsible for such occurrences? Hindu and Muslim communal bodies which preach hatred and violence are responsible for these as a result of which innocent people suffer. I would request the Government to make an immediate enquiry into the matter and see that tension is eased. District officials should be instructed to be very vigilant in this matter and deal with the situation firmly. Otherwise, there will not be peace in the country. Recently, our great Prime Minister, our great leader, came to my district. He was touring our district and was speaking on all occasions against communal organizations. He expressed himself very strongly against the existence of communal bodies and said they constituted the greatest danger to our interests. He even stated at one of the meetings he addressed that he would himself fight against communal organisations tooth and nail. But, at the same time, communal organisations through their organs are carrying on vicious and venomous propaganda against our great leader as well as our national interests. What are the officials doing? They are keeping quiet. They are still indifferent. They do not pay much heed to these things. The result is communal feelings are roused and communal hatred grows. In this secular State, it is the duty of the Government to check these tendencies and curb these elements and forces. Then only there will be communal harmony and accord(?) in the country. I would request the Government once again to go into this matter and do everything possible to root out communalism from our body politic. With these remarks, I resume my seat.

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

The House then adjourned.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Saturday, 3rd March 1956.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Accommodation of guests in the State Guest House at Madras

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

(a) the rules governing the accommodation of guests in the State Guest House at Madras; and

(b) the rates at which the guests are charged for accommodation in the State Guest House and for the use of the State cars?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister): (a) & (b) A copy^a of the rules which gives the information required is placed on the table of the House.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: May I know who are all treated as non-paying guests and whether Ministers of other States and other high and distinguished personages and V.I.Ps. are not treated as such guests in the real sense of the term without being charged for accommodation and use of the car on a sort of convention on reciprocal arrangement with other Governments?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I would like to have notice regarding the categories of distinguished guests who are treated as paying or non-paying guests.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: May I know whether the attention of the Hon. Minister has been drawn to the statement made by a Minister of the Andhra Government that when those Ministers come and stay in the Government Guest House at Madras, they have to spend three times the amount that is given as allowance by their Government?

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: I am not anxious to know the categories of people treated as State Guests. But I would like to know who is treated as a State Guest. Suppose a Union Minister comes to get himself married or get his daughter or son married. Would the Government call him a State Guest who comes on private business? Unless he comes on business connected with the Government of India or some State Government, would the Government call him a State Guest?

^a Printed as Appendix I on pages 321-323 infra.

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I remember to have read some report in some newspaper as was referred to by the hon. Member, Sri Mohamed Raza Khan. The whole matter is under consideration and examination by the Government. Regarding the supplementary question of the other hon. Member, surely, Sir, a distinction should be made and will be made between the guests who come on State business and those who come on private business.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Rule (1) gives the categories of State Guests. I wish to know whether they are to be treated as State Guests without being charged or whether they will be paying guests. The rule placed on the table of the House does not say whether they will be charged or treated free. It is not quite clear about it.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I remember to have seen in the paper placed on the table of the House that the Government do treat certain guests as guests who need not pay, whereas others have to pay according to rules.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: When once a guest begins to pay, he ceases to be a guest.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: They cease to be non-paying guests but they become paying guests.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: When Ministers come from neighbouring States and stay in the Government Guest House, do they remain as paying guests or as non-paying guests?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The Ministers who come from other States will be treated as non-paying guests.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: What is the procedure followed in the case of our Ministers visiting other States? Are they not shown such guest concessions?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I may tell the hon. Member that we do have all the hospitality from the other States. Of course, there are States which do not have Guest Houses. In that case, they provide us other facilities.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Is it not, therefore, proper that this Government should extend the same hospitality to the visiting Ministers and distinguished personages from other States?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I have already stated, Sir, that all that is taken into consideration and that the whole matter is under the examination of the Government.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: What happens when Presiding Officers of Legislatures come to our State from other States?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (I presume the hon. Member means Presiding Officers of other States.) Normally, they will be treated as State Guests.

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SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: In case Members of the Legislature want to have a change from their present environment and like to stay for a few days in the Guest House, will they be taken as paying guests?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: They may not be taken as non-paying guests, but if accommodation is available, Government can consider the suggestion.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: இப்போது சென்னைக்கு அடிக்கடி வருகிற பெரிய மனிதர்களைக் கணக்கெடுக்கும்போது, இப்போது இருக்கின்ற 'கெஸ்ட் ஹவுஸ்' போதுமானதென்று அரசாங்கம் கருதுகிறதா அல்லது நல்ல முறையில் வேறொரு புதிய விடுதி கட்டுவதற்கு ஆலோசனை செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறதா என்று அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: சாதாரணமாக இப்போது இருக்கும் 'கெஸ்ட் ஹவுஸ்' போதுமானதென்றுதான் கருதப்படுகிறது.

DR. V. K. JOHN: Have the Government a list of persons who will be non-paying guests in the Guest House?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Rather the Government have decided on a list of persons who won't be paying for their stay in the State Guest House.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: If they draw travelling allowance, will they be charged?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Travelling allowance is for travelling and not for staying, Sir.

DR. V. K. JOHN: Will it not be in order for the Government to treat not only Ministers from other States but also other dignitaries who come here as non-paying guests?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Yes, Sir, certainly other dignitaries who are not Ministers are also treated as non-paying guests.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: When they get travelling allowance don't they get daily allowance?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I do not know, Sir, how much these guests draw as travelling allowance and daily allowance.

Supply of ammonium sulphate to dealers in South Arcot district during 1953 and 1955

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

(a) the quantity of ammonium sulphate supplied to dealers in South Arcot district during the years 1953 and 1955 respectively; and

(b) the number of dealers in ammonium sulphate in the above district and the procedure governing the appointment of the wholesalers-cum-retailers?

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) The quantities of ammonium sulphate supplied to dealers in South Arcot district during the years 1953 and 1955 are 5,157 tons and 7,227 tons respectively.

(b) Thirty-two wholesalers-cum-retailers are functioning in the district at the rate of four distributors for each taluk of which one is a co-operative society and the remaining three are private merchants.

The procedure governing the appointment of the wholesalers-cum-retailers is indicated below :—

The Collectors are authorized to select the wholesalers-cum-retailers for the district and they have been instructed that firms or private merchants of integrity and standing in the trade especially in manure and fertilizer business or in other agricultural commodities, who have or are capable of establishing a minimum of five depots in a deltaic tract and three in a non-deltaic tract, may be selected. Manure mixing firms of integrity and standing who have or can open branch depots in the taluk are also considered for selection. The Collectors have also been instructed to give preference to Harijan applicants who satisfy the other conditions for appointments as distributors.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : May I know the price at which the Government supply the ammonium sulphate to the dealers?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : It is at the rate at which it is supplied to the ryots which is the retail sale price, that is, Rs. 345 plus sales tax of Rs. 5-6-3 per ton.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Does it vary from district to district or is it the same for all districts?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Not only does it not vary from district to district but it is the pool price all over India.

DR. V. K. JOHN : Will the Government make a profit or suffer a loss?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The basis is, 'no profit, no loss'.

Scheme for a pilot blast furnace for utilizing the iron ore in Salem district

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

(a) whether any amount has been set apart by the Central Government under the Second Five-Year Plan for the scheme for a pilot blast furnace for utilizing the iron ore in Salem district; and

(b) if so, what it is?

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

(b) Does not arise.

SRI A. SUBRAMANIAM : ஏற்கெனவே சில இடங்களில் இரும்புச் சத்து இருக்கிறதென்று பல நிபுணர்கள் ஆராய்ச்சி செய்திருப்பதாக வதந்திகள் வந்தன. அவை உண்மையா?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : அவை உண்மைதான். நெய்வேலி பழுப்பு நிலக்கரி எவ்வளவு தூரம் கிடைக்கிறதென்பதைப் பொறுத்ததாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே சேலத்திலே இரும்புத் தொழில் ஆரம்பிக்கும் விஷயம் பரிசீலனையில் இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது.

SRI A. SUBRAMANIAM : அந்தப் பரிசீலனை எவ்வளவு சீக்கிரத்தில் செய்யப்பட்டு அத்தொழிற்சாலையை ஆரம்பிப்பார்கள் என்பதை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் தெரிவிக்க முடியுமா?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : நெய்வேலித் திட்டம் உருவாக்கப்பட்ட பிறகு இதைப் பரிசீலனை செய்யவேண்டும். நெய்வேலித் திட்டம் ஆகஸ்ட் மாதத்திற்குள் உருவாக்கப்படலாமென்று எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது.

Production of aluminium from Shevaroy bauxite deposits

* 563 Q.—SRI A. SUBRAMANIAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state— 3-10 p.m.

(a) whether any amount has been set apart by the Central Government under the Second Five-Year Plan for producing aluminium from Shevaroy Bauxite deposits, Salem district; and

(b) if so, what it is?

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

(b) Does not arise.

SRI A. SUBRAMANIAM : இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் பாக்கைஸ் எடுப்பதற்காக பணம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதென்று பல தகவல்கள் கிடைத்திருக்கின்றன. அவை முற்றிலும் உண்மை என பலரும் நம்பினார்கள். இப்போது கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொல்வதிலிருந்து அவை ஊர்ஜிதமில்லாததென்று நினைக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே, அவை உண்மையா என்பதைத் தெரிவிக்கவேண்டும்.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : அலுமினியத் தொழிற்சாலை, முன்பு குறிப்பிட்ட இரும்புத் தொழிற்சாலை ஆகிய இரண்டையுமே இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்பதுதான் அரசாங்கத்தின் யோசனை. இதில் கவனம் செலுத்தப்படுகிறது. ஆனால், இவற்றை அரசாங்கமே எடுத்துக்கொள்வதாக இல்லை. தனி முதலாளிகள் முன்வந்தால், அரசாங்கமும் உதவி செய்து எடுத்துக்கொள்ள முடியும் என்பது இப்போதைய யோசனை.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : அலுமினியத் தொழிற்சாலை இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் நிறுவப்பட்டால் இப்போது சென்னை அரசாங்கத்தில் புதிதாக மின்சாரக் கட்டணத்தை உயர்த்தியிருப்பது அந்தத் தொழிலை பாதிக்குமா என்று மத்திய அரசாங்கம் நமது அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டிருக்கிறதா? அப்படியானால் அலுமினியத் தொழிற்சாலை இங்கு நிறுவுவதற்கு அனுசூலமான சூழ்நிலை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறதென்று அர்த்தமா?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்கள் அந்த சபையில் கனம் நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் பேசியதைக் கேட்டுவிட்டு இந்தக் கேள்வியைக் கேட்கிறார் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். இம்மர்

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திரி கட்டணத்தைக் கூட்டுவதனால் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்கு அனுபவிக்கத் தொழிலுக்கு எந்த 'ரேட்'-இல் கொடுப்பதென்று ஒரு முடிவு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்தக் கட்டண உயர்வு அவர்களை அனுபவிக்கத் தொழிலில் பாதிக்குமா என்று மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தார் கேட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இது அவர்களை பாதிக்காதென்று கனம் நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் அந்த சபையில் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். அதை இங்கேயும் நான் ஊர்ஜிதப்படுத்துகிறேன்.

Memorial Mantap at the birth-place of Poet Kambar in Tanjore district

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

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government to put up a memorial mantap at the birth-place of Poet Kambar at Terazhandur in Tanjore district;

(b) whether the Governor of Madras has laid the foundation stone for the building, and if so, when and what is the estimated cost of the scheme; and

(c) at what stage the matter stands at present?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) There are no proposals pending with the Government to erect a mantap at the birth-place of Poet Kambar at Terazhandur in Tanjore district.

(b) It is reported that a Committee of non-officials has been formed for erecting the memorial at Terazhandur. At the request of the Committee, the Governor of Madras visited the place and laid the foundation-stone for the mantap on 10th October 1954. The estimated cost of the scheme is not known.

(c) No progress has been made so far excepting the laying of the foundation-stone.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: May I just ask whether the Hon. the Minister for Education who is so much interested in the development and promotion of Tamil literature, can think of having some place in Madras like the Westminster Abbey in London where there is a Poets' Corner, where monuments are put up in memory of great poets and there is also a Statesmen's Corner where tablets are put up in memory of great men like Canning, Peel, etc.? I think a central place like Madras is more suitable for having the monument than having a separate place known and unknown.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Instead of considering separate places for erecting monuments for the dead, I would rather think of some place for living men, which has a congenial atmosphere, to work.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Apart from the general question raised by the hon. Member opposite, could not the State put up the monument at Terazhandur even as national poets are honoured

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in other countries as pointed out by hon. Member, Sri Chakkarakai Chetty? We are going to have shortly a memorial for Lord Buddha. Therefore, I think we must have one memorial for our national poet, Kambar.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am afraid there may be hartals observed in the name of anti-Kambaran movement. Therefore, it would be better to leave it to the private agencies to erect this memorial.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: I am sure the Government would not hesitate to do the right thing, hartal or no hartal. But if the Government are not able to erect the memorial themselves and inasmuch as the Head of the State has laid the foundation-stone, will they issue instructions to the District Collector to treat this as a local development work and have it completed through local agency so that it may be used as a common hall for the benefit of the villagers and of all concerned?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I really appreciate the hon. Member's enthusiasm about this. But whether this should be taken up as a Government-sponsored scheme or whether we should help any private agency for putting this up will have to be considered. I am sure every Tamilian will be proud to have a monument erected in memory of Poet Kambar.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: In view of the fact that the Governor's name has been associated with the laying of the foundation-stone for the memorial, may I know whether as a general question Government will consider laying down a wholesome rule or convention that Ministers or distinguished personages and officials should not participate in the laying of foundation-stones unless funds have been sanctioned or sufficient funds are reliably assured for erection of such buildings?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It should be left to the discretion of each individual. Some people may think that laying a foundation-stone itself will create sufficient enthusiasm for collection of funds. Therefore, I do not think that any hard and fast rule should be laid down in regard to these things.

DR. V. K. JOHN: May I know whether Government are really afraid of hartals in a matter like this?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I thought the hon. Member had a sense of humour.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMY: கனம் நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் தமிழிலே ஆர்வமுள்ளவராக இருப்பதால் கம்பர் நினைவு மண்டபத்தைக் கட்டுவதற்காக ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்ட குழுவின் அரசாங்கத்தாரிடம் நிதியோ அல்லது வேறு உதவியோ கோரினால் அரசாங்கத்தார் அதை கவனிப்பார்களா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்களே அக்கரை எடுத்துக்கொள்வதால், அந்த மாதிரி முயற்சி ஏற்பட்டால் சர்க்கார் கவனிக்கும் என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

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SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: When the voice of the people is so forceful, should it not be regarded as the voice of the Government?

Publication of books by teachers

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

(a) whether any representations have been received by the Government from teachers to remove the restrictions on the publication of books by teachers; and

(b) if so, the action taken by them on those representations?

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

(b) Does not arise.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: May I know when these restrictions were brought in and whether any abuse of the privilege of publication of books by teachers was found justifying the bringing in of the present rules imposing restrictions?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Rules are there so that they may be obeyed. Every teacher intending to publish a book should register himself with the Director of Public Instruction by paying a certain prescribed fee. No member of the undivided family of the teacher will be permitted to publish text-books. But there is no prohibition in regard to their undertaking works of literature and works of artistic character subject to the condition that their official duties are not interfered with.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Am I right in saying that if the relative of a teacher does not belong to the undivided family of the teacher, he is not prohibited from publishing text-books?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That is the present rule. But, of course, if any attempt is made to circumvent the rules, then action will have to be taken against the person concerned for circumventing the rule.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: In these days of fundamental rights, is it not proper to take away this rule by which the Government try to curtail the freedom of any person because he happens to be the relative of a teacher?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: We have to lay some restrictions because it is likely to be abused. That is why members of the undivided family of the teacher are not allowed to publish, because the profit will come to the family. But I do not think that this has given rise to any hardship so far as I know.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: That is why—may I just repeat—I want to know whether the privileges were abused, whether there have been sufficient number of teachers who have abused these privileges which might justify the imposition of restrictions?

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The rule has been there for a long time. Prior to that what was the position, I do not know. As far as I know, this is a wholesome rule. I do not think there is need for any modification of this rule.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the teachers be allowed to publish books on a co-operative basis?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: If the hon. Member makes an attempt to form a co-operative society for this purpose and makes a representation to Government, it will be duly considered.

Panels for Headmastership in Local Board High Schools

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

(a) the rules laid down by the Government for constitution of panels for headmastership in local board high schools;

(b) whether relaxation of such rules is permitted; and

(c) if so, under what circumstances?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) A statement* containing the rules is laid on the table of the House. 20 p.m.

(b) No, Sir. There is no provision in the rules for such relaxation.

(c) Does not arise.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: As I find from the rules that a service of ten years is insisted on in the district board schools, will the Government be kind enough to consider the cases of secondary-grade teachers who have qualified themselves as B.T.'s and who have a service of more than ten years in the same district board but less than ten years of service as B.T.'s as eligible for inclusion in the panel inasmuch as they have put in a service of more than ten years in the district board and inasmuch as the rule does not specifically say that ten years of service should be in the L.T. grade?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: From the reports I find that this rule has not caused any hardship in its working. So, I do not think that it is necessary to amend the rules in any way as suggested by the hon. Member. Sufficient number of candidates with L.T. qualification and with this service are also available. Therefore, for persons who are having a degree qualification, certainly all these posts should be made available.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Apart from the fact that candidates are available even in the district board service, will the Government be kind enough to consider the cases of those secondary-grade teachers who later on become B.T.'s at least by imposition of a rule that after they put in a service for five more years, they can be appointed as Headmasters or included in the panel?

(a) Printed as Appendix II on pages 324-327 infra.

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I shall have it examined whether any lesser qualification can be prescribed for those who have put in sufficient number of years of service as secondary-grade teachers.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Government examine the whole matter *de novo*? It is a cumbrous procedure that has been laid down for the selection of these Headmasters. Will the Government examine if power could not be given to the presidents of district boards and the appointment committees in the case of municipal councils to make the appointments of headmasters in consultation with the District Educational Officers with provision for appeal to Government?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The Director's report is to the effect that this has not caused any hardship or difficulty in its working. But if there is any difficulty in working these rules, I shall certainly go into the matter and find out whether any other procedure can be laid down.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : There have been several instances of clashes between the presidents of district boards and the appointment committees and the Director of Public Instruction and that is why I have suggested that the matter may be re-examined.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : During the short time I have held office as Education Minister, I have not come across any case of clash between the Director of Public Instruction and the District Board.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Is there any rule which prescribes the passing of the Account Test for Headmasters?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Yes, Sir. There is a rule that they should pass the Account Test.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Will people who are above the age of 50 be exempted from such hardship?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Ordinarily, persons who are aged more than 50 are exempted from passing this test.

Sharing of Palar waters

* 567 Q.—SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether any decision has been reached between the Engineers of Madras Government, and Mysore Government, who met in a conference recently at Madras, regarding the dispute about the sharing of Palar waters?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI : No decision has been reached between the Engineers of Madras and Mysore Governments at the conference held in the presence of a Central Government representative in Madras on the 7th and 8th December 1955 with regard to the question referred to by the hon. Member.

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Question No. 574 may also be answered now, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes, it may be answered.

* 574 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state what progress has been made in the projected talks between the Madras and Mysore State Governments with regard to the sharing of the Palar waters?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI : The Chief Engineers of Madras and Mysore had a preliminary discussion at Bangalore on the 14th September 1955 on the question of utilization of Palar waters. Further discussion between them in the presence of a member of the Central Water and Power Commission also took place at Madras on the 7th and 8th December 1955. The talks were inconclusive and no final decision was reached. But it was agreed that after the collection of some more statistics another meeting should take place at Bangalore in February 1956. But the exact date has not yet been fixed. Meanwhile, this Government have agreed with a suggestion from the Government of India that the two Chief Engineers should, along with a representative of the Central Water and Power Commission, jointly inspect works in the Palar basin and have addressed the Government of Mysore for their concurrence. That Government's reply is awaited.

Scheme for the diversion of the course of water in the Coleroon

* 568 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether there is any scheme before the Government to divert the course of water in the river Coleroon and strengthen the embankment near Mudikundannallur, Manalmedu firka, Mayuram taluk, in Tanjore district?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI : There is no scheme under the consideration of Government to divert the course of water in the river Coleroon. The Executive Engineer, River Conservancy Division has, however, as a result of a petition from a local resident, sanctioned an estimate for widening and strengthening the Coleroon Right Bank between miles 75/4-6 (near Mudikundannallur) and the work has been taken up for execution.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Is it a fact that the bank has been eroded year after year?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI : It has been getting washed. That is why a petition came. After that, we have strengthened the bund.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Is the arrangement now under contemplation on a permanent basis by which the floods will not hereafter erode the bank?

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THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI : I have no information on that. They have strengthened the Coleroon Right Bank between mile 75/4-6 and it is expected that that would naturally withstand the floods.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Is it over or is it to be taken up?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI : The work has been sanctioned and taken up for execution.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : Is the strengthening by mud or by stones?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI : I have no information on the estimates.

Cause of the recent cyclone in the southern districts

* 569 Q.—SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Hon. Minister made a statement that the recent cyclone in Tanjore, Ramanathapuram and Madurai districts was due to atomic tests, and if so, when and where?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI : No, Sir.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Is the Hon. the Minister for Public Works aware that what he is presumed to have said, namely, that the recent cyclone was due to the Russian atomic test, was the subject-matter of an interpellation in the Rajya Sabha, to which a reply was made by the Prime Minister of India?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI : I saw it in the papers.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : May I know whether actually the Hon. Minister said that this recent cyclone was due to the Russian atomic test?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI : I have not made a statement to that effect. It is only a conjecture. Hon. Members may have seen in the papers reports connecting the S.R.C. Report and some upsetting of cosmic rays. If that can be connected, this can be connected much more.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : Is it due to atomic tests by Russians alone? It may be due to tests by Americans also.

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI : I did not mean Russia. Previous atomic tests also have caused some disturbances in the world.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Was it only a conjecture on the part of the Hon. Minister or was it because of his expert knowledge on these factors?

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THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI : I do not profess to possess an expert knowledge on these matters. It is only a conjecture. What appeared in the papers about the cosmic rays and the S.R.C. Report might throw light to the hon. Member.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : From the statement of the Hon. Minister is it not to be assumed that he is an expert on atomic energy?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI : The hon. Member is left to draw his own conclusion.

Shifting of Special Armed Police from Red Hills

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

(a) what steps have been taken to shift the Special Armed Police from Red Hills and when they will be shifted therefrom;

(b) whether the Malayan Emigration Depot at Avadi has been acquired by Government for the above purpose, and if so, at what cost and under what conditions; and

(c) what is proposed to be done with the site and buildings at the Special Armed Police Camp at Red Hills?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) : (a) & (b) A part of the Malayan Emigration Depot at Avadi with all the lands, buildings, furniture, machinery and stores has been purchased from the Indian Immigration Committee, Kuala Lumpur for a sum of Rs. 9.18 lakhs for the accommodation of the Special Armed Police, which is now accommodated at the Red Hills. The Special Armed Police will be shifted from Red Hills as soon as the necessary repairs and improvements to the Malayan Emigration Depot have been carried out.

(c) No decision has yet been taken in this regard.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Is the Special Armed Police camp at Red Hills, the property of the State Government? Do the Government propose to shift the Madras Penitentiary to that site?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I do not think that there is any such proposal.

Availability of the Madras Educational Rules and the Grant-in-Aid Code to the public

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

(a) whether copies of the Madras Educational Rules and the Grant-in-Aid Code are now available for sale to the public; and

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(b) if not, when copies of the same can be expected to be made available for sale to the public again?

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

(b) The copies are under print and will be released shortly for sale.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: May I know for how long these copies have been out of stock?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not have the exact information for how long they have been out of stock.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: In view of the fact that these important educational Codes are required for urgent reference, will the Government kindly issue instructions to the Government Press to see that copies are made available for sale by having a small number throughout the year?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That is the intention of the Government, but, unfortunately, sometimes they do not take notice early enough to get them reprinted.

Award of certificates in drawing

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

(a) whether any course is conducted by the Education department in the Training College at Saidapet and other places for the award of Higher Technical Teacher's Certificate in Drawing;

(b) if so, the duration of the course;

(c) the number of candidates who applied for admission to the latest course; and

(d) the number actually admitted to the latest course?

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

(b) The duration is six weeks.

(c) 167.

(d) 100.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: May I know whether the course is conducted in any other place besides Saidapet?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: In other places also it is being held. The following table will give the requisite information:—

Madras (Teachers' College, Saidapet)—Drawing, Weaving, Indian Music, Needlework, Dress-making and Typewriting.

Pasumalai—Drawing, Weaving, Woodwork, Agriculture and Indian Music.

Kozhikode—Drawing, Weaving, Indian Music, Needlework and Dress-making.

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SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Is it a fact that instead of the three places in which the course is conducted drawing masters were able to appear or rather those proficient in drawing were able to appear at every district headquarters previous to the making of this rule?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not have the information. If the hon. Member is giving information, I am prepared to take it.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: In view of the fact that need is felt for more seats, will the Government kindly arrange for the provision of more seats for this course?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The requirements are taken into consideration before fixing the numbers. I am sure that in fixing the number at 100, this would have been taken into consideration.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: In which part of the year is the course conducted?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: During the summer vacation, Sir.

Clerks in the Revenue department qualified for promotion as Deputy Tahsildars

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

(a) the number of clerks in the Revenue Department qualified for promotion as Deputy Tahsildars in the South Arcot district;

(b) in how many cases the prescribed age-limit has been exceeded;

(c) the reason for not including them in the list of Deputy Tahsildars before the age-limit was exceeded;

(d) whether the Government have received any representation from them for relaxing the age limit in their favour; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: (a) 31.

(b) 19.

All qualified persons are not automatically included in the approved list of Deputy Tahsildars. Inclusion of names in the list is based mainly on merit and ability. Further, there were no selections from 1951 to 1953. The 19 persons referred to in clause (b) above were not included in the list either because they were not fit for inclusion or because there were no selections from the date of their acquiring qualifications till they became age-barred, due to the introduction of the Scheme of Separation of Judiciary from the Executive, etc.

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(d) Yes; from four of them.

(e) The matter is under the consideration of Government.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : May I know who decides these cases, whether they are decided by the immediate superior or by any other higher authority?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : It is finally decided by the highest authority though the matter is considered in different stages.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Questions are over.

3-30
p.m.

11.—ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE HON. CHAIRMAN *RE* PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO THE SOUTH KANARA CULTIVATING TENANTS' PROTECTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1956.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have to announce to the House that the South Kanara Cultivating Tenants' Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 5 of 1956), which was passed by the Madras Legislature on the 31st January 1956 received the assent of the President on the 28th February 1956 and has been published as Act No. II of 1956 in Part IV-B—Extraordinary of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 1st March 1956.

111.—MOTION UNDER RULE 41 (1) OF THE COUNCIL RULES *RE* PROPOSALS OF RETRENCHMENT IN THE SURVEY PARTIES.

* **SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :** Mr. Chairman, I wish to draw the attention of the Hon. the Revenue Minister to a matter of urgent public importance, namely, the proposals of retrenchment in the Survey Parties created for the purpose of surveying the Estates taken over by the Government. Notices, I learn, have been issued to about 250 persons in the Department serving in Chingleput and other districts terminating their services from the end of the month.

Sir, these Survey Parties were created in 1949 and there are quite a large number of them temporarily employed as Surveyors and Draughtsmen. People who have put in a service of more than two years and more are proposed to be thrown out of employment. This fact, I learn, has been represented to the Hon. the Chief Minister by a deputation of the representatives of the Non-Gazetted Officers' Association and some suggestions have been actually made for absorption of the temporary servants of the Survey Department in other departments. These are technical men and their service will be required in other departments. I request the Hon. Minister to help these poor Government servants and take a sympathetic view of their case so that they may not be thrown out of employment after long years of service under the Government.

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* **THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU :** Sir, at present there are six Survey Parties and two Survey and Land Records Range offices engaged in the survey of the estates taken over under the Estates Abolition Act. The Survey Parties have their headquarters at Sivaganga, Salem, Ramanathapuram, Namakkal, Pattukottai and Pudukkottai and the Range offices have their headquarters at Madurai and Coimbatore.

While applying for the further retention of the temporary survey staff beyond 29th February 1956, the Board of Revenue stated that due to the progress in the survey work, the Survey Parties at Namakkal, Pattukottai and Pudukkottai and the Range offices did not require the entire temporary staff in existence and applied for the further retention of only so much of the staff as was necessary to complete the balance of the work, leaving about 275 posts in all the three Survey Parties and Range offices taken together as surplus to requirements.

The temporary surveyors have been employed purely for the survey of estate areas taken over under the Estates Abolition Act, and with the gradual completion of survey work in the estate areas, their retrenchment is inevitable.

The Non-Gazetted Officers' Association has submitted a representation to Government suggesting some alternative fields of employment for the retrenched personnel. The Government will consider these suggestions sympathetically in consultation with the Heads of Departments and do their best to provide the retrenched staff with suitable employment.

IV.—GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR, 1956-57—*cont.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let us now continue the discussion on the Budget. Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar may now speak.

* **DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR :** Mr. Chairman, the eve of the presentation of the Budget lends itself to a great deal of interest in various circles. When I was speaking to a friend of mine the other day and asked him as to what he thought about the Budget, he replied that it was something like a curate's egg which was good in parts. Anyhow, I do not know how far this statement can be substantiated. But, let me proceed.

Sir, before dealing with the Budget, I should like to pay on behalf of my colleagues sitting on this side of the House our warmest tributes for the manner in which the Government tackled the flood situation and the cyclone havoc in some of the districts in this State. I wish to congratulate the Hon. the Chief Minister, the Hon. the Minister in charge of Public Works and other Hon. Ministers who promptly rushed up to the scene at great personal inconvenience, visited the affected parts and took effective measures within a short space of time. I would also like to congratulate the Government on the excellent manner in which the great Mahamakam festival at Kumbakonam was managed.

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In this respect, all departments of the Government—the Health Department, the Police Department, the Public Works Department and other Departments—deserve our warmest tributes. I think it is a fine example and an eye-opener to the other parts of India as to how they should manage a large congregation which may collect in different parts of the country in different districts and at different times. I hope and trust that that lesson will not be forgotten either by ourselves in this State or by others in other States.

Sir, the Budget is an interesting document. As I said, how far it is interesting will be revealed by the figures I will give you presently. When a comparative statement of the Budgets of previous years is made, some revealing figures will be found which may perhaps be interesting. Hon. Members may perhaps not have noted this particular comparison. I should like to state that the total revenue of the composite State in the year 1947-48 was Rs. 50,70,15,000. The revenue for the separated State of Madras after the whole of Rayalaseema and the coastal districts of Andhra have left us is Rs. 60,77,95,000 in 1956-57. The expenditure has likewise increased from Rs. 50 crores in 1947-48 to Rs. 62 crores in 1956-57. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam: We have to take into account the sum of Rs. 3½ crores.) Even then, I think the hon. Members will see that the separation of States generally results in increased revenues so far as this Government are concerned and we may feel satisfied with the increase.

I readily agree that there are many demands that have to be met and the expenditure cannot, therefore, obviously be cut down very materially, especially when such demands have to be met. But, I would very much like the Government to exercise a very careful scrutiny over their items of expenditure, particularly in these days when we talk not of lakhs but of crores of rupees which are left to our care. Sir, I do not mean to suggest for a moment that this Government have wasted any money. But, I would only like to draw their attention to the need for careful scrutiny. Especially, it is very necessary for the Hon. the Minister for Finance to have a fairly good and effective control over the items of expenditure that may be suggested by the various Departments. Sir, I am making this statement specially because I must confess that I have noted with great concern—although I cannot perhaps directly speak about it in this particular House to the same extent as I might have done if I had been a Member of another House—that the expenditure of the Central Government is growing by leaps and bounds. I was one of those who used to go to Delhi in pre-Independence days and who used to go through the Telephone Directory to see the number of officials in each department of the Central Government. I wish to state before the House that I have recently gone through the Telephone Directory and seen the number of telephones for these officers. Where there used to be one Member with a Personal Assistant, one Secretary, one Joint Secretary and perhaps one Deputy Secretary in those days, we now find to-day that in many of the departments

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there are two or three Joint Secretaries, Additional Secretaries, 8 or 9 Deputy Secretaries and a dozen or more Under Secretaries.

And what is more . . .

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: Is it to carry the Ministers 3-40
bodily? p.m.

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR: For that purpose there are Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers and they will look after the Minister. (Laughter.) What is more, the number of these Secretaries and Joint Secretaries and Personal Assistants and Private Secretaries and stenographers only makes one feel that after Independence, we have become somewhat independent of financial regulations that used to curb us in the olden days when, to add one more clerk to the existing strength of office staff, was a matter of great difficulty. My hon. and esteemed Friend, sitting at the end of this row, Sri Mohamed Usman, will bear out my statement. If I may say so, in his days, he could hardly have more than one Personal Assistant to look after his work. Sir, I am glad, however, that the Hon. the Finance Minister at the Centre at last found the necessity of having some sort of check over this state of affairs and suggested the possibility of having a committee to look after this growing expenditure or, as I would like to call it, this wasteful expenditure in many Departments at the Centre. I hope in a poor State like ours, we shall not attempt these extravagances.

Sir, it has become a fashion for all Finance Ministers. whenever they present a Budget, that they should at least give some items of fresh taxation in their speech like the annual flowering plants. These are always to be found in any Budget that is introduced. I have been looking into the Budgets introduced during the last several years and I find that in every one of these there is the delicious factor of some items of additional taxation, as a sort of what we generally take, when we have a nice meal, some little pickles, so that the Budget may be made much more interesting and, if I may add, singing.

On the last occasion, when the Hon. the Finance Minister presented the Budget, he said that there were three items of taxation—agricultural income-tax, increase of court-fees and the betterment tax. He said that these three items would annually give a modest sum of Rs. 50 lakhs and that the incidence of taxation, therefore, would not be heavy at all. He also wanted hon. Members not to be perturbed but I was one of those who were perturbed and his words were a little soothing. As hon. Members would be aware, agricultural income-tax has actually yielded Rs. 75 lakhs in the year 1955-56. In other words, it yielded Rs. 25 lakhs more than all the three taxes were expected to yield. In this Budget, Rs. 125 lakhs are expected as income from agricultural income-tax alone. When I ventured to suggest that this was going to hit the agriculturists hard, the Hon. the Minister for Finance thought that it was not a justifiable suggestion to make. I do not know what the feelings of the Hon. the Revenue Minister are. He is enjoying the joke * * *

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: This relates to plantations.

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR: It is on plantations, I know. Let me take another item of taxation.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It only shows how long we had been missing this source of income which had evaded us for a long time.

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR: I quite agree. It also shows how inaccurately calculations are made with reference to the income that may be derived from these sources and in regard to the extent to which the incidence will go and ultimately fall on those concerned.

Let me then take up stamps. This is one of the items of taxation which the Finance Minister mentioned last year. There is an increase of Rs. 70 lakhs over the estimates of 1955-56 under this head and in 1956-57, the increase is expected to be Rs. 1,05,00,000. If you take the figures for 1954-55, compared with the estimates for 1956-57, you will find that the increase under this one head of Stamps alone is Rs. 2,63,00,000 as compared with the income of 1954-55.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The matter relating to Stamps has been explained in my Budget speech. We collected a surcharge which is being distributed to local bodies. Formerly, we did not show all these accounts in the Budget. Now we show all these under 'Stamps' as income and correspondingly on the expenditure side also. This is responsible for the bloated figure.

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Perhaps the Hon. Minister will, at a later stage, give us the actual incidence of the extra tax or surcharge that has been derived under this head by the Government. But to a layman looking at these figures, it would indeed be a surprise that such a large sum should have been anticipated for the year.

I next come to the subject which has been agitating the mind of some of us and that is the Second Five-Year Plan and what we contemplate to do. The amount that has been allotted to this State is Rs. 170 crores against the very modest sum of Rs. 221 crores asked for by the Government. In other words, out of Rs. 4,800 crores that have been allotted for the Second Five-Year Plan, this State is to get Rs. 170 crores, which is not even, on the basis of population, half of what was expected.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: For all the States put together, the Plan is of the order of Rs. 2,214 crores. We have Rs. 170 crores.

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR: I have been looking into the memorandum wherein the details of the schemes contemplated in the Plan are given. There are nearly 450 or 460 schemes given. I would have preferred that in the Plan, schemes of such a nature as would give a solid and substantial return at

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the end of the Five-Year Plan were included. But due undoubtedly to pressure from the different departments, a large number of schemes have been included which could more appropriately be taken on hand as Part II Schemes of the State Government and which need not have been mentioned in the Plan. For example, the construction of a building here or provision of some small amenities there needed by the different Departments need not come under the Five-Year Plan. The Second Five-Year Plan should have in it large schemes of a nature that would yield substantial results wherever they may be put into operation instead of spreading out a very large number of small and almost insignificant schemes over the whole of the district, either because of the demand from the districts or because of the demands of the Departments concerned. This is my view; there may be an opposite view also. But I feel that the effective way of seeing that do something substantial under the Second Five-Year Plan would be to take up some concrete schemes of a definite nature and work them during the Plan period so that they may yield good results at the end of that period.

Sir, I must confess that apart from the sums that have been placed at the disposal of the State, the manner in which the Planning Commission has been dealing with this State, in my opinion, is most unfortunate. (Sri V. Chakkarai Chetty: Hear, hear.) I must confess also—I hope the Hon. the Minister for Finance will not take me amiss for I am speaking as a Member most interested in the dignity and prestige of the Ministers—that the method of summoning Ministers too often to meet the members of the Planning Commission on all and sundry questions, is not a method I would contemplate with any degree of equanimity. I do not mind their being invited for a discussion by the Planning Commission on policy matters affecting the Plan. I believe, however, that in the interests of the dignity and self-respect of the State itself, we must see that Ministers are treated with the proper amount of respect and decorum that is needed for persons holding these responsible posts. Self-knowledge, self-respect and self-esteem—these three alone lead life to sovereign power. Therefore, I say that it would be better to give weight to the opinion expressed by institutions than by individuals. I wish more consideration were given to the wishes of the State Government and the State Legislature than to the wishes of individual members of the Planning Commission. One of my most serious criticisms of the Planning Commission is that it is dominated by people who have a certain type of ideology and who have never had the wisdom to be statesmen, many of them at any rate. I am sorry to have to say this. I have met many of them. I have talked with many of them. And I know what I am talking about. If any particular proposal of the State Government is not accepted, I would not worry at all. If the Planning Commission does not give any money to us, we do not mind. I think we have learnt to stand by ourselves on many occasions. I would prefer that we stand on our own strength rather than depend upon the particular ways of thinking that the Planning Commission may have and with which we may not agree. We know our people much better. We

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knew the institutions in the State. We know also our responsibility. If tomorrow there is election, it is we that have to face the electorate. I say 'we' because we do not differentiate between the Treasury Benches and the Opposition. We have all to face the electorate. This dole system is one of the most pernicious things that can demoralise any Government. It is true I may be misunderstood when I say all this. But I speak with full justification when I say these are things that are possible now because at present, you have got the same political party functioning both at the Centre and in the States. But please realise that there may be conditions where a different political party may function at one or other State and the duty of the Government should be not to depend on political allegiance of our Minister to let things go down their throats willy-nilly but depend on the merits of the case, and most important of all, taking into consideration the wishes of the State Government in all respects.

One of the most important things is to see that the revenues of the Centre which are collected from us and which, according to the Constitution, they are bound to collect are not treated as if it is something which they can dispense with as patronage. The duty of collecting the revenues merely devolves on them and they have a responsibility to see that there is uniform distribution and distribution in an effective manner with the consent and the willing co-operation of the parties concerned. I do not want to raise any sort of controversy on the issue nor is it my intention to create misunderstanding between the State Government and the Planning Commission or the Central Government. But as I went through all the proceedings and heard what was happening, I felt it was a reasonable plea for me to suggest that instead of being given doles, we must ask for bloc grants which we were entitled to get from the Central Government, in regard to certain matters of development even in the planning period.

Reference has been made in the Finance Minister's Budget speech to the effect that with regard to major industries "there is one aspect which should cause us some real concern". I am very glad that the Hon. the Finance Minister has frankly accepted the fact that "the bulk of the proposed outlay in the National Plan is for the development of basic industries, iron and steel and improvements to the transport system, to match that development. It does not appear that any sizable portion of that outlay amounting to about Rs. 2,000 crores in the public sector, will be in the South". It is very easy to criticize us for being parochial and narrowminded, without an All-India vision. But the wearer only knows where the shoe pinches. It is no use hiding the fact that we in the South have not been treated properly or with that consideration which is our due. I do not ask for any favours. I do not propose that we should wait Micawher-like for crumbs to fall from the table. We are only asking that every part of India should be equally well-developed in the interests of the country as a whole as an effective machinery to prevent disaster at a time of stress and strain.

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There are certain important developments that can take place in this State with the supposed handicaps under which we are functioning. I have recently had discussions with some friends about certain developments which are possible in our State. I am assured by competent authorities that, in the first place, a foundry can be established in Madras for making casts from alloyed steel. This is very necessary for the motor and various other industries in the country. I further understand that it is contemplated that three or four foundries are to be established by the Government of India and that the Industrial Development Corporation, a Government organization, is contemplating the establishment of such foundries with Government capital. This is not an enterprise which requires plenty of coal or steel as, we are told, other industries require. Madras, by virtue of its skilled labour and other factors, is eminently suited for the establishment of one such foundry. This is not also an industry that has to be located at the site of the steel plant. Another industry which, I understand, the Defence Department is thinking of is the construction of a factory to meet certain of its requirements, and for which there are several facilities in Madras. I do not, for obvious reasons, wish to state what that particular requirement is. But, I shall be glad to furnish the information if the Hon. the Leader of the House is so desirous to know it. Competent authorities have assured me to this effect and I request Government to take steps to see that these industries which are vital for many other purposes, are located in Madras where there are facilities existing, where skilled labour is available and where co-ordinated enterprise is already there in the field. I, therefore, suggest to the Government of Madras that the Government of India be asked to substantiate their promises and good wishes in regard to their concern about South India by the location of such industries here.

Now, let me come to some of the details. I had hoped that the Report of the Committee on Co-operation would have been ready by this time and that we would have an opportunity at the time of the Budget to offer our remarks in regard to the extension of co-operation in this State. One thing that is most essential to do away with much of the misunderstanding that exists between capital and labour and in many other fields, is the necessity to encourage the co-operative movement. The Hon. the Revenue Minister who is so anxious to deal with land reforms in a manner that will ultimately do away with landowners as such may perhaps think of the co-operative movement as a new panacea so that a gradual process of elimination of the landowners may take place through such co-operative movement. I hope and trust that when that Report is ready we shall be given an opportunity to offer our views before any action is taken.

I now come to the question of Public Health. I was not present at the time when an hon. Member spoke referring to questions on Public Health. I was very sad to read in the proceedings of our Council reference made to individual officers of the Government in a manner that, I feel, is inconsistent with the

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dignity of the House and the self-respect of our Members. If there is anything like that to be said, I do feel that names of persons should never be given nor should statements be made so derogatory to them which certainly will offend our sense of fair play and justice to a well-known class of Government servants. I submit to you, Mr. Chairman, that if this tendency is carried on, no officer of the Government will feel safe in the discharge of his duties and the desire to criticise like that may spread far more widely than we can anticipate. At present, I shall not say more about this and refer at greater length to this matter. I can with greater emphasis go into all the facts of the case. But I do not want to create any disharmony in the House. It is only an appeal I make and I hope the hon. Member will take it in the spirit in which I have made it.

In regard to Medical and Public Health, I see it is proposed to open about 140 new health centres each in charge of an Assistant Surgeon. There are various other proposals. Recently a letter appeared in a weekly, Sir, that a Courtesy Week should be observed by the medical profession. I earnestly welcome that idea. I hope it will be simultaneous with the Courtesy Week by the patients also so that both of them may realise what courtesy is to the other.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: When patients are suffering, perhaps they may not be courteous.

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Well, it is the duty of the doctor to give a psychological reaction to produce the necessary courtesy element in the patient.

I want to make this one observation which hon. Members and which the public should realize. They should realize what a strain it is for honorary medical officers as well as paid medical officers to work in these hospitals. I know something of the working of the hospitals. Recently, a general Inspection Commission, consisting of very eminent, senior and respected members of the medical profession from Bombay and Calcutta, with you, Sir, as a member of the Commission, visited the medical institutions affiliated to this University. The report of that Commission will come in due course to the Government. But may I say that the impression left in the minds of the Commission was one that was not altogether pleasant to know? The efficiency of modern treatment requires up-to-date clinical laboratory, investigating facilities and the use of modern drugs is to save the patients and to shorten their stay in the hospitals so that after being cured they might be able to perform their duties to earn their livelihood.

X-ray bacteriological, pathological and bio-chemical investigations are no longer luxuries and particularly in teaching institutions it is idle to pretend that modern therapy is practised unless they are readily available. May I refer to the Barnard Institute of Radiology which has been subjected to much criticism? It is rightly recognized as one of the best in the East. But what do we find in the actual working of this institution? In the year 1950-51,

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nearly 38,000 patients attended the X-ray department for investigation and for taking X-ray photographs and in respect of several of them, 2 or 3 films had to be taken for diagnostic purposes. In the year 1955 nearly 74,000 patients came from in-patients and out-patients of the General Hospital and from other hospitals and this large strain had to be borne by the same establishment that was sanctioned in 1950. When you remember 74,000 patients had come and in respect of some of them 2 or 3 films had to be taken for diagnostic purposes (the number of films taken totalling 150,000), you can easily realise the number of films that had to be taken per day. What is worse is there are but only two machines to operate which were purchased about 25 years ago. It seems to me that the out-patients had to wait for hours. If patients had to be kept for weeks, who is to blame? I know of a case where an X-ray examination was necessary because of suspected malignant condition (you know, Sir, the need for an X-ray examination in such cases) but according to the order of priority, that operation had to wait for 5 weeks for an X-ray to be taken. It is no use blaming anybody. Government have not been able to sanction the necessary equipments needed and the necessary staff. They have not given sanction for adequate staff in these hospitals and have not provided them with X-ray equipment, so that the work in this Barnard Institute of Radiology may be for consultation only, apart from the work that it had and ought to do for the General Hospital itself. I understand, for instance, that an X-ray plant in another hospital has not been working for several months and that cases in those hospitals have had to be sent to the X-ray Institute. The same is the case with regard to bio-chemical investigation. I was surprised to know in a teaching hospital for making investigations of certain essential articles, the necessary appliances were not available to the Physician in charge and he, being an earnest person, himself came to the University Bio-Chemistry laboratory and with my full concurrence and with the co-operation of the Professor of Bio-Chemistry, carried out the investigation. I would likewise say that bacteriological and pathological investigations are far from satisfactory and there is a great deal to be done in this regard. I am sorry to have to make these remarks but it would not be correct for me not to bring this to the notice of the Hon. Minister. When you have a Pathology department and when you want to extend pathological investigation you must have the necessary laboratory facilities for the same. You must realise how sacred must be the method of diagnosis. When the necessary equipment for diagnosis is lacking, it is not the fault of the Medical Officer in charge. It is the fault of the system. I have no doubt that in several other district headquarters hospitals the same is the case. When the Commission went round and saw the out-patient department and when we saw the Chief Physician of the hospital, the Senior Physician and the Professor of Medicine struggling at 11 o'clock in the morning surrounded by 900 patients eagerly waiting to be seen, we could well imagine how much burden these doctors carry on their shoulders. I really fail to understand how these

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Medical Officers could manage this kind of work. There must be some method by which we can set right these grave difficulties which confront the Medical Officers who man most of the hospitals in our State. I have no hesitation in suggesting that it is very highly desirable that a Committee should go into this question, study the whole problem, realize what are the difficulties and to what extent it is possible to alleviate them. It is impossible for the medical profession to observe a Courtesy Week in the handicapped conditions under which they have to work and which I have described above. The out-patient population have to be catered in different centres and only selected cases must be brought to the notice of the Physicians and Surgeons in the teaching hospitals who have a great deal of responsibility in other respects. If the hon. Member Sri A. M. Allapichai hears criticism about the gross carelessness and the lack of courtesy on the part of the Medical Officer in the General Hospital, I would like him to go to the out-patient department from where it would be difficult for him to extricate himself. Such is the enormous burden which our Medical Officers have to carry.

I think under the Second Five-Year Plan it is proposed to encourage post-graduate studies and research in medicine. I am afraid that unless the teaching staff are adequately paid and made whole-time, it will not be possible for them to devote that kind of attention to their work, that is necessary for the successful working of a teaching institution. If we have whole-time officers paid adequately, it will go a long way towards the successful working of the teaching hospitals. With the entering of honorary Medical Officers in such large numbers, Government may be able to pay better attention to the general public. I wonder what would have been the condition of affairs if this large number of Honorary Medical Officers, Assistant Medical Officers and House Surgeons, were not available to the Government to man most of the hospitals. If the Government want to increase the strength of any other department, they straightaway appoint more men. But, on the other hand, when the question of increasing the strength of officers in the Medical Department comes, the necessary response is not forthcoming from Government. But I am glad to say, when I had the privilege of expressing my views during an interview with the Hon. the Chief Minister, and the Hon. the Ministers for Finance and Health, I was assured that this question would be taken up for consideration and sympathetic decisions would be arrived at.

There is another point that I want to mention. There are about 1,000 Assistant Surgeons in this department. At the time when we were working, I think the total number was 200 or a little over that. There were then 26 districts in Madras State for each of which we could claim to have a Civil Surgeon. There were then certain other places in the teaching line where people could be posted as Civil Surgeons. Now, the number of District Surgeons has been reduced to 13, a very unlucky number I think, and when we have about 1,000 Assistant Surgeons, we could well

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imagine what the chances are for these Assistant Surgeons to become Civil Surgeons. With the rule of retirement being what it is to-day, the Assistant Surgeon has got very remote chances to become a Civil Surgeon. I do feel that Assistant Surgeons who have worked efficiently and who have the necessary post-graduate training should really have greater chances of promotion as Civil Surgeons, D.M.Os. and to other high positions.

Sir, I would have naturally spoken about Education in the Budget. But as the Hon. the Minister for Education is presenting us with a White Paper and giving us an opportunity to discuss this question, I do not think it is necessary for me to dwell on that point now. I am, however, very thankful to the Government for having extended the fee concessions to certain very deserving cases and for giving some attention, though not quite adequate, to the necessity for improving the prospects of the teaching profession. I shall reserve my further observations to a later stage.

A certain amount of criticism has been made about the State trading schemes. My hon. Friend, the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, is not satisfied with the very idea of State trading schemes. I have also some misgivings. But when a scheme has been worked more or less satisfactorily and particularly when it has yielded results, we must accept it. One of these schemes is the Transport scheme with which the Hon. the Minister for Transport is connected. I see from the State Trading Scheme Budget that it has worked successfully. I do recognise the need for a greater amount of consideration being given, especially during peak hours, to the people who have to go by Government transport. Sir, I have visited many countries. Let me tell you on the coldest day with snow falling and the fog encircling, the people will be suffering. We do not realise their difficulties. But I do not want that that practice should be continued here. What I am suggesting to the Hon. the Transport Minister is to see whether he can step up the hours of work in different schools, colleges and offices in such a manner that all need not rush up at one stroke of an hour and all need not disperse at one stroke of the hour. It is quite possible if he can step up the hours between 9 and 11 in the morning so that there may be half-hourly intervals in the commencement of work in the offices of the different departments and likewise, if he can step up the hours of conclusion of business in offices between 4 and 5 or after 5, I am sure that apart from minimising the rush of people during peak hours, most of the officials and the clerks in other establishments too will be greatly benefited.

Some days ago during question-time I referred to the possibility of having some better control over the lorries and bus transport going on the Highways. I had recently an opportunity of travelling over these Highways down south and down north-west, and I must confess that the greatest menace of the motorist or the pedestrian on the Highways is the lorry traffic. The lorry goes

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at a speed which is not less than 40 miles per hour. I could not overtake that lorry. The Hon. Minister says that the transport regulations are that it should go at 20 miles per hour. Then, there must be something wrong at some corner or other which enables these people to go recklessly at 40 miles per hour. Then, more or less rickety lorries which sway this way or that way on the road are even a greater menace, not to speak of the loads on the lorries which slip and fall sometimes unfortunately and sometimes not so fortunately. I propose to the Hon. the Transport Minister that he should try to have a more careful control over these public conveyances and should make it obligatory on those in charge of the lorries plying long distances on the Highways to report to some important Police stations and to have the time of their arrival at those stations recorded. If that is done, there will be much less incentive for either buses or lorries to increase the speed limit, and I think this is a suggestion which will cost nothing and which can be easily given effect to.

I should think the lorries are a greater danger than the buses and I feel the dimming of the head-lights is never done. I know of a case where a new car was practically ruined because the driver could not see on account of the bright lights. (Interruption.) There is no rule with regard to the buses or if there is a rule, it is observed more in the breach thereof than in its being implemented.

Let me offer my appreciation of the action taken by the Government in regard to the milk supply in the City. I am perusing the report of the expert who has been appointed. But I feel that I can state at this point that the action taken by the Government is one for which they should be thanked. My one hope is that this experiment which is sure to prove a success in Madras will likewise be utilised in most of the cities and that we shall have one of the most important necessities of food, both for the growing children and for adults, brought on to a stage when by a cheap method wholesome milk will be supplied to all.

There are many measures that are introduced at the Centre, measures of such a diverse nature and whose application is so very comprehensive that I feel that it is high time that we did not leave it to our representatives in the Lok Sabha or the Central Government to have a final say in the matter. Only two days ago I perused an Act called the Companies Act which my hon. Friend, the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, would have perused more carefully. But I must confess that this Act which was sent to us through the *Fort St. George Gazette* is, in my opinion, a draconian legislation which will make it impossible for any company to function in any manner whatsoever. We are saying so much about the private sector. Let us not shed crocodile tears about the private sector. It seems to me, whether it is due to the socialistic pattern that we have adopted or not, that the private sector has no place in the future. If that is so, I would rather that the private sector were told to close down than that this vivisection should go on.

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What I have in view is that after all, when these measures are passed, it is not only the Central Government which is interested but the State Governments are also vitally interested, and I would only wish to suggest that in regard to these measures, the State Government should take full responsibility for making their views known not merely to the Government concerned but to the public or at least to the Legislature so that we may have a clear idea as to how these legislative measures should be enacted. I understand that these legislative measures are printed in the *Gazette* and opinions offered. I would like in regard to some of these important measures, at any rate, that the Legislature may be informed by a White Paper or otherwise as to what the views of the Government are on these particular subjects. Let us not think in these democratic days that this is a matter confidential. It transcends all the confidential nature of it because it is very important that we should make this particularly clear.

Some of us have ventured to refer in previous discussions on the Budget to some essential improvements that may merit the attention of the Government. In fact, when a reference was made by me three years ago, the then Chief Minister promised to give due consideration to it. But so far, nothing has emanated from these discussions. It has, therefore, been decided by my Friends sitting here with me that two Bills should be introduced as non-official Bills in this Council during the present session. One Bill is for the preservation of parks, playfields and open spaces which, Sir, we have submitted to your kind consideration and the second is a Bill to prevent the disfiguring of walls in streets and to prohibit the display of large-scale advertisements in front of theatres and public places. An hon. Member spoke eloquently on this particular subject, but I shall reserve my eloquence to the time when the Bills are actually introduced. I hope that this Government will give due support to it if they do not actually take on the responsibility as the Hon. the Revenue Minister did with regard to the Money-lenders' Bill.

Sir, with your permission, I wish to touch upon one item. 4.20 I had no intention to refer to this subject during the Budget debate but two considerations weighed with me for craving the indulgence of this House to say a few words. The first is that it

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was anticipated that the Bill with regard to the States Reorganization would be available early this month and that, on that basis, it was programmed that the Council should debate this issue on the 7th, 8th and 9th of this month. Events have, however, shown that the Bill would not be ready for some time. Secondly, references have been made in this House and in the other House to this question and I feel, therefore, that it would not be inappropriate for me to dwell on certain general aspects at this stage.

As far back as 1947, when the Government of the day introduced a resolution for the creation of linguistic Provinces, I had the temerity to offer some remarks which were not perhaps favourable to the Party in power. I do not think I have ever been so badly castigated during the career of my membership of the House as on that particular occasion by the Members sitting on the Treasury Benches and by the Ministers of the day. Again, when the Andhra State Bill was discussed in this House on 22nd July 1953, I ventured to make the following remarks:—

“I support this Bill in the hope that it will not be a bad precedent despite the fact that unfortunately—I use the word advisedly—a Commission is to be appointed to enquire into the question of linguistic States. I venture to submit, in all humility, that it is a most unfortunate measure that has been taken by the Central Government to appoint this Commission. It is a measure that will act as a boomerang. It is a measure that will disrupt the whole country. Let us be quite sure where we are proceeding on these lines.”

Sir, when the constitution of the States Reorganization Commission was announced, I ventured to state that probably this Commission would go about setting about linguistic States without realising all the implications and I very well remember that the Hon. the Finance Minister corrected me and said that the object of the Commission was the administrative set-up of States and not the linguistic set-up. Sir, I do not gloat over the fact that I have been more or less prognosticating evil things. That is not my point. Let me proceed. When the appointment of the States Reorganization Commission was announced, the terms of reference to this Commission were made very clear. Under the terms of the resolution of the Government of India, the Commission was given the following directive:—

“The Commission will investigate the conditions of the problem, the historical background, the existing situation and the bearing on all important and relevant factors thereon. They will be free to consider any proposal relating to such reorganization. The Government expect that the Commission would, in the first instance, not go into details but make recommendations in regard to broad principles which should govern the solution of this problem and, if they so choose, the broad lines on which particular States should be organized and submit interim reports for the consideration of the Government.”

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Sir, the Commission had before them the views of various Committees that had been formed in the past such as the Indian Statutory Commission, the Nehru Committee, the Dhar Commission, the J.V.P.—Jawaharlal, Vallabhbhai Patel, Pattabhi Sitaramayya—Committee. Every one of these Committees laid the greatest stress on the most important factor that ought to be taken into consideration, namely, that there should be a large measure of agreement amongst the people concerned. The J.V.P. Committee further emphasised the fact that the primary consideration must be the security, unity and economic prosperity of India and every separatist and disruptionist tendency should be rigorously discouraged.

It is indeed unfortunate that the three wise men of the States Reorganization Commission completely ignored the terms of the Resolution under which it was set up. They did not care to submit interim reports nor could their report be considered to be on the lines expected by the Government of the day. In a free and easy manner, they set about their task, ignoring many considerations that ought to have weighed with them and particularly, the caution that was given by the Dhar Commission which not only expressed strongly against any reorganization being undertaken in the prevailing circumstances—leave alone the possibility of linguistic considerations weighing. Sir, history will record that the greatest amount of damage to Indian unity, at least temporarily, has been done by the States Reorganization Commission. (Hear, hear). It is unfortunate that a Commission which was appointed with a definite directive and limitation should have overstepped these marks. May I also say that it is a matter of some concern that when a great problem of this nature and magnitude was before the Government, it should not have been possible for them to place the matter before the Legislatures of the country in the first instance and allow the people to discuss it for sometime before coming to any sort of conclusion, as to what should be their final recommendation to the legislature or Parliament? If it is not possible to shelve this unfortunate report—the most unfortunate one that was produced since Independence was secured—it would have been wise, if one may respectfully say so, if the report had been kept in abeyance for a year and let comments exhaust themselves in the meanwhile. Unfortunately, however, the report was taken note of by the authorities in power and this by itself provoked certain groups and even anti-social elements to take advantage of the situation. I hope that in spite of all that has taken place, the minds of the public will gradually settle themselves and they will face the important issues with courage and equanimity. Sir, I have great respect for those in authority at the Centre and I have made no secret of the fact that I do hold the belief that if it was not for the Prime Minister of India, the fate of this country would perhaps not have been so well settled and the prestige of the country would not have been maintained so highly in international circles. I can speak on this with some knowledge and experience. Sir, incidents have, no doubt, occurred which are most unfortunate, but

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emotionalism is a thing that cannot be easily controlled. A British friend of mine was discussing with me this subject and while I agreed with him that it was most unfortunate, I expressed the view that too much emphasis should not be laid on such aspects. I asked him, 'If a small portion of Scotland or Wales were to be integrated with England, what would have been the reaction?' (An hon. Member: 'There is Ireland also.') Ireland has gone away. I know those countries fairly well. Things would not have been smooth. Even now, I think Scotland is having its own views. Let us not, therefore, allow persons who do not realise their position in their own countries to dwell on these subjects. No doubt, such incidents are a great blot on the civilization of India, but nothing will be gained by unnecessary exaggeration and nothing will be gained either by suppressing the fact that they are most unfortunate incidents.

Sir, the other day there appeared in the Press a report of an interview with the Hon. the Minister for Finance. I had an opportunity to discuss with a gentleman from another State what he felt about it. I was surprised when he warmed up and said, 'Evidently, you people are not content with the exploitation of our district so far. You want to integrate so that you can have our forests and our waters.' I am sure this was not the spirit in which those remarks were made, but I wish to caution everybody that this is not the time to think of these proposals.

A year or two later, when things have quietened down, they may be considered by those who wish to take up such issues. If, on the other hand, any sort of decision is forced, I have no doubt whatsoever that this will be made a battleground by those who do not see eye to eye with the powers-that-be and by the anti-social elements which are much willing to exploit such a situation. In view of the present state of the world and the conditions in our own country, it will be a major disaster to waste our energies in intestine quarrels and to let our strength be whittled down by such considerations. I have spoken frankly, but I feel that it is my duty to utter this note of warning.

Mr. Chairman, I thank you for this indulgence. I must really conclude now and must not take advantage of your kindness. I hope and trust that whatever may be the future, when the next Budget is framed, whatever may be the nature of the State, we shall all work unitedly for the common good of the State. I also trust that we shall not take undue notice of small, little factors that are not really relevant except from the point of view of emotionalism. I am as emotional as anybody else in this House. I appeal to the hon. Members to keep their emotion under check and to work for the good of the people at large in our State. And we have an excellent opportunity to prove that we are really interested in public good.

Thank you, Sir.

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SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: I thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity of expressing my views on the Budget. I have no particular points to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister or the Chief Minister. I have no particular grievances to ventilate with regard to any portion of the Budget—whether it is agriculture or any other thing. But what struck me in reading through the annual financial statement of our esteemed Chancellor of the Exchequer, if I may be permitted to call him by that grandiloquent title, is the mention of the fact that a socialistic pattern of society is the ideal goal that we have to keep in view. The Government of India have been reiterating this in season and out of season. But I do not see either in the Finance Minister's speech or in the annual financial statement any indication that the socialistic pattern of society is really being aimed at. We are not told what progress we are going to make towards this goal. Anyhow, that is only one of the things that I wanted to say just now.

(Srimathi Mary Clubwala Jadhav in the Chair.)

With the leave of our esteemed 'Charwoman', as the lady. President in the Corporation Council was called when I was there, may I proceed? I am rather anxious that we do not address you as such as 'Charwoman' in English means sweeper or the person who washes utensils at home and I would call you 'Madam President'. Well, the first thing that I would say is this. The standard of living of our people must be raised and the purchasing power of the individual should also be proportionately raised. I do not see any reference to these two very important factors in the Budget. As I have said, I am not here pleading on behalf of any special body or any branch of public service or any special department of the Government. But I would say this on behalf of labour whom Carlyle called the horny-handed sons of toil. What is it you have done for them to secure their co-operation with capital? What have you done about giving labour equal opportunity in the management of industry? I do not know to what extent our Government are proposing to do these either in their own industrial undertakings or in the private sector managed by private philanthropy and enterprise. Nothing is mentioned about these matters in the Budget. I can go on mentioning any number of things like these but I do not want to raise cries of lamentation and woe now because the children are just about to be born though there is no one to deliver them. Our State is in that condition of requiring a good midwife to deliver the children that are ready to be born. Many things are to be done in our State but unfortunately, we do not have sufficient resources for these. In this connexion, I would like to join our esteemed Leader of the Opposition in his protest against the way the Central Government have been dealing with our State. I say the Central Government are treating us in a cavalier fashion, if I may say so. They are not generous to our State in the matter of distribution of finances for working the various development schemes. They are not for an equitable distribution of income and we do not get the share we ought to have. That is

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perhaps because the Madrasis are supposed to be very quiet and nice people living by their iddli and sambar, unlike the people of the North who are more vociferous in making their demands. I think it is better that the Government of Madras come forward and call upon the people to undertake a Statewide hartal against the unequal distribution of the income of the Central Government to the State Government. They will respond to the call very readily. Our State has been very badly treated so far as health is concerned. It has been pointed out by many hon. Members that we are lacking in even elementary things. Again and again, people are complaining that they do not find accommodation in hospitals. They are turned out for want of accommodation. They are poor people and they cannot afford to consult private practitioners either in Madras or elsewhere. They are left in the lurch and feel it a great inconvenience and hardship. As I said, I do not want to raise any cries of lamentation over the many omissions or commissions that we see as we read through the Budget speech of the Finance Minister. But one thing I could not help thinking as I read the speech.

Madam, I was reminded of the immortal work of John Bunyan, which some of the hon. Members might have read, called *The Pilgrim's Progress*. Here the pilgrim is our Finance Minister whom I would call 'Christian' walking from the City of Destruction. Here the City of Destruction is the devastated regions in Tanjore and Ramanathapuram districts which were hit by the recent cyclone very badly. The Government had gone on step by step providing relief to the people stricken with misery till at last they reached the Castle and I was myself wondering whether the Finance Minister would not shut himself up in the Castle. And that is the story in *The Pilgrim's Progress*. We were in a desperate situation. With our hands and feet tied together, we could only roll about in the street like old pilgrims who used to roll about from place to place as a sort of holy penance or, shall I say, go to the temple or some pilgrimage centre rolling about through the streets. Now, happily we find that the Finance Minister has reached the Mountains of Delight from which he could survey the Celestial City, that is, the goal. Now, it may be a misfortune, as some people might say, that there should be a deficit budget. I do not think a deficit budget is always a misfortune. It provides a chance for the inventive genius of the Finance Minister to see how we can make our expenses square with our income. There is a saying in Tamil which means, it is all easy for a daughter-in-law to prepare a magnificent feast if all the materials are available, but she alone is a clever daughter or daughter-in-law who, with the fewest materials available, prepares a good dinner for her husband and other guests who may assemble. I think what the Finance Minister has achieved with the limited resources available to him is simply prodigious. He has worked miracles. No doubt, there is a deficit which is sought to be covered by additional taxation. So, we will not have much of a deficit. The closing sentences of his speech say that the deficit would be covered sooner or later and that whatever might happen to our State, nothing very calamitous would result.

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Madam, I see that in the various parts of India, this ill-omened reorganization of States is going to be knocked on the head. The child is yet to be born and its growth has been practically impeded and it is not likely to be a strong child. I do not think, so far as Tamil Nad is concerned, we are in favour of a Dakshina Pradesh. I told one of my friends that this gigantic scheme of Dakshina Pradesh was Dakshinaprasadam and he laughed at me saying, 'what do you mean?'. I said that it was a gift that we wanted to make to the Central Government. I think there are so many things to be done in the country and instead of doing them, the Government of India have gone about reorganizing the States in India.

Somehow or other as time went on, all the States joined together not by any mechanical contrivances or by ordinances of Government but owing to historical and administrative factors, these States were grouped together, till at last we came to have bilingual States. We had the State of Madras where Tamilians, Malayalees, Kannadigas, people speaking different languages lived together. Now, we look back again to find a solution to the present-day problem. At one time we had the Dakshina Pradesh. We had done away with it for various causes. We want to revert to the old state of things. As somebody said, old fashions disappear but they come back again with new faces. This is going to happen in respect of the formation of our State also.

I congratulate the Hon. the Minister for Finance on the budget he has presented this year. Even though there is a deficit, it is going to be wiped out, I believe. It may be that the taxes proposed may seem to some as out of the way. But I believe many exemptions are going to be made and these, I hope, will certainly go towards softening the burden on the people. In a socialist State, light and water ought to be freely supplied to the citizens. These are absolutely essential and only when they are supplied freely, we can think of the consummation of a socialist pattern of society. Instead of providing these to the people, we talk glibly of a socialist pattern of society and of a Welfare State. I do not want to say anything more apart from saying that these few taxes now proposed may help to bridge the gulf between expenditure and income. But I hope sooner or later the Government will find greater resources in larger undertakings which they should take up by asking the Government of India to start big industries in the South. There are already proposals to start such big industries in the North. But the South is a woefully neglected part of India. I believe something could be done if we raise our voice in the Legislature and if the Government, strengthened by the support of the people, call upon the Government of India to start big industries here. If that is done, we can look after the welfare of the people, increase their purchasing power and thereby bring in more revenues to the State. Madam, very many things have been done by this Government in the educational field and in medical administration. To this adequate reference was made by Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, than whom we cannot find a more brilliant exponent

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of the claims of the medical profession. Although I do not belong to that profession, I should say that provision for this department is one of the prime needs of our country to-day. There are many suffering people all over our country and more hospitals and more amenities for the treatment of various kinds of diseases ought to be provided. Yesterday I read in the newspapers that in the City of Madras also there is this menace of jaundice as in New Delhi. I understand instructions have already been issued to the general public that only boiled water and milk should be taken and vessels should be properly cleaned. I was speaking about this to my own people and the lady members said : ' We are already doing it. What do the Government know about cleaning the vessels? Government know only so much as you and I do. Nothing more.' If necessary precautions are taken as has been instructed by Government, jaundice will not become an epidemic in this City. I hope the Government would urge the Corporation to take vigilant measures to see that this menace does not spread in this City. If it has spread, it has got to be checked. I believe the protected water-supply of the City is the best of its kind in the whole country and the Corporation should do all it can to keep the water unpolluted. I was rather surprised to learn that the Police had been withdrawn from the Red Hills. This was necessary in order to prevent people from contaminating the Red Hills water. Though there are the water-works servants, engineers and surveyors and other inspectors they are not feared as the Police. Therefore, Government should keep a vigilant watch over the supply of water to the City not only from the Red Hills but also from the Poondi Reservoir.

With these few words, I wish to convey my congratulations to the Hon. the Finance Minister. He has reached the Celestial City and I hope he will see the fruits of his labour in the matter of establishing a Welfare State in our province during his regime and that of the Hon. the Chief Minister. He has himself been very generous and warm in acknowledging the services rendered to him by the Finance Department, the Secretary and the other members of the staff. It is not derogatory to the dignity of the Finance Minister that he should be assisted in the matter because facts and figures are available only in the office. I was reminded of the thing that I read in John Morley's ' Life of Gladstone '. He was the greatest Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Victorian era. But he had to depend for facts and figures upon the Finance Department and he made use of these figures and made his brilliant speeches in Parliament lasting for three to four hours. I believe our Finance Member here has been very fortunate in getting the help of very talented people in preparing the Budget and other papers connected with it. With these words, Madam, I once again congratulate the Government and the Hon. the Finance Member on the good Budget they have presented to this House. Although there are taxation proposals, I believe in these proposals there will be many exemptions granted so that it may not work unnecessary hardship on the

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poor classes of people. Thank you, Madam, for the opportunity given to me to express my feelings of appreciation about the Budget and all that it stands for.

(Mr. Chairman in the Chair.)

SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM: Mr. Chairman, 4-50 p.m.
Sir, the Budget for 1956-57 presented to the House by the Finance Minister reveals an earnest desire of the Government to achieve an all-round development of the State designed to promote the welfare and prosperity of the vast majority of the people which is in relation to our avowed goal of establishing a socialistic structure of society. Although some of the new taxes announced by the Finance Minister such as the additional sales tax on sugar may appear to be burdensome from the point of view of the consumers, the Budget now presented, I should say, is more realistic than the Budgets of the past few years, and the Finance Minister deserves to be congratulated on having attempted to gear the Budget closely to the financial requirements of the Second Five-Year Plan. The remarkable feature of the Budget is that unlike hitherto, greater emphasis has been laid on the development of the small-scale and village industries of the State and this augurs well, particularly because it is one of the surest means of tackling the problem of unemployment, which of late, has assumed greater magnitude than before. There is, however, one thing which we should regret and that is that in the field of basic and heavy industries our State has been badly neglected. I would, therefore, urge the Government to press the Central Government with all the vehemence at their command to get at least a few of the major industries located in our State.

As regards the new taxes proposed, while I am in agreement with the view that in a country which seeks to reorganize its economy on a socialistic basis, progressive and heavy taxation is inevitable, I cannot help feeling that the proposed tax on sugar will have a deleterious effect on the poorer section of the public. Whatever be the considerations that weighed with Government in conceiving this new levy, there cannot be adequate justification for imposing it at the present juncture.

Then, Sir, the proposal to open more State-owned seed farms is certainly welcome. But, it is deplorable that in a majority of cases, the agriculturists seldom derive the benefit of the technical and scientific knowledge of the Agricultural Officers stationed in different parts of the State. There is an army of these officers and yet, the ryots in the villages or a majority of them are not even aware of the existence of these officers. The Government should look into this state of affairs and they should ensure that the officers of the Agricultural Department, carry on an intensive propaganda in villages about the scientific methods of cultivation, control of pests and crop-diseases and the measures introduced by Government for the benefit of the agriculturists.

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It is regrettable that the Finance Minister has not adverted in his Budget speech to the problem of housing in the State. This is a serious and important problem which the Government can hardly ignore. The housing shortage continues to be acute not only in the Madras City but in other urban and semi-urban areas also. Steps should be taken to afford greater facilities to the low-income groups to construct modern-designed houses through the agency of co-operatives. The Government should seek the assistance of the Centre in this behalf and subsidize at least a portion of the cost of the houses in the case of persons whose monthly income is low. The rate of interest on the Government loans provided through Co-operative Building Societies should be reduced substantially so as to help men of limited means to put up houses. The small-scale farms and agricultural labourers in rural areas should be enabled to construct houses with the provision of suitable house-sites free of cost, and with free grants and loans at a cheap rate of interest.

Then, Sir, it is disappointing that no mention has been made by the Finance Minister about the steps proposed to be taken for tightening the anti-T.B. drive. This fatal disease has been taking a heavy toll of human life in our State and it needs no mention that it is spreading with great velocity. The Government should, therefore, start a few more T.B. Sanatoria, preferably in the mofussil. The existing bed-strength in all the T.B. hospitals and Sanatoria should be increased considerably so as to serve more victims of the disease. If adequate space is not available to provide beds, additional wings should be constructed for the purpose. Patients who need immediate treatment should be given all priority in admission to the sanatoria, without allowing them to have their turn according to the waiting list. It is unfortunate that Government have reduced the bed-strength in the Hospital of Indigenous Medicine. There are a large number of patients requiring treatment in this hospital and it behoves Government to raise the number of beds in this hospital immediately. The proposal to open 140 new Health Centres under the Second Five-Year Plan is, of course, commendable. I should, however, point out that the condition of the existing Health Centres is not at all satisfactory. In some of the Centres now functioning, there are not even well-trained doctors. Nor are the Centres equipped with all the materials required to serve the rural folk. These defects should be remedied quickly and I should even suggest that the Government should improve the condition of the existing Centres before they start new ones. More mobile medical units should be sanctioned to function in rural areas.

There is no point in entrusting the work relating to propaganda on family planning to young and unmarried medical graduates and social workers. This work should essentially be carried out by elderly and married doctors and social workers who, on account of their experience in family life, will be eminently suited to present the full implications of family planning to the people with a tinge

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of realism. As it is, I have heard reports that the advice tendered by these young medical men and women is not taken much notice of by the elderly and ignorant womenfolk in the countryside.

In the sphere of education, the efforts of Government to start more basic schools and to introduce craft training in more schools are not adequate. The salaries of elementary school teachers should be enhanced to such an extent that they will be able to maintain a life "above want". More attention should be paid to the welfare of the teachers as they are the moulders of the future citizens of the country and there should be no grudge against raising resources needed to increase the emoluments of the teaching class. I would suggest that the Government should extend the medical concessions granted to the non-gazetted Government officers to the elementary school teachers throughout the State.

The Government should increase the provision for scholarship to the Harijan and other Backward Community students in the State. As regards the concessions to public servants, I should say that the concessions indicated in the Budget speech are by no means sufficient. A discontented service will surely tell upon the efficiency of administration and it is but proper that the Government should do everything possible to relieve the distress of their non-gazetted servants. The medical and educational concessions given to them are not working properly and it is high time that the Government conducted an investigation into the matter and took steps to remove the existing loopholes and handicaps experienced by the Government servants in availing themselves of the concessions. The Government should also provide rent-free quarters to the N.G.Os. working in the City and in the mofussil headquarters in lieu of house rent allowance.

Finally, a word about Women's Welfare Centres. More attention should be paid towards the welfare of women. More Welfare Centres and Service Homes should be established. The post of Vigilance Officer has been kept unfilled for a very long time. The previous incumbent of the post was doing very good work and ever since her appointment to the post of Chief Inspector of Certified Schools, there is a general feeling that the work of the Vigilance Department has received a set-back. The vice of immoral traffic in women has to be put down with an iron hand and no time should be lost in taking adequate measures to check this evil. The post of the Vigilance Officer should be filled up by a competent person very early.

* SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தின் கீழ் நடத்தப்பட்ட விவாதத்திற்கு கனம் அமைச்சர் 5 செலவுத் திட்டத்தின் கீழ் நடத்தப்பட்ட விவாதத்திற்கு கனம் அமைச்சர் 5 ப.ம. அவர்கள் பதில் சொல்ல ஆயத்தமாயிருக்கும்போது இறுதியாகப் பேசுவதற்கு எனக்கு வாய்ப்புக் கிடைத்திருக்கிறது ஆகவே, குறிப்பிட்ட இனங்களைப் பற்றி சுருக்கமாகச் சொல்லிவிட்டு, பிறகு பேசுவதற்கு வாய்ப்புக் கிடைக்கும்போது விரிவாகப் பேசிக் கொள்ளலாமென்ற நம்பிக்கையில் சில வார்த்தைகளைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த வரவு செலவு அறிக்கையை நாம் படிக்கும் போதும், அதை கனம் நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் சபையில் வாசித்த போதும், அதை நாம் கேட்ட போதும் அதில் ஏதாவது உயிர் இருந்ததா என்று பார்த்தால் அதில் உயிர் இருப்பதாகத்

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தோன்றவே இல்லை. கனம் நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் மனதிலே எதே ஆழ்ந்த கவலை இருப்பதாக அவருடைய வாசகத்திலேயிருந்து தெரிகிறது. என்ன கவலை இருந்தாலும்கூட, எதோ ஆண்டுதோறும் வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தை சமர்ப்பிக்கவேண்டிய கட்டாயத்தின் பேரிலேயே அவர்கள் கொஞ்சம் சங்கடப்பட்டு, இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தை சமர்ப்பித் திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். ஒரு வேளை எதிர்பார்த்தபடி மாநில அமைப்பு அமைவதற்குச் சனங்குகின்ற காரணத்தாலே ராஜ்யத்தின் பொருளாதார நிலையை திட்டவட்டமாகச் சொல்லுவதற்குத் தோன்று இல்லாமலிருப்பதால் கவலையோ குழப்பமோ ஏற்பட்டிருக்கலாம். இருந்தபோதிலும் ஆரம்பத்திலே இந்த பட்ஜெட் ஒரு Plan budget என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்தத் திட்டத்தை வகுத்துக் கொடுக்கிறவர்கள் டில்லியிலிருக்கும் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திலிருப்பவர்கள்கூட இல்லை. Planning Commission என்று ஒன்று இருக்கிறது. அந்தக் குழுவானது இந்தியா முழுவதற்கும் திட்டங்களைத் தயார்செய்து அந்த அந்த ராஜ்யத்திற்கு பணத்தைப் பிரித்துக் கொடுக்கிறது. நாட்டின் பிரதம மந்திரியே அதன் தலைவராக இருப்பதால், அதன் யோசனைகளுக்கு மறுப்புச் செய்வதற்கோ எதிர்ப்புச் சொல்லுவதற்கோ ராஜ்யங்களுக்கு சங்கடமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே, எதோ கிடைக்கும் வசதிகளைக் கொண்டு திட்டங்களை வகுக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. நாம் இந்த ஐந்து வருஷத் திட்டத்தைப்பற்றி விவாதித்தபோது ரூ. 250 கோடியாவது கட்டாயம் வாங்கவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னோம். ஆனால் அதில் ரூ. 50 கோடி குறைத்திருக்கும்போது மிகவும் சங்கடமாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது. இருந்தாலும் நம் நாட்டில் நன்றை ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தால் மக்களிடையே புத்துணர்ச்சியும் விழிப்பும் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. குக் கிராமங்களிலுள்ளவர்களும் பல விதமான அபிவிருத்திகளைத் தங்கள் ஊருக்கு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்பதால் மக்களிடையே விழிப்பையும் புத்துணர்ச்சியையும் நிலைநிறுத்துவதற்காக அரசாங்கத்தார் இன்னும் அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டங்களை மேலும் மேலும் செய்யவேண்டிய கட்டாயம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே, அந்தத் திட்டத்தையும் நாம் இனிமேல் நிறுத்தமுடியாது; தொடர்ச்சியாக நடத்துவதற்காக, மேலும் மேலும் திட்டங்களை வகுத்துக்கொண்டே போக வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அந்த நிலைமையில் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திலிருந்து நமக்குக் கிடைக்கும் தொகை நாம் எதிர்பார்த்த அளவு இல்லாத போதிலும், நமது ராஜ்யத்தின் சொந்த வருவாயைக் கொண்டு ராஜ்யத்தின் அபிவிருத்திக்காக திட்டங்கள் வகுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் தான் இன்னும் திட்டங்களை அமல் நடத்த வேண்டுமானால் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தினிடமிருந்து நிதி உதவி கோரும் போது, அவர்கள் “உங்கள் பங்கு பொறுப்பிற்கு நீங்கள் வரி போட்டிருக்கிறீர்களா? நீங்கள் வரி போடாமல் எங்களைக் கேட்கால் நாங்கள் எப்படி உதவி செய்வது?” என்று சொல்லி உதவி செய்ய மறுப்பார்களோ என்ற அச்சத்தினால்தான் இப்போது நான்கு வரிகளை மட்டும் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று கருதுகிறேன். மேலும் இவர்கள் சொல்வது போல் அடுத்த தேர்தல் சமீபத்தில் இருக்கும் நிலையில் அதிகமாக வரிகளையும் போட்டமுடியவில்லை. ஆகவேதான் நான்கு வரிகளை மட்டும் போட முன் வந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். எதோ இவர்கள் முடிந்த புயலினால் அனேக இடங்கள் பாதிக்கப்பட்டு, செலவினங்கள் பெருவாரியாக ஏற்பட்டுவிட்டதனால் இந்த நிதியை மற்ற இடங்களுக்கு ஒதுக்கக்கூடிய நிலை இல்லாமல் போய்விட்டது.

புயலினால் சேதங்கள் ஏற்பட்டபோது, கனம் நிலைமை அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் உடனடியாக அந்த அந்த இடங்களுக்குச் சென்று நிவாரணங்களை நேரிடையாக அளித்ததனால் மக்களுக்கு ஒரு நல்ல நம்பிக்கை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அவர்களுக்கு திருப்தி உண்டாகியிருக்கிறது என்று கூறலாம். உடனுக்குடனே நிவாரணம் கிடைத்தது. மீண்டும் குடிசைகள் கட்டுவதற்கும் ஆடு, மாடுகள் றாங்குவதற்கும் பணம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டதைக்கூட மக்கள் பெரிதாக நினைக்கவில்லை. ஆனால் ராஜ்யத்தில் எந்த விதமான சேதங்கள் விளைந்தாலும் மக்களின் நம்பிக்கைக்குப் பாத்திரமான நிலைமை அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் உடனடியாக உதவி செய்வார்கள் என்ற ஒரு நம்பிக்கை மக்களிடத்தில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதை நாம் அறியவேண்டும்.

[Sri V. V. Ramaswami]
3rd March 1956]

புயலால் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட பகுதிகளுக்கென்று நான்கு பிரத்யேக National Extension Development Blocks அமைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதைப் பார்த்து விட்டு, அந்தப் பிராந்தியங்களிலுள்ளவர்கள் இந்த மாதிரி Cyclone அடிக்கடி வரக்கூடாதா என்று நினைப்பதாக கனம் நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கூறினார்கள். உதாரணமாக கவர்னர் அவர்கள் எப்போதாவது ஒரு மாவட்டத்திற்குப் போனால் அப்போது மக்கள் “இந்த மாதிரி கவர்னர் அவர்கள் வைக்கப்படும். அப்போது மக்கள் நல்ல நிலையில் வைப்பார்களே, அடிக்கடி இங்கே வந்தால் ரோடுகளை நல்ல நிலையில் வைப்பார்களே, அடிக்கடி இங்கே வரமாட்டார்களா,” என்று சொல்வார்கள். அவர்கள் அடிக்கடி இங்கே வரவேண்டும் என்பதல்ல. மக்களின் மனதிலுள்ளதெல்லாம் அதாவது புயல் வரவேண்டும் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்பதுதான். National Extension Development Blocks இருக்கிறதென்று தெரிகிறது. அரசாங்கத்தாரும் திட்டமிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள், அவர்கள் மக்களுடைய ஒத்தாசையைப் பிடிந்து கொண்டு நன்றாக திட்டங்களை அமல் நடத்தவேண்டும்.

இப்போது கிராமங்களில் பல இடங்களில் ரோடுகள் போடுகிறார்கள். ஒரு சாலையிலிருந்து மற்றொரு கிராமத்திற்குப் போவதற்கு புதுப் புது ரோடுகள் போடுகிறார்கள். அப்படி புது ரோடுகள் போடும்போது, மழை பெய்தால் ரோடு பக்கத்தில் தண்ணீர் போகும் இடங்களில் பாலம் இல்லாமல் வண்டிகள் இறங்கிப்போக வசதியில்லாதபடி இருப்பதால் ரோடு போட்டும் பயனில்லை. ஆகவே அந்த இடங்களில் பாலங்கள் கட்டாவிட்டாலும் ஒரு Cement pipe ஆவது போட்டால்தான் நல்லது. ஆகவே ரோடுகள் போடும் முன்பு அந்த இடங்களில் கட்டாயம் கிமெண்ட் பைப்புகள் அமைக்கவேண்டும். அப்படி செய்துகொடுத்தால் ரோடுகளை ஜில்லா போர்டுகள் நல்ல நிலைமையில் வைத்திருக்க முடியுமென்று சொல்லிக்கொள்கிறேன்.

ஜில்லா போர்டு என்று சொல்லும்போது எனக்கு ஒன்று நினைவு வருகிறது. அதாவது, அண்மையில் கனம் ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபன மந்திரி அவர்கள் ஜில்லா போர்டு நிர்வாகத்தை எப்படி அமைக்கலாமென்று யோசிப்பதற்காக ஒரு குழுவை அமைக்கவேண்டுமென்றிருப்பதாக சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். அதை சீக்கிரத்தில் அமைக்கவேண்டும். அந்தக் குழுவை சீக்கிரத்தில் அமைத்து இந்த பட்ஜெட் விவாதம் முடியும் முன்பே குழுவின் விபரங்களை அறிவித்தவிடவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

மேலும் நாங்கள் நகர சபைகளுக்கு அதிகாரங்கள் கேட்டோமே தவிர நகர சபைத் தலைவர்களுக்குக் கேட்கவில்லை. ஆனால் எதோ திருப்தி பண்ணக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் நகர சபைத் தலைவர்களுக்கு அதிகாரம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த மாதிரி அதிகாரங்கள் கொடுத்ததனால், நகரசபைத் தலைவர்களுக்குக் கேட்ட பெயர் வருமே தவிர வேறென்றும் பிரயோஜனமில்லை. நாங்கள் கேட்பது நகரசபைகளுக்கு அதிகாரங்கள் வேண்டுமென்பதுதான்.

இப்போது ரோடுகள் போடுவது, கட்டிடங்கள் கட்டுவது முதலிய விஷயங்களில் estimates-ஐ அங்கீகரிப்பது போன்ற காரியங்களில் தயங்குவதன் காரணமாக அபிவிருத்தி வேலைகளைச் செய்வதில் சனக்கம் ஏற்படுகிறது. இதற்கெல்லாம் காரணம் ஒரு தனி இலாக்கா இல்லாததுதான். ஆகவே இலாக்கா போர்டுகளுக்கென்று ஒரு தனி Chief Engineer நியமிக்கவேண்டும். இந்த யோசனையை நான் ரத்னசபாபதி முதலியார் கமிட்டியில் அங்கத்தினராக இருந்தபோதே சொன்னேன். ஒரு தனி Chief Engineer இருந்தால், ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களில் தண்ணீர் திட்டங்களையும், வடிகால் திட்டங்களையும், மற்ற திட்டங்களையும் காலாகாலத்தில் நிறைவேற்றிவைக்க முடியும். கிடைக்கும் மானியங்களையும் கடன்களையும் கொண்டு எல்லாத் திட்டங்களையும் நல்ல முறையில் நிறைவேற்றமுடியும்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, வைத்தியத்தைப் பற்றிப் பேச விரும்புகிறேன். வைத்தியத்தைப்பற்றி இரண்டு வித அபிப்பிராயங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. இப்போது மேனாட்டு முறைகளைப்பற்றி யாரும் குறை சொல்வதற்கில்லை, இப்போது நமது நாட்டிலே பாரம்பரியமாக இருந்தவரும் குடும்ப வைத்திய முறைகள் இருக்கின்றன. சித்த முறைகள் இருக்கின்றன. மற்ற முறைகளும் இருக்கின்றன. வயிற்று வலியோ தலைவலியோ வந்தால்

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உடனே ஆஸ்பத்திரிக்குப் போவது வழக்கமாக இல்லை. அனேக நாட்டு வைத்திய முறைகளும் குடும்ப வழக்கத்திலுள்ள முறைகளும் கையாளப் படுகின்றன. ஆகவே மேலுள்ள முறைகளை எவ்வளவு தூரம் ஊக்கு வித்தாலும் நமது நாட்டு முறைகளையும் ஊக்குவிப்பதற்கு பியாய்நம் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். (தொடர்ந்து பல பேதி மாத்திரைகள் கலாசனில் விற்ற ப்படுகின்றன. அவற்றை அங்கீகரித்தால் எழுதித்தந்த வைத்தியர்கள் இந்த இந்த மாத்திரை இந்த இந்த மூலிகையிலிருந்து செய்யப்பட்டது, இந்த இந்த கேரிலிருந்து செய்யப் பட்டது என்று விளக்குகின்றனர். இந்த மாத்திரைகள் மேல் நாடுகளிலிருந்து செய்யப்பட்டு வருகின்றன. இது மிகவும் கேரிலே தரும் நிலை. ஆகவே நம் நாட்டிலுள்ள மூலிகைகளும், வேர்களும் மேல் நாடுகளுக்குப் போய் அங்கிருந்து மருந்துகளாகச் செய்யப்பட்டு இங்கே வரக்கின்றன. இங்குள்ள அந்த மூலிகைகளையும் வேர்களையும் கொண்டு இங்கேயே அந்த மருந்துகளைச் செய்யக்கூடாது என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

நமது நாட்டிலே அனேக ஊர்களில் நமது நாட்டு வைத்திய முறைகளில் நல்ல தேர்ச்சி பெற்ற அனேகம் வைத்தியர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் கையாளும் முறைகளையெல்லாம் ஆராய்ந்து பார்க்கவேண்டும், சிறந்த நூல்கள் பல உண்டு. அவைகள் அழியாது பாதுகாத்து ஆராய்ச்சி செய்யப் பயன்படவேண்டும்.

5-10 p.m. எலும்பு முறிந்துவிட்டால் அதைச் சரியாகப் பொருத்தி வைத்துக் கட்டுப் போடும் முறை, அதற்கு மிகச்சை அளிப்பது இவைகளெல்லாம் இந்திய நாட்டு முறையிலும் குணப்படுத்தப்படுவதைப் பார்த்திருக்கிறேன். நாற்பது ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன் என்னுடைய அனுபவத்தைச் சற்றுக்கூற விரும்புகிறேன். என்னுடைய உடன் பிறந்தவருக்கு காலிலே ஊனம் ஏற்பட்டது, உடனே என்னென்று போட்டு ஒழுங்காகக் கட்டுப்போட்டு, படுக்கையில் மூன்று மாதம் வைத்துவிட்டார். மூன்று மாதங்களுக்குப் பிறகு ஜெனரல் ஆஸ்பத்திரிக்கு வந்தோம். அப்பொழுது நிப்ளாக் என்னும் பெயருடைய இருந்தார். அவரிடம் என்னுடைய உடன் பிறந்தவரை அழைத்துச் சென்று, 'கட்டுக் கட்டினது?' என்று அவர் கேட்டார். 'யார் வைத்தியம் செய்து ஒருவர் இருக்கிறார். அவர்தான் வைத்தியம் செய்து கட்டுக் கட்டினது' என்று நாங்கள் பதில் சொன்னோம். அதற்கு அவர், 'இதற்குமேல் வைத்தியம் செய்தாலும் இதுதான் முடியும்' என்று சொன்னார். 'நடப்பதற்குச் சற்று சிரமமாக இருக்கிறதே' என்று நாங்கள் சொன்னதற்கு, 'நடக்க நடக்க சரியாகப்போகும், கவலைப்படவேண்டியதில்லை. பையனுக்கு சிறுவயதானபடியால் சரியாய் போய்விடும்' என்று அவர் பதில் சொல்லி அனுப்பிவிட்டார்.

என்னுடைய தம்பி மகனுக்கு ஒருசமயம் சைக்கிள் ஏறி எலும்பு முறிந்துவிட்டது. என்ன செய்வதென்று தெரியாமல் திகைத்தோம். எலும்புகளைப் பொருத்தி கட்டுப் போடச் செய்தோம். சந்தேகத்தின்பேரில் 'கட்டியவர் சிறு வயதினராக இருந்தாலும், கட்டினது சரிதான். இதற்கு மேல் நாங்கள் ஒன்றும் செய்யவேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை' என்று அவர் சொல்லிவிட்டார்.

என்னுடைய உறவினர் ஒருவருக்கு ஒரு சமயம் முதுகு வலி ஏற்பட்டது. வைத்தியரைக் கலந்தபோது, 'எலும்பில் ஏதோ கோளாறு இருக்கிறது, கட்டுக் கட்டவேண்டும்' என்று சொன்னார். எங்களுக்கு என்னமோ அவர் கலக்கவேண்டுமென்று தோன்றியது. இன்னும் பெரிய டாக்டர் ஒருவரைக் அழைத்துச் சென்றதில், அவர் எக்ஸ்ரே படம் பிடித்துப் பார்த்து, எலும்பு உருக்கி நோய், அதாவது டி.பி. வியாதி கண்டிருக்கிறதென்று, அதற்கு

3rd March 1956] [Sri V. V. Ramaswami]

குணப்படுத்திவிட்டார். ஆறு மாதம் ஒருவித படுக்கையில் இருக்கவந்த பையன் என்னுடைய முறையைப் பயிற்சி எதற்காகச் சொல்கிறேன் என்றால் மேலுள்ள வைத்திய முறையைச் செய்வதில் வர்க்களிடையேயும் வியாதியைக் கண்டுபிடித்து வைத்தியம் செய்து வித்தியாசம் இருக்கிறது.

சென்ற வாரத்தில் மறைந்த கர்னல் ஸ்கின்னரின் பைவர் டைட்டியக் கல்லூரி பிரின்ஸிபாலாகவும், ஜெனரல் ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் பெரிஞ்சாக்டரிடிலே இருந்தவந்தார். 1932-ம் ஆண்டிலே என் பையன் ஆஸ்பத்திரியிலே படித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும்போது அவனுக்கு உடல் நலம் சரியாக இல்லாத போது மேற்படி டாக்டரைக் கலந்தபோது, மலேரியாவாக இருக்கலாம் என்றார், பிறகு ஒருவர் டைபாய்ட் ஜுரமாக இருக்கலாம் என்றார். எனக்கு மனம் வருத்தமாக இருந்த சமயத்தில் டாக்டர் ஸ்ரீனிவாசன் அவர்களைக் கண்டு நிலைமையைத் தெரிவித்தேன். அவர்கள் வந்து பார்த்துவிட்டு, கலாசர் வியாதிதான் என்று கண்டுபிடித்து வைத்தியம் செய்து குணப் படுத்தினார்.

ஆகவே, மேலுள்ள வைத்திய முறைதான் சிறந்தது என்று சொல்லிவிட முடியாது. நம் நாட்டு வைத்திய முறையில் எவ்வளவோ சிறந்த அம்சங்கள் இருக்கின்றன என்பதைக் கவனித்து, அதையும் நல்ல முறையில் கொண்டு வந்துவிட்டால் நம் நாட்டுப் பணம் அனாவசியமல அந்நிய நாட்டுக்குப் போகாமல், நம் நாட்டு வைத்திய முறையின் மூலமாக அநேக வியாதிகளைக் குணப்படுத்திவிடலாம். ஆகவே, நம் நாட்டு வைத்திய முறையையும் அபிவிருத்தி செய்வதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகளை அரசாங்கம் செய்வதற்கு முயற்சி எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

சென்ற திட்டத்தில் நம்முடைய நோக்கமெல்லாம் நீர்ப்பாசனத்திலும் விவசாயத்திலும் இருந்தது. அந்தக் குறிக்கோளை நாம் அடைந்துவிட்டோம், புதிதாக நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்களை ஆரம்பிப்பதற்கு தமிழ் நாட்டைப் பொறுத்தவரையில் நீர் வசதி இல்லை என்று கூறப்படுகிறது. அபிவிருத்தியில்தான் கவனம் செலுத்தப் போவதாகவும் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. கன ரகத் தொழிற்சாலைகள் நிறுவவது, போக்குவரத்து வசதி, பம்பு செட்டுகள் அமைப்பது, இம்மாதிரித் துறையில் கவனம் செலுத்தப் போவதாகவும் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. நம்முடைய தென்னாட்டு மக்கள், தமிழ் மக்கள் இவர்களுடைய அபிவிருத்தியை நல்ல வாக்கியத்திலே சொல்லி யிருக்கிறார்கள். தென்னாட்டை வளப்படுத்துவதற்கு போதிய கவனம் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தால் செலுத்தப்படவில்லை, கட்டாயம் அதிக கவனம் செலுத்தப் படவேண்டும் என்ற கோரிக்கையைத் தென்னாடு பூராவும் ஆதரிக்கிறது. தென்னாடு பூராவும் இந்தக் கோரிக்கையை வற்புறுத்திவருகிறார்கள். மத்திய அரசாங்கம் இதைக் கவனித்து ஆவன செய்வார்கள் என்பதில் ஐயம் இல்லை.

தென்னாட்டில் புதிய ரயில்வே பாதைகள் போடுவது, மின்சார ரயில்வேக் களை விஸ்தரிப்பது போன்றவைகளுக்கு மத்திய அரசாங்கம் திட்டம் போட் டிருந்தார்கள். இப்பொழுது அந்தத் திட்டங்களெல்லாம் என்ன நிலைமை யில் இருக்கின்றன என்பது தெரியவில்லை. நிதி அமைச்சரவர்கள் கை விரிப்பதிலிருந்து பூராவும் இல்லை என்று தெரிகிறது. நிதி அமைச்சருடைய ஜில்லாவாகிய கோவை ஜில்லாவிலே பல்லடம், தாராபுரம் தாலுகாக்களில் புகையிலை ஏராளமாக உற்பத்தி செய்யப்படுகிறது. அந்தப் பகுதியில் ரயில் பாதை இல்லை.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்கள் மத்திய அரசாங்க ரயில்வே வரவு செலவுத் திட்டம் சமர்ப்பிக்கப் பட்டதைப் பத்திரிகையிலே பார்த்திருக்கலாம். கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ரொம்ப அக்கறையாக உள்ள ரயில்வே பாதையைப்பற்றி அதில் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறது. மானாமதுரை-அருப்புக்கோட்டை ரயில் பாதை 'ஸர்வே'க்கு எடுத்துக்கொள் ளப்படும் என்று அதில் அறிவிக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதை ஒருக்கால் கனம் அங்கத் தினர் கவனிக்கவில்லை என்று நினைக்கிறேன்.

[3rd March 1956]

*SRI V. V. RAMASWAMY : என்ன இருந்தாலும் தாராபுரம், பல்லடம் பகுதிகளிலிருந்து ஒரு கோடி ரூபாய் வரையில் புகையிலையிலிருந்து அரசாங்கத்திற்கு வருமானம் வந்தபோதிலும், அங்கு ரயில் பாதை இல்லையே என்பதற்காகச் சொன்னேன். ஸர்வே நடந்திருந்தால் ரொம்ப நல்லது. நிதி அமைச்சரவர்கள் கையை விரித்தவுடனே எனக்குப் பயம் வந்துவிட்டது.

நிர்வாக அறிக்கைகள் ஆண்டு முடிந்த ஆறு மாதங்களுக்குள்ளாக வெளியிடப்பட்டால் நல்லது. 1952-ம் ஆண்டு நிர்வாக அறிக்கையும், 1954-ம் ஆண்டு அறிக்கையும் சமீபத்தில்தான் வந்திருக்கின்றன. ஆண்டு முடிந்தபிறகு ஆறு மாதங்களுக்குள்ளாக அறிக்கை வந்ததால் தான் வருஷா வருஷம் என்ன நடந்திருக்கிறது என்று கோர்வையாகப் படித்து, உணர்ந்து, யோசனை செய்வதற்கும், நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பதற்கும் தோதாக இருக்கும்,

கல்வி விஷயமாக ஒரு விரிவான அறிக்கை வெளியிடப்போவதாக நமது நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கூறியிருக்கிறார்கள். அரசாங்கத்தில் கீழ்தர சிப்பந்திகளுக்குச் சில சலுகைகள் அளிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. ஸெக்ரடேரியட்டில் இருப்பவர்களுக்கும் சில சலுகைகள் கொடுத்திருப்பதாகவும் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதை வாசிலேயே இதைக் கொடுத்திருப்பதாகவும் அரசாங்கம் ஒரு விஷயத்தை மனதில் கொள்ளவேண்டும். செக்ரடேரியட்டிலுள்ளவர்கள், அரசாங்கத் தலைமையிடத்திலேயே இருப்பதால், அங்குள்ளவர்களுடைய கூக்குரல் மட்டும் அரசாங்கத்தாருடைய காதுில் விழுந்திருக்குமோ என்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். செக்ரடேரியட்டில் உள்ளவர்களுக்கு மட்டுமல்லாமல் மற்ற அரசாங்க அலுவலகங்களில் இருப்பவர்களுக்கும் சமமான சலுகைகள் அளிக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும் என்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

நிதி அமைச்சரவர்கள் கல்வி சம்பந்தமான அறிக்கை வெளியிடும்போது முக்கியமான ஒரு அம்சம் அதில் குறிப்பிடப்படும் என்று எல்லோரும் எதிர்பார்க்கிறார்கள். சென்ற ஆண்டு வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் 1 முதல் 3-வது படிவம் வரை இலவசமாக கல்வி அளிக்கப்படும் என்று குறிப்பிட்டிருந்தார்கள். அதைப்போலவே இந்த ஆண்டுத் திட்டத்திலே எஸ்.எஸ்.எல்.ஸி. வரையில் இலவசக் கல்வி அளிப்பார்கள் என்று எதிர்பார்த்தோம். ஆனால் இல்லை. கல்வி அறிக்கை வரும்போது அதிலாவது மேற்படி சலுகை அளித்துவிட்டோம் என்று நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் தெரிவிப்பார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். நிதி அமைச்சரவர்கள் இப்பொழுது தலையை அசைத்தாலும், மக்களுடைய எண்ணம் எந்த வகையில் இருக்கிறது என்பது அவர்களுடைய மனதில் பதிந்திருக்கும் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். எஸ்.எஸ்.எல்.ஸி. வரையில் இலவசக் கல்விச் சலுகை அளிப்போம் என்று கல்வி அறிக்கையில் சமீபத்தில் வெளிவருமானால், மக்களிடையே ஏற்கெனவேயே ஏற்பட்டிருக்கக்கூடிய திருப்தி இன்னும் நன்றாக மலரும் என்று நிச்சயமாக நம்புகிறேன்.

ஆஸ்பத்திரியைப்பற்றி சொல்லும்போது தாலுகா ஹெட்குவார்ட்ஸ் ஆஸ்பத்திரி கட்டுவதற்குத் திட்டம் இருப்பதாகச் சொல்கிறார்கள். சாத்தூரிலே ஹெட்குவார்ட்ஸ் ஆஸ்பத்திரி இல்லை. லோகல் பண்டு ஆஸ்பத்திரி முனிசிபல் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளை அரசாங்கத்தார் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு நடத்துகிறார்கள். அதுபோலவே சாத்தூர் தாலுகாவில் எங்கள் ஊரில் உள்ள ஆஸ்பத்திரியையும், தாலுகா ஹெட்குவார்ட்ஸ் ஆஸ்பத்திரியாக மாற்ற வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். தனவந்தர்கள் ஏராளமாகப் பணம் செலவழிக்கத் தயாராக இருக்கிறார்கள். தாலுகா ஹெட்குவார்ட்ஸ் ஆஸ்பத்திரி கட்டுகிறேன் என்றால் பணம் வந்துவிடும். ஆனால் பலவிதமான நிபந்தனைகள் போட்டால் முடியாது.

நான் முதலில் குறிப்பிட்டபடி, இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்திலே ஒரு விருவிறப்பு இல்லாததற்குக் காரணம் மாநில சீரமைப்பு எப்படி ஆகுமோ, இவ்வளவு இருக்குமா, விரிவடையுமா என்பதுபற்றிய கவலை அமைச்சர்களுடைய மனதிலே இருக்குமென்று சந்தேகப்பட்டேன். ஆனால் நிதி மந்திரி

[Sri V. V. Ramaswami]

3rd March 1956] இருக்கிற நீர்ப்பாசன இன்று காலையில் பேசியதைக் கேட்டேன். 'நமக்கு இருக்கிற நீர்ப்பாசனச் சாதிகளையெல்லாம் முடித்துவிட்டோம்; மின்சாரத்தை உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு வேண்டிய எல்லாவற்றையும் முடித்துவிட்டோம்; இன்மேல வேண்டுமானால் மேற்குத் தொடர்ச்சி மலையிலிருந்து உற்பத்தியாகும் ஆறுகளைக் கொண்டு மின்சாரத் திட்டங்களையும், நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்களையும் நிறைவேற்றவேண்டும். அவைகளைப் பயன்படுத்தவேண்டுமானால் அரசியல் சட்டப் படி நாம் ஒன்றும் செய்யமுடியாது; மத்திய அரசாங்கம் Inter-State சட்டப் படி ஒன்றும் செய்யமுடியாது' என்று நிதி அமைச்சர் விளக்கஞ் சொல்லி விட்டார். ஆகவே அவர் சொல்லியது என்னென்றால் மலையாள ராஜ்யத் தோடு இணைந்தால் உங்களுக்குக் கிடைக்கும், இல்லாவிட்டால் நம்மை நாமே நொந்துகொள்ளவேண்டிய நிலைமைதான் ஏற்படும் என்பதுதான். ஆனால் கடைசியில் ஒரு உர்த்தை சொன்னார்கள். அதாவது, இவையெல் லாம் கைகூட வேண்டுமானால் நல்லெண்ணெயும், ஒத்துழைப்பும் இருக்க வேண்டும் என்று சொன்னார்கள். நமது நாட்டின் வரலாற்றைப் பார்த்தால், தமிழர்கள் மிகவும் பொறுமையுள்ளவர்களாகவும், எல்லோரிடத்திலும் நல்லெண்ணெய்த் துளும், ஒத்துழைப்புடனும் இருந்து வந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது தெரியும். Executive Council-லிருந்து மந்திரிசபை உரையிலும் பார்த்தாலும் அந்த சபைகளில் தமிழர்கள் இல்லாமல் மற்றவர்கள் அதிகமாக இருந்துபோதிலும் நாம் கவலைப்படாமல் பொறுமையுடன் இருந்து வந்திருக்கிறோம் என்பது தெரியும். தமிழர்கள் ஒன்றும் சொல்லவில்லை. Communal G.O.-வின் பெயரால் பெரும்பான்மையாக யார் எந்தப் பதவிக்கு வந்தாலும் தமிழர்கள் கவலைப்படவில்லை. வருத்தப்படவில்லை. மொழி வாரி மாகாணம் வேண்டுமென்று கிளர்ச்சி செய்தவர்கள் மற்றவர்கள். வாரி மாகாணம் வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டவர்கள் ஆந்திரா வாங்கிக்கொண்டு போனார் ஆந்திரா வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டவர்கள் ஆந்திரா வேண்டுமென்று ஒரு மொழியினர் கேட்டார்கள். ஐக்கிய கேரளா வேண்டுமென்று ஒரு மொழியினர் கேட்டனர். ஆனால் சமீபத்த கர்னாடகா வேண்டுமென்று ஒரு மொழியினர் கேட்டனர். சொன்னால் மலையாள ராஜ்யமும் நம்மிடம் வந்து சேரவேண்டுமென்று சிலர் சொன்னார்கள். சிலர் பிரிந்து போகிறோம் என்று சொன்னார்கள். பிரிந்து போகிறவர்கள் சந்தோஷமாகப் பிரிந்து போகட்டும். நம்முடைய நல்லெண்ணெய்தைப் பற்றி ஒரு மந்திரிக்கு இரண்டு மந்திரிகள் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே நாம் எப்போதும் எந்த விதமான குரோதமும் இல்லாமல் இருந்துவந்திருக்கிறோம். ஆந்திர ராஜ்யம் பிரிந்தபோது சென்னை நகரைப்பற்றித் தகராறு வந்து, 'சென்னையை விடமாட்டோம்' என்று சொன்னபோதிலும்கூட கடைசியில் சென்னையை விட்டுவிட்டு தனி ஆந்திர மாகாணம் அமைக்கப் பட்டது. ஆகவே நமக்கு எப்போதும் யார் மீதும் குரோதம் இல்லை. இப்போதும் இங்கேயுள்ள அமைச்சர்களும் இங்கே வந்து செல்கிறார்கள். வருகிறார்கள். அங்கேயுள்ள அமைச்சர்களும் இங்கே வந்து செல்கிறார்கள். மேலும் அன்மையில் ஸ்ரீ சஞ்சீவி ரெட்டி அவர்கள் 'கோதாவரியையும், கிருஷ்ணாவையும் இணைத்தால் செங்கற்பட்டு ஜில்லாவைக்கும் தண்ணீர் கொண்டுவரலாமே என்று ஸ்ரீ காமராஜரிடம் ஒரு தடவைக்கு இரண்டு தடவை சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன்' என்று கூறியிருக்கிறார். ஆகவே இந்த விஷயம் அவர்கள் பிரிந்துபோன போதிலும் நம்மிடையே ஒரு நல்ல மனப்பான்மை இருக்கிறது என்பதைக் காட்டுகிறது. ஆகவே மலையாளம் ஒதுங்கிவிட்டாலும் நம்மிடையே நல்ல மனப்பான்மை இருக்கும்போது அந்த ராஜ்யத்தினரிடம் நல்ல மனப்பான்மை இருக்காது என்று நாம் ஏன் அஞ்சவேண்டும்? அங்கே தண்ணீர் வீணாகப் போகிறது. வீணாக அரபிக் கடலில் விழுகிறது. அவர்கள் அதை நாம் உபயோகித்துக்கொள்ள இணங்கினால் நாம் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்து உபயோகித்துக்கொள்ள வோம். இல்லாவிட்டால் அந்தத் தண்ணீர் அரபிக் கடலில் விழுந்தால் போகும். அதற்காக கெஞ்சவேண்டாம். நமக்கு யார்மீதும் குரோதம் இல்லை. 'இங்கே பிற்பட்ட மக்கள்தான் பெரும்பான்மையாக இருக்கின்றனர். இவர்கள் கையில்தான் அரசாங்கம் இருக்கவேண்டும், சர்க்கார் உத்தியோகங்களும், அரசாங்க அமைச்சர் பதவிகளும் வேறு யாருக்கும் போகக் கூடாதென்று உறுதியுடன் தமிழ் மக்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள்' என்று சொல்லுகிறேன். மேலும் தமிழன் ஏமாந்த சோனகிரியாக ஆகிவிடுவானே என்ற அச்சத்தினால்தான் சொல்லப்படுகிறதே தவிர வேறு இல்லை. மேலும் ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட மொழியினரைப்பற்றி யாரோ ஒருவன் சொல்வதை எல்லோரும் சொல்வதாக அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் நம்பக்கூடாது. ஆகவே நல்லெண்ணெயும் சொல்வதாக அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் நம்பக்கூடாது.

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p.m.

[Sri V. V. Ramaswami] [3rd March 1956]

மும் ஒத்துழைப்பும் இருக்கும்பட்சத்தில் நமக்குக் கிடைக்கும் என்று சொல்லும்போது, அதற்கு அனுசரினையாக இருந்துகொண்டு கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களும், மற்ற மந்திரிகளும் ஒத்துழைக்கும் மனப்பான்மையுடன் அந்த நதிகளை இங்கே திருப்புவதற்கு முயற்சி செய்யவேண்டும். விஷைப் போகும் தண்ணீரை மின்சாரத்திற்கும், விவசாயத்திற்கும் உபயோகப்படுத்த உடன்பட்டால் திருவாங்கூர்-கொச்சி நாட்டுக்கு மின்சாரத்தை இணைக்கக்கூட கொடுப்பதற்கும், மேலும் கொக்கப் பணம் ஆண்டுதோறும் கொடுத்துவரவும் நமது அமைச்சர் தயாராய் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது தெரியும்.

இந்த மாநிலப் பிரச்சனையில் ஏதோ நான்கு தாலுகாக்கள் விசுவமாதத் தகராறு இருப்பதால் மலையாள அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கவியைப் பின் இறுக்கிறார்கள். இப்போதுள்ள கட்டுகள் உடன்பட்டாலும் தேர்தலில் தங்களுக்கு இடைஞ்சலாக இருக்கும் என்று நினைத்து உடன்பாட்டுக்கு வராமல் இருக்கிறார்கள் தவிர வேறொன்றுமில்லை. மாநிலம் அமைந்து உறுதியான அரசாங்கம் ஏற்பட்டால் அவசியம் ஒத்துழைப்பார்கள். எதிர்க் கட்சித் தலைவர் டாக்டர் லட்சுமணஸ்வாமி முதலியார் அவர்கள் கூறியதுபோல் மாநில அமைப்பு ஆலோசனைகளை மக்கள் முன்னிலையில் வைத்திருந்தால் நன்றாக இருந்திருக்கும். அப்படிச் செய்யாததால் தான் சரியான முடிவுக்கு வர முடியவில்லை. ஆகவே நமது ராஜ்யத்தில் சேர்க்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற தாலுகாக்கள் விஷயத்தில் தகராறு இருப்பதால் தமிழ் மக்களை கவனிக்காமல் விட்டுவிடுவார்களோ என்ற அச்சம் இருக்கிறது. மற்றப்படி எந்த ராஜ்யத்தை யும் சேர்க்கவேண்டுமென்று நாம் கிளர்ச்சி செய்யவில்லை. எல்லோரும் வாழ வேண்டுமென்ற பழக்கத்திலேயே நாம் இருப்பதால் நமக்கு யாரிடத்திலும் குரோதம் இல்லை. நமக்கு யாரிடத்திலிருந்தும் ஒத்தாசை வரா விட்டாலும் நமக்கு எந்தவிதமான குறைபாடுகள் வந்தாலும் அதை நாம் தைரியமாக சமாளிக்க உறுதி பூண்டு அதற்கேற்றபடி செயல்படவேண்டுமென்று அமைச்சர் அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். வணக்கம்.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: May I know whether the Hon. the Finance Minister will reply to the debate?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The Hon. the Leader of the House will reply on my behalf. I hope the hon. Member will appreciate that after a long speech in the Assembly, it is not physically possible for me to deal with the subjects and points raised on the floor of the House by hon. Members and do justice. That is why the Hon. the Leader of the House has taken charge of replying to the debate.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: While appreciating the difficulties of the Hon. the Finance Minister, I want him also to appreciate the difficulties of the public. For the last eighteen years, the convention has been that the Finance Minister would make a speech, if this is not the principal or the main speech, by way of reply. I do not underrate the capacity of the Hon. the Leader of the House to reply nor is it that I do not appreciate the difficulty of the Finance Minister. All that I say is there is now a change.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: This is not the first year in which this practice is observed. It has been there for the last four years. I am rather surprised that this point should be raised at this stage. However, I assure the House that as long as I continue to be the Finance Minister, I will take as much interest as is humanly possible in the discussion we have in this House.

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* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Apart from the question whether the Finance Minister will reply to the debate or not, may I ask him to make clear one point, viz., whether the Government have explored the possibility of revising their proposal to levy an additional tax on the sale of diesel oil in view of fact that a similar tax has been proposed by the Centre and the hon. Members are, I believe, particularly anxious as this would affect the agriculturists very badly? I see that the Hon. the Leader of the House assures me that he will reply to this point.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am indeed obliged to the several hon. Members who have made helpful and constructive criticisms in the course of the general discussion on the Budget during the last five days. The hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition raised a preliminary objection to the introduction of the Budget in this House, viz., introduction of the Budget by me and not by the Finance Minister. Just now the hon. Member, Mr. Mohamed Raza Khan, also raised the question of replying to the general discussion on the Budget and pointed out this was not the practice formerly. Unfortunately, he does not remember what happened last year and the year before the last. I think the hon. Member was a Member of this House last year. During the last three or four years, ever since the year 1952, if I remember aright, the Leader of the House has been introducing the Budget in this House. (An hon. Member: The Chief Minister.) Formerly, the Hon. the Finance Minister used to introduce in this House also the Budget as he would first introduce it in the other House. In the other House while introducing the Budget, he would make a speech and the same speech would be read after about three or four hours in this House. Sometimes, hon. Members of this House, I remember, would suggest to the Hon. the Finance Minister that he need not read the whole speech but cut out portions and read the important portions here and there. Thus he did the formality of delivering a speech while introducing the Budget. I enquired about the practice obtaining in the Rajya Sabha in respect of this matter. I have been told that while the Finance Minister introduces the Budget in the Lok Sabha, it is only placed on the table of the Rajya Sabha, the speech as well as all the other statements regarding receipts and expenditure, and no speech is made by anybody. If it is the desire of the hon. Members here that we should adopt that practice, I shall have absolutely no objection. Only it is no good delivering the same speech which has once been delivered three or four hours earlier in the other House. It is no good insisting that that formality should be gone through. If instead of the Leader of the House making a short speech, which is an analysis of the speech delivered by the Finance Minister in the other House, the desire of the hon. Members sitting opposite is that the Budget speech and the connected papers should be placed on the table of the House, I shall certainly accept that suggestion.

Sir, this is perhaps the last occasion when the House in this form has discussed the Budget. When we meet for discussing the Budget next year, some hon. Members might have been replaced

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by others and Members belonging to certain regions could not be here. Members coming from Malabar and South Kanara would not be here. I have no doubt and the hon. Members would have no doubt that the States would be reorganized before we meet again to consider the next year's Budget. The hon. Member coming from Malabar, Sri M. P. Govinda Menon, spoke the other day. He always speaks with emotion and vehemence. But the other day he spoke not as a Member coming from Malabar, not as a Member belonging to the Praja Socialist Party, but as a very sound nationalist that he is and that he has always been. He made a speech full of feelings. The hon. Member, the Chief Whip of my Party in this House, Sri Koya, sitting behind me, also made another speech full of feelings. He made a very pointed appeal to avoid and combat the communal rancour which was deliberately sought to be grown in our State. He particularly referred to conditions in his own district of Malabar. We shall certainly be missing these hon. Members as well as others coming from Malabar and South Kanara. But there will be other occasions and opportunities when we will be formally bidding them good-bye. (An hon. Member: Is it definite?).

Sir, references were made during the course of the Budget discussion to the impending reorganization of States. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition made reference to various aspects and particularly, the Report of the States Reorganization Commission which was sought to be implemented. We do hope that the Reorganization of States Bill will be ready in a few days, even before the end of this month. I do hope that we shall have an opportunity of discussing the various provisions of the Reorganization of States Bill. That will be the proper occasion when hon. Members can discuss in detail not only the provisions of the Bill but also major questions like merger of one State with another and so on. Therefore, I shall not further deal with that aspect of the question in the course of my reply to the general discussion on the Budget.

I would, however, echo the warm feelings expressed by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition. The same feelings were voiced by my esteemed Colleague the Hon. the Finance Minister who replied to the debate in the other House this morning that whatever be the States, when reformed and reorganized, we shall endeavour to the best of our ability and capacity to see that all the neighbourly good feeling and goodwill are maintained between one State and another.

The hon. the Leader of the Opposition in his usual way made a valuable contribution to this debate on the Budget. I am grateful to him for his expression of appreciation of the work, particularly the relief work that was turned out in the flood and cyclone affected areas for the benefit of the poor people who were very badly affected. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition also referred in appreciative terms to the fine arrangements, satisfactory arrangements, that were made during the Mahamakam festival in Kumbakonam where there was a vast concourse of people. I shall add my

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own appreciation of the sincere, earnest and enthusiastic manner in which the officers and staff of the various departments, not only departments of the State but also departments of the Central Government, particularly the railways, not only various officers of the Government but also various non-official organizations, and hundreds and thousands of private individuals, endeavoured to secure prompt relief for the affected people who themselves appreciate this response on the part of the Government and on the part of the non-official agencies. On this occasion, I should particularly refer to the excellent work turned out by the Police. It was a striking sight to see, when I went round, the men of the Malabar Special Police digging earth, carrying it in some improvised basket and forming the road so as to enable transport to pass through and offer relief to the people who had been completely cut off. They had previously to be supplied with food packets by dropping them from the plane. In the same way during Mahamakham also the railways, particularly, the officers of the Health department and various other departments, especially when there was such a vast concourse of people gathered in a small place like Kumbakonam, did their work excellently. We must commend the way in which the police controlled the traffic. No untoward incident happened during that festival. In this connection, I should also express the sense of appreciation of the Government for the excellent manner in which they handled the so-called hartal on the 20th of last month. I should on this occasion like to express my appreciation of the excellent manner in which the Police managed the so-called hartal which was observed on the 20th of last month. The Chief Minister made a timely appeal to the sponsors that there was no need for the hartal, that the hartal would not be proper, that the hartal would cause serious disturbances, that it could not be controlled by the sponsors even if they wanted to control it and so, it would necessarily lead to violence. But the sponsors would not listen to it. It was no wonder. I quite remember with amazement and sorrow the atrocious conduct of some people who came forward and said they were observing mourning on the Republic Day. If there are people like that in our country, it is no wonder that even the Chief Minister's moving appeal fell on deaf ears. I would like to refer to hartals that were observed under the auspices of the Congress Committees during the days of struggle for freedom. In those days hartal was called by the leaders of the Congress, by the Congress Committees, not with a view to express certain opinions, but hartals were called with a view to express condemnation of certain acts of the authorities, which the Congress Committees concerned felt, deserved public condemnation.

DR. V. K. JOHN: May I enquire whether the Congress in Madras has not aligned itself with the Kazhagam party?

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: That is all only in the imagination of the Deputy Leader of the Opposition and I think there are several things in his imagination, which have no connection at all with reality.

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Here the hartal was sought to be observed by the sponsors with a view to express certain opinions. Now, I could tell the House that it was easy to organize even a more successful hartal to demonstrate just the opposite view. Some organizations wanted to stage this hartal because the Government would not prevent it and declare it illegal. Then, some people closed the shops. Others closed shops because of their fear of rowdiness, because they feared that the valuable things in their shops would be looted or damaged. It is thus the hartal has been observed.

DR. V. K. JOHN : May I take it that the Congress in Madras did not even indirectly give any support to the hartal that was observed on the 20th of last month?

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : This is again in the very fertile imagination of the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition. Therefore, if the sponsors of this hartal were to claim that the hartal had been very successful and that by this hartal they had demonstrated to the country certain opinions and feelings, then such a claim is absolutely wrong and cannot be accepted.

DR. V. K. JOHN : Are there not Congressmen who sympathised with this hartal, Sir?

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I do not at all think any Congressman would have sympathised with this hartal, Sir. On the other hand, I know Congressmen were fretting and fuming, they were all bubbling with enthusiasm and feeling that they should have a counter-action in order to prevent the hartal. But very rightly Congress leadership suggested that they need not come into conflict and that they might leave the sponsors of the hartal and the shop-keepers alone.

The hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition referred to the growing expenditure. He himself suggested in his speech that we must employ more staff in the hospitals in order to provide adequate medical facilities. In the same way, as in a Welfare State, we have been taking up scheme after scheme in the various spheres and when we have to carry out those schemes, it does mean more staff and more expenditure. The hon. Member who spoke last wanted in addition to the Highways staff, separate staff for taking up engineering works of the local bodies. Government examined this question six or seven years before. They found there need not be two types of engineers and that they could provide engineers to carry out all the works whether it was those of the local boards or the Government. We could see six or seven years before that by this amalgamation, there could be a saving of Rs. 8½ lakhs. But still when hon. Members are interested in particular departments, they themselves choose to suggest that some more staff should be appointed and so on. Expenditure is going up as the number of schemes increases and the expenditure will still further go up as the Hon. the Finance Minister pointed out in the other House,

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when we proceed to implement the schemes included in the Second Five-Year Plan. This Budget relates mainly to the first year of the Second Five-Year Plan. If an expenditure of Rs. 38 crores has been estimated on the schemes included in the Plan during this year, the expenditure is bound to go up year after year till we reach the end of the Second Five-Year Plan. We have to take up more schemes and that means more expenditure not only for carrying out those schemes but also for the necessary additional staff that will have to be appointed for carrying out those schemes. Of course, Government would always welcome scrutiny of expenditure. There has been a motion pending before this House that there should be an Estimates Committee for this House also. I do hope the Estimates Committee would be formed and that Committee would have ample opportunity to go into the estimates of the various departments.

If there is necessary additional expenditure, we have to find the necessary resources. In this background we have to look to new sources of taxation. Speaking about these taxation proposals, the hon. Member, Sri T. Purushotham, raised the question of diesel oil. The Government of India have also proposed to levy certain surcharges on the diesel oil. There has been criticism that this would affect the agriculturists also who have to go in for diesel oil wherever electricity is not available. But, Sir, it is not yet clear whether, on account of the levies proposed by the Government of India on diesel oil, there would be an increase in the cost of diesel oil. If there is any additional cost, as announced by the Hon. the Finance Minister in the other House, I could also tell this House that Government will certainly reconsider the position whether they should proceed with this proposal to raise the sales tax of 1½ annas per gallon to 4 annas. Then, about the electricity surcharge of 30 per cent, it is proposed only in the case of bulk supply, bulk supply to major industries and bulk supply to licensees. But everything is put on the poor man. The common man again is most exploited. I saw one hon. Member coming from Coimbatore, who is sitting on my side and who is himself connected with industries, arguing not on behalf of industries but arguing on behalf of the poor man. Even the hon. Member representing labour and who is sitting on the opposite side would have felt amazed at it. The proposed increase of surcharge on electricity rates refers only to major industries. The hon. Member from Coimbatore pointed out that if there was to be an additional rate for industries, then their profits would be reduced, then the bonus would be reduced and so, that would only affect the labourers who were to get more bonus. That was how the hon. Member argued in the interests of labour against this proposed increase of surcharge on bulk supply of electricity. The bulk supply of electricity to industries is much cheaper than the supply of electricity in this State to agriculturists. At a conference of State Ministers for Agriculture which was held in Delhi about a week back this question was discussed. I saw several States gave particulars which showed that they were levying much more than the highest rate

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we levy for supply for agricultural purposes in this State. Therefore, there should not be any reasonable objection to the increase of the surcharge on bulk supply of electricity.

Then, there is sugar. Again, the poor man has been brought in. After all, the poor man does take coffee and tea. I do want him to take coffee and tea. I do not mind even his taking more coffee and tea because if he takes coffee and tea, he takes some milk also unconsciously. But while I would like him to take milk along with coffee and tea, if he really cannot afford to pay this little extra cost which may not be considered even in terms of pies per day, then he will have to do as I told the other day the hon. Doctor Member who spoke that I did not mind taking my coffee without sugar. After all, there is a proverb in Tamil that want of sugar for a sweet is as bad as want of salt for the gruel. It is the same kind of suffering here. If a poor man takes only gruel, he does not have his salt. That is the difficulty. Even the richest man, the most affluent man, raises a hue and cry if the price of sugar is a little raised. Therefore, there should not be, again, any serious objection to this proposed increase of tax on sugar.

Then, Sir, the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition indulged in his usual, if I may be pardoned for saying so, stereotyped criticism on the Budget. He said nothing new because he is such a confirmed conservative. He also wanted the Government to repeat only what had been said, what had been written and what had been given in the previous Budgets.

DR. V. K. JOHN: That is not correct. I only said that there should be a continuity. If a promise is made in the previous Budget, whether that promise is implemented or not must be referred to in the next Budget.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Continuity is there without such reference. Reference would be necessary only if it has been discontinued. Otherwise, I cannot understand why everything that was referred to in the previous Budget, if it should be continued as a matter of course, should be referred to every time in every Budget.

DR. V. K. JOHN: I only referred to the promises made.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: That is again the stereotyped way in which he sought to find fault with the Government. Promises are there. Assurances are there. They are being looked into. The Hon. the Finance Minister in his last year's Budget speech referred to lignite. If he had not referred to it again, does it mean that the Lignite Project has been given up? Does it mean that the promise of the Hon. the Finance Minister has been broken? It was referred to. It is being taken up; and it is being continued.

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Hon. Members referred to the need for having our quota of major industries in this State. I may assure the hon. Members that we are doing our best to get as many major industries as possible established in this State. There is the Lignite Project the responsibility of which has been taken over by the Government of India. The last stage of investigation has already started as hon. Members should have seen from the Press reports. The last test has been started and that will be a 100 days' test. Even now, the officers, the authorities and the foreign experts concerned do feel quite confident about the success of the project, about the success of these trials. Therefore, it is normally expected that when this 100 days' test is over roughly by about August, the sanctioning of this project could be taken up. In the same way, we do hope that in the course of the Second Five-Year Plan period, we will be able to take up the aluminium project, the bauxite project in Salem, that was referred to by several hon. Members. We do hope to take up the tapping of the iron ores available in Salem. That was also referred to by several hon. Members.

In addition to these major projects, we have been urging on the authorities—again, it is a matter to be decided by experts as pointed out by the Government of India and several foreign experts have been going round the country—that a heavy electricity plant should be located in our State and that it is quite possible for our State to provide all the necessary facilities. We do hope that this will be given due consideration by the experts who have been here.

In addition to these major projects and others, we are more interested in organising in an effective and systematic way small industries and cottage industries. It is they that should go a long way in providing employment not only in the towns, not only among the educated few but among the large masses of people living in the rural areas. With one unit of capital one could employ in a major industry one worker. In small industries one could, with the same unit of capital—it has been estimated by experts—employ 8 workers. Therefore, this Government as well as the Planning Commission are vitally interested in organising in an effective way small industries. But it is a very difficult thing. We are concentrating on organising a number of training centres. We are doing all the preliminary work and we do hope that even during the Budget year we will be able to establish in a decentralised way several industries in the various regions of the State. Therefore, we are devoting attention largely to the organisation of industries. Simply because the word 'unemployment' is not found anywhere in the speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister or in the Budget proposals, the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition and certain other hon. Members already sought to find fault with the Government that we had forgotten everything about unemployment. It is no good merely repeating like a mantram 'unemployment'. We have to tackle it and solve the problem effectively. The Government are not only keen but are very active in taking all possible

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steps for solving that problem and they do seek the guidance and co-operation of the hon. Members in organising effectively the various small industries and cottage industries in the State.

DR. V. K. JOHN : May I know what steps the Government have taken to solve the problem of unemployment?

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : We have been taking steps to organise effectively these industries. We have been taking steps to tackle agricultural development in this country. We have been taking steps to step up agricultural production in this country. We have been taking steps to organise welfare work among the workers. Of course, the hon. Member opposite who is listening so keenly is only interested in certain types of urban industrial workers. I have been emphasising the fact that during the Budget year we will be taking definite steps to organise welfare work among the industrial workers. We are also interested in improving the condition of the thousands of workers in the villages of our State. We are interested in their amelioration also.

DR. V. K. JOHN : Can the Hon. Minister tell us definitely the steps that the Government have taken to relieve the unemployment position in the country? Can he also tell us whether, as a result of the steps that they have taken, unemployment has been reduced by, say, 10 per cent or 20 per cent or by any percentage worth mentioning?

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, I am not in a position to give any statistics. I have no doubt that the hon. Members will agree—though the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition may not agree—that we have taken some definite steps in this regard. I don't know whether there is any other way of tackling this unemployment problem unless some hon. Member thinks that a very pointed speech on a platform will go a long way in solving this problem.

Sir, references were made to the attitude of the Planning Commission. Some of the references were unfortunate. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition spoke as if the Ministers of the State were being tossed about here and there and summoned to Delhi every now and then. He said that the Ministers were summoned to dance attendance on the Planning Commission. That is wholly incorrect. I may tell the House and I may also tell the hon. the Leader of the Opposition that after all, before the draft Second Five-Year Plan was finalised, the Ministers were invited only once for a discussion in the course of the preparation of that Plan. If I remember aright, even in the course of the preparation of the First Five-Year Plan, only once the Ministers were given an opportunity to discuss with the members of the Planning Commission when the Union Ministers were also present and participated in the discussion. Sir, no hon. Member, I believe, will deny the need for planning which is being done by the National Planning Commission. The Commission will have to get the whole picture of India and then assess the resources that will be available both

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in the Centre and in the States and then draw up the Plan. We want so many things to be done. Still, those who have taken upon themselves the responsibility of drawing up the Plan have their own limitations. Of course, we have been urging on them and have been putting forth our case. I may tell the House that if a sum of only Rs. 170 crores has been allotted to this State out of a sum of Rs. 2,000 crores, it is not the last word on the subject. It is quite possible to get more. If we are ready and if we have our own resources, it would be quite possible to spend even more during this Second Five-Year Plan period.

Sir, the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, I am glad, has expressed a word of appreciation of the fairly efficient way in which the Government Transport Department is run while his own Deputy Leader held exactly the opposite view.

DR. V. K. JOHN : We hold the same view. I said, 'Stop it.' He said, 'Continue it and run it better and more efficiently.' That is all.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, who very carefully looks into the figures that are available in the Budget, said that the State Transport Department was working at a loss. But, the hon. the Leader of the Opposition could see that it was really working at a considerable profit. Certain defects have been pointed out. Government are keen and my Hon. Colleague the Minister in charge of Transport is also keen that the facilities for the passengers should be improved. It was pointed out that during the peak hours, it was very difficult for passengers to get into the bus. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition suggested that the timing of the various offices in the City could be suitably changed. That is a good suggestion. The department proposes to provide emergency buses during the peak hours so that they might be availed of by more passengers. Then, Sir, the hon. Member, Dr. Srinivasan, suggested that there could be a flat rate of fare in the City in order to avoid delay in issuing tickets. I may tell the House that that is also under examination by the Government.

Sir, the hon. Member, Dr. Sreenivasan, is not present here now. Unfortunately, he made certain serious and personal allegations not only against certain officers, but also against the Hon. the Minister for Health. I would like to tell the House that the Hon. the Minister for Health would have very much liked to be present in the House just now and reply to the criticisms, not only criticisms but charges that were levelled against him. He regretted very much that he could not be present this afternoon in this House since he has to accompany the Union Health Minister who is here to attend to some important work that had been fixed up much earlier. Therefore, I would like to refer to some of the points raised by the hon. Member, Dr. Sreenivasan.

About the appointment of Deans, the hon. Member suggested that the system of appointing Deans might be abolished and that we might revert to the old system. Sir, I may tell the House that the

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system of appointing Deans was adopted on the recommendation of a conference of medical men held in Madras in 1947. The Deans of the Madras Medical and Stanley Colleges are retired Professors of Medicine with post-graduate qualifications and ripe experience. The Director of Medical Services suggests names and the Chief Minister has to give his approval to the selections made. Retired men had to be appointed because the Professors of the Colleges were not willing to accept this job. The system has worked satisfactorily. The University Inspection Commission which recently visited the Madras Medical College has expressed its appreciation of the work of the Dean in the Madras Medical College. Now, Sir, he has been re-employed for one more year.

As for the appointment of a Professor of Radiology, on account of the institution of a University Diploma in Radiology from July 1954, the University prescribed for the post of Professor the qualification of a post-graduate degree in medicine or surgery in addition to the specialist qualification required for the post. The Government asked the University not to insist on the possession of the revised qualifications in the case of the two officers already in service, but the University did not agree. Therefore, the Public Service Commission was asked in June 1955 to advertise the vacancy and select an officer with the prescribed qualifications. Only one application was received in response to the Commission's advertisement, but the applicant did not possess the requisite teaching experience and he was also below the age-limit prescribed for the post. Therefore, the retiring Director had to be appointed as Honorary Professor of Radiology for teaching post-graduate students to satisfy the University requirements. Sir, I have the authority of my Colleague the Minister for Health to say in this context that he had no hand in the decision taken in this matter.

Sir, reference was made to radium needles. Government sanctioned the transfer of 250 mgms. of radium from the Barnard Institute to the Madurai Erskine Hospital in July 1955. The First Physicist was transferred there in August 1955. The Company with whom an order was placed for the supply of an iron safe for housing the radium was able to supply the safe only in January 1956. On 23rd February 1956, the Director of the Barnard Institute took the radium to Madurai and gave advice to the Superintendent there on matters regarding starting of a Cancer Unit. Thus, there has been no avoidable delay in this matter.

6-10 p.m. About the selection of candidates for training in therapeutic radiology, I may state that the Director of Medical Services recommended names of the medical officers serving in the Barnard Institute for undergoing this training in the United Kingdom. Again, I have the authority of the Hon. the Health Minister to say that it was the Chief Minister who selected two of the persons recommended by the Director of Medical Services and not the

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Health Minister. These two Assistant Surgeons are now undergoing post-graduate training in the United Kingdom. More will have to be sent for such training by and by since X-ray and radium therapy have to be introduced in our bigger and important hospitals.

About Physicists, there were two posts of Physicists at the Barnard Institute and one of these was kept in abeyance. The Second Physicist who has the required University qualification for teaching post-graduates has been retained at the Barnard Institute and the First Physicist was transferred to Madurai where there is no University D.M.R. course.

The hon. Lady Member who made a fine speech yesterday referred to certain omissions in the Budget. I would assure her that all the omissions she mentioned were not real omissions just as I pointed out to the Deputy Leader of the Opposition that if certain questions or issues were not referred to in the Budget speech, it did not mean that the Government had forgotten them. Sir, there was particular reference in her speech to the need for giving necessary assistance for the treatment of patients suffering from that dire disease, tuberculosis. The Government have been giving aid to various institutions that have sprung up recently and again, I would like to assure her that the Government will do all that is possible in this regard.

Then, Sir, I must assure the hon. lady Member that the Government have not forgotten the important and vital question of housing, particularly housing of the poor in the rural areas. Under the National Extension Service and the Community Project Schemes, with the assistance of the Government of India, we have been organising colonies with cheap houses in order to provide decent houses for the poor people living in the villages. We have taken up schemes for the low income group and we are considering in what way these schemes could be intensified so as to make them form part of the Second Five-Year Plan. For this purpose, there is to be a Conference of State Government representatives connected with housing in Delhi on the 5th and 6th March and I do hope that as a result of this conference, this State will be enabled to provide more facilities with the aid of funds for our housing programme.

The hon. Member representing local bodies from Coimbatore also referred to the implementation of the Industrial Housing Subsidy Scheme. I have been urging on the managements that with all their experience, they should realise that the money that is spent on housing the workers is the best investment they could ever make. They should keep their workers happy and they should provide them this most necessary amenity. They do get by way of subsidy and loan aid from the Government and they should take the fullest advantage of these funds from the point of view of their business itself, instead of turning the workers to the Government. There is no use of saying that it is the responsibility of the Government alone

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to provide housing for the workers, as if the managements have no interest or responsibility in the matter. We have been urging them to take more and more interest in this and I do hope many more managements would come forward to take full advantage of the subsidy and loans from the Government of India and provide houses for their workers. At the same time, Government are also considering very seriously whether they could not also take up construction of houses not only for their own workers but the industrial workers in the urban areas. But I lay down this condition in my offer so that it may be an incentive for the managements to provide their workers with houses and not simply turn them to the Government. I am insisting that wherever a management comes forward with an offer to provide the necessary house-site for constructing houses which will satisfy the town-planning requirements, the Government might construct houses under the Industrial Housing Subsidy Scheme. Besides these, we are also trying co-operative housing for workers. Co-operative house construction societies have undertaken housing work on a large scale outside the industrial field at present and we are trying to introduce this system for housing the workers also.

Again, Sir, I would like to assure the hon. lady Member, with reference to her remark that the ryots are unable to avail themselves of the techniques suggested by the Agricultural Department, that if only she would go and visit the villages she would see tremendous interest being evinced by the ryots in the methods suggested by the Agricultural Department and how popular agricultural officers are, how the ryots have been benefited by the advice and guidance offered by the Department and how assiduously they have taken to the new methods of cultivation. For example, I would only refer to one fact, viz., the manner in which the ryots themselves come forward to secure pure seeds for raising green manure. On this occasion, I would like to express my appreciation of the enthusiastic manner in which these officers have been working in the villages with all the handicaps that are present there, thanks to the appreciative response with which the ryots come forward to receive guidance and advice.

Next, I come to the criticism that was made by the esteemed Member, Mr. O. P. Ramaswami Reddhar, which was shared by some other hon. Members also, particularly, Mr. Palaniswami Gounder. I referred to the other hon. Member from Coimbatore when I dealt with the increased rates on electricity. This hon. Member year after year would talk about removing all the staff. He does not believe in any staff. Perhaps, that may not be so in respect of his own municipality where he may see the use for some staff. But in other cases, he would not. He asks: 'Why do you waste money on staff under the Community Project and National Extension Service Schemes? Give that money to the villagers.' But our former Chief Minister specifically pointed out that there was

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excess expenditure on staff. He said some of the services were over-staffed and that this should be avoided. He referred particularly to some of the blocks—the Tiruturaipundi and the Kangayam Blocks under the National Extension Service Scheme. Sir, I have had the figures checked. He said that 60 to 70 per cent of the total expenditure was on the staff. I find that in the year 1952, in the Community Project area, the expenditure in Tiruturaipundi on staff was only 22 per cent; in 1953, it was 23 per cent; in 1954, it was only 23 per cent. In the National Extension Service area, the expenditure was only 23 per cent in 1953 and in the year 1954 it came to 29 per cent. In the whole of Tanjore district, the proportion is 27 per cent. The other expenditure is on works. With reference to the expenditure on staff, again, it includes remuneration to certain technical staff. There are, for instance, medical men, nurses, engineers, agricultural demonstrators, inspectors of co-operative societies, etc., and it is only the necessary expenditure that is incurred. Therefore, I would like to assure my hon. Friend, Mr. Ramaswami Reddhar, that there has been no avoidable expenditure either under the Community Projects or under the National Extension Service Schemes. In fact, Sir, the hon. Member Sri Palaniswami Gounder went to the extent of saying 'Suspend the Public Service Commission. Don't recruit anybody for three years.' In this connection, I would like to deprecate very humbly the type of criticism that was indulged in during the course of the debate against the decisions of the Public Service Commission. I can understand general criticisms. But I cannot appreciate that type of criticism that was indulged in against the decision of the Public Service Commission. One hon. Member pointed out that there was no Backward Community member on the Commission. Sir, it is not relevant to go into the communities of the Members on the Commission. But still I would like to point out that among the three Members of the Commission of this State, one belongs to a minority community, the Christian community, another belongs to another minority community, the Muslim community and the third, the Chairman of the Commission belongs to a backward community. One can talk of any principles by way of criticisms in the matter of selection. That is for the Government to decide. But it is not fair, particularly in the absence of the members of the Commission and when they cannot reply, to charge them like that. The Members of the Commission, of course, offer their own comments against the Government freely. But when criticisms are indulged in like this against them they have no opportunity to refute them.

Sir, the hon. Member who is a keen protagonist of the teachers' cause and others representing the teachers spoke eloquently about the various questions affecting teachers. I am glad to convey to the hon. Member, Sri Krishnamoorthy, what the Hon. the Minister for Finance mentioned in the other House this morning that even the question of the emoluments of the teachers is under the consideration of the Government. Sir, he has been harping on his pet

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theory of 'Guru Dakshina'. He, in his enthusiasm for espousing the teachers' cause, gets angry with the parents. While other hon. Members refer to the taxation burden on the poor parents, he would not mind the parents being taxed for the education of their children, namely, this special tax of 'Guru Dakshina'. That apart, I do welcome the hon. Member's emphasis on the need to improve the character of the students. That is a very important matter. We all have to put our heads together and take all possible steps in this matter. I have no doubt hon. Members are aware that my esteemed Colleague, the Hon. Minister in charge of Education, has been emphasising it with all vehemence and has been bestowing his attention on this very important question. In this connection, would, however, like to draw the attention of the hon. Member, to the behaviour of some of the teachers in those schools. If the boys are spoiled, they are spoiled not merely on account of certain posters and advertisements and cinema slides as pointed out by the hon. Member but also on account of the behaviour of some of the teachers. The hon. Member cannot be unaware of these teachers who poison the poor young children and I would put it to him as a member representing the teachers that he should turn his attention to this aspect of the question.

Sir, the hon. the Leader of the Opposition referred to non-official Bills to be sponsored, one relating to posters and advertisements and the other relating to preservation of parks and open spaces. Government should have no objection at all to these laudable measures and I can assure the hon. Members and the hon. the Leader of the Opposition that if Government would not themselves take up this important question, they can give every support to get these Bills sponsored in both the Houses.

Lastly, Sir, I come to the plea put forward by the hon. Member, Sri V. G. Row, on behalf of labour. He chose to criticise the Labour Department as an employer's department. I can then easily see what sort of a representative of workers he is. Now, the various political organisations interested in labour work including his own party know how this department has been functioning. In fact, one very enthusiastic Member who takes even a more active part in labour work and who belongs to the party to which the hon. Member belongs paid a tribute in the other House to the manner in which the Labour Department was trying to solve the difficulties of the workers.

SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW : On a point of personal explanation, Sir. I said only the Labour Department at the Governmental level. I did not speak of the Labour Department as a whole.

*** THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :** Government is one. It comprises officers including the Minister.

Again, Sir, if the hon. Member would require the Government invariably to refer all cases for adjudication, I would like to say that Government have discretion under the law and have their own

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responsibility. They are interested in the real welfare of the workers. Therefore, Government do exercise their discretion. They cannot agree to this dictum that any dispute that arises should invariably be referred for adjudication. Subject to that, Government are dealing with labour questions with the utmost sympathy. He referred to certain disputes and he knows what Government are doing. He also made a good suggestion which will be looked into, namely, the publication of a labour gazette. I shall certainly have it examined. Then, he referred to the question of wages for workers in the Electricity Department. He said under the Madras Electricity System—he is very much connected with those workers—the wage was Rs. 19 per month. I may tell him that it varies in the same system. The wage goes up to Rs. 45 in addition to dearness allowance. It is not as bad as has been pointed out by the hon. Member. Anyhow, Government have been examining the various questions whether they concern the workers working in the department or in the various other industrial establishments. Government would never fail to do justice by the workers.

With these words, I must thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the indulgence shown by you in enabling me to make this fairly long speech.

*** SRI A. SUBRAMANIAM :** கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் ஸெர்லீஸ் கமிஷனில் இரண்டு மைனாரிட்டி உருப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களும், ஒரு பிற்பட்ட சமூகத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவரும் அங்கத்தினர்களாக இருப்பதாகக் கூறினார்கள். பிற்பட்ட சமூகத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர் ஒருவர் அதில் அங்கத்தினராக இருப்பதை நான் முழு மகிழ்ச்சியுடன் வரவேற்கிறேன். ஆனால் நான் ஹரிஜன வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்த ஒருவரும், பிற்பட்ட சமூகத்தைச் சேர்ந்த ஒருவரும், முற்பட்ட சமூகத்தைச் சேர்ந்த ஒருவரும், ஆக மூன்றுபேர் அங்கத்தினர்களாக இருக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டேன். அதை அரசாங்கம் உடனடியாகச் செய்யவேண்டும் என்றும் கேட்டுக்கொண்டேன். சட்ட திட்டங்களை மாற்றிக் கொண்டாகிலும் செய்யவேண்டும் என்றும் கேட்டுக்கொண்டேன்.

நிற்க, பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களின் கமிஷனின் ரிப்போர்ட்டு இந்த ராஜ்யத்திற்கு வந்திருப்பதாகவும் அது சம்பந்தமாக நம் மந்திரிகளின் யோசனைகளையும் அதில் செய்யவேண்டிய முக்கிய மாறுதல்களையும் குறிப்பிட்டு அனுப்பப் போவதாகவும் நான் அறிகிறேன். ஆகையினால் சில குறிப்பிட்ட சலுகைகளை பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு இன்னின்ன விஷயங்களில் அளிக்க வேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக்கொண்டேன். தற்பொழுது உத்தியோகங்கள் வழங்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் முறையை மாற்றி அமைக்க வேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக் கொண்டேன். இதில் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கருத்து என்ன?

*** THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :** ஸெர்லீஸ் கமிஷன் சம்பந்தமாக குலங்களைப்பற்றிக் குறிப்பிட்டது மற்றொரு அங்கத்தினர். அவர் ஸ்ரீ எம். எதிராஜாவு. ஒரு பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கூட ஸெர்லீஸ் கமிஷனில் இல்லையென்று சொன்னதற்கு நான் பதில் சொன்னேன். பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களின் கமிஷன் ரிப்போர்ட்டு வந்திருக்கிறது. அது பரிசீலனை செய்யப்பட்டு வருகிறது. தயாரானவுடன் என்னுடைய colleague கனம் ஸ்ரீ பரமேஸ்வரன் அவர்கள் சட்டசபையில் அதைப்பற்றி பேசுவதற்கு இடம் கொடுப்பார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன்.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now adjourn and meet again on Monday, the 19th March at 3 o'clock in the evening.

The House then adjourned.

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

1. * *Appropriation Accounts of the Government of Madras for the year 1953-54 (1st April 1953 to 30th September 1953) and the Audit Report, 1955.*

2. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3703, Home, dated the 28th December 1955, regarding exemption from payment of tax on non-transport vehicles coming from Pondicherry State under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 (Madras Act III of 1931). [Laid on the table under sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931.]*

* Laid on the table of the House on 2nd March 1956.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to clauses (a) and (b) of the starred question No. 560. asked by Sri T. Purushotham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 3rd March 1956, page 259 supra.]

Rules governing the accommodation of guests in the State Guest House at Madras.

1. Normally the following visitors are to be treated as State guests :—

- (a) Ministers of the Government of India;
- (b) Ministers of State Governments in India; and
- (c) High personages (Indian and Foreign).

Families of these guests, accompanying the guests will also be treated as State guests. Officers and servants accompanying the party will also be provided accommodation in the Guest House subject to availability.

2. The State guests will be normally accommodated in the State Guest House, Madras. If, however, accommodation is not available or insufficient there, suitable accommodation will be secured for them as far as possible in the first-class hotels in the City, in which case the entire hotel charges will have to be borne by the guests.

3. The Chief Secretary to Government should be addressed by letter or telegram at least three days before accommodation is actually required for reservation of accommodation in the State Guest House.

4. The period for which guests will be accommodated in the State Guest House should not ordinarily exceed four days; but in exceptional cases, guests will be permitted to continue their stay beyond this period provided that accommodation is not required for other guests or for any other Government purpose.

5. No person, who is treated as a State guest will ordinarily be disturbed from the room or rooms he is occupying during the period of the reservation. Whenever persons other than State guests are specifically permitted to occupy the Guest House, such permission will be subject to the overriding condition, that, if accommodation in the Guest House is urgently required for any State guest, the concerned occupant might be required to vacate the room or rooms and find alternative accommodation elsewhere.

6. Both vegetarian and non-vegetarian food will be served in the Guest House.

7. Guests will be charged at the rates specified in the annexure to these rules. Casual visitors, friends, officials, etc., entertained by the guests, paying as well as non-paying will be charged at the rates specified in item (d) to paragraph 1 of the annexure.

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8. A register will be kept in the State Guest House and guests who occupy it will kindly enter particulars of their names, dates and time of arrival and departure, as also the amount of fees paid to the Superintendent of the Guest House at the time of their departure.

9. All the fees collected will be remitted into the Reserve Bank of India at Madras under the head "XLVI. Miscellaneous—State—in. Miscellaneous".

10. The Superintendent of the Guest House will submit to the Chief Secretary a monthly statement showing details of the occupants and their parties, the extent of the duration of stay, accommodation availed of, and the fees collected and credited to the Guest House.

11. The responsibility for any damage or breakage, to the furniture or other articles in the Guest House, caused by the servants of the guests, is expected to be shouldered by the concerned guest. The Chief Secretary to Government would be the authority to decide on the amount to be recovered and his decision in the matter shall be final.

12. No trunk telephone calls shall be made from the Guest House telephone without the knowledge of the Superintendent of the Guest House, and the guest concerned should immediately enter full details in the special register kept for this purpose either before or immediately on making the call. All charges for trunk calls shall be promptly paid by the party on receipt of the bills from the Superintendent. A schedule of rates to important places will be kept in the Guest House.

13. All complaints may be addressed to the Chief Secretary to Government.

14. A copy of these rules, as also a list of furniture, crockery, etc., available in each room will be hung up in the respective rooms for the information of the guests.

ANNEXURE.

1. Except in respect of those cases wherein Government have directed specifically that no charges shall be levied, guests accommodated in the State Guest House will be charged at the following rates:—

Boarding and lodging.

- | | |
|--|---|
| (a) Principal guest | Rs. 15 (rupees fifteen) per head per day. |
| (b) Members of the family (adult or child) or members of the staff accompanying the principal guest. | Rs. 10 (rupees ten) per head per day. |

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(c) Peons, bearers, chappis or other last-grade servants. Rs. 3 (rupees three) per head per day.

(d) Casual visitors, etc., entertained by paying as well as non-paying guests. Dinner or lunch Rs. 4 (rupees four) each.

Breakfast Rs. 2-8-0 (rupees two and annas eight) each.

Evening tea with cakes, biscuits, etc., Rs. 1-8-0 (rupee one and annas eight) each.

Plain coffee Re. 0-4-0 (annas four) each.

Plain tea Re. 0-3-0 (annas three) each.

Orange juice or sweet drinks with ice Re. 0-6-0 (annas six) each.

A day is reckoned as 24 hours from the time of arrival and charged accordingly. For a stay up to 3 hours following one full day's stay no charges shall be levied except for breakfast, lunch or dinner as the case may be; but for a stay exceeding 3 hours but not exceeding 12 hours, half the charges shall be levied. For a stay of more than 12 hours, full charges shall be levied. A night's stay irrespective of the number of hours shall be charged at full day's rate.

No concession will be given for the guests or other members of their party, not taking any of the breakfasts, meals, etc., during their stay in the Guest House.

2. *Transport.*—Guests who require transport facilities on arrival are expected to intimate in advance full particulars regarding the time, train or plane, and station, etc., of arrival. The Superintendent of the Guest House will arrange one or two cars according to requirements and meet the guests at the railway station or aerodrome as the case may be. A charge of 12 annas (annas twelve only) per mile will be levied for the use of all Guest House cars. In case where taxis have been arranged, full taxi fares will be paid by the guests.

During their stay in the Guest House, State Guests may also make use of the Guest House cars, subject to availability, for their journeys in the City and the charges to be levied would be at the same rate as already mentioned. The Superintendent of the Guest House will provide the petrol required for the cars.

No Guest House cars will be taken beyond a radius of 10 miles from the Guest House. For journeys beyond this distance, the Superintendent will invariably arrange for taxis, if so desired, in which case, the guests shall bear the taxi fare.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 566 asked by Sri G. Krishnamoorthi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 3rd March 1956, page 267 supra.]

Rules relating to the appointment of headmaster or headmistress under district boards.

Every vacancy in the post of headmaster or headmistress of a high school with Form V or Form VI as the highest class under a district board shall subject to the provisions of rule 3 (3) be filled by the president of the district board (hereinafter referred to as the president) from a panel of suitable candidates drawn up by the Divisional Inspector of Schools in the case of boys' schools and by the Inspectress of Girls' Schools in the case of girls' schools:

Provided that it shall be open to the president, in order to avoid dislocation of work or for other reasons to be recorded in writing, to appoint persons not in the panel for periods of one month and less without probationary rights.

NOTE.—If at the time a vacancy in the post of headmaster/headmistress occurs in a school, the most senior among the probationary headmasters/headmistresses be serving as B.T. or B.Ed. Assistant in the same school, he/she shall forthwith be appointed in that vacancy. If there is no such probationer and if it is decided to take action under the proviso to this rule to fill the vacancy, a probationer in the post of headmaster/headmistress serving as B.T. or B.Eds. Assistant in the school shall be preferred to any one else in the school even though the period of such incumbency shall not count for probation.

2. The following procedure shall be adopted in drawing up the panel:—

(1) The president shall send to the Divisional Inspector of Schools or the Inspectress of Girls' Schools concerned a list of all the B.T. or B.Ed. Assistants in the service of the district board, who have put in a service of not less than ten years and whose names are not already in the panel together with the recommendation of the president as to who, among such persons, are, in his opinion, fit for inclusion in the panel and a detailed statement of the reasons for such recommendation. Such list shall be sent in December immediately preceding the year for which the panel is to be drawn up. If the Divisional Inspector of Schools or the Inspectress of Girls' Schools finds that the list does not contain a sufficient number of candidates suitable for appointment as headmaster or headmistress, it shall be open to the Divisional Inspector or the Inspectress to call for the lists of other B.Ts. and B.Eds. in the service of the Board who have not put in ten years of service and draw up the panel from among them. The president, the Divisional Inspector of Schools and the District Educational Officer sitting together in the case of boys' schools and the president and the Inspectress of Girls' Schools sitting together in the case of girls' schools, shall draw up a panel of suitable candidates taking into consideration the list sent by the president. If the Divisional Inspector or the Inspectress is unable to accept any of the recommendations of the president, a reference shall be made to the Director of Public Instruction whose decision in the

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matter shall be final. The panel thus drawn up which shall be treated as confidential shall be communicated to the president not later than the 1st May.

NOTE.—For the purpose of the ten years' qualifying service for appointment as headmaster/headmistresses mentioned above, the previous service, if any of an Assistant under private management or in the Military Department shall be taken into account when there are no Assistants with ten years' service and the claims of no senior are affected thereby.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Inspecting Officers aforesaid to draw up at the same time a full minute—

(a) in regard to the inclusion of new names every year;

(b) in regard to assignment of the order of preference in Group A referred to in rule 3 (2) when the panel is drawn up for the first time under these rules; and send a copy of the same to the Director of Public Instruction along with a copy of the panel;

(c) in regard to the non-inclusion of any B.T. or B.Ed. Assistant or Assistants serving under the district board.

3. (1) The number of persons whose names should be included in the panel in any one year shall be determined as follows:—

The president shall intimate to the Divisional Inspector or the Inspectress, as the case may be, not later than the 1st January of each year—

(a) the number of permanent vacancies that would occur by superannuation of existing incumbents during the twelve months commencing from the 1st May of that year;

(b) the number of probationers who are expected to revert to the B.T. or B.Ed. cadre by the 1st May of that year; and

(c) the number of vacancies that may arise on account of the opening of new schools.

The number of persons to be included in the panel for the year will be equal to twice the number of permanent vacancies referred to in clause (a) less the number referred to in clause (b) subject ordinarily to a maximum of five. Deviations from this rule will require the prior approval of the Director of Public Instruction:

Provided however, that where only one permanent vacancy is expected to arise and neither a probationer nor a person in the panel not appointed hitherto is expected to be available for appointment to the vacancy, the panel may consist of three persons if the president so desires.

(2) The persons included in a panel shall be placed in two groups as follows:—

Group A.—Persons, if any, already included in the panel drawn up for the preceding year and not appointed as headmaster/headmistress arranged according to the year in which their names were first included in the panel and in the order of preference specified therein;

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Provided that in respect of persons included in a panel drawn up before the commencement of these rules, the order of preference shall be assigned to them by the authority drawing up the panel for the first time under these rules on the same basis as for inclusion in Group B.

Group B.—Persons newly included, arranged in the order of preference based on their qualifications, merit and ability, seniority being taken into account only if the qualifications, merit and ability are approximately equal.

(3) Persons whose names are in the panel shall be appointed in the order in which the names are arranged in the panel, that is to say, those whose names appear in Group A shall be appointed in the order of preference specified therein and only after all such persons have been appointed, appointments shall be made from among the persons in Group B in the order of preference specified therein.

4. (1) If in the opinion of the Divisional Inspector of Schools sitting with the District Educational Officer in the case of boys' schools, or of the Inspectress of Girls' schools in the case of girls' schools, it is not possible to select a sufficient number of persons from among the qualified assistants in the service of the district board to make up the panel, it shall be open to the Divisional Inspector or the Inspectress to request the president to invite applications from outsiders by advertisement. The president shall take the necessary action and send all the applications received to the Divisional Inspector or the Inspectress, as the case may be.

(2) If the Divisional Inspector and the District Educational Officer or as the case may be the Inspectress consider that an interview is necessary, the Divisional Inspector and the District Educational Officer together or the Inspectress shall make a preliminary selection from among the applicants and arrange for an interview and shall then draw up a panel from among the candidates who have been interviewed and from among candidates, if any, already in the service of the district board. In regard to the selection of persons who are not in the service of the district board, if two candidates are considered equal in qualification, character and efficiency, the candidate belonging to the backward community shall be preferred for appointment as headmaster/headmistress of a high school.

Where in any year or at any time no new names are required for completing the panel and no names have to be omitted, the Divisional Inspector in consultation with the District Educational Officer or as the case may be the Inspectress may send the panel to the president.

5. It shall be open to the Divisional Inspector or the Inspectress or the president to have any of the names once included in the panel for a year, for reasons arising subsequent to the preparation of the panel, omitted at any time during the year with the prior approval of the Director of Public Instruction.

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6. No person whose name is included in a panel for a year and who has not been appointed shall be removed therefrom at the time of making a panel for the subsequent year, except for reasons to be recorded in writing by the Divisional Inspector and the District Educational Officer or the Inspectress, as the case may be, in consultation with the president.

7. Save as provided in rule 6, persons whose names are included in a panel but who have not been appointed shall be included in every subsequent panel.

8. If in the course of a year, a permanent or an acting vacancy of longer duration than one month occurs or is about to occur and there is no probationer available for appointment and the panel has been exhausted, fresh names may, on the application of the president, be included in the panel in accordance generally with the provisions of the foregoing rules subject to the condition that the number of names so included shall be not less than two even if the vacancy happens to be an acting vacancy.

9. When a person who has been selected for appointment as headmaster/headmistress under the service of more than one district board and who has commenced his/her probation under the service of one of those district boards, is appointed as headmaster/headmistress under the service of any other district board, the appointing authority shall require him/her to elect the district board under which he/she wishes to serve.

10. The provisions of these rules shall, as far as may be, apply to persons whose names have been included in the panel or panels drawn up in accordance with the rules hereby superseded.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Monday, 19th March 1956.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Scheme for paddy-cum-fish culture in Tanjore district

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

(a) when the scheme for paddy-cum-fish culture was introduced in Tanjore district;

(b) the salient features of the scheme;

(c) the area over which the scheme has been tried and with what result;

(d) the cost incurred so far on the scheme; and

(e) whether the Government have extended the scheme to any other district?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) The scheme was introduced in Tanjore district on 10th July 1954.

(b) The scheme envisages the culture of fish in the water stagnated in the rice fields along with rice plants. Apart from the value of the fish, which the cultivator gets at the time of harvest, the stocking of fields with fish will improve the yield of the crop also. The fish will feed on microscopic organisms which are likely to cause crop pests, and also on mosquitoes, cyclops, etc., in the water and prevent spread of diseases like malaria, guinea-worm, etc.

(c) Three hundred and one acres. The results were not encouraging owing partly to two spells of heavy rains which completely flooded the fields.

(d) An expenditure of Rs. 5,467-7-6 was incurred by the Government on the scheme.

(e) The answer is in the negative.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Have the Government any proposal to extend the scheme to any other district?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, Government have been examining whether they could not improve the scheme before they think of extending it.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: While experimenting with the scheme for paddy-cum-fish culture, have the Government taken

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into consideration the sentiments of strong vegetarians in this matter as they may have objection to take rice produced in such fields? (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I cannot at all understand any sentimental or other objection by vegetarians to taking such paddy produced in these fields as any water used in the fields for irrigation contains fish.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: As a layman, I am unable to understand what this scheme for paddy-cum (சூம்)-fish culture is. [An hon. Member: 'It is cum (சூம்) and not சூம்.) Please don't interrupt me. It is a Latin word. I know a little of Latin and it is only 'சூம்'. What exactly is the idea behind this scheme of joining fish and paddy? Is it for cooking?]

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Whether it is 'cum' or 'cam', it means that both paddy and fish are cultured and produced. It is only produced. The cooking is done outside the fields.

Chingleput District Headquarters Hospital

*576 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state the steps taken for effecting improvements to the Chingleput District Headquarters Hospital and the stage at which they stand at present?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: The matter is under consideration.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health kindly state whether the proposal for shifting the hospital to a new site has been considered and what progress has been made in regard to that question?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: It has been decided to reconstruct the District Headquarters Hospital, Chingleput.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: In the same site as at present?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: There is a Government poramboke land to the extent of 36 acres. The Board of Revenue has been asked to reserve the land for the Medical department for the construction of the hospital buildings.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Is the Hon. the Minister for Health aware that a local gentleman has promised a decent donation for the construction of new buildings? Will the Government take steps to collect the donation and work out the scheme as expeditiously as possible?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: Sir, proposals have been called for from the Director of Medical Services with regard to the reconstruction or expansion of the District Headquarters hospitals at Chingleput, at Cuddalore, at Tirunelveli and at Ramanathapuram.

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: With regard to Chingleput, has there not been a proposal for the diversion of the surplus funds with the Chingleput District Wholesale Co-operative Stores? May I know whether the diversion of this fund has been sanctioned for the construction of the hospital buildings?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: Sir, the District Co-operative Wholesale Stores has offered a contribution of a sum of Rs. 3½ lakhs from its reserve fund. I think this will be approved.

Reconstitution of the State Public Health Engineering Department

* 577 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased—

(i) to place on the table of the House the latest orders reconstituting the State Public Health Engineering Department; and

(ii) to state—

(a) the officer who is to be in charge of the department as head of the department; and

(b) what the duties of the Sanitary Engineer are?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: A statement ^a is placed on the table of the House.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMY MUDALIYAR: May I know whether any specific qualification in Public Health Engineering has been laid down for these Executive Engineers and Assistant Engineers posted to the Public Health Department?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: Not for all of them. A course in Public Health Engineering has been started in the Engineering College at Guindy.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMY MUDALIYAR: In view of the great advances that have been made in Public Health, may I know whether posting ordinary Engineers to these special positions will serve any purpose?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: There are some officers who have undergone the Public Health Engineering course at Calcutta.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: While I am not able to find the statement said to have been placed on the table of the House, may I request the Hon. Minister to enlighten us on what steps will be taken to check fissiparous tendencies that may occur as a result of the bifurcation and what steps will be taken to ensure effective co-operation in the discharge of the functions assigned to the different officers in the Public Health Engineering Department as at present reconstituted?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: Sir, the Sanitary Engineer is entrusted with the work of investigation and design of water-supply and drainage schemes. A Superintending Engineer of the Public

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Works Department is looking after the execution of the work under the supervision of the Chief Engineer. This system is found to work very well.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Has the separation of the Engineering Department from the Public Health Department given rise to any friction between these two departments after the separation?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : I do not think there is any such friction.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMY : May I know whether there is any delay in executing the various schemes after the reconstitution of this department?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : No, Sir. Special Engineering Divisions have been set up for the purpose of avoiding delay.

Re-employment of retired officers in the Public Health Department

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 19 superannuated officers of the Public Health Department were re-employed by a notification, dated the 8th January 1956;

(b) if so, the reasons for such re-employment of retired personnel;

(c) what steps the Government propose to take to obviate the need to re-employ retired officers?

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

(b) Non-availability of candidates for direct recruitment as Health Officers.

(c) The Madras Public Service Commission has been requested to recruit candidates for appointment as Health Officers after giving wide publicity to the vacancies.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is this wholesale re-employment of officers in the department due to the invidious distinction that has been shown between Health Officers and Assistant Surgeons?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : This distinction has been longstanding. The number of Health Officers re-employed is only about 19.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is it due to the fact that the Assistant Surgeons are allowed private practice while the Health Officers are not allowed private practice or any special scale of pay in spite of the fact that they have undergone a post-graduate course in Public Health Science for a period of one year in the Medical College?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Yes, Sir, that is well-known.

SRI ALEXANDER GNANAMUTTU : May I know whether any superannuated officers have been re-employed in any other department, particularly in the Department of Education?

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MR. CHAIRMAN : It is not a question to be put to the Hon. the Minister for Health.

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : The hon. Member may address that question to my Colleague the Minister for Education.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Government be pleased to grant some special allowance to these Health Officers in lieu of private practice in order to attract suitable candidates to this vital branch of public service?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : M.B.B.S. people are now eligible for recruitment and they are allowed to take the B.S.Sc. within four years after appointment at Government cost.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will the Government consider the advisability of earmarking the students for Public Health service even at the time of their admission to Medical Colleges so that it may afford a proper incentive for people to enter the Public Health Department?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : No such question has so far been considered.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMY : Considering the non-availability of experienced personnel in the Public Health Department, will the Government consider the advisability of amalgamating the Public Health Department and the Medical Department into one?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : That is a big question which requires deep consideration.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : In view of the fact that these 3-10 vacancies should have been known earlier, why were not steps p.m. taken to apprise the Public Service Commission with regard to the number of candidates required? The Hon. Minister has stated that instructions have been issued now to the Public Service Commission to call for applications.

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : In 1954 and again in 1955, the Public Service Commission called for applications. There was no proper response. Again on the 23rd of this month, there will be selection made for this purpose. There are fifty vacancies and only 20 eligible candidates have applied.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : In view of this statement of the Hon. Minister, will the Government consider the question of constituting a single cadre for medical officers and Public Health Officers allocating them for different duties as and when vacancies arise in the respective branches?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : The Public Health Department and the Medical Department have been working as two distinct departments. This cannot be done at present.

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Dr. A. SREENIVASAN: Will the Government consider the question of amalgamating the two departments so that there may not be any more trouble like this?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: There is some difficulty in recruiting candidates even for the Medical Department and people are unwilling to go and settle down in rural areas.

Houses for Reserve Police in Cuddalore N.T.

* 579 Q.—SRI M. ETHIRAJULU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to increase the number of houses for the Reserve Police in Cuddalore N.T.?

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

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Advisory Committees

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

(a) the Departmental Advisory Committees or Boards functioning at present; and

(b) when these advisory bodies were constituted and for what period?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement ^a containing the particulars is appended.

Harijan Welfare

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

(a) when the Harijan Welfare Department was constituted;

(b) the general schemes of Harijan Welfare so far implemented by the Department and the cost of each scheme;

(c) the total extent of land districtwar, acquired and allotted by the Department to Harijans as house-sites; and

(d) whether any Harijan colonies have been formed by the Department; and, if so, the details thereof?

A.—(a) to (d) A statement ^b giving the particulars required is laid on the table of the House.

^a Printed as Appendix II on pages 347–360 *infra*.

^b Printed as Appendix III on pages 361–362 *infra*.

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

II.—ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE HON. CHAIRMAN RE MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to announce to the House that I have received the following message, dated the 16th March 1956, 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 State Aid to Industries (Amendment) Bill, 1956.”

III.—PROGRAMME OF THE HOUSE.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMY: May I know from the Hon. the Leader of the House, the programme of sittings of the House?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, the consideration of the State Aid to Industries (Amendment) Bill, 1956, was originally proposed to be taken up to-day but I do not propose to take it up now. I would suggest that after the two motions put down in the agenda are approved, the House may adjourn for the day.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What about the presentation of the supplementary statement of expenditure?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: That will, of course, be done. The Joint Select Committee on the Money-lenders' Bill meets at 3-45 p.m. We may meet again on the 22nd and 23rd for considering the draft Second Five-Year Plan. On the 24th, the supplemental statement of expenditure may be discussed. On the 27th, we may meet again for considering the Appropriation Bill. The State Aid to Industries (Amendment) Bill may be taken up on the 28th and, if necessary, we may meet on the 29th also. Thirty-first is a non-official day and we shall not interfere with it. On the 2nd and 3rd April, the States Reorganization Bill may be considered. Perhaps the Council may adjourn on the 7th April. After the 3rd April, the House may have business. The Hon. the Minister for Education proposes to have some days allotted for discussing the educational policy of the Government. Probably, the House may rise on the 7th.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: As the Hon. the Leader of the House is aware, on the 22nd there is election to the Council from the Assembly constituency and some of the sitting Members of the House are candidates. He cannot expect those candidates to attend here in the midst of elections.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Those hon. Members who are candidates need not take part in the general discussion of the draft Five-Year Plan on the first day. They can take part the following day. They can do it then even more happily. I think we must stick to this programme.

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IV.—GOVERNMENT MOTIONS.

(1) ELECTION OF NINE MEMBERS TO THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES.

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

“That, with reference to rule 154 of the Madras Council Rules, this Council do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Hon. Chairman to elect nine members to be members of the Committee of Privileges for the financial year 1956-57.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“That, with reference to rule 154 of the Madras Council Rules, this Council do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Hon. Chairman to elect nine members to be members of the Committee of Privileges for the financial year 1956-57.”

The motion was put and carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have to inform the House that, in accordance with the Regulations framed by me for the holding of elections according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, I fix 5 p.m., on Wednesday, the 21st March 1956 as the time within which nomination of candidates for election to the Committee of Privileges should reach the Secretary. There will be an election between 12 noon and 2 p.m. on Saturday, the 24th March 1956, if the number of candidates nominated exceeds nine.

(2) ELECTION OF SIX MEMBERS TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I move—

“That, with reference to rule 171 of the Madras Council Rules, this Council do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Hon. Chairman to elect six members to be members of the House Committee for the financial year 1956-57.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“That, with reference to rule 171 of the Madras Council Rules, this Council do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Hon. Chairman to elect six members to be members of the House Committee for the financial year 1956-57.”

The motion was put and carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have to inform the House that, in accordance with the Regulations framed by me for the holding of elections according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, I fix 5 p.m., on Saturday, the 24th March 1956 as the time within which nomination of candidates for election to the House Committee should reach the Secretary. There will be an election between 12 noon and 2 p.m. on Tuesday, the 27th March 1956, if the number of candidates nominated exceeds six.

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V.—PRESENTATION OF THE SECOND SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1955-56.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Sir, I present the Second Supplementary Statement of Demands for Grants for the current financial year, 1955-56, and the detailed estimates thereof. Copies of the Statement of Demands and the estimates have been laid on the table of the House.

2. In connection with the Budget for 1955-56, 42 Demands for Grants were presented to the Legislature and approved in March 1955. These involved a total sum of Rs. 88½ crores under ‘Voted’ expenditure, besides an amount of Rs. 24½ crores under ‘Charged’ items of expenditure, making a grand total of nearly Rs. 113 crores. The first supplementary statement of Demands for Grants for this year was presented in November 1955, involving a sum of Rs. 80 lakhs under ‘voted’ expenditure and about Rs. 4 lakhs for ‘charged’ expenditure. This statement was mainly for the purpose of getting the general approval of the Legislature for new service schemes sanctioned earlier. The present supplementary statement covers 36 Demands for Grants and is for a total sum of about Rs. 58 crores, comprising Rs. 57.7 crores for ‘voted’ expenditure and Rs. 0.65 crore for ‘charged’ expenditure. Hon. Members will, no doubt, be surprised at the fact that the supplementary statement is for such a large sum. But this is due mainly to a change in the budgetary procedure. In the budget, there are transactions which are recorded under the head ‘suspense’ under various grants. These involve debits and credits, and the net debit or credit alone was shown in the Budget for 1955-56 by means of a single entry under the ‘suspense’ heads in the Grants concerned. At the instance of the Accountant-General, Madras, the Government decided in the course of the year to split up the ‘suspense’ head into two, one to show the total of all the debits (expenditure) anticipated during the year and the other to show the total of all credits (receipts) for the year and to take into account only the total expenditure for the purpose of appropriation, in conformity with the present system of budgeting for gross expenditure. This change has been given effect to in the Revised Estimate for the current year as well as in the Budget for the next year. The result is that the gross amount of Demands for Grants presented to the Legislature is greatly increased. The amount included for these suspense transactions alone in the present supplementary statement is about Rs. 42 crores, comprising Rs. 8½ crores in the Revenue Account and Rs. 33½ crores in the Capital Account. The particulars are given under the relevant Grants in the detailed supplementary estimates. There is also another special item provided for in the present supplementary statement involving a sum of over Rs. 4 crores. The liability for the payment of pensions of persons who retired from the Central and State Governments in India and settled in the United Kingdom has been taken over by the British Government with effect from the 1st April 1955 and the capitalised value of this liability has been paid to that Government by the

3-20
p.m.

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

Government of India. The share of the Composite Madras State for this capitalised value has been tentatively estimated by the Government of India at Rs. 4.11 crores, and this will be adjusted in the account of this Government for this year as a payment under the Capital head 'Commuted value of pensions'. But this amount will not be actually paid by this Government in this year, the Government of India having agreed to treat the sum as a loan made by them to the Composite Madras State, repayable in 30 equated annual instalments with interest at 1 per cent per annum. The payment to be actually made by this Government on this account in this year will be about Rs. 16 lakhs only, and of this, Rs. 6 lakhs will be recovered from the Governments of Andhra and Mysore. For appropriation purposes, however, the approval of the Legislature has to be obtained for the sum of over Rs. 4 crores that will be adjusted under the head 'Commuted value of pensions' and this is provided for in the present supplementary statement. If the two special items I have just mentioned are excluded, the total amount included in the present supplementary statement will be reduced to Rs. 12 crores, which will be less than the supplementary demands approved by the Legislature last year, by about Rs. 5 crores. I should also point out that a provision of Rs. 2.2 crores is made in the present statement for the gross expenditure on measures of relief and other expenditure connected with the recent cyclone in the four Southern districts. I hope that the hon. Members will now agree that the present supplementary statement need cause no alarm. I may also point out, in this connection, that against the additional expenditure now envisaged under some Demands, there are savings under others, which will have the effect of reducing the net increase over the Budget, though formal transfers from one Demand to another are not permissible. The total savings anticipated in this manner is about Rs. 165 lakhs, comprising Rs. 80 lakhs in the Revenue Account and Rs. 85 lakhs in the Capital and Debt Accounts.

3. The provision included in the present statement for new service schemes sanctioned by the Government and requiring the specific approval of the Legislature is Rs. 36 lakhs in the Revenue Account and Rs. 31 lakhs in the Capital Account. The rest of the demands is intended to cover the expenditure in excess of the original Budget and the supplementary Budget already approved in November 1955, due to various causes which are explained in detail under each Demand. I do not think it necessary for me to refer to each item in detail now. As stated in the introductory Memorandum to the supplementary statement, most of the increased expenditure now anticipated has been allowed for in the Revised Estimate for 1955-56, already presented to the Legislature.

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

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MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3 p.m. on Thursday, the 22nd March 1956.

The House then adjourned.

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

1. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3477, Home, dated 9th December 1955, regarding the use of impressed or adhesive stamps under section 75 of the Madras Court-fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1955. [Laid on the table under section 82 (2) of the Madras Court-fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1955.]

2. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 83, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 9th January 1956, amending clause (i) of sub-rule (1) of rule XXIV of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1932.

3. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 716, Public (Services), dated 23rd February 1956, amending the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1954, by including within the Commission's purview certain posts in the Madras State Legislature Secretariat Service. [Laid on the table under Article 320 (5) of the Constitution of India.]

4. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 711, Public (Services), dated 23rd February 1956, amending the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1954, by including within the Commission's purview Municipal Engineers, III Grade, in the Madras Municipal Engineering Subordinate Service. [Laid on the table under Article 320 (5) of the Constitution of India.]

5. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 603, Public (Services), dated 16th February 1956, amending the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1954, with regard to change in nomenclature of the posts of Director of Rural Welfare and Deputy Director of Rural Welfare as Joint Development Commissioner and Assistant Development Commissioner respectively. [Laid on the table under Article 320 (5) of the Constitution of India.]

6. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 332, Home, dated 31st January 1956, regarding remission of Court-fee payable on petitions alleging torture by the Police. [Laid on the table under section 82 (2) of the Madras Court-fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1955.]

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 577 asked by Sri T. Purushotham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 19th March 1956, page 331 supra.]

(i) The following are the orders issued in the matter. G.Os. No. 876, Health, dated 3rd March 1955, No. 1330, Health, dated 11th April 1955, No. 1963, Health, dated 9th June 1955, and No. 2001, Health, dated 13th June 1955 (copies attached).

(ii) (a) The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (General).

(b) Duties of the Sanitary Engineer—

(1) The Sanitary Engineer is in charge of investigation and design of water-supply and drainage schemes.

(2) He is the inspecting and controlling officer in respect of the water-supply and drainage schemes operated and maintained by the local bodies including the Madras Corporation.

(3) He is the controlling officer in respect of the Municipal Engineering Services.

(4) Under the existing rules relating to municipal establishment, he has to be consulted in the matter of appointments and punishments of technical personnel employed in the engineering (including water-supply and drainage) branch of municipalities.

(5) He is the general consulting Engineer on sanitary and public health engineering matters.

(6) He serves on special committees such as the Water and Sewage Purification Committee and the Public Health Board.

ENCLOSURES.

(1)

G.O. Ms. No. 876, Health, dated 3rd March 1955.

[Water-supply and drainage schemes—Accelerated programme—Employment of additional staff—Sanctioned.]

Read—the following paper :—

Letter from the Chief Engineer, P.W.D. (General), dated 16th February 1955, No. C1. 3228/54-8.

Order—No. 876, Health, dated 3rd March 1955.

The Government have decided that the work relating to the execution of water-supply and drainage schemes should continue to be done by the Sanitary Engineer and sanction the post of an

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Executive Engineer (Special Grade) on a scale of pay of Rs. 800—100/2—1,000 from the date of appointment up to 29th February 1956 to assist the Sanitary Engineer. This officer will work under the direct control of the Sanitary Engineer.

2. The Government have also considered the proposals of the Chief Engineer for the employment of additional staff to accelerate the execution of water-supply and drainage schemes and sanction the following additional staff for the Sanitary Engineering branch from the date of employment up to 29th February 1956 :—

	Number of posts.
1 Executive Engineers (Public Health) ..	2
2 Assistant Engineers (Public Health) ..	8
3 Junior Engineers or Supervisors ..	30
4 Divisional Accountant and Manager ..	2
5 Head Clerks	2
6 Upper Division Clerks	12
7 Lower Division Clerks	21
8 Steno-typists	2
9 Typists	3
10 Peons	66
11 Second-grade Draughtsmen	2
12 Third-grade Draughtsmen	7
13 Tracers	2
14 Store-keepers	3

3. The proposals of the Chief Engineer for the formation of two new public health divisions and for the distribution of the additional staff sanctioned in paragraph 2 above are approved.

4. The Chief Engineer is informed that only the minimum staff absolutely required shall be employed as and when necessary.

5. The Chief Engineer is also requested to submit immediately proposals for the additional staff required for the work connected with the investigation and design and also for the panchayat works.

(2)

G.O. Ms. No. 1330, Health, dated 11th April 1955.

[Sanitary Engineering branch—Reorganization—Orders passed. Reference.—Demi-official from the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (General), dated 17th/18th November 1954, No. C. 3042/54, Demi-official from the Commissioner of Land Revenue and Development, dated 19th November 1954, and Letter from the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (General), dated 23rd December 1954, No. C. 3228/54.]

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Order—No. E330, Health, dated 11th April 1955.

In 1949, the Government had passed orders directing the reorganization of the Sanitary Engineering Branch into an independent unit with the Sanitary Engineer as its head to act as a Superintending Engineer with jurisdiction over the entire State under the control of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (General). Under this reorganization, the work of investigation, design and execution of water-supply and drainage schemes, was being attended to by the Sanitary Engineering Department, with its staff of Executive Engineers (Public Health), Assistant Engineers (Public Health), etc., under the Sanitary Engineer forming part of the Madras Engineering Service and the Madras Engineering Subordinate Service. Certain difficulties in the actual working of the above arrangements affecting the efficiency of the department were brought to the notice of the Government. A number of suggestions made by the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department and the Commissioner for Land Revenue and Development were examined and after considering all the aspects of the question, the Government have come to the conclusion that, in the interests of efficiency and speedy execution of the works, it is essential that the branch should continue to be an independent unit within the Public Works Department subject, however, to the overall control of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (General) and be responsible for investigation, design and execution of the schemes. They accordingly issue the following orders:—

(1) As Sanitary Engineering is a specialized subject, the work relating to it must continue to be done in an integrated manner, the investigation, design and execution being done by one and the same authority.

(2) The Sanitary Engineer may correspond direct with the Government in respect of schemes costing up to Rs. 10 lakhs. Any scheme costing more than Rs. 10 lakhs should be submitted through the Chief Engineer for the sanction of the Government. Major schemes should not, however, be split into parts costing Rs. 10 lakhs and less.

(3) The Chief Engineer will have powers of overall supervision in the case of schemes costing more than Rs. 10 lakhs and the Chief Engineer will, in respect of the above schemes, have discretion as to the manner in which he should do the scrutiny and the type of assistance which he may take.

(4) In course of time, a separate Public Health Engineering Department has to come into existence. As a first step towards this goal, the Sanitary Engineering branch will have to be made a self-contained unit with the Sanitary Engineer as its head, subject to the overall control of the Chief Engineer, as in the case of the Madras Boiler Department. However it will be too early now to make the Sanitary Engineering branch a separate unit as the revised arrangements have to be worked for one year only for the present.

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(5) The question of separating the Sanitary Engineering cadre from the Public Works cadre will be considered after one year. Meanwhile, the additional men required for the Sanitary Engineering branch may be taken from the Public Works branch and the Sanitary Engineering and Public Works Departments may remain as one. The Municipal Engineers need not be taken into the Sanitary Engineering branch as it would result in the depletion of the Municipal Engineering Service.

(6) The Sanitary Engineer will be assisted on the execution side by an officer of the grade of Executive Engineer (Special Grade) on a scale of Rs. 800—100/2—1,000. A post of Executive Engineer (Special Grade) has already been sanctioned for this purpose.

2. The revised arrangements will be tried for one year and their working will be reviewed at the end of that period, to consider whether any changes are necessary. Monthly progress reports should be submitted by the Sanitary Engineer through the Chief Engineer for review by the Government.

3. The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (General), is requested to give immediate effect to the above orders.

(3)

G.O. Ms. No. 1963, Health, dated 9th June 1955.

[Water-supply and drainage schemes—Accelerated programme—Execution of schemes—Appointment of a Superintending Engineer—Sanctioned.]

READ—the following papers:—

G.O. Ms. No. 876, Health, dated 3rd March 1955.

G.O. Ms. No. 1298, Health, dated 7th June 1955.

G.O. Ms. No. 1330, Health, dated 11th April 1955.

From the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (General), dated 20th April 1955, No. C. 3042/54-2.

From the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (General), dated 17th June 1955, No. C-1-3228/54-12.

Order—No. 1963, Health, dated 9th June 1955.

The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (General), has reported to the Government with reference to the discussions at the Conference held on 12th May 1955 in the Secretariat, that it is not possible for the Sanitary Engineer to devote adequate attention to the execution of all the water-supply and drainage schemes under the present heavy programme for utilizing fully the loan amounts provided by the Government of India in addition to his regular work on investigation, design and maintenance of schemes. He has, therefore, recommended that the Sanitary Engineer may be divested of the work relating to the execution of

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the water-supply and drainage schemes and that a Superintending Engineer may be appointed to be in sole charge of the execution of the schemes under the direct control of the Chief Engineer. The Government accept the recommendation of the Chief Engineer.

2. In modification of the orders issued in G.Os. No. 876, Health, dated 3rd March 1955, and No. 1330, Health, dated 11th April 1955, the following orders are passed :—

(i) Sanction is accorded to the creation of a post of a Superintending Engineer on the usual scale of pay and allowances from the date of appointment up to 29th February 1956 to be in charge of the execution of water-supply and drainage schemes.

(ii) The Superintending Engineer will be in sole charge of the execution of the schemes, and he will be responsible for carrying out the works and spending the allotted money within the present time-limit. He will function directly under the technical and administrative control of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (General), and will be answerable to the Chief Engineer for progress and expenditure on works under execution. In all technical matters, he is free to consult the Sanitary Engineer and to take his advice wherever necessary.

(iii) The Sanitary Engineer will however continue to inspect the works in progress and suggest any modifications he finds necessary, but in all such cases, written instructions to effect modifications will be issued to the Superintending Engineer by the Chief Engineer only and the Sanitary Engineer will for this purpose intimate simultaneously to the Chief Engineer his (Sanitary Engineer's) suggestions regarding modifications and, as far as possible, have personal discussions also in such matters.

3. The Chief Engineer is informed that orders in respect of his other proposals are under issue separately.

(4)

G.O. Ms. No. 2001, Health, dated 13th June 1955.

[Water-supply and drainage schemes—Accelerated programme—Execution in 1955–56—Revised set up—Orders passed.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 1330, Health, dated 11th April 1955.

From the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (General), dated 17th May 1955, No. C-1-3228/54-12.

Order—No. 2001, Health, dated 13th June 1955.

The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (General), has made the following recommendations to the Government with reference to the discussions at the Conference held on 12th May 1955 in the Secretariat, to ensure complete utilization of the Central assistance for the water-supply and drainage schemes during 1955–56 :

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(i) a special investigation unit with the necessary staff should be employed to carry out all the investigation necessary within the limited time available;

(ii) a separate circle with a Superintending Engineer and one Assistant Engineer together with the necessary office staff should be created to attend to the execution side of the schemes without delay.

(iii) the Chief Engineer should be empowered to appoint an Assistant Engineer and three Junior Engineers or Supervisors and necessary ministerial and other office staff for a period of three months, as under an emergency pending sanction of Government, for any scheme to be investigated, designed or executed in order that work may proceed without any avoidable delay due to want of sanction;

(iv) the Chief Engineer should be empowered to incur expenditure on works proposed to be taken up and for which plans and estimates have been prepared and sent to Government for administrative sanction up to 25 per cent of the estimated cost of the scheme in anticipation of the sanction of Government so as to avoid possible delays; and

(v) to eliminate procedural delays in the offices of the Sanitary Engineer and the Chief Engineer the following arrangement may be worked temporarily until the present emergency period is over. The plans and estimates prepared by the Sanitary Engineer will be passed on unofficially to the Chief Engineer's office for scrutiny by the Deputy Chief Engineer (Public Health) who will send them back with his scrutiny notes to the Sanitary Engineer. The Sanitary Engineer will then put them up to the Chief Engineer with his remarks, if any, and after discussing the matter personally also with the Chief Engineer wherever necessary, obtain the Chief Engineer's final orders, draft the disposals based on the Chief Engineer's final orders and sign them for Chief Engineer; but the fair copies will issue from the Chief Engineer's office.

2. The Government accept the above recommendations of the Chief Engineer, and sanction the employment of the following staff on the usual scales of pay and allowances for the special investigation unit and for the office of the Superintending Engineer for attending to the execution side of the schemes from the date of appointment up to 29th February 1956. Orders sanctioning the post of Superintending Engineer are issued separately.

Designation.	Number of posts.
I. For investigation works—	
(a) Executive Engineer (Public Health) with headquarters at Madras.	1
Divisional Accountant and Manager	1
Head Clerk	1
Upper Division Clerks	2
Lower Division Clerks	5
Steno-typist	1 (with special pay).

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Designation.	Number of posts.
Typist	1
Peons	6
Draughtsman, II Grade	1
Draughtsman, III Grade	3
Tracers	2
(b) Assistant Engineers	4
Junior Engineers or Supervisors	12 (at 3 for each subdivision).
Upper Division Clerks	4
Lower Division Clerks	4
Peon	24 (including 12 for the 12 Junior Engineers or Supervisors).
11. For execution—	
Assistant Engineer	1 (Personal Assistant to the Superintending Engineer).
Manager	1
Head Clerk	1
Draughtsman, I Grade (Head Draughtsman)	1
Draughtsmen, III Grade	2
Tracer	1
Upper Division Clerks	2
Lower Division Clerks	4
Typists	2 (one with special pay).
Peons	6

Only the minimum staff necessary should be employed and details of the staff employed together with the scales of pay and allowances should be reported to Government as soon as possible.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 49 asked by Sri T. Purushotham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 19th March 1956, page 334 supra.]

Serial number.	Departmental Advisory Committee or Board.	When constituted or authority for constitution.	Period for which constituted.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	State Development Committee.	Originally constituted in 1948 and reconstituted in March 1955.	..	Minister for Agriculture is the Chairman, Commissioner of Food Production, Director of Public Health and Director of Agriculture are ex-officio members and one agriculturist and one representative of the co-operative societies are the non-official members. The term of the non-official members is for one calendar year and there is no prohibition to their being selected for subsequent years. This committee deals with both urban and rural Compost schemes in the State.
2	Agricultural Machinery Advisory Committee.	Constituted in November 1948 with the Commissioner of Food Production as Chairman and the Director of Agriculture as Convenor.	Not mentioned ..	The Committee advises the Government on matters relating to agricultural machinery.
3	Joint Sandalwood Advisory Board.	Constituted in April 1952.	Do. ..	
4	Forest Utilization Advisory Board.	Reconstituted in October 1954.	Three years from 8th October 1954.	The Board advises the Government on the utilization of forest produce.
5	State Wild Life Board.	September 1954..	No time limit. Two non-officials will retire every year and new members will be selected in their places.	The Board advises the Government regarding the protection of wild animals.

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Serial number.	Departmental Advisory Committee or Board.	When constituted or authority for constitution.	Period for which constituted.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
6	Wenlock Down Advisory Committee (the Nilgiris).	April 1940	No time-limit. Tenure of non-officials one year, but they are liable to be reappointed.	To advise the Government on the preservation of the Wenlock Downs.
7	State Fodder and Grazing Committee (Reconstituted).	July 1954	Three years from 5th July 1954.	
8	Forest Range Advisory Committee.	September 1953.	The period of membership for non-official members is two years.	
9	The Nilgiris District Soil Conservation Board.	In the year 1948.	The term of the Board has not been fixed.	To advise on soil conservation measures relating to the Nilgiris.
10	State Soil Conservation Board.	In the year 1950.	No period has been fixed.	* Vide the particulars below.
11	Wynnad Development Committee.	Do.	Do.	To deal with the various problems that may arise in regard to the Wynnad Colonisation Scheme and to supervise its working.
12	State Advisory Committee on Agricultural implements.	April 1954	The period of membership of non-official members is two years.	To review periodically the progress in the manufacture of improved agricultural implements in the State and make suggestions to the manufacturers based on the test carried out under the supervision of the Agricultural Department.

* The functions of the State Soil Conservation Board will be—

- (i) to organize and co-ordinate local land utilization surveys;
- (ii) to advise on the policy under which cultivated lands should be given up as such and put under protective regime (e.g.) where soil is being lost by river action, or erosion is being caused by cultivation on steep slopes;
- (iii) (a) to advise on questions relating to the acquisition of privately owned waste lands for afforestation;
- (b) to prepare a list showing the distribution of forest areas with reference to agricultural lands so as to facilitate measures taken up for afforestation;
- (c) to study the effects of clearing and cultivation of catchment areas of important streams which feed power and irrigation projects;
- (iv) to co-ordinate functioning of Regional Conservation plans which involve the participation of several departments;
- (v) to scrutinize plans submitted by the Forest Department for the conservation of vital catchment areas.
- (vi) to recommend to Government suitable legislative measures for sound hill farming;
- (vii) to study and advise on the effect on the water table caused by tapping underground water for irrigation purposes under the Grow More Food Schemes to prevent lowering of water table.

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Serial number.	Departmental Advisory Committee or Board.	When constituted or authority for constitution.	Period for which constituted.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
13	State Standing Committee for Tree Planting.	July 1950	The period of membership of non-official members is two years.	To issue necessary suggestions and instructions to various districts and departments in respect of the celebration of the National Tree Planting Week every year and to arrange for the establishment of Central Seed Store and nursery for the distribution of seeds and seedlings at nominal cost.
14	Executive Committee of the State Standing Committee for Tree Planting.	Do.	Do.	To direct Vanamahotsava Campaign and it will be in immediate charge of the Vanamahotsava Scheme.
15	Sub-Committee for each district for Tree Planting.	Do.	The term of the membership of the non-official member is for two years.	To attend to the Tree Planting work in each district and to formulate ways and means for the intensification of tree planting.
16	Sub-Committee for City of Madras for Tree Planting.	November 1950.	The term of the two non-official members is for two years.	To formulate ways and means for the intensification of tree planting.
17	Sugarcane Advisory Committee.	Constituted in July 1954. Sanction expired on 23rd July 1955. The Committee has been reconstituted for a period of one year from 1st October 1955.	..	To advise the Government on administration of the Madras Sugar Factories Control Act, 1949.
18	State Sugarcane Committee.	This was originally constituted in 1945. Subsequently after partition the strength of the Committee was reduced and it was constituted in 1954.	The present term is for three years from 21st June 1954.	To advise the Government for placing sugarcane research and development work in the State in a better footing.
19	State Cotton Committee.	Constituted in 1922.	As per latest re-constitution of the committee the term of non-officials is fixed as two years from date of their appointment.	

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Serial number.	Departmental Advisory Committee or Board.	When constituted or authority for constitution.	Period for which constituted.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
20	Local Cotton Committees one at Tiruppur for Cambodia tract and the other at Madurai for Tinian tract.	Constituted in 1922.	Existing period is up to 26th May 1956.	
21	Board of Honorary Visitors to the Agricultural College, Coimbatore.	In 1942	.. Present sanction is for three years from 10th December 1954 to 9th December 1957.	
22	Standing Headquarters Committee for Agricultural Information.	January 1954	..	To deal with the collection preparation and distribution of Agricultural Information.
23	Board of Honorary Visitors of the Livestock Farms.	September 1954	.. Not specified.	
24	Visiting Committee for the Salvage Farm, Kaabakkam.	Reconstituted in November 1954 for a period of one year.	Extended for one more year from 10th November 1955.	
25	Board of Honorary Visitors to the Madras Veterinary College Hospital.	Reconstituted in April 1955 for a period of one year.		
26	Livestock Improvement Board.	First constituted in 1940. Last constituted in November 1952 for a period of three years. It has since been extended up to 31st December 1956.	..	To advise the Government on schemes for the improvement of Livestock in the State.
27	The Agricultural Prices Review Committee.	In March 1955	.. Not specified	.. The Committee is to meet every week and review the prices of agricultural commodities (rice, paddy, gambu, ragi, chillies, jaggery, cotton, etc.) If the price of any commodity falls below the critical level, the committee will have to decide the measure to be taken to arrest the fall in prices and to send concrete proposals to the Government. The Government have since ordered that the full committee need not meet every week and that if and when the Chairman (Commissioner of Civil

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Serial number.	Departmental Advisory Committee or Board.	When constituted or authority for constitution.	Period for which constituted.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
28	Board of Communications, Madras.	First constituted in 1934. Consequent on the formation of the Andhra State, the Board has been reconstituted with twenty members (thirteen officials and seven non-officials) from 12th April 1954.	..	The functions of the Board are advisory and are confined to giving advice on improvement of road and inland water communications. The non-official members hold office for a period of two years from the date of their appointment.
29	Committee for prevention of illicit cutting of avenue trees.	Constituted in 1953-54.	..	Its duty is to report on the measures to be taken to protect the existing avenue trees on road side. The Committee consists of the following official and non-official members:— (1) The Director of Agriculture (Chairman). (2) The Chief Engineer (Highways). (3) The Collector of Chingleput. (4) Sri V. K. Palani-swami Gounder, M.L.A. The Deputy Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, is the Secretary of the Committee.

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Serial number.	Departmental Advisory Committee or Board.	When constituted or authority for constitution.	Period for which constituted.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
30	City Transport Advisory Committee.	Originally in September 1947, an advisory body consisting of both officials and non-officials was constituted for the administration of the Government Bus Service. In February 1949, this Advisory Board was scrapped and a Transport Advisory Committee was constituted. This Committee ceased to function from 2nd February 1950 by efflux of time. It was revived and reconstituted in April 1952. Its continuance was sanctioned from time to time.	The term of the present Committee is up to 30th June 1956.	
31	Irrigation Advisory Board, Cauvery Delta.	1923	.. The Irrigation Advisory Board is functioning as a permanent measure.	The non-official members hold office normally for a period of three years.
32	Irrigation Advisory Board, Tamparaparani system.	1934	.. The Irrigation Advisory Board is functioning as a permanent measure.	The non-official members hold office normally for a period of three years.
33	Irrigation Advisory Board, South Bank Canal and Kattalai High Level Channel.	1940	.. Do.	Do.
34	Irrigation Advisory Board, Ayyan and Peruvai Channel.	1943	.. The Irrigation Advisory Board is functioning as a permanent measure.	The non-official members hold office normally for a period of three years.
35	Half-yearly District Irrigation Conference.	1947	.. The Conferences are functioning as a permanent measure in all districts except Malabar, Madras and the Nilgiris.	The non-official members hold office normally for a period of three years. The terms of office of the non-official members will end on 31st March 1957.

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Serial number.	Departmental Advisory Committee or Board.	When constituted or authority for constitution.	Period for which constituted.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
36	Two-man Committee for the purchase of stores.	March 1954.	..	A two-man Committee consisting of the Controller of Stationery and Printing and the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras, was constituted to advise on matters relating to purchase of stores required for the Government Press, Madras. The Committee has even been vested with powers to purchase packing materials required for the Government Press, Madras, up to a limit of Rs. 1,000 and other stores required for the Government Press, Madras, up to a limit of Rs. 500 at a time and also to incur expenditure on repairs to printing machinery in the Government Press, Madras, up to a limit of Rs. 1,000 in each case. In the case of purchase of packing materials of value exceeding Rs. 1,000 and other stores of value exceeding Rs. 500 and in the case of repairs to printing machines involving an expenditure exceeding Rs. 1,000 the Committee has to submit its recommendations to Government for orders. The Committee has also been empowered to delegate powers to a sub-committee consisting of the officer-in-charge of the stores section and the Superintendent, Government Press, to attend to minor purchases and repairs up to a limit of Rs. 50 in each case.
37	State Transport Advisory Committee.	1948	..	Last constituted in June 1955 for a period of one year from the date of the order. This Committee was first constituted in 1948 to advise the Government on all important matters regarding the policy and administration of motor transport. The Minister-in-charge of Transport is the Chairman, Transport Commissioner is the Secretary and 13 officials and non-officials are members.

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Serial number.	Departmental Advisory Committee or Board.	When constituted or authority for constitution.	Period for which constituted.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
38	The Madras Board of Transport.	1947	 Last constituted in March 1955 for a period of one year from 10th March 1955.	The Minister in charge of Transport is the Chairman, the Secretary, State Transport Authority and there are 17 officials and non-official members. Its functions are to survey the existing facilities for transport by road, rail, water or air to consider the demands made by the Government and the public and to tender advice on the co-ordination of the supply of and of the demands of the public.
39	District Prohibition Advisory Councils.	Between 1947 and 1949.	No term of office has been fixed so far for the members of these committees.	
40	Taluk Prohibition Committees.	Do.	Do.	
41	Museum Committee.	March 1952	.. Permanent.	
42	Special Committee for the National Art Gallery.	August 1951.	.. Two years from 27th November 1953 (Last order of continuance sanctioned in December 1953 up to 27th November 1955.)	
43	Board of Secondary Education.	Originally constituted in 1909. Latest reconstitution was ordered in July 1954.	Three years.	
44	T.S.L.C. Board	.. December 1919.	Two years.	The Commissioner for Government Examinations is reconstituting this board at the end of each year to fill up vacancies due to retirement of members by efflux of time.
45	Basic Board.	T.S.L.C. March 1948	.. Do.	Do.
46	Board of Examiners in Indigenous Medicine.	March 1953	.. Three years from 5th February 1953.	
47	Board of Examiners for Village Vaidyas.	February 1955	.. One year from 10th October 1954.	Village Vaidya Course has since been abolished.

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Serial number.	Departmental Advisory Committee or Board.	When constituted or authority for constitution.	Period for which constituted.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
48	Sanskrit Entrance Examination Board.	April 1955	.. Three years from January 1955.	
49	Sangeetha Vidwan Title Examination Board.	October 1955	.. Three years from 7th October 1955.	
50	Board of Examiners for the award of Teacher's Certificate in Physical Education.	February 1955	.. One year.	
51	Board of Examiners Account Test for the Employees of Local Bodies.	19th January 1955.	Two years.	
52	Board of Examiners for the award of Teacher's Certificate in Indian Music.	3rd February 1955.	One year.	
53	Technical Examination Board.	December 1923	Two years.	
54	Board of Examiners for the Certificates for Engine drivers.	January 1938	.. Permanent.	
55	Text Book Committee.	August 1954	.. Three years from 1st July 1954.	
56	Board for the Examination for Monessori, Kindergarten and Nursery School Teacher's certificate.	November 1938.	Two years.	
57	Board for the Examinations for the award of Diploma in teaching the Blind and Deaf.	July 1920	.. Two years.	
58	Advisory Committees in all Government Medical Institutions in the City, District Headquarters and Divisional Centres.			These Advisory Boards were being reconstituted once in three years and the dates of constitution and the periods for which they are constituted vary for the various institutions.
59	Visitors appointed for Mental Hospitals, Madras and Kozhikode, in accordance with provisions in sections 28 and 29 of the Indian Lunacy Act.			
60	Madras Public Health Board.	9th May 1939	.. Permanent body.	

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Serial number.	Departmental Advisory Committee or Board.	When constituted or authority for constitution.	Period for which constituted.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
61	Advisory Committee to assist the Director of Public Health to select candidates for training in the Training School for Health Visitors in July every year.	1938 .. ..	.. ..	This Advisory Committee continues to function each year when candidates are selected for the Health Visitors' Course.
62	Water and Sewage Purification Committee.	Last reconstituted in 1940.	Permanent	Committee.
63	State Library Committee.	Last reconstituted in 1954.	The term of office of the elected and nominated members of the Committee is three years from the date of nomination and election respectively.	The question of reconstituting it is under consideration.
64	Advisory Committee to the Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras.	Last constituted in 1946.	.. ..	.. ..
65	Expert Committee for selecting manuscripts for publication in the Government Oriental series.	Last reconstituted in 1955.	Order since issued in G.O. Ms. No. 1819, Education, dated 8th November 1955.	.. ..
66	Regional Advisory Committee to the National Art Treasurers Fund.	November 1952.	Three years from 11th November 1952.	.. ..
67	State Board of Anglo-Indian Education.	1955-56	.. ..	Three years from 1955-56.
68	Anglo-Indian School-Leaving Certificate Board.	1954-55	.. ..	Three years from 1954-55.
69	Regional Committee for Survey of Historical Records.	1955-56	.. ..	Three years from 1955-56.
70	State Advisory Committee for National Cadet Corps.	20th October 1954.	Three years from 20th October 1954.	.. ..
71	Audio-Visual Education Advisory Committee.	1954-55	.. ..	Three years from 1954-55.
72	Committee for the pre-view of film strips and films for educational institutions.	August 1954	.. ..	Period not specified.
73	Governing body of the Hospital of Indigenous Medicine.	1935		Permanent.

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Serial number.	Departmental Advisory Committee or Board.	When constituted or authority for constitution.	Period for which constituted.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
74	Council of the College of Indigenous Medicine.	December 1954 ..	Permanent.	.. ..
75	State Advisory Committee of the Women's Welfare Department.	Reconstituted on 15th May 1954.	Two years.	.. ..
76	Project Advisory Committees (one for each Community Project).	Constituted July 1954.	in Three years.	.. ..
77	Block Advisory Committees (one for each Community Development and National Extension Service Block).	Constituted 1954.	in Do.	.. ..
78	Taluk Advisory Committees under Tanjore Scheme.	July 1954.	Do.	.. ..
79	Rural Development Board.	Constituted September 1954.	in Not specified.	.. ..
80	State Development Committee.	June 1952	.. ..	Duration specified. not
81	District Planning Board.	Do.	.. ..	Do.
2	Village Development Committees and Committees for Planning areas for formulation of Second Five-Year Plan.	March 1955	.. ..	Do.
83	State Harijan Welfare Committee.	August 1938.	Reconstituted in G.O. Ms. No. 303, Industries, Labour and Co. operation, dated 10th February 1954. The term of the non-official members is three years.	The Provincial Advisory Committee on Harijan Welfare originally constituted in August 1938 was changed into State Harijan Welfare Committee in G.O. Ms. No. 2628, Development, dated 16th June 1947. This Committee is treated as a first-class Committee.
84	State Backward Classes Advisory Committee.	The Committee was constituted in October 1949 and last reconstituted in January 1955.	The term of office of the non-official members is one year.	This Committee is treated as a first-class Committee.

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Serial number.	Departmental Advisory Committee or Board.	When constituted or authority for constitution.	Period for which constituted.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
85	District Welfare Committees.	Harijan Com.	These Committees originally constituted in 1938 were changed into District Harijan Welfare Committees in August 1947. The Committees were last reconstituted in March 1954.	The term of office of the non-official members is three years. These Committees are treated as second-class Committees.
86	Advisory Committee for Kallar Reclamation (Madurai district).		Constituted in December 1950.	This is a Standing Committee.
87	Tribes Advisory Council.		The Council was constituted in 1951. After partition of the State, the Council was reconstituted in 1954.	The term of office of the members of the Council will ordinarily be three years; but, when there is a general election to the Madras Legislative Assembly, the term of membership automatically terminates. The term of office of the present Tribes Advisory Council will terminate either on 16th February 1957 or on the next general elections to the Legislative Assembly, whichever is earlier.
88	Madras State Co-operative Advisory Council.		17th July 1947.	It has since been reconstituted from time to time and was last reconstituted on 31st May 1955. Out of the members of the present committee, five are ex-officio while the remaining four have been appointed for a period of two years from 31st May 1955.
89	Housing Advisory Committee.		10th September 1949.	

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Serial number.	Departmental Advisory Committee or Board.	When constituted or authority for constitution.	Period for which constituted.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
90	Committee on Co-operation.	1st February 1955.	..	The Committee was constituted on 1st February 1955 for three months. Its term has been extended from time to time. The present term will expire on 31st March 1956 (G.O. Ms. No. 4259, dated 19th December 1955).
91	State Labour Advisory Board.	Reconstituted in May 1955.	Term of the office of non-official members is three years.	
92	Minimum Wages (State) Advisory Board.	Reconstituted in September 1954.	Term of office of the non-official member is two years.	
93	Government Textile Institute Advisory Committee.	Constituted in May 1954.	Two years.	
94	Board of Industries.	Constituted under section 3 of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, 1922 (Madras Act V of 1923). The Act received the assent of the then Governor-General of India on 1st March 1923.	No limit. It is a statutory body. The members other than the ex-officio will hold office for a term of three years. [Vide rule (5) of the rules framed under section 19 (b) (2) of the Act.]	
95	Advisory Board for the Kerala Soap Institute, Kozhikode.	This was constituted in March 1949. Subsequently this was reconstituted in December 1952.	Period not specified.	
96	The Madras State Handloom Committee.	Reconstituted in May 1954.	Three years.	
97	The Steel Advisory Board.	Reconstituted in January 1953.	Do.	
98	The Technological Diploma Examination Board consisting of official and non-official members with joint Director of Industries and Commerce.	This Board was constituted in 1938, and it is functioning to date.	No limit for official members; for non-official members, three years.	

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Serial number.	Departmental Advisory Committee or Board.	When constituted or authority for constitution.	Period for which constituted.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
99	Madras State Coir Advisory Board.	Constituted in February 1948. Continuance sanctioned.	Three years from 27th February 1954.	
100	State Khadi and Village Industries Board.	Constituted in October 1953.	Not fixed.	
101	Inter-State Joint Druggist Industry Advisory Board (Madras-Mysore.)	Constituted in September 1949.	Do.	
102	North Arcot District Handloom Board.	Constituted in August 1952.	Do.	
103	South Arcot District Handloom Board.	Do.	Do.	
104	Malabar District Handloom Board.	Constituted in July 1952.	Do.	
105	Madurai District Handloom Board.	Constituted in January 1952.	Do.	
106	Ramanathapuram District Handloom Board.	Constituted in July 1952.	Do.	
107	Salem District Handloom Board.	Do.	Do.	
108	South Kanara Dis- trict Handloom Board.	Constituted in August 1952.	Do.	
109	Tanjore District Handloom Board.	Constituted in July 1952.	Do.	
110	Tirunelveli District Handloom Board.	Constituted in August 1952.	Do.	
111	Tiruchirappalli Dis- trict Handloom Board.	Constituted in July 1952.	Do.	
112	Chingleput District Handloom Board.	Do.	Do.	
113	Madras District Handloom Board.	Constituted in May 1955.	Do.	

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 50 asked by Sri T. Furushotham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 19th March 1956, page 334 supra.]

(a) A separate department of Harijan Welfare was constituted on 1st April 1949.

(b) The general schemes of Harijan Welfare so far implemented by the Harijan Welfare Department and the cost of each scheme are furnished below :—

Details of schemes.	Expenditure incurred during					
	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	First half. (6)	Second half. (7)
(1)	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS
<i>Eligible Communities.</i>						
1 Education—						
(i) Maintenance of Harijan Welfare Schools.	18,79,440	21,00,615	22,09,700	22,99,400	12,64,200	7,32,600
(ii) Supply of midday meals to the Hari- jan pupils in Harijan Welfare Schools.	13,05,000	16,57,700	19,38,100	22,34,500	11,59,300	9,29,000
(iii) Construction and repair of school buildings and supply of equip- ment.	89,749	1,13,300	1,34,280	1,26,000	20,000	65,800
(iv) Scholarships and schooling charges.	11,43,460	19,60,500	20,39,200	22,59,100	6,92,700	17,07,700
(v) Boarding grants to subsidised hostels and other grants.	13,32,400	17,14,000	20,85,000	22,07,600	5,91,500	6,80,300
(vi) Maintenance of Government Hari- jan hostels.	15,680	1,99,900	2,29,740	2,56,400	1,42,500	1,34,300
2 Public Health—						
(i) Construction and repair of walls, provision of path- ways, burial-ground and other sanitary amenities.	5,39,230	6,46,200	5,16,000	7,09,700	1,34,100	1,59,800
(ii) Cost of acqui- sition of house- sites.	15,239	2,06,800	6,14,100	6,62,700	1,44,400	1,79,500
3 Reclamation—						
(i) Kallars and Maravars.	6,39,476	7,02,400	6,87,400	7,09,524	3,45,944	4,72,400
(ii) Habitual offen- ders settlements.	18,476	76,500	1,04,500	1,18,300	67,400	9,000
<i>Backward Classes.</i>						
Scholarships, Board- ing grants and other grants.	4,99,770	5,15,700	9,47,000	9,98,500	2,32,400	6,21,500

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(c) The total extent of land in acres districtwar acquired and allotted by the department to Harijans as house-site—

Serial number and district.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
1 North Arcot	11.55	9.90	1.09	2.80	14.79	20.10
2 South Arcot	..	1.89	..	28.50	..	11.93
3 Coimbatore	..	..	4.00	8.61	13.80	8.69
4 Chingleput	..	..	..	22.71	26.79	..
5 Madurai	1.44	1.71	..	3.95	16.20	12.74
6 Ramanathapuram ..	..	..	..	4.30	15.62	7.80
7 Salem	..	2.63	5.59	25.10	..	31.20
8 Tanjore	..	0.35	71.45	365.14	295.45	51.70
9 Tiruchirappalli ..	..	..	..	..	1.27	4.10
10 Tirunelveli	..	..	15.69	12.81	21.50	10.63
11 Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 South Kanara	..	..	..	..	5.45	..
13 Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	12.99	16.48	97.82	473.92	410.87	158.95

(d) Harijan colonies formed or taken over by the Harijan Department—

(1) *Tirunelveli district.*

Kayathar.	Vilathikulam.
Parachikulam.	Pattamadai.
Ilupai.	Bramadesam.
Urani.	Vallur Adichanallor.

(2) *Madras City.*

- 1 Mangalapuram colony—R.S. No. 406-1 & 2 of Egmore.
- 2 Paddisonpuram hostelpuram—R.S. No. 406-2 part of Egmore.
- 3 Jagannathapuram—R.S. No. 406-7 of Egmore.
- 4 Brindavanam colony, Egmore—R.S. No. 451-3.
- 5 Sivarajapuram—R.S. No. 1066-11 of Triplicane.
- 6 Swathanthirapuram colony—R.S. No. 1817-2 of Tondiarpet.
- 7 Sundara Rao Jayudupuram—R.S. No. 124-1 & 2 of Perambur.
- 8 Strathiengar (Guruswami Nagar)—R.S. No. 1731-1 & 6 of Vepery.
- 9 North Kannikapuram—R.S. No. 135-2 of Perambur.
- 10 Venkatesapuram colony, Perambur—R.S. No. 128-2 of Perambur.
- 11 Egmore—R.S. No. 283.
- 12 Tondiarpet—R.S. No. 1806-5.
- 13 Do. R.S. No. 3838-1.
- 14 Do. R.S. No. 1845-1.
- 15 Perambur—R.S. No. 535-2.
- 16 Do. R.S. No. 535-2.
- 17 Egmore—R.S. No. 451-4.
- 18 Do. R.S. No. 499-1.
- 19 Kalikundram—R.S. No. 75.
- 20 Do. R.S. No. 76.
- 21 Puliyur—R.S. No. 17-1 A.
- 22 Vepery—R.S. No. 96-4 & 5.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, 22nd March 1956.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Building Co-operative Societies in South Arcot district

* 580 Q.—SRI P. P. UMMER KOYA (on behalf of Sri M. Ethirajulu): Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Building Co-operative Societies registered in the South Arcot district as at present;

(b) the number of houses so far constructed by each of those societies;

(c) how many are in progress and how many are yet to be taken on hand;

(d) the amount of loan granted to each of those societies and under what terms;

(e) the rules regulating the enrolment of members of these societies;

(f) whether membership of these societies is open to all or is restricted to only the houseless public; and

(g) how many members in Cuddalore who already own houses have been allotted houses under the Co-operative Building Scheme?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: (a) to (g) The answer* is placed on the table of the House.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: Sir, rule 14 of the rules for the grant of State Loans to Co-operative Urban Housing Societies in the Madras State says—

‘Every society receiving a loan from Government shall make provision in its by-laws—

(a) prohibiting the alienation by any member of the house or houses (and the site or sites) on the security of which he has obtained a loan or loans from the society except to another

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member of the society or to a person whom the managing committee of the society is prepared to admit as a member
If the land is allowed to be transferred, may I know whether the building or site may be transferred to any other member and if so, what will become of the mortgage already entered into by the original member? Will a new mortgage have to be entered into?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: I am not in a position to answer questions about particular rules. If the hon. Member wants information in that regard, he may kindly write to me.

Nutritional value of toned milk

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

(a) whether the Government have obtained any report about the nutritional value of toned milk and if so, whether it possesses the same nutritional value as cow's milk;

(b) in what centres at Madras toned milk is made available;

(c) the cost of toned milk and cow's milk separately per unit of measure; and

(d) whether toned milk is given to infants under three years?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: (a) Investigations carried out at the Department of Bio-Chemistry in the Madras University showed that toned milk is equivalent to fresh cow's milk in general nutritive value.

(b) Toned milk is made available for sale to the public in nine centres in different parts of the City. It is also supplied to State Hospitals and several students' hostels, hotels and industrial centres.

(c) The prevailing cost per Madras measure of toned milk and cow's milk is Re. 1 and Rs. 1-4-0 respectively.

(d) If the reference is to hospitals, the answer is in the negative.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: May I know from the Hon. Minister what 'toned milk' is?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: It is skimmed milk prepared from the imported milk powder by adding buffalo milk half diluted with water.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: May I know whether toned milk is not fit for making curd?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: I do not know, Sir.

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SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: May I know whether toned milk is prepared and sold by any authorized society in any place other than the City of Madras in this State?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: Toned milk is prepared by the Government Milk Factory at Teynampet.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: May I know whether it is prepared like that in any other district headquarters in the State besides Madras City?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: It is prepared only in Madras City, Sir.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Apart from the nutritional value of toned milk *vis-a-vis* natural cow's milk, may I know whether there is any harmful effect from the use of toned milk?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: There is no harmful effect from its use. The value of the milk is the same as that of cow's milk.

Installation of electric lights in Harijan quarters in panchayats

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

(a) what steps have been taken to provide electric lights in Harijan quarters in panchayats and other villages to which electricity is extended; and

(b) whether any complaints have been received from Harijans in such panchayats and villages about the failure of the authorities to extend electricity to their quarters?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: (a) So far as the Electricity Department is concerned, no special steps are taken to extend electricity to the Harijan quarters. If the Harijan residents apply for supply of power, it will be given in the usual manner, subject to availability of funds and materials with the Electricity Department or the private company, as the case may be.

(b) No, Sir.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Government consider the question of allotting special funds for prompt execution of electricity extension schemes in Harijan quarters?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: As I said, wherever there is need, if the residents apply, the request will be complied with if the conditions of grant are satisfied. Apart from this, we have made a special appeal to the panchayats and the municipalities to extend electricity to the Harijan quarters as far as possible.

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Population of Irulars in Madras State

* 583 Q.—SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister, for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) the population of Irulars in this State;

(b) how many of them (males and females separately) have studied up to third form and how many of them are diploma or degree-holders; and

(c) whether the Government have taken any steps for their amelioration by way of assignment of lands, free education and feeding and if so, what they are?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: (a) There are about 84,500 Irulars in this State.

(b) Three persons, two men and one woman, have studied up to third form. There are no diploma or degree-holders.

(c) A note^a furnishing the information is laid on the table of the House.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. Minister kindly tell us whether any of these people have been drafted into public service in any category and will the Government take special steps to find them employment wherever these people are found suitable?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: The question of drafting them into Government service does not arise because there are only two men who have studied up to III Form and one woman who has studied up to I Form. Of course, facilities are given to them to come up educationally and if suitable candidates are available, they will certainly be given necessary preference.

SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN: In view of the fact that only three persons have studied up to III Form, will the Government be pleased to consider the question of giving those people additional facilities for education by grant of scholarships, etc.?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: Special assistance has been given to them only recently. Their case has received the attention of the Government only recently. Hon. Members will find from the note laid on the table of the House what amenities are given to those people educationally, economically and in other spheres.

^a Printed as Appendix II on pages 408-409 infra.

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SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI: வடாற்காடு ஜில்லாவிலே கீழைக்கரை கிராமத்தில் இருளர்களுக்காக ஒரு ஆரம்பப் பாடசாலை இருக்கிறது. பல தாலுகாக்களில் இருக்கக்கூடிய இந்த இனத்தவர்களை ஒரே இடத்தில் சேர்த்து, அவர்களுக்கு இலவச போர்டிங், லாடஜிங் அளித்து, கல்வி கொடுக்க முடியுமா?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: சபை முன் வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் குறிப்பைப் பார்த்தால் தெரியும். கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லாவிலே சின்னத்தடாகம் என்னும் இடத்திலும், பெரியநாயக்கன்பாளையம் என்னும் இடத்திலும் இருளர் இனத்தைச் சேர்ந்த சிறுவர்களுக்காக ஹாஸ்டல்கள் நடந்து வருகின்றன. பாலமலை என்னும் இடத்தில் இருளர் இனத்தைச் சேர்ந்த மாணவ மாணவிகளுக்கு என்று ஒரு பள்ளிக்கூடம் திறக்கப்பட்டு, அவர்களுக்குப் பகல் உணவு, புத்தகம், உடை முதலியன இலவசமாக வழங்கப்பட்டு வருகின்றன.

In North Arcot district, one elementary school in Kilanakkarai village of Thiruvannamalai taluk is functioning for the benefit of Irular children. Sixty children are said to be attending this school. Financial help in the matter of housing is given to Irulars of North Arcot. Lands are assigned to Irulars through the Forest Department.

ஆகையால், ஸ்ரீமான் அண்ணாமலை பிள்ளை அவர்களின் கோரிக்கையை சர்க்கார் நிறைவேற்றிக்கொண்டே வருகிறது.

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI: வடாற்காடு ஜில்லாவின் எல்லாத் தாலுகாக்களிலும் இருளர் இனத்தவர்கள் யாதொரு வசதியும் இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த இடங்களில் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை விஸ்தரிப்பதற்கு சர்க்காருக்கு உத்தேசம் உண்டா?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: அவர்களெல்லாம் ஒரே இடத்தில் வசிக்கக்கூடிய மனப்பான்மை உடையவர்களாக இருந்தால், அந்தந்த இடங்களிலே அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கலாம்.

SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM: இருளர்களுக்குத் தனிப்பட்ட வகையில் பலவிதமான செலகரியங்கள் செய்து வருவதைக் கண்டு மகிழ்ச்சியடைகிறேன். இருளர்களின் ஜனத்தொகை இப்பொழுது சற்றேறக்குறைய யடைகிறேன். இருளர்களுக்கும் இருக்கலாம். ஆனால், 80 லட்சம் முதல் ஒரு முப்பதாயிரத்துக்குமேல் பெரும்பான்மை ஜனத்தொகை கொண்டவர்கள், ஷேட் கோடி வரையில் பெரும்பான்மை ஜனத்தொகை கொண்டவர்கள், ஷேட் யூஸ் வகுப்பைப்போன்று இருக்கக்கூடியவர்கள் இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் படித்து விட்டிருக்கிறார்களே, அவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோகம் போன்ற சலுகைகளைச் சரியானபடி செய்து கொடுக்கிறார்களா என்று அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் எத்தனையோ லட்சம் மக்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். குறிப்பாக எந்தப் பகுதியைக் கனம் அங்கத்தினரவர்கள் மனதிலே வைத்துக்கொண்டு இந்தக் கேள்வியைக் கேட்கிறார்களோ தெரியவில்லை. குறிப்பாகக் கேட்டால், அவர்களுக்கு என்ன வசதி செய்து தருகிறோம் என்பதை எடுத்துச் சொல்வதற்கு முடியும். ஆனால், இப்பொழுது பதில் சொல்வதற்கில்லை. தனியாகக் கேள்வி போட்டால் பதில் கொடுக்கலாம்.

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI: வடாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில், திருவண்ணாமலை தாலுகாவில், கீழைக்கரையில் ஒரு ஆரம்பப் பாடசாலை எற்படுத்தி இருப்பதைப்போல, இதர தாலுகாக்களிலும் இவர்களுக்கென்று ஆரம்பப் பாடசாலைகளை வைத்து, அவர்களை “எங்கே” செய்ய முடியுமா என்று கேட்கிறேன்.

[22nd March 1956]

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: அவர்கள் எங்கெங்கே இருக்கிறார்களோ அங்கெல்லாம் அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்பதுதான் அரசாங்கத்தின் உத்தேசம். அதற்காகத் தான் திட்டம் போடுகிறார்கள். மூலம் அண்ணாமலை பிள்ளை அவர்கள், வடாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் எங்கெங்கே இருக்கிறார்கள் யாருக்கு வசதியில்லாமல் இருப்பதாகக் கருதுகிறார்களோ, அவர்களின் ஜாபிதாவையொ, எண்ணிக் கையையோ விவரமாகக் கொடுத்தால், அரசாங்கம் உடனடியாக கவனம் செலுத்தும்.

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI: தற்காலக் கல்வியின் பயனாக உத்தியோகம் நிச்சயமாகக் கிடைக்காது என்ற தீர்மானத்தினால், அவர்கள் தங்கள் குழந்தைகளை பள்ளிக்கு அனுப்புவது இல்லை என்று நான் என்னுமது சரியா?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: அவர்களும் மனிதர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை உணர்ந்து அரசாங்கத்தின் இவ்வாறு முயற்சி ஆண்டு களாக அவர்களுடைய முன்னேற்றத்தில் அக்கறை செலுத்திவருகிறார்கள். இதற்குள் அவர்கள் பெரிய உத்தியோகங்களுக்கு வருவதோ, மற்ற விதமான முன்னேற்றமோ அடைந்துவிடுவார்கள் என்று எதிர்பார்க்க முடியாது என்பதை கனம் அங்கத்தினர் உணர்வார் என்று நம்புகிறேன்.

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI: அவர்கள் மனிதர்கள் என்ற உணர்ச்சியடைந்து படிக்க வேண்டுமென்ற அறிவொடு வெளிவந்திருக்கும் சமயத்தில், சர்க்கார் அவர்களுடைய உற்சாகத்தை மேலும் கிளப்ப அவர்களுக்குக் கனம் வசதி அளிக்க முன்வருவார்களா என்று கேட்கிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: இதுபற்றியெல்லாம் அவர்களைவிட இன்னும் தாழ்ந்த நிலையில் இருக்கிறவர்களைக் கூட உயர்த்த வேண்டுமென்பதற்காகத்தான் அரசாங்கத்தார் அறப்பாடு மட்டுக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள் என்று அங்கத்தினர்களுக்குத் தெரியும். அப்படிச் செய்வதற்கு சித்தமாக இருக்கிறோம் என்று அரசாங்கத்தின் சார்பாக சொல்லிக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: இந்த வகுப்பினர்களுக்கு உத்தியோகம் முதலியவைகளை வழங்குவதற்கு முயற்சிப்பதை விட அவர்களுக்கு ஏதாவது கைத்தொழில்களை ஆரம்பித்து அதில் ஈடுபடுத்தலாம். அப்படியிருந்தால், எந்தவிதமான கைத்தொழிலில் அவர்களுக்கு பயிற்சி அளிக்கப் படும்? ஏதாவது பைக்கரமான தொழிலில் அவர்களை ஈடுபடுத்த, வகை செய்வார்களா?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: முப்பத்தினாலாயிரம் பேர்கள் ஆறு ஜில்லாக்களிலே பரவியிருக்கிறார்கள். அங்கங்கே என்ன விளைபொருள்கள் கிடைக்கின்றனவோ, அதற்குத் தகுந்தாற்போல் அவர்களுடைய சாமர்த்தியத்திற்கும் சக்திக்கும் ஏற்றவாறு கைத்தொழிலில் ஈடுபடுத்துவதற்கு உற்சாகம் கொடுத்துத் தூண்டுகிறோம். அவர்களுக்குக் கைத்தொழில் வசதி செய்து கொடுப்பதற்கு அரசாங்கத்தார் தயாராக இருக்கிறார்கள்.

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI: அவர்களுடையெல்லாம் ஒரு இடத்தில் சேர்த்து, ஒரே இடத்தில் குடியேறும்படி செய்து அவர்களுக்கு கல்வி வசதி, தண்ணீர் வசதி, வீடு வசதி இவையெல்லாம் செய்து கொடுக்க சர்க்கார் முன்வருவார்களா?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: நரிக் குறவர்களைப்போல இருளர்களும் அடிக்கடி இடங்களை மாற்றிக்கொண்டே போகிறார்கள். இருளர்கள் நரிக் குறவர்களைவிட சற்று மேல் என்றுதான் சொல்லவேண்டும். அவர்களை ஒரே இடத்தில் பிடித்து வைப்பதற்கும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது.

[22nd March 1956]

கனம் அங்கத்தினரைப் போன்ற ஆர்வமும் உற்சாகமும் உடைய நண்பர்கள் இந்த விஷயத்திலே அக்கறை செலுத்தினால், அங்கத்தினர்கள் சொல்லி யொசையை அரசாங்கத்தார் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு வேண்டிய உதவி செய்வார்கள் என்பதில் சந்தேகமில்லை.

Conference to improve the Madras Government City Transport

* 581 Q.—**SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR** (on behalf of Sri Mohamed Raza Khan): Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was a conference of some of the fleet-owners and Managing Directors of the Transport Companies with the Minister and Transport officials with a view to improve the Madras Government City Transport; and

(b) if so, the recommendations made by them in this connexion?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: (a) & (b) The Government held talks on 21st December 1955 and 31st January 1956 with some experts in the field of Road Transport Services with a view to improve the working of the Government Bus Service. The important recommendations made by them are—

Immediate replacement of worn-out buses, opening of three new depots in different areas in Madras City for parking and servicing of vehicles at night, carrying out of major repairs in City depots, adequate storing of 'floating stocks' of spare parts, strengthening of the technical staff by employment of more Assistant Engineers and foremen, appointment of a separate Engineer to test the repaired vehicles for soundness before putting them on the road, arrangements for quick attention to breakdowns of buses on the roads, installation of telephones at each terminal, permanent allotment of drivers to particular vehicles, issue of tickets at terminal points by stand conductors, etc. The recommendations are being examined.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Is there any proposal to introduce a uniform rate for tickets in the Government buses in the City?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: The question of introducing a flat rate is being examined by the Government.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: May I know whether the transport buses are tested every day before they are put on the road?

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

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: பஸ்களுக்காக காத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும் பிரயாணிகளை வெயிலிலிருந்தும் மழையிலிருந்தும் பாதுகாப்பதற்காக பஸ் நிற்கும் இடங்களில் ஷெட்கள் போடுவதற்கு அந்தக் கூட்டத்தில் யோசனை சொல்லப்பட்டதா? அப்படிச் சொல்லப்பட்டிருந்தால், அரசாங்கத்தார் என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்போகிறார்கள்?

[22nd March 1956]

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : கனாபிரதேஷாங்கு (கோடு) போடுவதற்காக ஒரு ஸ்டம் ரூபாய் கொடுத்திருக்கின்றோம். அதனால் பதினேந்தாயிரம் ரூபாய் செலவில் 34 மில்லடான்களில் செலவுகள் போடப்பட்டு வருகின்றன. இன்னும் அதிகமான மில்லியன்களில் செலவுகள் போடுவதற்கு ஏற்பாடுகள் அரசாங்கத்தின் மோசலையில் இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Questions are over.

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

II.—ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE HON. CHAIRMAN.

(1) MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have to announce to the House that I have received the following message, dated the 20th March 1956, from the Governor of Madras :—

“ The Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Re-enacting Bill, 1956, was passed by both the Houses of the State Legislature and was reserved by me under Article 200 of the Constitution for the consideration of the President. The President has, in pursuance of the proviso to Article 201 of the Constitution, directed that the Bill be returned to the Houses of the State Legislature with a message requesting that they will reconsider clause 3 of the Bill and in particular, consider the desirability of revising that clause on the following lines :—

‘ 3. *Savings*.—Anything done or any action taken (including any rule or order made, notification issued, decision, award or direction given, proceeding taken, liability or penalty incurred and punishment awarded) under the provisions of the said Act—

(a) as in force immediately before its expiry ; or

(b) on or after the 26th day of January 1956, and before the date of publication of this Act in the *Port St. George Gazette*, on the footing that the said Act was in force at the relevant time, shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provision of this Act :

Provided that nothing contained in this section shall render any person liable to any punishment whatsoever by reason of anything done or omitted to be done by him contrary to the provisions of the said Act on or after the 26th day of January 1956, and before the date of publication of this Act in the *Port St. George Gazette*.

In accordance with the above direction, I, Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, hereby return the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Re-enacting Bill, 1956, to the Houses of the Legislature for reconsidering clause 3 of the Bill and in particular, to consider whether that clause may be revised on the lines indicated in the direction of the President subject to the alteration of the words ‘ corresponding provision of this Act ’ occurring in the said clause into ‘ corresponding provisions of the said Act as hereby re-enacted ’.

2nd March 1956]

(2) ELECTION TO THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have to inform the House that in accordance with Regulation 2 (5) of the Regulations made by me or the purpose of holding elections according to the principle of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote, I have extended the time till 5 p.m. to-day within which nominations for election to the Committee of Privileges should reach the Secretary, as no nomination has been received within the prescribed time. There will be an election between 12 noon and 5 p.m. on Saturday, the 24th March 1956, if the number of candidates nominated exceeds nine.

III.—DISCUSSION ON THE DRAFT SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

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

“ That the Draft Outline of the Second Five-Year Plan for the State of Madras be taken into consideration.”

Sir, work on the Second Five-Year Plan has been in progress for nearly two years. The various aspects of national planning were examined by the Planning Commission and the Government of India in consultation with the Central Statistical Organization, the Economic Divisions of the Government of India and the State Government. The results of these studies were brought together in three documents, copies of which have been circulated to the Members of the Legislature already, viz., “ Draft Recommendations for the formulation of the Second Five-Year Plan ” by Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis, “ A Tentative Frame-work ” by the Economic Divisions of the Ministry of Finance and the Planning Commission, and “ Basic considerations relating to the Plan-frame ” by the panel of Economists of the Planning Commission. Detailed proposals for the Second Five-Year Plan were evolved by the Central Ministries and State Governments and pruned in consultation with the Planning Commission between May and October 1955. A draft memorandum embodying these proposals was considered by the National Development Council in January 1956 and the meetings were attended by the Hon. the Finance Minister and the Hon. the Chief Minister. Based on these discussions, the Planning Commission has now issued a Draft Outline of the Second Five-Year Plan for eliciting comments and suggestions from the public. After taking these comments and suggestions into consideration, the Planning Commission proposes to issue a more detailed plan in May 1956, after approval by Parliament.

It has been agreed that the economic policy should be directed towards the achievement of a socialistic pattern of society and the principal objectives of the Second Plan are—

(1) a seizable increase in the national income so as to raise the level of living in the country ;

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(2) rapid industrialization with particular emphasis on the development of basic and heavy industries;

(3) a large expansion of employment opportunities; and

(4) reduction of inequalities in income and wealth and a more even distribution of economic power.

The Plan envisages a total outlay of Rs. 4,800 crores in the public sector and Rs. 2,300 crores in the private sector. The outlay in the public sector of the Second Plan is more than double that in the First Plan. The Plans of States alone amount to Rs. 2,214 crores. The distribution of outlay by major heads of development may be summarized like this. The total provision under Agriculture and Community Development under the First Plan was Rs. 372 crores, which means 16 per cent of the total outlay whereas in the Second Plan, the total provision is Rs. 565 crores, which works out to 12 per cent of the total outlay. For Irrigation and Flood Control, the total provision in the First Plan was Rs. 395 crores, which means 17 per cent of the total outlay whereas in the Second Plan it is Rs. 458 crores which, however, is 9 per cent of the total outlay. Under Power, in the Second Plan, the total provision is Rs. 440 crores or 9 per cent of the total outlay while in the First Plan it was Rs. 266 crores which meant 11 per cent of the total outlay. The First Plan provided for Industries and Minerals Rs. 179 crores or 7 per cent of the total outlay whereas the Second Plan puts it at Rs. 891 crores which works out to 19 per cent of the total outlay. Under Transport and Communications, the total provision in the First Plan was Rs. 556 crores or 24 per cent of the total outlay whereas the Second Plan provides for Rs. 1,384 crores which means 29 per cent of the total outlay. Social Services, Housing and Rehabilitation take Rs. 946 crores or 20 per cent of the total outlay in the Second Plan while the First Plan provided only Rs. 517 crores which meant 23 per cent of the total outlay. Again, under other heads, the provision in the First Plan was Rs. 41 crores while the Second Plan provides Rs. 116 crores.

Of the aggregate developmental outlay of Rs. 4,800 crores in the public sector, Rs. 1,000 crores represent current expenditure of a developmental nature and Rs. 3,800 crores represent investment on building up of productive assets.

The emphasis in the First Five-Year Plan was on agriculture, irrigation and power, while in the Second Plan, industrial and mineral development will be the spearhead of economic development. Industries and minerals together with transport and communications account for about one-half, to put it exactly, 48 per cent of the outlay in the public sector, in the Second Plan, as against 31 per cent in the First Plan. Though the percentage of expenditure on Social Services, including Education, Health, Housing, Rehabilitation, etc., shows no increase, the actual outlay during the Second Plan period will be nearly twice the provision made in the First Plan.

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During the Second Plan, the national income is expected to increase from Rs. 10,800 crores in 1955-56 to about Rs. 13,480 crores in 1960-61, i.e., by about 25 per cent. This will mean an increase of about 18 per cent in *per capita* income (from Rs. 280 in 1955-56 to Rs. 330 in 1960-61), as against an increase of 10 per cent during the First Plan period.

It is expected that the increased levels of activity in the public and private sectors excluding Agriculture during the Second Plan period will provide full-time employment to about 80 lakhs of persons; this means that even with the larger outlay contemplated, the total volume of unemployment will be about the same as at present. But the income per occupied person in the agricultural sector will increase by some 17 per cent to 18 per cent, while village and small industries will, in addition to providing direct employment to about 4.5 lakhs of persons, afford some relief to the under-employed in rural areas. In order to ensure that the smaller men derive the maximum benefits from the large outlay contemplated, it is proposed that co-operative organizations should be encouraged wherever possible, particularly in the fields of agricultural credit, marketing and processing of agricultural produce, supply of raw materials to village industries and marketing their products.

Sir, hon. Members will naturally be interested to know the extent to which the Plans evolved by the Madras Government have been embodied in the Draft Outline for the whole of India prepared by the Planning Commission. The draft proposals submitted by this Government were discussed in the State Legislature in August 1955. The outlay originally contemplated was Rs. 393.71 crores but during the discussion with the Planning Commission in August 1955, a ceiling of Rs. 180 crores for the State Plan was indicated excluding the provision for large and medium scale industries, the development of which would be undertaken by the Centre on an all-India basis. The Government, however, found it impossible to limit the overall size of the State Plan to Rs. 180 crores and as advised by the Planning Commission, proposals were sent in November 1955, splitting up the Plan into two parts, viz.,

(1) Schemes to an aggregate cost of Rs. 184.66 crores to be approved immediately; and

(2) "Indispensable" schemes under certain heads such as Housing, Urban Water-supply, Labour Welfare, etc., for which an additional provision of Rs. 36.35 crores was asked for when the all-India allocations for these fields of development were finalised.

Subsequently, the Planning Commission indicated that on a consideration of available financial resources, it would be necessary to reduce the size of the State Plans further by 5 per cent. With this cut, the outlay for the Madras State has been shown as Rs. 170.3 crores on page 36 of the Draft Outline, but it has been stated in paragraph 5 of Chapter II that additional funds would be available out of provisions now shown at the Centre under certain heads such as welfare of backward classes, village

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and small-scale industries and urban water-supply. An all-India provision of Rs. 200 crores has been made for village and small-scale industries and on the basis of apportionment among the States indicated by Kharve Committee, the allotment for the Madras State would be of the order of Rs. 26 crores, i.e., about Rs. 10 crores more than the provision made in the State Plan. Allowing also for the additional allotments likely to be made for Urban Water-supply, Housing, Labour Welfare, etc., schemes, the Madras Plan may tentatively be expected to be of the order of about Rs. 190 crores. As, however, the Plan will be reviewed each year, what is of immediate consequence is the portion of the Plan to be implemented in the first year. As indicated by the Hon. the Finance Minister in his speech introducing the Budget, an adequate provision has been made in the Budget for 1956-57 for making a fair start on the Plan and the programme in the subsequent years will largely depend on our financial resources and the ability of our administrative machinery to implement the schemes. It will be noticed that in spite of the overall reduction in the size of the State Plan, the production targets would compare quite favourably with the all-India targets. Only under Major Irrigation the Madras target (1.70 lakhs of acres to be newly brought under irrigation) would be very small, but this is mainly due to the fact that there is very little scope for further extension of large-scale irrigation under river projects in the State. There is considerable unemployment in rural areas in this State and the pressure of population on land is already very high. These facts have been taken to the notice of the Planning Commission and stress has been laid on the importance of taking special measures to provide additional employment in rural areas. The only important Industrial Project in Madras actually provided for in the Plan is the Multi-purpose Lignite Project at Neiveli in the South Arcot district. As this State is very backward in the matter of industrial development, this Government have frequently pointed out to the Planning Commission the need for locating in this State at least some of the heavy industries to be started during the Second Plan period. During the discussions in the National Development Council, the representatives of this Government pressed the view that the large investment outlay contemplated during the Plan period should be fairly distributed between the different States so as to secure balanced regional development in the country. This principle has been accepted by the Planning Commission and it has been laid down that as regards industries in the location of which there is, on economic considerations, room for choice, the need for securing a balanced economy in different parts of the country should be borne in mind. We may confidently expect, Sir, that these principles will be observed in practice and that the opening of some heavy industries for which adequate facilities exist in this State such as aluminium, and a paper manufacturing unit, will be duly considered by the Government of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved—

“ That the Draft Outline of the Second Five-Year Plan for the State of Madras be taken into consideration.”

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SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : On a point of information, Sir. May I ask the Government to give us also figures as regards the amounts asked for under the various heads such as Education, Health and so on and the amounts given by the Planning Commission under those heads? That information would be helpful in discussing the outline of the Second Five-Year Plan.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I shall look into the matter, Sir. But what has been allotted by the Planning Commission is given in the draft Plan itself.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for calling me to speak on this subject. I must confess that it is not possible for me to contribute anything constructive or useful to the debate with regard to this Plan for the simple reason that I have no such pretension to encyclopaedic knowledge concerning all the various projects and enterprises to which this Plan refers. It seems to me, therefore, difficult to make any useful contribution to the discussion. But this thing I will say. The planners, no doubt, have surveyed a very wide field and have been good enough to allot large sums of money.

Sir, these figures amounting to many crores of rupees give me a certain kind of headache; because, apart from seeing the word “crores” on paper, I do not think that I have seen a crore of rupees stacked anywhere. This reminds me of an incident which took place in the House of Commons many years ago when a British Secretary of State for India was speaking. He said something about lakhs. Then an hon. Member interjected, “What is a lakh?”. Then the hon. Gentleman, the Secretary of State for India, not knowing what it was said: “Damn’t. I do not know what it is”. Now, it seems to me that to carry these figures in the mind and juggle with them and give percentages and so on are no doubt splendid feats of arithmetical skill.

I am not in a position to say much about the allocation of these sums. But one thing struck me in reading some portions of the report. They have devoted attention to Ayurvedic medicine. They have made provision in the Plan for research on indigenous medicines and cultivation of indigenous medicinal plants and establishment of Ayurvedic institutions. It is indeed a laudable object and I hope that all people will take advantage of it not merely for the sake of making some money out of it but really for the sake of improving the health of our people. There is also another thing that struck me. The Government are going to make strenuous efforts to enlist the co-operation of the local people in the matter of making the Plan successful. Unless we enlist the co-operation, the enthusiasm and the energy of the people to tackle these problems, it is not possible to expect that anything substantially good will result out of these grandiose schemes. I can only say that at present, I am afraid people of our State are not keen to participate in the working of the schemes. For what reason, I am not in a position to say. It may be due to the inertia of our people and the conservatism of our people of depending entirely upon the

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initiative of the Government. They look to the Government to do everything for them. They can only come in and play second fiddle to the Government. Unfortunately, the British Government trained them in this way. Our Government have not been quite enthusiastic till recently in enlisting the co-operation of our people although we have established a Republic and we have been aiming high. The Planners say that the object of this Plan is to eradicate poverty and unemployment. These are grand objects—eradication of poverty and unemployment and raising the standard of living of our people. Other countries have toiled and toiled for years before they could do this and much struggle and controversy had to be gone through before anything like that could be done. A regular social and economic revolution had to take place in the mutual relations between vested interests and the toiling masses. Fortunately, in our country we are not embarking on such a struggle. Our Government have come forward with this Plan so as to proceed smoothly towards establishing a socialistic pattern of society that we have in view.

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Of course, socialism is of various types, ranging from Communist socialism down to the ordinary socialism that we talk of. Therefore, it seems to me very difficult to assess the value of the scheme and I can only say "I wish the scheme all success" and hope that the Government will enlist the co-operation of the enterprising people in the various parts of the country, the villages and rural parts, so that our country may bubble with new enthusiasm and new life in the years to come. Foreigners coming to our country are happy at the economic progress that we are making and say that we are proceeding on right and sound lines. The scheme will go a long way in eradicating poverty and unemployment and raising the standard of life. It seems to me that the leaders of our people should take more interest in working the scheme, I mean leaders of the various parties, whether Congress or Communist or Socialist or Toilers or any other party, so that they may imbue the people with new ideas. Unless this is done, it is not possible for the Government to tackle this problem and galvanise the masses into any action to have real participation in the successful working of the scheme. I wish the scheme and its authors every success and I hope that the people would participate more actively and enthusiastically in working the scheme and in taking full advantage of the many things that are offered to them.

I have been reading in newspapers about education. To pronounce anything on these things a man has to be an expert and I am not an expert on education. I have been a victim of the old system of education which I do not believe has done me any harm. On the contrary, I must say that the old system of education has developed in me a more wide view of things and has taken me to a larger horizon than I would have been otherwise. I only wish to say that this present-day emphasis upon culture in the matter of education to the neglect of professional and other kinds of training is not at all conducive to our national growth. Culture is all right, but culture is an imponderable quality. I do not know

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what culture is. Unless we go through the essays of Lord Macaulay on "Indian Culture", "European Culture" and so on, it is not possible to know exactly what we mean by culture. We can assess the value of a happy family and co-operative living. Therefore, it seems to me that those who are crying down the value of real training in the matter of participation in the various enterprises are doing a great disservice by unduly laying stress on what they call culture and humanities. With these words, I commend the Plan and wish the Plan all success. I hope our Government will do all they can to make this a successful venture by enlisting the co-operation of the leaders and mobilizing public opinion in the various districts and villages. The *sine qua non* for the success of the scheme is making available the co-operation and resources of the people. I hope with this object in view, the scheme has been put forward and I commend this Plan.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Hon. the Leader of the House in moving the consideration of the Draft Outline of the Second Five-Year Plan has stated in detail the progress made in the implementation of the First Five-Year Plan and the principles underlying the Draft Outline of the Second Plan. I am sure there is general accord with the principles enunciated in the draft Plan.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: May I request the Hon. the Leader of the House to give us a copy of the statement which he has made giving a number of facts and figures, so that we may know how this Plan affects Madras?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, what I have given is just a summary of the draft Plan. I do not think it is necessary to circulate that separately. But the hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar wanted certain figures as to what this Government proposed and what they had been able to get. I shall try to get that statement prepared and circulated.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Sir, we have already discussed the tentative scheme of the Second Five-Year Plan and hon. Members would remember that an elaborate scheme of rural development was placed before us. When we heard the statement of the Hon. the Leader of the House, we were rather disappointed and I should say that our hearts sank at the drastic cut in the size of the Plan and particularly the allotment made to our State. I need hardly tell the House that we have taxed ourselves to the utmost in the hope of fullest justice being done to our State in the matter of allotment for the schemes submitted by us for inclusion in the Plan. I am sure we will not be accused of being parochial; of course, we cannot afford to be so in the national system of Government in which we are functioning. But, at the same time, we cannot but point out that the problems of all the regions should receive adequate attention in our National Plans. We have already had occasion to stress during the Budget debate the need for greater consideration for the South, especially in regard to the location of large-scale industries and to point out the neglect of the

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Southern areas in this matter. This has also been referred to by the Hon. the Leader of the House just now. We expected, Sir, that the proposed heavy plant for manufacturing heavy electrical goods would be located at Avadi. Even that is not to be; for we saw a report in the papers just a few days ago that this proposal was dropped and that the proposed plant would be located somewhere up.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The report referred to by the hon. Member relating to the location of heavy electricity plant is the recommendation of the Expert Committee that went round and visited several centres. That is the expert opinion and in that way, we are perhaps unfortunate. But experts make specific recommendations, whether it is to this Government or to the Central Government. Hon. Members would appreciate that it would be difficult to go against the specific recommendations of experts based on certain materials which they have found in the matter of location of these plants.

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: I believe, Sir, we have to submit to the opinion of the experts and we may not quarrel with them. But I should like to point out that Neiveli Project alone will not meet the just demands of our State. Employment aspects to which reference has been made in this Plan should cover all regions. We hear that the Defence Installations at Avadi are to be closed down and shifted to Northern India. This is not fair. I have myself been connected with a Defence Installation and when such a proposal was made, I know, the late lamented Sri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar recorded a minute that the Defence Installations in South India should not be shifted for various reasons. Any such attempt to shift any of these installations from the South should be resisted. As pointed out by the Hon. the Finance Minister in his Budget speech, the pressure of population on land in this area is the greatest and the need for preferential treatment and greater provision for the South should be brought home to the Centre. We are emboldened to say this after hearing the speech of the Hon. the Leader of the House who has also made a pointed reference to this question.

Sir, the Planning Commission has emphasized the importance of efficiency and integrity of public administration for the success of the Plan. The report says that there should be a continuous war against every species of corruption within the administration as well as in public life generally and that the methods to root out this evil should be constantly reviewed. We are glad to learn that an administrative Vigilance Division has been set up in the Centre and that vigilance officers in different Ministries are associated with it. We endorse the suggestion of the Planning Commission that similar action should be taken in our State. The Union Planning Minister Sri Gulzarilal Nanda the other day was not slow in admitting that there was considerable corruption in administration. Public confidence in the administration is absolutely necessary and this could be achieved by maintaining the integrity and efficiency of public services. The hon. Members of this

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House would not be slow in assuring the Government of their co-operation and support to all schemes aimed at reforming the public administration and the public services to suit the needs of the present day.

We find that there is a provision in the draft Plan for building up technical personnel for national enterprises. This provision should be welcomed. It is suggested that fourteen new engineering colleges and sixty-two engineering schools should be opened to meet the requirements of the Second Five-Year Plan. A total output of 1,690 engineering graduates and 5,750 diploma-holders is the estimate of the Plan. At least, two of these engineering colleges should be established in our State. I draw particular attention to this because of the inadequacy of training facilities in the existing colleges for the large number of candidates who wish to take up the engineering course. We have referred to this on the floor of the House and the Hon. the Finance Minister the other day assured us that he would take up the question in connexion with the finalization of the Second Five-Year Plan. I should like to take this opportunity to state that the State Government should put it up to the Central Ministry and see that in formulating the final schemes for inclusion in the Second Five-Year Plan, this very just and modest demand of ours is provided for and necessary allotment is made in the Plan.

Public co-operation and publicity for the Plan are essential. A programme for the purpose is suggested in the Plan. The help of writers and poets should be enlisted in popularizing the schemes under the National Plan. A nice and interesting brochure has recently been published by the Publicity Department of the Government of India, giving the details of the achievements of the First Five-Year Plan. I trust that this English pamphlet will be translated into all regional languages and freely distributed to all libraries, societies and educational institutions in our land. Also, the programme of the Second Five-Year Plan should be popularized by issue of such interesting pamphlets and their supply to all schools and libraries. A chapter on National Plans should be compulsorily included in all the text-books in our schools and colleges. That I would consider as one of the best methods of popularizing the schemes under the National Plan.

We find that the formation of co-operative societies for agricultural and industrial development has been recognized as an important aim of national policy and this has been given its rightful place in the draft Plan. I should, particularly, refer, in this connexion, to industrial co-operatives. They should be given substantial encouragement. Schemes for the establishment of sugar factories on co-operative basis have been formulated in our State. Shares have been collected in the local areas to the maximum extent possible. The Government should cast a benevolent eye on these schemes and special allotment should be made in the Second Five-Year Plan for helping these co-operative concerns.

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taking shares, granting loans and technical aid and providing experts for them for selection of sites and machinery for these sugar factories, and thus they should encourage co-operative endeavour in the industrial field.

We are glad to find that flood control programmes are co-ordinated by the Flood Control Wing of the Central Water and Power Commission and at the policy level, by the Central Flood Control Board. We are particularly interested in this problem on account of our recent experience of cyclone and flood in the South. It is a happy augury that some provision is proposed to be made for this in the Second Five-Year Plan. But, here again, I have got my regret because here is what the Planning Commission says—

‘River Commissions have been set up for the Ganga and the Brahmaputra and for rivers in the North-West and in the Central India for working out flood control schemes for different river basins.’

What about the South? May I appeal to the Madras State Government to take up this matter with the Centre and ensure special attention to this problem in the South and see that necessary allotment is made for flood control schemes in the final Plan?

4 p.m. THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Fortunately or unfortunately, we do not have rivers which go into floods and cause heavy damage. But in certain States like Bihar that is all their problem. They do not have much of the problem of irrigation through the rivers. Their's is a flood prevention problem. We are free from that worry.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Sir, we are also subjected to cyclones and floods. So, flood control measures are necessary. May I, in all humility, submit for the consideration of the Minister my suggestion that the Government should take up this problem in the spirit in which my remarks have been made on the subject? I do not know why it is so, but the facts are there and I cannot but refer to all these problems. Hon. Members will find that in the matter of establishment of industrial estates, reference is made to Bombay, Delhi, Kanpur, Agra, Nagpur, etc. It is not known why Madras State has been omitted. It was reported in the Press some-time back that industrial estates would be established at Guindy, Virudhunagar and Palghat. But, there is no mention of it in the draft outline of the Second Five-Year Plan that is placed before us. I would appeal to the Hon. Minister to press for the inclusion of these schemes in the Plan.

In the matter of motor transport, the Planning Commission has proposed that the terms on which licences are to be granted to private operators should be liberalized. This is a most desirable move. The Hon. Minister in charge of Transport is happily here. I am sure he is perfectly aware that the private motor transport

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industry in this State is economically unsound. A committee should be set up to examine the conditions under which the private operators are carrying on and steps should be taken not only to liberalize the restrictions to which they are put and to which reference is also there in the Plan, but a comprehensive investigation should also be instituted into the economic position of this industry and steps should be taken to remedy this state of affairs. This reform has been urged more than once on the floor of this House and I am really happy that the Planners have considered this aspect and have made certain tangible proposals for inclusion in the Plan. We are also happy that the development of inland water transport has its place in the Plan. I am glad the Plan provides for the development of the Buckingham Canal as well as its linking with the Madras Harbour. As an allied scheme, I would suggest that a special programme should be drawn up for intensive development of the coastal villages and thus to ensure the development of coastal trade. The coastal villages are in a neglected and backward state. For want of marketing facilities, indigenous industries are languishing. The housing conditions of the indigenous boatmen, fishermen and others should be improved and I hope detailed schemes will be worked out and necessary funds will be provided for the same under “Inland Waterways” and comprehensive steps will be taken for the systematic development of coastal villages and coastal trade.

Under health programme, the Plan provides for the expansion of about 28 medical colleges and attached hospitals. The Central Government will assist in the setting up of six new medical colleges and the establishment of full-time teaching units and of Preventive Medicine and Psychiatric departments in medical colleges. It is hoped that our target to have two more medical colleges in the State, one at Karaikudi and another at Coimbatore, will be realized and worked out in the Second Five-Year Plan period to meet the growing needs of medical men in our State.

Lastly, there is the chapter on Prohibition on which I should like to say a few words. Total Prohibition is in force in this State. All the proposals detailed in the Plan to tackle this problem are already in force in this State. Apart from stricter enforcement, a more psychological approach to this problem would appear to be necessary. Divisional occupation in leisure hours to wean away people from the drinking evil and from cotton betting and the like is certainly an effective method which I should like the Government to consider. It has been suggested in certain quarters and it has been given a certain amount of publicity also that licensing of amusement parks with shops and games of skill would help to wean away people from the drinking habit and cotton betting. I am afraid that would be an attempt to kill one vice by another vice. Amusement parks are said to be a regular feature in most other cities in the world. The running of such amusement parks in our

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country under strict control is suggested. I think that it would be better to provide for subsidized open air theatres. Such recreational diversion for the poor in the cities and villages would prove to be very helpful for the successful implementation of the Prohibition Scheme.

I wish to refer to only one more matter. The draft outline of the Plan has laid out in detail the labour policy and programme of the Government. Association of labour with management is a welcome feature. Contented labour is essential for the successful implementation of the Plan. I should like to point out, in this connexion, the factious tendencies noticed among labour organizations. I am painfully aware of the existence of rival labour associations. It is particularly pointed out in the draft Plan that in view of the fact that the public sector will grow rapidly, in its capacity as employer, the State should set up appropriate standards. To set an example to trade unions in private industries, for the encouragement of amity and co-operation among labourers and mutual help and understanding, I would propose that the State Government should enforce, through suitable legislation, that not more than one trade union should be registered under the Trade Unions Act at least in Government-run industries. I am tempted to say this in the interests of labour and Government as well to ensure efficient and happy relationship. If I refer to this, it is because I know how deeply our Labour Minister Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam is interesting himself in labour problems and in amalgamating rival unions and associations at least in Government concerns.

The objectives of the First Plan—more food and better social services—have been greatly achieved and we have every confidence that the foundation for the Second Plan will be well and truly laid under the inspiring leadership of our great Prime Minister.

Sir, before I resume my seat, may I be permitted to move an amendment to the motion of the Hon. the Leader of the House? I have just given it for typing and with your kind permission, it may be circulated to the hon. Members. I move it which reads as follows :—

“ Add the following at the end :—

‘ and on further consideration this House is of opinion that due consideration should be given to the needs and the suitability of this State for the location of heavy industries in this State and for due allotment for the same in the Plan.’ ”

This has a bearing on the statement made by the Hon. the Leader of the House and I am sure the Government will not have any objection to accept this amendment.

SRI P. P. UMMER KOYA : Sir, I second the amendment.

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MR. CHAIRMAN : Amendment moved—

“ Add the following at the end :—

‘ and on further consideration this House is of opinion that due consideration should be given to the needs and the suitability of this State for the location of heavy industries in this State and for due allotment for the same in the Plan.’ ”

* DR. V. K. JOHN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must first pay a very high compliment to the Government of India on producing this draft outline of the Second Five-Year Plan in such simple language and with such lucidity. Everybody can easily understand this book and I am very pleased that it has been prepared in such an attractive way. I also find, on going through this book, that the Government have been benefited by the many criticisms and constructive suggestions offered by hon. Members when the draft Plan was first brought before the House. This Plan is a very balanced one. I remember, when we were discussing the outline of the Second Plan for the first time in this House, I drew the attention of the House to the fact that the Rs. 4,800 crores of rupees should not be spent as revenue expenditure but should be invested in such a way that it produces something out of it, some interest on the investment, if I may put it that way, so that the money might not be wasted but might become capital, and something might come out of that capital. I find in the Second Chapter, under the heading ‘ The Plan in Outline ’, the Government of India propose to spend a major portion of these Rs. 4,800 crores on capital outlay which will give a return. Agriculture and Community Development take away 12 per cent of the total outlay, Irrigation and Flood Control 9 per cent, Power 9 per cent, Industries and Minerals 19 per cent, Transport and Communications 29 per cent, Social Services, Housing and Rehabilitation 20 per cent and Miscellaneous things 2 per cent. You will find, Sir, that most of these will bring some return. So, it is capital investment and not money spent away as revenue expenditure. I am also pleased to note that the authors of the Plan feel the necessity of keeping the various proposals flexible. The essence of a Plan is that there should be no rigidity about it. There may be trial and error and we must learn by experience. There must be flexibility in the Plan and the authors of the Plan have provided for it. Now, I wish the Government of Madras had produced a book like this and told the general public what they have achieved in the past under the First Five-Year Plan which expires by the end of this month, and what they propose to do under the Second Five-Year Plan. We would like to have a statement from the Government of Madras so that the people may know what they propose to do and what they have done. I hope when the Plan is finalized by the Government of India, the Madras Government will make it their duty to see that they produce a book like this and tell us what they propose to do and what they have done. I find from this book that 17 million acres of land have been brought under cultivation under the First Five-Year Plan. I do not know whether they are millions or just lakhs or thousands. Whatever that be, I would like to know the extent of land brought under cultivation in the Madras State under

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the First Plan. I am sure the Government will be able to satisfy us that much has been achieved.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : The Government have published pamphlets and booklets about this. All this information is contained in the publications brought out by them. They say so many million acres have been brought under cultivation in the Madras State under the Plan.

* DR. V. K. JOHN : I would like to see that book. The Deputy Chairman may be a privileged person who has got that book which states what the Madras Government have done under the First Five-Year Plan. Of course, in the Budget speeches all this is mentioned but I want the information to be given in a book like this as to what has been done and what is proposed to be done.

Sir, I said that the Plan was a balanced one. The principal objective of the Plan is to increase the country's productive potential and one of the ways in which this objective is sought to be achieved is by the expansion of employment opportunities. I propose to speak only on this item now. As I read the book, I find that the Government of India are envisaging an expansion of employment opportunities by creating more jobs, that is, employment by employer. But I would suggest that the best way of expansion of employment opportunities is to rehabilitate the poor families in the country in productive employment. In fact, the Government of India, in another place in this book, deal with the question of rehabilitation of displaced persons. I submit rehabilitation is necessary not only of displaced persons but of every family in India. I want the Government of India and the Government of Madras to set an example with their employees. It must be the concern, the responsibility and the pride and privilege of the Government to take charge of the welfare of every employee and see that the employees' families are rehabilitated and further rehabilitated. It can easily be done. An employee's family depending upon him may have half a dozen members who may be occupied in some subsidiary cottage industry or some other work. What is required is a little finance, fifty or a hundred rupees. It is for the Government to investigate the conditions of living of their employees. It may be a peon's family or a clerk's family. They must see how the family can be rehabilitated and how every member of the family can be engaged in some occupation or other, preferably in some productive occupation. If this is done by the employers, particularly by the Government and the bigger employers, then the unemployment problem can be solved to some extent. But if these people who cannot get employed under some employer are left to remain idle and are not rehabilitated in some productive occupation, the question of unemployment will never be solved. There is nothing in this Plan which suggests that the Government will pay attention not only to the rehabilitation of displaced persons but to the rehabilitation of every family in this country. I have stated it many times that this rehabilitation could be achieved only by

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decentralization. The Government must pay particular attention to local bodies which are not functioning to-day in a very satisfactory manner. But the Government as I can see are always bypassing local bodies and are not giving them the encouragement, the finance or the opportunities necessary to rehabilitate poor families within their jurisdiction.

I am overpleased, Sir, that now under this Plan there is realization of the need for providing credit facilities. On page 16 of the Draft Outline it is stated : 'The far-reaching recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee in respect of the organization of rural credit under the sponsorship of the Reserve Bank and the State are being implemented. The task involved in making credit at reasonable rates available all over the rural areas is formidable, but the new and integrated approach involving joint and co-ordinated action by co-operative agencies, the Reserve Bank and the State, envisaged in the new reorganization proposals, will make a rapid advance possible.' I want this Government to pay particular attention to this aspect of the Plan and to see that credit facilities at reasonable rates are made available. We are now considering the Money-lenders' Bill. The only solution is for the Government to extend credit facilities and compete with money-lenders and not try to put restrictions on money-lenders.

Then, Sir, the only point which I want to deal with in conclusion is that every plan should be viewed from the point of view of the country as a whole. I strongly deprecate the attempt on the part of various States to grab something more for them and create difficulties for the Central Government. Our country should be developed into a harmonious whole. States which are backward, areas which are backward and backward class people should be attended to, and it should not be the attitude of Madras or any other State to grab something more for itself. We must take that attitude. We should not make a distinction, in discussing this Plan, between one State and another. We must always try to see that every State develops in a manner which would enable the country to develop into a harmonious whole. Every weak part ought to be attended to, attended to better, and more than the other developed parts, and the discussion in this House, I submit, should not be a sort of criticism that Madras is neglected. I think we should be able to say that other backward areas like Assam, Bihar or other areas are not attended to properly. Of course, we must say what our needs are. Our attitude to the Second Plan should be entirely different. It should be to promote the interest of the country as a whole and develop the country into a harmonious whole. Thank you, Sir.

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this Plan with all my heart. I welcome it more from the point of view on the unity that it is likely to promote amongst us, people living in such a vast extent of land as from Kashmir to Kanya Kumari. The Plan has been prepared by very eminent people. It has been prepared with a view to benefit the 350 million

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people of our country. It has been prepared after a laborious effort for over two years. It has been prepared after consultation with thousands of top-ranking leaders.

(Deputy Chairman in the Chair.)

In spite of this, it has been placed before us for criticism. That is the right approach in a democracy. Many are likely to give constructive criticisms, constructive suggestions and desire a modification of the Plan. In that way, I would like to make some constructive suggestions towards the modification of the Plan.

My submission, Sir, is that the approach might have been a little bit different. There is a little bit of centralization in this Plan. By centralization I do not say that facts and figures have not been gathered at the lower levels. In fact, in respect of the State Plan they have been gathered at district levels. But my submission is that the village ought to have been taken as the unit. The requirements of the villages, if I may say so, the six lakhs of villages in India ought to have been taken into account. Now, if we consider the objective of this Plan, we can at once say that it is to set us on the road to Ram Rajya so fondly desired by the Father of the Nation. If we are to have Ram Rajya, it goes without saying that there should be Ram Rajya in each of the six lakhs of villages in our country. So, the village ought to have been taken as the unit in this Plan.

The modern complex civilization has been responsible for the way in which we plan things. We are more fond of committees. We are more fond of co-operatives. We are more fond of big bodies that would be able to manage things. But if we dive deep and try to understand things, we will see that it is, after all, the individual in society, in this big society of 350 million people that is to reap the benefit. If we understand this, then we will understand the real meaning of having the village and the villager as the unit.

In this complex civilization we do not want to move out of the rut that we got stuck into during the 150 years of British rule. We want to proceed that way and create Ram Rajya. It is completely impossible. I can illustrate how it would be impossible to create Ram Rajya if we proceed that way. For instance, we say we are going to tackle the problem of unemployment. At the same time, we find the best experts, eminent men that have prepared the Plan unable to cope with this question of unemployment. They say: 'We can create so many millions of jobs but those jobs will be for the people who are coming in anew. We cannot create jobs for carry-over in unemployment'. Really nobody can do that. Then, how are they going to solve this unemployment problem? We can do that if we have the village approach. If we really think and feel we must have Ram Rajya, we must deviate from the old path which we have been following in the name of Western civilization. For instance, I would suggest

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we abolish all the rice-mills. This will give employment to thousands and thousands of workers. Is it impossible for the Government to do this? By one stroke of the pen all these rice-mills could be abolished by the Government. Will they do it? They are not prepared to do it. In spite of this Second Five-Year Plan, are we prepared to say that nothing except handpounded rice should be used by the people for the sake of their own health and for the sake of finding employment for the people? Are this Government ready to pass an order that all these mills should be dismantled and thrown into the Bay of Bengal or used as iron scrap? Unless we can do that, we cannot solve the unemployment problem. Then, take the case of these motor-cars. There are many buses in this City. If we go to Bombay, we will see them in larger numbers. How many of them are imported into India? How much does each one of them cost? Each bus with 40 seater capacity deprives 10 cartmen of their job, 2 carpenters, 2 blacksmiths who produce the carts and keep them servicing.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't you think we are living in the atomic age?

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Yes, Sir, I shall come to that point later.

We are depriving at least twelve grass-cutters who provide grass 4 30
for these bulls and horses, of their job. If we really want to p.m.
eradicate the unemployment of these people, it is high time that we stopped the import of these motor-cars.

Coming to the point whether we should not just move with the age, I can venture to say that adjustment with the age concerns only security measures of the country like the military and so on, and not the general public. War is not going to come every day. Even in a War, as our revered Prime Minister has pointed out, it is the spirit of the people that will sustain us. Of course, peace is clouded, we know that danger may come at any time. Whatever it is, it is the spirit of the people that will keep us on and not mere armaments and motor trucks. By this I do not mean to say that there should be a total ban on import of motor-cars even in respect of military vehicles; but I want more numbers of these to be produced in India on a large scale and with much more efficiency and skill. They need not be used by the civilian population, as far as possible. In view of the fact that for some years to come at least we should see that the hungry millions are fed, are provided with shelter and other necessities of life, should we not stop this import of motor-cars?

Let us take the case of concrete mixers. Cannot ten or twelve men mix that concrete and do we want a machine for that purpose? With human help, plenty of Government buildings, municipal buildings, etc., could be built. Why should we have concrete mixers? Why should we have this mania for machines? At the same time, we are talking of solving the unemployment

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problem. From statistics alone we know there is much unemployment, but the real unemployment must be still greater. Then, let us take this tinned food. Again, we find there is encouragement given by the Government to plastic goods. When potters' families are starving, when they are going out of existence, we are becoming more and more fond of plastic goods; they are said to be unbreakable, but really they are brittle. We do not want to encourage the potters, but we want to encourage these useless things. Then, what about vegetable ghee and toned milk and other things? Now, it may be a question of people crowding themselves in cities and towns and finding scarcity of ghee and milk. But does anybody think that there can be scarcity of all these things in villages, except perhaps on account of coffee-hotels? Cannot the Government just see that this complex civilization is set right? Therefore, any Plan for India must be with reference to the picture of the future citizen of India. If this Plan had been formulated on that basis, that is, the picture of the future citizen of India who is expected to come up after 10 or 15 years, it would have been decidedly a better Plan.

Now, in a land where we have had so much of teachings of Swami Ramakrishna and Mahatma Gandhi, we ought to live a simple life. And simple life is to be the picture of the future citizen. Naturally, the ways of Government can bring about a change in the life of the citizen and much of the imports could be curtailed. Now, we are getting a lot of imports of toilets—toilets alone—for over two crores of rupees a year. Is it necessary for a simple country, a country which is still supposed to follow the path of Gandhiji? Do we want imports of motor-cars in large numbers for civilian population? We have heard the story of the Sanyasin and the loin-cloth; to preserve the loin-cloth from rats, he just began to rear a cat and the cat became his pet; in order to provide milk to the cat, he wanted to have a cow and in order to tend the cow, he engaged a shepherd boy who when he came of age had a family. For preserving the loin-cloth, the Sanyasin had to maintain a big family. Similarly, in order to satisfy those who want motor-cars in India, we have to spend crores and crores of rupees every year, we have just to lay out roads and make them dust-proof with asphalt, tar and things like that; if we do not do that, if we do not have dustless roads, we produce a number of T.B. patients. Thus, by the import of motor-cars we are spoiling the health of the people and draining away the wealth of the nation. If we stop that, we can save the health of the people and wealth of the country. Then we can just effect that change to simple life. That should be our motto. In fact, the aim of this Plan is to equalize wealth and remove disparity in income. If really disparity in income is to be removed, people should begin living a very simple life. Should not this Plan have embodied some of those principles, such as banning of imports? Much money is drained by import of foreign medicines, in spite of the fact that the best herbs of our country are taken away and converted into medicines and imported into this country. We have provided five crores of rupees for the

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whole of India for the development of Ayurveda, saying that there would be some research and institutions would be started. Even after eight years of Swaraj, is it not high time that these herbs are tested in special clinical laboratories by leading men in the field? Should not such leading men be taken into Government service before they pass out of this world? Should not Ayurveda be revived in this country, at least to save the drain of wealth from this country?

So, we find that the picture of the future citizen which ought to have been the guide of this Plan has not been taken into account. If we really want men to lead a simple life in India, we can just do that only by banning the import of all unnecessary things. Well, it may all appear to be the dictates of a totalitarian State. But unless and until we do that, we cannot have economic Swaraj; we cannot lead people to simpler ways of life; we cannot afford to allow people import anything and everything they want. We cannot allow people to use glasswares when the potters are starving; we cannot allow people to use motor-cars when the cartman, the carpenter and the blacksmith are starving; we cannot allow people to use plastics and such other modern things when they can very well use cheap hand-made things. So, if really Government ban these imports they can indirectly change the habits of people to a simple life and in that way we can achieve progress. At least, it will stop the drain of our wealth.

Even now, we see the import of foreign cloth and luxury piece-goods. Can we afford to import all these things? These may be big problems and problems connected with international trade policy. Even then, the framers of the Plan, who are connected with the Central Government, I hope, will just think over these constructive criticisms and see whether in spite of difficulties, they cannot think of curtailing import of such things as would lead the people to a luxurious life, for some years to come.

I would go to the extent of venturing to suggest this. The State Government can take one district at least in the first year of the Second Five-Year Plan as a unit to have model villages—leave alone the towns—and each village should be modelled to have the village carpenters, village blacksmiths, village potters and all that; the people should be advised to lead a simple life; let us forget the Community Projects and Block Development Schemes and develop these villages besides those schemes. If we make these people produce the necessities of life in their own villages, necessities of life in respect of food, clothing and shelter, we can extend the scheme to other districts in subsequent years and set a model for the rest of our country. Each village would have been made self-sufficient by its own industries. Then we will be able to assess the unemployed. Statistics alone lead us nowhere. Even without the help of statistics we can know with reference to each village unit how many are unemployed, how many people are required for the various jobs which really pertain to the three necessities of life.

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4-40 p.m. That way we can improve things. Now, if the village settlement is made like that and if the village is taken as the unit, the villager should be able to contribute his mite to the production of the necessities of life in that village. Then, we come to the question of making these people educated. Education ought to have been the first item in the Second Five-Year Plan. But I was greatly pained to see that Education had allotted for it a few pages at the end of this book, very few pages when compared with the other items in this book. The provision for education also has been made similarly. It is 6-2/3 per cent of the total provision of Rs. 4,800 crores. Only Rs. 320 crores have been provided for Education. It is my duty here to submit to the framers of the Plan that Education ought to have occupied the first place though not in print, at least in effect, because as our great Prime Minister has said, it is only the spirit of the people, the co-operation of the people and the undaunted courage of the people that will stand us in good stead in emergencies and not mere weapons and tanks. Now, education cultivates the senses. It cultivates the sense of loyalty to the Government; it cultivates the sense of fellow-feeling; it cultivates the sense of patriotism; it may be abstract in nature and it may not be able to produce something very large in the eyes of the public but, at the same time, it is better than a capital expenditure because it creates the sense of fellow-feeling and patriotism so indispensable to this country at this juncture. In that light, the provision for education ought to have been at least 20 per cent of the total allotment of Rs. 4,800 crores. It is really a sad spectacle that only 6-2/3 per cent of Rs. 4,800 crores in the shape of Rs. 320 crores should have been provided for the whole of India.

Now, the teacher is the pivot of education. I find certain encouraging paragraphs in this book that has been placed before us in the form of the Second Five-Year Plan. It has been stated that the teacher should be paid a salary not lower than what he can get for his qualification elsewhere. It has been stated again in another place that any increase in the teacher's salary could not be met without some extra commitment on the part of the public towards education. In this connexion, it will not be out of place for me to state, and I will be failing in my duty if I do not point out, that my plea to this Government to levy a small sum on the parents of pupils as contribution towards the teachers' maintenance fund deserves consideration. The Planners themselves have stated that some cess should be levied by the district board and the municipality or the local board besides the various taxes that are levied now, in order to encourage education. Special lines have been quoted therein by the framers of the Plan, and they have left it more or less to the State Government to devise ways and means. My view is that a public contribution should be collected for this purpose and then only the educational expenditure could be met to the satisfaction of the teacher. I may just beseech this Government to appoint a committee to go into the question of the feasibility of collecting this contribution monthly towards the teachers' maintenance fund, and see whether the suggestion given in this Second Five-Year Plan cannot be carried out.

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The teacher is the pivot of education, as I have already submitted, and our Government which have been allotted only Rs. 170 crores or so may just revise their plans. According to the latest figures given during Budget time, our Government are to allot Rs. 27 crores for education for these five years, and they have allotted only Rs. 5 crores for the cause of the teachers. Now, we are to have a discussion on the White Paper on Education and it is said that the question of the emoluments of the teachers will be taken up then. Then, I read a statement of the Hon. the Finance and Education Minister made during the course of a speech somewhere that the question of revision of emoluments of the teachers would have to be considered only after the decision of the reorganization of the States was taken. The reason given was that parts of this State might go to another State and that if salaries were increased at present, the entire State to which part of this State might go might be affected with regard to the emoluments of the teaching profession there. I would humbly submit, at this juncture, that, after all, the problem of teachers is an All-India one. It is a point taken up in the Second Five-Year Plan. The teacher has been kept at a very low level. If at all the Government are going to give anything, they are going to give only a small benefit. It may go up to crores of rupees for the Government, but the individual teacher is going to get only a small benefit. I am sure that no new State that is going to be formed after reorganization of States in October will grudge to pay the teachers or extend the benefit to the other teachers that are already there. So, the question of revision of the salaries of the teachers must be taken up for consideration immediately in accordance with the suggestions made in the Second Five-Year Plan. I hope that in spite of the low provision made by the Central Government in respect of this State, this Government would stick at least to their original proposal with regard to the enhancement of salaries and give details when details are to be given as stated just now to this House.

Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, for the opportunity given to me.

* SRI K. BHASHYAM : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, we have been favoured by the Government with a copy of the draft outline of the Second Five-Year Plan. No doubt, the best brains in the country have contributed to the formulation of this Plan. Statisticians have been consulted, economists have been consulted, persons well-versed in the various technical subjects have been consulted, and the result is the Second Five-Year Plan. When we read through it, it is so persuasive and it looks as if it were a dream. If only we realize all that has been said in the report, we should be in paradise indeed. But, my own feeling is "Have we undertaken too much? And would we be able to perform or achieve even a portion or most of the things we have set out to do?" To raise a sum of Rs. 4,800 crores and to persuade private industrialists to put in Rs. 2,300 crores within five years is itself a tremendous task. It certainly seems to me that however much the Government may say

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and invite the co-operation of the people in the form of savings and to undertake tax burdens, for the co-operative working of the Plan, the strain on the common man will be great indeed. While I agree that there may be a general increase in the level of income of the people, it will pass to the lower or the lowest class in our country. I am really afraid that the tax burden and other strain put on the people will fall hard on the middle class people. They are the persons who will be the most affected by any tax burden that may be imposed. The rich people are not much affected. If these schemes are implemented, the lower class may be benefited and perhaps society as a whole may be benefited and the socialist pattern of society may be established. But greater attention should be paid to the middle classes who are the backbone of the country and if free democracy is to function, it is only the middle classes that can help to do it. They are a steadying influence on the country. If there is any class of people who have a great part to play in the successful working of democracy, it is these middle classes who are the backbone of the country. But, I am sorry to state that no mention has been made about them, except the reference to unemployment among the educated classes. After all, who are these middle classes? They are persons in the employ of the Government, private companies, firms, etc., who hold small positions and get a monthly income. If, at every stage, some burden of tax or other is placed on them, they really find it difficult to carry on. Therefore, in the matter of the working of this Second Five-Year Plan, great care must be taken to see that the middle classes are not unduly taxed. That is the position which I would like to take. If we analyse every tax that is imposed by the Government and its effect on the people, we will find that as a general rule, it does not affect the lowest classes. The very rich people are also not affected. The lowest classes derive the benefits of the various schemes started by the Government with the help of the taxes that they are able to collect from other people. The very rich do not mind the paying of some tax. But, the people in between these two, viz., the middle classes are the worst affected. Therefore, I plead that in the matter of raising the necessary funds for the implementation of the Second Plan, either through loans or through taxes, the Government must take care to see that the middle classes do not suffer very much.

Sir, in the draft outline of the Plan, we find mention has been made about the dangers of inflation. We are already noticing signs of inflation in this State. The prices of oil, tamarind, chillies and some other articles of daily necessity have gone up very high. We also find that people have already begun to attach the blame for this to the Second Five-Year Plan. I would like to urge that effective steps must be taken to fight such inflationary tendencies. When one looks at the prevailing state of affairs, one feels nervous at the huge sum of Rs. 4,800 crores which is proposed to be raised by means of taxes, loans, etc. I think it is necessary that persons who are in charge of affairs must take note of this fact and govern accordingly. When I state this, I must also state the other aspect. It is a very ambitious Plan and it aims at an all-round improvement in all sectors. I think it would have been much better if the people

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at the helm of affairs had drawn a list of priorities for the purpose of effecting improvement in the various sectors and had taken up one sector after another for development. For instance, they could have first taken up a particular sector and implemented all their schemes with regard to that sector. After watching the results achieved in that particular sector, they could take up some other sector for improvement. But, the people at the helm of affairs seem to have decided on simultaneous improvement in all directions. That may be right or wrong. But, I do feel that the burden of taking up all sectors at one and the same time for improvement will be fairly heavy and I am not sure whether the Government will really be able to bear this burden.

There is another matter to which I wish to refer. The Government may be able to get the necessary funds by imposing fresh taxes, by raising loans within the country or by getting loans and other assistance from foreign countries. I only want to emphasise the need for Government taking the maximum care and attention to see that the huge sum that they propose to spend under the Second Plan is usefully, properly and economically spent. The persons who contribute the money must be able to get back cent per cent return from the schemes proposed to be undertaken by the Government. I would like to know whether the people can expect cent per cent return under the present circumstances. This is the question I ask myself whenever I read these Plans. There must be men commanding public confidence to carry out the Government's programme. Cases of corruption are already brought to the notice of the public. The Government should take all steps necessary to eliminate corruption altogether. It is said that men of integrity should be employed. If they really want to do it, they must raise the moral level of the people and improve their standards and conduct. When I say this, the other question whether moral education for the purpose of raising the level of the people is necessary has to be considered. Whether there should be moral education with a religious background or without a religious background has also to be considered. No doubt, the Government are spending quite a lot of money in opening elementary schools, secondary schools and so on. They also spend quite a lot of money on university education. Whatever may be the education that we impart, there must be some amount of moral training also. It is said that necessary training will be given to the persons who will be put in charge of the execution of the Government's schemes. In the matter of recruitment to these training centres, they must take into account the capacity of the person concerned and his moral fibre. If it is possible, they should also conduct a psychological test to find out the person's aptitude for the job for which he might have applied. I think such a test is possible. During the last War, there used to be a psychological test. An expert in this line used to be associated with the other officers engaged in the selection of personnel to the various branches of the Army. This expert used to test the various applicants' aptitude for the jobs that they had applied for. If some such method is adopted for

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the purpose of selecting people of the right type for executing the various schemes of the Government under the Second Plan, it will be very good. Again, in the matter of selection of the big band of personnel for special training, educated unemployed persons who have studied some science subjects and have scientific qualifications must be given preference to raw people. These persons are jobless and will be readily available. They will be willing to take up any job. If the Government select such people, it will really be useful and advantageous. When the Government think of starting institutions for training the necessary personnel, they must bear all these factors in mind. Already, it is said that many of the schemes could not be pushed through for want of suitable and properly qualified personnel. Lack of qualified personnel has stood in the way of the implementation of their schemes. That being the case, the Government, before launching on further schemes involving huge expenditure, must be careful in recruiting suitable personnel and giving proper training to them. It may not have been possible to take this factor into account during the First Five-Year Plan. But, after the experience of five years, it must be possible to select the right type of men for carrying out the various schemes of the Government. I hope the Government will be able to assess what exactly are their requirements and persons of what qualification should be selected for executing their schemes. It may be said that we have under consideration only a general Plan and we do not have the details. Of course, if there were details available, we could give our suggestions on the details. There is some amount of unreality. Whatever we may say here on the floor of the House may not reach the ears of the Central Government. But, we have got our hopes that the State Government here will take into account all our recommendations made in the course of our speeches and in the light of our recommendations, frame their suggestions to the Central Government so that they could govern the country by the opinion and views expressed by the State Government. It is with this idea only that we are making our suggestions on the floor of this House.

8 p.m. One thing the Government have realized, viz., that there must be substantial increase in production. Food production must be given top priority and the vital means of production should be given full attention.

(Mr. Chairman in the Chair.)

We are congratulated on the fact that the target set in the First Five-Year Plan in the matter of food production has been exceeded, although we are not yet out of the woods in respect of one or two things like sugar, etc. But one thing we must remember. The population is increasing at a rapid pace and the various schemes put forward by the Government—health, sanitation, etc.—I believe, take note of this fact. Due importance should be given to all these schemes, including food production schemes, since we will have more mouths to feed. We cannot afford to take any

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steps that may even indirectly interfere with food production. It is good that we say there must be more production and more lands should come under cultivation. We advocate the principle of small tracts of lands being treated as one unit and the use of tractors and things like that for the purpose of cultivation. At the same time, fragmentation of land goes on for the purpose of distributing the land to the landless poor people. The evils of fragmentation have already been pointed out on many occasions. Can we really produce more food if this fragmentation goes on unhampered? Land reforms are being introduced in this State and I do not know how they will interfere with this objective of producing more food. I am very sceptical about the success of the reforms in this respect. I am inclined to think that co-operative farming will be a very good thing. One of the things mentioned here is that all people must come into the co-operative fold so that there may be common production, common income and common sharing of profits. Every effort should be made, therefore, to encourage the co-operative societies to own land instead of individual ownership. So, the question must be carefully examined so that production may not be interfered with.

Then, Sir, as regards Community Projects and National Extension Service Schemes, these have been working fairly satisfactorily. I have heard reports about the success of these schemes in the villages where they are in operation. Again, here also the requisite personnel is not available. I am told, as a matter of fact, there is shortage of personnel and the Government are not able to find men who will properly work these schemes. I think it is necessary to train personnel for carrying out the National Extension Service Schemes. In this connexion, I would suggest that the old social workers—old Congressmen, I mean—who are conversant with village work and who have worked in villages for a long time may be drafted into the scheme. They may be over-aged and may not possess the prescribed educational qualifications which technical men should normally possess. But their enthusiasm in village work is not gone. Their services may be utilized for this work. I wish the Government had taken advantage of their presence in the villages and brought them back into the field of social service.

So far as the small industries are concerned, there is much sympathy shown in the matter of their development. But the difficulty here is this. Can we really improve them? Even the carpenters, blacksmiths and other artisans in the village have no work nowadays because all the people in the villages go to the towns nearby and get all that they want cheaply because of mass production of the necessary implements there in factories. Take spades which are required for doing agricultural work. These are sold at cheaper prices in towns than what the people may have to pay if they are produced in the village itself by the local artisans. So, at some stage or another, these artisans must be associated in the process of mass production. Otherwise, it will not be

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possible to help small industries. The old village economy, in which the artisan had a great role to play, is fast disappearing. The artisan finds himself unable to adjust to new conditions. He must be enabled to employ himself in mass production units. Then only it will be possible to revive the small industries and develop them. Take khadi, for instance. Everybody is crying hoarse that the industry should be kept going and the Government are also subsidising it. And so, it is alive. But where is the employment for the carpenters, blacksmiths and others turned out by the basic schools and other institutions? So, if the entire work in the village is co-ordinated to big industries as well, then cottage industries will become greater than even big industries. Then only success can be achieved. In fact, there are several cottage industries which have captured the imagination of foreigners. For example, I may cite basket-making. Many foreigners who have visited our villages express admiration for this industry. Many similar industries also can capture the imagination of foreigners if there is a person to study the foreign markets. Therefore, so far as village industries are concerned, there is great necessity for study and co-ordination of all activities. Much money is going to be spent and it must be usefully spent. Foreign markets have to be studied thoroughly. We must study the taste of the people in other countries and find out what is wanted by them. If we produce the things that they want, then we can really improve the standard of living of the villagers. If we want to help cottage industries, we must give help on a liberal scale because a large number of people depend upon these industries. I am glad heavy industries are also coming. That no heavy industry is contemplated at present in the South of India is a matter for regret. It may be said there are no facilities. I cannot say whether the Madras Government are correct when they claim there is scope for the establishment of heavy industries here or the Central Government are correct when they say there are no facilities.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: They have not yet said so.

5-10 p.m.

* SRI K. BHASHYAM: I am glad to see they are holding up their opinion. What I want to point out is this. If, as a matter of fact, the matter is still open and if it is possible, we must get facts and figures because I think the Hon. Minister said that the Neiveli Project would be successful. If it is successful, it is possible to locate heavy industries here. If it is not so successful, it may be difficult to establish heavy industries.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It was only with reference to the location of a steel plant at Salem.

* SRI K. BHASHYAM: Anyhow, we will be glad if the Hon. the Finance Minister is able to persuade the Central Government to establish one of the heavy industries here. That, I think, will be a very good thing.

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I hope all these matters and the recommendations that we make here will be taken note of by the Government and that they will press the claims of Madras on the Union Government for the purpose of getting the best possible help from the Central Government. I want that this Plan should be worked out properly and by proper persons. If this is done, I think, as I said before, we will certainly come to live in paradise.

* SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I shall be very brief because I thought that the Hon. the Leader of the House would give us some statistics with regard to the breakup of the Plan for the State of Madras and that we could speak on the points supplied to us. Now, in the absence of any such thing, we have to confine ourselves to the Plan for the whole of India as has been drafted by the Commission. Sir, the objects of the Second Five-Year Plan are most laudable. A sizeable increase in the national income, the provision of employment opportunities to 10 to 12 million people, the establishment of a socialistic pattern of society, all these are very laudable objectives. One only wonders whether it will be possible to attain all these objectives during the Second Five-Year Plan period.

We are very glad that after a lot of discussion, a sum of Rs. 4,800 crores has been allotted for the public sector and about Rs. 2,300 crores for the private sector. When we think of the State of Madras, we are utterly disappointed that in spite of representations made by our Government and our representatives, the Planning Commission has allotted a very meagre amount to our State. I for one was hoping that we would have an allotment of about Rs. 400 crores under the Second Five-Year Plan. This Rs. 400 crores became Rs. 300 crores. We were told about six months back that it would be Rs. 250 crores. Now, we find that the State of Madras is to have only Rs. 170.3 crores. This is certainly to be regretted. With your leave, Mr. Chairman, I shall move at the end of my speech an amendment. (Interruption.) We are not jealous of what the other States have got. But let us ask for what we want. At the end of my speech, I shall move an amendment 'That this House is of the opinion that for the developmental schemes of Madras the provision of Rs. 170.3 crores would be utterly inadequate'.

Sir, we are also disappointed to note that there will be no basic industry in the South. My hon. Friend Sri Purushotham has already moved an amendment about the location of some heavy industry in the South. I am sure that Members in every part of this House will support that amendment that we should have some heavy industry in this State.

Now, Sir, I will confine my further remarks only to a very few points. First, about the electrification of rural areas. I feel that this is a very important matter. In the Second Five-Year Plan period we should be able to provide electricity to about three to four thousand villages at the rate of 5 to 6 hundred villages every year.

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In respect of housing for middle-class people, there is a lump-sum provision in the Planning Commission's Report. I hope that our Government will take advantage of the provision for housing and that not only in urban areas but in rural areas also houses would be constructed for poor people and middle-class people. Sometime ago, I had occasion to visit a 'Paracheri' and I found about 350 Harijans, men, women and children, huddled together and the living space was only about 500 square feet. They were Harijans from Malabar. I immediately wrote a representation to the Collector requesting him to do something for these Harijans. That is a very important matter. There is no use of simply talking about the upliftment of our Harijan brethren. We should see that provision is made for them to get drinking water and habitable houses. I hope the Harijans would be provided with at least small houses during the Second Five-Year Plan period.

With regard to children, I am hoping that some suitable provision would be made for supply of midday meals to school children. When we had the system of supplying midday meals, the parents were willing to send their children to schools. Somehow, this system was given up. I do not know who was responsible for the reformation or innovation. All of a sudden, it was stopped and now, we find parents unwilling to send their children to schools. Then I came to medical inspection of school children. If even in the year 1956 we are not able to make some provision for medical inspection of school children, it would certainly be a great disaster. Our children are our asset. We must make some provision in the Second Five-Year Plan for the medical inspection of all school children. There should be not only medical inspection, but there should be follow-up work also. As the hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar has stated in the course of his speech, due provision should be made for Ayurvedic treatment and for starting of Ayurvedic Colleges and schools because villagers can have very cheap treatment. It is not possible for big doctors to go to these villages and therefore, the villagers can have at least this Ayurvedic treatment.

With regard to education, Sir, speaking on a former occasion, I expressed my regret that out of a total outlay of Rs. 4,800 crores, the Planning Commission thought it fit to allot only Rs. 320 crores for the subject of Education. I feel that there is something radically wrong with the Planning Commission. Education is all-important. I consider education more important than anything else. Out of the big figure of Rs. 4,800 crores, why has only a paltry sum of Rs. 320 crores been allotted for 'Education' in spite of the high expectation of the Minister for Education at the Centre? We were told that a sum of one thousand crores of rupees would be set apart for 'Education'. It became Rs. 880 crores, then Rs. 500 crores and now we have got this paltry sum of Rs. 320 crores for 'Education'. Because of this, our Government have been forced to cut our education schemes. Madras has always been going ahead in the matter of education. I make an appeal to the Government

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to go ahead with regard to matters educational in spite of the cut imposed by the Planning Commission. We have advanced in several matters. Some of the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission have already been implemented in our State. I hope that the allotment for Education would be quite adequate and that we would not obey the mandate of the Planning Commission with regard to educational reform.

I need say nothing about the salaries of teachers. That has been the burden of our song. We are going to have a White Paper on Education. I want hon. Members to consider if it is possible for people to exist in this world on Rs. 30 per month. If I say that teachers of elementary schools are getting Rs. 30 a month, people would not believe it. I want to remind hon. Members that the lowest salary of a primary school teacher in England is Rs. 417 per mensem. Of course, there are difficulties of finance. But I am hoping that all the great reforms suggested by the Elementary Education Committee would be implemented during the Five-Year period. 5-20 p.m.

Now, Mr. Chairman, with your permission, I shall move my amendment formally which reads as follows:—

“Add the following at the end:—

‘and on such consideration, this House is of opinion that the allotment of Rs. 170.3 crores for the Madras State is totally inadequate to meet the developmental needs of the State.’”

SRI P. P. UMMER KOYA: I second the amendment, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Amendment moved—

“Add the following at the end:—

‘and on such consideration this House is of opinion that the allotment of Rs. 170.3 crores for the Madras State is totally inadequate to meet the developmental needs of the State.’”

* SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this draft outline of the Second Five-Year Plan. In fact, this is a considerable improvement over the First Five-Year Plan. Sir, it is stated in the draft Plan that the Second Five-Year Plan is flexible and can be extended to any length of time according to the needs of the State. In my opinion, the First Five-Year Plan has laid the strong foundation to bear the superstructure of the Second Five-Year Plan, though that Plan is a bit ambitious. But if we aim high, we are sure to soar high. So, there is no fault if the Second Five-Year Plan is aiming high in all respects.

Sir, I want to confine myself only to the three points referred to in the draft Plan. The first is the industrial policy, the second is about the Backward Classes and the third is the educational policy of the Government. Sir, the industrial policy, so to say, is

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based upon the 1948 resolution which "reserves the manufacture of arms and ammunition, the production and control of atomic energy and the ownership and management of railways exclusively to the Central Government". All these should be seriously considered, though not for aggressive purposes, for the self-preservation of our country. Sir, the recent events in our neighbouring State have thrown India into a great consternation so much so our Prime Minister has spoken about the matter in Parliament. Therefore, if the time comes, all these armaments and other things meant for self-preservation and for maintaining law and order in our own country must be taken up seriously and, therefore, there is necessity to push through this policy even in 1956-57. Thus, the expansion or elongation of the Second Plan is necessary.

Coming to broad divisions of the industries, I classify them under three principal heads. One is heavy industries, the other is medium industries and the third is cottage industries in which are included the handicrafts of the local talent. Sir, the President of the United States said very definitely that the large-scale industries would take care of themselves and that the small-scale industries alone should be attended to by the Government. Small-scale industries, he said, not only eradicated unemployment, but also provided ample scope for giving relief to the starving children of the country. Therefore, the whole question here is that our small-scale industries must be given precedence over other industries and their enlargement should be encouraged.

Sir, while on this subject, may I, with your permission, point out that the Ceylon Government have taken a lead in the matter? The Ceylon Government, some five years ago, started a scheme for the development of small-scale industries; they have given ample facilities to these workmen and they have built their workshops adjoining their houses, where they can work and produce; the buildings were built gratis, they are repaired gratis periodically. That is the method we must adopt. Once the workman is taken out of his house and asked to work, he cannot carry out his work anywhere else to the satisfaction of his customers. Then, there are ladies and children who must be able to help their parents. This would be possible only if the workshop is situated adjacent to their houses so that they may work with greater ease and convenience.

Sir, in the Second Plan I see a provision of Rs. 891 crores has been made for industries and minerals. As an hon. Member pointed out, only Rs. 170.3 crores have been allotted for the whole five years to our State. This disparity is very striking. Therefore, if the Government of India are desirous of improving the industries of this State, they must come forward with liberal allotments.

With regard to heavy industries, I said, on the last occasion during my Budget speech, that some basic industries must be started in Salem. It was pointed out on that occasion that iron

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ore industry would be started in Salem. Sir, there are industries and industries. Production of mere sheet metals is not going to help us much. It was pointed out that expansion of the aluminium industry in this State was not very desirable. I say that there are ever so many private concerns who are carrying on the aluminium industry to their great satisfaction and they are producing in excess of the requirements of the country. I would suggest that real heavy industries of different types should be started here. Such things as iron bars, round bars, angle bars, T iron and heavy girders must be produced in our State as these materials are extensively used for building purposes. That must be our aim. What is the aim of our State? Sir, we have been depending upon the Neiveli Project. The Neiveli Project may come into fruition after some years. Are we to wait till then? We must import coal and other things from other places. I have touched only upon industrial development.

Now, Sir, an allotment of about Rs. 170.3 crores has been made. It is really a high jump from the allotment in the First Five-Year Plan. Even though it is a high jump, I would like it at least to be doubled and the State Government must insist upon getting more allotment for industries.

(At this stage, Mr. Chairman sounded the gong.)

Every time I do not get sufficient time, Sir. But this is my pet subject and I must try to do justice to it. With your permission, Sir, I shall continue my speech to-morrow.

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

The House then adjourned.

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

* 1. Draft Outline of the Second Five-Year Plan published by the Planning Commission, Government of India.

2. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 197, Home, dated 18th January 1956, amending rule 261 of the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, regarding the carriage of animals in goods vehicles. [Laid on the table under section 133 (3) of the Madras Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (Central Act IV of 1939).]

3. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 471, Home dated the 13th February 1956, regarding remission and reduction of court-fees chargeable on certain applications and petitions presented to the Public Service Commission, Madras. [Laid on the table under section 82 (2) of the Madras Court Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1955.]

* Circulated by registered post and by special messengers on the 16th March 1956.

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p.m.

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4. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 390, Home, dated the 4th February 1956, regarding the remission of court-fees payable on applications for the use of income certificates under the Madras Educational Rules. [Laid on the table under section 82 (2) of the Madras Court Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1956.]

5. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 825, Revenue, dated the 22nd February 1956, containing the Madras Land Revenue (Additional Surcharge) Levy and Collection Rules, 1956. [Laid on the table under section 6 (2) of the Madras Land Revenue (Additional Surcharge) Act, 1955.]

6. Notifications issued with G.O. Ms. No. 222, Home, dated 20th January 1956, fixing the seating capacity of taxis in Madras City and mufassal. [Laid on the table of the House under section 11 (2) of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1951.]

7. Amendment of rule 9 of the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Rules, 1955, issued in the notification issued with G.O. No. 660, Revenue, dated 13th February 1956. [Laid on the table under section 7 (2) of the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955.]

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 580 asked by Sri P. P. Ummer Koya (on behalf of Sri M. Ethirajulu) at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 22nd March 1956, page 363 supra.]

A.—(a) Five urban housing societies and four rural housing societies.

(b) Urban Housing Societies—

(1) Cuddalore Co-operative House Building Society	47
(2) Chidambaram Co-operative House Building Society	87
(3) Tindivanam Co-operative House Building Society	8
(4) Villupuram Co-operative House Building Society	36
(5) Gingee Co-operative House Building Society	Nil

Rural Housing Societies—

(6) Vadalur Rural Housing Society	1
(7) Srimushnam Rural Housing Society	Nil
(8) Sethiathope Rural Housing Society	Nil
(9) Tiruvannainallur Rural Housing Society	Nil

Total ... 179

(c) The construction of 48 houses is in progress and that of 153 houses is yet to be taken up.

(d) The amounts of loan granted to each of the societies are as follows :—

	RS.
The Cuddalore Co-operative House Building Society	3,16,200
The Chidambaram Co-operative House Building Society	3,84,400
The Villupuram Co-operative House Building Society	2,57,100
The Tindivanam Co-operative House Building Society	83,350
The Vadalur Rural Housing Society	3,000

A copy of the rules governing the grant of State loans to Co-operative Housing Societies in the Madras State is appended—Annexure I.

(e) An extract of by-law No. 5 (1) of the model by-laws of building society prescribing qualification for membership of the societies is appended—Annexure II.

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(f) Membership of these societies is open to all persons but the principle followed is to sanction Government assistance to a person only for the construction of one house through any of the building societies.

(g) Ten.

ANNEXURE I.

Rules for the grant of State Loans to Co-operative Urban Housing Societies in the Madras State.

The grant of these loans will be regulated by the following rules:—

1. Only societies which are registered under the Co-operative Societies Act and which confine their membership to the poorer and middle classes and their operations to urban areas will be eligible for a loan from the Government. The question whether a particular society is eligible for a loan under this rule will be decided in each case by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and his decision shall be final.
2. No society shall be eligible for a loan from the Government exceeding four times its paid-up share capital, if formed on the individual ownership system or exceeding eight times its paid-up share capital if formed on the co-partnership tenancy system.
3. No loan shall be given to a society except for the construction of new dwelling houses.
4. The rate of interest charged by Government on all loans granted to building societies shall be $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent*. A penal rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent will be charged on all overdue instalments of principal or interest from the due date to the date of actual payment.
5. The period within which a building society formed on the individual ownership system must repay any loan or loans made by the Government shall not ordinarily exceed twenty years, but the period may, in special cases, exceed twenty but not thirty years, on the recommendation of the Registrar. In the case of societies formed on the co-partnership tenancy system, the period shall not ordinarily exceed thirty years. These periods exclude the time taken for completing the building as fixed by rule 10 and the period of one year referred to by rule 9.
6. Every loan made by Government to a building society will be a first charge on the society's assets. The society shall transfer to Government its interest in the mortgages obtained from its members or in the buildings constructed out of the Government loan.
7. Every society to which the Government have sanctioned a loan shall draw the money in instalments as the work of construction of houses progresses. The second and subsequent

* $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent is the rate of interest for 1955-56. This is liable to be revised from year to year.

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instalments shall, subject to the conditions laid down below, be paid only on receipt of a certificate to the satisfaction of the Registrar or the Deputy Registrar having jurisdiction over the society from the managing committee of the society that the instalment or instalments already drawn have been properly utilized and that the work actually done together with the value of the land brought up to date represents expenditure exceeding by at least 25 per cent of the actual amount already drawn. If in any case the Registrar or the Deputy Registrar considers that an independent certificate is necessary, the society shall arrange to get such a certificate from a qualified engineer of rank not lower than that of an upper subordinate of the Public Works Department approved by the Registrar or the Deputy Registrar for the purpose. If, for any reason, the whole amount sanctioned to a society cannot be drawn before the close of the financial year in which it is sanctioned, the society shall be entitled to take the balance outstanding from the loan allotment sanctioned for the subsequent years, subject to the conditions in force when the first instalment of the loan was drawn. But the rate of interest on such balance shall be the rate fixed for loans issued in the year in which it is drawn.

8. A society which has taken a loan from the Government shall repay the amount together with the interest due thereon either by equated annual instalments, or at its option in annual instalments together with interest due on the amount outstanding from time to time. After exercising its option a society shall not ordinarily be allowed to change its method of repayment. Nothing shall prevent or debar a society from repaying at any time a larger sum than the annual instalment or from discharging the whole loan in a single payment.

Whichever method of repayment is adopted, repayments other than the payment made on the due date of the prescribed annual instalment may be classed as follows:—

(i) *Payment on the due date of a sum in excess of the amount due.*—Such excess payments should at once be credited in reduction of principal. In the case of housing societies formed on the individual ownership system, no postponement of any future instalment will be allowed on this account, nor will the amount of subsequent instalments be reduced. In the case of housing societies formed on the co-partnership tenancy system, reduction of the amount of subsequent instalments by refixation of instalments on this account will be allowed at the option of the society.

(ii) *Payment before the due date.*—Any sum paid before the due date shall first be credited towards the interest which has accrued up to the date of payment and the balance, if any, shall be credited towards principal, the society being required to pay on the due date the balance of interest due for the year and also the balance of principal, if any, due for the year. If the amount paid before the due date is in excess of the annual payment, the number of future instalments should be correspondingly reduced. In the

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case of housing societies formed on the individual owners system, no postponement of such instalments will be allowed. In case of housing societies formed on the co-partnership tenant system, the reduction of the amount of subsequent instalments will on this account be allowed the option of the society.

When a society is in default either in respect of an instalment of principal or in respect of interest, any sum paid shall be appropriated in the following order:—

- (1) Penalty levied under rule 4 of the rules.
- (2) Interest.
- (3) Principal.

9. Repayment of the first instalment of every loan made to a society under these rules will fall due on the expiry of a full year from the date on which the buildings for the construction of which the loan is granted are finished or of thirty months from the date of disbursement of the first instalment of the loan whichever is earlier.

10. The buildings for which a loan from Government has been obtained shall be commenced within three months and completed within eighteen months from the date of disbursement of the first instalment of the loan to the society.

11. The interest due to Government shall be payable annually along with the instalments of principal. But the interest accrued up to the date of completion of the buildings for which a loan is granted shall be payable in a lump-sum on the completion of the buildings or on expiry of eighteen months from the date of disbursement of the first instalment of the loans, whichever may be earlier.

12. Every society, receiving a loan from Government, shall agree to an inspection of the buildings constructed out of the loan from Government during the progress of construction and a valuation thereof immediately on completion. The inspection and valuation will be made by a Government Engineer of rank not lower than that of an upper subordinate of the Public Works Department or Section Officer with lower subordinate qualifications with not less than ten years of service free of cost to the society. Subsequently the buildings will be valued annually by the officers of the Co-operative department to test the security of the Government loan outstanding. They may in cases of doubt of the sufficiency of the security get the houses valued by the Department of Public Works.

This inspection and valuation will be dispensed with, where a co-operative housing society has undertaken the construction, etc., of houses under the supervision of an officer lent by the Public Works Department not below the rank of an upper subordinate.

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13. Every society receiving a loan from Government shall furnish such information and submit such returns as the Government or the Registrar may call for from time to time.

14. Every society receiving a loan from Government shall make provision in its by-laws:—

(a) Prohibiting the alienation by any member of the house or houses (and the site or sites) on the security of which he has obtained a loan or loans from the society except to another member of the society or to a person whom the managing committee of the society is prepared to admit as a member.

(b) Fixing the maximum borrowing power of the society at not more than four times its paid-up share capital and the maximum borrowing power of a member at not more than five times his paid-up share capital in the case of loans for construction of houses on freehold property and at not more than 4 (four) times his paid-up share capital in the case of loans for constructing houses on lands held under leasehold tenure.

(c) *Making shares, non-withdrawable.*—But a member who has completely discharged his liabilities to the society may be permitted to withdraw his share capital entirely and a member whose liability to the society has been reduced to an amount less than his paid-up share capital, may be permitted to withdraw such portion of his share capital as is in excess of his liability. But in either case the share capital of the society, after the withdrawal plus the value of the sites and buildings of the remaining members according to the calculation made on behalf of the Government by the authorities of the Public Works Department or the Co-operative Department as on 30th June preceding, should be at least 50 per cent in excess of the outside liabilities of the society (including liability to Government) on the date of withdrawal.

(d) Prohibiting borrowing by the society either in the shape of deposits or otherwise except from members.

(e) Prescribing that in the case of loans granted for construction of houses on a piece of land held under leasehold tenure, the term of the lease must be such that it will expire not less than ten years after the period of loan sanctioned expires, that the lease should provide a condition that there is no objection to the lessee putting up houses on such leasehold lands and that the lessor should pay adequate compensation to the lessee for the improvements effected to the property including houses constructed, etc., when he takes back the land.

NOTE (1).—The above rules will apply for the grant of loans to rural housing societies subject to certain modifications.

NOTE (2).—The condition that the term of the lease must be such that it will expire not less than ten years after the period of loan sanctioned expires will not apply to lands held under 'Kanam right,' and 'Kushikanam right' in Malabar district.

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ANNEXURE II.

Extract of by-law 5 of model by-laws of co-operative building societies.

5. (1) (a) Any person over 18 years of age who is competent to contract shall be eligible for admission as a member. But no person can claim admission as a matter of right, and no person who is a member of another building society working in the same area shall be admitted into this society.

(b) No member who has been expelled by the society or by any other society shall be eligible for readmission as a member of the society for a period of two years from the date of such expulsion provided that the Registrar may, in special circumstances, sanction the readmission of any such member within the said period as a member of the society.

(c) No person shall be eligible for admission as a member of the society if he is an applicant to be adjudicated a bankrupt or an insolvent or is an uncertified bankrupt or is an undischarged insolvent or has been sentenced for any offence other than an offence of a political character or an offence not involving moral delinquency, such sentence not having been reversed or the offence pardoned, provided that this disqualification shall not apply where more than five years have elapsed from the date of the expiration of such sentence.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to clause (c) of starred question No. 583 asked by Sri N. Annamalai Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 22nd March 1956, page 366 supra.]

Answer to starred question No. 583 (c).

The community of 'Irulars' is at present included in the list of other eligible communities, viz., communities which have not so far been included in the list of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. The Irulas are, however, eligible for all assistance rendered by Harijan Welfare Department. The following ameliorative measures undertaken by the Harijan Welfare Department are available for Irulas also:—

- (1) provision of house sites;
- (2) maintenance of schools, grant of scholarships, stipends, boarding grants, grants for purchase of books, etc., and grants to private educational institutions;
- (3) provision of wells and tanks for the supply of drinking water;
- (4) provision of sanitary amenities, pathways, street lighting and burning or burial grounds;

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(5) grants to private bodies engaged in social and economic uplift of the eligible communities; and

(6) assignment or lease of land for cultivation.

The Irulas are found in the districts of Malabar, the Nilgiris, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Chingleput, Salem, South Arcot and Truchirappalli.

The following specific ameliorative measures for the uplift of Irulars have also been undertaken:—

In Malabar district, lands are assigned to Irulas under general assignment rules. There are six Harijan Welfare Schools in Attapady Valley to cater to the needs of the children of Irulas and Mudugars and these children are supplied with midday meals and also with slates, books, etc., free of cost. About 380 children belonging to communities of Irulars and Mudugars are attending the schools.

Most of the Irulas in the Nilgiris district have lands of their own. A Harijan Welfare School at Kunjiapparai for Irular children has been started. The Irular children are supplied with free midday meals and are given free education in Harijan Welfare School at Kunjiapparai.

In North Arcot district, one elementary school in Kilanakarai village of Tiruvannamalai taluk is functioning for the benefit of Irular children. Sixty children are said to be attending this school. Financial help in the matter of housing is given to Irulas of North Arcot. Lands are assigned to Irulas through the Forest Department.

A hostel for Irular boys at Chinnathadagam in Coimbatore district is maintained by Government. A subsidised hostel for Irular boys at Perianaickanpalayam is also functioning. A school has been opened at Palamalai for Irular boys who are provided with free midday meals, books and clothing. The Irulars in Coimbatore district are cultivating lands.

In Chingleput district, a hostel for Irulars (otherwise called Yenadis and Villiards) at Satyavedu is functioning and the children residing in the hostel are fed and given free education. Two such hostels are proposed to be started during the current year. The Irulas at Doranallur and at Palur were provided with agricultural implements, paddy seeds and bulls.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Friday, 23rd March 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.—FELICITATIONS TO HON. MEMBERS ON THEIR RE-ELECTION.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, it is my very pleasant duty this afternoon to congratulate some of our very good Members who have been re-elected to the Council. They are Sri M. Ethirajulu, Sri M. P. Govinda Menon, Sri Mohamed Raza Khan and the Deputy Chairman, Sri A. M. Allapichai, and also Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar, returned uncontested. On behalf of the other hon. Members of this House and on my own behalf I congratulate all of them. I look forward to a long period of useful co-operation from them in this House.

II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Amendment of the Secretariat Service Rules

* 585 Q.—SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI (on behalf of Sri Alexander Gnanamuttu): Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether Government have any proposal to amend the Service Rules so as to remove the anomaly in the present rules by which non-graduate typists and stenographers are enabled to become upper division clerks and Superintendents or Assistant Secretaries by promotion while the minimum qualification prescribed for direct recruitment as even lower division clerks is a B.A. or B.Sc. degree of a recognized University?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister): No, Sir.

Outlet for the drainage water in Salem town

* 586 Q.—SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under consideration to take the drainage water in Salem town underground to some place outside the municipal limits instead of allowing it to fall into the Thirumanimuthar river as at present?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: Yes, Sir.

SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM: இப்போது சேலம் நகரம் மிகவும் படியான ஒரு நிலைமையில் இருந்து காண்டிருக்கும் இந்த சாக்கடை ஜலத்தை வேறிடத்தில் கொண்டுபோய் விடுவது என்பது அரசாங்கத்தாரின் திட்டமாக இருந்தபோதிலும், தற்போது பரவிவரும் தொத்து நோய்களை தடுக்கும் வகையில் இதை அதிவிரைவில் செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதை உணர்ந்து, இதைக் கூடிய சீக்கிரத்தில் நிறைவேற்றுவார்களா?

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Yes, Sir. Government have recently sanctioned the investigation, at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,000, of a supplemental drainage scheme for the newly developed areas of Salem town provided with open drains. This will help to clear this sewage and sullage water from the river.

SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM : இந்த சாக்கடை ஜலத்தை அருவியாக வேறொரு இடத்தில் கொண்டுபோய் விடுவதைவிட, இந்த ஜலத்தை அண்டர் கிரவுண்டினுமூலம் குறிப்பிட்ட காய்கறிகளை உற்பத்தி செய்யவதற்கான முறையில் திட்டம் வகுத்து, அதற்கேற்ற இடங்களில் அந்தத் தண்ணீரைக் கொண்டுபோய் விடுவதற்கு இப்போது இந்த தகுந்த ஏற்பாடுகளை செய்வது நல்லதல்லவா ?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Yes, Sir, the proposals for providing a sewage farm for utilizing this sullage are under consideration.

Tuberculosis Sanatoria in the State

* 587 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to lay on the table of the House a list of Tuberculosis Sanatoria in the State showing (1) the agency managing each of them; (2) the number of beds provided in each of them; and (3) the annual grant paid to private institutions, if any?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : A statement * is placed on the table of the House.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : As I presume that the Government will not themselves consider the arrangements now available for treatment of tuberculosis patients as adequate, will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state what steps the Government propose to take to tackle this problem of tuberculosis patients adequately in this State?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Government are proposing to open Tuberculosis Clinics at all important hospitals where they do not exist. Now, domiciliary treatment has been made possible by the use of new drugs and this makes obsolete some of the present methods of sanatoria treatment.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : It is seen that some of the private institutions are given grant and some are not given. Will the Government kindly see that more grants are given to them? Will the Hon. Minister also be pleased to state on what basis these subventions to private institutions are granted?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Those who have not received the grant have perhaps not applied for the same. Grant is given after the auditing of accounts on a net cost basis. I may tell the hon. Member that further amounts have been sanctioned under Part II Schemes for 1956-57. The maintenance grant for the Rajaji Sanatorium has been enhanced to Rs. 15,000, the building

* Printed as Appendix on page 448 infra.

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grant has been given to the T.B. Sanatorium at Devakottai Road, Ramanathapuram district and maintenance as well as buildings grants have been given to the Periyaram Sanatorium.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : May I know whether the incidence of this virulent disease of tuberculosis is on the increase or is it declining as a result of the sanatorium treatment?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Sanatoria can take only a very small fraction of the sufferers. There is a long waiting list for admission into the sanatoria. I do not think tuberculosis is on the decline. It is associated with bad housing and poor feeding.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Have the Government found out whether the managements who are not paid any grant now will be prepared to increase the bed-strength in their institutions if the Government give them some grant?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Government need not go about asking the managements of sanatoria who have not applied for grants whether they want grants. Probably, they are depending on charities. I may tell the hon. Member that there are proposals for starting new sanatoria at Ramanathapuram and South Arcot and some other districts. I think in North Arcot also, they have collected some funds.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : As the cost of providing extra beds in the Government institutions will be saved to some extent, will it not be better for the Government to just volunteer to give some grants to those institutions in case they are willing to increase their bed-strength?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : I do not think it is necessary. The sanatoria that have already been started by private agencies are asking for more funds.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Apart from maintenance grants, may I know whether equipment grant will be given to these institutions in case they apply for the same? If so, on what basis will such grants be made?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Half grants for building and equipment purposes are already being granted to several institutions.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : As the private institutions are taking a big responsibility upon themselves in this matter of treating T.B. patients, do not the Government feel it their duty to help such people, especially when they are actually doing the work of the Government?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Yes, Sir, the Government are willing to give grants.

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SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: May I know whether the Government have taken any steps to remove the factors which contribute to the growth and spread of this disease and if so, what are the steps taken by the Government?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: Through mass B.C.G. campaign, Sir.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: What is the cost of treatment of a tuberculosis patient for a month in a sanatorium?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: In a Government sanatorium, it costs Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per day for a patient. The paying wards of sanatoria are becoming vacant as people have recourse to domiciliary treatment which is cheaper and which is sufficient in early cases.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Do these private sanatoria treat private patients or do they treat their own patients?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: They are open to all kinds of patients.

Bus stops provided with shelter in the City

* 588 Q.—**SRI P. P. UMMER KOYA** (on behalf of Sri M. Ethirajulu): Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) the number of bus stops in the City of Madras which have been provided with shelters; and

(b) whether there are in all the bus stops, boards indicating the route numbers of the buses that stop therein?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: (a) 31.

(b) No, Sir. Only 81 bus stops have been provided with boards indicating the route numbers of the buses that stop therein.

SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM: ஜனங்கள் ஓரிடத்திலிருந்து இன்னொரு இடத்திற்குப் போவதற்கு பலவிதங்களில் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். பஸ்கள் எங்கே போகின்றன என்பதே பல ஜனங்களுக்குத் தெரிவதில்லை. போட்டி ஆங்கிலத்தில் இன்ன இடம் என்று குறிப்பிடப்படாதால் அவர்கள் தெரிந்துகொள்வது கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே போட்டி இந்தப் பெயர்களை தமிழ், ஆங்கிலம் ஆகிய இரண்டு மொழிகளிலும் எழுதி பொது ஜனங்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் சொல்கரியம் செய்வார்களா?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: இ போது பெயரை எழுதும் இடம் மிகவும் சிறியதாக இருக்கிறது. அந்த இடத்தைக் கொஞ்சம் வகைப்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்றால் அப்படிச் சொல்வதில் பல கஷ்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. இந்தாலும், கனம் அங்கத்தினர் சொன்ன யோசனையை பரிசீலனை செய்து பார்ப்போம்.

SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM: பஸ் ஓரிடத்திலிருந்து இன்னொரு இடத்திற்குப் போவதற்குப் பலவிதங்களில் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். இடத்திலும் (பெயரின்) போட்டிகளில் பெயர்களை தமிழ், ஆங்கிலம் ஆகிய இரண்டு மொழிகளிலும் எழுதி

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வேண்டும் அப்படிச் செய்தால் அது பொது ஜனங்களுக்கு மிகவும் செளகரியமாக இருக்குமென்று நினைக்கிறேன். ஆகவே அரசாங்கத்தார் அதையும் செய்வார்களா?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: அதையும் பரிசீலனை செய்யலாம்.

Alleged assaults and misbehaviour on the occasion of the visit of the Russian Leaders to the Corporation Stadium

* 589 Q.—**SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR** (on behalf of Sri Mohamed Raza Khan): Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state whether the Government have received a report from the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, about some alleged assaults and misbehaviour by a section of the crowd on boys and girls on the occasion of the visit of the Russian Leaders to the Corporation Stadium?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI: No, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—Questions are over. The next item is discussion on the Draft Second Five-Year Plan.

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

III.—DISCUSSION ON THE DRAFT SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN—cont.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before the discussion starts, I may tell the hon. Members that the discussion must be over by 5 p.m. when the Hon. the Minister for Industries will reply. What I want to impress upon the Members is that I have not the slightest intention of preventing Members from speaking as long as they like. But some kind of adjustment must be made whereby as many Members as possible may be enabled to speak. It would be an unfair accusation against me to say that I stopped Members from speaking.

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON: Who made that accusation, Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Daivasikhamani Achariar will continue his speech.

* **SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for the courtesy extended to me to continue my speech and I shall commence from the point where I left yesterday. Last evening I was describing the conditions obtaining in Ceylon in the matter of organization of cottage industries and the facilities that were provided to these industrialists in the shape of workshops, in the shape of loans and subsidies and in so many other ways. Apart from these, the Ceylon Government have detailed some supervisors to inspect the factories and workshops periodically or even daily not only to check their production and accounts but also to help them with constructive suggestions and technical advice for their improvement. In that country,

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there are at present 500 associations and workshops and not one of them has been closed by the Government for want of this voucher or that or want of these accounts or those. Here, the conditions are quite different. We find that the Co-operative Department starts about 300 institutions in a year and is closing down about 250 of them for some fault or another on their part, which a periodical inspection by the departmental staff would have set right. At this rate, the development of industries cannot go on nor can the industries keep pace with the demands of the Nation. On one occasion, the gifted son of India—I mean the Prime Minister of India—said that he had got a plan, a socialistic plan, for the development of industries in this country. He said that within fifteen years, he could get achieved what Soviet Russia achieved in 35 years, what the United States of America achieved in 150 years and what England achieved in 200 years. There is a difference here. Leaving alone other countries, I would concentrate my attention on what has been done by the British Government. It is true that it took a long time to popularise indigenous industries in England. The British Government had to start from scratch and they started various trade guilds and trade associations and industrial concerns also came within their purview. The result was the formation of the British Labour Party in England. We know how powerful that Party today is. How much our country owes its emancipation to the Labour Party and the freedom that we are enjoying today! Therefore, it is very regrettable that there is no good Opposition Party today, either in the Council here or in the Parliament at Delhi. The urgent need of the country is the formation of a strong labour and industrial party to sit in opposition. But for a party like that, I do not think that our hard-won freedom and power of the Congress can be preserved for a long time. As I see now, there are so many political parties in the State. All these are merely local parties. They are not All-India parties except a few. We must have a healthier opposition. We must have a real opposition and not a sham as we see to-day. But I am digressing.

Coming to Backward Classes, Sir, I find that mention has been made in the Draft Outline of the Second Five-Year Plan that one community alone has been brought forward, namely, the criminal tribes. The criminal tribes have been given greater consideration in the Plan. In this State, there are 55 communities including the backward communities mentioned in the List. All are not criminal tribes. The Government of India have been good enough to constitute a Commission to go into the condition of the Backward Classes in the country and to report in what ways it can be improved. Sir, it is more than a year since the Commission visited this place. What happened to its Report. Heaven alone knows.

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : The Report is awaited.

* SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR : If the Report is received earlier and circulated to the Members of this Council, we shall be very happy.

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Then, Sir, about the education policy enunciated in the Plan, I want to say a few words. In Article 45 of the Constitution it is stated that all children below the age of 14 must be given free and compulsory education by the State. We are now in the seventh year of our freedom and during this period, I could see nothing tangible done for the advancement of education. Recently a committee was formed to enquire into the present state of elementary education in the State and that Committee visited all places from "the Himalayas to Cape Comorin" to find out how elementary education in this State could be improved. What their findings are, nobody knows. I understand the Committee has submitted an elaborate Report and it is being scrutinized by Government. After the scrutiny is over, if copies of the Report are circulated to Members of the Legislature and their views also elicited, that would help in the rapid progress of elementary education.

3-20
p.m.

In the schemes drawn up under 'Education', technical education has been given a prominent place. About Rs. 493 crores have been allotted for technical education. That technical education is directed towards the production of engineers, supervisors, overseers and others. Along with this architectural education is also mentioned. By architectural education I do not mean the occidental type of architectural education but the oriental architecture represented by our ancient monuments, the temples that are still there, that glorify our ancestors, that glorify India and its reputation. Therefore, greater attention should be paid to this type of architecture. My hon. Friend Sri T. Purushotham was dealing the other day with the kind of architectural education that should be taught in our schools. He laid great emphasis on temple architecture being taught to as many students as possible. Luckily, our Hon. Minister for Industries has drawn up a scheme and said some time ago that a school would be started at Mahabalipuram. What happened to that scheme I do not know. A great authority on Indian architecture, Mr. E. B. Havel, has written several books on the virtues of traditional architecture of the Hindus. He instances the temples at Chidambaram, Tanjore and Madurai as the greatest monuments the world has ever produced. Therefore, if we want India to retain its ancient glory, this traditional architecture must be revived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is up. He has already taken more than 25 minutes.

* SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR : I will take two more minutes and finish, Sir.

In the development of industries, forests play a very important part. About Rs. 25 crores have been allotted for the increase of the forest area by about 11 per cent. Forest development does not mean planting of trees at random. Good and valuable trees should be planted. For instance, in the Government House Estate in Mount Road, we have a hundred mahogany trees each worth about a thousand rupees. The trees we plant must be very good and valuable trees. I would, therefore, suggest the planting of

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Fir, Ash, Boxwood, White and Red cedars, Mahogany, Rosewood and Jack-nut trees. Planting these trees will pay. While I had been to Kumbakonam recently, I pointed out to the municipality that they had about 2,500 mahogany trees belonging to them worth about Rs. 2½ lakhs. This mahogany tree is not used as logs. It is used for veneers and to make costly furniture. Therefore, wherever we plant trees, or celebrate Vana Mahotsava, we must plant only useful trees. In private forests the thorny trees should be gradually replaced by costly trees.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the extended time given to me. Yet I am not satisfied. Because there are so many others still to participate in the debate, I give way and resume my seat.

* Sri V. V. RAMASWAMI : கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, முதல் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டம் அமல் நடத்தப்படும்போது, முக்கியமாக, நீர்ப்பாசன விஷயங்களிலும், விவசாயப் பொருள்களைப் பெருக்குவதிலும், உணவுப் பிரச்சினையைத் தீர்ப்பதிலும் கவனம் செலுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இது ஒரு வானு திருப்தியாக முடிந்திருக்கிறதென்றும், இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்திலே, முக்கியமாக, கைத்தொழிலைப் பெருக்குவதிலும், அதன் மூலமாக மக்களுக்கு அனேக வேலைகள் கொடுத்து வேலையிலாத திண்டாட்டத்தை ஒழிப்பதிலும் கவனம் செலுத்துவதாய்ச் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இது மிகவும் வரவேற்கத்தக்கதுதான். முதல் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் அனேகமாக நமது மாநிலத்தில் இருக்கும் எல்லா ஆறுகளையும் எவ்வளவு உபயோகப்படுத்த முடியுமோ அவ்வளவு உபயோகப்படுத்துவதற்கு வசதிகள் செய்யப்பட்டிருப்பதாகக் கூறப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதாவது, திறகு ல வேண்டிய அளவு வசதிகள் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கின்றனவென்றும், இனிமேல் அந்தத் துறைகளில் வசதிகள் செய்து கொடுப்பதற்கு இடமில்லை என்றும் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இனிமேல் பெரிய நீர்ப்பாசன வசதிகள் செய்துகொடுப்பதற்கு இடமில்லாமலிருந்தாலும், சிறு சிறு நீர்த்தேக்கங்கள் வரும் சிறு ஆறுகளில் வரும் தண்ணீர் வீணாகாதுபடி சிறு சிறு நீர்த்தேக்கங்களையும், அணைக்கட்டுகளையும் கட்டலாம். மழை பெய்வதினால் கங்கையும், அணைக்கட்டுகளையும் ஆங்காங்கே கட்டிவிட்டால், பல இடங்களில் தண்ணீர் தேங்கியிருந்தால், அதைக் கிணறுகளுக்கும் குளங்களுக்கும் பயிற்சுவதாலும், ஊற்றுப் பெருக்கின் காரணமாகவும் நிலங்கள் நல்ல வளத்துடன் இருக்கும். ஆகையால் சிறிய நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்களில் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டுமென்று அரசியலாளர்கள் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். இனிமேல் பெரிய நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்களைப் போடமுடியாவிட்டாலும், எப்போதாவது பெய்யும் மழையால் கிடைக்கும் தண்ணீர் வீணாகாமல் இருப்பதற்காக, வற்புறுத்தி வந்திருக்கிறேன். கிராமப்புறங்களிலுள்ள மக்களின் சேத்துமைப்பையும், அவர்களுடைய நிதி சகாயத்தையும் பெற்றால், சிறு சிறு நீர்த்தேக்கத் திட்டங்களை நாம் நிச்சயமாக நிறைவேற்ற முடியும் என்பது என்னுடைய உறுதியான நம்பிக்கை.

அடுத்தபடியாக, இந்தத் திட்டங்களுக்கு இனிமேல் நம் மாநிலத்தில் பெரிய ஆறுகள் இல்லாததால் அடுத்த மாநிலத்தில் உள்ள ஆறுகளைக் கொண்டுதான் நமது மாநிலத்தில் ஏதாவது பெரிய நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்களில் போதியும், மாநிலத் திருத்த அமைப்பு ஒருவாறு முடிவுக்கு வந்துவிட்டபடியால், அடுத்த அக்டோபர் மாதத்தில் புதிய மாநிலங்கள் அமையும்போது, கேரள நாட்டிலுள்ள அரசியலாளரும், தமிழ் நாட்டு அரசியலாளரும் ஏதாவது ஒரு சமுத்திரத்திற்குப் போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கும் ஆறுகளிலிருந்து வீணாகித் திருப்புவதற்கு வேண்டிய முயற்சி எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று, நான்

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கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஒருவேளை மாநில அரசாங்கத்தினால் அது செய்யப்பட முடியாவிட்டால், மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தினர் இப்போது நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டுள்ள சட்டத்தின்படி அதைச் செய்யலாம். இரண்டு மாநிலங்களில் பாயக்கூடிய ஆறுக இருந்தால்தான், இரண்டு மாநிலங்களுக்கும் பிரயோஜனப்படும்படி செய்வதற்காக மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தினர் அதில் தலையிடலாமென்று அந்தச் சட்டத்தில் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. எல்லா மாநில அரசாங்கங்களும் சட்டத்தில் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. மத்திய அரசாங்கம் தலை மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்குக் கட்டுப்பட்டுள்ளன. ஆகவே, ஒரு மீட்டு அனேக தகராறுகளைத் தீர்த்து வைக்கிறது. ஆகவே, ஒரு மாநிலத்தின் ஆற்றுத் தண்ணீரின் ஒரு பகுதி அந்த மாநிலத்திற்கு உபயோகப்படாமல் சமுத்திரத்தோடு கலக்கிறது; ஆனால் அந்தத் தண்ணீரை இன்னொரு மாநிலத்திற்கும் மின்சாரத்திற்கும் நீர்ப்பாசனத்திற்கும் பிரயோஜனப்படுத்த முடியுமென்ற நிலையிலிருக்கிறது. இந்த நிலைமையில், மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தினர் தலையிட்டு சமூகமாக பிரச்சினையைத் தீர்த்து வைக்கவேண்டியதாயிருந்தால், நமது அரசாங்கம் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்கு இதைப் பற்றித் தெரிவிக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, இந்த ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் பெரிய கன ரகத் தொழில்களை நிறுவுவதாக உத்தேசமென்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் நமது கனம் நிதி அமைச்சரவர்கள் நடப்பு ஆண்டு வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தைச் சமர்ப்பிக்கும்போது கீழ்க்கண்டவாறு சொன்னார்கள் :—

“ஆனால் நமக்கு உண்மையில் ஆழ்ந்த கவலை ஊடக்கூடிய அம்சம் ஒன்று உள்ளது. நம் இந்திய தேசியத் திட்டத்தில், மொத்தச் செலவின் பெரும் பகுதி, இரும்பு, எஃகு போன்ற அடிப்படைத் தொழில்கள் அபிவிருத்திக்காகவும், அந்த வளர்ச்சிக்கு ஏற்றிற்போல் அதை ஒட்டிப் போக்குவரத்து சாதனங்களில் முன்னேற்றம் காணவும் பயன்படும். பொதுத் துறையில், இந்த இனங்களுக்காகச் சுமார் 2,000 கோடி செலவிடத் திட்டமிடப்பட்டுள்ளது. இப்பெருந்தொகையில் குறிப்பிடத்தக்க பகுதி எதுவும் தென்னிந்தியாவில் செலவு செய்யப்படுவதாகத் தோன்றவில்லை. நம்மிடம் நிலக்கரி இல்லையென்பது உண்மை தான். ஆனால், தெற்குப் பிராந்தியத் தொழில் வளர்ச்சிக்காகத் தேசத்தின் திட்டத்தில் குறிப்பிடத்தக்க முயற்சி எதுவுமில்லை என்ற உண்மை மாறிவிடாது. நெய் வேலி பழப்பு நிலக்கரித் திட்டத்துக்காக சுமார் 50 கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப் பட்டுள்ளது. இந்த 50 கோடி ரூபாயையும் கணக்கில் எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் கூட, தெற்கு மாநிலங்களுக்காகச் செலவாகும் தொகை விசிதம் அவ்வளவு வாக உயராது. மேலும் நெய்வேலித் திட்டம் பரீட்சார்த்த நிலையில் இன்னும் உள்ளது. முக்கிய இயந்திரத் தொழில்களை நிறுவுவதற்கு ஏற்ற இடங்கள் தென் பிராந்தியத்தில் நிறைய இருக்கின்றன. அத்தொழில் களுக்காக இடத்தைத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கும் போதாகிலும், இந்தப் பிரதேசத்துக்குச் சற்று சலுகை காட்டுவது மிகவும் அவசியமாகும். நிலத்தை நம்பி வாழும் மக்கள் தொகையையும், சாகுபடியாகும் ஏக்கரா அளவையும் எடுத்துப் பார்த்தால், இந்தப் பிரதேசத்தில் இருக்கும் ஜன நெருக்கடி போல், நாட்டில் வேறெங்கும் கிடையாது. கன மின்சார இயந்திரத் தொழிற்சாலை நிறுவ உத்தேசம் உள்ளது. அதற்குத் தேவையான வசதிகள் அனைத்தையும் நாம் செய்துதர முடியும். சேலத்தில் ‘பாக் ஷைட்’ கனிகளிலிருந்து அலுமினியம் உற்பத்தி செய்ய, நம் மின்சார இணைப்பில், போதிய மின்சாரம் உள்ளது.”

ஆனால், நடைமுறையில் நெய்வேலித் திட்டம் ஒன்றைத் தவிர வேறு எந்த கன ரகத் தொழில்களும் வரக்கூடியதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. அந்த நிலைமையில், கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ புருஷோத்தம் அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்துள்ள திருத்தத்தை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டு மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்கு நம் மாநிலத்தின் கோரிக்கையைத் தெரிவித்தால், அவர்கள் புனராலோசனை செய்து எப்படியாவது நமக்கு கன ரகத் தொழில்களை ஆரம்பித்துக் கொடுப்பார்களென்று நம்புகிறேன்.

மேலும், நம் மாநிலத்தில் தூத்துக்குடி துறைமுகத்தைப் பெரிதாக்குவதற்கு ஒரு கமிட்டி ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டு அது சம்பந்தமாக ஆராய்ந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்தத் திட்டத்தை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவந்து அந்தத்

[Sri V. V. Ramaswami]

[23rd March 1956]

துறைமுகத்தை ஒரு நல்ல பெரிய துறைமுகமாக ஆக்கினால் வியாபாரத் துறையிலும் இதரத் துறைகளிலும் அங்கே நல்ல வசதிகள் ஏற்படும். ஆகவே, இந்தத் தூத்துக்குடித் துறைமுகத்தை நல்லதொரு பெரிய துறைமுகமாகவும் ஆக்குவதற்கு மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திடம் ஒப்புறுத்த வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, பல சிறு சிறு மீன் பிடிக்கும் துறைமுகங்களும் வேறு துறைமுகங்களும் இருக்கின்றன. அந்தத் துறைமுகங்களை யெல்லாம் ஒன்றுக்கொன்று இணைப்பதற்கு கடலோரச் சாலைகள் (coastal roads) இப்போது இல்லை. அவைகளை இணைப்பதற்கு கடலோரச் சாலைகள் அவசியம். மேலும், அந்தச் சாலைகளிலிருந்து ஊர்களுக்குப் போகும் குறுக்குச் சாலைகளும் அவசியம். இந்தச் சாலைகளைப் போடுவதற்கும் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, இந்த இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் பெரிய கைத்தொழிற்சாலைகளை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுவதோடு, வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டத்தை ஒழிப்பதற்காகவும், கிராமங்களிலுள்ள வார்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுப்பதற்காகவும், திட்டமிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அது நாட்டிலே பெரிய, சிறிய கைத்தொழிற்சாலைகளை தொடக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லும்போது குடிசைத் தொழில்களையும் ஏற்படுத்திப் பாவச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுவதனால் மக்களிடத்தில் ஏற்படும் ஐயமும் ஏற்படுகின்றது. ஒரு பக்கம் பெரிய யந்திரசாலைகளை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். மற்ருரு பக்கம் குடிசைத் தொழில்களையும் கவனிக்கவேண்டும் என்று பிரசாரம் செய்யப்படுகின்றது. குடிசைத் தொழில்களாகிய கைக்குத்தல் அரிதி தயாரிப்பு, நாயுச் செக்கு களில் எண்ணெயை நயாரிப்பது, கட்டை உடைப்பு முதலிய நிறிய குடிசைத் தொழில்களை ஏற்படுத்தலாம். அப்படி ஏற்படுத்துவதற்கு மக்களிடத்தில் நம்பிக்கை ஏற்படுவேண்டுமானால் அந்தத் தொழில்களில் மயப்படுவதாக நம்பட்டிருக்கும் சிறு சிறு தொழிலாளர்களையும் கூட்டி வைத்துக்கொண்டு அவர்களை ஒன்று சேர்த்து அவர்கள் உண்மையாகவே பயனைடையப்பட்டியான ஈடுபாட்டில் அமைக்கவேண்டும். அவர்களை சட்டறவு முறைகளில் ஈடுபடுத்தி அந்தத் தொழில்களை விருத்தி அடையும்படி செய்து மக்களுக்கு அலுவல்களின் பேரில் நம்பிக்கை ஏற்படும்படி செய்து மக்களுக்கு கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அப்பொழுதுதான் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று மக்களுக்கு நம்பிக்கை ஏற்படும்படி. அப்பொழுதுதான் அந்தத் தொழில்களில் அலுவல்களில் மக்களுக்கு நம்பிக்கை இல்லாமல் இருப்பதால் ஏதோ வேண்டுமே என்று ஒரு பொழுதுபோக்காக ஏதாவதும் ஒரு தொழிலை நடத்துவோம் என்று சிலர் நடத்திக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள் என்று தெரிந்தவர்களுக்கு ஊக்கம் அளிக்கும் முறையில் இப்படிப்பட்ட சிறு சிறு தொழில்களை அவர்களைக்கொண்டே இயங்கும்படி செய்யவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

இப்பொழுது எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் தேசிய இஸ்லாமியத் திட்டம், சமுதாய அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டம் என்று பல திட்டங்கள் நடைபெற்று வருகின்றன. அவைகள் மக்களிடத்தில் மிகவும் நம்பிக்கைக்கு இம் பெற்று விட்டன. அப்படி அவர்களிடத்தில் விரும்பும் ஏற்படும் வண்ணம் அந்தத் திட்டங்கள் இப்பொழுது முன்னேற்றமடைந்துகொண்டிருக்கின்றன. அவை அபிவிருத்தி அடைந்து வருவதைப் பார்த்தால் அந்தத் திட்டங்களை நில் குறிப்பிட்ட ஜில்லாக்களுக்கும் இல்லாமல் எல்லா ஜில்லாக்களுக்கும் கொண்டு வரவேண்டிய அவசியத்தை எடுத்துச் சொல்லுகிறேன். இப்பொழுது சில மென்ட் ஸ்கீம் முதலியவைகள் நடந்துவருகின்றன. மேலாக டெவலப் கள் இருக்கின்றனவோ, எங்கெங்கே சலுகைகள் காட்டவேண்டும் என்று நினைக்கிறார்களோ அந்த இடங்களில்தான் இப்பொழுது அந்தத் திட்டங்கள் எல்லாம் நடைபெற்று வருகின்றன. அப்படி இல்லாமல் எல்லா ஜில்லாக்களிலும் நடக்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இப்பொழுது சில

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[Sri V. V. Ramaswami]

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இடங்களில் நடந்து வருவதால் மக்களிடத்தில் அவநம்பிக்கை ஏற்படும்போல் இருக்கிறது. அதனால் இந்தத் திட்டங்களை எல்லா ஜில்லாக்களிலும் விஸ்தரித்து நடத்தவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இதைக் கட்டாயம் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

[illegible]

* SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I shall be very brief because I feel that there is tension in the House for want of time and I shall do my best to relieve that tension.

[Sri M. P. Govinda Menon] [23rd March 1956]

Before I enter upon the subject under discussion, I thank you, Sir, for the kind sentiments that you were good enough to express at the beginning of to-day's business, in congratulating me and other comrades who were elected to this Upper Chamber again. As far as I am personally concerned, I am very happy that I have been given an opportunity to associate myself with the rest of the State till the woeful day when we will be compelled to separate ourselves from the Madras State.

As regards the Plan, I feel that the First Five-Year Plan was a dismal failure, a very big failure. I know that when I make that statement, even my old, venerable Leader Sri Chakkarai Chetty won't agree with me. (Interruption.) Yes, many others also would be surprised to hear that. But I feel that I must make that statement because to me, the proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof. If the First Five-Year Plan had been a great success as it is advertised to be, the result must have been seen in the innumerable villages scattered throughout the length and breadth of the country. But we do not see any improvement worth mentioning in the rural areas, in the villages where the majority of the population of our country live. The reason for the failure was that in the course of the First Five-Year Plan period, we did not care to relieve the distress of unemployment among the people. We did not care to get rid of the menace of unemployment existing in the rural parts of our country. As a result of the First Five-Year Plan, it is conceded by high authorities that unemployment has increased. Not only has there been no relief of unemployment in the rural areas, but, on the other hand, at the end of the Five-Year Plan period, unemployment has increased. According to me, the test whether the Plan is a success or not is to see whether it has considerably helped to relieve the distress of unemployment of the large number of villagers living in our country. As regards the Second Five-Year Plan, there is an attempt to remedy that defect in the First Five-Year Plan. There is some emphasis on village industries, cottage industries and small-scale industries. The authorities in charge of this affair realized that the First Five-Year Plan did not relieve unemployment to any considerable extent or to any extent at all. That is the reason why the responsible persons in charge have now laid some emphasis or rather have effected a shift in emphasis towards the rural areas. They have said that some amount will be spent on small-scale village industries and other such industries. To that extent, I welcome the Second Five-Year Plan. I would have been happier if more attention had been paid to that aspect and more amount had been set apart for that purpose. Industrialization may be necessary from the international point of view and it may be necessary for increasing the wealth of the country. But, what is this national wealth? Suppose one man gets a million rupees every year and 99 persons out of 100 get only a small sum in terms of rupees, annas, pies. Then the national wealth is increased; the average is increased. But the question is whether the individual is benefited. We have heard the story of a peon accompanying

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a Tahsildar, who told some people, 'Myself and my master together get Rs. 250 a month.' To what extent is the peon relieved of his difficulties? That is the question that we must address ourselves to. There may be Tatas and Birlas in the country. There may be many big industrialists; they may be making huge profits with the result that national wealth is increased. But the question is whether the man in the villages is benefited to some extent. That ought to be the test. I am glad that there is some emphasis in the Second Five-Year Plan on that aspect. I would have been happier if more attention had been paid to that aspect of the question.

I do not want to make other comments as I promised to be brief. But one grievance I have to ventilate. I can make my plea on behalf of my district till October; afterwards I do not know what my fate will be. For the last 200 years during the British rule, not a pie was spent on irrigation in our district. We hear of minor irrigation work in other districts. I do not know what it is. As far as Malabar is concerned, we are absolutely ignorant about this question of minor irrigation. Not even a single pie has been spent on it in our district. With regard to major irrigation, of course, we have got the Malampuzha Scheme. We are thankful to the Central Government and to this State Government for giving us that boon. In the draft proposals for the Second Five-Year Plan some more irrigation schemes were included. The inclusion of Kanhirapuzha Scheme and the Palakazhi Scheme was promised at the beginning. But I have absolute faith in the Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam. Somehow or other, he will fight with the Government of India and get them included in the Second Five-Year Plan. I do not know whether the change of atmosphere is responsible for its present non-inclusion in the Plan. What was promised previously we have not been given. Prominent Members of the Cabinet had been proclaiming that so long as Malabar was in the Madras State, it would be properly looked after. But I ask who was responsible for not including in the Second Five-Year Plan these two schemes which had been pending with the Government for a long time and which were promised to be included in the Plan. I do not want to say anything more. I hope that the State of Madras will take care of us and try to include these two schemes in the Second Five-Year Plan.

With these words, I resume my seat.

* SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I sometimes agree with my Friend Sri Govinda Menon and sometimes disagree. He said that the First Five-Year Plan was a dismal failure. I do not agree. He said that the Second Five-Year Plan had made an attempt at removing the defect in so far as it related to relief of unemployment. At the same time, he was not willing to say that there should be no industrialisation. The Plan has to be judged as a whole and as one which follows the First Five-Year Plan; this plan is a continuation of the First Five-Year Plan,

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under it, preliminary steps have been taken. If, as he would impliedly concede, industrialisation is necessary, then why should he quarrel with some of the inevitable consequences flowing from that? After all, we are here to battle against poverty, poverty of the masses as a whole. Of course, nobody pleads for the Tatas and the Birlas. Care is taken by the Government to see that the Tatas and the Birlas are kept within limits; the excess profits they make have to be paid to the common Exchequer by way of taxes. Now, on the whole, having the welfare of the masses in view, can we say that the objective held in the First Five-Year Plan or the objectives held in the Second Five-Year Plan are not such that we ought to welcome? My Friend asked in what way the income of the ordinary man had increased. That is exactly the objective of the Plan. If he had been able to give reasons or facts from which it could be inferred that the income of a person had not increased by the implementation of the First Five-Year Plan or might not increase by the implementation of the Second Five-Year Plan, I could, no doubt, agree with him. But it has been said definitely that the First Five-Year Plan resulted in an increase of the *per capita* income by about 11 per cent, and in the Second Five-Year Plan also a similar increase is expected. Therefore, it is not the income of a few individuals but the income of the earning masses at large that has been taken into account. Thus, the very object which the hon. Member Sri Govinda Menon referred to is kept in view in the Second Five-Year Plan. One may ask whether really we have succeeded to such an extent as was promised in the First Five-Year Plan. I remember to have read a statement recently that the income has not increased as expected. Whether or not we have succeeded in realising the extent of the increase of income as promised in the First Five-Year Plan, we must concede that there has been an increase of the national income as well as of the *per capita* income. It is not correct to characterise the First Five-Year Plan as a dismal failure. Whatever it is, I am one of those who support the amendments moved by the hon. Members Sri T. Purushotham and Sri Parameswaran. Just as special emphasis was laid on agriculture and its development in the First Five-Year Plan, I feel it is right that special emphasis must be laid on industrialisation in the Second Five-Year Plan. One of the objectives of the Second Plan is rapid industrialisation with special emphasis on basic and capital goods. Nobody could seriously object to this objective. At the same time, there is a plea for proper representation of the South in the allocation of industries. Nobody could have advocated this cause better than the Hon. the Finance Minister. An extract of his speech relating to this portion was already read by my hon. Friend Sri V. V. Ramaswamy. So, I would not take up the time of the House in repeating it. He has stated the very unassailable grounds on which the South should be given proper share in the matter of heavy industries which are no doubt necessary for the whole country. There is a greater need for the location of heavy industries in the South than in the North. So, I hope the House will be unanimous in supporting the Government in the claim that they have made

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with regard to this matter. We also do not have a reasonable share in the great National Research Laboratories. We in the South, who are unlucky in the matter of the location of heavy industries here, must at least be provided with facilities to train the necessary manpower required to implement many of the schemes of development that the Government propose to undertake. There are so many heavy industries that are proposed to be started in the North. A number of engineering and technical personnel will be necessary for manning these industries. We must have adequate institutions for training these people. We must have a programme for training the necessary technical and engineering personnel. I am glad that our Government have decided upon the conduct of a Geological Survey of South India of their own and I congratulate them on it.

Sir, I shall also be very brief. There are two points on which I do not feel quite enthusiastic. One is with regard to the problem of unemployment and the other is with regard to allocation of resources. When one looks at the Plan outlay and targets, one feels enthusiastic and elated and feels that a bright era of economic prosperity is really within the sight of the masses. But, at the same time, when we come to the resources available, it is not so bright or clear. When we analyse the allotment of Rs. 4,800 crores, we find that they expect a surplus from Current Revenues to the extent of Rs. 800 crores, a sum of Rs. 350 crores at existing rates of taxation and a sum of Rs. 450 crores by additional taxation. I ask whether it is wise on the part of the Government to raise the taxes from their present level. If it is argued that we are going to get this amount from the additional increase in income, are we entitled to assume that the increase will begin to yield even in the first year of the Plan period? Even the present rate of taxation is considered to be very heavy. I should have welcomed a statement from the Government clarifying this point. After all, the rate of taxation has been increasing year after year. When the present rate is itself said to be very heavy and the taxpayers are finding it very difficult to bear this heavy burden, are the Government justified in assuming that they will be able to bear an additional sum of Rs. 450 crores? This is one of the points in respect of which I would require some clarification.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, evidently, there seems to be some confusion. The sum of Rs. 350 crores is the extra revenue that we would be getting during the five years even at the present level of taxation. Therefore, it is not a gross income. We would be getting more than what we were ordinarily getting all these years. If this is taken into consideration, then during the next five years, we will get a sum of Rs. 350 crores extra. So, this sum of Rs. 350 crores is not the gross income. The net increase that we would be getting by additional taxation will be to the extent of Rs. 450 crores.

* SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI: Even then, it means that the Government must get a sum of Rs. 90 crores every year in addition to what they have been getting already in order to

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arrive at the figure of Rs. 4,800 crores. Have the Government of India taken into consideration the very many local taxes, the municipal taxes and other taxes that the people are paying at the present time? Are they wise in making the taxpayers shoulder this additional burden of taxation? My own view is—and I have got it reinforced by the opinion of economists—that the present rate of taxation is already too high and it will not be easy for the taxpayer to contribute an additional tax of Rs. 90 crores per year.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Then, we will have to cut down our schemes. We cannot have both ways.

* SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI: Whatever it is, we must take into consideration the paying capacity of the taxpayers also. It is much better to have a more cautious policy. Even if it is necessary, the Plan period could be extended by one or two years. I do not say that the Government have not taken these factors into account. But, I do wish to point out before this House that from the consultations that I have had with economists and others, it seems to me that the taxpayers will not be in a position to bear any additional tax-burden. That being the case, what effect will it have on the Plan as such? That is a question which we will have to consider. I should say that the figure given under 'Small Savings', viz., Rs. 500 crores, is an over-optimistic figure. Are we justified in thinking that we will be getting a sum of Rs. 100 crores every year? They have provided a sum of Rs. 700 crores under Market Loans. Some reasons are given why those estimates could not be considered as over-optimistic. This attempt to match resources with expenditure does not appear to be quite satisfactory.

When I come to the railways, there is nothing for me to say.

As for deficit financing, there are different points of view. No doubt, it is not exactly tabooed. It is allowed. At the same time, we must see that inflationary tendencies are checked. We are already noticing inflationary tendencies on account of which the prices of foodstuffs have gone up. What is the reason? It is said that it is all due to inflationary tendencies. Nobody has denied this. People say that it is only the beginning of inflation. So, can we proceed in this manner and resort to deficit financing at the risk of stability of prices? There is great danger on account of prices going up. That is one factor in respect of which I felt some doubt.

Again, in regard to unemployment, they seem to think that 15 million people would have to be provided with employment. They themselves say that they can provide only for eight million jobs and hence, there will be seven millions left to be provided for under the Plan. Their explanation in regard to the portion relating to unemployment is not convincing and that is all I would say about this. They satisfy themselves by saying that it will be the same as it is now. This is no consolation. Even if it remained at the same level as it is now, it would set in motion other forces.

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With these words, I welcome the Second Five-Year Plan and the wise outlook of its authors and the large outlay made for productive enterprise and rapid industrialization. At the same time, I strongly support the amendments before the House pleading for the establishment of heavy industries in the South of India for which there is very great need now.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, at the outset, I thank you very much for having congratulated all those hon. Members who have been re-elected to this House. The draft Plan is a valuable document and we are all thankful to the Planning Commission for having bestowed considerable thought on all the questions that arise for consideration and for meeting the various requirements of the country, in the best manner possible. The total expenditure on the Plan is Rs. 6,100 crores of which Rs. 3,800 crores will be spent in the public sector and Rs. 2,300 crores in the private sector. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam: No.) You are thinking of Rs. 4,800 crores. That is a different thing. This investment of Rs. 6,100 crores implies a big effort on the part of the entire community. Therefore, the Planners have been naturally thinking about the resources to meet this expenditure. On page 27 of the Draft Outline, they discuss the various aspects of resources. There is a gap of Rs. 1,600 crores and they try to meet this gap by deficit financing to the extent of Rs. 1,200 crores—deficit financing has become usual and ordinary now. With regard to the remaining Rs. 400 crores, they say they might possibly meet it by domestic savings, words which have ceased to have much meaning now. I do not think it is possible to have any domestic savings at all. Therefore, there is a total deficit of Rs. 1,600 crores to be made up. In order to meet this, they propose additional taxation to the extent of Rs. 450 crores. This additional taxation, they point out, is to be borne by the Centre and by the States equally. Therefore, our share also will have to be determined and I do not know when it will be done.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: This Rs. 450 crores will be for the revenue side and not for investment.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: May be, but still you see that they want fresh taxation, when they say that the Centre and the States will be required to share the additional taxes equally. There may be fresh proposals of taxation and that is the sum and substance of the Plan. I do not welcome this at all. Our State is already overtaxed and I do not think it will be possible for us to bear any fresh taxation. There is another thing. The Plan speaks of this additional taxation not only for the purpose of meeting the expenditure on the Plan but also for the reduction of inequalities in income and wealth. I beg to point out that so far as this is concerned, barring a few exceptions, all the people are poor. I would classify them this way, poor, poorer and the poorest. Therefore, this inequality is not very great. If the

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Planners want additional taxation for the purpose of reducing inequality, then I would say that our State should be exempted from this kind of taxation. I am saying this for the consideration of the Government and I hope that they will put up a plea for exemption on the ground that most of our people belong to the lower middle class. Let us not have this objective of taxing for reducing inequality and disparity.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : What about taxing the few at least?

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : They are very few and I hope you will not treat them badly. Of course, they have the right to ask for a writ and they will take care of themselves. Sound planning, in my opinion, should not embark upon the system of general additional taxation at this juncture. Even as regards market loans, for example, the uncertain nature of these is realized by the Planners when they say that they rely upon the concerted effort of the State Government and non-official organizations to spread the saving habit among all the strata of society. Big words, which have no real meaning in their application, "all strata of society"! The Planners also pay much attention to unemployment which they say are of two kinds—general unemployment and educated unemployment. It is recognized that unemployment among the educated cannot be eradicated according to the draft Plan. The direct additional employment generated during the Second Five-Year Plan period may not be much higher than the corresponding increase in the First Plan period. That question, therefore, remains almost unsolved. Prof. Mahalanobis in his lecture on the Plan in the University buildings said that by the promotion of heavy industries, he did not expect to solve the problem of unemployment and that he would attach more importance to the development of village and small-scale industries to tackle that problem. I hope and trust that our Government will attach greater importance to village and small-scale industries so that the problem of unemployment may be solved to some extent at least.

The most important question to which top priority should be given is the problem of trained personnel being made available to execute the Plan. It is very important and it is recognized in the draft Plan especially in the case of technical manpower. This matter has to be very carefully gone through, if the Plan should succeed.

I am glad that the Planning Commission has cared to allot a large sum of money to our State for the development of cottage industries. The Hon. the Leader of the House has also referred to this matter. I endorse the view expressed in the amendment that the allotment of Rs. 170 crores is not at all sufficient for our State. Therefore, we should get some additional allotment made to our State. I also endorse the view that heavy industries should be established in our State.

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I am also glad that the Commission has realized the importance of administrative organization on efficient and sound lines and the necessity for eradication of corruption. These are two most important things and I think we should attach great importance to them, even before we proceed with the Plan. I would submit that the success of the Plan depends upon these two factors, trained personnel for execution of the Plan and a sound, efficient and incorruptible administration. I would request the Government, therefore, to come forward with suggestions for the purpose of seeing how trained personnel could be recruited and supplied and how the administrative machinery could be overhauled to suit the needs of the Plan. I would request our Government to prepare a White Paper or some other document explaining how they are going to tackle the problem of administrative efficiency and trained personnel. The Planning Commission itself has attached great importance to this and it asks the State Governments to pay great attention to this problem. Therefore it is I make bold to appeal to the Government to think about this matter entirely and draw up a scheme by which they can organize the administration on a sound footing and also have trained personnel in all aspects of administration. A special Committee of the Commission has already gone into this question and it has made its recommendations. I would like to have the views of this State Government on this particular matter.

4-10
p.m.

So far as the Community Development and National Extension Service Schemes are concerned, these seem to have been given great importance so far as the Planning Commission is concerned. The other day the hon. Member Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar was speaking about the disproportionate expenditure on establishment in some of the Community Projects and also the inefficiency of the establishment provided for them. I trust the Government would look into the matter and keep the expenditure within bounds and see that the amounts allotted are properly and efficiently utilized. I suggest that the Government place on the table of the House a report as regards the working of the various Community Development Projects and National Extension Service Schemes up till now and give a detailed account of the work that has been done, the expenditure incurred by the Government and how much has been contributed by the villagers concerned.

Sir, the Commission has devoted a chapter to Agriculture. The Planners observe : ' It is no longer necessary to place a dominant emphasis on the production of cereal crops. The aim now must be to diversify agricultural production, to put land to the best possible use and to take all such measures as will increase the productivity of land and the yield of individual crops'. They also say, ' One of the more important aims in the agricultural sector during the Second Plan is to increase the production of fruit and vegetables'. These are necessary and very good. They also refer to a programme of improvement of livestock and animal husbandry. These are all good things. But as regards one matter, namely, the Japanese

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method of cultivation, I have to express my strong views. An hon. Member, Sri Perumalswamy Reddiar—he is not here just now—was telling me definitely that he made experiments himself so far as this method was concerned and found that the cost of it was so disproportionate to the yield of the crop. I understand that the Director of Agriculture of our State is also of that view—I speak subject to correction. Therefore, I would not endorse on behalf of our State, and this is from actual experience, the statement made by the Planning Commission “that the Japanese method of paddy cultivation will be extended to cover about 40 lakhs acres at the end of the Second Plan”. This method of cultivation might have given encouraging results elsewhere. But I do not think, so far as our State is concerned, this statement will be found to be accurate.

So far as livestock is concerned, the Planning Commission seems to be dissatisfied with the proposal for the ban of slaughter of surplus cattle. They seem to feel that if this ban is removed, the problem of surplus cattle may not be solved. So far as this matter is concerned, I would make an appeal in the name of the sentiment of the people. People here feel that slaughter of surplus cattle should not be allowed. Let them, as so many people are living, also live. This being a matter of sentiment, I do not think the Planning Commission should take such a strict view as regards this matter.

So far as health programmes are concerned, the objective of the Planners is to improve the general level of health by expanding the basic health services and bringing them within the reach of the people. The best method, so far as I can see, to bring the health services within the reach of the people is to encourage the system of indigenous medicine. On page 55 of this Plan in paragraph 12 it is stated: ‘Plans of States have provided over Rs. 5 crores in support of indigenous systems of medicine . . .’ But, unfortunately, in our State nothing has been done so far as this is concerned. They want to establish many dispensaries in other States. But nothing has been done to encourage Ayurvedic medicine. When I submitted a scheme in October 1955 to the department, the department came forward with the remarks that the limitations of the Second Five-Year Plan would not admit of their discussing this particular matter. Now, since the Planning Commission itself says that Rs. 5 crores may be allotted, I would request the Government to consider the scheme submitted by me and try, as far as possible, to help in that matter even if it be to a small extent.

As regards education, I would like to make mention about two matters. One is the Planning Commission seems to think that so far as the shift system is concerned, there is a volume of opinion among educationists that it is useful at least as a temporary measure to achieve expansion of education among the people. So far as our State is concerned, that statement does not seem to be quite correct. We tried this system in many of our schools. Those schools dropped that system ultimately because it was found very difficult

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to work that system. Boys found it difficult to attend schools frequently. The teachers also found it very difficult to teach twice or thrice a day. So far as our State is concerned, that system has been found to be unworkable. The Planning Commission should be told that their statement with regard to that system is not quite correct so far as this State is concerned. As regards basic education, the policy of our Government seems to be to introduce that system completely. But, unfortunately, many educationists do not seem to be much enthusiastic about this basic education. Even the Department of Public Instruction is not very much interested in this scheme of education. I would say that this problem has somehow to be solved. There is a soft corner in the heart of our Government so far as basic education is concerned because it was sponsored and supported by Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation. Now, we have made sufficient experiment and given time to it and it is for the Government to investigate into the matter and come to a conclusion whether they will have basic education entirely or whether they will have basic education as an experimental measure in a few schools and leave the others to follow the ordinary system of education. That matter has to be decided once and for all, whether they should have basic education completely or not.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It has been decided to introduce it in all schools entirely.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: If that is so, unfortunately I do not think it will be implemented enthusiastically even by our permanent services.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: They will be made to implement it.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: That is a matter for the Government to consider. From my experience, I know how these things are being discussed among educationists and among the permanent services of our State. I have stated what I feel in the matter and I leave it at that.

The chief thing to which I wish to refer is the proposals regarding land reforms made in the draft Plan. So far as I am concerned, it is a dismal chapter. I have stated on many occasions that so far as our State is concerned, these recommendations will have disastrous effects on the agricultural economy of our State. The Commission has not discussed the local conditions at all. The Commission is not justified in making the following statement:—

‘It is difficult to visualise circumstances in any part of the country which could now justify a level of rents in excess of one-fifth of the produce of land.’

The Commission says ‘It is difficult to visualise’. So far as I am concerned, it is easy to visualise. So far as our State is concerned, the conditions are such that one-fifth of the rent will be fairly sufficient. The proposal amounts practically to abolishing the

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ryotwari system. The Commission has no data for making such a sweeping statement. As regards ceiling, they have taken it for granted that it should be fixed. This is bound to produce disastrous results. It is not easy to introduce it. So far as our State is concerned, we have to think twice about it before we take any further steps. The proposal is against the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution. Therefore, this policy of fixing a ceiling on agricultural holding cannot be so easily implemented. So far as our State is concerned, the statement made by the Commission is that sufficient information has now become available. The Commission has not stated what that information is. It is not forthcoming. I do hope they have it. The statement made by the Commission is: '... sufficient information has now become available to support general proposals for the imposition of ceilings on agricultural holdings which individual States can adapt to local conditions'. This is a general statement. I do not think the Commission is justified in making that statement so far as our State is concerned. I am glad our State is taking time to consider that question. I appeal to the Government not to be guided by such sweeping generalisations as those made by the Commission.

Then, a general observation I wish to make, so far as the Planning Commission's approach to this problem is concerned, is this: 'The achievement of a socialist pattern of society has been accepted as the objective of economic policy'. With this as the guiding factor, the Commission has framed the various proposals. I hope and trust that that socialist pattern will not be achieved by writing a line across the Fundamental Rights or by amending the Constitution. I hope and trust that they will not do that. If our Constitution is amended from time to time on account of various ideologies and objectives that Parties may have in our country, I think our Constitution will not be much respected. Our Constitution says nothing about the socialist pattern. (Interruption.) I can assure my hon. Friend, though it talks of justice, social and economic, that justice does not demand that our property should be expropriated and our age-long rights should be taken away. I cannot understand that socialist pattern. At any rate, the socialist pattern should not go to the extent of denying the Fundamental Rights. Our Constitution has been framed not on the pattern of Communist countries, but on the pattern of non-Communist countries like America and England.

I welcome the Plan and the features in the Plan envisaged for the good of the country. With these observations, I will support the Plan generally.

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, several speakers have referred to the Second Five-Year Plan and have justly paid tribute to the authors of this Plan for the great amount of trouble that they have taken, for the amount of industry they have put in and for the great attention that they have bestowed. While recognizing these features, I think, at the

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same time, it may have to be conceded that there are certain aspects of the Plan which certainly require further consideration at the hands not only of the Planning Commission but of all interested in the future development of our country. It looks certainly very attractive to think in terms of crores and crores and to realize that within the next five years we are going to spend Rs. 4,800 crores and to feel that at the end of that period, we shall have several improvements of such gigantic nature that we shall be in a position to improve by about 25 per cent the income of all the citizens of India. I venture to suggest that these are all considerations which are very good in an individual mind, but when it comes to a question of practical proposition, one will have to be a little more careful.

The Second Five-Year Plan, as has been repeatedly stated, envisages an expenditure of Rs. 4,800 crores and also contemplates an investment in the private sector of about Rs. 2,300 crores. In other words, it is expected that within the next five years, we shall be expending about Rs. 7,100 crores on various schemes that have been adumbrated. Sir, one of the first things to remember is that when we are planning, we of this generation owe a debt to posterity and should plan in such a way that posterity will certainly benefit. At the same time, in our anxiety to see that posterity benefits, we have to take into consideration that those who are responsible for working the Plan should not be liquidated in the effort to produce results for posterity. I make that statement because it seems to me that there is a feeling that within the five years, taxation proposals may be increased to any extent and various devices may be adopted so that this amount may be made available without a clear realization of the burden of taxation. I think my hon. Friend Sri Narayanaswami Pillai referred to it and the Hon. the Finance Minister said that in that case the Plan might have to be curtailed. I quite concede the possibility that the Plan may have to be curtailed. It is much better that in evolving a Plan we see that unnecessary and such heavy incidence of taxation is not laid on the people that they may suffer to such an extent that we may be converting them in a very large measure into persons who cannot contribute effectively to the success of the Plan. I refer, in particular, to the middle-class people. Whenever any person refers to the capitalist class, immediately there is a demand that no sympathy need be shown to those people and that they may be liquidated. But the strength of a country rests not on the capitalist class or the lower income group, but on the middle-class people who are the bulwark of the country. When any sudden emergency arises in any country in the world, it is the middle-class people who find solutions and who by their increasing effort come to the rescue of all people. I, therefore, feel that the middle-class people who cannot be considered capitalists and who are certainly not lower class people should be taken particular note of.

Now, Sir, the incidence of taxation will be heavy, much heavier, because it is suggested that a sum of Rs. 800 crores should be spent from Revenue Account. The usual policy that most

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Governments follow is that so far as capital expenditure is concerned, it should not come from current revenues but should come from loans and reserves, if possible. That policy has been changed for some time and I know in the First Five-Year Plan it has been changed. To suggest that in addition to the sum of Rs. 350 crores that is available from taxation proposals already implemented, a further sum of Rs. 450 crores should be available within the next five years means that the incidence of taxation will be far heavier than one can easily appreciate. It is not a question of the sum of Rs. 450 crores being spread over the five years and that we shall raise Rs. 90 crores every year. The incidence is bound to be heavier perhaps in the earlier years and may continue to be heavier later on once taxation proposals are adopted.

As the hon. Members Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar and Sri Narayanaswami Pillai stated, I referred to it on various occasions. Whenever the Budget season comes, the middle-class group has got a great and more or less difficult time, thinking what might come. The Corporation taxes, the municipal taxes may increase; suggestions have already been made that the Local Government may increase taxes. As I said at the time of the Budget debate, there has not been a single year since 1947 when additional taxes have not been levied in this particular State. To add to that, the Centre has its own taxation measures, direct and indirect, which increase the cost of living and which also fall as an additional burden on the poor income-tax assessee, by that meaning the middle-class; they do not become capitalists.

Another thing which disturbs me is this. It has been stated that the Centre and the States are required to share the additional taxation equally. I should like to know from the Hon. the Finance Minister what it means; I have not quite grasped it. In my opinion, it seems that whatever sum the Centre has to give, possibly an equal amount will have to be paid by the State; if the State has not the amount necessary, it will have to get it by taxation. Now, as far back as 1945, a Council met here to consider the industrial development of the country when Sir Ardeshir Dalal was the Commerce Member, and some of us were invited to be present; we discussed the measures to be taken for the planning and what aid the Centre should give. I then placed before the Council the proposition that the aid to be given by the Centre must be based not on the resources of a State but on the taxable resources of a State. In other words, if a State refuses to tax its people, the Centre's share should not be paid to that State in the same proportion in which it is paid to the State which is levying taxes. Here, there is no question of our State not levying taxes; we are leading in the matter of additional taxation; we were the first to start the levy of sales tax. Even now, all States have not copied the sales tax and some States have much less sales tax than we have. I think I am correct and I shall be corrected if I am wrong. We have the heaviest sales tax, not a single-point sales tax, but a multi-point sales tax, in this country. There are other heavy

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taxes also, for instance, the electricity charges. I went through the figures relating to other States and I say this State has the highest incidence of electricity charges. (A Voice: That is the surcharge.) I am sorry if I am wrong and I shall be corrected. In my opinion, this certainly is one of the highest taxes in this particular State.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: If electricity charges alone are taken into consideration, I may inform the hon. the Leader of the Opposition that we are almost at the bottom when compared with charges which are being levied by other States, and it has been proved beyond doubt.

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR: I stand corrected, Sir. I am sorry I made that statement. But my information is otherwise. I am glad that the Hon. the Finance Minister says ours is the lowest.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: We should take the total rate per unit and if that is done, we are almost at the bottom.

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR: If that is so, I am glad about it. There are other factors which certainly are not the case in other States. My point, therefore, is that this State is well within its bounds to ask the Government of India to have a committee to inquire into the taxable resources of all States and then decide on the amount of subsidy, or whatever they may call it, that is to be given to each particular State. That is an equitable method of taxation of the people and that is one of the reforms that we have been trying to effect for many years. 4.30 p.m.

My Friend the Deputy Leader—he is not here—sometimes does give expression to some thoughts which make us seriously think about. Yesterday he said, 'Let us not grab at things; let us not try to get everything ourselves.' That tends to show that this State was trying to get something surreptitiously from the Centre to which it was not entitled. So far as I have seen, I think ours is the most modest State in regard to the demands or in regard to the full requirements of the demands being met by the Centre. I will give some figures from this Bill which will be discussed at a later stage, namely, the draft States Reorganization Bill, wherein it has been proposed that certain financial assistance should be given to some of the States for general purposes and for expansion of primary education in the first half-year and similarly in the second half of the financial year. So far as the general purposes are concerned, it is expected that Rs. 252 lakhs will be given to a few States. Madras does not find a place in that picture at all. So far as primary education is concerned, it is suggested that about Rs. 150 lakhs should be given to certain States. Madras does not find a place in that picture at all. In the second half-year, a sum of Rs. 2½ crores is to be given for general purposes and I am

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glad that here Madras finds a place. (Interruption.) There is a magnificent sum of Rs. 2.18 lakhs for this purpose. So far as expansion of primary education is concerned, there is nothing given to this State at all in the first financial year after the reorganization of the State. I am just giving these figures—I am not quarrelling with the Central Government—to show that there has not been that justification to say that we are trying to grab from the Centre something for ourselves, which we do not deserve.

Now, Sir, another important point that has been referred to in the Planning Commission's Report is that the disparities in levels of development as between different regions should not be forgotten. While the Planning Commission has referred to a type of disparity which should be taken note of, namely, disparities in levels of development as between different regions in the country, and while it has been accepted that the special needs of the less developed areas have to be kept in view so that the entire pattern of investment is adapted to the securing of balanced regional development in the country, it would appear that in actual practice, in the Plan little or no consideration has been given to this aspect.

It has been repeatedly emphasized that so far as the Southern region is concerned, none of the big schemes of industrial expansion have been envisaged and this part of the country will continue to be largely dependent upon agricultural economy to supply the needs of the people and to relieve the grave problem of unemployment. Unfortunately, the Planning Commission has taken a fundamentally wrong view that industries have to be located in particular areas in view of the availability of the necessary raw materials and other natural resources. I do not think that it is necessary for me to state that if this particular theory were to be followed, many great industrial countries in the West would not have had that industrial development that is a feature of those countries to-day. We all know from our student days that Lancashire was the greatest exporter of cotton goods. I should like to know where cotton is grown for the whole of Great Britain. Let me give another example. Japan is one of those countries which are sending us cotton goods. Sir, very little of cotton is grown in Japan. In fact, Japan has now become one of the greatest countries even for iron industry and yet, Japan has not got the resources that the Planning Commission wants for any industry to be located in a particular centre. It has been very correctly stated that it is not a question where certain raw materials are available but where these materials can be best utilized. In fact, if I may be permitted to say so, in a comprehensive economy which implies the development of all regions, which envisages the utilization of the human element and the talent available for such development purposes, and which also takes note of the fact that the unemployment problem has to be tackled on a regional basis and not on an all-India basis, such a hypothesis should not have been put forward.

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Let me quote from a Report which has been published within the last two or three years. The Report says—

“It is generally believed that the physical resources that are available in the country in coal, iron, manganese, gold and many other varieties of mineral wealth will help in the making of a highly prosperous State. But it is forgotten that the presence of rich mineral resources will by itself not make a State prosperous, nor will the absence of the resources necessarily mean the poverty of a State. Thus, for instance, though countries like Japan, Switzerland, Holland and others possess little or no physical resources of this kind, the prosperity achieved by these nations has been spectacular, more so in recent years. The greatest wealth of a country is not to be found in the bowels of the earth but in the ingenuity and skill of the people.”

Sir, if the Planning Commission had bestowed more thought on the problem, they would not have so summarily dismissed the idea of any of the big industries being founded in regions where the material resources were not readily available. I have also referred in my Budget speech to the necessity and the desirability of two such industries being located in Madras or nearby Madras. But I am not speaking of Madras or any other place; I am thinking now of the whole of the Southern region and I feel that it is necessary and desirable that fresh thinking should be given to this aspect of the question and it must not be summarily ruled out that because minerals are available in a particular area, only that area can be developed. It is far more necessary to think of the human material that is available and the human material that can be developed in an intelligent manner to utilize the resources than to think of the resources themselves.

I note that the Planning Commission has earmarked Rs. 946 crores for what is called Social Services, Housing, Rehabilitation and various other things. This is particularly important because it is now and immediately that we have to make progress in these directions. Great schemes of irrigation and power development have their own value, but they take time and will not meet the necessities of the situation in the immediate future. Therefore it is that in considering these aspects of the question, instead of taking note of a hundred big schemes which may be started and which would certainly command respectful attention from those who are keenly interested in such big schemes, we have to take note of the immediate requirements and see what people want. They want education; they want housing; they want good water-supply; they want some amount of sanitation and underground drainage; they want freedom from diseases. We may use any system: I have now come to the conclusion that it is much better to fight about the health of the people than to fight about the system. My impression on an analysis of the social services in the State is that it is, unfortunately, very limited. I may be told that on the one hand, I believe that Rs. 4,800 crores plus Rs. 2,300 crores is a big sum to be spent but, on the other hand, I want more for social services. I am one of

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those people who believe that in matters of irrigation and even in respect of industries, a little less rapid progress is not inconsistent with the planning method of progress in this country. We are entering on large-scale irrigation and flood control schemes. But is there any method of finding out what has been the actual yield in the past and to what extent the yield in the future will be and how the two can be correlated to the requirements of the situation. I agree there is one difficulty and that is that we are such a rapidly multiplying population that we have to keep pace with the increase in the population itself. In spite of family planning, I am afraid that I cannot say that there has been a substantial reduction, even in a small percentage, in this multiplication of population. But, I think it is necessary to see that the essential requirements of the people are safeguarded before we think of long-range policies which will undoubtedly give much relief. I do not, for a moment, suggest that it is not our responsibility to have long-range Plans. I only wish to emphasize that the requirements of the immediate present should also be looked into.

1-40
p.m. Sir, my hon. Friends have repeatedly spoken about Education. In fact, if I may let out a secret, after what the Educational Adviser to the Planning Commission has stated, I do not think more frank speeches and more vehement speeches could have been made at any time. I do not want to repeat that here. But, there is one thing I find somewhat inconsistent. It is somewhere stated that the constitutional provision of educating all persons up to the age of 14 will have to be looked into. When it comes to details, what does it mean? We find, for instance, that the progress is certainly inconsistent with the requirements of the Constitution. At this rate of progress, in my opinion, it will take about 25 to 30 years to reach that level of compulsory education which is urgent. I do not mean even free education which is equally urgent for those who cannot afford to pay. But I do feel that compulsory education is more urgent. Of course, these two must go together. But, I wish only to point out that we can achieve this only after 25 or 30 years.

Then comes the question of basic education. The Hon. the Minister for Education has stated that basic education has been the policy laid down and it cannot be changed. Very well. But, I would like to ask this question. Are we going to limit the educational facilities to those subjects that are necessary for the implementation of basic education in this country of ours? In this connexion, I would also like to take the opportunity to state that the pressure upon the Government will be so great from everyone whose children have not got any opportunities worth mentioning for education, that something will have to be done. I have seen some of these basic education centres. I have also seen the basic schools and training schools. Let me say frankly that it has been rather difficult for me to understand how exactly this basic education is being planned. When I tried to argue and discuss and get some illumination from one of the eminent people connected with basic education, I got more heat than light. So, I thought that discretion

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as the better part of valour and left the matter at that. I would like seriously to suggest that whatever may be the ultimate value of basic education—I am not prepared to question it—the first essential is education. The second essential is craft-centred education. The third may be the development of basic education for which much more thinking is necessary. There ought to be greater efforts to convince the intelligentsia that basic education is necessary. To-day, we have practically nothing to go by as to how basic education is to be given. I am prepared to go anywhere for a refresher course of a short duration if thereby I could get some idea of basic education. But, the main difficulty is this. They are getting some people to be trained. Sir, I hope it will not be taken as a criticism. I am really anxious to put forward this point of view to the Government. When we have got a common objective, mere criticism does no good at all. (Interruption.) We are all agreed and it is our common objective that all persons up to the age of 14 should receive education. We are unable to get that type of person who is fairly well-educated and I include in the term “fairly well-educated” graduates only, to come and take up basic education in the schools. I hope I am not taking up your time, Sir, by way of this digression. If it is thought that a person by taking a little cotton or wool could teach the students all about geography, history, mathematics, social services, agriculture, cotton, soils, botany and zoology, it seems to me that it is a very big expectation which may not be realized. That is all I have got to say about basic education. I do not wish to take more time on this subject. The point that I wish to emphasize is that the pressure on the authorities will be so great that something will have to be done to see that, as far as possible and as rapidly as possible, education spreads among the masses. There is an impression that if education is to be given in the primary stages, one need not waste money on University education. I am not pleading as a University man. But, I think the very basic foundation of a true education depends upon the superstructure even as the superstructure depends upon the broad basis on which education is founded.

Sir, there is another point which requires considerable stress. We are going to spend a sum of Rs. 4,800 crores. Let me ask frankly what it means. What will result generally when a large sum is made available to any department? I have seen in the olden days that we were more or less starving for funds and we were not having the same opportunities then. Even then, a great amount of the sums made available used to be spent in a hurried and very often ill-concerted manner without sufficient thought being given. The money will be spread out and the Collectors will be asked to spend them in the districts. Some Tahsildars or some other Revenue officials will possibly be asked to spend the money. Probably the officers put in charge of the Community Projects will be asked to spend the money. We are going to spend large sums of money on the many schemes coming under the Second Plan. Let me say frankly that a sum of about Rs. 800 crores per year is not a small sum. The total Central Revenue is only about Rs. 450

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crores per year. This is the amount that they expect to spend in the public sector besides what they may be spending in the private sector. I take capital expenditure also into account. I am taking the entire amount into account. I am afraid three results will occur. Firstly, there will be wastage of funds from ill-thought-out measures being implemented. Secondly, I speak with very great regret that corruption which to-day is so rampant is likely to increase rather than diminish. Because, at the present time, there is no suitable machinery to control corruption and the machinery where it is established is weak. The third thing is that the Government will suddenly get into a tempo of nationalization and nationalize several concerns. Simply because half a dozen people were found to have gone corrupt in the insurance business, the whole insurance business was taken over by the Government of India by the issue of an Ordinance overnight. Old veterans in the business who were sitting in their insurance offices at 10 o'clock the next morning were summarily asked to walk out of the office, their rooms were taken over and occupied by young fellows who were trained by these very Insurance Companies a few years ago. Anyway, the business has been nationalized and there is nothing to worry about it now. A sum of about Rs. 350 crores or so belonging to this industry will be available for the Central Government to play with for the Five-Year Plans. I do not know whether that was the chief attraction and reason for nationalizing the insurance business which has incidentally helped to increase the revenues of the Central Government.

The other thing to which I wish to refer is inflation. Inflation can be controlled only if there is a due provision for making consumer goods readily available in sufficient quantities to meet the needs of the people. If you put large sums of money in the people's hands, but, at the same time, if you do not make available consumer goods to the same extent, the result will be that the price of consumer goods will go up and only people with money will get these goods *willy-nilly* whatever the price may be, and whatever may be the goods, whether motor-car or cycle. Inflation will always mean greater spending capacity but not in the right line. I would like to suggest to all Governments—Central as well as State—that they should take note of this particular aspect.

4-50 p.m. Lastly, I will just deal with one chapter here which is certainly very attractive. That is the question of unemployment. We have very grand figures showing how many crores of people are unemployed. What is the yardstick by which unemployment is judged? The Planning Commission has not decided on a definition of what is unemployment, who is unemployed and the like. Are we taking the same line as is taken, for instance, in some western countries where anybody of the age of 18 is unemployed if he or she does not get any employment? On what basis have these figures been worked out? It seems a tall order for us to swallow. It is not correct to say that there are ten or fifteen million persons unemployed. There may be more or there may be less. Sir, there are three forms of lies; one is called black lie, another is

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called white lie and the third I will not mention, because, though it may not be unparliamentary, it is not good etiquette to refer to it. Then, it is forgotten that we have got to take into account several categories of unemployment. It is not only educated unemployment; it is not only technically-qualified unemployment; it is not only skilled workmen remaining unemployed; it is also lay unemployment. To group all these together and to say that there are so many people unemployed and that we have to work the Plan in such a way as to produce 15 million jobs is not a rational way of dealing with the problem of unemployment. Unemployment should be treated on a regional basis. It may sometimes be necessary to treat it on a Statewide basis. Sometimes, it may be necessary to treat it on a village-wide basis. We talk of village reconstruction and reorganisation of villagers. Are we going to take all these unemployed men and send them over to Pepsu or West Bengal or Bihar? At one time, Sir, the author of this Plan who is responsible for these figures, as the hon. Member Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar said, delivered a lecture in the University of Madras on the Plan and he said that just as in times of war, we took all people, from wherever they came, and mobilized them for service, so also, in these days of unemployment, we might mobilize all unemployed persons and send them to places where jobs were available. Sir, it is a pathetic ignorance of the fundamental principles of rural economy and rural rehabilitation that is divulged in such a statement. I need not go any further. My own feeling is this. If we want to tackle the problem of unemployment, we must take into account the structure of society. I ask my friend over there (Mr. Koya) whether he would include all males and females in his community in the list of unemployed people. So also, is it possible in the case of joint Hindu families? By spreading this idea, you create a division in the joint Hindu families that are existing in the State. Sir, it is an entirely wrong approach if the State takes the responsibility as a Welfare State to feed every mouth in the country. This kind of approach will never result in any satisfactory figures being collected. Figures must be based on a statistical enquiry of true unemployment so that the remedies may be applied to those people who may belong to that category. We must divide them into various sub-categories. There is not only unemployment; there is underemployment, mal-employment and unadjusted employment. These are the causes of many of our maladies. We must examine the question of unemployment from various angles. There is whole-time employment; there is part-time employment; there is subsidiary employment; there is also seasonal employment as happens in the agricultural sector. The way to solve this problem is to bestow more of intelligent thought. That, unfortunately, is not available in this particular report.

I have made a few general remarks and it is not as if we do not appreciate the Second Five-Year Plan. But it is necessary to sound a note of caution that figures do not count and large schemes do not count. Fortunately, there is one sentence in this Draft

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Outline which I appreciate, viz., that the Plan is subject to adjustments from year to year in the light of experience. This was not there in the First Plan. This is of great importance and it is a new thought. With this, I hope the Plan will be carried to successful fruition.

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, நன்றாக யோசித்து திட்டக் கமிஷனர் அவர்கள் பல துறைகளிலும் ஆராய்ந்து புள்ளி விவரங்களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு போட்ட இந்த இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தை நான் ஒருவாறு பாராட்டுகிறேன். பொதுவாக குற்றம் குறை கூற வரவில்லை. ஆயினும் சில குற்றம் கூறத் தான் வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அப்படி குற்றம் சொல்லும்போது முதல் குற்றம் என்னவென்றால் நமது நாட்டில் அதாவது இந்தியா தேசத்தில் ஜனத்தொகை அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. அதை எல்லோரும் ஒத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டியதுதான். இன்னும் ஜனத்தொகை அதிகமாகக் கொண்டு இருக்கிறது. இப்படி அதிகமாகக் கொண்டே போனால் முக்கியமாக ஒன்று கவனிக்க வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. நாம் முக்கியமாக ஒன்று கவனிக்க வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. நாம் வியாதியால் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறோம். அதாவது தொழு நோய் என்று சொல்லக்கூடிய ஸெப்சி நோயால் பலர் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் எல்லோரும் நாட்டில் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் போய்க்கொண்டு அந்தத் தொத்து நோயை பரப்பிக்கொண்டு போய்க்கொண்டே வருகிறோம். வேதாந்தம் பேசுகிறோம். அவர்களை ஏன் நாம், அமெரிக்காவில் வெளியிடங்களுக்கு அனுப்பியிருப்பதுபோல் வெளியிடங்களுக்கு அனுப்பிவைக்கக்கூடாது என்று கேட்கிறேன். ஒரு தீவுக்கு, வேக் தீவிற்கு அவர்களை அப்புறப்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். அதைப் போலவே ஏன் நாமும் அவர்களை லாக்கடைத் தீவுகளுக்கு அனுப்பி வைக்கக்கூடாது என்று கேட்கிறேன். அமெரிக்கா தேசத்தில் அவர்களை வேக் என்னும் ஒரு தீவுக்கு அனுப்பி வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதைப் போலவே நாமும் பக்கத்திலுள்ள தீவுகளுக்கு அனுப்பி வைக்கலாம். அப்படி அவர்களை அனுப்பி வைத்து அவர்கள் இஷ்டம் போல் பெண்களை கலியாணம் செய்துகொண்டு பிள்ளை குட்டிகளைப் பெற்றுக் கொண்டு அங்கேயே இருக்கச் சொல்லலாம். அதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதி களையும் அவர்களுக்குச் செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆனால், எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் அவர்கள் ரோடு ஓரத்தில் அவர்கள் மற்றவர்களுக்கு அந்தத் தொத்து நோயை பரப்பிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அதைத் தடுக்க அவர்களை பக்கங்களிலுள்ள தீவுகளுக்கு அனுப்பி வைக்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஜனத் தொகை பெருகி வருவதால் அதைத் தடுப்பதற்கு இந்த நடவடிக்கையை வேண்டிய வசதியையும் செய்து கொடுக்கலாம். இது முக்கியமான விஷயம்.

அடுத்தபடியாக கல்வி விஷயம். நம் நாட்டில் நன்றாகப் படித்தவர்களுக்கும் இருக்கிறார்கள், கல்வி கற்றவர்களும் இருக்கிறார்கள். அதைக் கண்டு நாம் பெருமை கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். ஆனால் பொதுவில் ஆராய்ந்து பார்க்கும்போது கல்வி அறிவில் மிகவும் பிற்போக்காகத்தான் நாம் இருக்கிறோம் என்று சொல்லும்படியாக இருக்கிறது. கல்வி என்றால் பள்ளிக் கூடங்களில் படிக்கும் கல்வி மாத்திரம் அல்ல. படிப்புக் கல்வி என்பது ஓன்று, கேள்விக் கல்வி என்பது மற்றொன்று. கேள்விக் கல்வி என்பது ரேடியோ மூலமாகவும் மற்ற நூல்கள் மூலமாகவும் கேட்டுத் தெரிந்து கொள்ளக்கூடிய கல்வி. அப்படி நூல்களைப் படித்துச் சொல்லுகிறவர்களை கேட்டுக்கொண்டு படிப்பதுதான் கேள்விக் கல்வி. அதன் மூலம் மக்கள் அறிவு பெறவேண்டும். அதனால் ஆரம்பப் பள்ளிக் காலத்திலேயே மக்களுக்கு நாம் கல்வி கற்பிக்கலாம்.

[Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar] [23rd March 1956]

அத்துடன் வயது வந்தவர்களுக்கும் நாம் கல்வி கற்றுக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். அவர்களுக்கு டெக்னிகல் கல்வி கொடுக்கலாம். வயது வந்தவர்களுக்குக் கேள்விக் கல்வியைக் கற்றுக்கொடுத்தால் ரொம்பவும் உபயோகமாக இருக்கும். ஆரம்பக் கல்வி இல்லாத காரணத்தால் அவர்களுக்கு பல விதத்திலும் கல்வி கற்றுக் கொடுக்கலாம். அதற்கு வேண்டிய அக்கறை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்று அரசியலாசைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

இப்பொழுது, நாட்டில் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் கள்ளச் சாராயம் காய்ச்சிக் கொண்டு கேஸ்களில் அகப்பட்டுக்கொண்டு மக்கள் தங்களுடைய மானத்தை விட்டுக் கொண்டிருப்பதை நாம் பார்க்கிறோம். எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் இது பெரிய கோரக் காட்சியாக இருக்கிறது. அதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன? வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டம்தான். அதற்குக் காரணம் இந்த மதுவிலக்குத் திட்டம்தான். மதுவிலக்கு இருக்கவேண்டியதுதான். இந்தக் கள் என்பது மதுவாக பாலிக்கப்படுகிறது. அதனால்தான் மதுவிலக்கு வந்திருக்கிறது. ஆனால் சில மக்கள் மேல்நாட்டு சாராயத்தை வாங்கிக் குடிப்பதற்கு பெர்மிட் வாங்கி வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதாவது பிராந்தி, விஸ்கி முதலியவைகளை வாங்கிக் குடிப்பதற்காக பெர்மிட் வாங்கி வைத்துக் கொண்டு குடித்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அதைப் போலவே ஏன் கள் விற்கும் பெர்மிட் சிஸ்டத்தை ஏற்படுத்தக்கூடாது என்று கேட்கிறேன். மது விலக்கைப்பற்றிப் பெருமையாகப் பேசப்படுகிறது. இதனால் மக்களுடைய மானம் தான் பறிபோகிறது. எவ்வளவோ கோரக்காட்சிகளை நாம் தெருக்களில் பார்க்கிறோம். அதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன? வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டம்தான். உயர்ந்த குலத்தவரும் பணக்காரர்களும் இப்பொழுது மது குடிக்கத் தயாராக இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு சப்ளை செய்வதற்காகத் தான் ஏழை மக்களில் ஆண்களும் பெண்களும் கள்ளத்தனமாக சாராயத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்து கொடுத்து கேஸ்களில் அகப்பட்டுக்கொண்டு தங்களுடைய மானத்தைப் பறி கொடுக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் அவர்களுக்குப் பணம் செலவாவதோடு அவர்களுடைய மானமும் போகிறது. அதனால் அப்படி கள் குடிக்கக்கூடியவர்களுக்கு ஏன் பெர்மிட் சிஸ்டத்தை ஏற்படுத்தக்கூடாது என்று கேட்கிறேன். இப்பொழுது நம்முடைய கவர்ன்மென்ட் எஸ்டேட்டில் 'நீரா பார்லர்' என்று ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். பதனியைக்கொண்டு வந்து அங்கு வைத்து அதை பல சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்கள் சாப்பிடுவதைக் கூட நான் பார்க்கிறேன். கள்ளை சுத்தம் செய்துவிட்டால் அது நீராவாகி வருகிறது. அதனால் நீராவுக்கும் கள்ளுக்கும் வித்தியாசமில்லை. அதற்கு போதை கிடையாது என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். பாடு படும் மக்களுக்கு ஏன் நாம் பெர்மிட் கொடுத்து கள்ளைச் சாப்பிடுவதற்கு வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கக் கூடாது என்று கேட்கிறேன். நாம் பார்க்கிறோம், வேலைக்குப்போய் ஐந்து ரூபாய் சம்பாதித்துவிட்டு மாலை மூன்று மணிக்கு ஒரு வேலையாள் வேலையை விட்டு வீட்டுக்குப் களைப்பாகப் போகிறான். அப்பொழுது அவனுக்கு கள் இருந்தால் எவ்வளவோ சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும்.

SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM : அதை அவ்வாறு சுத்தம் செய்ய 5 p.m. வில்லையானால், சுத்தம் செய்யப்படாததை மனிதன் சாப்பிட்டால், அவனுக்கு போதை ஏற்படுமல்லவா?

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : நான் சொல்வது கள். நம் கிராமங்களிலுள்ள உண்மையான நிலையை நான் பார்க்கிறேன். ஒருவன் ஐந்து ரூபாய் வாங்குகிறான்; 3 மணிக்கு ஒரு இடத்திற்கு ஓடுகிறான்; அங்கே அவனுக்குக் கள்ளச் சாராயம் கிடைக்கிறது. அதைச் சாப்பிட்டுவிட்டு அவன் வந்துவிடுகிறான். அப்படி கள்ளச் சாராயம் விற்கும் இடங்களில் கொஞ்சநஞ்சமல்ல, 5,000 காலன்கள் கூட குடிக்க வருகிறவர்களுக்குத் தயாராய் வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த நிலைமையை நீக்கா விட்டால் கவர்ன்மென்டின் கடமை தான் என்ன? மக்களுக்கு நல்ல உடல் இருக்க வேண்டாமா? கள் குடிக்கும் தவறைச் செய்கிறவர்களைச் சிறிய குழந்தைகளாகத் தானே நாம் கருத வேண்டும்? ஏனென்றால் அவர்கள் அறிவில் சிறியவர்கள் தானே? அவர்களைக் காப்பாற்றுவது நம் கடமையல்லவா? மது விலக்கு வேண்டாமென்று நான் சொல்லவில்லை.

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மது விலக்கை தக்க முறையில் அமல் நடத்தவில்லையென்று தான் நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். மக்களை இடிகிறதென்றால், அமல் நடத்தும் நிலையைப் பார்ப்பதற்கு மனம் சலிக்கவில்லை.

கல்வி, கல்வி என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டே பெரிய கல்வித் திட்டங்களைக் கொண்டுவருகிறோம். ஆனால், கல்வியின் தரம் நாளுக்கு நாள் குறைந்து கொண்டே வருகிறது. கொண்டுவரும் கல்வித் திட்டங்கள் இருக்கிற தரத்தையும் குறைக்கும் நிலையில் இருக்கின்றனவே தவிர, பெலான் நிலைக்குக் கொண்டுவருவதாகக் காணோம். இதற்கெல்லாம் காரணம் அந்த மொழி ஆங்கில மொழியாக இருப்பதுதான். ஆங்கில மொழி அந்த மொழியாக இருக்கும் வகைக்கும் இந்தக் கேடு நாட்டில் இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. தமிழ் மக்கள் ஆட்சியில் தமிழ் மொழியில் அந்த நடத்தாமல், ஆங்கில மொழியில் ஆட்சி நடத்தினால், இப்படித்தான் இருக்கும்.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: அல்ல தமிழ் ஆட்சி வந்தால், அப்போது கள்ளப்பற்றி கவலைப்படவேண்டியதில்லை!

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: தமிழ் ஆட்சி மொழியாக வந்தால், தமிழ் மக்கள் தமிழ் நூல்களைப் படிப்பார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு நல்லொழுக்கம் வரும். இப்போது அவர்கள் என்ன நூல்களைப் படிக்கிறார்கள்? ஆங்கில நூல்களைப் படிக்கிறார்களா அல்லது தமிழ் நூல்களைப் படிக்கிறார்களா? இப்போது அவர்கள் தமிழ் நூல்களையும் படிப்பதில்லை; ஆங்கில நூல்களையும் படிப்பதில்லை. அதனால் அவர்கள் ஒரே முட்டாள்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள்.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: கொஞ்சம் பிளானிங்கைப் பற்றியும் பேசுங்கள்.

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: பிளான் போடுகிறோம் என்று மார் தட்டினால் பயனில்லை. மக்களின் வாழ்வு நிலை குறைந்து வருகிறது. மக்களின் குணங்கள் கீழ்த்தரமாக ஆகி வருகின்றன. வறுமை தான் அதிகரித்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறதே தவிர, யாதொரு முன்னேற்றத்தையும் காணோம். நாம் போட்ட திட்டங்களெல்லாம் என்னவாயிற்று? பெரிய திட்டங்களாக இருக்கின்றனவே தவிர, செயலளவில் ஒன்றும் நடக்கவில்லை. ஆகையால், என்னுடைய வருத்தத்தைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு நான் அமருகிறேன்.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have indeed had a very useful discussion on the Draft Outline of the Second Five-Year Plan during these two days. I shall not take much of your time by going through the various comments made by the hon. Members during the course of the discussion. It was indeed very good of the Planning Commission to have thought of this course of sending the draft outline for public criticism so that they may take note of the various comments that might be offered on this draft outline before they finalise the Plan.

Sir, I shall very gladly accept the two amendments that have been moved by the hon. Members of this House. One of the amendments emphasises the need for locating certain heavy industries in our State. We have been emphasising that the suitability of the region as also the regional needs should be taken into account in the matter of locating heavy industries. We are very much interested in certain vital and heavy industries. But, at the same time, we are equally interested in the organization of small industries. Some hon. Members could not appreciate the need for small industries and cottage industries. They would only look to

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heavy industries. It has been estimated that from the point of view of solving unemployment, for the same unit of capital, eight times the number of workers that can be employed in heavy industries, can be employed in the small industries. Therefore, there is this stress in the Second Five-Year Plan on the organisation of small industries.

Several hon. Members expressed their disappointment—Government themselves have been disappointed—that the size of the Plan had been reduced. Our wants are so many and people do expect that several of these things could be achieved before long. But there is the difficulty which has to be appreciated and which the Planners have to meet. They have to find the resources and when we look to the resources, we again have to face the difficulty of financial resources. It has been very often pointed out that the incidence of taxation is already heavy, and that there should not be further increase in that incidence. But we have to find a solution. We must assess both our wants and resources. We should, of course, take care to see that there is no undue burden cast on the people by way of additional incidence of taxation. We have also to see that there is no wastage of the resources that are secured from the people in the matter of returning to them the needed amenities.

Sir, the hon. the Leader of the Opposition has rightly pointed out the flexibility of the Plan. We have to examine year after year and see how we can adjust the Plan, how we can enhance the Plans if we can find the necessary resources easily.

Hon. Members are aware that sometime next week there would be a detailed discussion on the educational policy and programme of the State. Therefore, I do not think there is any need for me now to go into that question.

The hon. Member who initiated the debate rightly stressed the need for co-operation of the people. Sir, without the unstinted co-operation of the people, this Plan cannot be carried out successfully and for securing the co-operation of the people, we have to educate the people about this Plan. He rightly stressed the importance of publicity and propaganda in this connection. I can tell the House that the Government are fully alive to the need for proper publicity in the matter of carrying out this Plan.

Sir, the hon. Member Sri Govinda Menon characterised the First Five-Year Plan as a dismal failure. That is his assessment, Sir. I do not think the other hon. Members would express the same view about the First Plan. Hon. Members do remember that when the First Five-Year Plan was being carried out, we had so many handicaps—the seasons continuously failed and we had to meet a terrible food crisis. But still, at the end of the First Five-Year Plan, we are so happy to see that we have fairly succeeded in solving this food problem. Now, there is no worry

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about want of food, rather the producers of foodgrains are worried about the fall in prices. Sir, that is one test which should show whether the First Plan has been a success or a failure. Still, we cannot become fully satisfied with all plans and the achievements of such plans, because we have to look to so many things. Still, I do hope that in the atmosphere that one notices even in the South and from the discussion of the draft Plan during these two days, one can hope that we shall be able to have this Plan revised suitably and have it carried out successfully so that this State of ours would play its worthy part and secure to the people the substantial results which should enable them to raise to some extent the standard of their living. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the amendments to the vote of the House. I shall now put the amendment of the hon. Member Sri T. Purushotham to vote. The question is—

“Add the following at the end:—

‘and on further consideration, this House is of opinion that due consideration should be given to the needs and the suitability of this State for the location of heavy industries in this State and for due allotment for the same in the Plan.’”

The amendment was put and carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the amendment of the hon. Member Sri E. H. Parameswaran to vote. The question is—

“Add the following at the end:—

“and on such consideration, this House is of the opinion that the allotment of Rs. 170.3 crores to this State is totally inadequate to meet the developmental needs of the State.”

The amendment was put and carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the original motion, as amended, to the vote of the House. The question is—

“That the Draft Outline of the Second Five-Year Plan for the State of Madras be taken into consideration and on such consideration this House is of opinion—

(a) that due consideration should be given to the needs and the suitability of this State for the location of heavy industries in this State and for due allotment for the same in the Plan; and

(b) that the allotment of Rs. 170.3 crores to this State is totally inadequate to meet the developmental needs of the State.”

The motion, as amended, was put and carried.

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

The House then adjourned.

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

1. Notification issued with G.O. No. 377, Revenue, dated the 28th January 1956, in regard to an amendment to the Malabar Tenancy (Determination of Fair Rent) Rules, 1954, in relation to the fixation of fair rent. [Laid on the table of the House under section 57 (3) of the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929.]

2. Notification issued with G.O. No. 496, Revenue, dated 4th February 1956, amending rules 14 and 15 of the Malabar Tenancy (Determination of Fair Rent) Rules, 1954. [Laid on the table of the House under section 57 (3) of the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929.]

3. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 411, Home, dated the 7th February 1956, regarding remission of Court-fees for applications for issue of summonses for service through the party. [Laid on the table under section 82 (2) of the Madras Court-fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1955.]

[23rd March 1956]

APPENDIX.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 587 asked by Sri T. Purushotham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 23rd March 1956, page 412 supra.]

Name of Tuberculosis Sanatoria.	Agency managing.	Number of beds provided.	Annual grant to private institution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram.	Government	463	..
2 Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Mudeshedde.	Do.	50	..
3 Ranaalingam Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Perundurai.	Coimbatore District Tuberculosis Relief Society.	272	Not exceeding Rs. 40,000 per year.
4 M.G.M. Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Sengipatti.	Board of Trustees ..	250	Nil.
5 Rajaji Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tiruchirappalli.	Tiruchirappalli Tuberculosis Relief Society.	168	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000 per annum.
6 Somanathapuram Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Ramanathapuram.	Ramanathapuram District Tuberculosis Relief Society.	87	Nil.
7 Mount Rosary Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Moodbidri.	Rev. Mgr. F. E. D'Souza.	60	Nil.
8 Malabar Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Periyaram.	Malabar Tuberculosis Relief Society.	70	Rs. 13,800 for 1953-54.
9 Tiruvotteeswarar Tuberculosis Hospital, Otteri.	Corporation of Madras.	64	Rs. 12,500 per annum.
10 Santhosham Memorial Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram.	Dr. M. Santhosham ..	50	Nil.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Saturday, the 24th March 1956.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Pattern of uniforms worn by the Police

* 590 Q.—SRI P. P. UMMER KOYA (on behalf of Sri T. M. Daivasikhamani Achariar): Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the pattern of uniforms now worn by the Police was decided upon only after examining several model-dolls with different patterns of dresses suitable for the discharge of their duties; and

(b) whether the Government propose to do so before deciding the pattern of uniforms to be worn by the lady constabulary said to be under contemplation?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise, as the proposal regarding the appointment of Women Police is still under the consideration of Government.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the hon. Member Sri Daivasikhamani Achariar undertake to prepare the model-dolls for the women constabulary?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I have no information about this.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Is there any proposal before the Government to supply different kinds of turbans to show the different ranks of Police Officers to the public?

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

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTI: With reference to the question put by the hon. Member Sri Daivasikhamani Achariar, I would like to know what exactly is the idea behind the question? Is it meant that the policemen are dressed like dolls?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: It is not a question of the policemen being dressed like dolls. On the other hand, it is a question of the dolls being dressed like policemen.

[24th March 1956]

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that the Delhi Police want to have some kind of a change in their present dress because it is not dignifying for them to be in the dress in which they are appearing to-day?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I have no information about the preference of the Delhi Police.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Will the Government consider the question of replacing the ammunition boots of the constable with more hygienic chappals?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The departments concerned go through the whole question in its various aspects and then decide about the uniforms. Therefore, it is not possible to accept suggestions like this from the hon. Members.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Had the Government any occasion to study the dress regulations of the Police in the Mysore State?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: No, Sir. But the officer concerned are expected to have a general view about the uniforms that are adopted in the various States.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: In view of the fact that the dress that our policemen put on to-day is not impressive, is it not necessary that we should move in the matter and see that they put on some impressive dress?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: If the hon. the Deputy Chairman will give a pattern, then the Government can consider it.

Recruitment of women candidates to all departments in Public Service

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

(a) whether women candidates are recruited for all departments in public service; and

(b) whether any proportion has been fixed for such recruitment with reference to the number of vacancies and, if so, what it is?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister): (a) Women candidates are eligible for appointment to all departments in the public services, subject to their suitability for the appointments in question, which is a matter for the concerned authority to decide in each case.

(b) No, Sir.

24th March 1956]

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Have the Government any proposal to specially encourage the entry into the teaching profession and the nursing profession, of girls and thus discourage them from entering other clerical posts?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: There is no need for any encouragement, nor is there any need for discouragement relating to the clerical staff. So far as the teaching profession and the medical profession are concerned, women candidates have been coming in and they are getting various appointments and discharging their duties quite satisfactorily.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: What is the proportion of the men employees to the women employees?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I have no statistics with me.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: With reference to the answer of the Hon. Minister to clause (c), may I know whether the Government would consider the question of reservation of seats for women candidates even as seats are reserved for women candidates for admission into colleges?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The Government do not consider it necessary or proper to make such a reservation.

Constitution of upper division clerks as a single unit for purposes of promotion in the Secretariat

* 592 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state whether the Government have considered or propose to consider the desirability of constituting upper division clerks of all the departments of the Secretariat except Law and Finance, as a single unit for purposes of promotion as Superintendents in the Madras Secretariat Service just as Superintendents of all the departments of the Secretariat, except Law and Finance are being treated as a single unit for purposes of promotion as Assistant Secretaries to Government in Class XII of the Madras Secretariat Service?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The Government considered the desirability of constituting upper division clerks of all the departments of the Secretariat except Law and Finance as a single unit for purposes of promotion as Superintendent and decided that it was not necessary.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: May I know why the Government considered that it was not necessary?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: First of all, there is a certain practice now. To change that there should be a reason. We do not find any reason to change it.

[24th March 1956]

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Sir, as an intimate knowledge of the working of each department is necessary for the Superintendent of the Secretariat, would it not impair efficiency if the suggestion of the hon. Member for a common pool for recruitment of Superintendents is accepted by the Government?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : But we are always fond of making suggestions for changes. This is one of those suggestions which need not be taken quite seriously.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Has the other practice led to inefficiency, namely, the practice which the hon. Member on the other side of the House suggested to have one unit in the matter of selection or promotion of Superintendents as Assistant Secretaries to Government?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Only a very few persons are selected as Assistant Secretaries and that has not created any hardship or deterioration in efficiency.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will it not create heartburning if one practice is followed for one set of people and the opposite for another set of people in the same building?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Heartburning is created even without any reason. Therefore, we cannot avoid heartburning in all these things.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Is not the work of an Assistant Secretary absolutely different from that of a Superintendent? May I again press what I said earlier, namely, that the suggestion of the hon. Member opposite is not acceptable?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The hon. Member has experience of the working of the Secretariat whereas the hon. Member Dr. Sreenivasan does not have that. That is all the difference. That is why there is a difference in approach.

SRI A. SUBRAMANIAM : இந்த சிங்கில் யூனிட் முறை நன்றாக நடந்து வருகிறதா? இதில் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்குச் சலுகை அளிக்க என்ன நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : எந்தக் கேள்வியை எடுத்தாலும் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களைக் கொண்டுவந்து புகுத்துவது சிரிப்பிற்கு இடமானது. இந்தக் கேள்வியில் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களின் பிரச்சினை எழவில்லை.

SRI A. SUBRAMANIAM : பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களின் பிரச்சினை இந்த ராஜ்யத்திலுள்ள பெரும்பான்மையான மக்களின் பிரச்சினை. இதைப்பற்றி ஸ்ரீ காகாசாகேப் கலேஸ்கார் வற்புறுத்தி வருகிறார்கள். காங்கிரஸ் அக்கிராசனாதிபதி அவர்களும் வற்புறுத்தி வருகிறார்கள். ஆகவே நாட்டிற்கே அஸ்திவாரம் போன்று இருக்கிற பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களின் நிலைமையை உயர்த்துவது இந்த அரசாங்கத்தின் கடமை இல்லையா என்று கேட்கிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : அதைச் செய்து கொண்டு தான் வருகிறோம். இந்தக் கேள்விக்கும் அந்தக் கேள்விக்கும் சம்பந்தம் இல்லை என்றுதான் சொன்னேன்.

[24th March 1956]

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : The Hon. Minister said that heart-burning would be created even without any reason. Is his observation due to medical study or psychological study?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Due to general study, Sir. (Laughter.)

SRI A. SUBRAMANIAM : சிங்கில் யூனிட் என்ற முறைப்படி பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களுக்கும் உத்தியோக உயர்வுகொடுக்க என்ன நடவடிக்கை இந்த அரசாங்கம் எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது என்று கேட்கிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : இந்தக் கேள்வியும் அந்தக் கேள்வியின் கீழ் வரவில்லை.

SRI A. SUBRAMANIAM : நான் முக்கியமாக ஒன்று தெரிவிக்க விரும்புகிறேன். ஒரு இலாக்காவிலுள்ள அசிஸ்டெண்ட் செக்ரடரி, செக்ரடரியாக உத்தியோக உயர்வில் மாறிவிட்டால், வேறு டிபுடி இலாகாவில் இருப்பவர்களைக்கொண்டுவந்து இந்த இலாக்காவிலே அசிஸ்டெண்ட் செக்ரடரியாகப் போடுவதினால் இந்த இலாக்காவின் வேலை அனுபவம் பெற ஆறு மாதமாவது ஆகும். ஆகவே, அந்த இலாக்காவிலேயே நல்ல அனுபவம் வாய்ந்தவராகவும் தகுதியுடையவராகவும் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவரிலேயாராவது இருந்தால் சிங்கில் யூனிட் பேனலில் ஜூனியராக இருந்தாலும், அவரைப் பிரமோட் செய்யக்கூடாதா என்று கேட்கிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : கனம் அங்கத்தினர் சொன்னதை நான் புரிந்து கொள்ளவில்லை அல்லது புரிந்து கொள்ளக்கூடிய சக்தி இல்லை. பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களின் நிலைமையை அரசாங்கம் கவனித்து, அவர்களுடைய நிலையை உயர்த்துவதற்கு எல்லாவிதமான நடவடிக்கையும் எடுத்து வருகின்றது. சர்க்கார் போட்டிருக்கிற உத்தரவுப் பிரகாரம் தகுதி உள்ளவர்களுக்கே இந்த உத்தியோகங்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டு வருகின்றன. இந்த முறை நன்றாகவும் நடைபெறுகிறது.

SRI A. SUBRAMANIAM : டெபுடி கலைக்டர்களுக்காக ரிசர்வ்மெண்டில் கெஜெடெட் ரேங்கில் உத்தியோகம் கொடுக்கும்போது செக்ரடரியட்டில் அந்தந்த இலாக்காவிலேயே வேலை செய்கின்ற தகுதி வாய்ந்த பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு ஏன் கெஜெடெட் ரேங்கில் உத்தியோகம் கொடுக்கக் கூடாது என்று கேட்கிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்களுக்குப் பதில் சொல்வது மிகவும் கஷ்டமான காரியம். அவர் யாரையாவது ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட நபரை மனதில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு இந்த மாதிரியாகக் கேட்கிறாரோ என்று நான் எண்ணவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அப்படி இருந்தால் அவர் அந்த நபரைக் குறிப்பிட்டுக் கேட்டால் அது சம்பந்தமான விஷயங்கள் எல்லாம் தெரிந்துகொண்டு நான் பதில் சொல்ல முடியும். இல்லாவிட்டால் என் பதிலில் அவருக்குத் திருப்தி ஏற்படாது தான்.

SRI A. SUBRAMANIAM : நான் யாரையோ மனதில் வைத்துக் கொண்டு கேள்வி கேட்பதாக கனம் அமைச்சரவர்கள் சொல்வது சரியல்ல. ஒரு இலாகாவில் அசிஸ்டெண்ட் செக்ரடரி ஸ்தானம் ஏதாவது காலி ஏற்படுமேயானால், அந்த ஸ்தானத்திற்கு சிங்கில் யூனிட் பேனலில் இருக்கும் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவரைப் போடுவதற்கு அரசாங்கம் முன்வருமா என்றுதான் நான் கேட்கிறேன்.

3-10
p.m.

[24th March 1956]

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : காலி ஸ்தானம் ஏற்பட்டால், அதற்குத் தகுந்த நபரை நான் நினைக்கிறேன்.

SRI A. SUBRAMANIAM : மிஸ்டர் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் ஜெனரல், இரண்டு மாதங்களுக்கு முன்பு நியமிக்கப்பட்டிருந்த அப்படிப்பட்டவரை நியமிப்பதற்கு ஏற்ற முறையில் எதிர்க்கட்சி மாற்றி, அவர்களுக்கு ஸ்தானம் "ரிசர்வ்" செய்யவதற்கு சர்க்கார் ஏற்பாடு செய்வார்களா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : இப்பொழுது இருக்கக்கூடிய சட்ட திட்டங்களை அனுமதித்து நியமனம் செய்யப்படும்.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : May I know why this principle of one unit system was introduced only in the case of promotion as Assistant Secretaries? Was it done for general reasons or for particular reasons?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : It was already pointed out by the hon. Member Sri Purushotham that the Assistant Secretary's job is completely different from the job of lower division clerks or upper division clerks or Superintendents. For the purpose of efficient discharge of work in a particular department, experience in that department is necessary for a clerk or superintendent. If a particular clerk is taken away from one department and posted to another department, he will take time to pick up the work of the new department, he will have to study the rules and other matters relating to that department and become conversant with them. That is why we thought that if up to the stage of superintendents, transfers are made from one department to another, it will lead to inefficiency and waste of energy also. So, it was found not necessary to make any change in their case. As far as an Assistant Secretary is concerned, he has to function in a different sphere altogether. That is why, taking all these factors into account, it was decided to consider all Superintendents as one unit for the purpose of promotion as Assistant Secretaries.

Appointment of Inspector-General of Prisons

* 593 Q.—**SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR** (on behalf of Sri Alexander Gnanamuttu) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state what are the special circumstances under which the present Inspector-General of Prisons was appointed by transfer from another service instead of promoting as such one from the Madras Jail Service?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Government considered that in the interest of administration, it was necessary that an I.C.S. officer should be posted as the Inspector-General of Prisons in 1954.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Is that incumbent still continuing in the post?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : As far as I know, he continues to function as Inspector-General of Prisons unless something has happened without my knowledge.

24th March 1956]

Constitution of a Transport Corporation to take over the management of the Madras Government Transport

* 594 Q.—**DR. A. SREENIVASAN :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government to constitute a Transport Corporation to take over the management of the Madras Government Transport instead of running it as a State-owned enterprise; and

(b) if so, at what stage the matter stands?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will the Government consider the desirability of introducing the system of a corporation instead of the Government themselves running the buses?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : Only when we take up the question of nationalising the bus services in the mufassal areas also, the question of establishing a corporation will arise. Till then, there is no need for a corporation. The Government can manage it.

SRI T. V. DEVARAJA MUDALIAR : அனுபவமுள்ள ஐந்து பஸ் முதலாளிகளைக் கொண்ட ஒரு கமிட்டியை அமைத்து, அவர்களுடைய ஆலோசனையைக் கேட்டு, சர்க்கார் பஸ் சர்வீஸை நடத்துவதற்கு ஏதாவது உத்தேசம் உண்டா?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : பஸ் சர்வீஸை நம்மால் நடத்த முடியாது என்று சொன்னால், அப்பொழுது மத்திய அரசாங்கம் நோடிபிகேஷன் பிறப்பிப்பதன் மூலமாக ரோடு கார்ப்பரேஷன் ஏற்படுத்தும். அதன் பிறகுதான் ரோடு கார்ப்பரேஷன் வரும். ஆனால், அதைப்பற்றி இப்பொழுது யோசிக்கவேண்டிய அவசியமே இல்லை. ராஜ்யம் பூராவும் பஸ் ட்ரான்ஸ்போர்டை தேசியமயமாக்குவதாயிருந்தால்தான் இப்படிப்பட்ட கார்ப்பரேஷன் வரும். ஐந்து பேர்களைக்கொண்ட கமிட்டியை அமைக்க வேண்டிய அவசியமே எழவில்லை.

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON : Is there any proposal for extension of the nationalization of bus services to the mufassal also?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : As and when we feel that the bus service is run satisfactorily in the Madras City, we can take up the question of nationalization of our transport in the entire State.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Is there any truth in the belief that the buses will run more punctually if non-official elements are taken into the transport system?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : Sir, it is a kind of malicious and mischievous propaganda that is being carried on for the last six months or so. We are not going to countenance that. We are going to fight this propaganda and see that our efficiency increases and entire satisfaction is given to the public within a period of six months.

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SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Are the Government aware that some vested interests are determined to see that the Madras Government Transport System is made a failure?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: I cannot entirely blame the public or any other persons. But, I confess that there is necessity for improving the system. Now, we have appointed a Director and he has toned up the entire system and a certain amount of satisfaction is also felt by the passengers. We want to increase the strength of our fleet. We want to increase it by 100 or 140 in the course of six months. With the introduction of additional new buses and with the further toning up of our transport system, we hope to run a satisfactory service. Probably, the peak-hour traffic will be unmanageable. But, even in advanced countries like England and other places, the peak-hour problem has not been solved. I do not think it can be solved here immediately.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Hon. Minister, in the meantime, see that buses on a particular route do not come or start together?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: We are following a particular arrangement. Suppose somebody complains that new buses are not put on certain routes like Washermanpet, we will have to divert some buses from Mylapore. Immediately, the Mylapore passengers complain that they are not given proper service. It is a question of managing with a limited number of buses. Our buses are already almost worn out and some of them are actually dying. We are trying to replace them. Only when replacement takes place, we can say that we will be able to render full satisfactory service and also satisfy people on all routes. Unfortunately, after the stoppage of tram service, we have to deal with additional traffic. We have not cut down routes. We have got buses to operate on only thirty routes. On the other hand, we have been operating on sixty routes. If we stop the buses going in a particular route, immediately people begin to complain. Therefore, it is a very difficult task that the Government have to perform. We are trying our level best to cope with the situation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Questions are over.

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

II.—ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE HON. CHAIRMAN *re* ELECTION OF NINE MEMBERS TO THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the House that the following candidates were nominated for election of nine members to the Committee of Privileges for the financial year 1956-57:—

- (1) Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam.
- (2) Dr. A. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliyar.
- (3) Dr. V. K. John.
- (4) Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar.

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- (5) Sri T. Purushotham.
- (6) Sri K. Bhashyam.
- (7) Sri V. Bhashyam Ayyangar.
- (8) Sri P. P. Ummar Koya.
- (9) Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar.

As the number of candidates nominated is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, viz., nine, I hereby declare them to have been duly elected to the Committee of Privileges.

Under rule 154 (4) of the Madras Council Rules, I have nominated Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar to be the Chairman of the Committee.

III.—DISCUSSION ON THE SECOND SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1955-56.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Mr. Chairman, a very clear statement of Supplementary Estimates for 1955-56 has been placed before us for acceptance. The Hon. the Minister for Finance in moving for the consideration of the Estimates has explained how there has been a change in the system of budgeting which has necessitated his coming forward for sanction of a large amount as Supplementary Demand. New services for which token grants were originally provided have now been provided the full estimated requirement. Several new schemes have been put through during the year for which additional allotments are required. Schemes of far-reaching public utility under Agriculture, Industries, etc., have been undertaken, and we must congratulate the Government on that. The figures furnished and the explanatory notes given provide a clear picture and I am sure that the additional sums of money required under the several heads will be granted by this House, as was done by the other House this morning. I would like to take this opportunity of offering a few remarks of some of the Grants proposed.

Under Grant VI, Motor Vehicles Act, there is a demand for an additional allotment of Rs. 90,700. This is stated to be due to the sanction of additional staff and grant of increments to the Regional Transport Officers. I am glad that additional staff has been appointed and hon. Members would have noted that as a result, on all routes, overcrowding is strictly being controlled. As a consequence, however, of this strict checking, it may be pointed out, a large number of passengers are being stranded for want of accommodation, in the villages on the several routes. On important routes, because buses are coming full, there are no seats vacant in the buses to pick up passengers at intermediate stops. It was suggested to the Government that there should be an increase in the number of buses on all routes. This question was also discussed at the meeting of the State Transport Advisory Committee and I would urge that the Government should take steps to grant more permits for buses on the several routes. At least, a 25 per cent increase should be made to meet the traffic demands and I would urge this for the earnest consideration of the Government.

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p.m.

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Under Demand IX, there is a supplementary demand for Rs. 5,66,000 and the excess is said to be mainly due to the continuance of the temporary staff and also the sanction of additional staff to cope with the general increase in work in the various Departments of the Government. As was stated by the Hon. the Leader of the House when he replied to the general discussion on the Budget for 1956-57, large establishments are, of course, required for the new services and nobody would grudge the sanction of more establishments to cope with the work created by the new services undertaken by the Government. But I would like to point out one aspect of this question, viz., the entertainment in service of retired persons. When officers of Government are re-employed after retirement, they are started on the maximum salary that they were drawing at the time of retirement. If promotions are made in the normal course from the next lower grade, instead of the posts being filled by re-employment of retired officers, the incumbents will be started only on the minimum in the time-scale of pay relating to the higher post. I would suggest to the Government that this aspect of economy in expenditure may be borne in mind when more staff is sanctioned. Re-employment of retired men should not be made as a matter of course.

Under District Administration, Grant XI we find an estimated further expenditure of Rs. 65,28,300. Most of these items of extra expenditure are for payment of allowances and honoraria. Sir, the village officers have been representing—and the Hon. the Minister for Revenue is also aware of it—that they are not being paid travelling allowance when they are called to the taluk headquarters or to district headquarters on official duty. When travelling allowance is paid to all officers, the Government should not grudge to pay a small amount of travelling allowance to village officers when they are summoned on Government duty. I would suggest this also for the earnest consideration of the Government.

Under sub-clause (ix) of Grant XI, we find that an additional sum of money, viz., 21 lakhs of rupees, is required for Grants for sinking of wells for growing more food. This is because all the outstanding loans granted for well subsidy schemes in previous years have not yet been recovered. The House will be happy to know how many such cases are pending. If wells had not been sunk under the old Grow More Food Scheme, there is no use of keeping this item pending. If wells had not been sunk at all the Government should make attempts to recover the loan, if it could be done. Otherwise, if no recovery could be made, they must write off all loans outstanding instead of keeping them as they are at present, carried over from year to year.

Again, Sir, under Miscellaneous Departments, item (xiii) under Grant XI, I find that there is an additional sum of money required for the administration of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act. I would like to point out that when a small piece of legislation by way of amendment to the Hindu Religious Endowments Act was

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brought before the House sometime ago, the Hon. Minister assured this House that a comprehensive Bill would be brought forward to reorganize the Hindu Religious Endowments Department. It was also pointed out to him on that occasion that all sorts of people were being appointed as temple executive officers and that proper men were not appointed as executive officers. We see that people with no respect for temples and temple worship are there as executive officers. They are given elaborate powers, so much so that no decent public man would like to be a trustee. The small executive officers posted there try to boss over the trustees. The duties of these officers should be clearly defined and the trustees should be given the fullest powers with regard to internal temple administration. The executive officers should be there for the collection of temple revenue and the like. I appeal to the Government to look into this matter and if necessary, to provincialise the posts of temple executive officers and to entrust the recruitment of these officers to the Public Service Commission, after fixing proper qualifications for the posts so that proper men may be appointed and the present scandal removed.

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON : There may be more scandal.

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : I would request the hon. Member not to use the word 'scandal'. There are many honest men who are working as executive officers not only to the satisfaction of the Government but to the satisfaction of the general public. To criticise the entire class of executive officers is not in order and I would request the hon. Member to withdraw the word 'scandal'.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : I assure the Hon. Minister, Sir, 3-30 p.m. that it is far from my mind to cast any aspersion on any individual or on the Government or for the matter of that, on the whole class of people. But I am aware of certain instances and that is why I make the suggestion that the Government should take up the matter and consider it in all its aspects.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : Is that word 'scandal' unparliamentary? The word 'scandal' means a stumbling block. That is the original meaning of the word. The hon. Member when he said 'scandal' only meant that the appointment of improper persons acted as a stumbling block.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It has not been declared unparliamentary.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Whatever it is, Sir, I withdraw the word.

Now, I wish to refer to one other matter. Under 'Police' we find a further sum of Rs. 26,45,900 is demanded for paying allowances and honoraria. It is stated in the explanatory note that the Police bandobust arrangements made for the Mahamakam festival and visits of high personages come under this head. That is too large a sum however eminent and high the personages might be who visit

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us. There has been no clash or difference of opinion at all about the welcome to be accorded to them. All communities, all people and all parties, I believe, stand united to respect the visitors to our country and our State. I think this large expenditure needs scrutiny. I believe the Estimates Committee of the Assembly with its usual vigilance would scrutinise the details of this provision. I do not wish to stress more this point except to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that this amount seems to be too large and there should be a certain amount of economy exercised in sanctioning such large sums for bandobust arrangements.

Under 'Education', we find Rs. 12,90,000 provided as extra sum required for the educational programme to relieve the unemployment of the educated. This is required in connection with the single teacher schools that have been opened. This, again, is a matter that needs investigation by Government and more especially by the Director of Public Instruction. I am told that most of the single-teacher schools are not functioning properly. Villagers have come and represented to me that these new schools which have been opened with single teachers are not functioning at all and that the single teachers are more absent from the schools than present there. I know that Mr. Stathem, a former Director of Public Instruction, in his Report on Elementary Education has strongly condemned the system of establishing single-teacher schools. I suggest that the scheme of giving employment to the educated people should be worked more efficiently. I wish that these educated people posted to villages do at least see that all the people in the villages send their children to schools. Wherever there is need for these schools, there should at least be two teachers for such schools. The problem of these single-teacher schools should be studied further. I believe this aspect will be considered in the White Paper which, we understand, is to be issued shortly. I hope this question of reform of rural elementary education will be fully gone into in that connection.

We are glad that certain additional appropriation has been provided for Local Development Works. I should like to point out, in this connection, the very difficult iron and steel position. A large number of works have been sanctioned for execution in villages but they do not find the necessary iron and steel materials to complete these works. Priority should be given to these works for supply of iron and steel and I make an appeal to the Hon. the Minister for Industries to take up this question with the Director of Industries so that these local schemes may be completed expeditiously.

Hon. Members should, of course, be glad, and we had occasions to remark, about the rapid expansion of supply of electricity in rural areas for which an additional sum of Rs. 25 crores has been provided in the estimate. Here, again, the agriculturists find it difficult to obtain electric motors and accessories. Black-market seems to be the order of the day. I, therefore, propose that the

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Government should arrange for the supply of the requirements of the agriculturists and arrange for relaxation of import restrictions so that there may be adequate supply of these materials to the agriculturists. With these words, I support the grant of Supplemental Demands made by Government.

* DR. V. K. JOHN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Hon. the Finance Minister has been very frank in his speech presenting the Supplementary Demands. He has pointed out that the present statement covers 36 Demands for Grants and is for a total sum of about Rs. 58 crores comprising Rs. 57.7 crores are voted expenditure and Rs. 0.65 crores for charged expenditure. He said, 'Hon. Members will no doubt be surprised at the fact that the Supplementary statement is for such a large sum' and added, 'This is due mainly to a change in the budgetary procedure'. After discussing it, he has come to the conclusion that the total amount included in the present Statement will be reduced to Rs. 12 crores from Rs. 58 crores which he mentioned earlier. I am glad the Finance Minister was frank in his speech, and that takes away the sharpness of my criticism.

Yet, unfortunately, I have to make a few observations on this Supplementary Statement. The first point to remember is that this is a second Supplementary Statement, the first one having been presented in November 1955. The second point is that this is for 36 Demands. I regret very much that the spirit of Article 205 of the Constitution under which this Demand is made has not been kept up. I referred to this last year and also the year before the last. The spirit of Article 205 is that as far as possible, Supplementary Demands ought to be brought before the Houses of the Legislature before incurring the expenditure. The Government must anticipate the expenditure. They must do that when they present the Budget. If they are unable, for some reason or other, to anticipate that expenditure accurately, and a margin is required, they must bring in the Supplementary Demands before the expenditure is incurred. I do not say that they cannot bring in these Demands under that Article after the expenditure is incurred. If one reads the Article, it is absolutely clear that the object of the provision is that the Government should come before the Legislature before incurring the expenditure. If the expenditure is not covered by the Budget presented before the beginning of the year, they must bring forward the Supplementary Demand before the expenditure is incurred. I, therefore, urge very strongly upon the Government to see that the department makes out the necessity and need for expenditure before the expenditure is incurred.

Then, Sir, we are having Supplementary Demands not for one but for many items. I do not say there is anything illegal about it, but, as far as possible, we must be able not to make too many demands. All the expenditure now demanded could have been anticipated in November last and my suggestion to the Government is to have a strict watch over the expenditure and to

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bring the Demands before the expenditure is actually incurred. Otherwise, the Government are putting the Houses of Legislature into a position of great embarrassment. They first spend away the moneys and the Houses have necessarily to pass the Demands.

Sir, I want to make only one comment; on going through the 36 items, we find that the Government have not done well. Of course, I can understand the onslaught of a cyclone and spending of one or two crores of rupees which could not be anticipated; for, that has to be done and a Supplementary Demand has to be brought before the House. But, as for the other items, we find they could have been avoided and much of the expenditure could have been anticipated. Now, I wish to deal with only one item, namely, **Grant XLI—Capital Outlay on Schemes of States Trading**. A perusal of these figures takes the breath out of me. The Supplementary Demand is for Rs. 8 crores and odd and the reason given is "The appropriation required is mainly for payment of subsidies to wholesalers towards losses sustained by them in tender sales of rice stocks held in Malabar district on the Government of India's account." It is stated "The expenditure will be recouped in full from the Government of India later". I want to know when the expenditure was incurred by this Government and when we expect the Government of India to cover this expenditure. I would like to say that, as far as possible, we should avoid State trading. Once it was pointed out—that was in the first year of the Congress Government, during Mr. Prakasam's Government—that the loss in State trading was Rs. 6 crores and odd and the Accountant-General gave reasons; the first reason was that the loss was in transit, the second was that the loss occurred in godowns and the third was pilferage. I do not know why the Government should have undertaken State trading in rice, wheat, firewood and other things. They could have been handed over to merchants on contract and they could have avoided these losses. Therefore, I would strongly advise the Government that, as far as possible, they should avoid State trading. Our officers are not experienced in doing business and, therefore, we would always incur losses.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: In course of time they may learn.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: Of course; in course of time we learn at the expense of crores and crores of tax-payers' money which could have been used for better purposes. Therefore, I recommend to the Government that as far as possible, the State should not engage itself in trading and such other activities which end in losses. After all, we can trust our own people; we can safely enter into contracts with experienced businessmen. Even in Transport, we can have everything done through our own business people. Why should we be jealous of our own people doing business? So, I would very strongly recommend to the Government that hereafter at least the Government should not engage themselves in trading and other items of business which are most likely to end in heavy losses to Government.

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* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I should like to have enlightenment from the Government in respect of certain items. I do not think that it would be out of place for me just to give pertinent suggestions with regard to such demands.

Sir, in respect of pensions, there is a figure of Rs. 1,73,300 and this sum, I believe, is quite apart from the sum of Rs. 16 lakhs due from us to the Central Government towards Rs. 4-4 crores under Commutation of Pensions. I should like to know whether the necessity for this large sum towards disbursement of pensions arose on account of the grant of pensions to certain new categories of servants and if so, I should like to have enlightenment on what these categories are.

Another Demand is in respect of cyclone relief and it is to the extent of about Rs. 91.48 lakhs. Sir, while I will be failing in my duty if I do not offer my congratulations to the Government on the speedy way in which relief was afforded to the people affected by the cyclone, I have to submit that in the case of teachers affected by this cyclone, relief has not gone forth to some. The order in respect of cyclone relief advance from Provident Fund in regard to aided institutions have been interpreted as not applicable to non-teaching staff of those institutions. I would earnestly appeal to the Government to make it clear that the non-teaching staff are also classified along with the teaching staff for this purpose. Again, I have a report saying that the Karaikudi Municipality in Ramanathapuram district has not extended this benefit to elementary school teachers. I would request that they may also be granted this relief. In respect of cyclone relief to teachers in aided institutions, only two months' pay from the Provident Fund has been sanctioned and I request the Government to make it three months' pay and thus remove the existing disparity.

With reference to another item under Education, namely, that relating to building grants, I should like to have enlightenment from the Government on a vital point. Every year we have been giving large sums of grants to aided institutions, High Schools and Colleges. In fact, even if we add up the sums given for the last few years to various institutions, they would amount to crores and crores of rupees. I should like to know whether the Government have gone into the question whether they have a legal hold on these buildings. Do Government have any legal hold and do they treat these buildings as part of their assets? What I want to know is if these schools and colleges are closed and if these buildings are put to some other use, whether the Government have any legal hold on the building property? I should like to have enlightenment on this very important point. For, we have been taking away public money and giving grants for these buildings in crores and crores. I want to know the legal position of Government.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR: The hon. Member may be aware of an Act enacted by one of the predecessor Governments under which the right to these buildings vests in the Government.

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* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : I thank the hon. Member for the information.

3-50 p.m. Now, I should like to have such things enforced in respect of smaller institutions also, not to speak of colleges or high schools?

Now, with regard to the Demand of Rs. 12.91 lakhs, towards which we are getting Grants also from the Centre, for the expansion of education in order to relieve unemployment, the hon. Member Sri Purushotham was eloquent that the public were not satisfied with the working of single-teacher schools. I find that there are 3,076 teachers there. The wording in the explanation given in the Supplementary Statement of Demands given to us is a little bit different from the wording in respect of other items. So, I would like to have enlightenment from the Hon. the Education Minister on whether these 3,076 teachers were entertained at the beginning of the school-year itself or whether they were entertained only during the latter part of the year and whether this amount of Rs. 12.94 lakhs in respect of their salaries is for the whole year.

With regard to the Demand of Rs. 33.7 lakhs under compensation for loss of fee income foregone by aided secondary institutions as a result of the concession recently granted in respect of the children of parents whose income per year is Rs. 1,200 or below, I should like to have information from the Government whether they have agreed to bear the entire loss incurred by these managements at the rates at which they were levying school fees in high schools before the passing of this order. If so, I would like the Government to go into the question whether in the case of secondary schools which levy extraordinary fees, one or two rupees more than the usual levy that is being made by the major number of schools, the extra income is utilised for the benefit of teachers or for certain other purposes. If really the Government are going to pay them at the rates at which they were levying just before the passing of the order, it means the Government's money is going at different rates to those institutions. We want as rate-payers to have the satisfaction of seeing that the extra amount that is paid to these aided secondary schools which have all along been levying fees at a higher rate is utilized for the cause of the public either in the shape of salaries to the teachers or in the shape of some other common benefit to that institution. I should incidentally request the Government for information whether in the case of aided elementary schools compensation has been promised or is going to be given at the rates at which the fees were levied there.

Now, with regard to the extra Grant for bifurcated courses of study, I would be much obliged if the Hon. the Education Minister would enlighten me on whether the various courses which are stated to necessitate this Demand have been started already or whether they are in contemplation or whether they have been fulfilled in part.

24th March 1956] [Sri G. Krishnamoorthi]

With regard to the last item regarding bus transport, I was just going through a paragraph wherein it was stated that according to the latest order of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, the capital invested in the bus transport was to be shown a little less or more including the profit or deducting the loss and also deducting the interest payable on the capital invested. In that connection, I should like to have information as to what the present position is, how much we invested in this bus transport in the City and at what figure it stands after deducting the interest for all these years and after adding the profit and subtracting the losses that we might have incurred.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the opportunity given to me to speak.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Mr. Chairman, so far as the Supplementary Demands are concerned, I find that many of the items of expenditure have to be necessarily incurred after the sanction of the First Supplementary Demand in 1955. Therefore, I do not think that the Government are not justified in coming here with another Supplementary Demand. There are many New Services for which they have come forward with a token Demand for Rs. 100. In the case of other services, where they have incurred some expenditure, they have come in with a Demand. Therefore, on the whole, I think there is every justification for the Government having a Supplementary Grant. The Hon. the Finance Minister has also explained that on account of two major factors, the Supplementary Demand is for a large amount. One factor is the change in the Suspense Account proposed by the Accountant-General that all the gross debits alone should be taken into consideration, ignoring all credits. That is why the Supplementary Demand has swollen to such a large figure. There is the other factor also with regard to pensions about which I should like to make a few observations. It is stated on page 40 of the Supplementary Statement of Expenditure as follows :—

'The British Government have taken over with effect from 1st April 1955, the liability for payment of pensions of persons who have retired from Central and the State Governments in India and have retired from Central and the State Governments in India and settled in the United Kingdom. The capitalized value of this liability has been paid to that Government by the Government of India. The share of the Composite Madras State in the capitalized value of the pensions payable in the United Kingdom is tentatively estimated at Rs. 4,14,39,000.'

I should like to know whether any figures have been arrived at so far as our own State alone is concerned. The responsibility or liability for payment of pensions has been divided between the Andhra State and the Madras State. Therefore, the amount payable by our Government alone should be represented in the Budget of this State at the present time. Therefore, I would like to have information on the question whether the figures are to be worked

[illegible]

[Sri A. Subramaniam] [24th March 1956]

அந்த இலாக்காவிலேயேயுள்ள ஒரு பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவருக்கு, தகுதி உடையவருக்கு சிங்கின் யூனிட் பேனலில் உள்ளவருக்கு, என் பிரிமோவன் கொடுக்கக்கூடிய என்று கேட்கிறேன். இந்தப் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவருக்குப் பிரிமோவன் கொடுத்தால் தானே இவருடைய பிற்கால சந்ததிகள் வசதி பெறுவதன் மூலம் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களைச் சேர்ந்த ஒரு குடும்பம் உயர்வு அடைய முடியும் என்று வெட்கிறேன். நான் என்ன சொல்கிறேன்? ஒரு இடம் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்காக ஒதுக்கப் பட்டிருந்தால் அந்த ஹரிஜன் அதுமேலே வந்த படித்த மாணவருக்குக் கொடுக்கச் சொல்கிறேன். ஹரிஜனங்களின் மேல் படித்தவர் இல்லா விட்டால் அடுத்தபடி அவர்கள் நிலையிலுள்ள பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவரைச் சேர்ந்தவருக்கு என் கொடுக்கக் கூடாது என்று கேட்கிறேன். இப்படித் தனிச் சலுகை கொடுக்காவிட்டால் அந்த பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் எப்போது முன்னேற்றம் அடைவார்கள் என்று கேட்கிறேன். சிங்கின் யூனிட் முறை என்று சொல்லி முற்போக்கு அமைந்த வகுப்பாருக்கே உத்தியோகங்கள் எல்லாம் போகும்படி செய்தால் என்ன நியாயம் என்று கேட்கிறேன். பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் முன்னேற்றம் அடைய உத்தியோகத்தில் தனிச் சலுகை அளிக்கப்படாவிட்டால் அவர்கள் முன்னேற்றம் அடைவதற்கு சர்க்கார் வேறு என்ன திட்டம் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள்? இதைப்பற்றிக் கேட்டால் நான் யாரோ ஒரு நபரை மனதில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு இந்த மாதிரியாகக் கேட்பதாக கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் சொல்கிறார்கள். நான் யாரையும் மனதில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு கேட்கவில்லை. நியாயத்தைச் செய்யவேண்டாமா என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். கலெக்டர் ஸ்தானங்களுக்குக் கூட பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர் நியமிக்கப்படவேண்டும். ஏதோ ஒன்றிரண்டு இடங்களைக் கலெக்டர்கள் ஸ்தானங்களுக்கு இவர்களை நியமித்தாலே போதும் என்று சொன்னால், எந்தக் காலத்திலே இரண்டு கோடி மக்களுடைய பிரச்சனை தீர்ப்பாகிறது என்று நான் கேட்கின்றேன்.

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p.m.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : அதற்கு இரண்டு கோடி இடங்களைக் கலெக்டர் ஸ்தானங்கள் இருந்தால்தான் முடியும்!

SRI A. SUBRAMANIAM : ஜனத்தொகையில் 3 சதவிகிதம் இருக்கும்படியான வகுப்பாருக்கு 15 சதவிகிதத்திற்குமேல் இடங்களைக் கலெக்டர் வேலையும், கலெக்டர் வேலையும் கொடுக்கலாமா என்று கேட்கிறேன். மூன்று சதவிகிதம், 5 சதவிகிதம், 10 சதவிகிதம் ஜனத்தொகையுள்ள இனங்களெல்லாம் 15 சதவிகிதம், 30 சதவிகிதம் ஸ்தானங்களைப் பெற்றுக் கொண்டு அவர்கள் மட்டும் உல்லாசமாக இருக்கலாமா என்று கேட்கிறேன். காங்கிரஸில் இம்மாதிரி திட்டம் இருக்கிறதா? இல்லையே. எழைகள், பாமரர்கள் எத்தனை காலம் பொறுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்க முடியும்? பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள்தான் பெரும்பான்மையான மக்கள் என்று காகா சாசிப் கலெக்டர் கமிஷனே தெரிவித்திருக்கிறது. அவர்சளை எல்லாத் துறைகளிலும் முன்னேற்றவேண்டுமென்று கலெக்டர், அவர்களே கூறியிருக்கிறார். நான் அப்படிப் பேசினால் எவ்வளவு நியைக்கிறீர்கள். “சிறிப்பார்கள்” என்று சொல்கிறீர்கள். பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களை முற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் இப்படி அக்கிரமமாக அழுக்கி வைத்திருக்கிறீர்கள். உத்தியோகத்தைப் பெற்றுக்கொண்டு பிற்பட்டவர்கள் தலைமீது கால வைத்துக்கொண்டு எல்லா சிறிய பெரிய உத்தியோகங்களையும் முற்பட்டவர்கள் எத்தனை காலம் வகிக்கப்போகிறீர்கள்? எத்தனை காலம் ஹரிஜனங்களையும் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களையும் அழுக்கி வைக்கப்போகிறீர்கள் என்று நான் முற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களைக் கேட்கிறேன். “சற்றே விலகி இரும் பின்னாய்! சந்திதானம் மறைக்குது” என்று ஒரு பத்தன் சொன்ன மாதிரி “சற்றே விலகி இருங்கள்” என்று முற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களை நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கின்றேன். அதை நீங்கள் செய்யுங்கள். பத்து வருஷ காலத்திற்குத்தான் நாங்கள் இந்தச் சலுகையைக் கேட்கின்றோம். எப்பொழுதும் இந்தச் சலுகைகள் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்கவில்லை. எங்களுக்கு அந்த ஆசையும் இல்லை.

24th March 1956] [Sri A. Subramaniam]

பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களும் உத்தியோகங்களுக்கு வந்தால், அவர்களுடைய குடும்பம் ஒழுங்கான முறையில் எண்டதைத்தான் இதில் தெரிந்துகொள்ளவேண்டும். நான் அதற்காக ஒரு யோசனை சொன்னேன். அதைப் பின்பற்றுவதற்குக் கஷ்டம் இல்லை, நஷ்டம் இல்லை. உத்தியோகத்தில் இருப்பவர்களைப்போல ஒரு கூட்டமாகச் சேர்த்து முற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் என்றும், உத்தியோகங்களில் இல்லாதவர்கள் முற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் என்றும், ஹரிஜனங்கள் வகுப்பினர்களை பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் என்றும், இந்த மூன்று பிரிவினரையும் மூன்று பிரிவாகப் பிரித்துவிடுங்கள். இந்த மூன்று பிரித்து வழங்குவதற்கும் ஜனத்தொகை விதிகாசாரப்படி உத்தியோகங்கள் பிரித்து வழங்கப்பட வேண்டும். அந்த முறையில் பிரித்துக்கொடுங்கள் என்று சொன்னேன். இப்படி கலெக்டர் பதவி ஒன்று இருக்குமானால், அதை யாருக்கு கொடுப்பது என்ற நிலைமை வரும்போது, பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவருடைய வீதம் வரும்போது, அந்த இனத்தவரில் தகுதியும் திறமையுமுள்ள யாருக்காவது கொடுத்துவிடுங்கள். வண்ணர் குலத்தில் இருந்தால் அவருக்குக் கொடுங்கள். மீன் பிடிப்பவர் குலத்தில் இருந்தால் அவருக்குக் கொடுங்கள். கள்ளர் குறவன், இருளன் இந்த வகுப்பினரிலும் யாராவது இருந்தால் அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்துவிடுங்கள். அப்படி இல்லை யென்றால் படையாச்சி வகுப்பினர் இருந்தால் அவருக்குக் கொடுத்துவிடுங்கள். கள்ளர், மறவர், அகமுடையார், குலாலர், ஓட்டர் முதலிய இனத்தவரில் யாருக்காவது கொடுங்கள். ஜாதியைப்பற்றி என் துவேஷிக்கிறீர்? தவரில் யாருக்காவது கொடுங்கள். ஜாதியைப்பற்றி என் துவேஷிக்கிறீர்? ஜாதி, ஜாதி என்று பிரிவைக் கிளப்பிவிட்டு இரண்டு ஜாதிகளும் உண்டா? ஜாதி என்பது என்ன பேசுகிறீர்கள்? நாங்கள் அப்படிப் பேசவில்லையே; உடை மூட்டும்படி என் பேசுகிறீர்கள்? 150 இன பிரிவுகள் கொண்ட பிற்பட்ட கூறவில்லையே; பொதுப்படையாக 150 இன பிரிவுகள் கொண்ட பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர் ஜாப்தா இருக்கிறதே. அந்த ஜாப்தாவில் உள்ள பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு நீங்கள் உத்தியோகங்கள் கொடுத்துவிடுங்கள் என்று தானே நாங்கள் கேட்கிறோம். பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களின் பட்டியலில் உள்ளவர்களில் எந்த ஜாதியினருக்காவது கொடுத்து விடுங்களேன். பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களில் எந்தப் பிரிவினருக்குக் கொடுத்தாலும் பரவாயில்லை. ஜனத்தொகை விதிகாசாரப்படி உத்தியோகங்கள் கொடுத்துவிடுங்கள் என்றுதான் நான் கேட்கின்றேன்.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : ஸ்பீசிமெண்டரி கிராண்டைப் பற்றி இரண்டொரு வார்த்தைகளாவது கனம் அங்கத்தினர் சொல்ல வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கின்றேன்.

*** SRI A. SUBRAMANIAM :** கனம் அமைச்சரவர்கள் கூறியதை நான் கவனிக்கவில்லை. இன்னொரு தடவை கூறும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக் கொள்கின்றேன்.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்பீசிமெண்டரி கிராண்டுக்கு சம்பந்தமில்லாத விஷயங்களைப் பேசிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறீர்; இரண்டொரு வார்த்தையாவது ஸ்பீசிமெண்டரி கிராண்டைப் பற்றி பேசும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கின்றேன்.

*** SRI A. SUBRAMANIAM :** ஸ்பீசிமெண்டரி கிராண்டுக்குச் சம்பந்தம் இல்லாததை நான் பேசவில்லை. பொதுவாக பல இனங்களுக்குச் செலவிடுவதற்காக பெருவாரியான தொகை ஒதுக்கப்படுகிறது. ஆனால், பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களின் நலனுக்குத் தொகை சரியாக இல்லை. பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் உயர்வதற்கான மார்க்கமும் இல்லாத முறையில் ஸ்பீசிமெண்டரி கிராண்டில் பணம் ஒதுக்கப்படுகிறது, என்பதைத்தான் நான் இப்பொழுது குறிப்பிடுகிறேனெய்யோழிய, சம்பந்தமில்லாத விஷயத்தைப் பேசவில்லை என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கின்றேன்.

ஆகவே, நான் மேற்சொன்ன முறையில், ஜனத்தொகை விதிகாசார அடிப்படையில், உத்தியோகங்களை வழங்கிவிடுங்கள் என்றுதான் நான் சொல்கிறேன். முற்பட்டவர்கள் சிறிது காலத்திற்கு விட்டுக்கொடுக்கட்டும்.

[Sri A. Subramaniam] [24th March 1956]

என்றுதான் நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கின்றேன். எங்கோ ஒன்றிரண்டு பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் கலெக்டர் வேலையோ, ஜட்ஜ் வேலையோ, அல்லது செக்ரடேரியட்டில் சூபிரண்டுண்ட் வேலையோ, அவுஸ்டெண்ட் செக்ரடரி வேலையோ செய்துகொண்டிருந்தால் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்குச் செய்துவிட்டதாகச் சொல்லமுடியாது. எங்கோ தப்பித்தவறி ஒன்றிரண்டு பேர்கள் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் வந்துவிட்டார்கள் என்று சொல்லவேண்டுமென்பதாயிற்று, வெகுண்டிருப்பீர்கள். பிற்பட்டவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோகங்கள் கொடுங்கள் என்றுதான் சொல்லவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லு சரியல்ல. உத்தியோகம் கொடுக்கும் விஷயத்தில் சரியான திட்டம் இல்லை. இது வேடிக்கையாக இருக்கிறது. 1918ம் வருஷத்திலிருந்து மாண்புமிகு செம்ஸ்பொர்டு சீர்திருத்தம் வந்ததற்குப் பிறகு ஒரு விதிகளார்கள் இருந்தார்கள். எதோ ஒன்றைச் சொல்லி, பிற்பட்டவர்கள் உத்தியோகம் அடைகின்றார்கள் என்று கிளர்ச்சி பண்ணி 4, 5 வகுப்பார்கள் உத்தியோகம் கொண்டுவரலார்கள். அவர்கள் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களைக் கவனிக்கவில்லை. இத்தனை வருஷம் போட்டி போட்டு, கிளர்ச்சி செய்து பையில் கணசியில் 23 சதவிகிதம் ஸ்தானங்கள் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு ஒதுக்கப்படும் என்று சொன்னார்கள். அதுவும் எந்த முறையில் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது என்று பார்த்தால், முதலில் பரிசுக்கப் போட்டி, பின்னர் ஷெடியூல் வகுப்பு, மலைஜாதி, பகிரங்கப் போட்டி, பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினர், பகிரங்கப் போட்டி என்று மாறி மாறி கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. பாக்கியிருக்கும் ஸ்தானங்களில் ஜெனரலாக போட்டி போடலாம் என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. ஜெனரலாக போட்டி போட்டு இப்போது மூன்று உத்தியோகங்களை அடைவது என்றால் எந்தக்காலத்திலும் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் தங்களுடைய ஜனத்தொகை விகிதாசாரத்தின்படி உத்தியோகத்தைப் பெறப்போகிறார்கள் என்று தெரியவில்லை. ஆகையால், இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் முறையை மாற்றி, பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள், ஜாப்பாவினுள்ள 150 பிரிவினர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள், அவர்களின் ஜனத்தொகை விகிதாசாரப்படி கடைக்கிட்டு, அந்தப்படி உத்தியோகங்களைப் பிரித்துக்கொடுங்கள். ஜனத்தொகையின்படி பார்த்தால் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் 65 சதவிகிதம் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே, மொத்த உத்தியோகங்களில் 65 சதவிகித ஸ்தானங்களை பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் ஜாப்பாவினுள்ள 150 பிரிவினர்களுக்கும் கொடுத்துவிடுவோம் என்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கின்றேன். செக்ரடேரியட்டிலும், ஜில்லா கலெக்டர் ஸ்தானங்களுக்கும் இன்னும் எல்லா உத்தியோகங்களுக்கும் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கென்று ஸ்தானங்கள் ரிஸர்வ் செய்யப்படவேண்டும். இந்த முறையும் பத்து வருட காலத்திற்கு மட்டும் இருந்துவரவேண்டும். எதோ சர்வீஸ் கமிஷன் மூலமாக டிபுடி கலெக்டர் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்படும்போது பிற்பட்டவர்களுக்குச் சில சலுகை கொடுக்கிறோம் என்றால் போதாது. டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் எதோ ஒருவர் இருவர் தப்பித் தவறி உத்தியோகத்தில் இருந்தால் அவர்களுக்கு மேல் ஸ்தானத்திற்கு வர உத்தியோக உயர்வு கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டும். அவர்களும் உயர்வதற்கு ஒரு சந்தர்ப்பத்தை ஏற்படுத்திக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். செக்ரடேரியட்டில் Single unit முறை இருந்தாலும்கூட, அதிலும் ரிஸர்வ் ஸ்தானங்கள் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்காக ஏற்படுத்தி அவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோகச் சலுகை கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கின்றேன்.

மேற்கண்ட முறையில் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்குக் காரியங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு, மற்றப்படி எல்லா இனங்களுக்கும் ஒத்தச்சுப்பட்ட தொகையை அப்படியே ஒப்புக்கொள்கின்றேன்.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, as far as the supplementary statement of expenditure is concerned, I have very few points to answer. As a matter of fact, these are all items which have already been sanctioned and the expenditure thereon would have been incurred already or would be incurred before the end of this month, 31st March.

[Sri C. Subramaniam] 24th March 1956]

Sir, Dr. John's general dictum that before embarking upon new schemes, the Government should get the sanction of the Legislature is good in theory. But from a practical point of view, particularly, in a developing economy, it will be rather difficult to get the sanction of the Legislature for every scheme before it is started. Now, we have a planned economy and we know what schemes can be taken up within the framework of that economy and we take the sanction of the Legislature for executing those schemes. Whenever it becomes necessary, new schemes will have to be sanctioned and certainly we cannot be summoning the Legislature each time we sanction a scheme or even more often than we meet now. Particularly, this year, we have taken up many industrial schemes and a good amount of money had to be made available for expansion of our industrial activities. That is why before the end of the First Five-Year Plan, if it was possible to incur the expenditure under the various schemes, it was necessary to take up these schemes as early as possible and incur the expenditure before the end of the financial year. That is why so many schemes have been taken up during the year, particularly schemes in relation to small-scale industries. We have taken up many schemes which would prove beneficial to the people during the course of the coming years. We have taken up three industrial estates and these would cater to the needs of the many small industries in the three areas where we have started them, namely, one at Virudhunagar, one at Guindy and the third at Palghat. So also many other schemes for promoting small industries have been taken up. That is the reason why large sums have been asked for in the Supplementary Grants with reference to these schemes. There are others also indicated in the memorandum which are necessary. I am prepared to have every scheme scrutinized. If there is any justifiable criticism that a scheme has been taken up which was not necessary for our State, then, of course, the charge that we are wasting the money could be substantiated. On the other hand, a scrutiny would show that all these schemes are essential schemes, essential for the development of our State. That is why we thought, even though we might come up before the Legislature for approval after sanctioning all these schemes, it would be possible for us to justify every one of the schemes. Particularly, when we take up schemes without the sanction of the Legislature, we devote greater attention to see that these are justifiable schemes because we anticipate the sanction of the Legislature and we have to justify before the Legislature that these were essential and necessary schemes. Therefore, I may assure the House that every scheme is properly scrutinized, particularly schemes which were sanctioned in anticipation of the sanction of the Legislature.

Sir, the hon. Member Sri T. Purushotham referred to village officers, the travelling allowance to be paid to them and all that. I may inform the House that the entire matter is under the consideration of the Government and we hope to come to a decision with regard to the set-up of the village administration. But this will take some time because this is such a complicated matter and a vital

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matter also. Our entire administration depends upon the village administration. That is the basis. Therefore, we cannot afford to take hasty decisions and regret later on. That is why we are taking some time over it. When we take a decision, their pay, travelling allowance and everything else will be finally and once and for all settled.

The same hon. Member mentioned also about the provision made under 'Police' and referred to the expenditure incurred in connection with Police bandobust. He said a large sum has been spent on this. I do agree during the current year we have spent a petty large sum on this account. That is mainly due to the fact that many important personages from outside our country visited our State. We had to make arrangements in connection with their visit because we cannot take any risk with reference to their visit. So also our Prime Minister's visit. He is always welcome to our State. He is welcomed by millions of people. We had, therefore, to make necessary bandobust arrangements. I may assure the hon. Members that no unnecessary expenditure has been incurred. Only the necessary expenditure, particularly on the security side, has been incurred.

Sir, with reference to single-teacher schools, I may inform the hon. Member Sri G. Krishnamoorthy and also the hon. Member Sri T. Purushotham that it is not the objective of the Government to have them only as single-teacher schools. This is only a beginning. We hope to appoint additional teachers when the strength increases. We hope the strength will increase with the drive to bring more pupils into these schools. The hon. Member Sri T. Purushotham also made reference to the short supply of pumps and motors. The Government are aware of this and the Hon. Minister in charge of Agriculture and Industries is taking steps to see that sufficient number of pumps and motors are made available to the ryots along with the electrification of the rural areas.

Sir, the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, Dr. John has always been a critic of Supplementary Demands for Grants. He has this year also strongly criticized that the spirit of Article 205 has not been followed since these Supplementary Demands for Grants have been made after incurring the expenditure. I would only point out to him that that is the reason why a large amount is provided in the Contingency Fund so that this expenditure might be incurred from that Fund and then recouped after getting the sanction of the Legislature. It is under the provisions of the Constitution that this Contingency Fund has been instituted. Therefore, it is not against the spirit of the Constitution. The Constitution itself envisages that large expenditure will have to be incurred without the sanction of the Legislature and since no amount could be drawn from the Consolidated Fund without the sanction of the Legislature, the Contingency Fund has been created from which moneys could be drawn and later on the same could be recouped from the Consolidated Fund when the sanction of the Legislature is obtained. Therefore I submit that the procedure adopted by the Government is not against the spirit of the Constitution at all.

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Sir, the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition made another statement that the Government should not indulge in State trading. May be in respect of particular items, it may not be wise for the Government to take to State trading. But the tendency now is—particularly in monopolistic trades—for the Government to step in and take up the trade and not allow particular individuals to exploit their monopolistic position in a particular trade. Therefore, I am afraid the hon. Member Dr. John is still taking a very conservative view with reference to State trading. We are said to be marching towards a socialistic pattern of society. We know Government activity will be increasing more and more in these spheres. He will have to tolerate it whether he likes it or not. People will have to tolerate it whether they like it or not having once agreed to the attainment of that social objective. Not only State trading, we are taking more and more industries also under the control of Government. That is inevitable under the present circumstances.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: His point was that as a result of State trading, the Government were incurring losses. If the Government were to gain, perhaps he would not have any objection.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Loss was incurred only in the rice trade wherein we wanted to subsidize the price of rice so that poor people might get rice at a particular rate. It was the policy of Government to subsidize the sale of rice. Of course, the hon. Member Dr. John might say: 'It should have been left to the people to purchase rice at whatever price it was sold.' Then, Sir, I submit it would have created greater difficulties particularly in those days when rice was a scarce commodity. That was why rationing was found to be necessary. Later on, of course, we removed it. Simply because we lifted this control on rice and the position became satisfactory later on, that could not be an argument against control and rationing of rice when that commodity was scarce. If rationing was not there, that would have created greater difficulties for the people. I do not think State trading as such should be baulked altogether. In strategic spheres it may become necessary for the State to take to State trading.

Then, Sir, the hon. Member Sri Krishnamoorthi referred to the compensation to be paid to secondary schools and elementary schools for loss of fee income in this year. I am afraid we will have to compensate the secondary and elementary schools at the rates at which they were making collections during the year 1952-53. But I am examining the whole matter and I am trying to arrive at a formula whereby no management will be allowed to make a profit out of this. Only when there is a deficit, when there is necessity for payment of compensation, the amount will be paid. Otherwise, we will make a cut in the general teaching grant we are now giving. I know many managements are making huge profits out of this fee compensation. But it is not so with every school. Where they are making profits, it will not be justifiable if we pay them on the basis of the fees collected by them and also pay them a teaching grant

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at the same rate at which we are paying to other institutions. All that will be taken into consideration and I hope to arrive at a formula which will be acceptable to all concerned and which will not work any hardship on anybody.

With reference to the Bus Transport, the hon. Member wanted capital investment figures. I am sorry I do not have the figures ready. If the hon. Member is so interested, he may give notice of a short notice question and I am sure the Hon. Minister in charge of that portfolio will be able to give all the figures.

Then, the hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar has referred to the payment towards commuted pensions and the payments which we have to make towards repayment of loans which the Government of India have granted. Whatever amounts we may have to pay, the Andhra Government and the Mysore Government have their share of it; but the first payment will have to be made by us and, therefore, we have to make a provision. Of course, later on the shares of Andhra and Mysore Governments will be received as recoveries or receipts. It cannot be shown on the expenditure side. That is why we have shown the entire expenditure as amounts we have to pay to the Government of India towards this loan in the first instance. When we settle the accounts, when allocation of final amounts is made, there will be allocation of this amount of Rs. 4 crores and odd and also the instalment payments will be allocated among the three States. Whatever payment is made will be taken into consideration and the shares of the Mysore Government and the Andhra Government would be recovered.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Madras is now a separate State. Why should we alone make the payment and why not the Andhra Government and the Mysore Government also pay?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Now, if the hon. Member goes through the Andhra State Act, he will know that it is the liability of this Government initially and this Government have to recover from others, in respect of pre-partition liabilities. Therefore, this is the parent Government and this has to incur all the expenditure and then recover from others. Otherwise, the accounts cannot be settled and all the accounts will have to be kept pending. That is why we make the payment first. That is the provision in the Andhra State Act. I am afraid the same will be the case when further partition takes place.

Then, the hon. Member Mr. Subramaniam, as usual, referred to the condition of Backward Classes and suggested the steps to be taken for their amelioration. I may assure the hon. Member that the Government are as anxious as the hon. Member to step up the standard of the backward sections of the entire community. But the hon. Member thinks that by speaking often about them and by asking that their conditions should be ameliorated, they will become better. On the other hand, the Government feel that

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it is only by effort and by hard work alone that their condition could be bettered. Of course, if we want cheap popularity, I can also make speeches about their conditions and say they must be ameliorated, this should be done, that should be done and all those things. But if the hon. Member's contention is that the majority are backward, then I can say this. When we are spending crores of rupees every year entirely for the benefit of the majority of the people, it is not as if the benefit goes only to a small section of the people; leave alone the pay of officers; large amounts are being spent for the benefit of the general public and all that amount is spent only for the sake of the majority of the people. If the majority of the people are backward, they get that benefit also. In addition to the general expenditure which goes to them, special effort is being made, in the form of various steps, for their benefit. Some additional and special steps are being taken taking into consideration the special backwardness of certain communities. That is why certain reservation is made in Government jobs and according to that reservation, they are being given these jobs. If a greater percentage should be reserved, certainly that has to be considered. The Backward Classes Commission has gone into that question and their report, though it has not yet been published, is under examination. Finally, when the Government of India take a decision with reference to the various steps to be taken, this Government will also be associated in all those steps which would become necessary for the amelioration of the condition of Backward Class people. But I would tell the hon. Member that merely by speaking, nothing is going to be achieved. I may assure him that this Government are as anxious as anybody else to improve the conditions of the community as a whole, most of whom are backward—leave alone particular castes. Even within the most forward community, there are so many backward people and even in the most backward community, there are some people who are forward. Therefore, it is the objective of this Government not only of this Government but of the Government of India also—that all people should progress and that their standards should go up. Therefore, no distinction need be made simply on the basis of caste. That is the justification for my saying that we are taking all steps in this matter.

The hon. Member seems to think that if there is one individual, one Deputy Collector of a particular community, that community is benefited. Simply because I am a Minister, we cannot say the community to which I belong has benefited. It is not so. I may be benefited, my family may be benefited. There are crores of people outside my family, who belong to my community. They are in no way interested in an individual's position. Simply because A or B belonging to this community or that community is a Deputy Collector or an Inspector or may be a Minister, it does not matter to that community. What one is most concerned with is whether the community as a whole has progressed; whether their production, whether it is agriculture or any other business which they are carrying on, has gone up; whether they get better

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income and whether their lot is bettered. I have absolutely no doubt that even if we reserve twice the number of posts for the Backward Classes, the condition of the backward communities is not going to be bettered even by an inch. Individuals may be benefited by that and in the name of Backward Classes, certain individuals may claim promotion even without reference to merit. That is not going to improve the community as such. I do agree that disabilities attached to a person simply because he belongs to a particular community or privileges attached to a person simply because that particular person belongs to a particular caste, should go. There should be equal opportunities for all and there should be social justice. I do agree; but that is completely different from raising the standard of the community as a whole. I may assure the hon. Member that if he wants to improve the condition of the Backward Classes, he should see that more industries are started, better agricultural methods are adopted and they engage in all those activities. That is the way of improving the standard of living of the common man and the backward community as a whole and it is not by fighting for this job or that job that their condition would be improved. We should not think that these jobs are all in all and that by that alone we are going to make progress. That will be an illusion. Therefore, I would appeal to the hon. Member that, even though jobs may be important, he should get rid of this illusion that by getting a few jobs for the persons belonging to a particular community, that community as such would in any way be benefited. That community is not going to be benefited by that. Of course, individuals and their families may be benefited. Therefore, I assure the hon. Member that we are aware and we are quite conscious that there are great sections of the people, the vast majority of whom are backward, and that they are living almost at sub-human level. I have seen it with my own eyes. But the problem before us is not that A or B should get a job, but to see all those people living in sub-human standards come up. That is the problem facing us and unless we tackle that problem, there is no question of any particular community becoming progressive or their backwardness being removed. We are trying to tackle that problem and that, in a planned way.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : What the Hon. Minister says is quite correct. No one would disagree with him. But what I understood from Sri Subramaniam's speech was that there was some psychological factor in that. Supposing one man is a Minister belonging to a certain community—no doubt the other people of that community are not benefited—there is a psychological factor there and that is also a very important element.

[Sri A. Subramaniam was seen rising in his seat.]

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The hon. the Deputy Chairman has not explained his stand well perhaps; he himself will explain better.

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[illegible]

4-40
p.m.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I do not want to speak in derogation of the official class; but I am yet to see an official making a large charity to any community or anybody whatsoever. He is a self-centred individual. He is concerned with his own promotion, with his own children and with his own family. The tradition is such. I am not blaming the officials, because they do not get any large income. After all, you take the income of an official and the income of an industrialist or a big business magnate. The two will not stand comparison.

Now, I want to answer the question of psychological approach raised by the hon. Member Sri Allapichai. I am afraid that we are making a wrong psychological approach by insisting only on jobs, so much so that every educated man belonging to the so-called backward community thinks that he should go in only for a job and if he does not get a job, he gets frustrated. After all, opportunities to get jobs are limited. Therefore, by creating a psychology that jobs alone matter, by creating that psychological atmosphere, we bar all progress in other directions, either in the industrial sphere or in the agricultural sphere. Therefore, greater emphasis should be laid on the fact that they should engage themselves in productive activity which would give them large returns. That alone can save the community and not merely getting a few jobs. I have absolutely no doubt about it. Especially when we are going to industrialize our country and when we are going to engage ourselves in greater

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economic activities, these jobs are becoming less and less significant. That, the hon. Members should realise. It might be that during the British period or about 50 years ago or even 25 years ago jobs had some significance. But I can tell the hon. Members that now jobs have lesser significance and in the near future, they will have much lesser significance. Therefore, let us not be thinking in a wrong direction altogether. The economic activities and the industrial activities are more important; agricultural activities are more important. Let us divert our attention in that direction. I may tell the hon. Member that the forward communities are very intelligent. Now they do not care so much for the jobs. On the other hand, they are now occupying more powerful positions in the industrial and economic fields. But we are still clinging to the old ideas thinking that a clerical post or a Superintendent's post or an Assistant Secretary's post or a Deputy Secretary's post will bring us prosperity. That won't bring us prosperity. I would request the hon. Member since he thinks always of the so-called Brahman community—I will name that community—to find out how many members of that community are now in jobs and how many of them are taking to industrial and other activities. He will find that they are engaged almost entirely in industrial activities now. What is it due to? It is because we are always behind the times. We think that job is more important than anything else. Therefore, we are thinking of the jobs only; we are not thinking of either the business activities or the economic activities. Therefore, particularly hon. Members who are occupying responsible positions to represent the community as a whole should take a better view of things and instil into the minds of the people that jobs are not all important. They may be important to a certain extent, but there are more important activities and people should engage themselves in those activities if they want to come up. That alone would bring us prosperity not only to the community but to the country as a whole. Take, for instance, the Second Five-Year Plan. Out of the thousands of crores of rupees to be spent, how many crores would go towards the pay of persons in jobs? It will be not even Rs. 200 crores or Rs. 300 crores. The rest of the amount will go for economic and industrial activities. Therefore, we should take advantage of that, instead of thinking in the same old backward way—I would say it is a backward way of thinking—that we must have all Government jobs, a few clerical jobs here and there. That is not going to give you prosperity. That is not going to make the forward community fall down. On the other hand, it will always keep you backward. I would appeal to the hon. Members, particularly those who claim to speak for the betterment of the conditions of the backward people, to have a proper perspective before they begin to air their views about lifting this community or that from its backwardness. I can also claim to belong to a backward community even though technically, it is not included in the list of backward communities. I know what is good for my community and fully realising those responsibilities, I am making these statements. I am really sorry that

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there are still leaders who mislead the people by raising these false slogans so much so the proper thing is not being done for the purpose of uplifting these really backward people living in poverty and in sub-human standards. That would be my appeal and I may assure the hon. Members and particularly the hon. Member who raised this question that the Government are aware of this problem of the poverty-stricken people and that all the attempts that we are now making are to see that that poverty is eradicated and that our living standards are raised. When these living standards are raised, that would be for the benefit of the people the majority of whom belong to the backward community. I have no doubt that they will also be benefited and they are bound to be benefited, and I can justify before any tribunal, man or God, that we are taking really the necessary steps for the purpose of raising these communities which are really backward and which are really in need of help and in need of their condition being bettered. That is the justification for the policy of the Government.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: The Hon. Minister has not made any promise whether he will give equal opportunities to backward community men in jobs. The only question is that—whether backward community candidates will have equal opportunities in the matter of getting jobs.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: We are giving not only equal opportunities, but we are giving them reserved opportunities. If they are on equal terms, perhaps nobody would be able to come up. That is why a reservation has been made. Therefore, do not ask for equal opportunities. We have reserved opportunities so much so that a certain discrimination in favour of the backward community is being made. Therefore, there is no use of blaming us that nothing is being done for the betterment of the condition of the backward communities even with reference to Government jobs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, the 27th March 1956.

The House then adjourned.

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

1. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 607, Home, dated the 25th February 1956, regarding remission of fees payable on applications and petitions presented by Co-operative Societies.

2. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 525, Home, dated the 20th February 1956, regarding remission of court-fees for petitions under the Wakf Act, 1954 (Central Act No. 29 of 1954), containing requests intended for the common benefit of the Muslim community. [Laid on the table under section 82 (2) of the Madras Court Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1955.]

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3. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 685, Home, dated the 2nd March 1956, regarding remission of court-fees for petitions relating to conditions of service from the former employees of estates taken over under the Estates Abolition Act, 1948 (Madras Act XXVI of 1948).

4. Notification issued with G.O. No. 622, Revenue, dated 13th February 1956, regarding rules made under the Madras Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Rules, 1956. [Laid on the table under section 13 (2) of the Madras Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Act, 1955.]

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, 27th March 1956.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Applications for the posts of Gramasevaks

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

(a) the number of posts of Gramasevaks for which applications were called for and the number of applications received for appointment as such till the end of the year 1955;

(b) the qualifications prescribed for the same;

(c) the number of applications received from backward communities;

(d) the number of applications received from Harijans;

(e) the number of persons selected as Gramasevaks from backward communities; and

(f) the number of Harijans selected as Gramasevaks?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) Number of posts advertised during 1955—250.

Number of applications received—5,019.

(b) Educational.—‘Completed S.S.L.C.’

Age.—Must have completed the age of 21 and must not have completed the age of 30 on 1st June 1955.

(c) & (d) Information is not available.

(e) 240.

(f) 13.

Lignite Investigation Project at Neyveli

* 596 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM (on behalf of Dr. A. Sreenivasan): Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state the financial responsibility of the Government of Madras in the Lignite Investigation Project at Neyveli?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Till 31st December 1954 the expenditure on the lignite investigations at Neyveli was met by the Government of Madras. The Government of India have assumed the entire financial responsibility for the investigation with effect from 1st January 1955.

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : How far have the water-level tests been found successful? Will the project be taken up during the course of the next year?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, 16 pumps are now working. The results are quite encouraging. With these 16 pumps we cannot complete the test. It is a 100-days' test and another 4 pumps have been ordered and are expected to reach the spot by the end of this month or early in April. When the test is over, Government do expect to take up the project and the project will be sanctioned sometime about August or September this year.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : May I know what happens to the water pumped out? Is it used for irrigation purposes?

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : May I know whether the expenditure incurred on this work is commensurate with the outturn expected?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, about the water that is pumped out, I may tell the hon. Member that it is used for irrigation purposes and also for the requirements of the project.

About the expenditure that is being incurred on the investigation, I may state that taking into account the prospects and the results expected, the expenditure is nothing. It will be nothing when compared to the prospects when the project was taken up.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : Will not a greater portion of the profit go to the Central Government?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, they are entirely financing this Project.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : இந்த இடத்திலே மின்சார தெர்மல் ஸ்டேஷன் அமைக்கும் திட்டம் என்ன நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறது என்பதை அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : ரிசோதனை முடிந்த பிறகு உடனடியாக தெர்மல் ஸ்டேஷன் அமைக்கும் திட்டமும் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்படும்.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Is there any parallel case in any other part of the world where people had to deal with so much of water?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I do not think there has been exactly any parallel case in any part of the world.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : How are the prospects of obtaining lignite?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The prospects are very good. We hope to get the best quality lignite.

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Appointment of an advocate belonging to Vanniakula Kshatriya Community as District Munsif

* 597 Q.—**SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state whether any advocate belonging to the Vanniakula Kshatriya community has been appointed as District Munsif since the year 1927?

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

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : Since the year 1927, there has not been any appointment of District Munsif or Subordinate Judge from the Vanniakula Kshatriya community. That being the case, may I know how the Hon. the Minister for Finance can say that people from the community have been appointed since 1927?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : According to my information, the hon. Member himself was appointed as District Munsif in 1929. But just now, the hon. Member informed me that it was in 1927 that he was appointed. If that be so, nobody else from that community has been selected since then. I may state that it is no reflection against the hon. Member.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : Since 1927, a number of persons coming from this community have passed out of the Law College and there are so many Law Graduates belonging to the community. That being so, if nobody from this community has been selected, it only shows that there is something rotten in the State of Denmark.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Sir, I do not know where the rottenness lies, whether in the State of Denmark or anywhere else. After all, the selection is made by a selection authority, which was the High Court till about 1940 and thereafter the Public Service Commission, I think. Therefore, if nobody was found competent to be selected as District Munsif, I do not know whose fault it is.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : இம்மாதிரி வேலைகளுக்கு நியமனம் செய்வதற்கு ஏதாவது குறிப்பிட்ட யோக்க்யதாம்சம் வரையறுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா? அந்த யோக்க்யதாம்சம் இல்லாததனால் ஏதாவது ஒரு நியமிக்கப்படாவிட்டால் அது அரசாங்கத்தின் குற்றமில்லை. சர்க்கார் இந்த ஜாதியினர்களுக்கு ஏதாவது பிரத்தியேகமான சலுகைகள் கொடுக்க முடியுமா என்பதை அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினர்களுக்கு 25 சதவிகிதம் ஸ்தானங்கள் ஒதுக்கி வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. எல்லா பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினர்களையும் சேர்த்து அம்மாதிரி ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட ஸ்தானங்களுக்கு தேர்ந்தெடுக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினரில் அந்த ஜாதி இந்த ஜாதி என்று பாகுபாடுபடுத்தி நியமிப்பதற்கு சட்டம் இல்லை.

SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM : பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு 25 சதவிகிதம் ஸ்தானங்கள் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருப்பது மிகவும் இறைவரின் இருக்கிறத என்பதை அரசாங்கம் உணருமா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : அது தனிப்பட்ட விஷயம்.

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SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : As per the statement of the Hon. the Minister for Finance, we knew that an appointment has been made since 1927 and that appointee happened to be my colleague to my left. Does it mean that people with the required qualifications were not coming forward from that community or whether the Government had set up a standard to which nobody other than Sri Gajapathy Nayagar could come up and could be selected? (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : That is why I have already stated that it is no reflection on the hon. Member. It is not as if nobody was selected after the experience of the hon. Member's appointment. It is not at all a reflection on him. All the members belonging to the backward communities have to compete together. After a careful assessment of the qualifications of the candidates, selection is made. But, unfortunately, we cannot reserve within the backward communities for a particular community as such. That is not possible under the Constitution.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : Backward Classes Commission அறிக்கை வெளிவந்தால் அவர்களுடைய சிபாரிசுப்படி சம்பந்தப்பட்ட வகுப்பினர்களுக்கு கல்வி விஷயமாக மட்டுமல்லாது உத்தியோக விஷயத்திலும் சலுகை அளிக்கப்படுமா என்பதை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் தயவு செய்து தெரிவிப்பார்களா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Backward Classes Commission அறிக்கை வெளிவந்தாலும்கூட பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினர்களுக்கு ஜாதிவாரியாக பிரித்துக்கொடுப்பது என்பது முடியாத காரியம்.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : கல்வி விஷயத்தில் மட்டுமல்லாது உத்தியோக விஷயத்திலும் இவர்களுக்கு சலுகை அளிக்கப்படுமா என்று நான் கேட்டேன்.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Backward Classes Commission அறிக்கை வருவதற்கு முன்பாகவே பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினர்களுக்கு 25 சத விதிக் ஸ்தானங்கள் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. Backward Classes Commission இன்னும் அதிகமான ஸ்தானங்கள் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு ஒதுக்கி வைக்க வேண்டுமென்று சிபாரிசு செய்தால், அதைப் பரிசீலனை செய்து அவர்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு ஸ்தானங்கள் ஒதுக்கவேண்டுமென்று முடிவு செய்யப்படும்.

3-10 p.m.

SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM : பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களின் ஜாபிதாவில் கூறப்பட்டுள்ள 150 ஜாதியினர்களில் இந்த ஸ்தானத்துக்கு யாராவது தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்களா? அப்படி தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தால், எந்தெந்த ஜாதியினர்களில் எத்தனை எத்தனை பேர்கள் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்ற விபரத்தை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கூறுவார்களா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : 1929-லிருந்து 1955 வரை 38 பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினர்கள் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டு நியமிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் எந்தெந்த ஜாதியைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் என்பதுபற்றி இங்கே குறிப்பு இல்லை.

SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM : பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களின் ஜாபிதாவில் உள்ளவர்களைப் பற்றித்தான் நான் கேட்கிறேன். ஆதலால் இதில் எந்தவிதமான ஆட்சேபனையும் இருக்க முடியாது. இந்த விவரத்தை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் அறிவித்தால் நன்றாக இருக்கும்.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : இந்த விபரம் என்னிடத்தில் இல்லை.

27th March 1956]

Trained librarians in charge of District Libraries

* 598 Q.—**SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM** (on behalf of Sri Alexander Gnanamuttu) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of trained Librarians (possessing the University Diploma in Library Science) in charge of the District Libraries under the Madras Public Libraries Act;

(b) the scale of salary paid to them as at present; and

(c) whether the scale is the same as that given to Librarians in Colleges of the University of Madras?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) Except the Local Library Authority, Tiruchirappalli, all the other 13 Local Library Authorities have got trained Librarians, possessing the University Diploma in Library Science, in the District Central Libraries opened by them.

(b) Rs. 85—5—125—10—175.

(c) No, Sir.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : May I request the Hon. Minister to consider the question of appointment of ladies as members of the Local Library Authorities? Will the Government kindly rectify the present omission in this regard in the case of some of the Local Library Authorities when they are reconstituted this year?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I have no information on that. This question refers to librarians.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. Minister take up this question and see that this omission in the constitution of the Local Library Authorities is rectified? There are several such Local Library Authorities without women members.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Certainly, if proper and suitable ladies come forward, they will be appointed to the Local Library Authorities. This will be borne in mind when the various authorities are reconstituted.

Appointment of Regional Inspectors of Library Authorities

* 599 Q.—**SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM** (on behalf of Sri Alexander Gnanamuttu) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to appoint Regional Inspectors of Library Authorities?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : No, Sir.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Government consider the question of appointing Special Personal Assistants to the District Educational Officers who are now Secretaries to the Local Library Authorities, as the library work is not being so thoroughly attended to by them, as they have various other duties?

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Yes, Sir. This matter was considered and it was decided that only when there were a sufficient number of libraries in each district involving additional work, the appointment of a separate officer to look after the library work would be considered.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the scheme of appointment of special officers for libraries be considered immediately at least in the case of peculiar districts like Chingleput, where the central library is in Chingleput and the district headquarters is Saidapet and the District Educational Officer's office is located there?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Wherever the work justifies the appointment of a separate officer to look after the work of the library, it will be considered. Simply because the District Educational Officer's office is at one place and the library is at another, there may not be any justification for the appointment of a special officer.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : கல்வி இலாகா டைரக்டரிடமிருந்து லைப்ரரி டைரக்டரை பிரிப்பதற்கு அரசாங்கத்துக்கு யோசனை உண்டா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : தற்பொழுது அம் மாதிரி பிரிப்பதாக யோசனை இல்லை. புத்தகாலய இயக்கம் சரிவர வளர்ந்து பல புத்தகாலயங்கள் ஏற்பட்டு வேலை அதிகமானால் இதற்கு தனி டைரக்டர் நியமிப்பது அவசியமா என்பதைப்பற்றி பரிசீலனை செய்து அவசியமானால் தனி டைரக்டர் நியமிக்கலாம்.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : May I submit for the consideration of the Hon. Minister with reference to his answer that it is on account of administrative difficulties, the question of appointment of special officers has been raised? Will he kindly consider it?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I have already stated that if there is sufficient work, certainly the Government will consider the question. We considered it in another connexion at a meeting of the State Library Committee some time last year. We shall consider it again and we shall take into account the number of libraries existing in each of the districts. If justifiable, we shall appoint a special officer in each district.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Questions are over.

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

II.—ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE HON. CHAIRMAN.

(1) MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have to announce to the House that I have received the following messages from the Governor of Madras, dated the 27th March 1956 :—

“(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 Appropriation Bill, 1956.

27th March 1956] [Mr. Chairman]

(2) In pursuance of Article 207, clause (3) of the Constitution of India, I, Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, hereby recommend to the Madras Legislative Council the consideration of the Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1956.”

(2) MESSAGES FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have also to announce to the House that I have received the following messages from the Hon. the Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly, dated the 27th March 1956 :—

“(1) In accordance with rule 114 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 6 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, on the 27th March 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

(2) In accordance with rule 114 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 7 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, on the 27th March 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.”

III.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

(1) THE MADRAS APPROPRIATION BILL *, 1956 (L.A. BILL NO. 6 OF 1956).

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

“That the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 6 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

I do not propose to make any speech now. I shall reserve whatever I have to say to the end when I reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved—

“That the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 6 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Sir, I rise to support the Bill. Under ‘State Legislature’, the Bill provides for the conduct of general elections to the Legislative Assembly in 1956-57. We shall be glad to know whether any definite instructions have been received from the Central Government or from the Election Commissioner for holding the elections in 1956-57 and if so, when exactly they are likely to be held. It is not clear whether election

[Sri T. Purushotham] [27th March 1956]

will be held this year or are likely to be postponed on account of the States Reorganisation Scheme. If there is no prospect of elections being held this year, there is no need for provision in the Budget for this purpose.

The next point I wish to refer to is this. The House Committee of the Madras Legislative Council, at its meeting held on Saturday last, resolved to request the Government to provide the Members with free Railway passes for travel within the State. This is a legitimate request and the Members should be given this concession so that they may have an opportunity of studying at first hand the working of the various projects in execution in the State. This concession is asked not merely because it has been given to the Members of Parliament. The position as I have learnt is this. If only the State Government would agree to meet the cost, the Railway Board will have no objection to the issue of the necessary passes. The Government should provide for this but I do not mean to say that there should be any enhancement of the allotments made in the Budget. This may be treated as a new service during next year and necessary sanction applied for when the Supplementary Demands are brought forward.

Lastly, Sir, let me compliment the Hon. the Finance Minister Sri C. Subramaniam for having so ably and thoroughly piloted the Budget and the Appropriation Bills morning and evening, here and in the other House.

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Sir, I do not propose to deal with Education now, as we have got a very near opportunity of discussing Education in detail. With regard to the provision for Health, I always see that the provision for Public Health works to only a fourth of the provision for the curative side of medicine. In the Bill before the House, we find under Demand VI, a sum of about Rs. 89.5 lakhs is provided for the preventive side, that is, Public Health and the provision for the curative side is four times as much, viz., about Rs. 373 lakhs. Of course, the provision for the curative side must be many times more, if only we are able to admit all sufferers from epidemics into our hospitals. For want of bed-strength and other facilities we are not admitting them. We are not able to admit them. It is high time, as I have already submitted, that we spent more on the preventive side than on the curative side. If we are not able to provide beds and treat people suffering from various epidemics and other diseases with our present finances, then we should try to change our policy radically. In addition to the Allopathic treatment, we should resort to Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic treatment, or we should at least see that special social workers imbued with a spirit of social service are allotted to do propaganda on the preventive side. We find that indiscriminate spitting has been one of the causes of various kinds of diseases. We may legislate but we cannot achieve our object without thousands of social workers doing propaganda against indiscriminate spitting on tarred roads, public and other places. I have always been requesting the Government to

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p.m.

[Sri G. Krishnamoorthi] [27th March 1956]

try this system of enforcing paper cups in hotels and avoidance of plates for serving tiffin. These are the two new things which crept in within the last 30 or 40 years. Sipping the cup has become a fashion during the last 20 or 30 years. The Government can, by one stroke of the pen, legislate that only paper cups should be used in hotels and that only leaves should be used instead of plates. Of course, an answer was given on the sacred floor of this House that due to scarcity of leaves such a thing could not be enforced. I only beg to submit that there were days when in these numerous hotels tiffin was served on leaves. If only we enforce the substitution of leaves for plates, we will be giving an impetus to the production of more plantains and plantain leaves. Even in such a big City as Madras, supposed to command the best sanitary conveniences we find fresh vegetables are sold by the side of drains which emit an awful smell. There is not a single article of food which is not exposed to flies. Even in big railway refreshment rooms and canteens it has become impossible to take a cup of coffee without contamination of flies. We find a swarm of flies either in the sugar cup or on the edges of tumblers. Can we not prevent all these things?

If legislation cannot do it, is it not high time that we appointed social workers to do propaganda on the health side? Now, we find that in big cities and towns especially, we are not able to get one ounce of pure milk or ghee. Perhaps we will have to define ghee in a different way as it is sold in the market now. We are not able to get one measure of foodgrains without adulteration of stones, clay-balls or sometimes even broken pieces of glass and so on. How are we to educate the public? Are there measures to be taken by the Government on the preventive side of health? We now find among people a mad craze to come into towns and cities. Some measures to depopulate the towns must be taken by the Government. To achieve this I would venture to go to the extent of submitting that a special tax may be levied on people who want to settle down in towns and cities or at least a special bonus may be given to those who want to leave the towns and enter the villages. I think the latter course would be preferable perhaps in the public interest. We find that this over-population of towns and cities has been responsible for so much congestion and spread of disease. I was glad to find a statement made in one of the leading newspapers a day or two ago that there must be other causes for the spread of T.B. besides under-nutrition because it was found in persons who had much money and who took nutritious food. So, it is high time that we found the real causes for these diseases and prevented the spread of T.B. We do find Government taking some measures on the preventive side. If there is a likelihood of the outbreak of jaundice, Government communiques are issued warning people not to use water without boiling, and also food exposed to flies. Is it not more proper or the part of the Government to see that these things are enforced during normal times also so that such diseases may not break out at all?

[Sri G. Krishnamoorthi]

[27th March 1956]

I think, Sir, Government are yet to find the real cause of cholera germs coming up. I think there was an occasion for me to elicit information from the Government on this point though Government left out that point of making further researches into the real causes of cholera germs coming up. It breaks out in Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli every year. But how the first germ occurs in the Cauvery delta is yet to be found out by the Government. Government must do research into these things. Sewage waters are let into these rivers. Is it not proper that more money is spent on preventing such water being let into these holy rivers? People drink this water without boiling or filtering it and so, the disease spreads, through this dirty water. I submit Government should tackle this problem in all ways possible.

In regard to the future generation, there are schools and they can be put to school and taught how to observe the rules of hygiene. But how are we to eradicate the evils in the case of adults who cannot be pushed back to schools? So we want social workers in thousands. They should be employed to see that spitting is not done indiscriminately, that articles of food are not adulterated with stones and other useless things and that vegetables and fruits are not sold in dirty places. Government should insist on the local bodies and municipalities to see that market places are better built, that they are washed at least two or three times a day and that they are not built in such places where the city or town drains are let out. I would finally request the Government to see that the preventive side takes more money of the exchequer than the curative side and special social workers are appointed for this purpose.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Appropriation Bill. I should like, with your permission, to make a few observations. One is with regard to the hospital workers who have their own grievances. They have submitted their own grievances to Government for consideration. I happened to preside at a meeting of hospital workers the other day. Their grievances are legitimate. They resolved to stage a token strike to-day. But happily on being assured that their legitimate grievances will be considered and that they are under the active consideration of the Government, they have put off the token strike. I hope Government would take notice of this constitutional agitation and redress the legitimate grievances of the hospital workers.

The other is with regard to our hospitals. I have often come across friends and relatives of mine who go to hospitals for treatment being advised by doctors there to buy and get medicine from outside. This is so specially in the case of injections. Unfortunately, all these people are so poor that they cannot afford to buy the medicine outside. Now, it seems to me that the hospital must be a self-contained entity. Why should a doctor ask the patient

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[Sri V. Chakkarai Chetty]

to buy the medicine outside and bring it to the hospital for administration? The hospital itself must provide the medicines necessary for treating the patients coming to the hospitals. Otherwise, there is no use or meaning in a patient going to the hospital for treatment which cannot provide the required medicine prescribed by the doctor. I hope this matter will receive earnest consideration from Government and all medicines necessary for the treatment of patients will be stocked in the hospitals. It should be possible for the doctors in charge of hospitals to estimate what supplies of medicines would be necessary and get them, and not ask the poor patients to buy them from outside. These medicines are costly at times, and the patients cannot afford to buy them. With these words, I heartily support the Appropriation Bill and hope that these two matters will receive adequate attention at the hands of the Government, namely, the grievances of the hospital workers and supply of adequate and good medicines to hospitals for being given to suffering patients coming to hospitals instead of asking them to buy them from outside at their own cost. If it was possible for them to buy the medicines, they would not have gone to the hospital. They would have gone to private doctors for treatment. With these words, I once again support the Appropriation Bill. In doing so, I must also say that this year the Budget has been carefully piloted and all the information necessary has been adequately furnished to facilitate discussion of these matters.

*** SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI:** கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது 3-30 P.M.
சபையிலே கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் மொத்த நிதி ஒதுக்கல் மசோதாவை நான் ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். நான் ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். பல ஆண்டுகளாக வியாபாரிகள் விற்பனை வரி சம்பந்தப்பட்ட வரையில் அதிலிருக்கும் சங்கடத்தைப் பற்றி அரசாங்கத்திற்குத் திரும்பத் திரும்பச் சொல்லி வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் பல மாநாடுகள் கூட்டி, தீர்மானம் நிறைவேற்றி அவர்களுடைய குறைகளை எப்படி நீக்க வேண்டும் என்பதை எழுத்து மூலமாகவும் நேர்முகமாகவும் கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்களுக்கும், அதிகாரிகளுக்கும் சொல்லி வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஒரு முனை அரசாங்க அதிகாரிகளுக்கும் சொல்லி வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஒரு முனை வரியாக விதித்தால் அந்த முறையிலே அரசாங்கத்திற்கு எந்த விதத்திலும் வருமானம் குறைந்துவிடாது. மேலும், இந்தத் துறையில் ஈடுபட்டு வேலை செய்யும் அதிகாரிகள் வியாபாரிகளுக்கு விளைவிக்கும் பல இன்னல் களை நீக்கவேண்டும் என்று வியாபாரிகள் எடுத்துக்கூறி இருக்கிறார்கள். அதை கனம் நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் சென்ற வாரத்திலே மிகவும் அனுதாபத்தோடு கவனிப்பதாகச் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்காக கனம் நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்களுக்கு வியாபாரிகள் அனைவரின் சார்பாக நன்றியைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். விற்பனை வரி மூன்றாவது திருத்த மசோதாவானது வியாபாரிகளை மிகவும் பாதிக்கக்கூடியதாய் இருப்பதால், அதைப் பூராவும் கைவிடவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஏதாவது திருத்த வேண்டியிருந்தால் கனம் நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் வியாபாரிகளுக்குத் தொல்லை தரக்கூடிய அம்சங்களை நீக்கிவிட வேண்டும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய முறையிலே கனம் நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் இந்த மசோதாவை மாற்றி அமைக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

இந்த பட்ஜெட்டிலே சர்க்கரைக்கு அரசாங்கம் ஒரு முனை வரியை விதித்திருக்கிறார்கள். எல்லா வியாபாரிகளும் இந்த ஒரு முனை வரி விதிப்பை வசைபெற்றிருக்கிறார்கள். ஒரு முனை வரி விதிப்பினால் வியாபாரிகளுக்குத் தொல்லை இல்லாமல் இருக்கும் என்ற காரணத்தினால்

[Sri V. V. Ramaswami]

[27th March 1956]

இப்பொழுது அரசாங்கம் சர்க்கரைக்குப் போட்டிருக்கும் ஒரு முனை வரியின் அனுபவத்தைக் கொண்டு, இதை மற்றப் பொருள்கள் சம்பந்தமாகவும் உறுதியாகக் கையாள வேண்டுமென்று இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் கனம் நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக கிராமங்களிலே விவசாயிகளுக்கு உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்குவதற்கு வேண்டிய கடன் கிடைப்பது மிகவும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் தனிப்பட்டவர்களிடம் கடன் வாங்கினால் வட்டித் தொகை மிகவும் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் அப்படியெல்லாம் கடன் வாங்கி மேலும் மேலும் கடனுக்குள்ளாகிறார்கள். ஆகவே அரசாங்கத்தார் வரப்போகின்ற ஆண்டிலே ஒவ்வொரு தாலுக்காவிலும் நில அடமான பாங்குகளை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். விவசாயிகள் அதிகமான பணத்தைக் குறைந்த வட்டிக்கு வாங்குவதற்கு நில அடமான பாங்குகளிலே தான் வாங்குவதற்கு வரதியாக இருக்கும். மேலும் விவசாயிகளுக்குச் செலவுகள் அதிகமாக இருப்பதால் தங்களுடைய உடமைகளை கட்டாயம் அடமானம் வைக்க வேண்டிய நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆதலால் அதிகமான வட்டி கொடுத்து கடன் வாங்க வேண்டிய நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். மேலும் மக்கள் கட்டடம் கட்டிக் கொள்வதற்கு, கட்டடத்தின் பேரில் பணம் கடனாக வாங்குவதற்கும் வீடு அடமான பாங்குகளை கூட்டுறவு முறையிலே ஒவ்வொரு ஊரிலேயும் ஏற்படுத்துவதற்கு வேண்டிய பண வசதியை அரசாங்கத்தார் ரிசர்வ் பாங்கு மூலமாக வசதி செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். இதனால் மக்களுக்குக் குறைந்த வட்டியிலே கடனாகப் பணம் கிடைத்து, வீடு கட்டிக் கொண்டு நிம்மதியாக வாழ்வதற்கு வழி ஏற்படும். மேலும் தொழில் துறையிலே அவர்கள் கடன் வாங்குவதற்கு வசதி ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும். ஆதலால் நில அடமான பாங்குகளும், கட்டட அடமான பாங்குகளும் ஒவ்வொரு நகரத்திலும் ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக கிராமங்களிலே வைத்திய உதவியைப் பற்றிப்பேசும் போது கிராமங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய டாக்டர்கள் கிடைக்கவேண்டுமானால் அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளை ஏற்படுத்திக்கொடுத்தால் தான் அவர்கள் கிராமங்களிலே தங்குவதற்கு உற்சாகம் ஏற்படும். ஆனால் இப்பொழுது எத்தனை தேர்ச்சி பெற்ற டாக்டர்கள் கிராமப்புறங்களில் போயிருப்பதற்கு சரியானபடி ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் நல்லமுறையில் இருக்கின்றன? ஆகையால் இங்கிருந்து டாக்டர்கள் போய் உற்சாகமாக இருப்பதற்கு திருந்திய முறையில் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளை அமைக்கவேண்டும். இன்றைய நிலையில் ஆனாரி டாக்டர்களை நிறைய ஏற்படுத்துவதற்குரிய வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். ஒவ்வொரு டாக்டரும் ஐந்து ஆண்டுகள் ஆனாரி வேலை பார்த்த பிறகு குறைந்தது மூன்று ஆண்டுகளாவது கிராமங்களில் இருக்க வேண்டும் என்ற ஒரு நிபந்தனை இருந்தால், அந்த டாக்டர்களுக்கு அங்கே வேலை செய்வதற்கு தைரியமும் தன்னம்பிக்கையும் ஏற்படும். மேலும், அவர்கள் கிராமங்களில் போய் இருப்பதற்கு நவீன முறையில் ஆஸ்பத்திரியையும் வீட்டு வசதியையும் ஏற்படுத்த தான் அவர்கள் அங்கு உற்சாகமாக இருக்க முடியும். மேலும் நவீனக் கருவிகளுக்கும், மற்ற இடங்களுக்கும் அவசர காலத்துக்குக் கொண்டோர செய்தால் வாலிப டாக்டர்கள் கிராமங்களில் போய்த் தங்க உற்சாகமும் உறுதியும் ஏற்படும். இப்போது பழைய நிலைமையில் இருக்கும் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளை மாற்றி, நல்ல முறையிலும், சுகாதார முறையிலும், அவர்கள் குடியிருக்க வீடுகளையும் ஏற்படுத்தினால் அவர்கள் உற்சாகத்துடன் குறையும் நீங்கும். ஆகையால் அரசாங்கம் இதற்கான நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்றும் அரசாங்க ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் எங்கெல்லாம் இருக்கின்றனவோ அங்கெல்லாம் இரண்டு ஆனாரி டாக்டர்களை அவசியம் நியமிக்க வேண்டும் என்றும் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

27th March 1956]

[Sri V. V. Ramaswami]

பொதுவாக எல்லா ஆஸ்பத்திரிக்கும் நோயாளிகள் காலை 7 மணிக்குச் சென்றால், 3, 4 மணி நேரம் காத்துக்கொண்டிருக்க வேண்டிய நிலைமை இருக்கிறது. அவர்களின் முற்பகல் காலம் முழுதும் வீணாகப் போகிறது. இதனால் அவர்களுடைய காலம் வீணாகுதல் அல்லாமல் அவர்கள் செய்யவேண்டிய வேலையும் கெட்டுப்போகிறது.

கடைசியாக சென்னை நகரிலே டிராம் வண்டிகள் நின்ற பிறகு போக்குவரத்து வசதிகள் மக்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு இடைஞ்சலாக இருக்கிறது என்பது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். ஒரு பக்கம் அரசாங்கத்தாரால் நடத்தப்படும் பஸ் டிரான்ஸ்போர்ட் வசதி இருந்தபோதிலும், பொது மக்களுக்கும் இன்னும் போக்குவரத்து வசதி குறைவாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது. இந்த நிலைமையில் மக்கள் பேபி டாக்ஸிகளை அதிகமாக உபயோகப்படுத்தவேண்டியவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் பேபி டாக்ஸிகள் மிகக் குறைவாக இருப்பதால் மக்களின் நன்மையைக் கருதி அரசாங்கம் இந்த பேபி டாக்ஸிகளையும், ஆட்டோ ரிக்ஷாக்களையும் அதிகமாக்குவதற்கு தாராளமாக லைசென்சுகளை வழங்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். அதேபோல் மதுரை, திருநெல்வேலி, திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி முதலிய பெரிய நகரங்களிலேயும் இந்த பேபி டாக்ஸிகளையும், ஆட்டோ ரிக்ஷாக்களையும் உபயோகப்படுத்தும்படி வசதி செய்து தரவேண்டும். அங்கு இருக்கும் மக்களுக்கு என்ன தான் டவுன் பஸ் வசதி இருந்த போதிலும் அடிக்கடி வேறு இடங்களுக்குச் செல்வதற்கு சங்கடப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

கடைசியாக, தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய வீட்டு வசதி, கலி வசதி இவைகளை அரசாங்கம் செய்து தர வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். குறிப்பாக, ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் இருக்கின்ற கலெக்டர்கள், R.D.O.-க்கள் போன்ற பெரிய அதிகாரிகள் தாங்களே ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திற்கும் நேரடியாகப்போய் அங்கே மக்களுக்கு என்ன வசதி தேவையாக இருக்கிறது, மக்கள் என்ன வசதியை விரும்புகிறார்கள், அவர்களின் குறைகள் என்ன என்பதை யெல்லாம் நன்றாக ஆராய்ந்து திறந்து அதற்கேற்ற திட்டங்களை ஏற்படுத்தி அவைகளை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டு வந்தால், மக்களுடைய ஆதரவும், ஒத்துழைப்பும் கட்டாயம் கிடைக்கும். இல்லாவிட்டால் சலுகைக்காகவோ அல்லது M.L.A., M.L.C. மூலமாகவோ அல்லது ஒரு கமிட்டி மூலமாகவோ ஏதாவது ஒரு விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி மனுப்போட்டால் தான் அது கவனிக்கப்படும் என்று எண்ணும் நிலைமையில் மக்கள் இருந்து கொண்டு வருவார்கள். ஆகவே, சம்பந்தப்பட்ட அதிகாரிகள் கிராமங்களுக்கு நேரில் போய் மக்களுடைய தேவைகளை யும் குறைகளையும் நேரிடையாகக் கேட்டறிந்து அங்குள்ள மக்கள் திட்டங்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு பண உதவி செய்வார்கள், எவ்வளவு உழைப்பு உதவி செய்வார்கள் என்பதையும் அறிந்துகொண்டு, திட்டங்களைத் தயாரிக்க வேண்டும். உதாரணமாக ரூ. 3,000 செலவில் ஓரிடத்தில் Overhead tank கட்டி விடுகிறார்கள். பிறகு அந்த இடத்திற்குப் போனால், அந்த Tank அங்கே கட்டப்பட்டிருக்கக்கூடாது, வேறிடத்தில் கட்டப்பட்டிருக்க வேண்டுமென்று ஒரு கூச்சல் கிளம்புகிறது. சமீபத்திலே 40 பேர்கள் கொண்ட ஒரு இனத்தவர் பகுதியிலே Overhead tank கட்டப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. 150,200 ஹரிஜனங்களும், பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினரும் வசிக்கும் பகுதிக்கு Overhead tank இல்லாமல் செய்து விட்டார்கள். இந்த மாதிரி குறைபாடுகளெல்லாம் ஏற்படுகின்றன. ஆகவே, கலெக்டர், R.D.O. போன்ற பெரிய அதிகாரிகள் நேரிடையாகக் கிராமங்களுக்குப் போய் எந்த இடத்தில் தேவையிருக்கிறது என்பதையறிந்து அந்த இடத்தில் வேண்டிய வசதிகளைச் செய்தால் விவகாரம் இல்லாமல் போய்விடும்.

மேலும், ஒவ்வொரு ஊரிலேயும் ஏதாவது வேலை செய்வதற்கு எஸ்டி மேட் போட வேண்டியதாகியிருந்தால், யாரை அணுகுவது, யாரைக் கேட்பது, யாரிடம் Petition போடுவது என்பது தெரியாமல் மக்கள் திண்டாடுகிறார்கள். அப்படி அவர்கள் ஏதாவது தெரியாமல் மனுப்போட்டு விட்டால் பதிலே வராமல் நின்று விடுகிறது; அல்லது கீழ் அதிகாரிகளுக்கு அனுப்பப்பட்டு விடுகிறது. உயர்ந்த அதிகாரிகளிடமிருந்து எஸ்டிமேட்

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தயார் செய்வதற்கு உத்தரவு வந்தால்தான் தயார் செய்ய முடியுமென்று சம்பந்தப்பட்ட அதிகாரிகள் சொல்லிவிடுகிறார்கள். இம்மாதிரி பலவிதமான சங்கடங்கள் ஏற்படுகின்றன. சலுகைக்காகவோ அல்லது மற்ற சிபார்சுகளுக்காகவோ காரியங்கள் நடைபெறவில்லை என்பதையும், பொது மக்களுடைய நன்மைக்காகவே பணத்தை நல்ல முறையில் செலவழிக்க அரசாங்கம் கங்கணம் கட்டிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறதென்பதையும் பொதுமக்கள் உணர்ந்து ஒத்துழைக்க வேண்டுமென்றால், சம்பந்தப்பட்ட அதிகாரிகள் ஒவ்வொரு மாவட்டத்திற்கும் நேரிடையாகச் சென்று மக்களின் தேவையை அறிந்து திட்டங்களைத் தயாரித்து அவைகளை நல்ல முறையில் அமுல் நடத்தவேண்டும். என்னுடைய கோரிக்கையையெல்லாம் கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் மனதில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு செயலாற்ற வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். வணக்கம்.

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Mr. Chairman, Sir, while supporting the Bill, I wish to say a few words. I beg to submit that if our Police were thoroughly honest and work efficiently, many good things will result from that. We sometimes say that the Prohibition policy of the Government has been a failure. It looks like that because if one were to go to any Criminal Court, one will find that there are a large number of Prohibition cases on the file of that Court. Naturally, one wonders how such a large number of people are in possession of liquor. One consequence flowing from that is that the people begin to think that the enforcement of Prohibition has been a failure. But I wish to say one thing. After the introduction of Prohibition, all sorts of desperate criminals who were once upon a time living upon cheating the people and committing thefts and robbery, feel that it is easy for them to make money by illicit distillation. And they very nicely do it. It rather pains me to say that. When I am saying this, it should not be taken that I am finding fault with the Government. It is not a question of finding fault with anybody. We are finding fault only with ourselves. Our Police people are not thoroughly honest. I do not say that they are not honest, but they are not thoroughly honest. If our Police were thoroughly honest, such things can never take place. It is only the man who distills the liquor that is responsible for the distribution thereof and for sending it to others. Please excuse me, Sir, when I say that in almost every part of the City and in the mofussil, some people organise this effectively and they, somehow or other, get the assistance of some policeman or other. It is a fact however bitter the observation may be. It is so not in the case of Prohibition only. Take, for example, betting on cotton prices. Sometime back we ourselves enacted an Act saying that it was an offence to bet on cotton prices. But now, what happens? It has become a pucca profession. Can one imagine a man making a profit of Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 15,000 every day? I am not exaggerating; I am not in the habit of exaggerating things. I am putting it only in a very modest way. In one case, a profit of Rs. 25,000 was made in one day. It is not a month's income; it is a day's income. People who conduct these things are having three or four motor cars. All this has been possible because our Police is not doing its job properly. I am very sorry to say that. I did not want to speak about that; but I

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thought that I would be betraying the interests of my people if I did not honestly tell the Government that the Police was responsible for all these things. I can even put it strongly. Some of the police officers are in the pay of such agents. I am putting it strongly because I want the Government to take all possible steps to put an end to this practice. If the Government feel that the police officers are not paid sufficiently, let them increase their pay. I do not grudge it. If they feel that a sum of Rs. 5 crores or Rs. 6 crores is not sufficient, by all means they may pay them more. But we must have an honest police organisation. The police should do its work efficiently, honestly and in a straightforward manner. It really pains me to say that the police people whose duty is to protect the people and to see that the law is not broken, themselves break the law, and that for their own benefit. If a Government has to be effective, the police must be very effective. Otherwise, however much we may take interest in the good administration of the country and whatever steps we may take in that direction, everything will be a waste. I am laying stress on this because I want that the Government must take all necessary steps to see that the police is made honest and if necessary, to have some kind of a body to keep watch upon the police. I am not holding out a threat to the Government; it is not in my nature to do it. Because I belong to the Government Party, I want to impress upon them that this is very wrong on the part of the Police Department.

As far as the educational field is concerned, of course, we are doing a great deal. Ours is a democratic country. If democracy is to succeed in this country, everyone of its countrymen must be fairly educated. I do not say that they must know to read and write well. It may not be possible. Akbar who did not know even how to sign his name was one of the greatest monarchs of the World. So also was Hyder. But, they had a lot of knowledge and wisdom which they gained by hearing other wise people. Many people came to them, spoke to them and as a result of this, people like Akbar and Hyder acquired knowledge and wisdom. What I want the Government to do is to pay some attention to adult education. Sometime back, the Government started some schools for adults, but I think these have been abolished. If the Government are to work efficiently and nicely, the voters must be educated. At the present time, our people do not know the value of votes. Please excuse me for saying this. In spite of our telling the people that a vote is something very sacred, a majority of them do not know the value of votes.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Do educated people know the value of votes?

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: I quite agree with my Hon. Friend the Minister for Education. But, there is one difference. Educated people do not cast their votes because of their indifference and callousness. On the other hand, the majority of our people do not know anything about the value of votes. They

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must possess some knowledge. Government must take steps to see that they get some knowledge. The Government are starting so many elementary schools. In the nights, these schools may be converted into adult schools. No doubt, it will be difficult to get attendance. But, let them try. The Government must pay adequate attention to the needs of these people—both men and women. If we want our country to be very strong, wise, prosperous and beautiful, our ladies must receive proper attention. Otherwise, there will be difficulty. If our mothers are ignorant, what sort of children can they bring forth? Government must take steps to educate our ladies also.

As for the Administration of Justice, I am very happy to say that our Judges are thoroughly honest. They are maintaining the dignity of our State. In this connexion, I wish to state that our Subordinate Judges, District Munsifs and others are not provided with quarters. They are being transferred from one place to another and they have to live in rented houses. Government must take necessary steps to see that they are provided with quarters close to their courts. Otherwise, they have to become tenants of some landowners. Such a thing should not be allowed to happen. Our Government are spending Rs. 60 crores and Rs. 70 crores on so many things.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: What is wrong in their living in rented houses?

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: I do not like to state my reasons. As far as possible, Judges must not have anything to do with other people. As far as our Judiciary is concerned, it is thoroughly honest. I am so happy and so proud about it.

As far as possible, we must see that the poor people derive all benefits. When poor people go to hospitals for admission, they experience considerable difficulty. Sometimes, the doctors fall from their standards. Even if there is a bad man who wants to be bad, we must see that in spite of his desire to be bad, he is not allowed to be bad.

There is a widespread feeling that poor people do not get the best possible treatment at the hands of the doctors in the hospitals. This is very bad. I want to appeal to the Government to see that all patients are treated alike in the hospitals. I hope the Government will be able to do something in the matter for the poor people.

About transport, I wish to say that the Government must provide an adequate number of shelters at bus stops. A number of people, women, and women with children in their arms are made to stand in long queues in the hot sun. Hon. Members might have noticed this especially at the bus stop near the Central Station. This difficulty experienced by the people must be removed and the Government must come forward to construct an adequate number

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of shelters at bus stops. With these few words, I conclude my speech and thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this occasion.

SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN: Mr. Chairman, I support the Appropriation Bill and shall content myself with a few remarks. I support the resolution of our House Committee that all Members of the Legislature should be provided with facilities for travelling all over the State. I am not able to understand what great difficulty there will be in giving free passes to all Members of the Legislature. This will give a very good opportunity to the Members to go round the State and see the progress made in the course of the First Five-Year Plan period. Several friends of mine who have travelled in European countries come and tell me that there is lot of admiration in European countries for the great advance that this country is making. Wherever they went, it seems people asked them, 'What about this Project? What about that Project? Have you gone and seen this Dam or that Dam that is constructed in your State?' and so on. That being the case, even the Members of the Legislature have not had the opportunity to see all these Dams and Projects and the great progress that has been made by our State in the last five or six years. Apart from the convenience that it will give to the Members as such, I feel that the State as a whole will be considerably benefited if all the Members of the Legislature are given free passes to travel all over the State. I do not think there will be any great difficulty in granting this facility. In England, such facilities are given to the Members. I think they are given free passes, free postage and things like that. In Australia also, Members are given free passes. If our Government are serious about the matter, I am sure it will be possible for them to come to some arrangement with the Railway Board to enable the Members of the Assembly and the Council to have these free passes. Our House Committee has passed a resolution and we are all prepared to support the Government in this matter. I hope something will be done soon. I say, 'soon' because even before this State shrinks in size, I want all the Members to have the opportunity of visiting the districts of Malabar and South Kanara, which are proposed to be cut away from this State.

Sir, we are going to have an opportunity to discuss all 4 p.m. proposals regarding education and I am very glad that the Government are giving us an opportunity to discuss all aspects of the educational question. Therefore, I do not want to make any remarks with regard to that.

I do not know whether the Budget makes any provision with regard to pension for teachers. I am hoping that in the coming year at least the teachers all over the State would enjoy the benefit of pension.

One more thing to which I want to draw the attention of the Government, the Hon. the Finance Minister and also the Hon. the Leader of the House is with regard to our National Flag and

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our National Anthem. I do not know whether they know the several breaches committed by people against our National Flag. Once I was invited to preside over a public meeting and I was to address it at 5-30 p.m. Then it was proposed to hoist the National Flag. People do not know when it has to be hoisted and how it has to be hoisted. Not only among the general public, but even among the educated people there is very great ignorance with regard to observance of rules regarding the National Flag. I do not know whether in any other country this colossal ignorance exists with regard to the way in which the National Flag has to be hoisted, the time when it should be hoisted and how it has to be preserved. I cannot imagine how people, even educated people, hoist the Flag after 12 o'clock. The best time to hoist the Flag is before 8 a.m. or at least before 9 a.m. I think our leaders should tell the people that the National Flag should not be hoisted after such and such hour. This should be done through broadcasts. The Flag is not brought down in the ceremonial form attaching to it. The Flag is allowed to be flying all the time even after sun-set and in the rain and hot sun. I would request our Finance Minister to send circulars to municipalities and district boards in this regard and send out broadcasts about the rules governing the flying of the National Flag. Of course, educational institutions have a duty and the teachers are doing their best. But because the rules are not strictly observed, the teachers also sometimes fail to understand how the Flag should be hoisted and when.

Then, with regard to the National Anthem, I am ashamed to find that our people are not quite proud of our National Anthem and many do not even know how to sing it. Very often, at public meetings when the National Anthem is sung, we find educated people, uneducated people and riff-raffs walking away. Some people seem to imagine that our National Anthem is 'Vazhiya Thamizh'. This misconception should be removed. I would request the Government to arrange with the All-India Radio at Madras, Tiruchirappalli and Kozhikode to have the National Anthem sung in the regular style almost every day for about three or four months and make all schools, municipal councillors and our legislators listen to it. Because, I know, even among the legislators many cannot repeat the National Anthem completely. That is the way we regard our National Flag and our National Anthem. I thought it my duty to bring these to the notice of the Government; for, there is so much of ignorance about, apathy for and indifference towards, our national Flag and National Anthem. I am sure our Government would pay the necessary attention to this matter.

With these remarks, I have great pleasure in supporting the Appropriation Bill.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, நமது நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் பல துறைகளிலும் பெருவாரியாக செலவு செய்து வருவதுபற்றி நான் பெரு மகிழ்ச்சி அடைகிறேன். அரசியலார் திருச்சியில் தமிழ் மொழியை ஆட்சி மொழியாக பரிசோதனை செய்வதால்

27th March 1956] [Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar]

சொல்லப்படுகிறது. பரிசீலனை செய்கிறார்களா அல்லது பரிசோதனை செய்கிறார்களா என்று ஒன்றும் தெரியாமலிருக்கிறது. அதுபற்றி ஒரு அறிக்கை விடுப்படியாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொண்டேன். அது எந்த நிலையில் இருக்கிறது என்பதைத் தெரிவிக்கும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். இதுகாறும் எப்படி நடந்தாலும் சரி இனிமேலாவது அரசியலார் நல்ல முறையிலே தமிழ் மொழியை ஆட்சி மொழியாக்குவதற்கு பல துறைகளிலும் தக்க நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று நான் வேண்டிக்கொள்கிறேன்.

மற்றொரு முக்கியமான விஷயத்தைப் பற்றி குறிப்பிடுகிறேன். தமிழ் சுருக்கெழுத்து பற்றி அரசியலார் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். Pitman's சுருக்கெழுத்தை அடிப்படையாக வைத்துக்கொண்டால் அது நல்ல நடவடிக்கையாக இருக்கும். அடுத்தபடியாக, **Tamil typewriter**—“தட்டச்சுப்பொறி” என்று தமிழில் சொல்லுவார்கள்—சம்பந்தமாக எனக்குத் தெரிந்த வரையிலும் 6 பேர்கள் கொண்ட ஒரு குழுவை நியமித்து பரிசீலனை செய்து வருவதாக அறிகிறேன். இந்த ஆறு பேர்களிலே நான்கு பேர்களுக்கு தமிழே தெரியாது போல் தோன்றுகிறது. இதுகாறும் அவர்கள் கூடி என்ன செய்ய தார்கள்? எந்த விதமான யோஜனை சொன்னார்கள்? ஆங்கில **type-writer**-ல் **Standard key board**, அதாவது ஓரேவிதமான **key board** இருப்பதுபோல் தமிழ் **typewriter**-ல் இல்லை. ஆங்கில **type-writer**-ல் எழுத்துக்கள் ஒரே இடத்தில் அமைக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதால் ஒரு **typewriter**-ல் கற்றுக்கொண்டால் பிறகு எல்லா **typewriter**-களிலும் **type** செய்ய முடியும். ஆனால் **Tamil typewriter**-ல் எல்லா மின்ன்களிலும் எழுத்துக்கள் ஒரே இடத்தில் அமையவில்லை. ஒரு **typewriter**-ல் “க” என்ற எழுத்து கீழ் வரிசையில் இருந்தால், இன்னொரு **type-writer**-ல் அது மேல் வரிசையில் இருக்கும். ஆகவே, அரசியலார் நிபுணர்கள் கொண்ட ஒரு குழுவை அமைத்து **Tamil typewriter**-க்கு ஒரே மாதிரியான ஒரு **Standard key board** ஏற்படுத்தும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். அப்படிச் செய்தால்தான் நாளடைவிலே தமிழ் மொழி, ஆட்சி மொழியாவதற்கு உறு துணையாக **Tamil typewriter** முன்னேறி வந்து நிற்கும். ஒவ்வொரு மாவட்டத்திலும் **Tamil typewriter**-கள் இருக்கவேண்டும். **Typewriter** இல்லாவிட்டால் எவ்வளவு கஷ்டமாக இருக்கும் என்பதை நாம் அறிவோம்.

வேறு எந்த விஷயத்தைப்பற்றியும் நான் அதிகமாகச் சொல்ல வேண்டியதில்லை. மது விலக்கு பல விதமாக அடூல் நடக்கிறது. யாரையும் குறைகூறவில்லை. மக்களுடைய குணம் அப்படி இருக்கும் பொழுது அரசியலார் என்னதான் செய்யமுடியும்? **People get the Government they deserve.** நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ அல்லாபிச்சை அவர்கள் கல்வி உயர வேண்டும், வருமை ஒழிய வேண்டும், நல்ல சகவாசம் வேண்டும், நல்ல நட்புவேண்டும், இவைகளெல்லாம் வளர்ந்தால்தான் நாளடைவில் மக்கள் உயர்வடைவார்கள், ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்துக்கு மக்கள் ஒத்துழைப்பும், ஆதரவும் கிடைக்கும் என்று கூறினார்கள். நம் நாட்டு மக்கள் கல்வியை நல்ல வழியிலே பெறுவதற்கும் அவர்களுடைய அறிவு வளர்வதற்கும் தமிழ் மொழியை ஆட்சி மொழியாக்குவதற்கு வேண்டிய எல்லா வசதிகளையும் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று அரசியலாரை மன்றாடிக்கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். **Tamil typewriter**-க்கு ஒரு **Standard key board** ஏற்படுத்துவதில் சர்க்கார் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டும். இது விஷயத்தில் பராமுகமாக இருக்கிறார்கள். இதைச் செய்யாவிட்டால் முன்னேற்றம் எதுவும் அடைய முடியாது என்று சொல்லிக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

மற்றொரு விஷயம் நெய்வேலியில் துரிதமாக வேலை நடந்துகொண்டு வருகிறது. 100 சதுர மைல் விஸ்தீரணமுள்ள நெய்வேலிப் பிரதேசத்தில் பல கிராமங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. ஆனால், அந்தக் கிராமங்களிலுள்ள மக்கள் வெளியேற்றப்பட்டால் மிகவும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கும். சுட்டிடும் சுட்டி

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வதற்காக அங்குள்ள மக்களை வெளியேற்றுவதற்கு அரசியலாளுக்கு அதி காரம் இருந்தாலும்கூட, மிகவும் அரசியலாக இருந்தால்தான் அங்குள்ள ஏழை மக்களை அவர்கள் வேறிடத்தில் வசியப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளைச் செய்து கொடுத்து நிராமைமாக்க வெளியேற்றலாம். அவர்களை வெளியேற்றுவதாயிருந்தால், 20 வருஷங்கள் அல்லது 50 வருஷங்கள் கழித்து வெளியேற்றலாமே ஒழிய உடனடியாக அவர்களுக்கு எந்தவிதமான கெடு தியோ நஷ்டமோ வராமல் பாதுகாக்கவேண்டும் என்று அரசியலாரை வேண்டுகிறேன்.

கல்வி விஷயமாகப் பேசும்பொழுது, School Final படித்தாலும்கூட மாணவர்களுக்கு தமிழில் உயிர் எழுத்துக்கள் யாவை, சொல் எழுத்துக்கள் யாவை என்றுகூட சொல்லத் தெரியாது என்று என் நண்பர் சொன்னார். அப்படி ஸ்கூல் இருக்கும் என்று நானும் நினைக்கிறேன். இன்று ஒரு பரீட்சை நடந்தது. அப்பொழுது அண்ணாவிலே பிள்ளை அவர்களும் இருந் தார்கள். மூன்று School Final படித்த மாணவர்கள் வந்தார்கள். அவர் களை தமிழில் உயிர் எழுத்துக்கள் யாவை என்று கேட்டால் அவர்களால் சொல்ல முடியவில்லை. ஆங்கிலம் படித்தவர்களுக்கு A, B, C, D, சொல்லத் தெரியவில்லையா? நண்பர் அல்லாபிச்சை அவர்கள் கல்வி உயரவேண் டும் என்று சொன்னார்கள். உடனடியாகக் கற்க வேண்டியது தமிழ் கல்வி. அதை முதலில் நன்றாகக் கற்றுக் கொண்டால் ஹிந்தியோ, ஆங்கிலமோ நன்றாக வரும். அடிப்படியாக ஒன்றுமே முதல் ஐந்தா வது வரை மக்கள் எல்லோருக்கும் நல்ல முறையிலே தமிழ் கற்றுக் கொடுத்தால், அவர்கள் பண்டிதர்களாக ஆக முடியும் என்பதை நான் மீண்டும் மீண்டும் வற்புறுத்திக் கூறுகிறேன். ஐந்தாண்டுகளுக்கு தமிழ் கல்வி பயின்றால் பிறகு ஹிந்தியல்ல, ஆங்கிலமல்ல, எந்த பாடையும் நன்றாகக் கற்றுக்கொள்ள முடியும். பணம் எவ்வளவு செலவு செய் தாலும் அதை நல்ல முறையிலே செலவு செய்து மக்கள் பயனடையும் படிச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் மீண்டும் மீண்டும் அரசியலாரை மன்றாடிக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

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p.m.

மதுவிலக்குத் திட்டத்தைப்பற்றி ஒரு அங்கத்தினர் குறிப்பிட்டார். மது குடிப்பது என்பது கெட்ட பழக்கம். அந்தப் பழக்கத்தை மக்களிடமிருந்து நீக்கவேண்டியது அவசியம். அந்த முறையில்தான் அரசியலார் மதுவிலக்குத் திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்து அமுல் நடத்தி வருகிறார்கள். அரசியலார் பொறுப்பான ஒரு காரியத்தை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால், அதைச் சரியான முறையில் செய்ய வேண்டும். முறை தவறிச் செய்துவிட்டால் எடுத்துக்கொண்ட வேலையும் கெட்டுவிடும், யாருக்கு நன்மை செய்ய வந்தோமோ அவர்களும் கெட்டுவிடுவார்கள். ஆகவே, இரண்டு விதத்திலும் கெடுதல் உண்டாகும். வெளியிலே போய்ப் பார்த்தால் நிலையைத் தொங்கப்போட்டுக்கொண்டு லெட்கப்பட்டுக்கொண்டு போகவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஏனென்றால், நம்முடைய மக்களுடைய நிலையை நான் பார்த்திருக்கிறேன். கேட்டிருக்கிறேன். மக்கள் நிலை சீர்கெட்டுப்போய், எப்படியாவது பிழைக்க வேண்டுமென்ற முறையில் கள்ளச் சாராயம் காய்ச்சிப் பிழைக்கவும் முற்படுகிறார்கள். குடும்பத்தில் ஒருவன் ஜெயிலுக்குப் போய்விட்டால், அடுத்தவன் “க்யூ” முறையில் இருப்பதுபோல் தயாராக இருக்கிறான். ஆகவே, குற்றம் செய்துவிட்டு, ஜெயிலுக்குப் போவதற்கும் தயாராயிருப்பதென்றால், மக்களுடைய நிலையை என்னவென்று சொல்வது? எப்படியும் பிழைக்கவேண்டும் என்ற அளவுக்கு மக்களுடைய நிலை குறைந்து விட்டது. ஆகவே, என்ன செய்யவேண்டும் என்றால், குற்றம் செய்பவர்களுக்குக் கடும்தண்டனை கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இரண்டு வருஷம், மூன்று வருஷம் கடும்தண்டனை கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது விதிக்கப்படும் தண்டனை போதாது. பத்து ரூபாய், பதினைந்து ரூபாய் அபராதம் விதித்தால், அதை உடனே கட்டிவிடுகிறார்கள். அபராதம் கட்டி விடுவதற்குத் தயாராக இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்தப் பணம் அவர்களுக்கு லட்சியம் இல்லையே. கள்ளச் சாராயம் காய்ச்சி சம்பாதித்து விடுகிறார்கள். கேஸ் நடக்கிறது. அபராதம் கட்டப்படுகிறது. மாமூல் விஷயமும் நடந்து விடுகிறது. மக்களுடைய ஒழுக்கம் சீர்கெட்டுவிட்டது. ஆகவே, அரசியலார்

27th March 1956] [Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar]

எடுத்துக்கொண்ட மதுவிலக்குத் திட்டத்தைத் திறமையாக நிறைவேற்றவேண் டும். அதற்கு அரசியலாருக்கு உதவி செய்ய நான் தயாராக இருக்கிறேன். மதுவிலக்கு வேண்டியதுதான் என்பதை நான் ஒத்துக்கொள்கிறேன். ஆனால், மதுவை விலக்கவேண்டுமானால், தர்ப்பின் முறையில், திறமை யான முறையில் மக்களிடமிருந்து விலக்கவேண்டும். பாலில் கண்ணீரைக் கலந்த மாதிரி, ஏதோ நாங்களும் மதுவை விலக்குகிறோம் என்று காரி யங்களைச் செய்வதில் பலன் இல்லை. நான் என் இவ்வளவு தூரம் வற்புறுத்துகிறேன் என்றால், அரசியலார் எடுத்துக்கொண்ட திட்டத்தை தீவிரமாக நிறைவேற்றவேண்டு மென்பதற்காகத் தானே யொழிய, அரசி யலாரை ஏதோ குறைகூறவேண்டும் என்பதற்காக அல்ல என்று தெரி வித்துக் கொள்கிறேன். நாம் வேறு அல்ல, அரசாங்கம் வேறு அல்ல. எல்லோரும் சேர்ந்து, எல்லோரும் ஒத்துழைத்து, மக்களுடைய ஒத் துழைப்பையும் திரட்டி, மக்கள் குற்றம் செய்யாமல் இருப்பதற்கு சகல நடவடிக்கையையும் எடுத்துக்கொள்வதோடு மக்களுடைய ஒழுக்கத்தையும் உயர்த்துவதற்கு நாம் பாடுபடவேண்டும். அரசியலார் எடுத்துக்கொண்ட திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றுவதில் ஜாக்கிரதையாக, திறமையாக இருக்க வேண்டும். மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டம் இருக்கும்போதே ஒரு சிலர் கள்ளச் சாராயம் காய்ச்சுகிறார்கள் என்றால் மக்களுடைய ஒழுக்கம் எந்த அளவுக்குச் சீர்கேடு அடைந்திருக்கிறதென்று பாருங்கள். மக்களுடைய ஒழுக்கம் மேலும் மேலும் உயரவேண்டுமானால், அதற்கு நாம் எல்லோரும் எடுத்துக்காட்டாக இருக்கவேண்டும். அரசாங்கத்தாரும், அரசாங்க அதிகாரிகளும், அமைச்சர் களும், சட்ட சபை உறுப்பினர்களும் எடுத்துக்காட்டாக இருக்கக் கடமைப் பட்டவர்கள். ஆகவே, மதுவிலக்குத்திட்டத்தை அமுல்செய்யும் விஷயத்தில் அரசியலார் கண்காணிப்போடு இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் அரசியலார் பல பல திட்டங்களை அமுல் நடத்தப் போகிறார்கள். அதற்கு அரசியலாரோடு உறுப்பினர் களும் ஒத்துழைத்து வேலை செய்யவேண்டுமானால், ரயில்வேக்களில் முதல் வகுப்பு இலவச “பால்” கள் வழங்கப்படவேண்டும். எட்டு ஆண்டுகளாக அபிவிருத்தி வேலைகள் நாட்டில் நடந்துவருகின்றன. அதை உறுப்பினர் கள் நேரில் சென்று பார்த்துத் தெரிந்துகொண்டு, மக்களுக்கு விளக்குவ தற்கு வேண்டிய முறையில் உறுப்பினர்களுக்கு ரயில்வேக்களில் போகவா தற்கு இலவச வசதிகள் செய்துகொடுக்கப்படவேண்டும். எந்தக் கட்சி உறுப் பினராக இருந்தாலும், எல்லோரும் எல்லாத் திட்டங்களையும் நேரில் சென்று பார்த்து மக்களுக்கு விளக்கவேண்டுமானால், அவர்களுக்குப் பண வசதி கிடையாது. ஆகவே தான் உறுப்பினர்களுக்கு இலவச முதல் வகுப்பு ரயில்வே “பால்” கள் வழங்கப்படவேண்டும். இப்படித் கேட்ப தால் யாரும் கேவலமாக நினைக்கக்கூடாது. அரசியலார் அதிகாரிகளும், அரசியலாரும் தான் மக்களுக்கு சேவை செய்யமுடியும் என்று நினைக்க வேண்டாம். சில அதிகாரிகள் நன்றாகக் காரியங்கள் செய்வார்கள். சிலர் செய்யமாட்டார்கள். இந்த விஷயத்தில் எல்லோரும் ஏகோபித்து ஏகமனதாகச் செய்யவேண்டும். மக்களுடைய முன்னேற்றத்திற்கான வேலைகள் சிலர்தான் செய்யவேண்டும், சிலர் செய்யமுடியாது என்பது அல்ல. ஆகவே, எல்லோரும் ஒத்துழைத்து நம் நாட்டை நல்ல வழிக்குக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு, கனம் நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்துள்ள திட்டத்தை வரவேற்றுப் பாராட்டுகின்றேன்.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I know the whole House is anxious. . .

MR. CHAIRMAN (seeing the Member speaking from behind his allotted seat): The hon. Member must speak from his place.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: It is difficult to speak from my seat, Sir. The mike is in between two seats. I have not the courage to ask others to move from their seats.

[27th March 1956]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Arrangements would be made to provide a suitable mike. The hon. Member may speak from his seat.

(The hon. Member Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar made room for Sri Raza Khan.)

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I know the whole House is anxious to pass the Appropriation Bill more particularly when it has been passed by the Assembly which has got the ultimate authority on money matters. Apart from other things, the Members of this House and the other House have had ample satisfaction that the finances of the State are safe in the hands of the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam. I know every pie collected and every pie spent will be for the good of the people of this State. We have confidence that in the coming year there will be a good deal of progress as far as our State is concerned.

Sir, with regard to the general observations made by hon. Members, let me first take the question of Railway passes for the Members of the Legislature. If really hon. Members insist and if our Government and Ministers are prepared to appreciate the point and grant the request, I have no cause for complaint because incidentally, I may be one of the recipients. But, personally speaking, I am opposed to it for more reasons than one. It will cause the greatest headache to the legislators. Once you get a free pass, everyone in the constituency will ask you every time to run to Madras and make a representation to Hon. Ministers. The point put forward in favour of issue of a free pass was that we would be enabled to go out and visit all Government works in different parts of the State. I think the Leader of the House here and the Leader of the other House are too willing to arrange for our visit if we really want it. That being so, I do not really understand in what way the issue of a free pass will help Members. Everyone in the constituency will ask you : ' Now that you have a free pass, why don't you rush to Madras and make a representation to the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam and return tomorrow? '.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : If it is a just request, it must be complied with.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : I wish the hon. Deputy Chairman Sri Allapichai represents a general constituency. Then he will know the difficulties. I have represented a general constituency and I know what the difficulties are.

Just after the M.L.A. or M.L.C. returns after making representations to the Hon. the Finance Minister, another man will come and say : ' Why don't you run to Madras and make representations to the Hon. Minister Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam in my case? '. About 28 days in the month will be spent on tour by the legislators. This is so far as Members are concerned. On the other side, we will have to sympathize with the Hon. Ministers.

[27th March 1956] [Sri Mohamed Raza Khan]

Everyday ten to twelve legislators, when the House is not in session, will be making representations to them, in person. Then they will begin to feel that this is the result of the issue of a free pass to the legislators. Therefore, if the Government feel that they should give a free pass to the legislators and think that the pass would be made good use of by the Members of the Legislature, I have no cause to complain.

Sir, the hon. Member Sri T. Purushotham is not here. Today he cast the greatest surprise on the House because his speech was the shortest one ever made by him. My only regret is when I expected a long speech from him, he disappointed me and made one of the shortest speeches. He referred to the question of General Elections. We are not concerned with it. It is a matter entirely in the discretion of the Government of India. It is the Government of India which has to decide all these matters. But I am sure the Government here are ready to hold the elections as soon as they are ordered. While I am on the subject of elections, I wish to draw the kind attention of the Hon. the Minister for Finance to the defects in the electoral rolls even in the City of Madras. Street after street has been omitted from the rolls. Even the names which were found in the last year's rolls have been removed for some reason or other. A representation was made to the Returning Officer, the Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras, in this matter. Therefore, there should be intensive work with regard to the revision of electoral rolls. I do not think any piecemeal work will do. It will be only superficial and not worth the money spent on it. We are holding elections on the basis of adult franchise and everyone entitled to vote should find his or her place in the electoral rolls. After all, the staff appointed by the Returning Officer do not take real trouble in finding out the names of persons who are entitled to vote. They do not go from house to house. Conditions being what they are, people also may not take sufficient interest to go and get themselves registered as voters. Of course, no one will complain if the rolls are perfect. But they are not and people are not generally interested in enrolling themselves as voters. So, the Government should make it their duty to see that all eligible persons are enrolled as voters. 4.20 p.m.

Regarding other matters to which I wish to refer, I must say that I am in favour of the new system of voting introduced by the Government with regard to the elections held recently to the various district boards and municipalities. On previous occasions, ballot papers obtained by the voters from the presiding officers used to be sold outside. The adoption of the new system recently introduced by the Government is the only answer to this state of affairs. Of course, there are the usual complaints that ballot boxes have been tampered with and that many votes have been invalidated. We need not worry about these because it is the duty of the contesting candidates to educate voters properly as to how to vote. It is not very difficult. After all, the percentage of invalid votes is not much.

[Sri Mohamed Raza Khan] [27th March 1956]

I am sure if the Government of Madras make a representation to the Centre to adopt the new system in respect of general elections to the Legislature and the Parliament, they will readily agree to it.

Then, I come to the question of delimitation of constituencies. I do not want to level any charge against the Government or anybody else in this matter. But there has been a complaint that in this matter, certain political considerations have come into play. It may be true or may not be true. What I wish to bring to the notice of the Government is that once they decide to delimit constituencies on the basis of certain principles, they should be adhered to and no other consideration, political or otherwise, should be allowed to influence such delimitation. I have nothing personal to say in this respect but if other considerations are there, it may tend to divide an area, where a particular section of the community is predominant, into two sections so that their voting strength will get diminished and not be in proportion to their total population. I hope that the Government of Madras, and the Hon. Minister in particular, will see that political considerations do not influence these things.

Sir, the hon. Member Mr. Allapichai, who is known for his courage of conviction, has dealt elaborately with one or two points. It is not my task to reply to them; it is the duty of the Finance Minister to do it. But he spoke about betting on American cotton prices. I am one of those who have always vehemently spoken against this evil habit. It is not confined to the City or to this State alone; it extends to the whole of India. But, may I point out that compared to last year, the number of cases booked, the number of arrests made and the amount of money seized have become far less this year? No Member can say it can be completely rooted out. It cannot be done overnight. But during the last eight, ten or twelve months, the evil is under check in the City and in the mofussil. There has been a definite attempt on the part of the Police to do their best. But the law is such that there are always loopholes. Without casting any aspersion on my lawyer friends, let me say that betting on cotton prices operates as a boon for them in that whenever anybody is prosecuted by the Police and produced before the Court, they find some defect in the law so that the offender escapes. Once I suggested that I would be agreeable even if these people were detained. But I was told that the Constitution would not allow detention. I am one with Mr. Allapichai that the evil should be rooted out; but there are always loopholes in the law and people get freed. These people have nothing to lose but everything to gain by receiving betting slips.

Then, Sir, Mr. Allapichai enunciated a principle that members of the Judiciary, both at the district and at the State levels should not live in rented residential buildings. I do not know what prompted my friend to come out with this new principle. Most probably he felt that even the slight obligation that a member of the judiciary might be under to the landlord if he remained in his house

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should be avoided. I wish my friend had not referred to this matter. Gone are the days when the District Judges and High Court Judges lived a life of isolation and exclusion. Their only interest then was law and the judiciary. Those times are gone and in these days members of the Judiciary are presidents and secretaries of various charitable and arts institutions and go about making collections of money for some cause or another. I am making no charge against them. I leave it to the Government to decide whether they can be allowed to interest themselves in fine arts and the like. But when you talk of a principle, you cannot lose sight of a more wholesome principle that should be practised.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: My friend has misunderstood me because I did not make myself quite clear. All that I felt was that our judges and others should not depend upon others for houses and things like that. I think my friend's reference to judges going about collecting money has no bearing on this.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Whether it has a bearing or not, my friend cannot give a judgment on this question. Rightly he enunciated a principle when he said that not even a Sub-Judge or District Judge should depend upon an individual landlord for residence and get under an obligation. If that is right there are so many things which happen when the judges work as secretaries and presidents of arts institutions and others. When you talk of a principle, it should be taken to its logical end.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: I think even now judges are not permitted to collect donations and the like.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: I do not want to prolong the controversy. With regard to the general aspects of administration, it has been admitted by the Ministers for Agriculture and Finance that as far as agricultural resources in our State are concerned, we have exhausted all of them. We have no other big rivers than the Cauvery. So, the future prosperity of Tamilnad depends upon industrialization. The only anxiety on the part of the two Ministers is to do all that is possible to make our State more prosperous. But conditions are not favourable and only a little could be done by the State Government in the matter of industrialization. I hope they will press the Government of India to see that heavy industries are located in the South. It is likely that the capital expenditure on these will be heavy and the return may also be limited. But have not our Government undertaken irrigation schemes which would not fetch even a half per cent return? In the same way, they could help the location of more industries in the State.

With these words, I have great pleasure in supporting the Bill.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was rather surprised to find election fever getting hold of the Members of this House. As far as this House is concerned, the

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biennial election is over and it is only after two years that the question of further elections will come up. I presume some of the hon. Members of this House are not becoming tired of the membership of this House and are not thinking of standing for general election and becoming a Member of the Assembly or a Member of the Parliament. But whatever it may be, I am not surprised that hon. Members were curious to know whether there would be a general election according to schedule. Perhaps, the hon. Members are aware that under the Constitution, the term of the House has been fixed as five years. Therefore, unless the Constitution is amended, the elections will have to take place as scheduled and there is no prospect and there is no proposal to amend the Constitution for that purpose. Therefore, we may take it for granted that early in 1957 the elections will be held and the new Assemblies and the Lok Sabha will come into existence before the beginning of the next financial year, that is, the financial year beginning with April 1957. In that connexion, the hon. Member Sri Mohamed Raza Khan made a reference to the delimitation of constituencies perhaps without knowing the real state of affairs and without knowing the real authority who delimited the constituencies. There has been a Delimitation Commission presided over by a Supreme Court Judge. He was the final authority and it was only on his recommendation that the delimitation was made. Perhaps, the hon. Member Sri Mohamed Raza Khan does not know that some of the modifications we suggested on behalf of the Government, even though they were reasonable and not based on politics, were not accepted by the Chairman of the Delimitation Commission and he came to his own independent decision and judgment upon this matter. Therefore, to charge that there were political considerations in the matter of delimitation of constituencies does not apply to the Government at all and will apply only to the Delimitation Commission which was presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court, and I do not think that such a charge is warranted. Therefore, the hon. Member may be quite assured that there was no question of politics or favouritism playing any part in the delimitation of constituencies. The figures as found by the Census of 1951 have been taken into consideration; principles were laid down for the purpose of delimiting the constituencies, and those principles were strictly observed. I am aware of it as Minister in charge of elections and I know something about it. Therefore, such vague charges should not be made without knowing the real facts.

With regard to the electoral rolls, I may inform the House that periodically there is intensive revision of the electoral rolls. In between two elections, if they are within a period of five years and not as it happens in some of the other States, in respect of every constituency there will be one intensive revision at least. Therefore, if there are any mistakes, they are likely to be rectified during that intensive revision. With regard to the mistakes or defects which the hon. Member mentioned with reference to the electoral

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rolls for the Madras City, if he will bring to my notice any specific instance, certainly I am prepared to look into the matter and if there are wholesale omissions or additions which are suspicious, the matter can be looked into and before the next general revision, the defects can be set right. After all, there is provision for any member of the public to bring to the notice of the revisional authority any defects existing in the electoral rolls. Apart from that, I would permit the hon. Member to make representations to me personally.

Then, Sir, a reference was made to the functioning of the Police Department with reference to the working of the Prohibition Act and also the existence of what was called the betting on American cotton. I am glad the hon. Member Sri Mohamed Raza Khan who knows something about this has spoken to the fact that there has been a concerted drive against this sort of betting and there is slight improvement in the situation even though it has not been completely eradicated. I am not prepared to say that it has been completely eradicated. On the other hand, I want to pay this compliment to the Police that within the last five or six months they have been making a concerted drive and many people have been arrested and brought up for trial. Of course, I am not prepared to say that every Police officer is an honest man and that there are no corrupt officials in the Police Force. There are bound to be everywhere, not only in the Police but in every section of the society, bad men as well as good men. But merely generalizing that the entire Police is rotten and corrupt and that the Police officers are in the pay of these agents in respect of betting will not be conducive to better administration.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : I wish I were wrong, but I am sure I am correct.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : He is so sure that he is correct. I would request the hon. Member to pass on the facts in his possession to prove that it is correct, and I am prepared to take action. There is no use of making general allegations. If he is so sure, he may give us facts and figures with reference to each person, which officer he means and on what facts he has come to the conclusion that that man is corrupt. I do not want him to prove it because it may not be possible. Let him give facts and figures and I am prepared to go into the entire matter. I give that assurance. But even last year such allegations were made and I think I made such an offer. So far I have not received any allegation with reference to any particular individual or, no particular instance has been brought to the notice of the Government on which we could take any action. Therefore, if the Deputy Chairman of this House is so sure of his facts, let him place those facts in the possession of the Government and certainly, necessary action will be taken and I will inform him also of the results of such action. Therefore, I will be anxiously awaiting within the next few days the facts from him and I would like whatever facts may be available with him.

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be placed before the Government. But in spite of all the facts which may be available with him, this sort of generalization is not good. It might be correct with reference to a few officers on the basis of instances which might have come to his notice or some vague allegations or even some of the facts about which he might be sure. But, still, that is no justification to make a general allegation that the entire Police Force is corrupt and that everybody is receiving a share in this illegal game. I do not think it is correct and, therefore, it is quite unnecessary to make such a charge. But whatever it may be, let me wait and see what are the facts which he is able to place before me.

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With reference to Prohibition, I do agree that there is a certain amount of illicit distillation and illicit drinking. That cannot be denied. But who are those who are indulging in this illicit drinking? After all, they are the customers. It is only for them that this illicit distillation goes on. It is only for the benefit of these drunkards. I have absolutely no doubt about it. It is only the addicts of the former days that still continue that practice. As far as I am concerned, I am prepared to tolerate that even though it is going on in the City. But I may assure the hon. Members that I know something about what is happening in the villages and that I know something of village life. There are no new addicts to this vice. That itself is a great advantage. Therefore, I say Prohibition is a success. If there are no new addicts, particularly if the younger generation is saved from this vice, that itself is a great advantage. Therefore, instead of saying that Prohibition is a failure, I am prepared to say Prohibition is a success. Then, take the lowest class in the society, the labourers and the Harijans. I have absolutely no doubt that they have given up that drinking because it is difficult for them to get that drink. Even though they found some difficulty in the transition stage, they have now become accustomed to getting on without drink. This has helped in the betterment of the economic condition of the Harijans and the labour classes. I would like to cite an instance. In the Lower Bhavani Project area where a number of workers are working, if we take the account in the Post office, we will be able to see how much money these labouring classes were able to save. I am not referring to big sums handled by big persons. I am only referring to the small sums handled by small labourers. You will find that at the rate of Rs. 20 lakhs per year, money was being sent to relations by these small people from that Post Office. If only a licensed toddy shop was nearabout, if only an arrack shop with proper licence was nearabout, would it have been possible for them to make such huge remittances to their relations? They would have spent all this money on drinking and it would not have been possible for them to send any money to the poor relations of theirs. Similarly, take the case of the workers in factories. Why are they much better off now than before? It is because they do not have this temptation to drink. It may be that a few rich people who think that this was one way of spending their money, may go to Bangalore or other

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places and get a few bottles to drink there itself or they may bring and keep a few bottles here itself illicitly. That is quite a different thing altogether. Therefore, leaving alone this small portion of the picture, if we take the entire picture as a whole, I have no doubt that Prohibition is a success and we need not feel depressed about it. But, I do agree that even with reference to the little amount of illicit distillation and drinking that is going on, to that extent the society becomes corrupt and to that extent administration also becomes corrupt. But, the Government are considering all aspects every now and then and taking further steps to improve the administration. Hon. Members may be aware that a Cabinet Subcommittee has been appointed with the Minister for Agriculture, the Minister in charge of Prohibition portfolio and the Minister for Revenue to go into this matter and to recommend to the Cabinet what further measures should be taken to tighten up enforcement and make Prohibition a success. Therefore, let us not be despondent and pass on this atmosphere to the general public also and say 'Prohibition is a failure, Prohibition is a failure.' People come to believe certain things by mere repetition even though they do not know anything about them. I only request those who say that Prohibition is a failure to visit Pondicherry and come back. Then they will know what a blessing Prohibition is here. I have also had an occasion to go to Pondicherry and address a few election meetings. Then, I had occasion to see how in public meetings even, people were behaving, not like human beings, as they were under the influence of drinks. You may go to any public meeting in any part of this State. Do you think it will be possible to witness such a sight? Even those who may drink illicitly will do so quietly and retire to their own homes. This is not the case there in Pondicherry where people under the influence of strong drinks actually go about in the streets brandishing even weapons sometimes. Such a state of affairs is not prevailing in our State. That is why I am not prepared to concede that Prohibition has been a failure in our State. On the other hand, it has been a success and we should all be glad about it. As I said already, we are taking further measures to see that even the illicit drinking and illicit distillation are minimized.

Sir, I am glad the hon. Member Sri Krishnamoorthi has made a very useful speech today. He referred to the health aspect. He also touched on the curative aspect of the Medical Department and the preventive aspect of the Health Department. The preventive aspect does not depend upon merely the spraying of D.D.T., or improving the sanitation. Raising the standard of living of the people itself is a preventive measure. Therefore, we should not take into account merely what we are spending on the Public Health Department to find out what is the amount that is spent on the preventive side. Improving the quality of food is also a preventive measure. Supplying better food and larger quantities of milk to the poorer sections of the people will also be preventive measures. Increasing the availability in sufficient quantities of

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good milk is also necessary. All these things have to be taken into consideration if we are to raise the standard of living of the people. Then only we can say that we have paid sufficient attention to the preventive side. This we are doing now. The amount spent on these items must also be taken into account along with the sums spent under Public Health. No doubt, the curative side is also important. After all, even in the best of countries where perfect sanitation prevails, people do fall ill due to ever so many factors. Therefore, the curative side will also have to be taken into consideration. Even in that, there is a lot of controversy as to what system of medicine should be practised. As far as I am concerned, I have definite views about it. There could be only one system, because the body is one and it reacts to particular things in a particular way. Therefore, I do not think simply because it is Ayurveda system, it is unscientific or simply because it is Allopathic it is a modern system and therefore scientific. It is a wrong way of approach to the problem. Therefore, I would appeal to everybody, even to my Colleague the Minister for Health to take an attitude of finding the truth in every system and then adopt whatever is good in that system for the purpose of being used for the benefit of the people. Let us not shun a particular system because it is old and let us not encourage another system simply because it is modern. Because, what is considered to be the best medicine during this year proves to be something harmful and useless the next year. It is said even Penicillin kills a good number of people who have taken a few injections of that medicine. This is all that I wish to say on this matter. But, I am sure, as the scientific attitude of mind develops, we will be able to find greater truths in our ancient systems also and we would adopt them more and more instead of being carried away by something simply because it is modern or new.

Sir, reference was made to the proposed strike of hospital workers. I referred to this matter elsewhere also. I am really happy that the workers gave up the idea of strike. I would like to stress this aspect once again. For getting redressal from the Government, it is not necessary to resort to strikes or any other form of direct action. I am telling this not only with reference to the hospital workers, but to all workers in the other concerns of the Government. I am referring to the teachers also. They also need not resort to strikes, or other forms of agitation. After all, the Government is a responsible Government. It is responsible to the people as a whole, to the representatives of the people in the Legislature. It is the duty of the representatives of the people to see that justice is meted out to all sections of the society. For that, Sir, strike is unnecessary. Strikes and other forms of agitation are not necessary to impress their grievances upon the representatives of the people and to see that justice is meted out to them. Because, we have got Members here, Members in the Assembly representing various sections. I may assure the hon. Members that we are always paying a good deal of attention to the representations made

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by the hon. Members to whichever party they may belong. We want to remove the grievances of all people. But, there is only one obstacle in the way and that is finance. I do want that there should not be anybody with any grievance. Nobody should entertain any grievance. We want that everybody should be happy. But, unfortunately, such a state cannot be achieved in a day. The same conditions prevail in all sections of society. If you say that the condition of the hospital workers is very bad, the same condition is bound to prevail in another section of society as well. Simply because some people are working in Government hospitals or Electrical Undertakings or schools, it does not mean they are outside the community as such, outside the society as such. They cannot hope to be very much better off than the other sections in the community. Whatever difficulties are prevailing in society as a whole are bound to prevail in every section of the society some of which may contain a few of the best and richest people also. Therefore, it is a national problem which the country has to face. We are trying to improve the standards of the people, particularly, the standard of the lowest category in society. The standard of living of the people in the lowest strata of society should be raised. That alone is the objective which we have laid before ourselves. That is the object of establishing a socialist pattern of society. The mere laws that we pass cannot be a test in this regard. How far in actual practice we have been able to raise the standard of living of the lowest category of people will be the surest test to find out whether we are proceeding in the right direction, whether we are at least attempting to proceed in that right direction. If we make mistakes here and there, there are hon. Members to correct us, there is the public to correct us, and there is the Press to correct us. Therefore, these strikes and other forms of direct action have, if at all, a nuisance value. They only cause a lot of inconvenience to the people as a whole, to the community as a whole. They should, therefore, be avoided as far as possible, particularly in a democratic set-up.

But subject to that, as I have already stated, it is the intention of the Government to look into the grievances of these persons and to see that the lowest paid men get the first priority; and then the men in the next strata will come and then the men in the next higher strata will come. Therefore, they may rest assured, particularly the working classes wherever they may be, that their grievances would be looked into, subject, of course, to the resources available to us.

A reference was made to sales tax and the difficulties of the merchants. I am fully aware of those difficulties and a little more than what has been placed before me. I have even placed the matter before the National Development Council, not only with reference to this State but with regard to the administration and collection of sales tax and income-tax. I agree there should be improvement in them and this harassment should go. And then evasion should also be stopped, because evasion pays premium on dishonest men. While the honest man has to pay the tax and carry on his trade

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the dishonest man evades the tax and gets away with all the profit he is able to make without paying the tax. Therefore, evasion also will have to be sopped. I made a suggestion to the National Development Council that an All-India Committee should be appointed, that an expert from outside our country who has got experience of sales tax or purchase tax should be associated with that Committee, that the Committee should tour throughout India and examine the working and administration of the Act and then they should make suggestions for improvement, so that the harassment would be stopped and evasion would be put an end to. I hope that that suggestion would be acceptable to the Government of India and ere long a Committee would be appointed to go into the entire question. I hope that it would not be very long. At the most in about three or four months such a Committee would be appointed and when their report is available, we shall take into account all their recommendations. It is the intention of the Government to see that all these hardships and difficulties which the merchants are facing should be removed as far as possible, though it may not be possible to make rules difficulty-proof or hardship-proof. Whatever is possible would be done to remove the difficulties. The Government are more anxious about it. Therefore, I may assure the hon. Member who spoke on behalf of the merchants that it is not the intention of the Government to put them to difficulties and Government derive no pleasure by putting to hardship the merchant class or, for that matter, any class of the people. I hope this assurance would satisfy my hon. Friend to a certain extent, though perhaps he does not get full satisfaction. When the report I referred to is before the Government, steps would be taken to remove all difficulties. But till then we will have to wait and have some patience.

I don't think I should touch upon any other point. It is already late . . . (Interruption: Railway passes?)

Well, reference was made to railway passes to hon. Members of the Legislature. I am very glad that the hon. Member Sri Raza Khan took the responsibility to reply to that aspect. As far as the Assembly is concerned, we have got only a few months more, say, about ten months more. Now, the question is, "should we take a decision and could we not better leave it to the coming Assembly to take a decision, particularly when it is a controversial matter as was pointed out by Mr. Raza Khan?" Therefore, my own inclination is that it would be better to leave it to be decided by the next Assembly whether it should be a silver pass or a golden pass or whatever pass it is. I may tell hon. Members that nowhere, in no other State, this kind of pass is issued to Members of the Legislatures. That is one difficulty. Another thing is: Should we create a precedent? If once a precedent is created, all the other States will take it up. That is also one excuse. Therefore, my own inclination is that it should be left to the new Assembly to make any changes with regard to the privileges which should be given to the Members of the Legislature.

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I hope, Sir, I have touched almost all the points. (Interruption by Sri Gajapathi Nayagar.) All that will be taken into consideration. I am more anxious than the hon. Member about the development of Tamil. I may assure him that all steps possible will be taken and nothing will go by default. I think this will give some hope to the hon. Member. (Interruption.) Merely appointing a Committee will only result in postponing the issue. (Sri A. Gajapathi Nayagar: About typewriters?) We are examining every aspect of the matter. We have made particular reference regarding typewriters in the Memorandum given to the Language Commission. We know that typewriters are absolutely necessary for the development of the regional language when it becomes the State language. All that is being attended to. Therefore, there is no question of the regional language being neglected or Tamil being not attended to.

I do not think, Sir, I need touch on any other point. I am grateful to hon. Members for the kind references they have made about me. I hope the Appropriation Bill will be passed unanimously.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

"That the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 6 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 was put and carried.

The Schedule was put and carried.

Clause 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

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

"That the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 6 of 1956) as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

"That the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 6 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed.

(2) THE MADRAS APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL, 1956
(L.A. BILL NO. 7 OF 1956).

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

"That the Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 7 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, taken into consideration."

Printed as Appendix II on pages 518-520 infra.

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I do not think any speech is necessary, either from me or from any other hon. Member. (Laughter.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“That the Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 7 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 was put and carried.

The Schedule was put and carried.

Clause 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

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

“That the Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 7 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“That the Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 7 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now adjourn to meet again to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The House then adjourned.

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

1. Report of the Madras Public Service Commission for the year ending the 31st March 1955 issued with G.O. Ms. No. 4035, Public (Services), dated the 21st December 1955. [Laid on the table of the House under Article 323 (2) of the Constitution of India.]

2. Statements showing the cost in the revised plan as compared with the provision in the preliminary draft proposals and the principal targets of production and development under the Second Five-Year Plan.

* Laid on the table of the House on 23rd March 1956.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide item III (1) on page 487 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 6 OF 1956.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill to provide for the appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the service of the financial year commencing on the 1st April 1956.

WHEREAS it is necessary to provide for the appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the service of the financial year commencing on the 1st April 1956;

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

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Madras Appropriation Act, 1956.

2. *Appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund for the financial year commencing on the 1st April 1956.*—The State Government may appropriate out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the financial year commencing on the 1st April 1956, a sum not exceeding one hundred and seventy-two crores, sixty-four lakhs, eighty-three thousand and one hundred rupees being moneys required to meet—

(a) the grants made by the Madras Legislative Assembly for that year, as set forth in column (3) of the Schedule; and

(b) the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State for that year, as set forth in column (4) of the Schedule.

THE SCHEDULE.

Demand number.	Services and purposes.	Sume not exceeding		
		Voted by the Legislative Assembly.	Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.	RS.	RS.
I	Land Revenue Department ..	2,62,07,300	500	2,62,07,800
II	Excise Department ..	6,44,600	1,000	6,45,600
III	Stamps Administration ..	1,42,14,800	..	1,42,14,800
IV	Forest Department ..	87,77,000	1,000	87,78,000
V	Registration Department ..	40,09,000	200	40,09,200
VI	Motor Vehicles Acts Administration ..	19,51,000	5,55,500	25,06,500

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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.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.	RS.	RS.
VII	General Sales Tax and other Taxes and Duties—Administration ..	1,21,91,800	25,000	1,22,16,800
VIII	Irrigation ..	3,10,45,900	1,96,82,000	5,07,27,000
	Debt Charges ..	..	4,38,40,100	4,38,40,100
IX	Head of the State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff ..	83,29,700	9,56,500	92,86,200
X	State Legislature.	94,42,000	51,200	94,93,200
XI	District Administration and Miscellaneous ..	3,44,35,700	10,100	3,44,45,800
XII	Administration of Justice ..	1,12,46,900	16,40,200	1,28,87,100
XIII	Jails ..	95,11,100	100	95,11,200
XIV	Police ..	5,37,65,890	100	5,37,65,900
XV	Education ..	12,49,37,100	1,000	12,49,38,100
XVI	Medical ..	3,73,32,000	500	3,73,32,500
XVII	Public Health ..	89,51,400	1,000	89,52,400
XVIII	Agriculture and Fisheries ..	2,28,81,300	8,100	2,28,89,400
XIX	Veterinary ..	69,82,300	1,000	69,83,300
XX	Co-operation ..	1,06,90,800	1,000	1,06,91,800
XXI	Industries and Cinchona ..	4,54,27,100	9,99,500	4,64,26,600
XXII	Harijan Uplift ..	1,33,66,300	1,000	1,33,67,300
XXIII	Labour including Factories ..	32,50,600	1,300	32,51,900
XXIV	Civil Works—Works ..	6,28,17,900	3,17,500	6,31,35,400
XXV	Civil Works—Establishment and Tools and Plant.	1,32,33,700	..	1,32,33,700
XXVI	Civil Works—Grants-in-Aid ..	45,94,100	..	45,94,100
XXVII	Electricity ..	14,36,80,400	2,67,02,200	17,23,82,600
XXVIII	Famine ..	33,75,000	5,00,000	38,75,000
XXIX	Pensions ..	1,59,70,000	2,69,500	1,62,39,500
XXX	Stationery and Printing ..	85,51,900	5,59,700	91,11,600
XXXI	Miscellaneous ..	98,14,400	3,000	98,17,400
XXXII	Community Development Projects, etc. ..	2,36,77,600	1,000	2,36,78,600
XXXIII	Road Transport Schemes ..	1,24,38,200	2,56,400	1,26,94,600
XXXIV	Compensation to Zamindars ..	39,00,000	..	39,00,000

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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.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.	RS.	RS.
XXXV	Capital Outlay on Forests ..	23,54,000	..	23,54,000
XXXVI	Capital Outlay on Irrigation ..	8,19,72,300	..	8,19,72,300
XXXVII	Capital Outlay on Public Health ..	1,94,13,200	..	1,94,13,200
XXXVIII	Capital Outlay on Agriculture ..	6,25,000	..	6,25,000
XXXIX	Capital Outlay on Industrial Development ..	2,65,69,400	..	2,65,69,400
XL	Capital Outlay on Civil Works ..	4,11,17,000	..	4,11,17,000
XLI	Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes ..	34,40,02,500	..	34,40,02,500
XLII	Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes ..	1,66,89,700	..	1,66,89,700
XLIII	Commuted value of Pensions ..	28,20,000	7,000	28,27,000
XLIV	Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading ..	3,81,68,900	..	3,81,68,900
XIV	Loans and Advances by the State Government ..	8,60,96,200	..	8,60,96,200
	Public Debt Repayment ..	..	16,07,66,000	16,07,66,000
	Grand total ..	1,46,12,72,900	26,52,10,200	1,72,64,83,100

T. HANUMANTHAPPA,
Secretary to the State Legislature.

27th March 1956.

I certify that this is a Money Bill.

N. GOPALA MENON,
Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly.

27th March 1956.

[27th March 1956]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide item III (2) on page 513 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 7 OF 1956.

(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 commences on the 1st April 1955;

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

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1956.

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 fifty-eight crores, thirty-six lakhs, fifty-three thousand and two 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		
		Voted by the Legislative Assembly.	Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.	RS.	RS.
I	Land Revenue Department ..	1,51,300	..	1,51,300
II	Excise Department ..	12,700	..	12,700
III	Stamps Administration ..	9,000	..	9,000
IV	Forest Department ..	5,29,000	..	5,29,000
VI	Motor Vehicles Acts Administration ..	90,700	1,200	91,900

[27th March 1956]

Demand number.	Services and purposes.	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by the Legislative Assembly.	Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.	RS.	RS.
VII	General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties—Administration ..	2,23,36,400	8,900	22,42,300
VIII	Irrigation ..	26,81,200	..	26,81,300
	Debt Charges ..	..	58,43,000	58,43,000
IX	Head of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff ..	5,66,600	20,100	5,86,700
XI	District Administration and Miscellaneous ..	65,28,300	8,900	65,37,200
XII	Administration of Justice ..	1,20,900	..	1,20,900
XIV	Police ..	32,47,600	..	32,47,600
XV	Education ..	1,19,38,900	..	1,19,38,900
XVI	Medical ..	18,45,700	..	18,45,700
XVII	Public Health ..	1,49,89,000	..	1,49,89,000
XVIII	Agriculture and Fisheries ..	200	..	200
XX	Co-operation ..	54,50,200	..	54,50,200
XXI	Industries and Cinchona ..	80,43,700	1,36,700	81,80,400
XXII	Harijan Uplift ..	20,95,400	..	20,95,400
XXIV	Civil Works—Works ..	20,86,400	..	20,86,400
XXV	Civil Works—Establishment and Tools and Plant ..	4,25,900	..	4,25,900
XXVI	Civil Works—Grants-in-aid ..	200	..	200
XXVII	Electricity ..	7,81,55,300	..	7,81,55,300
XXVIII	Famine ..	91,48,200	..	91,48,200
XXIX	Pensions ..	..	87,400	87,400
XXX	Stationery and Printing ..	100	500	600
XXXII	Community Development Projects.	50,39,400	..	50,39,400
XXXIII	Road Transport Schemes ..	31,300	3,46,500	3,77,800
XXXV	Capital Outlay on Irrigation ..	1,36,10,900	..	1,36,10,900
XXXVI	Capital Outlay on Industrial Development ..	14,24,400	39,300	14,63,700
XXXVII	Capital Outlay on Civil Works ..	300	46,100	46,400

[27th March 1956]

Demand number. (1)	Services and purposes. (2)	Sums not exceeding		Total. (5)
		Voted by the Legislative Assembly. (3) RS.	Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State. (4) RS.	
XXXVIII	Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes ..	25,16,77,100	..	25,16,77,100
XXXIX	Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes ..	1,14,43,900	..	1,14,43,900
XL	Commuted Value of Pensions ..	4,08,39,700	9,200	4,08,48,900
XLI	Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading.	8,07,45,400	..	8,07,45,400
XLII	Loans and Advances by the State Government ..	2,19,43,100	..	2,19,43,100
	Total ..	57,71,05,400	65,47,800	58,36,53,200

27th March 1956.

T. HANUMANTHAPPA,
Secretary to the State Legislature.

I certify that this is a Money Bill.

27th March 1956.

N. GOPALA MENON,
Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, 28th March 1956.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Provident Fund accounts of retired teachers

* 600 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Provident Fund Accounts of retired teachers of all categories awaiting closure at present;

(b) the number of them which are pending for more than six months and the maximum period for which they can be so kept pending according to the rules;

(c) the reasons for such delay in the disposal of these applications; and

(d) whether the Government propose to take any steps to ascertain the reasons for the delay and see that all applications pending for more than six months are disposed of expeditiously?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam): (a) 315.

(b) 256. No maximum time-limit for keeping the accounts pending has been fixed under the rules, but they are to be closed as expeditiously as possible.

(c) The reasons for the delay are—

(1) the non-receipt of the complete particulars from the correspondents concerned;

(2) the non-availability of original applications and the used-up books;

(3) the non-receipt of cash certificates or National Savings Certificates; and

(4) the ignorance of the rules on the part of the correspondents.

(d) The subordinate officers have already been instructed to be prompt in the disposal of cases of closure of Teachers' Provident Fund Accounts. The Government have recently asked the Director of Public Instruction to instruct the Managers or the Correspondents of the educational institutions to take up the question of settling the Provident Fund Accounts of those teachers who are on the verge of retirement even six months prior to the date of retirement.

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DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Does the Hon. Minister realize the untold sufferings of the poor specimens of teachers if the Provident Fund amount is not given to them soon after their retirement? There is the human aspect in the whole thing which has also to be considered.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : It is because Government appreciate the difficulties that might be experienced by these teachers that they have been taking all the steps that have been referred to by me in the answer.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Government re-open the question with the Postmaster-General regarding the feasibility of opening a big volume of Savings Bank Pass Book in order to avoid the delay caused by tracing of Pass Books?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The hon. Member may put a separate question.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : Cannot the Government make a provisional payment by way of pension before the pension amount is finally settled?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : That is a different question. The hon. Member may give notice of a fresh question.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : If hard cases are brought to the notice of the Hon. Minister, will he consider them as special cases, because really they are hard cases?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Government do consider all these cases as hard cases which have to be looked into. That is how they have been taking these various steps.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Government consider the suggestion that all these used-up Pass Books may be given up to the teachers to be preserved by them for preferring later claims and that the current Pass Book alone need be retained by the management till the teacher retires?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, Government, besides having issued the instructions, have been examining all these aspects of the question.

Radium treatment in the Government Hospital, Madurai

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

(a) when radium treatment was made available to the patients in the Government Hospital, Madurai;

(b) how many patients have had the benefit of radium treatment so far; and

(c) whether there is a waiting list of patients and, if so, how many are in the waiting list?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : (a) Radium treatment has not yet been made available to the patients in the Erskine Hospital, Madurai.

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(b) & (c) Does not arise.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will the Government consider the desirability of decentralising radium so that they may be available to District Headquarters Hospitals, and thus preventing people from incurring unnecessary expenditure by making a pilgrimage to Madras for treatment?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Sir, 250 m.gms. have been sent to Madurai. There was some delay because the radium safe ordered for this purpose was not made available for some time by the company and now there is no suitable ward for accommodating the cancer patients. So, one of the wards is being converted for this purpose.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is it not a fact that a lot of radium is lying idle both in the Barnard Institute of Radiology and in the Hospital for Women and Children, Egmore, for want of use, because the turnover is not much as it used to be sometime back, and is it not possible for the Hon. Minister to decentralise the radium to various other Headquarters Hospitals making proper provision there?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Sir, in course of time radium treatment will be made available in our important hospitals and cancer units will be started.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : I am not a scientist and, therefore, I cannot presume and dogmatise. Is radium ever idle? It is always active. It is what I have read. The hon. Member Dr. Sreenivasan says it is lying idle. Radium activity goes on continuously. Is that not so, Sir?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : In what sense it is said to be idle I am not able to understand. But about 600 m.gms. radium are available at the Women and Children Hospital, 250 m.gms. have been sent to Madurai and 250 m.gms. will be sent to Mangalore which is becoming a teaching institution.

II.—REFERENCE TO THE DEATH OF THE SON OF THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU, MINISTER FOR REVENUE

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : May I, with your permission, Mr. Chairman, beg leave to mention a fact which I should have done yesterday but unfortunately forgot about? It refers to the accident which befell the son of the Hon. Sri Manickavelu, our Revenue Minister, and an account of which appeared in the newspapers. I wish on behalf of the Council to offer our heartfelt sympathy to him in his bereavement. That is all.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I accept what the hon. Member said. But no resolution to this effect was passed nor any reference about this was made in the Assembly. So, we did not make any reference to that. I shall certainly convey this to the Hon. Minister.

[28th March 1956]

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS—cont.

STARRED QUESTIONS—cont.

Service conditions of Sub-Registrars in Madras State.

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

(a) whether the Government have received a copy of the resolutions passed at the Conference of the Madras State Sub-Registrars' League held in the month of February 1955 regarding their service conditions; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : (a) A copy of the resolutions passed at the Conference of the Madras State Sub-Registrars' Association in March 1955 was received by the Government.

(b) A copy ^a of the Government Order is placed on the table of the House.

SRI M. ETHIRAJULU : நேரடியாக எடுத்துக்கொண்ட சப்-ரிஜிஸ்ட்ரார்கள் அந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் நிலைத்து நிற்கவில்லை. வேறு டிபார்ட்மெண்டுக்கு பெயர்க்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். காரணம் அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படும் அளவுச் சம்பளம் ரூபாய் 150 தான். அவர்கள் 15 வருஷம் வேலை செய்து பொதுவும் ரூபாய் 150-க்கு மேல் அவர்களுக்குக் கிடைப்பது இல்லை. ஆகவே அவர்களுக்கு டிபுடி தாசில்தார்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கக் கூடிய சம்பளத்தையாவது கொடுக்க சர்க்கார் முன் வருவார்களா என்று கேட்கிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : இதை விட நல்ல வேலை கிடைத்தால் அவர்கள் போவதைப்பற்றி அரசாங்கத்திற்கு சந்தேகம்தான். அவர்களைத் தடுப்பது கிடையாது. ஆனால் டிபுடி தாசில்தார் கிளே சப்-ரிஜிஸ்ட்ரார்கள் கொடுக்கச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அது எப்படி என்பது தெரியவில்லை. எல்லாவற்றையும் ஆலோசனைசெய்து பரிசீலனைசெய்து அரசாங்கம் ஒரு முடிவுக்கு வந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

SRI M. ETHIRAJULU : சப்-ரிஜிஸ்ட்ரார்கள் 15 வருஷங்கள் வேலை செய்தாலும் அவர்களுக்குப் பரமோஷன் கிடைப்பது மிகவும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. அவர்களுக்கு என்று 15 வருஷங்களுக்குமேல்தான் ஒரு அப்பர் கிளே போஸ்ட் வருகிறது. அது எல்லோருக்கும் கிடைப்பது இல்லை. 100-க்கு 33%. அதாவது மூன்றில் ஒரு பங்கு பேர்களுக்குத்தான் கிடைக்கிறது. ஆகவே அதை 50 சத விதத்திற்கு உயர்த்துவதற்கு அரசாங்கம் முன் வருமா? அப்படி உயர்த்தினால் கொஞ்சம் பேர்களுக்காவது பரமோஷன் கிடைக்கும். ஆதலால் இப்பொழுது இருப்பதை 50 பெர்சென்டுக்கு உயர்த்த சர்க்கார் யோசிப்பார்களா?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : பார்ட் 2 ஸ்கீம் பிரகாரம் யோசனைசெய்து அரசாங்கம் ஒரு திட்டம் தயாரித்து வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அடுத்த வருஷம் அதை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு பரிசீலனைசெய்து முடிவுக்கு வருவார்கள்.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : மற்ற இலாகாவில் வேலை செய்கிறவர்கள் கீமேயிருந்து உயர்ந்த பதவிக்கு வருவதற்கு வசதி, தோது இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் இந்த ரிஜிஸ்ட்ரேஷன் இலாகாவில் இருக்கிறவர்களுக்கு அந்த வசதி இல்லை. அவர்கள் யோக்கியமுள்ளவர்களாகவும் தேர்வாயுள்ளவர்களாகவும் உண்மையாக உழைப்பவர்களாகவும் இருந்தாலும் அவர்கள் மேல் பதவிக்கு வருவதற்கு கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. இந்தக் காரியங்களில் சர்க்கார் அனுதாபம்

^a Printed as Appendix I on pages 562-563 infra.

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காண்பித்து அவர்கள் ஒரு ஜில்லா ரிஜிஸ்ட்ராராக வருவதற்காகவாவது அவர்களுடைய வயது அளவில் கொஞ்சம் சலுகை காட்ட முன் வருவார்களா?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : இப்பொழுது 24 லோயர் ஜூஸ்டிஸ் க்வார்க்குமே மேல் ஜூஸ்டிஸ் க்வார்க்குமளவு மாற்றியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் இவர்களுக்கு சலுகைகள் கொடுக்க அரசாங்கத்திற்கு கிரும்கள். ஆனால் இவர்களுக்கு இருப்பதால் அவர்களுடைய சம்பள உத்தேசம் இல்லை. பண நெருக்கடியாக இருப்பதால் அவர்களுடைய சம்பள நிலைமையை உயர்த்த அரசாங்கத்திற்கு முடியாமல் இருக்கிறது. பண நெருக்கடி தீர்ந்தவுடன் அவர்களுக்கு எந்தெந்த வழியில் சலுகைகள் காட்ட முடியுமோ அதையெல்லாம் காட்டுவதற்கு அரசாங்கம் சித்தமாக இருக்கிறார்கள்.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : Will the Hon. Minister realize that persons working in the Sub-Registrar's office do the same kind of work with the result they lose all their mental power and also originality? Therefore, instead of allowing them to stagnate both mentally and physically, will it not be better to transfer them to other departments so that their efficiency and talent may be available to other departments?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : We cannot say that because a person works in the same department he loses his energy or efficiency. As a matter of fact, there are some District Judges who have been working in the Judicial Department for a number of years. Does that mean that they lose their efficiency or energy? (Laughter.) Members of this department get themselves promoted and also get themselves absorbed in other departments. I think it is the first time I hear that the Registration Department is inefficient; on the other hand, it is one of the best administered departments and it has been very much appreciated by the general public.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : Sir, the work of a District Judge is varied, complex and original and there is no comparison between the work of a District Judge and the work of this department. What I suggest is that because of the humdrum work in this department the Sub-Registrar's intellect is killed; therefore, would it not be better for the Government to transfer some to other departments so that efficiency may be had in all departments?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : I will have to infer from what the hon. Member says that he is casting aspersions upon the department. There is scope for these Sub-Registrars to get into other departments. As a matter of fact, in the Commercial Taxes Department and also in other departments some of the Sub-Registrars were absorbed. Therefore, there is no stagnation in the department. Regarding their grade of pay, it was fixed originally some years ago and compared to the pay of officers of other departments, their pay is low. But in the present circumstances, it is very difficult for the Government to increase their salaries. However, whatever is possible is done to give them the necessary filip and encouragement and I hope their case will be considered as and when our financial position improves.

[28th March 1956]

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: Do these Sub-Registrars engage themselves in any part-time games or football, as a kind of diversion?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: I do not know; they may be having some recreation and I do not have the statistics about that. I think as soon as they go out of the office, some of them take a walk. (Laughter.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Questions are over.

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

III.—ANNOUNCEMENTS 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 from the Hon. the Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly, dated 28th March 1956:—

1. I have the honour to transmit a copy of clause 3 of the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Re-enacting Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1956), as recommended to be amended by the Governor in his message, dated 20th March 1956, and as approved by the Assembly on the 28th March 1956, 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 (Second Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 8 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly on the 28th March 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."

(2) ELECTION OF SIX MEMBERS TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the House that the following six candidates were nominated for election to the House Committee for the financial year 1956-57:—

(1) Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam.

(2) Sri V. V. Ramaswami.

(3) Sri M. Ethirajulu.

(4) Sri G. Krishnamoorthi.

(5) Sri P. B. K. Thiagaraja Reddiar.

(6) Srimathi S. Manjubhashini.

As the number of candidates nominated is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, viz., six, I hereby declare them to have been duly elected to the House Committee.

28th March 1956] [Mr. Chairman]

In addition to the above, under rule 171 (1) of the Madras Council Rules, I nominate the following two members to be members of the said Committee:—

(1) Srimathi Mary C. Clubwala Jadhav.

(2) Sri T. Purushotham.

The Deputy Chairman of the Council shall be the Chairman of the Committee.

(3) DECISIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have also to report to the House that a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee was held at 2-30 p.m. to-day. It was decided to meet from 3 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. and 6-30 p.m. to 8-30 p.m. on the 2nd April 1956 and again from 11 a.m. to 1-30 p.m., and 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. on the 3rd April 1956 for the consideration of the States Reorganisation Bill, 1956. It was also decided to meet on the 5th April 1956 from 3 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. for transacting non-official business and from 11 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. and again from 3 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. on the 6th April 1956 for the consideration of the White Paper on Education and also for consideration of Bills passed by the Assembly.

The Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam will now move the State Aid to Industries Bill.

IV.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

(1) THE MADRAS STATE AID TO INDUSTRIES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1956 (L.C. BILL NO. 1 OF 1956).

* **THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM**: Mr. Chairman, I beg to introduce the Madras State Aid to Industries (Amendment) Bill, 1956,* and move—

“That the Bill be taken into consideration.”

At present, State Aid for the establishment and development of industries in this State is given under the provisions of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, 1922 (Madras Act V of 1923). A review of the Government of India of the aid given to the Small Scale Industries in various States has shown that the Act and the rules thereunder result in considerable delay and are unnecessarily strict in the case of Small-Scale Industrialists and businessmen. The Ford Foundation Team which toured the country recently also formed the same impression. It is, therefore, considered that more effective aid should be given to small-scale industries and businesses and that the conditions governing the grant of aid under the Act should be liberalized on broad outlines. The main objects of the Bill are to provide—

(i) for the Government giving exemption by general or special order to any individual, industrial concern or classes of industrial concerns from any or all of the provisions of the Act;

* Published on pages 9-15 of the Extraordinary issue of Part IV-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 28th January 1956.

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam] [28th March 1956]

(ii) for giving aid to all industries, irrespective of the fact whether they are old or established ones or new industries which have an important bearing on the economic development of the country;

(iii) for aid being given for the sale of implements and machinery under subsidised hire purchase terms, by bearing the cost of technical and other staff and of expert assistance by assisting in the marketing of products and by rendering any other forms of assistance.

(iv) for grant of loans up to 75 per cent of the net value of the assets;

(v) for grant of interest-free loans in very special and deserving cases at the discretion of the Government;

(vi) for the Government contributing a larger percentage of shares or debentures or guaranteeing a minimum return on the capital;

(vii) for payment of outright grants in deserving cases at the discretion of the Government without any upper limit;

(viii) for empowering the Director of Industries and Commerce to grant loans to small-scale industries up to Rs. 25,000 in his discretion and up to Rs. 50,000 on the recommendation of the Board of Industries without coming up to the Government; and

(ix) for validation of all aids given to individuals or concerns from the State Funds or from out of the funds made available by the Government of India or from the Handloom Cess Fund, or any such body, before the enactment of this legislation.

Sir, I have now briefly indicated the main purposes and features of this amending legislation. I commend the motion for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved—

“That the Madras State Aid to Industries (Amendment) Bill, 1956, be taken into consideration.”

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to offer only one simple remark. This is no doubt a very laudable measure and the objects enumerated by the Hon. the Leader of the House are commendable. But I wish to say that these objects cannot be achieved unless the rule-making power of the Government is used to scrutinise the various things; in the second place, I stand here pleading before the Government that before they grant any such aid for any industry, they should see that the staff employed by the management, both clerical and manual, get a fair deal from the employers. Especially the manual labourers and their service conditions should be made fair and equitable and they should get a fair remuneration. I hope the Government would make these

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things clear in the rules which they will have to make under this measure. With these few words, I heartily commend this measure for the acceptance of the House.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the aim of this Bill is to encourage State aid being given liberally to small-scale industries. The Hon. Minister, in introducing the Bill, has explained the salient features of this measure, the main object of it, as I stated, being to give more effective aid to small-scale industries and to liberalise the grant of aid to achieve this object. We find that under clause 9, the amount of loan that can be granted to any industrial business or enterprise will be raised from 50 per cent of the net value of the assets of such business or enterprise to 75 per cent. Similarly, in clause 10, we find there is a new provision in order to enable the Government to grant any industrial business or enterprise interest-free loans. It is not clear whether this would apply only to small-scale industries or to all industries. I refer to this because there seems to be no case to grant interest-free loans to all kinds of industries. If the object is to encourage small-scale industries, let us limit this provision of granting interest-free loans to small-scale industries only. The Government, I believe, would make their intention clear in this regard.

As stated by the Hon. Minister just now, the old provision, namely, the proviso to section 5 (1) of the principal Act, giving power to the Government to give State aid to old or established industries, is now sought to be omitted. But there is clause 16 of the present Bill, which introduces a new section, namely, section 18-A, enabling the Government to grant loans for any industrial purpose. Under this new provision, namely, section 18-A, the State Government would take power to exempt any industrial business or enterprise or class of industrial business from all or any of the provisions of the Act or of any rule made thereunder. I believe that this is too wide a provision. It practically nullifies the very principle of the Act and all procedure and formalities with regard to grant of State aid will not be observed if we read through the exemption clause that has now been introduced. The need for such a large power, an omnibus exemption from all rules and procedure, should, I feel, be more clearly explained to the House.

Clause 6 of the Bill proposes a slight amendment to section 3 (4) of the principal Act. The Act provides for the election of two members from among the Members of the Legislative Assembly to the Board of Industries. The Madras State Aid to Industries Act was passed as early as 1923 when there was no Legislative Council. I, therefore, feel that at least one Member of this House should be there on the Board of Industries. Hence, I request that the Government should agree to an amendment providing for a Member of this House to be elected to the Board of Industries. Happily, the Hon. Minister has introduced the Bill in this House and it can go to the other House with this slight, salutary amendment suggested by me.

[Sri T. Purushotham] [28th March 1956]

The functions of the Board of Industries have not been well-defined. Section 3, sub-clause (c) of the Act, merely says that the Board of Industries is there to assist the Government in dealing with applications for the grant of State aid under the Act. The present Bill introduces a new provision empowering the Board of Industries to deal with applications for aid to small-scale industries up to an amount not exceeding Rs. 50,000. But the recommendation of the Board of Industries does not seem to be final because power is given to the Director of Industries to decide on the recommendations of the Board of Industries. For, the proviso says that the Director of Industries and Commerce may, on the recommendation of the Board of Industries, grant aid to any small-scale industry. I feel that the decision of the Board of Industries should not be overridden by the Director. I make this submission because the decisions of the Director are sought to be made absolute under section 17-A (2), which says that the decision of the Director of Industries as to whether the conditions have been fulfilled is final and even a reference to a Court of Law is not allowed. I do not know why the jurisdiction of the Court should be taken away. The pre-Reform Act of 1923 might have such provisions but not an Act in these days of democracy when larger powers are inherent in our Law Courts. I feel that every party aggrieved that the conditions have not been fulfilled should have a right to go to a Court of Law. That apart, I feel in the case of decisions by the Director, at least there should be an appeal to the Government. As the measure stands at present, the decision of the Director, even against the recommendations of the Board of Industries would seem to be final. This aspect may kindly be considered by the Government and even if the jurisdiction of the Court should not be there, I would request that there should be an appeal to the Government on the decisions of the Director of Industries and Commerce.

3.30 p.m. Lastly, section 19-A of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act provides that the rules framed thereunder should be placed before the Legislative Assembly. These rules should be laid on the table of this House also. This is being done in the case of other legislative measures adopted recently. I appeal to the Hon. the Leader of the House to consider this suggestion of mine and accept the amendment that I have given notice of. With these remarks, I support this Bill.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Mr. Chairman, I welcome the introduction of a Bill of this kind in the Legislative Council first. This is a good policy which the Government have adopted so far as Bills of this kind are concerned. I also welcome the fact that the Government want to liberalise the provisions of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act of 1922, so that they may carry out their policy of developing the cottage industries, small-scale industries, etc., under the Second Five-Year Plan. It is a very laudable object and I am glad that the Government have taken this occasion to amend the provisions of the Act of 1922. Amendments to that Act were also introduced in previous years.

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But, after Independence, the Act remained the same. Therefore, now with a view to effectuating their policy of granting loans and assisting the development of industries—cottage industries, village industries and small-scale industries—they have to liberalise the provisions of the Act and also give larger grants. For this purpose, under section 17-A of the Act, they have increased the amount to Rs. 25,000 so far as small-scale industries are concerned. They have also provided under this section that the Director of Industries and Commerce may grant, on the recommendation of the Board of Industries, loans up to an amount not exceeding Rs. 50,000. These are very liberal provisions. The definition of “cottage industry” has also been widened. The original definition was, “‘cottage industry’ means any industry carried on by a worker in his own home.” The Government now propose to amend this definition like this. “‘Cottage industry’ means an industrial business or enterprise carried on in any premises to which the Factories Act, 1948 (Central Act LXIII of 1948), does not apply and includes dairy-farming, bee-keeping and keeping a poultry farm.” They are also amending the definition of ‘small-scale industry’ in the following manner:—

“‘Small-scale industry’ means an industrial business or enterprise the capital invested in which does not exceed five lakhs of rupees.”

These are very salutary provisions and these clear definitions are very necessary and they are in furtherance of the object for which this Madras State Aid to Industries Act was passed. The policy of the Government under the Second Five-Year Plan is to see that the public sector and the private sector co-operate with each other for the purpose of developing these village industries, small-scale industries and cottage industries. I feel that the Government should have a large voice or discretion in the matter of giving loans, in the matter of laying down suitable conditions under which the loans are to be granted and also in the matter of assisting these various industries. It is only natural that it should be so. I am afraid that in this particular context the general principle that we were advocating, viz., that the Courts of Law must have jurisdiction, should not be there. The question of granting a loan or not granting it must be in the discretion of the Director of Industries. The Director of Industries and the Government must have the discretion in the matter of granting these loans. If it is open to a Court of Law to question this, it would be very difficult. The Government are taking a very serious responsibility in granting these loans to the industries. So, I do not think it is proper to fetter the discretion of the Government especially when it is their policy to encourage and develop all small-scale industries and cottage industries. Some amount of discretion should be given to somebody or other and this discretion has been given in this case to the Director of Industries and Commerce. There cannot be a better or more competent authority than the Director of Industries and Commerce. He is always being controlled by the Government. So, there is no question of merely appealing against his decision.

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The Government can always control the Director of Industries. He is, after all, an officer appointed by the Government. So, this section seems to be quite all right. In a matter of this kind, I do not think the flood-gates of litigation should be opened for the purpose of controlling the discretion of the Director of Industries and Commerce. I am not generally in favour of taking away the Courts' jurisdiction or barring it. But, in this particular case, where the executive authority has to pursue a policy of developing the village industries, small-scale industries and things like them and when they have undertaken to do this under the Second Five-Year Plan, they must have wide discretion for the purpose of judging what industries should be encouraged, whether the industry concerned will be a successful one and whether they can confidently grant aid to assist it. I don't think a Court of Law would be at all in a better position than the Director of Industries controlled by the Government to adjudge these matters. There is no question of fundamental rights here. There is no question of the individual citizen's rights being affected. Nobody has got a right to get a loan from the Government. The Government must satisfy themselves before the grant of loan or any other form of aid whether the particular industry will be successful and whether it deserves any assistance at all. They should also satisfy themselves whether it is necessary to develop that industry. All these factors have to be taken into consideration before the Government come to a decision whether to grant a loan, subsidy or some other assistance or not to an industry for the purchase of machinery or for any other purpose. For this purpose, the Government have necessarily and naturally to lay down their own conditions, especially when they grant large amounts. Therefore, I don't think that this discretion will at all be exercised improperly or unjustly or even in a step-motherly manner. For these reasons, I do not oppose the clause giving discretion to the Director of Industries and Commerce. Even in 1922, the British Government also thought of developing these small-scale industries and cottage industries and for that purpose passed the Act of 1922. Of course, the amount was very much limited in the case of small-scale industries. Now, the present Government are raising the amount to Rs. 5 lakhs. Sir, I welcome the general provisions of the Bill. I have given notice of some amendments not for the purpose of seeing that the provisions of the Act are nullified or the policy of the Government is changed, but merely for the purpose of effectuating the principles underlying this Act. I have made bold to suggest that one Member of the Legislative Council should be on the Board of Industries. I am glad that our Government are upholding the dignity of this House. As a mark of their upholding the dignity of this House, I am suggesting that one Member of this House be nominated on the Board of Industries. Of course, the other House has two of its Members on the Board. It is a larger and more powerful body. So, I am prepared to content myself with having one Member of this House on the Board. If the Government accept the amendment of the hon. Member Sri T. Purushotham and also my amendment, it will only be an indication

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of the respect that they have for the Upper House. The Upper House should be respected and its rights should not be challenged anywhere. That is my humble suggestion and submission. After all, the Board of Industries is a very good body. But, we must remember that it is only an advisory body and the Director of Industries and Commerce is there. It is not a higher authority than the Director or the Government. It is only an advisory body. There is a provision that every application under this Act shall be laid before the Board of Industries initially. Only if there is no unanimity of opinion among the members of the Board, the Government can take up the case. These are salutary provisions. The Board can only be an advisory body and it should be so because the Government are in charge of the whole thing just as they are in charge of Police and the like. It is their duty to develop industries in our country and when it is so, the Government should be given a free hand. It is perfectly legitimate that all such bodies should be advisory. Otherwise, unnecessary complications will arise and the discretion of the Government will be fettered. Therefore it is, I feel all these provisions are salutary. I am glad that the Government do not make any more changes in the old Act. The whole principle of the Act is perfectly right. They have made only minor changes in it so that small-scale industries may be started. The definition of cottage industries has been widened and the application of all rules, etc., under the Act will be liberalised, so that more grants may be given for developing industries. Aid can be given under the Act for the purpose of encouraging research and for assisting the appointment of experts in industries, if necessary. These are laudable objects. It is only good that the Bill has been brought in by a person who has devoted great attention to village industries and small-scale industries. I mean the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture. He has devoted a good deal of attention to this matter and I am glad that the Bill has been introduced at this juncture when large sums of money are allotted for the execution of the Second Five-Year Plan. I welcome the Bill on the whole and so far as the minor amendments that are necessary are concerned I will speak about them later.

3-40
p.m.

DR. V. K. JOHN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, let me also compliment and congratulate the Government on bringing in this Bill to liberalise the grant of aid to cottage industries. I wish this Bill had been introduced some years back. But the axiom is 'better late than never' and, therefore, my congratulations to the Government. I see in this Bill a great power of control is vested in the Government. In matters like this, if the Hon. the Leader of the House himself continues as Minister for Industries for ever, I know, the power of control that vests in the Government will not be abused. I know if he continues as Minister for Industries, grants will be liberally made and the spirit underlying the Bill will be kept up and not restricted. I would have liked local bodies to take up this work so that there may be decentralisation of control over cottage industries. I know local bodies today are not so efficient as to take over this job. But we must certainly encourage local bodies and see that this job

[Dr. V. K. John] [28th March 1956]

is entrusted to the local body or bodies concerned which may make grants for the development of cottage industries within their respective jurisdiction. I hope that the amendment proposed by my colleague on this side and the hon. Member, Mr. Purushotham, on the other side will be accepted by the Government.

* SRI K. BHASHYAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill which has been brought before the House is in accord with the spirit of the times. There is a spirit of industrialisation abroad and efforts have been made by the Government for the purpose of helping industrialisation. Industrialisation must reach not only cities but the villages as well so that as many industries as possible may be started in the villages and the pressure on the land, which is increasing year after year, may be relieved. To this extent, I welcome the Bill. I am glad that the question has been taken up fairly early by the Government. But I am afraid they are taking wide powers under this Bill. There are no limitations set to these wide powers. One of the provisions says, 'Nothing in the Bill will bar the Government from doing anything they like.' This vests unfettered discretion in the Government and this should not be there.

Then, Sir, the Board is said to be advisory in character and it is said to consist of some representatives of trade and commerce, one or two representatives from the Legislature and a few nominees of the Government. I find in such cases, when the Board consists mostly of such persons who are trained in trade and commerce, there is a tendency to help each other in respect of this matter or that. There may be a danger here and there of some industry being started on an experimental basis which may prove financially disastrous. The Board should be fully representative of public interests. I would like that there should be on the Board persons with public spirit, persons who have done public work and gained public confidence. Of course, two Members elected by the Legislative Assembly will be on the Board and if the proposed amendment of the hon. Member Mr. Purushotham is accepted, one representative of the Council also will be there. Of course, the Board needs guidance from experts in particular industries and to that extent commercial interests must be represented on the Board. As it is, the provision is that the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Trade Association and two Members of the Legislative Assembly, besides the Director of Industries and Commerce and the Secretary to Government will be on the Board. (Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar: What about banking interests?) Yes. But I would like public men to be there in a majority, for the lender must be a person who will be cautious about lending. I want representatives of lenders there who are like bankers. The banking interests will look after the safety of securities and the like. But there is always a tendency on their part to risk. The public element should be preponderant on the Board.

Then, Sir, small-scale industries are defined as small industries which contemplate a capital investment of five lakhs of rupees.

28th March 1956] [Sri K. Bhashyam]

Five lakhs of rupees is rather a heavy sum. It is not a small-scale industry in any sense of the term. It is power taken by the Government to help all industries which require a capital of about Rs. 5 lakhs. These cannot be called small-scale industries. That is my personal view.

Wide powers are proposed to be given to the Director of Industries and Commerce by amending the existing section 17-A (1). Instead of the power to grant Rs. 10,000 under the existing sub-section he has been given powers to grant, subject to certain conditions, aid to any cottage or small-scale industry up to an amount not exceeding Rs. 25,000 and on the recommendation of the Board of Industries, up to an amount not exceeding Rs. 50,000 in the case of small-scale industries. Of course, I know rules will be framed by the Government and those rules will have to be observed for the purpose of grant of these loans. What I want to know is why the Director should be empowered to do this and not the Government. I think it is necessary in all such cases that the matter must come up before the Government for scrutiny and sanction by Government so that they can have a say in the matter. According to the amendment, an officer of the Government, the Director of Industries and Commerce is empowered to grant loans up to Rs. 50,000, to certain industries. This is a matter in which I should like further safeguards to be provided. The Director may be asked to enquire and report with his recommendations in such cases and the disbursement might be made after looking into all aspects of the matter by Government. My view is that there should be further safeguards in respect of the powers given to the Director of Industries and Commerce under section 17-A (1).

As regards interest-free loans, I think it is a bad policy. My own feeling is that if you give money cheap to anybody, it is liable to be misused. If the man is honest, does his business satisfactorily and pays off the money regularly, then Government may waive the interest in certain cases. But it is not a good policy to say that the loans will be interest-free even in the first instance. To waive the interest in case the person is regular in the repayment of the loan instalments would be much better. Therefore, I would advise the Government to utilise this power in a different form. They can waive the interest on the loan if the persons pay up the instalments regularly and conduct the business properly. This would yield profits to the persons concerned and others and the country at large. The interest-free loans started here newly is an experiment certainly but fraught with some difficulties which will have to be looked into before the Government exercise the powers taken by them under this section.

Then, Sir, I should like to have information as regards what the Government mean in making the change under section 20. They have added sub-section (dd) 'from assisting any industrial business or enterprise in any other manner which may be determined by the State Government.' I think in cases where the Government spend money, those cases must come before the Legislature for scrutiny in some form or another. I think it is perhaps

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p.m.

[Sri K. Bhasbhyam] [28th March 1956]

too dangerous to entrust Government with such wide powers. Powers might be taken by the Government subject to the matter being placed before the Legislature and the money disbursed afterwards. We may trust our Government for doing the proper thing and the right thing. But I submit some other Government may not take the same view or may not be as strict as this Government may be. I should like to know the purpose served by the addition of this new sub-section. What is it that the Government have in view? In what way do they propose to help industries by taking this power? These are things which I should like the Government to look into.

Sir, if this Bill is passed and the Government work the Act properly, it will be possible to help the small industries and the village industries so that the country may prosper. As it is, the pressure on land is great. That pressure has to be relieved. Therefore, I welcome this Bill. I am hopeful that the Government will come forward and work the Act properly so that the industries may prosper and the Government may also prosper along with them, because they will get more revenues by way of taxes, sales tax or income-tax.

* **SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI :** கனம் பேரவை அங்கத்தினர், “நமது ஸைக்தொழில்களைப் பெருக்க வேண்டும், தற்போத சிறு பெருக்குவதற்கு வசதிகளைப் கொடுத்து, நாட்டில் வேலையில்லாமல் சங்கடப் படும் மக்களையும் இந்த மாதிரி சிறு ஸைக்தொழில்களில் ஈடுபடும்படி ஊக்கமளித்து, நாட்டிலுள்ள வேலையில்லாத திண்டாடத்தைப் போக்க வேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்து நாட்டின் சுபிட்சத்தைப் பெருக்கவேண்டும்” என்பது நம்முடைய இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தின் குறிக்கோள் என்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதற்கேற்ப, நாடு முழுவதையும் தொழில் மயமாக்குவதற்கு மக்களிடத்தில் ஆர்வமும் உற்சாகமும் இருக்கும்படி செய்வது சர்க்காரின் கடமையாகிறது. ஆனால், தடைமுறையில் தொழில் களில் ஈடுபட்டுள்ளவர்களுக்கு நிதி உதவியும், மற்ற உபகரணங்கள் உதவியும் காலா காலத்தில் கொடுக்கப்படுவதில்லை. உபகரணங்கள் எந்த இடங்களிலிருந்து வரவழைத்துக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டேண்டும் என்பது தெரிந்தொழில்கள் சங்கடப்படுகின்றன. மேலும், தேவையான காலத்தில் ஆகவே, சில தொழில்கள் நசித்துப்போகக்கூடிய நிலைமையிலிருக்கின்றன. இந்தக் குறைகளைப் போக்குவதற்கு சட்ட திட்டங்களைக் கொஞ்சம் தளர்த்தி, தலவ முறையில் எல்லோருக்கும் சலுகைகளுள் வசதிகளும் கொடுக்கச் செய்வதற்காக இந்த மசோதாவைத் தக்க தருணத்தில் நமது தொழில் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்திருப்பதை நான் மிகவும் பாராட்டுகிறேன்.

தொழில்களுக்குப் பண உதவி செய்வதற்கும் தொழில்கள் சம்பந்தமாக யோசனைகள் சொல்வதற்கும் அரசாங்கம் முன்வந்திருக்கும்பொழுது, முக்கியமாக சம்பந்தப்பட்ட அதிகாரிகள் ஒரு விஷயத்தைக் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். அதாவது, அவர்களிடத்தில் உதவி கோரி வருகிறவர்கள் ஏற்கெனவே நல்ல நிலைமையில் தொழில்களை வைத்திருந்தால், அவர்களுக்குப் பண, கடன் உதவியும், நல்ல ஆலோசனையும் மற்ற வசதிகளும் கொடுக்கவேண்டும், என்பதோடு சங்கடப்படுபவர்களைக் கைதூக்குவதற்காக அவர்களுடைய கோரிக்கைகளைப் பூர்த்தி செய்து அவர்களுக்கு

28th March 1956] [Sri V. V. Ramaswami]

[illegible]

அடுத்தபடியாக, உற்பத்தி செய்யப்படும் பொருள்களையெல்லாம் விற்பனைக்கு அனுப்ப மொபைல் வான்கள் வேண்டியதாக இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளையும் மற்றும் வாரிகளும் வேண்டியதாக இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளையெல்லாம் கொடுத்து உதவ வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். அவைகளை உற்பத்தி செய்கிறவர்கள் வாங்கிக் கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்றால் அவைகளை அவர்களால் வாங்க முடியவில்லை. அதன் விலையைக் கொடுக்கக் கூடிய அரசாங்கமில்லாமல் வாங்கி வைத்துக்கொண்டாலும் அவர்கள் வசதி அவர்களிடம் இல்லை. அப்படி வாங்கி வைத்துக்கொண்டாலும் அவர்களுக்கு உற்பத்திப் பொருளின் விலைவாசி கட்டாத நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டு விடும். அதை ஆராய்ந்து கைத்தொழில்களுக்கு ஊக்கம் அளிக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அந்த முறையில் அதிகாரிகள் நடந்து கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்றும் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

சாத்தொழில்பங்குக்கு பண உதவி செய்வதில் சில விதி விலக்குகள்
இருக்கிறது. இதற்கெடுத்தாலும்
இச்சட்டத்தில் இம் விதி விலக்கு அளித்து
அளிக்க வேண்டும் என்பதல்ல. விதி விலக்கு அளித்து
முடியும் நடவடிக்கை, பயனும், உண்டாகும் என்று தெரிந்தால்

[Sri V. V. Ramaswami] [28th March 1956]

மட்டும் கொடுத்து வரலாம். தவறுதலாக நடந்து கொண்டாலும் நேறு இதர வழிகளில் சென்றாலும் அவர்களுக்கு விதி விசைக்கு அளிக்க வேண்டியதில்லை. நல்ல வழியில் செல்லுகிறவர்களுக்கு விதி விசைக்கு அளித்து ஊக்குவிக்கலாம். இதை மனதில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு நிறு கைத்தொழில் களுக்கு உதவி அளித்து அவைகள் முன்னுக்கு வர வேண்டும் என்பதற்காக உதவியை அளிக்க வேண்டும் என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். வணக்கம்.

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Mr. Chairman, Sir, when even our hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition paid a compliment to the Government on bringing in this measure, we cannot but feel that it is really a very good measure. I wish to say that our country is an agricultural country and in spite of our best efforts, we cannot bring under cultivation more land than what we possess. According to the 1951 census, our population was 357 millions and we are told that we are growing every year by 5 millions. In the nature of things, it will be very difficult for us to carry on if we are to depend entirely upon agriculture. Therefore, there is every reason for us to appreciate this measure as the desire of the Government is to encourage industries, small-scale industries, and cottage industries. No doubt, this encouragement will help a large number of our people and to the extent to which this Bill goes, I think the Government have done well.

But one little thing I wish to place before the Government is this. Small-scale industry is defined here as an industrial business or enterprise the capital invested in which does not exceed five lakhs of rupees. That means, people who possess some money—I do not grudge it—will be helped. By helping these people we are helping ourselves, our country and our own people. It is quite all right. I wish to impress upon the Government that there are very many of our people, very poor people who want to lead an honest living and who want to do honest business. But, unfortunately, due to some difficulty or other they are not able to get jobs. It is not their fault. They are very active people. It is not also possible for us to give them jobs. There are a large number of people like hawkers and other petty vendors of goods, articles, etc., who make some two or three rupees a day and lead an honest life. They do not commit any thefts or cheat others. They do some petty business and maintain themselves. The capital they require is not more than Rs. 100 and in some cases Rs. 25 or Rs. 35 only. They just purchase fruits or vegetables worth Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 and sell them and make a living. These people should also be helped; something should be done to help them, though not in this Bill, at least in the near future. After all, they require only small amounts like Rs. 100 and below. There should be some arrangement by establishing co-operative societies or so for giving them loans both in the districts and in the City. That will go a long way in solving their problem. I know these cases personally. This idea is not new; it has been working in my mind for the last ten years. In my humble way I also made experiments by giving help to these people. Some people who took money from me made profits and they paid back the amount

28th March 1956] [Sri A. M. Allapichai]

borrowed from me; they are really good people. But there were some who never did any business and ate away the money. I do not grudge that. What I want to impress upon the Government is that they should bestow some thought on this suggestion of mine. I do not want them to do that here and now in this Bill. Certainly not; it may not be possible; they must have allotted moneys which they have for this purpose and it may not be possible to alter it now. But at least in future, I want the Government to consider whether they could not do something to help these small business people. Unless we do such things also, the Welfare State we are aiming at will carry no meaning. I want the Government to take up this matter, if not today, at least tomorrow, i.e., in the near future and do the necessary things in this regard. Thank you, Sir, for having given me this opportunity.

* SRI V. BHASHYAM AYYANGAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I extend my wholehearted support to this Bill as its aim is to encourage cottage industries and in that way there will be advancement in the villages. 4-10 p.m.

The second thing that I want to say is that the Government have created a precedent in introducing this Bill first in this House, so that the recommendations that may be made by this House may be placed before the Assembly and considered and the Bill finally passed. With these words, I wholeheartedly support the principle of this Bill. I should also support the suggestions that have been made by the hon. Members Sri Purushotham and Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar that in the Board of Industries one Member selected by this Council should also be included.

* SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I heartily welcome the amendments proposed by the Hon. the Leader of the House making several changes for the better in the State Aid to Industries Act. This amendment comes after 34 years. Even this is not complete. The definition of cottage industries was made clear only in the year 1939. Before that, there was a confusion between rural industries, cottage industries, small-scale industries and so forth. In 1939 a certain amendment was proposed and a clear definition was given about those industries. I find from the amendments that the designation of the Director of Industries is going to be changed into the Director of Industries and Commerce. That is quite contrary to the recommendations made by the Indian Industrial Commission. The word 'Industry' refers only to production of certain things in the industrial field whereas 'commerce' is a very wide term. Therefore, clubbing these two things together, in my opinion, seems to be not a forward step. Because the Government of India have adopted the procedure that one Minister should be in charge of both Commerce and Industry, that does not mean that the State Government also should follow that procedure. After all, the Government of India are devoting their attention to this problem only for the last seven years whereas the Madras Government have been having their own Industries Department since 1922. Therefore, the Madras Government have been taking the

28th March 1966] [Sri T. M. Daivasikhamani Achariar]

28th March 1966] [Sd/- P. M. Dutt]

a result of mismanagement or misdirection on the part of these concerns? So, I would strongly suggest the appointment of some supervisors by the Government to look after their work.

Now, I come to a very important point. Our ladies should be given specialised industries which they can undertake in their own houses. There are a lot of industries best suited to the lady-folk. Appalam-making and tailoring are two such important industries which ladies can take up. Somebody said somewhere that the ladies are much more intelligent than we, men. So, some intelligent work must be given to these ladies. I would suggest the making of suitable beds, bed-spreads and such other household industries. I know there are certain families which are engaged in this work. I do not refer to things made of silk cotton or ordinary cotton beds. In a village in South India, some of the ladies produce quilts of extraordinary soft quality which are much better than the soft downs of Eider duck. For these, they use cotton extracted from what you call 'Erukkai' plant. Pods of this plant are collected and soft cotton is extracted and it is used. I have personal knowledge of things made out of such superior cotton. If the boys collect these pods during spare hours for the benefit of the ladies, the ladies can do their work very quietly and profitably too. It will be an innovation in South India if we introduce this industry. There are large tracts of forest lands and large tracts of uncultivated waste lands where you have abundance of 'Erukkai' plant which is called 'Calotropis Gigantea' in Latin. There is no use of going in the beaten track in the matter of development of industries. We must find some new industries especially for the lady-folk. With these few words, I congratulate the Hon. the Minister for Industries on his having brought forward this amending Bill for better industrial development in this State.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you also for giving me this opportunity to speak on this occasion.

. SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI : கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே
 குடிசை கைத்தொழிலை விருத்தி செய்வதற்காக கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்
 கள் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிற இந்த மசோதாவை ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தை
 கள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இந்தாட்டில் குடிசைத் தொழிலை ஜனங்களை
 அடியோடு மறந்து விட்டார்கள். நூல்வீண்கள் நூல் கயர் செய்தார்கள்
 சில வீடுகளில் நூல் கயிறு, தாம்பூக்கியிற் முதலியவைகளை பெண்கள்
 செய்து வந்தார்கள். வீடு வீடாகச் செய்து வந்தார்கள். அவைகளைப்போல்
 செய்து வந்தார்கள். பெண்கள் வீட்டில் உட்கார்ந்து
 வாம் இப்பொழுது மறந்துவிட்டார்கள். பெண்கள் வீட்டில் உட்கார்ந்து
 கொண்டிருக்கும்போது அப்படி வேலை செய்து வந்தார்கள். ஆனால்
 இப்பொழுது அவைகளை மறந்து போய் வேலை செய்து வந்தார்கள் என்று
 அது அவர்களுக்கு அவமானமாக இருக்கிறது என்று அவர்கள் கருதுகிறார்
 ன். அந்த நிலைமைக்கு இப்பொழுது வேலை செய்யத்தான் வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்
 கிறார்கள் என்று நினைக்கும்படியான நிலைமைக்கு அவர்கள் வந்திருக்
 கிறார்கள். நமது அமைச்சர் அவர்களுடைய முயற்சியினால் அந்த எண்ணை
 இப்பொழுது அவர்களிடமிருந்து மாறிக்கொண்டு வருகிறது. அந்த
 முறையில் இன்னும் நல்ல வேலைகளைச் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்
 கொண்டிருக்கிறேன். அவர்களுக்கு வீடுகளில் இருந்து கொண்டு எவ்வளவு
 வேலைகளைச் செய்யச் சொன்னது என்பதை அறிய திறமை வாய்ந்தவர்களைக்

Sir, the State-aided industrial concerns must have Government supervision. By 'supervision', I mean that the Government must appoint technical supervisors to look after the work of these concerns and also to check their work, to help them in their work and also advise them. When the Government pay large sums to these concerns, can the Government afford to lose this money as

[Sri N. Annamalai Pillai] [28th March 1956]

கொண்டு முயற்சி எடுத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும். எனக்குமுன் பேசிய கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ ராமராம அவர்கள் கடல் பாதையை கொண்டு ஏராளமான வேலைகளைச் செய்யலாம் என்று சொன்னார்கள். அதை உடனடியாகவும் உணவாகவும் உபயோகப்படுத்தலாம் என்று சொன்னார். அதை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொள்ள அதற்கு உதவி செய்ய கவனம் செலுத்தவில்லை என்று சொன்னார்கள். அப்படித்தான் இருப்பார்கள் அரசாங்கத்தார். புதிதாக ஒரு வேலையை ஆரம்பித்தால் முதலில் கவனிக்காமல் தான் இருப்பார்கள், பிறகு கொஞ்சம் கொஞ்சமாக கவனித்து, அதன்பிறகு அவைகளில் அதிகப்படியான அதிகப்படியான நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளுவார்கள். அதனால் ஜனங்களுக்கு நாளடைவில் நன்மை ஏற்படும். சிறு சிறு தொழில்களை வந்திருக்கிற ஆரம்பத்தில் பணம் வேண்டும். அப்படி பணம் கொடுத்து உதவி சர்க்காருக்குப் பணம் வேண்டும். அதற்கெல்லாம் கூட்டுறவு முறை மூலம் உதவி பண்ணுவதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும். இப்பொழுதும் கூட்டுறவு சொசைட்டிகளை அமைத்துக்கொண்டு உதவி செய்து வருகிறார்கள். அதிலும் எவ்வளவோ மோசடிகள் நடக்கின்றன. பல சொசைட்டி பணம் வராமல் போய் விட்டது. ஜாமின் போட்டிருந்தால் அவர்களைப் தார்கள் இருப்பதாகவே தெரியாது. அவர்கள் ஊரிலும் இருக்க மாட்டார்கள். எவ்வளவோ சொசைட்டிகள் இது வரையிலும் மறைந்து போய் விட்டன. இந்த மாதிரி சொசைட்டிகள் வைத்து நடத்தாமல் தனி நபர்களிடம் கொடுத்தாலும் அதிலும் எவ்வளவோ மோசடிகள் இருக்கின்றன. வேண்டும். “யார் நல்லபிள்ளை என்றால் கூரைமேல் ஏறிக்கொண்டு கொள்ளிக் கட்டையால் நெருப்புவைக்கிறானே அவன் தான் நல்லபிள்ளை” என்று சொல்லக்கூடிய ஒரு பழமொழி இருக்கிறது. அதனால் தான் தனி நபர்களிடம் விடாமல் கோவாப்பரேடிவ் சொசைட்டிகளை அமைக்க வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறேன். ஏறக்குறைய மோசம் இல்லாத முறையில் நடக்கும்படியாகப் பார்க்குக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். அப்படி பலரும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகளைச் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

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p.m.

எங்கள் பிரதேசத்தில் உதிய மரங்கள் ஜாஸ்தியாக இருக்கின்றன. சாத்தனார் அணைக்கட்டுப் பகுதியில் அநேக மாங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளிலிருந்து தீக்குச்சிகளைத் தயாரிக்கலாம். நிபுணர்களைக் கொண்டு அதைத் தயாரிக்கச் சொல்லலாம். நிபுணர்களைக் கொண்டு பலன் ஏற்படும். அங்கு தீக்குச்சித் தொழில் ஆரம்பிக்கலாம். அதனால் கிராமங்களில் பல மக்களுக்கு வேலை கிடைக்கும். தீக்குச்சிகளுக்கு மருந்து வேண்டும் என்றும் அதற்கு வேறு வழி செய்து கொள்ளலாம். கூட்டுறவு சொசைடிகள் மூலமாக அவைகளைச் செய்து கொள்ளலாம். அதை வைத்துக்கொண்டு பெட்டிகள் பண்ணுவது, குச்சிகளை அடுக்குவது, கட்டைகளை அறுப்பது முதலியவைகளை குடிசை கைத்தொழில் மூலமாகச் செய்யலாம். அப்படி வேலை செய்வதற்கு மிஷன்களை அமைத்துக் கொள்ளலாம். அப்படி வேலை செய்தால் பிரயோஜனப்படும். இப்பொழுது மெலிதான போயிருக்கிறவர்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுப்பதாகவும் ஆகும். பலர் இப்பொழுது வேலை இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களை வேலை செய்யச் சொல்வதற்கு மனிதர்கள் இல்லை. அவர்களை சர்க்காரும் கவனியாமல் இருக்கிறார்கள். கணக்கில் வராமலிருக்கும் பல குடும்பங்கள் இருக்கின்றன; ரொம்ப நாளாக இருந்து வருகிறார்கள். பிரிட்டிஷ் ஏகாதிபத்திய காலத்திலிருந்து அவர்களை ஒருவரும் கவனிக்கவில்லை. அவர்களைப்பற்றிய புள்ளி விவரங்களும் இல்லை. அவர்களைப்பற்றிய கணக்கு எடுப்பதும் இல்லை. அப்படிப்பட்டவர்கள் நரிக்குறவர்கள்தான். அவர்களை கவனிப்பார் இல்லை.

28th March 1956] [Sri N. Annamalai Pillai]

இவர் என்ன சமயத்தில் “நரிக் குறவர், நரிக் குறவர்” என்று அடிக்கடி சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வருகிறாரோ என்று நினைக்கலாம். நான் செத்துப்போன பிறகுதான் அவர்களுடைய நிலைமையைப்பற்றியும், அவர்களுடைய திறமையைப் பற்றியும் அவர்கள் யார் என்பதைப் பற்றியும் தெரிய வரும். நான் செத்த பிறகுதான் அவர்கள் நல்ல நிலைமையை அடைவார்கள். (ஒரு குரல் : நீங்கள் அதற்குள் செத்து விட மாட்டீர்கள்.) நான் செத்து விட்டால் அதன் பிறகு தான் என்னைப் போற்றுவார்கள். நான் உயிருடன் இருப்பேன் என்று ஒருவர் சொல்லுகிறார். நான் உயிருடன் இருந்தால் இருப்பேன் என்று ஒருவர் சொல்லுகிறார். என் உயிருடன் இருந்தால் என்னைப்போற்றுவார்கள் என்பதில் சந்தேகம் இல்லை. அந்த ஜனங்கள் சர்க்காருடைய ஊக்கம்கூட இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களைக் கவனிப்பார் கூட இல்லை. என் பீது இருக்கும் அன்பினால், “நீங்கள் ரொம்ப நான் உயிருடன் இருப்பீர்கள்” என்று கனம் அங்கத்தினர் சொல்லுகிறார். எனக்கு ரொம்ப நான் இருப்பதற்கு இஷ்டமில்லை. மனிதன் . . . (சிரிப்பு.)

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : இப்போது விவாதிக்கப்படுகின்ற உதவிவளிப்புத் திட்டம் பற்றியது. (சிரிப்பு) நன்குருவந்து கைத்தொழிலுக்கு உதவியளிப்பது பற்றியது. (சிரிப்பு) நன்குருவாகக் கொண்டு வரப்பட்ட உதவிவளிப்புத் திட்டம் என்று தெரியவில்லை. அதை மாத்திரமாகக் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

சிறேன்.

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI : கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் நிரிசுவரணம் செய்து கொடுக்கிறார். அரங்கம் குறுவர்களுக்கு என்ன உதவியளிப்பது என்று கேட்கிறார். அரங்கம் மனது வைத்தால், முடியும். (சிரிப்பு.)

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : கைத்தொழில் நடத்த
கிறவர்களுக்கு உதவியளிப்பதற்காகத்தான் இந்த மசோதா கொண்டு
வரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த மசோதாவைப் பற்றிப் பேசும்போது நிகிருநர்
வர்களைப் பற்றிப் பேசுவது பொருத்தமாக இல்லையென்று நான் சொன்னேன்.

வர்களைப் பற்றிய செய்திகள்

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI : கைத் தொழில் நடத்துவதற்குப் பணம் கொடுத்து உதவுவது பற்றியது இந்த மசோதா. அது சம்பந்தமாகத்தான் நானும் சொல்லுகிறேன். நரிக்குறவர்கள் நல்ல சம்பந்தமாகத்தான் நானும் சொல்லுகிறேன். நரிக்குறவர்கள் நல்ல கைதேர்ந்த தொழிலாளர்கள். அவர்கள் நன்றாக வேலை செய்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு உதவி செய்து ஊக்கம் உண்டுபண்ணுவதற்கு மனிதர்கள் யாரும் இல்லை. அவர்கள் நல்ல உழைப்பாளிகள். எந்த வேலையைக் கொடுத்திச் செய்யச் சொன்னாலும் அவர்கள் செய்வார்கள். இன்றைக்கு அம்பர் சர்க்கா வந்திருக்கிறது. “நரிக்குறவர்களுக்கு ‘மா’னூபலி’யாக அம்பர் சர்க்கா வந்திருக்கிறது. “நரிக்குறவர்களுக்கு ‘மா’னூபலி’யாக அம்பர் சர்க்காவைக் கொடுத்து அவர்களிடமிருந்து வேலை வாங்கிப் பாரும் அம்பர் சர்க்காவைக் கொடுத்து அம்பர் சர்க்காவை நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். கள்” என்று கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்களை நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். அப்படிச் செய்தால், நரிக்குறவர்களுக்கு என்ன நன்மை ஏற்படும் என்பதை இப்போது நான் தெரிவிக்க முடியாமல் போனாலும், அது பிறகு தெரியும். ஆகவே, நரிக்குறவர்களுக்கு அம்பர் சர்க்காவை மா’னூபலியாகக் கொடுப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். அப்படியில்லாவிட்டால், வேறுவிதத்திலும் அவர்களுக்கு அம்பர் சர்க்காவைக் கொடுக்கலாம். நரிக்குறவர்களும் அவர்களுக்கும் அம்பர் சர்க்காவைக் கொடுக்கலாம். அவர்களுக்கு எதற்குப் பல கோவாபரோடிஷ் கொள்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கும் உதவி செய்யும் பல பெரியவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களிடையே புத்திசாலிகள் இருக்கிறார்கள். பணத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு அவர்களுக்கு சொல்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். இருக்கிறார்கள். சென்னைப் பட்டணத்திலிருந்து உதவி செய்கிறவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். வாங்கி அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்து ஊதிகள், துணிகள் முதலியவற்றை வாங்கி அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்து அவர்கள் வியாபாரம் செய்வதற்கு உதவுபவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் மூலம் நரிக்குறவர்களுக்குச் சர்க்காவை கிடைக்கும்படி செய்யலாம். நரிக்குறவர்கள் அடிக்கடி என்னிடத்தில் வந்து “எங்களுக்கு நிலம் வேண்டும், வியாபாரம் செய்வதற்கு எங்களுக்கு வசதிகள் வேண்டும்” என்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதை மனதில் வைத்துக் கொண்டுதான், அவர்களுக்கு உதவி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று இந்தக் கொள்கை என்னுடையது. எவ்வளவு காலம் வரையில் அவர்களை நாம் கவனிக்காமல் இருக்கிறோம்? எவ்வளவு காலம் வரையில் அவர்கள் முன்னேற

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[Sri N. Annamalai Pillai] [28th March 1956]

முடியாது. ஏதோ நல்ல காலமாக இப்போது அவர்களைப் பற்றி ஒரு பிரஸ்தாபம் வந்திருக்கிறது; அவர்கள் கொஞ்சம் கவனிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதாவது, பொருள்கள் ஜின்பாவில் சமீபத்தில் கலெக்டராயிருந்த பீர் வெங்கடேஸ்வரன் அவர்கள் நரிக் குறவர்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு ஒரு செட்டில்மென்னை தென்பாண்டிப்படியில் ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த குடியேற்றத்தில் அவர்களுக்கு இரண்டு மூன்று ஏக்கர் நிலங்களைக் கொடுத்துப் பயிர் செய்யுமாடி செய்து, அவர்களை அந்த இடத்தில் தங்க வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களும் அந்த நிலங்களில் உழைத்து மகசூலின் பலனை அடைகிறார்கள். அதே மாதிரி திருவள்ளூரிலே தாலுகாவில் கச்சாப் பட்டி, மெய்யூர் என்ற இராமங்கனில் இருளர்களுக்கு 50 நிலங்களைக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த இருளர்கள் அந்த நிலங்களில் சென்ற வருஷத்திலும் இந்த வருஷத்திலும் கொள்ளும் நிலக்கூலையும் பயிர் செய்யப் பலன் அடைந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் சொன்னதை அமைத்துத் தருந்த பெரியோர்களையும் முக்கியஸ்தர்களையும் கொண்டு அவர்களுக்குத் தொழில்களை அமைத்துக் கொடுத்தான் பிரயோஜனமாக இருக்கும். அப்படிச் செய்தால், அவர்களைப் புதிய மனிதர்களாகச் செய்த இந்த நாடு சுதந்திரம் அடைந்த பிறகு, எல்லோரும் ஒர் இனம், எல்லோரும் இந்த நாட்டு மண்ணை என்னுடைய பாரதி சொன்னதை, நினைவில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு, இதுவரை கவனிக்கப்படாமல் இருந்துவரும் சமூகத்தினரையும் கவனித்து முன்னுக்குக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டும் என்பது தான் என்னுடைய விருப்பம். அவர்களைக் கைதாக்குவதற்காக அவர்களைக் குடிசைத் தொழில்களில் ஈடுபடச் செய்யவேண்டும். அந்த மாதிரி எந்த எந்த சமூகத்தினர் இருக்கிறார்கள், அவர்கள் எங்கெங்கே இருக்கிறார்கள், அவர்கள் என்னென்ன தொழில்களில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதையெல்லாம் கவனித்து அவர்களுக்கு உதவி செய்யவேண்டும். இருளர்களும் நரிக் குறவர்களும் இது வரையில் கவனிக்கப்படாமல் ரொம்ப கீழ்ப்பட்ட நிலையிலிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் ஈடுபட்டுள்ள தொழில்களைக் கவனித்து அந்தத் தொழில்களை விருத்தி செய்து அதனால் அவர்கள் பயன் அடையும்படி செய்யவேண்டும்; அல்லது புதிய தொழில்களை அவர்களுக்கு ஏற்படுத்திக் கொடுத்து உதவி செய்யவேண்டும். ஏதோ ரொம்ப காலமாக தொழில் செய்கிறவர்களுக்கு மட்டும் பணம் கொடுத்து உதவி வந்தால் அது தின்ன வயிற்றிலேயே திணிப்பது போலத்தான் இருக்குமே தவிர, உண்மையிலே எல்லோருக்கும் உதவி செய்தவர்களாக ஆகமாட்டோம். ஈர்க்கார் எல்லோருக்கும் உதவி செய்வதற்குக் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இப்போது தீப்பெட்டித் தொழிலை ஒரு புறத்தில் பரவச் செய்யலாம். மேலும், வேறு சிறு கைத் தொழில்களைக் கண்டுபிடிக்கவேண்டும். இருக்கின்ற தொழில்களுக்கு மட்டும் பணம் செலவழித்தால், எல்லோருக்கும் நன்மை பயக்காது. வீடு வீடாகக் குடிசைத் தொழில்களைப் பரவச் செய்யவேண்டும். நிறைய வாத்தியார் அம்மாக்கள் குழந்தை குட்டிகளோடு இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் ஓய்வு நேரத்தை வீணாகக் கழிக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் வாத்தியாரும் வேலையில் தான் இருக்கிறார்களே என்று கருதக் கூடாது. நூல் நூற ஆங்காங்கே பரவச் செய்யவேண்டும். மேலும், இப்போது தீக்குச்சி செய்வது, சோப் செய்வது முதலிய தொழில்கள் வீடு வீடாக நடக்கிறதா? இல்லை. இவற்றை வீடுவீடாகப் பரவச் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்பது என்னுடைய நோக்கம். இருக்கிற தொழில்களுக்கு உதவி செய்யக்கூடாது என்பது என்னுடைய நோக்கமல்ல. எல்லா மக்களும் பயன் அடையும்படி செய்ய வேண்டும். ஆகவே, நாட்டில் எல்லா இடங்களிலும் கைத் தொழில்கள் பரவ வேண்டும் என்பது என்னுடைய விருப்பம். முக்கியமாக ஏழைகள் தான் இந்த கைத்தொழில்களினால் பயன் அடைய வேண்டும் என்பது என்னுடைய விருப்பம். அதற்கான ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

4-40 p.m. * Sri G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, wholeheartedly welcome the Bill. In fact, as the hon. the Deputy

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Leader of the Opposition pointed out, this Amending Bill is long overdue. The father of the Nation in his programme aimed only at economic development of our country and at the economic impoverishment of the conquerer. As soon as we got Swaraj, we ought to have done all these things. Anyhow, now that the Government have brought in this Amending Bill by which they are trying to relax the rigour of the rules, the rigours of formalities and the delays of red-tape, this is really a very great step forward.

Now, usually a nation which conquers another holds it in bondage by dumping its goods on the nation enslaved. So, we had no occasion to improve our cottage industries. India was at its high ebb, in respect of cottage industries some hundreds of years ago and it is but right that we try to revive these industries. When I went through the various pages of the Second Five-Year Plan, I was not able to find the details of the various cottage industries that they were trying to revive or introduce. I fully realise that the scope of this Bill is to help the implementation of the Second Five-Year Plan. There are many cottage industries already as was pointed out by the hon. Member Sri Annamalai Pillai and I fully agree with him that we must not rest content with developing the industries that have been started already.

Now, Sir, somehow or other because we were in bondage, for about 150 years, a tendency has developed in us that we should use only foreign goods. The Father of the Nation tried hard to see that the people boycotted those foreign goods. In fact, after the attainment of Swaraj, it is our duty to see that the boycott of foreign goods reaches the cent per cent level, and much propaganda is done for that. This Amending Bill goes a long way towards that propaganda. Even now, we find in certain houses, even though it be in a minority—a mad craze for foreign goods. Even the cradle in which the child sleeps is a foreign cradle. The milk given to the child is prepared from foreign-made milk powder. The doll hung in the cradle is foreign. The play-toys given to the children are made in foreign countries. It is no wonder that even in a free India such a child when it grows up into an adult develops a tendency only to use foreign articles. This habit of using foreign articles ought to go if this Bill is really to have its full effect. Now, by this Bill we are enabled to get large sums without much rigour. We can develop our industries. But this Government must request the Central Government to see that import of sundry articles from foreign countries is totally banned. (Interruption.) Some difficulty may arise as pointed out by the hon. Member Sri Mohamed Raza Khan. We have to adjust our imports and exports. Even as other nations do, we must try to adjust in such a way that our imports are curtailed. Sir, taking school articles alone, a lot of foreign articles are used. The Government may develop cottage industries to produce all these things. In many schools the Crayon colour used by the child is foreign-made. The paper used by the child in the school is foreign made. The

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pen used by the child is foreign-made. The Jem clip used by the child is also foreign-made. All these could be manufactured in India itself. Building materials, as bolts and hanger for doors, are imported from outside though some of them are of late manufactured in our country. The Government can encourage the manufacture of housing materials in the smithies in villages by totally banning foreign articles. Thus the carpenter and the blacksmith in the village can be encouraged. Houses can be built in the old style avoiding the use of steel joists and other things which are now imported. The Government should take it into their head to educate the public to use only the raw material that is available and use only the materials produced by the cottage industries using local talent. This will go a long way towards the implementation of the policy of the Government. It is a painful sight to see even in panchayats pneumatic tyred carts and lorries being used to remove rubbish. If really Government want to encourage cottage industries, they must first see that these panchayats use locally made carts for this purpose. If locally made carts are used, it will give employment to the local carpenter and the blacksmith. If really Government want to encourage cottage industries, there are so many ways by which they can do it. Take, for instance, basic education sponsored by the Father of the Nation. I think there are still 64 industries which can be developed to suit the genius of the nation. Today I saw in newspapers a statement made by a prominent person that we would be going back to 50 or hundred years or some such period if we are to encourage hand-pounding of rice. It is not exactly going back but it is a question of our retracing our steps to the right path that we were following fifty years ago. It will not be difficult to get girls or women to do the handpounding of rice. Government should see that these things are encouraged. In respect of clothing, shelter, school articles and several other things cottage industries should be encouraged to a great extent.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill gives power to Government to assist in the establishment and development of industries.

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI: தயவுசெய்து கனம் அங்கத்தினர் தமிழில் பேசவேண்டும்.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: ஸ்ரீ அண்ணாமலை பிள்ளை நான் தமிழில் பேசவேண்டுமென்று விரும்புகிறேன். அவர் உலகப் பணத்தை ஆதரிப்பார் என்று நம்புகிறேன்; ஆனால் மொழியில் பேசுவதற்கும் பேச்சாளருக்கு உரிமையிருக்கிறதென்பது அவருக்குத் தெரியுமென்று நம்புகிறேன்.

It goes further and says that it must have an important bearing on the economic development of the country and further it says 'by paying a subsidy for conduct of research or for the purchase of implements or machinery or for any other specific purpose. Taking all these into consideration, I wonder whether it will be

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wise to limit the capital to Rs. 5 lakhs. Small-scale industry does not necessarily mean small industries. In a small-scale industry using electric power, they may have to purchase several machinery costing thousands of rupees. They must have an establishment and buildings and several other things. Therefore, I would request Government not to limit it to Rs. 5 lakhs. If they want, they can put the limit at Rs. 9 lakhs because I understand there is an Act to say that for the establishment of an industry of business, the capital of which exceeds Rs. 10 lakhs, the consent of the Government of India should be obtained. If there is such an Act, then we can bypass it by saying that we will have industries with a capital of Rs. 9 lakhs.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: There are only certain scheduled industries which are regulated by a system of licensing and these industries can be started only with the licence granted by the Government of India.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: I would say that the sum of Rs. 5 lakhs is too poor a capital if we have in view that all the cottage industries, small-scale industries, etc., should progress. 4-50 p.m.

Another point is this. In section 17 (2) it is said that the "decision of the Director of Industries to grant or not to grant aid in any case under sub-section (1) shall not be called in question in any court of law." I can understand this provision when it applies to a decision to grant aid; but the decision not to grant is another matter and this provision puts the affected party at a disadvantage. I, therefore, respectfully submit that the Government should have power so that they may scrutinize why in a certain case the Director did not grant aid. I say that healthy precedents should be established by seeing that the Government as the Head of all affairs must reserve to themselves the right and power to call for records and scrutinize whether in cases where grants have not been given there are good grounds for doing so. I think that power must remain with the Government.

Finally, I find that clause 18 validates all aids and gives retrospective effect from the 26th September 1953, that is, the date on which the Handloom Cess Fund was established. I am not able to understand the necessity for this clause. If the Government had taken us into confidence and given us facts and figures to show how this amount was spent, why retrospective effect from 26th September 1953 should be given, it would have been better. Of course, I am not accusing the Government. But I would like to have clarification why retrospective effect is sought to be given. Reasons must be given and it should be shown whether the money has been spent wisely and reasonably. If that is done, the House can approve of it. Therefore, I would like to have particulars so that this House may be satisfied before it agrees to give retrospective effect to the provision. Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Mr. Chairman, in keeping with the policy of the Government of India and also of our State,

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Government, this Bill has come in the right time and with the definite purpose of improving the cottage industries, etc., as far as possible, with the liberal amounts to be paid to them either by way of loans or grants. I do not want to go into the various clauses of the Bill because there has been wholehearted support from all sides of the House to this Bill.

However, I should like to bring to the notice of the Hon. the Minister for Industries that starting of small-scale industries in places which are neither suitable nor feasible will defeat the very object and aim of this Bill. It will be the duty of the officials of the Industries Department to examine the places and the possibilities in those places for the development of small-scale industries. For these industries depend on the availability of skilled labour and a particular type of labour alone can do a particular job. Also availability of resources should be examined. Therefore, I feel that the department concerned should try its best to examine the whole question from these aspects and give as much publicity as possible that in particular places establishment of a particular type of industry is possible on account of (1) availability of skilled labour and (2) availability of raw materials. I think this is very important.

The second thing is this. I think some time before, a representation was made to the Hon. the Minister for Industries that the tanning industry which forms the bulk industry in the district of my hon. Friend, Sri Annamalai Pillai, should be looked after by the Government. As a small-scale industry and cottage industry, it is a dangerous industry; a person may make a lot of money or a man may become pauper. I am speaking from personal knowledge. There are persons employing about 50 or 60 persons and when the owner or the industrialist is in trouble, it is closed resulting in the unemployment of these 50 or 60 persons. The Government should, therefore, examine the possibility of helping this tanning industry also.

Sir, it would have been in the fitness of things if the Hon. Minister had given us an idea as to how much amount had been given as aid to industries in the last three or four years and what were the new industries so far started and how far they were progressing. Unfortunately, though some industries are started with the best of intentions, they do not live long. I think the Hon. Minister will agree with me when I say that the greatest difficulty is in respect of marketing. Industries could be established; there may be Government support and the department may render all possible help. But still for want of marketing facilities the industry may go down. I feel, therefore, that the Government should develop a proper machinery—if there is not one already—for looking after the marketing process.

We are proud of the Sivakasi match industries which are for a practical purposes cottage industries; they are a highly developed industry in our State. People from the Punjab used to go there and wait for months and months to make bulk purchase of them

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matches and take them back to their places. Recently there was a Press report—I do not know how far it was correct and the Hon. Minister should know much better. These people in Sivakasi are producing the best matches and they can compete with other match producers in the country. But still for want of marketing facilities, some of these factories in Sivakasi had to be closed. I feel that the Government should examine this question.

As I have already stated, we should like to know how much amount has been given so far as aid and how much has been repaid. There has been a good deal of controversy with regard to the large amounts got by some of the industries like the Radio industry started somewhere in the South or the Vanaspathy industry. Again, the hon. Member Mr. Annamalai Pillai comes into the picture; it was in Katpadi where there were building and machinery, but nothing of production, much less sales. I should like to know from the Hon. Minister whether he could tell us how much amount has been paid by the Government and how much has been recovered. Government cannot go on paying unless they are able to get something in return. There is a limit even to Government giving loans. If it is not possible for the Hon. Minister to give us the information immediately, even at a later date if it is given, it would serve some good purpose.

From the mood and temper of the Hon. Minister, I am sure he has agreed to the proposition moved by the hon. Member Mr. Purushotham. I do not think any one can equal him in safeguarding the rights and interests of the Members of the Legislative Council. It is good that he brought in the proposition that a Member of this House should be on the Board of Industries and it is good that it was seconded by our Friend Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar. It would not be perhaps too much to have asked for two Members so that one would have gone to that side and the other to this side. I am sure that would have been a very good thing.

I think Mr. Reddiar who was the then Minister for Industries and Commerce would remember that there was a proposal at that time to send a delegation from the South to Japan and other places where cottage industry had developed. Of course, the proposal was to send a delegation consisting of some officials, one or two members not necessarily from the Legislature, but any one who was interested in these industries; if that had been done, that would have been a great advantage; they would give some report to the Government and Government can surely make use of that. In fact, if I remember aright, some official was sent to Japan who submitted a report to the Government. I do not know what happened afterwards. It would be a good thing to send a small delegation to Japan or such other countries where cottage industries are developed so that we may have an overall picture of the industries in our State. Naturally, when there are not many chances of development of heavy industries, I think we have to fall back on these cottage industries. But much depends on the Government. They should give proper publicity and bring the matter to the notice of the persons concerned. I am sure this Amending Bill will go a

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long way in developing industries and next time we meet, we shall see that Madras has done something in the matter of cottage industries. I wholeheartedly support this Bill.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: சிறு கைத்தொழில்களுக்கு ஒத்தாசை பண்ணும் விஷயத்தில் டிரக்டர் ஆப் ஹாண்ட்லாமென்டுக்கு அதிகாரம் உண்டா அல்லது டிரக்டர் ஆப் இன்டஸ்ட்ரிஸுக்கு மட்டும் தான் பூரா அதிகாரமும் உண்டா? அல்லது டிரக்டர் ஆப் ஹாண்ட்லாமென்டும் அவர் கலந்தாலே சித்திக்கொள்வாரா?

*** THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:** டிரக்டர் ஆப் ஹாண்ட்லாமென்ட் இப்போதுதான் புதிதாக நியமிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்; அவர்களுடும் கலந்தாலோசிக்கப்படும். சட்டத்தில் மாறுதல் வேண்டுமென்றால், பிறகு அதையும் கவனிக்கலாம்.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as pointed out by several hon. Members who participated in the discussion, this Amending Bill is intended to enhance the aid and to encourage the sponsoring of not only existing industries but also a large number of small industries which we seek to organize in a decentralized way. The Department of Industries has indeed framed a large programme of industrial development, particularly, in the rural areas of our State. Hon. Members would have seen some of these schemes in the Budget proposals which they should have gone through. For the last more than one year, the department has been examining thoroughly the various areas, the suitability of establishing industries in particular areas and the ways and means of organizing several new small industries and cottage industries in the various districts of the State and after thoroughly examining the various aspects, they have framed a programme. They have been consulting the Government of India and the technical experts concerned. In that connection, they have also been discussing the aid and the encouragement to be offered for a successful promotion of small-scale industries in the State.

Hon. Members are aware that the Planning Commission in framing the Second Five-Year Plan and allotting funds under various heads of development have evinced special interest in the development of small industries. They have allotted as much as Rs. 200 crores for the entire country and this State will get its due share so far as the development of small industries is concerned. In that connection, this Government have been discussing with the Government of India, who are equally keen in the matter, the question of an expeditious and successful development of industries in the various areas. We have been discussing the question of the necessary aid that should actively encourage the sponsors of small industries. As pointed out by one hon. Member, it is very difficult to organize successfully a small industry and it is much more difficult to organize for the State, or its department to organize throughout the country in a decentralized way small industries and cottage industries. Sir, the main objective behind this programme of expansion of small industries is that it should provide in a large way a solution to the problem of unemployment in this country. It is in this light that the various provisions of the Bill have to be

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considered. The Government of India themselves have suggested that the existing provisions relating to aid for industries should be largely revised. There was the Ford Foundation Team which went round the country and which visited parts of this State also. They have examined the existing provisions for aid and they have also suggested liberal revision of the terms of the aid for industries. Taking into account the various suggestions, the Government have framed this Bill. If some of the provisions are considered by some hon. Members to be too sweeping or too drastic or unnecessary, I would suggest to the hon. Members to view the provisions in this background of our keenness to develop effectively this industrial programme, with this objective that it should go a long way to provide employment to a large number of the unemployed particularly in the rural areas.

Reference was made to the rules that would be framed under this Act. These rules when framed will be placed before the Houses of the Legislature. While framing these rules, the Government will see that some of the useful suggestions made by hon. Members in the course of this discussion are taken into account and the points made out by hon. Members are given due attention. Some hon. Members referred to the provision about interest-free loans. The hon. Member Sri Purushotham asked, "Should there be provision for this aid of interest-free loans for all industries?" This special aid of interest-free loans would be extended only to such industries as need special aid. It should be obvious to all hon. Members that this special aid is not one which would be invariably extended to all industries. The hon. Member Sri Bhashyam said that he would prefer waiving of interest rather than offering it as interest-free loans. I should say that it should be certainly preferable to offer aid as interest-free loans rather than offer loans with interest with the assurance, at the same time, that the interest will be waived. We do want several new industries to spring up. The sponsors of these new industries might not be quite confident about their prospects. At any rate, for two or three years they might have to work without any profit; they might have to incur losses. Therefore, if they borrow money for the necessary capital and if they are to pay interest also, they may not come forward to take that risk of paying interest. It is only in such cases that the proposal is of interest-free loans might be offered and that will be only in exceptional cases. In the same way, the hon. Member Sri Purushotham referred to a clause relating to the exemption from some of these provisions. Even that clause will be applied only in exceptional cases. Again, I wish to point out that these provisions are there because of the anxiety of the Government that we should do everything possible taking advantage of the equal interest and anxiety on the part of the Government of India to promote industries in a large way. But then, Sir, the Director may exercise certain powers and the Government may exercise certain powers. Even if there is no appeal to the Government, still the Government's responsibility is there. Over and above all these, whether there is provision for a court of law to interfere or not, there is this

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Legislature. The Legislature is always there exercising its control over the affairs of the Government. The Legislature can very well amend the Bill, can pull up the officers of the Government or can pull up the Government themselves if the Legislature considered that the Government are doing certain wrong things.

One hon. Member referred to the definition of 'small-scale industries'. He wondered whether the limit should be as much as Rs. 5 lakhs. The hon. Member sitting opposite, Sri Gajapathy Nayagar, said that it must be there. There must be some limit. The Government consider Rs. 5 lakhs as a reasonable limit. If there are industries with the capital worth more than Rs. 5 lakhs, they may not require this aid at all. Government think it best to restrict this to Rs. 5 lakhs so far as small-scale industries are concerned.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: It is only 75 per cent. So, they will get only Rs. 2 lakhs or Rs. 3 lakhs.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: It has been raised from 50 to 75 per cent. I don't think the hon. Member would seriously suggest that we must still raise the percentage.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: I am not suggesting that the percentage must be raised. I was only pointing out that the amount that might be granted would be limited to only Rs. 2 lakhs or Rs. 3 lakhs.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: In the matter of definition of 'small-scale industries', we think it best to bring within its purview industries with a capital not exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs. The Director of Industries is given discretion. He has to finally decide. The hon. Member Sri T. Purushotham asked when the Board of Industries was there, why the Director should be permitted to overrule the Board. The hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar has rightly pointed out that it is only an advisory body and the responsibility is that of the Director of Industries, and through the Director, it is the responsibility of the Government. Therefore, in order to avoid delays, discretion is vested in the Director of Industries. Anyhow, the Government are there and are answerable for all actions of the Director. So, no specific provision is needed for Government's intervention in this matter. Even now, there are only a few industries that could be given aid. The Bill particularly refers to the numerous industries to which we look forward. Even at the present time, so many people come and sometimes political influence is brought to bear in the matter of giving aid. They say, 'Oh! he is a poor man. Why not give him some aid? He is suffering. You must help him.' We have to satisfy ourselves as to what is the nature of the industry, how far that industry deserves support and whether that industry is in the hands of proper men. All these factors have to be taken into account. On the other hand, some people come to us and say they are starting some industries and so, they must be given aid. Some people come to us and complain that their industries are not given

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any aid at all. Some others choose to recommend certain others whom they say are in bad and pitiable circumstances. Therefore, we thought it best to vest the discretion in the Director of Industries.

Sir, some hon. Members referred to the provision that there would be no appeal to any court of law. But, there is, of course, the Constitution and we shall abide by it. So far as this Act is concerned, it was thought that it would be better if there was no specific provision for any appeal to a court of law. We want quick action and quick decision and there should not be any dilatoriness and it should not lead to litigious tendencies. A person, who did not get any aid, may go on appealing. The idea behind this provision is that such tendencies should not be encouraged. After all, the Government offer aid not in the interests of a particular individual, but in the interests of industrial development as such. When the Government, after considering the various circumstances, refuse aid, it should not be a justicable question.

Sir, the hon. Member Sri Raza Khan referred to certain aids that we were giving to some industries in the past. I don't have with me statistics relating to the various loans that had been given. But, I may tell the hon. Member that when loans are given, the assets of the persons and the industries are taken into account and whenever there is default, Government take steps to recover the loan. There have not been many defaults in the past except in a few cases here and there. We do want to extend the aid in a large way in order to specifically promote the development of industries. Therefore it is we have come forward with this amending legislation.

Sir, the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, while welcoming the provisions of the Bill, made a suggestion that instead of the Government dealing with this matter, it might be left to local bodies. It is not an organization of industries. It is an aid. This Bill refers to aid that has to be extended by way of loans and by way of grants. In the matter of promotion of industries, I do not know whether the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition suggests that whatever funds the Government may set apart, may be handed over to local bodies so that they may act as agents of the Government for disbursing these loans. I do not think any useful purpose will be served by such an arrangement. Moreover, the local bodies cannot be entrusted with that responsibility. They cannot undertake the responsibility as they have their own functions and duties to discharge. If, however, a local body comes forward to organize an industry, then the provisions of the State Aid to Industries Act are there and the local body concerned can take advantage of them for the purpose of organizing an industry or industries itself.

Sir, the hon. Member Sri Daivasikhamani Achariar was worried that the Head of the Industries Department was called 'Director of Industries and Commerce.' For proper industrial development, due attention must be paid to the commerce aspect also. This was pointed out by the hon. Member Sri Raza Khan when he

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referred to the plight of the match-wood industry. Government have been examining this question. For taking up the responsibility of marketing there must be standardization of products. There is this handicap so far as the match-wood industry in Sivakasi is concerned. There are industries with small capital and industries with big capital. Government themselves propose, under the programme they have framed for the ensuing Budget year, to organize some cottage industries. If there are very small cottage industries in Sivakasi which are furnishing, Government are already examining whether such industries could be taken over and whether they could themselves organise those industries and also take up the responsibility of marketing. Proper marketing of the products of these small-scale industries is indeed a very important and vital factor. In framing their programme of industrial development, the Government have not lost sight of this aspect of industrial development and we have certain proposals for the marketing of the products of these industries.

5-20 p.m. Sir, reference was made to a clause in the Bill which relates to aid given from the Handloom Cess Fund. That is aid given in the past. The Cess Fund was organized and the Government of India came forward with the aid. This Government have taken full advantage of it and the handloom weavers and the co-operative societies have made large strides taking advantage of the aid. Now, the idea behind the provision to give retrospective effect to the provisions of the Bill is to validate the various aids which have been given usefully and profitably to industries. Otherwise, there might be necessity at a later date for a separate legislation. I do not think there should be any objection to this provision.

The hon. Member Mr. Raza Khan referred to the tanning industry. I can assure him all categories of the tanning industry—some come under cottage industries and some come under small-scale industries—will certainly have the necessary aid under the provisions of the Bill.

Sir, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the hon. Members for their universal approval of this measure and when we take up the Bill clause by clause, I do hope they will extend further support so that the large programme of ours regarding industrial development may be effectively carried out in our State. I do hope that the motion will be accepted by the House unanimously.

Sir, the Deputy Leader of the Opposition who has just come does not appear to be quite satisfied with the present state of affairs. He himself said, 'Better late than never'. We have just now drafted the programme of development and the Planning Commission has also come out with provision of large sums of money—some Rs. 200 crores—to work the development plan. We feel that aid must be increased and because we feel so, we have come forward with this measure. All this necessity was not there in the past.

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI : சேர்மன் அவர்களே, கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் நான் குறிப்பிட்ட விஷயமாக என்ன பதிலளிப்பார்கள்? இடங்களில் நரிக் குறவர்களும், இருளர்களும்

28th March 1956] [Sri N. Annamalai Pillai]

இப்போது விவசாயம் செய்வதற்கு வசதியளிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நரிக் குறவர்கள், ஊசி, நூல், கயிறு, மான் கொம்பு முதலிய பொருள்களை விற்பனை செய்வதற்கு வசதியளிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்தத் தொழில்களை விருத்தி செய்வதற்கு ஏதாவது உதவி செய்வது பற்றி கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் ஏதாவது ஒரு வார்த்தை சென்னால், அந்த சமூகத்தாருக்கு ஒரு உற்சாகமாக இருக்கும். இது விஷயமாக அவர் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்வார் என்று நான் எதிர்பார்த்தேன். ஆனால் பதில் சொல்ல வில்லை.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : பழைய தொழில் களுக்கும் புதிதாக ஆரம்பிக்கப்படுகிற ஏராளமான தொழில்களுக்கும் உதவியளிப்பதற்காகத்தான் இந்த மசோதா கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நரிக் குறவர்களைப் பற்றி என் வாயாலும் சொல்ல வேண்டுமானால், மகிழ்ச்சியோடு சொல்கிறேன். நரிக் குறவர்களுக்கும், இருளர்களுக்கும், மற்றவர்களுக்கும் முதலில் தொழில்களை ஆரம்பிக்கவேண்டும். இப்போது தொழில்களுக்கு டிரெயினிங் செண்டர்கள் இருக்கின்றன. வேலைகளைக் கற்றுக் கொடுக்கும் சில செண்டர்களுக்கு இப்போது வசதித்துள்ள திட்டத்தில் ஏற்பாடு செய்திருக்கிறோம். வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் கூட அவை இருக்கும். அவர்கள் அவைகளில் சேர்ந்து தொழில்களைக் கற்றுக் கொள்ளலாம். தொழிலைக் கற்றுக் கொண்ட பிறகு, கூட்டுறவு முறையில் தொழிலை ஆரம்பித்து நடத்தலாம்; அல்லது அவர்களே நடத்த முன் வந்தாலும், வேண்டிய உதவி சர்க்காரிடமிருந்து கிடைக்கும்.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“That the Madras State Aid to Industries (Amendment) Bill, 1956, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clauses 2, 3 and 4 were separately put and carried.

Clause 5.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The motion is—

“That clause 5 do stand part of the Bill.”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Sir, I move the following amendment :—

“Add the following at the end of the proposed clause (1) of section 1-A of the principal Act :—

“notwithstanding that the number of workers may be ten or more.”

The original definition of ‘cottage industries’ is now sought to be altered. Originally it was, ‘cottage industry means any industry carried on by a worker in his own home.’ It is a very simple definition. Now the Government want to widen it. Therefore it is they have stated ‘cottage industries mean any industrial business or enterprise carried on in any premises to which the Factories Act, 1948, does not apply, but includes dairy farming, bee-keeping and keeping of poultry farm.’ The Factories Act, 1948, defines a factory as meaning any premises including the precincts thereof wherein ten or more workers work if the manufacturing process is carried on with the aid of power and wherein 20 or more workers work, if the manufacturing process is carried on without the aid of power. My point is there may be cottage industries which may involve

[Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar] [28th March 1956]

a number of workers engaged in a particular industry. There may be ten or more. For example, let us take powerloom industry. There may be more than ten workers there. Take the handloom industry. There may be more than twenty workers engaged therein in a particular building. There are also other such industries, for example, the hand-pounding of rice. More than thirty people can easily be engaged in this industry and are engaged. The Second Five-Year Plan lays emphasis on this and if we want hand-pounded rice, we must not make the Factories Act apply to this industry. It says it will apply to all cases wherein more than ten workers are employed if the manufacturing process is carried on with power and, if otherwise, it will apply to cases wherein more than twenty workers are employed. Therefore, in the case of cottage industries like this, the Factories Act may apply since a large number of people are employed. In some it may be even 100 or 200. So the Government must set some limit in the Bill. Ten and twenty in the Factories Act seem to be very low. A family may consist of ten or twelve members and if the limit is set at ten, then the Factories Act may apply and the family—which may be of handloom weavers—may not get any aid from the Government. If the Government accept the amendment, well and good. If they do not, they may perhaps fix a limit at least in the Rules that may be framed.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: I second the amendment, Sir.

5-30 p.m. * THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Under this definition not only has the definition of 'cottage industry' been revised but there is also another clause about small-scale industries. Small-scale industries have also been defined. So, if the concerns where the Factories Act applies do not come within the scope of the definition of cottage industries, they will come under the definition of small-scale industries. Still they will be entitled to aid. Those which are cottage industries will be termed small-scale industries and they will have such aids as small-scale industries will have under these provisions. Therefore, I do not think the amendment is necessary. I request the hon. Member to withdraw the amendment.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 5 was put and carried.

Clause 6.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion is—

"That clause 6 do stand part of the Bill."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move the amendment standing in my name which runs as follows:—

"Insert the following as sub-clause (1) renumbering the existing clause as sub-clause (2):—

(1) In section 3, sub-section (1) (b) of the principal Act

(a) Omit the word "and" occurring before the word "two by the members of the Madras Legislative Assembly".

28th March 1956] [Sri T. Purushotham]

(b) After the words "Madras Legislative Assembly" add the words "and one by the Members of the Madras Legislative Council".

(c) After the words "Legislative Assembly" and before the words "respectively" insert the words "and the Secretary to the Legislative Council".

Sir, section 3 of the principal Act refers to the constitution of the Board of Industries. As has already been pointed out, there are two Members of the Legislative Assembly on the Board of Industries. I move this amendment which aims at the inclusion of a Member of the Legislative Council also in the Board of Industries. Hon. Members have already expressed their views in favour of this amendment and I would only request the Hon. Minister to accept this amendment.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: I second it, Sir.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I accept the amendment, Sir.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move the amendment standing in my name which runs as follows:

"Insert the following as sub-clause (1) renumbering the existing clause as sub-clause (2):—

(1) In section 3, sub-section (1) (b) of the principal Act: omit the words "Not less than ten and", "

Sir, the Director of Industries and the Secretary are two ex-officio members. Then there are three other members representing trade associations. There will be two members from the Assembly and one from the Council. With three other officials to be nominated as Members the total will be eleven. There will be difficulty if the words 'not less than ten and' are allowed to be there.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I accept the amendment, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

"Insert the following as sub-clause (1) renumbering the existing clause as sub-clause (2):—

(1) In section 3, sub-section (1) (b) of the Principal Act:

(a) Omit the word "and" occurring before the words

"two by the Members of the Madras Legislative Assembly".

(b) After the words "Madras Legislative Assembly" add the words "and one by the Members of the Madras Legislative Council".

[Mr. Chairman] [28th March 1956]

(c) After the words "Legislative Assembly" and before the words "respectively" insert the words "and the Secretary to the Legislative Council".

The amendment was put and carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

"Insert the following as sub-clause (1) renumbering the existing clause as sub-clause (2):—

(1) In section 3, sub-section (1) (b) of the Principal Act, omit the words "Not less than ten and".

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 6, as amended, was put and carried.

Clauses 7 to 16 were separately put and carried.

New clause 16-A.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move the following amendment standing in my name—

"Insert the following as a new clause after clause 16:—

16-A. In section 19, in sub-section (b), clause (15) of the principal Act, for the words, figures and letter 'referred to in section 14-A' substitute the words "to the industrial business or enterprise under the Act".

The difficulty I feel in respect of this is this. In section 19 we find a number of provisions giving power to the Government to make rules. In that section you will see the conditions under which and the security on which loans shall be granted. They are the guaranteeing by the State Government of cash credits, overdrafts or fixed advances by banks and the recognition of banks for this purpose. Now, section 14-A is to be omitted. But there must be rules for the purpose of regulating cash credits or fixed advances by banks and/or overdrafts. Therefore it is I have suggested the substitution of the words 'to industrial business or enterprise under the Act' for the words, figures and letter 'referred to in section 14-A' in sub-section (b), clause (15) of section 19 of the original Act. Since section 14-A will not be there this amendment is necessary.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: I second the amendment, Sir.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The industries referred to in section 14-A apply to industrial business or enterprise with a capital outlay not exceeding two thousand rupees or to cottage industries. With the amendment of section 17-A all that will come under small-scale industries.

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SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: I only want that the phrase 'referred to in section 14-A' should be omitted since 14-A itself is to be omitted from the original Act.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I accept the amendment.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move the following amendment standing in my name:—

"Insert the following as a new clause after clause 16:—
16-A. In the proviso to section 19 of the principal Act, for the words "Legislative Assembly" wherever they occur substitute the word "Legislature".

My object in moving this amendment is that the rules that are framed under the Act should be placed before both the Houses of the Legislature. I appeal to the Hon. Minister to accept this amendment.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I accept the amendments. The clauses introduced by the amendments may be numbered as sub-clause (1) and sub-clause (2) respectively.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—
"Insert the following as a new clause after clause 16:—

16-A. (i) In section 19, in sub-section (b), clause (16) of the principal Act, for the words, figures and letter "referred to in section 14-A", substitute the words "to the industrial business or enterprise under the Act".

The amendment was put and carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—
"Insert the following as a new clause after clause 16:—

16-A (ii) In the proviso to section 19 of the principal Act, for the words "Legislative Assembly" wherever they occur, substitute the word "Legislature".

The amendment was put and carried.

New clause 16-A was then put and carried.

Clauses 17 and 18 were put and carried.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

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

"That the Madras State Aid to Industries (Amendment) Bill, 1956, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—
"That the Madras State Aid to Industries (Amendment) Bill, 1956, as amended, be passed."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill, as amended, was passed.

[28th March 1956]

- (2) THE MADRAS ESSENTIAL ARTICLES CONTROL AND REQUISITIONING (TEMPORARY POWERS) RE-ENACTING BILL, 1956 (L.A. BILL NO. 1 OF 1956).

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

“ That clause 3^a of the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Re-enacting Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1956), as recommended to be amended by the Governor in his message, dated the 20th March 1956 and as approved by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

Sir, clause 3 of the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Re-enacting Bill, 1956, as passed by the State Legislature, seeks to give retrospective effect from 26th January 1956 to all the provisions of the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning Act, 1949, including the penal provisions thereof. As the retrospective effect sought to be given to the penal provisions of the Madras Act, 1949 may not be strictly in conformity with Article 20 (1) of the Constitution relating to Fundamental Rights, the Hon. Minister who moved the Bill gave an assurance to the Government of India that this Government did not intend to take any action under the ordinary provisions of the Madras Act of 1949 in respect of offences committed during the period 26th January 1956 to the date on which the re-enacting Bill became law.

Sir, this was referred to by the Hon. Minister in this House, particularly, during the course of the discussion. However, the President decided that a specific provision should be made before giving his assent. I do hope this amendment will be acceptable to the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved—

“ That clause 3 of the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Re-enacting Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1956) as recommended to be amended by the Governor in his message, dated the 20th March 1956 and as approved by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Sir, we have already pointed out at the time when the Bill was discussed that no punishment should be given in cases where there is retrospective effect. Therefore, a provision like this is not necessary. I see no objection to our accepting the amendment proposed, namely, “ Provided that nothing contained in this section should render any person liable to any punishment whatsoever by reason of anything done or omitted to be done by him contrary to the provisions of the said Act on or after the 26th day of January 1956 and before the date of publication of this Act in the Fort St. George Gazette.”

[28th March 1956]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“ That clause 3 of the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Re-enacting Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1956) as recommended to be amended by the Governor in his message, dated the 20th March 1956 and as approved by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was put and carried.

Clause 3, as recommended to be amended by the Governor in his message, dated the 20th March 1956 and as approved by the Legislative Assembly, was then put and carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now adjourn and meet again on Monday, the 2nd April 1956, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The House then adjourned.

[28th March 1956]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 602 asked by Sri M. Ethirajulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 28th March 1956, page 524 supra.]

G.O. Ms. No. 61, Revenue, dated 5th January 1956.

The Government have considered the requests contained in the resolutions passed at the annual conference of the Madras State Sub-Registrars' Association held on 6th March 1955 and the remarks of the Inspector-General of Registration thereon and pass the following orders:—

(i) *Conversion of the post of Joint Sub-Registrar (or the senior-most Joint Sub-Registrar in offices with more than one post) in all Registration districts into gazetted post carrying a pay of Rs. 300—15—450.*—The Inspector-General of Registration had submitted proposals separately for raising these posts to gazetted status on a scale of pay Rs. 220—10—300. In view of the large cost involved, the Government have deferred the proposal for consideration as a Part II Scheme for 1957-58.

(ii) *Abolition of direct recruitment to the post of District Registrar.*—The Government see no grounds to reconsider the orders already passed by them rejecting the proposal.

(iii) *Revival of the posts of selection grade Sub-Registrars on the scale of pay of Rs. 250—10—300 limiting their number to 10 per cent of the total number of Sub-Registrars.*—Government cannot accept the proposal in view of the present financial position of the State.

(iv) *Raising the pay scales of Sub-Registrars, upper and lower grades from Rs. 160—5—200 and Rs. 100—5—150 to Rs. 200—10—300 and Rs. 150—5—250 respectively.*—The proposal cannot be accepted in view of the State's financial position.

(v) *Increasing the proportion of upper grade Sub-Registrars from 25 per cent to 50 per cent of total number of Sub-Registrars.*—In view of the large cost involved, the proposal has been deferred for consideration as a Part II Scheme for 1957-58.

(vi) *Appointment of Sub-Registrars by transfer to gazetted posts created or to be created in connection with Community Projects and National Extension Schemes.*—The *ad hoc* rules proposed to be issued for the several posts under the Community Project Schemes will provide for the appointment of Block Development Officers, etc., by transfer from other services including the Madras Registration Subordinate Service.

(vii) *Sanction of a special pay of Rs. 25 per mensem to all Sub-Registrars who hold additional charge as double-lock officers in treasuries.*—Sub-Registrars will not hereafter be required to hold additional charge as double-lock officers, in view of the appointment of Headquarters Deputy Tahsildars in each Taluk office.

[28th March 1956]

(viii) *Sanction of one upper division clerk's post for each Sub-Registry office having five or more lower division clerks.*—In G.O. Ms. No. 1221, Revenue, dated 12th April 1955, the Government have sanctioned the conversion of 24 lower division clerks' posts into upper division posts. They are not, therefore, prepared to sanction extra upper division posts for the Sub-Registry offices as requested by the Association.

(ix) *Bifurcation of the registration districts of Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot, Madurai, Kozhikode, Tellicherry and Salem.*—Proposals for bifurcation of certain registration districts are under the examination of the Inspector-General of Registration and are awaited from him.

(x) *Increasing the number of Last Grade Government servants in the Sub-Registry offices.*—The Government agree with the Inspector-General of Registration that there is no need to increase the number of Last Grade servants.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide item IV (2) on page 560 supra.]

The Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Re-enacting Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1956).

Clause 3 (as proposed in the message of the Governor, dated the 28th March 1956, and as approved by the Legislative Assembly).

3. *Savings.*—Anything done or any action taken (including any rule or order made, notification issued, decision, award or direction given, proceeding taken, liability or penalty incurred and punishment awarded) under the provisions of the said Act—

(a) as in force immediately before its expiry; or

(b) on or after the 26th day of January 1956 and before the date of publication of this Act in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, on the footing that the said Act was in force at the relevant time, shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of the said Act as hereby re-enacted:

Provided that nothing contained in this section shall render any person liable to any punishment whatsoever by reason of anything done or omitted to be done by him contrary to the provisions of the said Act on or after the 26th day of January 1956, and before the date of publication of this Act in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Monday, 2nd April 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.

1.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Foreign Ink Factory in Madras

* 603 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 State Government has given permission to a foreign company to establish an ink factory in Madras;

(b) if so, the special reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Government have any proposal to grant necessary aid for the promotion and expansion of indigenous ink manufacturing companies, now or in the Second Five-Year Plan period?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Total allotment to Madras State in the Second Five-Year Plan

* 604 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to place on the table of the House a statement showing—

(i) the proposed total allotment to Madras State in the Second Five-Year Plan according to the latest advice;

(ii) the details of the schemes proposed for inclusion in the Plan; and

(iii) the year in which each of the schemes is proposed to be taken up for execution?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (i) The size of the Madras State Plan, as approved by the Planning Commission, is 170.3 crores, excluding expenditure on certain Social Services which final allotments have not yet been fixed.

(ii) The details of the schemes proposed for inclusion in the Second Five-Year Plan are given in Appendix II to the Budget Estimates for the year 1956-57 presented to the House in February 1956.

[2nd April]

(iii) The details of the schemes proposed to be taken during 1956-57 under the Second Five-Year Plan are given in column (4) of Appendix II to the Detailed Budget Estimates for the year 1956-57. As regards the subsequent years, it will not be possible to indicate now which schemes will be taken up during each year, as the implementation of the Plan will be dependent on the annual programme to be drawn up each year.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Have the Government perused the report of the New Delhi correspondent in a local newspaper the other day that no more engineering colleges will be allowed to this State in the Second Five-Year Plan and will the Government make emphatic representations to the Central Government about the pressing need for more technical hands in the State and the need for the establishment of an adequate number of engineering colleges and schools in the State?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Yes, Sir. I have seen the report. Not only I have seen that report, but I have had a discussion about it. I do not think final decisions have been taken with reference to that.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Does the Hon. Minister give credence to reports of Press Correspondents like that? It may be kite-flying.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: But, sometimes there also contain some truth.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: If I remember aright, the Finance Minister is reported to have said that if there is to be a Dakshina Pradesh, he will get a further grant of Rs. 65 or 70 crores. Now that that idea has been given up, will he get at least a part of it for Madras?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: What is the use of thinking about things which have not happened?

Total number of buses as on 1st January 1956 under the Madras Government City Transport

* 605 Q.—**SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of buses as on 1st January 1956 under the Madras Government City Transport;

(b) how many buses are on active service and plying; and

(c) how many buses are plying in the mufassal routes?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: (a) 404.

(b) 302.

(c) 9

2nd April 1956]

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Have any relief services been undertaken recently and, if so, may I know on how many routes the relief service has begun functioning?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: I cannot say exactly on how many routes relief services are being run. But I think there seems to be considerable improvement for the last one month because of the toning up of the entire system by the new Director and I do not think that we can introduce these relief services everywhere. Only in certain places where there is need for it, the Government propose to introduce it and they have introduced it in certain places.

SRI M. ETHIRAJULU: ஆபீஸ் நேரங்களில் பஸ்களில் ஏற்படும் ஜன நெரிசலைத் தவிர்ப்பதற்காக சர்க்கார் அதிகப்படியாக எத்தனை பஸ்கள் விடுகின்றார்கள் என்று சொல்லமுடியுமா?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: முன்பே 302 பஸ்கள் ஓடிக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றன என்று சொன்னேன். சிறு பஸ்கள் 100 வாங்கப் போகிறோம். பெரிய பஸ்கள் 50 வாங்க ஆர்டர் கொடுத்திருக்கிறோம். 50 பஸ்கள் தொழிற்சாலையிலேயே கட்டப்பட்டு வருகின்றன. ஆக கிட்டத்தட்ட 200 பஸ்கள் அதிகமாக்கப்படும் என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: ஆபீஸ் நேரங்களில் அதிகமான மக்கள் பிரயாணம் செய்வதால், கல்லூரிகளுக்கும், காரியாலயங்களுக்கும் போகின்ற மக்களுக்கு பிரத்தியேகமான பஸ்கள் விடும் உத்தேசம் சர்க்காருக்கு இருக்கிறதா?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: ஸ்பெஷல் பஸ்கள் விடும் யோசனை இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அது இன்னும் ஒரு மாதகாலத் திற்குப் பிறகுதான் உருவாகும். அதற்குப் பிறகு எவ்வளவு அலுவலம் செய்யமுடியும் என்று திட்டமாகச் சொல்லமுடியும். இன்றைக்கு இருக்கும் நிலைமையில் ஒன்றும் வாக்குறுதி கொடுப்பதற்கில்லை.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: May I know from the Hon. Minister how many buses are under repair?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: Everywhere even in advanced countries like England, they keep not less than 20 per cent of the fleet strength for overhauling—for six months' overhauling and even monthly overhauling and other repairs. I cannot say exactly how many buses are under repair although I can say that there are 302 buses on the road. Now and then, it is likely that buses may go out of order and they are replaced whenever they go out of order. Only for that purpose, we are having certain percentage in reserve.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Questions are over.

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

II.—ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE HON. CHAIRMAN RE PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO THE MADRAS GENERAL SALES TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1956 (L.A. BILL No. 40 OF 1955).

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to announce to the House that the General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 40 of 1955), which was passed by the Madras Legislature on

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TO THE MADRAS GENERAL SALES TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL,
1956 (L.A. BILL NO. 40 OF 1955)

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the 30th January 1956 received the assent of the President on 24th March 1956 and has been published as Act No. III of 1956 in Part IV-B of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 23rd March 1956.

III.—GOVERNMENT MOTION.

THE STATES REORGANIZATION BILL, 1956.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before taking the States Reorganization Bill into consideration, I would request hon. Members of the House who want to speak on this Bill to kindly send me their names as early as possible. We are meeting to-day from 3 o'clock till 5-30 p.m. and again from 6-30 p.m. to 7-30 or 8 p.m. To-morrow we are meeting at 11 a.m. and we sit the whole day. Unless we have a list of names, it will be difficult to put in people. It will help me considerably if hon. Members give me names early.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: May I make a submission, Sir? To-day, a Member may not be in a mood to speak. But the trend of the debate may create a feeling that he should participate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall adjust myself as far as possible.

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

“That the proposed States Reorganization Bill, 1956, be taken into consideration.”

Sir, the proposed reorganization of the Madras State is, no doubt, based on the linguistic idea. This idea is quite an old one in this country where different languages are spoken, and where there has been a federal type of Constitution. There has been this idea that the States should be based on language, that the existing States should be split up into linguistic States and aspirations have grown and people in the respective areas have been tuned to look forward to having the States thus reorganized. When people go tuned themselves to having a linguistic State where their own mother-tongue would be the language of the State, this idea has been growing and that aspiration sometimes gets deteriorated into a kind of fanaticism also. We have seen recently evidence of that kind of fanaticism after the report of the States Reorganization Commission has been published and after the Government of India have made known their own reactions to that report.

I need not emphasise the importance of language for the people. But still we must remember that language, however important it is and however vital it is for the man, is only the man's vehicle and the vehicle should not be permitted to dictate to the man. It is

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for the use of the man. The man uses the vehicle to go to a particular place. But even if the vehicle is very essential to him, he should not permit the vehicle to dictate to him where he should go. That aspect we must remember. Now, Sir, when there have been such terrible reactions which have arisen on account of the sense of disappointment of those people who feel that their age-long aspirations are not to be completely satisfied, it has been thought that it is time now also to turn a little back and to see how far we should resist these reactions. Therefore, when we have been considering certain recommendations relating to the reorganization of States, the other idea, that they should turn a little back and see whether the States should be organized exclusively on a linguistic basis has also been presented to the people. Hon. Members are aware that the States Reorganization Commission itself, at the outset, pointed out that the reorganization that they were proposing would not be merely based on linguistic consideration. But, Sir, the difficulty is that the people have too long been tuned to think in one way and if we should suddenly switch back, there will be a jerk and that jerk would have its own reactions. Therefore, it is now considered that we have to be a little bit slow while we turn back. So, I would like to point out that when we consider this draft Bill which has been presented for eliciting the views of the State Legislature, we need not dwell very much on the question of the new outlook that has been suggested to us. It has been put to us that rather than the reorganization of a State based on a particular language, it might be more advantageous if two or three States speaking different languages are reorganized into one State. As far as the Madras State and the present Madras State that the Travancore-Cochin State and the present Madras State should be merged into one State, hon. Members and even the enthusiasts of the Tamil language and Tamil State would see that the merger of Travancore-Cochin with Madras would mean nothing else but the ancient Tamil Nad which we have read in ancient Tamil History, as being ruled by the ‘Moovendars’ (‘the three Tamil Kings’). Therefore, while people may not be expected to accept the new proposal at once because they have all along been tuned to think in terms of a linguistic State, but at the same time they could not simply brush aside or dismiss it and swear against it. In the same way, this proposal need not be condemned as an unacceptable proposal. If it is found difficult to get the people turn back at once and take to this proposal kindly, we need not be in a hurry either. We need not swear for or against proposals of this kind however good they may be ultimately. But anyhow the Congress leadership has thought it fit to set the people thinking about these things, and they have sought to present this idea for the consideration of the people. They have sought to make the people think back for a little while, before they form their own confirmed opinions about linguistic States. But in the meanwhile as hon. Members are aware, provision is made in this Bill for the formation of Zonal Councils. Different States in a particular zone or region would constitute themselves into a Zonal Council although

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such a Council will not have statutory powers. These Councils are expected to solve many problems effectively by the joint collaboration of the States concerned. These Councils would go some way at least in enabling certain contiguous States to pull together and work for the common good of these States, and it will have some weight on the Centre in getting things that are for the common benefit of the States concerned. Further, I take it that these Councils are expected to check the separatist or fissiparous tendencies and to make up, to some extent, for the possible disadvantages that are to be found in the disintegration of the State. Sir, I need not refer to the ugly incidents which we had the misfortune to witness sometime back all over this country. The Government of India particularly had to face a very bad situation which arose on account of their coming forward to give effect to the long-cherished aspiration of the people of the different States to have a linguistic State of their own. But it is a matter for satisfaction to all of us that the situation has considerably improved, thanks to the illustrious leadership of our great Prime Minister, and there is comparative quiet in the country. Although in this State also, interested people sought to arouse the emotions and feelings of the people—it is not difficult to arouse emotions on questions like language and mother-tongue—it is gratifying to note that this State has been fairly quiet. There is exploitation everywhere and not merely as between capital and labour. Some people do seek to make political capital out of good things like language, patriotism and love of one's mother-tongue. If certain politicians could not go direct to the people, present their ideology and programme and win over their support, they seek to divert the attention, confuse and rouse the feelings of innocent people by exploiting their love of their mother-tongue. Even in the new Madras State after its reorganization as proposed in the Bill, all the people will not be people speaking one language. Of course, in this Tamil country, the mother-tongue of most of the people will be Tamil. There are others also who owe allegiance to Tamil, who are Tamil scholars and who are great lovers of Tamil. Still it must not be forgotten that there are hardly any villages in the Tamil areas of this State where there are no people whose mother-tongue is Telugu and who speak Telugu at home. Therefore there cannot be any idea of making this State exclusively Tamilian or the State being inhabited exclusively by Tamil-speaking people. In whatever way we reorganize the States, even if it be on an absolutely linguistic basis, there are bound to be minorities speaking a language other than Tamil. In whatever way we may demarcate the boundaries, there will still be people in the border areas of our State speaking a different language. Therefore care has been taken and suitable provision has been made in this Bill to safeguard the rights and interests of minorities in the reorganized State of Madras.

There has been some agitation, I might say even violent agitation in some areas of this State against the decision of the Government of India not to include in the Madras State certain areas in the Travancore-Cochin State. At so many public functions a few

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persons staged demonstrations by waving black flags to express their condemnation at the non-inclusion of Devikulam and Peermede taluks of Travancore-Cochin in the Madras State. Hon. Members would remember that, when this House discussed the Report of the States Reorganization Commission, the question of the inclusion of Devikulam and Peermede and certain other questions were raised and this House expressed its unanimous or practically unanimous view with regard to the justness of the claim of the Madras State to these two taluks. On behalf of the Government also, this view was accepted. But, Sir, we should not forget that in this matter there has been a dispute between two States. If Madras wanted Devikulam and Peermede taluks, Travancore-Cochin was against it. Similarly, our Friends in Malabar wanted Gudalur. But the people in the Tamil areas of Madras State would not agree to part with Gudalur and they presented their case for the retention of Gudalur in Madras. The Government thought that it was a fair view, accepted it and expressed it in clear terms in this House and also in the discussions with the Government of India. There must be some finality in the matter of settlement of disputes. There is a finality in litigation after the Supreme Court gives its decision. Of course, the decision may not satisfy either the one or the other party or it may satisfy to a certain extent both the parties. Even in village affairs, when there is a dispute about certain rights or when there is a dispute between two brothers in regard to the partition of their estate, the dispute is taken for final settlement either to a court or is referred to arbitration. When the arbitrator gives an award, the dispute is finally settled. When there is a dispute between the industrial workers and the management, even though there are different unions for the workers, all of them agree easily to refer it to arbitration and abide by the award, even though the dispute is about a major question like the settlement of bonus for one or two years. The award of the arbitrator may not be pleasing to both the parties or even to one of the parties. But still there is a finality. Even though the award may not satisfy all their demands, I am happy to say that the workers accept the award happily and carry on. In the same way, there is a dispute between Madras and Travancore-Cochin as to whether Devikulam and Peermede taluks should be retained in the Travancore-Cochin State or added on to the Madras State. When there is a dispute between two States, the only way for a settlement is to have it decided by arbitration. In this matter one cannot think of a better tribunal, a better arbiter, a more satisfactory arbiter, to decide this dispute than the Committee consisting of our Prime Minister, our Union Home Minister, our Union Minister for Education, and our Congress President. The States and their representatives had an opportunity of explaining their respective cases before this Committee. After examining all the aspects of the case, the committee came to certain conclusions, and they recommended their conclusions to the Government of India. Again, Sir, the Government of India examined these recommendations thoroughly, and they came to their own conclusions, and it is on

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the basis of those conclusions that this Bill has been drafted with reference to the provisions regarding area so far as the Madras State is concerned. Therefore, I am unable to appreciate any agitation over the exclusion of this area or that area. We have to appreciate the situation and see how we shall pursue the matter. After all, the First Five-Year Plan was carried out, and on the 1st April 1956 (yesterday), the implementation of the Second Five-Year Plan, which was discussed some days back in this House, has commenced. We are more interested, and the people are more interested in getting so many schemes sanctioned and implemented, which should go a long way to provide employment for those who are unemployed and to raise the standard of living of the people, which is miserably low. That is our vital interest. That is what the people have been looking forward to. After all, the formation of the States is only the formation of a machinery just as the Planning Commission which drafts the Plan is only a machinery to draft a Plan for the benefit of the entire people. We have no doubt to look to the machinery. You have to put the machinery in proper position. Our people are more interested in getting things done for them. There is a new consciousness in the villages. People in the villages have become plan-minded. There are district plans, there are village plans, and the people have been eagerly looking forward to the carrying out of these plans which they have framed, as they have been asked to frame. Therefore, while we consider the various provisions of the States Reorganization Bill, we should see that we do not miss the essentials and we do not lay over-emphasis on comparative non-essentials. Men who are definitely interested in diverting the attention of the people might seek to create confusion and might also seek to divert our attention. But we have to see that we do not allow ourselves to be disturbed by this kind of people. While we are reorganizing the States, we must still remember the need and realize the need for goodwill between the States concerned. We must realize the need for goodwill between the neighbouring States. The Madras State is interested in the well-being of the Travancore-Cochin State. The Madras State is interested in the well-being of the Mysore State. It is not merely a question of the interests of the other States. It is also a question of the interest of our State. Therefore, Sir, we have to see how we should promote goodwill rather than injure such goodwill. One instance of how certain people seek to make political capital is this agitation over the name of the State. Hon. Members will remember that when we discussed the Report of the States Reorganization Commission in this House, the emphasis was on the inclusion of Devikulam and Peermade in Madras State. In the consequent agitation also, so far as this State was concerned, the emphasis was on the inclusion of Devikulam and Peermade in Madras State. Now, Sir, the emphasis has been shifted to the giving of a particular name. After all, in whatever way we are going to name a State, that is not going to be any solace to the Tamilians of Devikulam and Peermade who had anxiously been looking forward to join the Madras State and who should be feeling a sense of utter disappointment now. What is

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there in a name? Name is no doubt important. Names are there only to distinguish one from the other just as language is the vehicle of expressing one's thought. Sometimes we give names without going into the connotation of the particular words contained in those names. Here it is not a question of naming the State. It is a question of changing the name of the State. What is the objection to the name 'Madras State'? Madras is a hoary name. Madras has hoary traditions. It has international reputation which is an advantage for the residuary area and which those who go away from this State cannot have. In the same way, hon. Members will remember there was objection to retaining the name 'India' by the Pakistan people. But still 'India' is there. It has not been given up, and very rightly too.

Sir, taking the neighbouring States that are to be formed, I wish to say that the Karnataka State is to be called after Mysore. Andhras led the way, and we must admit that they are not at any rate wanting in their love of their mother-tongue 'Telugu'. They did not name their State, which they formed by cutting away areas from Madras State, 'Telugu State' or 'Telugu Rajyam' or 'Telugu Rashtram'. 'Andhra' is the name they had and 'Andhra' is the name they have given to their State. 'Andhra' is not the name of the language that they speak and love so much. Then, again our friends from Malabar, who will be going away and whom we will be missing from October next, are not going to a 'Malayalam' State but to the 'Kerala' State. 'Kerala', so far as I know, is not the name of the language our friends speak. The name of their language is 'Malayalam' and not 'Kerala'. But still they love their language as much as we love our language. Still, there is no agitation against the name 'Kerala'. There is no demand that the name 'Kerala State' should be changed into 'Malayalam State'.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: May I know what is the meaning of the word 'Kerala'? 3-40 p.m.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: At any rate, it does not mean 'Malayalam'.

When our Andhra friends put in an exclusive claim for Madras,—they stated that Madras is *manathe* (ours), we resisted it and resisted it successfully. They claimed Madras as their territory. But we claimed Madras as an integral part of Tamilnad and we succeeded. Now, Sir, there are people who get angry with that very name Madras. I do not know why they should hate the name of Madras. Just as the hon. Member sitting opposite was pointing out on the previous occasion that when the name Kerala was mentioned, the word Malayalam came to his mind, in the same manner Madras was identical with Tamilnad. The name Madras is there. Why should we change a very good name? There are so many advantages. I explained this position last time to the hon. Member Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar who is keen in promoting Tamil culture and all that, and he very kindly appreciated the point

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mentioned by me and he withdrew the amendment he moved in that connexion. Anyhow, the name is not so important as Devikulam or Peermede. These agitators—I do not refer to any hon. Member here—have given up their claim for Peermede and Devikulam. They do not put so much emphasis at any rate on their claim for Peermede and Devikulam. Now, the emphasis has been shifted from Devikulam to naming the Madras State to take away this name Madras. . . .

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: We have not shifted our emphasis. The emphasis is there and everywhere . . .

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I will leave it to the hon. Member to maintain the emphasis. But, I am now referring to the name to be given to the State. There is no need at all to change the name. It is not right that we should show an aversion to the very name Madras, and that we should ask for a change. If you write 'sugar' on a paper and taste it, it does not taste sweet. There are so many ways of serving the Tamil people and improving their living conditions and enabling them to attain not only the ancient glory but also the new glory to which we do look forward, under the Socialist Pattern of Society. All that has to be done, Sir, and what is there in the name? If it is merely for an agitational purpose, this can be done and I have nothing more to say on that subject. It is pointed out by some critics that the Government of Madras are obstinate and that they do not want to yield on this question of naming the State lest they (the agitators) should score a point, or take credit and that the Government are anxious that the agitators should not get any credit for changing the name of the State. Even if the name is changed, it will not add to the credit but will only add to the discredit of those concerned and therefore there is no question of this Government being obstinate or that this Government merely objecting to the proposal in order that the credit may not go to the critics. Therefore, this Government are firmly of the view that the name should not be changed and that Madras is the best name which we have and which we should have for the reorganized State.

I should point out that it must have been very gratifying to the hon. Members in this House to hear a sense of appreciation expressed in the other House about the usefulness of this House. The Hon. the Leader of the other House was so good as to point out to the other House how useful the discussions in this House have been to the people and to the Government. (Sri Mohamed Raza Khan: He is always kind to us.) The hon. Members should have seen that in the reorganization proposals certain other States which do not have Second Houses are also to have Second Chambers. But the proposal made with regard to this State is to reduce the strength of the Council from 51 to 48. The Government are themselves bringing forward certain amendments. The hon. Leader of the Opposition has also given notice of certain amendments. The Government are of the view that there is no need to reduce the strength from 51 to 48 and disturb certain elected Members of our House.

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It is for us, Sir, to welcome the formation of the new State and take up the implementation of the Second Five-Year Plan. Before the Plan is implemented, we have to see how the Plan could be revised to the advantage of this State consistent with the present needs and past neglect. We have to work up for the revision of the Plan. We have to take up the implementation of the Plan and we cannot afford to lose or waste even a single day. The reorganized State will come into existence, it is expected, on the 1st October according to the provisions of this Bill. But the Second Five-Year Plan has been on since yesterday. Therefore, we have to pay greater attention to the question of implementation of the Plan. After very deep consideration, the Government have formulated these proposals with regard to the reorganization of States. Therefore, I would appeal to the House not to spend much time in agitating for any major revision of the Bill. We must bear in mind even when we make our comments on the various provisions of the Bill the great need for the preservation and promotion of mutual goodwill among the States. We must also remember that we should do nothing that would disturb the unity of the country. I do hope, Sir, that this House will give that lead which should be expected of it by unanimously welcoming this Bill, so that we could go ahead in the reorganized State. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved—

“That the proposed States Reorganization Bill, 1956, be taken into consideration.”

* SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI: Mr. Chairman, I wish to take up a little of the time of the House more in performance of a self-regarding duty than in the hope that I shall in any manner contribute to a change of policy. I said, Sir, that I was taking the time of the House rather in a mood of unexpectedness, if I may say so, of being useful. I have been told on many matters that it is too late. I do not accept the theory of too-late-ism when anything is right. I regret I hold the view that when a thing is felt to be right and to be right at the moment that we are talking, it is not right to say that it is too late to consider what we feel to be right. After all, let us remember that we have done nothing yet. We have been only discussing and talking. Malabar is still in the State of Madras. The salaries of all the officials in Madras are still drawn from the treasury of the State of Madras. Mangalore is still in the State of Madras. Nothing has been done and if the Legislature is asked to consider a Bill, it means that the Bill is under discussion. We should not start with the notion that things have already been done and that we are dealing with the Bill as we are dealing with a shop bill after the purchase is made. We are dealing with the whole problem as if the Legislature is really considering the whole matter. I, therefore, respectfully protest against the doctrine of anything being too late.

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What is the matter we refer to when we use this threatening expression of 'too late'? We refer to the minds of the people. The minds of the people have been brought up in a particular way and it is too late to change the current of public opinion. Now, let us examine that a little earnestly. If a thing has become wrong by reason of lapse of time, it is too late to try to do what was once right but which is no longer right. But, what are we referring to when we deal with public opinion in the minds of people? If what we do not like is opposition and antagonism instead of friendliness, the feeling of isolation and apartheid instead of co-operation, if that is the feeling which has been prominently brought up by the things done hitherto, it is still **our duty** to resist it and to overcome it and not to swim along the current and accept what is wrong to have become right without really any change of opinion on the subject but merely accepting it on the ground of surrender to greater force. I, therefore, with all earnestness, urge that we should not approach either the whole matter or any particular matter on the ground of its being too late. We should examine the matter only on the ground whether it is still right or whether matters have altered in the context that the thing is no longer right. If we have to admit that a thing is no longer right on account of change of circumstances, I can understand. But if it is simply argued that people won't listen to us, it means that we abdicate leadership. We ought, therefore, to see that we do the right thing even when it is called 'too late', if really it is still the right thing. Now, I said that I do it without much hope. The world knows what my view is in this matter. I am not giving any surprise announcement when I say that I do not like this separation, in the first place, of Mangalore (South Kanara) and Malabar from the State of Madras, and I do not like the opposition to the proposal that the Travancore-Cochin State should become one State with the present State of Madras. I do not like both these things which are going on. I know very well that my view is contrary—I do not wish to mince matters—not to the opinion of the Central Government but to the decision that they have now taken with respect to the matter. My view is contrary to the decisions now taken by the Central Government who have asked this Bill to be proceeded with, thus removing Malabar and South Kanara from the State of Madras and keeping the two States, Travancore-Cochin and Madras separate from one another. As I said, I know that my view is contrary to the decision with regard to the policy at last arrived at by the Central Government. I know also that although I heard a very fine speech just now and although I read a very fine speech made in the other House, all the reasons given there go to confirm what I have just expressed rather than the Bill itself. I know also that my view is contrary to the line taken by the State Government in proposing this Bill. Knowing that my view is contrary to both the decision of the Central Government and the line taken by the State Government, I am not exaggerating my frustration when I say that I speak only in fulfilment of a self-regarding duty and not in any expectation that I will change the current of affairs. I feel that

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although I have expressed my opinion pretty clearly before and it was well known even before I stood up now to speak, still it is my duty to give expression to my view as a Member of this House and in this House of the Legislature where I have not given expression to my view on this subject up till now.

It is difficult for me to deal with the subject when I am taking up a position of this kind without embarrassing some people. It is difficult for me to do it in an objective manner but I shall try to do my best because my intention is not to embarrass any one and my object is not to make things difficult for any one. If only the Prime Minister of India had decided to do the right thing and not to surrender, if only he had decided to exercise the full power of his personality and told the people of the South in clear language and by way of a definite direction that the Congress Resolution should be given effect to and at least these two States should be merged if not the other States in the South, for the good of the people of the South and if the loyal supporters of that Resolution adopted by the Congress had also stood by it—not merely making a speech or two on the matter in this House as I am now doing to fulfil a self-regarding duty—to make the people understand it and accept it, I for one do not believe that we would have failed. I am not new to propaganda, I am not new to the mind of ^{4 p.m.} the people of Madras. When the resolution was moved in the Congress, the Finance Minister, who represented the Government of Madras there in that matter, made a very fine speech in support of the resolution. If he had taken steps to implement that resolution, he would not have failed. People would have understood what was good in this and would certainly have joined hands with the Government at the Centre and the Government here, if the effort had been put forth. But instead, what happened? Nothing was done to further the object of that resolution. The field was left entirely in the hands of those who took up a narrower policy. The field was left completely, so to say, as a monopoly to the people who did not want a bigger State, who wanted a small State and a smaller field for their operations. I consider that most deplorable. If I proceed further, my attitude will deteriorate into something less than objective. I leave the matter at that. If only the Prime Minister had said "Let the *status quo* remain till we consider the proposal that we have made in the Congress; continue as you are without splitting up the Madras State; think over the Congress resolution and the policy which we consider to be good for the South as a whole at any time", it would have been very much better than this precipitation of the separation of the two districts from the Madras State. If that line had been adopted, people would not have rejected that sound advice. Nothing would have been lost in the interval. We would have seen large States being formed and worked in Upper India. We would have been in the *status quo ante* for the time being and we might consider matters more carefully. Instead, we are hurrying on with the separation of Malabar and South Kanara from Madras. If one were as old as I am, one could understand the sadness that I feel about all this

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Younger persons, who were brought up in the Madras University which was separated from Mysore and Travancore and recently from the Andhra and has now become practically a Tamilnad University, so to say, cannot understand the sadness of my feeling. I was brought up and educated in an University whose jurisdiction extended to Andhra, Mysore and Travancore—in fact the whole of the South. It was indeed the intellectual image of the Dakshina Pradesh that I want. Now I feel the difference when I look at this Bill, the map of the residuary Madras State, the proposals that are being made and the propaganda following those proposals. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you should not be surprised if I feel very sad about it all. There are some people who want smaller States. They have very good motives for demanding smaller States. I can understand them. I am an old hand at understanding these manœuvres. I know why the Communists want a small State. I need not go to explain the reason as it would lengthen my speech too much. I know why the Communalists as distinguished from Communists want small States. I can understand why people, who swear by castes and who want to set caste against caste, want a small area and do not want a large area where interpretations would get differentiated. I can understand why smaller States are desired by these people. But why should the Government—the Congress Government—demand a smaller State, I cannot understand. The Leader of the House referred to a 'new State'. What is the 'new State' that he referred to? We are a *minus* State just now. There is nothing *plus* about it. It is all *minus*. We call it a 'new' State simply to fall in, so to say, with the formula of other new States. Hyderabad has got a new State. The people there can well refer to a new State. Maharashtra has got a new State. The people there can well refer to a new State. All the other States newly formed can well refer to themselves as new States. But what is the meaning of Madras calling itself a new State? I cannot understand this. This expression used by the Leader of the House made me sadder than I was when I entered the House. Should we call this State a 'new State' simply because a portion has been cut off? Is this what we wanted? Did Malabar ask to go? Did South Kanara ask to go? I am told that an argument is advanced that I was for Andhra separation. I can understand this argument all right. But I have met this argument already. Andhra separation was agreed to by me as that was insisted upon, and because the Andhras wanted to go away every minute, every hour, every day, and every month. Was ever such an agitation started by the South Kanara people or the Malayalis? On the other hand they have been pressing to remain in Madras. The official Congress party of Malabar has been pressing that Malabar should remain in Madras and the South Kanara people, when the Karnataka Congress leader went to Mangalore, surprised him by saying, "We do not want to join Karnataka; we prefer to remain in Madras". The leader of the Karnataka Congress Party was surprised at South Kanara taking that attitude. Nobody need be surprised at this. We would not be surprised though other people may be surprised. South Kanara and Malabar

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never asked for separation. The Andhras wanted separation. At that time, in this House I said, "I am a *Mitakshara* man. If my son wants to separate and insists on separation, I say, 'Go'. But if another son does not want to go out and wants to remain in the joint family he should remain." That is the culture to which I belong. If one who belongs to me wants to go out and persists in it and in spite of my attempts at persuasion still insists on going out, there is no need to keep him with me. That was how Andhra separated. But that is not the case with Malabar. That is not the case with South Kanara. On the other hand, the so-called new State of Kerala, which is a bud, wants to join us. The Travancore-Cochin State was prepared to join us. It is said, 'They are clever people'. I would not call them 'clever'. They are intelligent people. That was why they wanted to join Madras. They knew it would be advantageous to be one big State instead of being two small States. They knew 'Balkanization' was not good. They thought that small States antagonistic to one another would gradually become more and more antagonistic. That will be the tendency. They insisted, therefore, that they should join Madras for it was for their good. Some of us also felt that it would be very good for this State if the Travancore-Cochin State joined Madras. I need not go into the details of the reasons. But the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam, the Finance Minister, has given the reasons over and over again in private counsels as well as on the floor of this House. I need not take up the time of the House in going through them. Also it is not good to make calculations as to advantages. After all it is the people that should go into one State. If we go on laying down number one advantage, number two advantage, number three advantage, we reduce the discussion to a sordid level; we get into a bargaining level and it is not good. These are advantages which we should keep in our own minds. It is not good to discuss them and to calculate them and to make, so to say, a commercial account. I can only give something of it. I can only say that it would be to the greatest advantage of the people of the South—the people of Travancore-Cochin, Malabar, Tamilnad and even the Karnataka people. It will be to the advantage of everybody concerned if we are in one large State instead of being split up. The advantages are obvious. But apart from going into the question of the material resources, the advantages of good neighbourhood are obvious. Is it good to divide and be antagonistic to one another? The new reorganized State referred to by the Leader of the House will be surrounded by people against whom we have done propaganda. On the one side, thank God, there is the Bay of Bengal and on all other sides we shall be surrounded by people against whom we have raised very absurd and unworthy slogans, practically amounting to the same category as anti-Semitism. Anti-Malayaleeism has been talked and carried from door to door. It is a sad thing. It is a foolish thing, as foolish as it is sad. What will be the State of Madras with that kind of suspicion? Even though we do not dislike people, suspicion is bad enough. We suspect the Malayalis and we suspect people all

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round. Is this the house we are live in with suspicion all round? Have we no experience of bad neighbours who suspect and whom we suspect? Our State will not be much larger than a house, after the Bill is passed. We will be surrounded practically by people who will not have time to forget what we have been thinking and saying about them. In spite of their protests, we have been talking all these things. I hope that will stop. I was very glad to listen to the appeal made by the Leader of the House that all these things should stop, and for the very fine exposition of the reasons why we should stop these things. Let us hope that, that will stop at any rate. It is particularly sad that the Balkanisation of the triangle in the South should take place. This country of ours is no doubt a great country, a huge country. This southern portion is a small triangle and to cut it up into small States is what is called Balkanisation. I wondered whether the word Balkanisation was not too strong a word and I looked it up in the Oxford Dictionary and I found, it just means what is going on now, namely, division of an area into small States antagonistic to one another. It is sad especially because the Central Government, to whom we may possibly attribute this desire to Balkanise, are wanting merger and it is we who want Balkanisation. I am surprised that we have taken up this line. I do not know what has happened to the intelligence of our people that they should ask for smaller and smaller States. In spite of so many difficulties I have seen in the course of my public life that we of Madras have often stood up against the heavy weight of the North. I have felt it as a good fortune. Now what is happening? When we become a small State as we are going to become, what is going to happen to an army which we have dispersed will happen to us also. An army which does not stand abreast but which stands in file will be easily consumed by the enemy. That is what is going to happen to us. Here, strangely it is we that ask for it and not the Centre to whom we might possibly attribute the desire to Balkanise. The Central Government are still keeping up the proposition for merger open, as was explained by Mr. Bhaktavatsalam. I hope the proposition is still open. The question arises, is it really open if we adopt this Bill? I feel it would be open if the *status quo* were maintained and if nothing were done here in the South. If it was said that reorganization was necessary we could have said that it might be so as far as the rest of India was concerned, but so far as the South was concerned the reorganization was not good. We have now a proposal in the Congress Resolution of 1956—a Resolution adopted unanimously by the Congress which is supposed to run this Government—that the State of Travancore-Cochin and the Madras State should become one State and that this proposal should be considered. If that new proposal is to be considered, the *status quo* should have been maintained. But what has happened? The rot has begun in Hyderabad. It is being disintegrated and some portions of it go to Karnataka, some portions of it go to Andhra and some portions to Maharashtra. The rot has begun in the fruit and the rest follows. If Karnataka is to be enlarged, Mysore has to be taken in; if Andhra has to be enlarged, Hyderabad has to be disintegrated, and so the disintegration of the

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South has begun. But yet the *status quo ante* could have been maintained at least so far as the Travancore-Cochin State and the Madras State were concerned and we could have then reconsidered the proposition. After all, the ignorant propaganda might die down. We need not throw up our hands and say it is too late. I wish the *status quo ante* had been maintained so that we could consider the proposition unanimously adopted by the Congress in its resolution. Then we could have rejected or could have adopted it. We could have reassessed our resources, we could have reassessed our mentality and our mutual friendship. After sometime we could have decided what should be done in view of all that has happened and in view of our future. Instead we are pushing away the peoples of Mangalore and Malabar which will close the door, lock the doors so to say. It is not easy to rejoin a thing which is cut up, but a thing that remains where it is, we could tie it up, string it up and stitch it up but after tearing it, it is not an easy thing. Look at Bellary, for instance. I am not arguing about it. I am only taking it as an example. Bellary was divided and a portion of it was given to Mysore State and the other portion was given to the Andhra State. Has there been any chance for uniting the two portions? It still continues as it is. That is the law of Inertia applied with reference to any changes we make. When we make a change we should consider it well before doing it. You cannot expect to undo what you have done. If once you begin to make a change here, as we have done in the proposals made in the Bill to separate Malabar and Mangalore from Madras State, it will make any further consideration impossible. New forces, new vested interests will arise. I will try to put the picture to some extent before the House. If Malabar is to join Travancore and Cochin what will happen? New vested interests will arise. New groupings will take place politically, who will stoutly resist and make it impossible for you to merge afterwards, with Travancore-Cochin State. The situation in Travancore-Cochin State is actually this. Just as the reorganization talk brought up a demonstration of unparalleled disgust in Bombay, in the same manner we have got this demonstration in Travancore-Cochin State, no stable Government could be set up to satisfy the aspirations of the people of Kerala. What an auspicious beginning for the Kerala State? You cannot have a stable Government in Travancore-Cochin. You want to add Malabar to it. That is the proposal just now made. Now, there is President's Rule, temporary emergency rule, it is called. When the budget is sanctioned in the Parliament instead of the regular budget being considered in Travancore-Cochin State itself, we want to add the territory of Malabar to that State. We want to subtract the same from Madras and add it on to the proposed Kerala State. But, that is not a temporary phase. President's Rule may be called temporary in the terminology adopted. I make bold to say—though it is a bad prophesy—that you cannot have a stable Government in that area as you are now arranging things. It is not a temporary feature. It is a thing to be there for all times just as in France, on account of proportional representation they cannot have a stable Government there. It is due to the system of proportional

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representation that they have adopted, because they thought it was very fine to represent all opinions not only in the Legislature but in the Government also. They suffer on account of it. Now, they are thinking to give up proportional representation and take to the old system of majority rule. Then, they will have a stable Government. Now, let us see what is the thing that makes this instability in Travancore. It is not proportional representation. The alignment of communities is such. We are tribal people. India is still very much tribal. We still go by caste, we still go by communities. We have not been able to abolish them. We can, no doubt put on postage stamps that we want to abolish casteism. By putting rubber stamps on postal covers and things like that we can say that we have abolished casteism. But, we have not been able to abolish the caste or community system. Under cover of political slogans, it is only dressing up. When you remove the cloth, you will find the spirit working inside. Communities are so aligned in that area of Travancore-Cochin that you will find no stable Government possible there. Let me not be taken as a bird of evil omen. Communities still think as communities. May God bless them. My only anxiety is that the position should be correctly understood. Let us also hope that they will have a stable Government sometime. But, as one sees the position intellectually as it were, it is not possible. In Madras, it may not take a long time for us to see that similar groupings take place here also. You will find it rather difficult to run politics across these communal divisions and to have a stable Government. So far as I am concerned, I already see signs of that kind of thing. I can explain many political phenomena that have taken place on that basis. But, I think it is not necessary for me to go into it now. I see a dark future before a small State of Madras. We won't have a stable Government even in Madras. But, stability is not the only thing. Never mind stability. The other question is also to be considered. Even the material progress of the area, whatever may be the Government, will be hampered by the size to which we are reducing ourselves now. Let it not be thought, Sir, that I am expressing these views of mine suddenly so to say when it is too late. Even in 1953, when the All-India Congress Committee met in Hyderabad, I said this. The Andhra people were growing suspicious so to say. So, I said this—

“I give the solemn assurance that the Andhra State will be formed as soon as possible and with my assistance.”

I was holding office here at that time. I added—

“There is no question of ill-will so far as I am concerned. At the same time, I cannot help expressing my firm view that you would be making a mistake in dividing the country on the basis of language. It is my duty to warn you that it is going back to what may be described as a ‘tribal idea’ to split the country on linguistic basis when civilization has progressed from tribal ideas to territorial and other considerations. During the past two centuries of foreign rule, many changes have taken place. At present, the country is stabilized in a particular way and the future should be settled on suitable foundations of the present and not on tribal ideas of the

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past. I want the Congress to consider carefully what is the right thing to do now instead of continuing the same state of affairs and without correcting the errors committed in the past. It would be wrong to imagine that the resolutions adopted by the Congress in the past under certain circumstances are final. There are occasions when we must think afresh. The Congress, as the premier political body in the country, should examine the question again calmly and in cold light and decide whether the country should be divided on the basis of language or other considerations. I declare with emphasis that no progress will be possible if we feel committed irrevocably to the resolutions of the past.”

Now, this is exactly what has been reaffirmed in 1956 in the Congress Resolution. Exactly the very same explanation that I attempted to give in Hyderabad in 1953 to the old cry of linguistic division is given in the Congress Resolution itself in 1956. The Congress, in its long resolution, has given an explanation as to how this idea of linguistic division of the country will work in the matter of administration of this country. All this has been thoroughly explained in the Congress Resolution. The very same words I used about the ‘tribal’ idea have been used by Mr. Nehru not only in 1956 but even at the time when he was speaking in the Hyderabad Congress. He said “Very few of us have got out of the tribal idea. Those who observe castes were hundred per cent tribal.” He has also stated, “There is talk of the disintegration of Hyderabad State. Such disintegration would upset the whole balance of the South and lead to innumerable new problems. To all these we should give the most careful consideration and due time. For the next few years at any rate we must postpone consideration of such problems and concentrate on economic advance.” We have not yet had that economic advance. That economic advance is still pending.

SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI: Why was the Commission appointed then?

* SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI: Sir, I understand Mr. Narayanaswamy Pillai's point. Please permit me to explain the position to him. That resolution was discussed by the All-India Congress Committee. The States Reorganization Commission was appointed. The Prime Minister of India and others concerned did not then lay down that language should be the sole consideration. They made it clear at the time of the discussion then that all things had to be taken into account and carefully considered. The Prime Minister referred to the subject of the disintegration of Hyderabad. That is only a single item. On the whole, he said that all matters have to be taken into account before proposals for reorganisation are made. We now have the report of the Commission. It is one thing to say, “Why did you appoint the Commission at all? You could have expected this. Once you appoint the Commission, you could have expected this disaster.” It is not correct. It is not a correct view to take. When we appoint a Commission, we appoint it to investigate the position. We could have certainly taken the Commission's report into consideration and said, “We have very carefully

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examined the report made by the Commission and after examining the conditions prevailing and what has happened in the country since the report of the Commission was published, we propose that things should remain as they were." They could have very easily decided the matter that way.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMY MUDALIAR: Sir, may I inform the hon. Member that he was not present on a former occasion when I referred to this report and said that the report was not based on the directions given by the Central Government and the Central Government should have kept the report under cold storage and should not have taken action on the same?

* SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI: Sir, I am thankful to the hon. the Leader of the Opposition for giving additional reason for what I say. When two persons agree, one feels a little more confident about what he says. I am grateful to Dr. Mudaliar for what he has said. In fact, Mr. Nehru even proceeded to say, "We should not take a step which would upset the present equilibrium. Every step we take must be a safe step and we must stand firmly after taking that step from all points of view. Any person in a position of responsibility, any organization viewing these questions with responsibility can take no other view".

Coming to the point, Mr. Nehru's views expressed at the Hyderabad Session of the Congress in 1953 have been re-expressed in the Resolution of the Congress in 1956. So far as we are concerned, there has not been much disintegration north of Hyderabad. Apart from the Hyderabad question, so far as the South is concerned, linguism is very bad. That is my personal view. Cold storage could have been applied to half of the fruit instead of the whole fruit. We could have maintained the *status quo ante* at least with regard to the South, so far as the proposals are concerned. I have read this, Sir, to show that my view is not changed and I have said all this not to embarrass anybody or to gain any support for my proposition or policy. This is a thing which I have insisted on for the last so many years and it has been reaffirmed in the resolution of the Congress. Even though it may look unnecessary waste of time, I would ask hon. Members to listen to the Congress resolution,—at least to its main part—because no propaganda has been made in favour of the Congress resolution, apart from printing it in small types in the columns of Madras papers, and nothing has been heard about it. I could very well say that it has been thrown into the Bay of Bengal. I wish to fish it out and read it to the Hon. House. It says:

"More than thirty years ago, the Congress encouraged the formation of linguistic provinces from the point of view of its own Constitution, and such Congress provinces were constituted regardless of State administrative units. . . . But language cannot be the dominating factor in the demarcation of States, although it is an important factor to be considered. This has been pointed out previously by the Congress and this principle has been accepted by

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the States Reorganisation Commission. If language is allowed to encourage separatist tendencies, then it does injury to the basic conception of the unity of India. Further, in a developing and dynamic economy other factors are of greater importance and demarcations based on language alone may not only not fit in with the physical features of an area but come in the way of a proper exploitation of our resources. After Independence, the major activity of the country is directed towards the economic development of the people, greater production, more equitable distribution and higher standards of living. Anything that comes in the way of this development or weakens India's unity is therefore harmful." Sir, this has been adopted unanimously. It runs on:

"If linguistic demarcation of States leads to conflicts between States and to considerations of provincialism overriding the vital necessity of unity and the good of India as a whole, then linguism has over-stepped its proper sphere and become a danger."

Then, Sir, reference is made in the resolution to recent events to which I need not refer. It refers to uni-lingual rigidity and says:

"This uni-lingual rigidity will thus tend to fix an unchanging pattern for the country, which may conform to a static condition but is wholly out of place in a dynamic and developing economy. Even more limiting is the mental approach which results from a narrow provincialism, applied to political considerations and administrative boundaries. India requires to-day the larger vision and the capacity for co-operation in the greatest measure, and anything limiting that outlook must be deprecated."

I am wearying the House by reading this resolution because this should have been read in every village and in every district headquarters over and over again before we came to consider this Bill. I am just doing what has not been done. Then, Sir, it goes on:

"Another set of problems arising from re-distribution of States relates to relatively small units, which are not viable or cannot be fully developed without the co-operation of larger areas. Both administrative convenience and planned development require larger units. Apart from size and geography, other important considerations to be kept in view are those of defence and natural resources. In coming to decisions, all these matters have to be considered in the wider framework of the larger interests of India.

Uni-lingual States may exist where this is considered desirable, but uni-linguism cannot be made into a fetish overriding other considerations. In the circumstances existing in India to-day and for the rapid development—of various areas, it is desirable to encourage, wherever feasible, the formation of bilingual States with regional councils for each linguistic area. . . . Where this advantage in the sphere of development is indicated because of natural resources, minerals, waterways, the development of electric power, forests, etc., such a union would be desirable. The Congress hopes that this new approach will be made to this complex problem

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in the South as well as in other parts of India. This will not in any way come in the way of the development of languages and culture and will, at the same time, facilitate the exploitation of natural resources for the common benefit . . . The Congress has explained its position at some length in order to remove misunderstandings and give a clear lead to the country. This object as every other, must be viewed from the point of view of the development of the whole of India and more particularly of the masses of the people and their betterment. It trusts that this will lead to a dispassionate and objective consideration of these problems. Congressmen, more especially, have a duty to perform. They have to maintain the discipline of the Congress and through that the integrity and unity of India."

Sir, it almost looks as if I am reading a document of protest against what has been done. But it is really a resolution of the Congress which was unanimously adopted.

We are concerned, Sir, because certain parts of Travancore-Cochin have not been transferred to the State of Madras. Reference has been made to it. This is considered a very important matter by all those who agitate for the subtraction of the Madras State into a uni-lingual State. I refer to Devikulam and Peermedu. When the whole of Travancore-Cochin State was proposed to be added to the State of Madras with Devikulam and Peermedu, we did not want it. What is it that we want Devikulam and Peermedu for? Is it to increase our territorial area? Is it for land acquisition or land aggrandizement that we want Devikulam and Peermedu? It is to protect the people who speak the Tamil language in those areas, we say, we want Devikulam and Peermedu. Would we not be in a better position to achieve our purpose if the whole of Travancore-Cochin State joins the Madras State and we have one Government? Would we not have the capacity to look after the people of these areas then, since there will be one Government? Is it, therefore, better to agitate for the acquisition of these lands or is it better to accept the proposal that the two States be one because they are so near to each other, and their population has overflowed on both sides, we find Malayalam-speaking people in Coimbatore in Madras State, Kannada-speaking people in Madras State and Tamil-speaking people in Travancore-Cochin and Malabar? Tamilians have their homes in Devikulam and Peermedu. Therefore, it would have been better if we were made one. It is rather understandable to me that people concentrate on Devikulam and Peermedu without agreeing to Travancore-Cochin State joining us, especially when it has offered to become one State with us. When the offer is made by Travancore-Cochin, 'Take us and we shall be one' and we refuse it, naturally they hold on to verandahs and backyards which they have in their possession and give us fight. I submit a merger would have given us greater scope for protecting the Tamil people and looking after them. Whether it is a district or a part of a district, if we had combined into one State, there would have been no harm. The Gordian Knot would have been cut instead of being mismanaged

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by the time taken to untie it. Now, the merger would have been cutting the Gordian Knot. That is why Dr. B. C. Roy, a Bengalee among Bengalees, most patriotic among patriotic people there, insists on a merger even now. In spite of all that has happened, he says: 'I still stand for the merger of Bihar and Bengal', because there are disputes between Bihar and Bengal and at least some of them would fade away if they became one. But here not only will the dispute about Devikulam and Peermedu fade away if the two States come together but the majority of the Tamil people there and also the Tamil people in Kolar and Bangalore could have been glad for the formation of Dakshina Pradesh if we had accepted the Mysore State being with us. Instead of doing the right thing in the right way, we are proceeding in the wrong way and trying to agitate about these things which cannot be righted in that way.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: May I know why then the Travancore Government want that Peermedu and Devikulam should be with them?

* SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI: Because we refused to take the Travancore-Cochin State as a whole. (Laughter.)

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: I want to know why they want this area when the people there are predominantly Tamilians.

* SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI: Without the old terminology, 4-40
Chera, Chola, Pandya, it was proposed that the areas covered by p.m.
those old kingdoms should unite but it is opposed. We say: 'Let us have the name. Let Madras be called by the name of Tamil Nad and we shall be content.' Now, I think the demonstration has been given by the hon. Member who rose that the Malabar people are really intelligent. (Laughter.) If you say to a person who wishes to join you 'I do not accept you, I do not believe you, I cannot allow you to come into my house,' what other attitude can we expect that person to take? He will drive a bargain wherever he can.

Then, Sir, we come to the Zonal Council. Much hope is laid on that. God bless that item. I do not wish to say the hopes will not be fulfilled. Let it happen. But will it happen? As far as I can see, that is the question. The Zonal Council consists of Ministers of the States concerned *plus* a Chairman, coming from Delhi, appointed by Delhi. What will happen? I have been at various committees. I have been at committees where groups meet from different directions; every one comes with a brief from his Government and sits down not to agree but to quarrel, to protest and disperse. That is what will happen. The Chairman of the Zonal Council will come without powers. Because he has no powers, he will not be able to settle matters. The Zonal Council has no powers to settle matters. So, the Chairman of the Zonal Council will go back and report to Delhi. Just now when a unanimous resolution has been passed by the Congress under the direction and support of the Central Government, the Government

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of India and these people do not agree. What has happened? Surrender. In the same manner, then too, that will happen. If the people do not agree, nothing can be done by the Central Government against the wishes of the people. Still there is no harm in hoping against hope. But let us add some material to make that hope a little more concrete. If the Zonal Council had some powers, it would be different. But how can we give them powers sending only Ministers and having a sort of an Arbitration Board? We cannot give them powers unless we form a legislature of some kind to work in that Zonal Council. Unless we do that we cannot give it any power and we cannot expect any advantage either reasonably. The Zonal Council should really become a parliamentarily backed institution. If the Madras State is to become small, I do not see the use of this Legislative Council. That is a different matter and a different problem. Instead of this Council, we could each elect a certain number from the Legislature by proportional representation and make up a Zonal Council. Then we would have a very fine Second Chamber with power, if power can be given to that body. If the Constitution can be altered to that effect, we can then be benefited by such Zonal Council. All that we have lost in this persistency may perhaps be recovered one day, if not in my time, at least in the time of my children. But it won't happen so quickly as people may imagine because once you isolate, antagonism crystalises itself, and people will begin to argue like advocates and like bad advocates, not like good advocates either, and they will go with these crystalised opinions and proofs and stand and fight to the bitter end. It will be more or less a futile attempt to expect any agreement in the Zonal Council unless we have the body that I have suggested.

If only people had not been misled, I am sure that all the reasons which go to back the Congress resolution, all the reasons which went to back the Prime Minister's speech in Hyderabad, all these things would not have failed to appeal to the people of our country. The people of our country want water, they want electricity, they want progress. But if people do not guide them properly, what can they imagine? They are more inclined to be guided by slogans such as 'Tamil Nad for Tamilians' this and that. They are misled and we find a body of public opinion has been formed, so to say. Now, the public opinion formed in that way is not what we should be frightened about. Take the reasons why public opinion has been formed in that way. The protagonists having left the sloganists (the anti-Malayalees) in sole possession of the field, what happened was that opinion crystalised itself round that slogan and the general impression—I may add this without any offence to anybody—prevails in the country that the attitude of those in authority here is not very different from that of the sloganists. I hope I shall be pardoned for making this suggestion. There is that impression. Otherwise, that hartal would not have been as successful as it had been. There was a general impression that the Government of the State, in spite of the Hon. Finance Minister's speech, did not really dislike that attitude. There was

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that impression. Why? It is due to the failure to implement the Congress resolution. If only that had been implemented vigorously, that impression would not have been created and a different state of things would have prevailed just now. That is the public opinion which is now stated as a justification for saying that we cannot do anything now. A very wrong impression has been produced. The very thing that has been described as wrong and antagonistic, is the reason given for precipitating the division just now. I consider, therefore, that it is most unfortunate that this has happened.

You will forgive me, Sir, for quoting again. When the transfer of power took place in 1948, when the Viceroy appointed by the King of England retired and I took his place as Governor-General of India under the New Constitution, so to say in freedom—it was a solemn and historic occasion—I said this at the time of being sworn: "Our problems have multiplied beyond all expectation"—This was in 1948, that is to say, eight years ago—"and are such as may perturb even the most adventurous spirits among us. The only remaining interest in life which moves my colleagues who are entrusted with the charge of the affairs of India is the happiness of our people and the good name of our country. This is the passion that ties them together. They have experience and nobility of character. May God enable them to achieve the purpose so dear to their hearts" . . .

"India is unchangeably committed to the policy of making everyone within her borders find pride and joy in citizenship irrespective of caste, creed or race. No one will suffer any disability by reason of the community to which he or she belongs".

"The days of dynastic rule or domination through force are gone in India." I want the attention of the House to this—"No territorial or racial or religious community can hope to thrive or maintain its happiness through force without the willing and full co-operation of other people and the utmost inter-communication. It is therefore necessary that all communal and territorial isolationism should be abandoned and the best talents in every community should seek to serve the whole State. Communities should spread themselves out rather than build walls round themselves." 4-50 p.m.

" * * * * *

We are far too interdependent and whatever we might do, there will yet be vital links that can never be severed. It is folly to quarrel and make into a scene of strife and misery what has been shaped by the pressure of age-long forces into a field of beauty and joy. Let us pray for wisdom and let us do what will make good thoughts grow and save them from being swamped by folly and evil which wait to tempt man."

I said that, Sir, eight years ago and it sounds as if it were a protest against the anti-Malayalee slogan that has been raised. It was not meant for this; it was a general proposition to which I

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hold on. I did not know then that what I assured will not happen, would happen now. My assurance has now become a belated, but very relevant protest. What is now going on is sad; what was intended as an assurance has become, so to say, a protest instead of being an assurance. This is how I feel, Sir, today over the present situation. Anyone who has done something for maintaining the importance of the South should feel it sadly and keenly and so I feel it.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I speak under an initial handicap of being called upon to speak after a great speech by a great man. Whatever my views, they have not been influenced by the great speech which we have just now heard from the hon. Member Sri Rajagopalachari.

Sir, among the disappointments caused by the report of the S.R.C. and the States Reorganization Bill, I felt the speech of the Hon. the Leader of the House, particularly the earlier part of it was very disappointing. No one in power has thought what is best for the people. The Government and the Members of the Government should be definite on matters like this. Without taking into consideration any points raised by our leader Rajaji, I really feel that the Centre has got to be partly blamed. Their policy has been one of vacillation. They have also succumbed to pressure politics.

When I read the very good speech made at the Rotary Club by the Hon. Finance Minister, Mr. Subramaniam, I thought he had the courage of his conviction to place a new proposal before the people.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It was not a new proposal, as the Resolution just now read out has shown. I was only reiterating the Congress Resolution.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Sir, I know it is very easy to sail with the current, only it is difficult to say something which is not popular in one's own area. Beyond the papers publishing that statement, nothing was done to clarify and explain the position. I expected of a man like the Hon. Sri Subramaniam to stand before the public and say whatever might have been the opposition, with his courage of conviction that that was the proper thing to do under the circumstances. I am sorry, Sir, nothing was done afterwards. He ought not to have made that statement and having made that he should not have allowed to stop it there. He did so perhaps as politics came in. I really sympathise with him. Unfortunately, the Hon. the Chief Minister is not here. He referred to public opinion in one of his statements. I am at a loss to understand what public opinion is. There may be different points of view, but the leaders of the people, leaders who are at the helm of affairs have to say to the public what is good for them. Therefore, as was said by Rajaji just now, it is lack of that courage that has reduced the position to 'things being too late'. It looks as if

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we have reached a stage where we cannot do anything to make any changes. The Bill is before us and it has been passed by the Assembly, and we have to accept it here.

In one matter I do not agree with the hon. Member Sri Rajagopalachari. Not only an agitation was started outside, but there have been speeches made in this House. I can understand people talking on the public platforms, I can understand yellow journalism making fuss about it, but in this House, I am sorry to say, my Friend, Mr. Govinda Menon made remarks which hardened the feelings and roused the sentiments of the Tamilians. People belonging to different areas demand different things. To go on talking in season and out of season that 'you are dominating, you are taking everything', etc., hardens the feelings of people and makes them retaliate. And then they say, 'Well, if you want to go, you can go'. Even then I have not seen clearly any positive feeling expressed by Travancore-Cochin in favour of merger. Now let us forget Dakshina Pradesh and let us forget merger. I only sympathise with the people of Malabar, the fifty lakhs of people whose birth rate is the highest in the whole of India; they are people who had connections, by marriage and otherwise, with people of this part of the country for the last 200 years. What is their position today? The Bill simply tells them to quit on the 1st October irrespective of consequences, irrespective of their future,—it may be a dark future. Of course, I am not competent to speak on their behalf; there are hon. Members, Mr. Koya and Mr. Gopalan and they have got a better right to argue and there is also Mr. Govinda Menon who is not here. We are asking those people to go to Travancore-Cochin where there is no stable Government and where there are many political, religious and communal squabbles. Is it fair and just to ask them to quit?

(Deputy Chairman in the Chair.)

The problem in the South is purely one of language. As a Muslim I can say whatever may be our differences, fortunately language alone is the problem here. I want to ask a question, not you, Sir, Mr. Deputy Chairman, but the Central Government through you. When there can be a settlement in the Punjab where the feeling between the Hindus and the Sikhs has been at its worst, is it not possible to settle the differences here? The difficulty in the Punjab was one religious community trying to prevent the other and one saying to the other that it was in the majority, and there were also differences between Gurmukhi and Hindi. Here in this area people are inter-mingled and the solution is easier. When they could find a solution in the Punjab, was it difficult to think of a settlement here? There may be certain advantages in having a purely Tamil State. The question of language may be solved. No longer a man coming from South Kanara or Malabar could protest in this House or that House against any member speaking in Tamil saying that he cannot follow if the administration is run in Tamil language and that people

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in Tamil Nad feel that there is no necessity for this. The Leader of the House who is an intelligent man said a good deal about the economic aspect. But I tell you, Sir, if economic aspect was the sole consideration, the whole scheme would have been at least kept in cold storage for a few more years. I am not expected to refer to speeches made outside. I was surprised when the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam made reference to speeches made outside. Let us not take cognizance of speeches made outside, unless they definitely help the Government. Even the other day, Dr. A. K. Mudaliar who was recently elected to the Rajya Sabha whose feeling and whose regard for the Tamil Nad and Tamil State is noted said openly in spite of my friend Sri Gajapathi Nayagar that the States Reorganization Report should be put in cold storage for some years. I am not a man who knows the economic aspect much better than he. But I maintain that this should be kept in cold storage for five or ten years.

What is the result of the States Reorganization Bill? People are more obsessed with the States Reorganization Bill than their local problems. What is going to be the future? Do we expect people to think of economic problems? Not at all. Two things cannot be done at a time. Either you should say that economic problems are not urgent and that you are bothered only about the formation of linguistic States. Or, we should have the courage to say 'This language question does not matter, we have managed for so many years and we can manage for a few more years. Let us take our Five-Year Plan and concentrate upon it.' I feel that we can maintain the *status quo* for the present.

With regard to South Kanara, I know they are good people. There has been not much trouble. But what about Malabar? Rajaji was perfectly right when he said that there will be different forces at work. Even in Madras State it is a fact that people feel that with the formation of a purely Tamil State things will get settled. But it is not going to be the case. I do not like to bring in any politics here. The last elections were fought and take it from me, the coming elections are also going to be fought purely on the caste basis and caste basis alone. I am a Muslim. Don't blame me that I am a communalist. I may be an open communalist and I state the facts before the Government. Either in the City of Madras or outside it is purely based on caste. I was really shocked to hear responsible people say that in a particular area as a particular community is predominant, they could win the election. I give you a warning that such fissiparous tendencies may develop in our State.

Let me go into the question of Zonal Councils on which much light has been thrown by the previous speaker. Incidentally I may say that if Zonal Councils have to be maintained, we should have even some of the non-officials there. The argument that Ministers alone should be there may be a good argument, but it is not convincing. A particular man may be in the Ministry and that particular man may play a prominent part. Therefore, some

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non-officials also should be there in the Zonal Councils. In spite of all these things, if this Bill is going to be passed and the States are going to be reorganized, at least some proper power may be given to the Zonal Councils which will be a ground for people to come together and to understand each other's problems and appreciate each other's point of view. South Kanara people may feel that they have got better prosperity in joining with Mysore. If it is possible for the Government of Madras to take a stand in this matter, let them see that the *status quo* is maintained at least as far as the district of Malabar is concerned. (Interruption.) If South Kanara is willing to remain with Madras, it is all the more good. I am not now going into the details. I know that certain amendments have been tabled and there may be occasion for us to speak. If we take the overall picture, nothing would be lost by postponing this issue for some time so that people may consider the question calmly. I know, Sir, an agitation may be started easily. There is a purpose behind the agitation also. If I want cheap popularity, I can also go to the platform and make a speech. But here is a question of dealing with 3½ crores of people who cannot be simply shifted from one place to another. Therefore, I say that the Government should be given some time. People should be given some time. All the aspects should be considered dispassionately and when we come to a decision, our one idea, one consideration should be what is good for the people, what is good for the future and what is good for the coming generation. I thank you very much, Sir.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: As a member of the Opposition I was told that a directive has been issued by the Congress Party that the States Reorganization Bill should be supported right through and passed with slight amendments.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The hon. Member who is conscious that he is in the Opposition, need not worry himself about any directives which the Congress Party might have given. Government as such have not received any such directive.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: I am sorry that the Hon. the Leader of the House has misunderstood me. I do not want to take advantage of the directive. Suppose, as a member of the Opposition, I make a proposition before you to postpone this Bill. I want to know, if it will be considered. Otherwise in spite of what all Rajaji said, this will be an unreal debate.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I should think that it is open to the hon. Member to move an amendment like that.

SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI: We are not considering this Bill as a Bill. It is only a resolution on a Bill which has to go to Parliament. There is nothing to prevent this House passing an independent resolution and sending it on for what it is worth.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, strong opinions have been expressed just now about this Bill and with

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due respect to our revered Rajaji, while the views expressed by him deserve the earnest consideration by the Centre and the State Governments, I should like to state that the report of the States Reorganisation Commission, has already been fully discussed in this House and we have made our recommendations. Our proposals were all considered by the Centre and the States Reorganisation Bill is before us for our consideration now. We are, of course, disappointed that some of our requests made during the discussion of the Report have not been accepted. But I for one feel that there is no use of harping on the same old stories. We have to face the situation as it stands. As Sri Rajaji has just now told us, in the resolution that we adopted when the Report of the States Reorganisation Commission was considered, we wanted certain contiguous areas to be added to this State. But the whole of Travancore-Cochin was offered to us as a merger scheme and we were not prepared to accept it because there was a good amount of public opinion against such a merger. Even as Andhra and Telengana have merged into one State, the question of merger of States in the South could have been considered with sufficient safeguards, but we did not want the whole of Travancore-Cochin to be added. Only two more taluks were asked for and they have been denied. I remember what our great Prime Minister said about this, namely, that there is no finality in all these matters. Progressive ideas, I feel, are bound to take shape when narrow sentiments had their course and get cooled down. Let us therefore wait for happier times when further consideration of such merger questions could be taken up. We cannot brush aside the feelings in the country and if the present Bill is before us, it is because public sentiment has been expressed and the Central or the State Governments could not go against the wave of public opinion that has been expressed.

I am glad, Sir, that when presenting this Bill the Hon. the Leader of the House said that there need not be desultory discussion over this and it is with this view the Government have come forward with definite amendments to give us a lead in this matter from the standpoint of our State. The amendments, I am sure, would be accepted by this House as they have been accepted by the other House. The Hon. the Leader of the House has dealt with some of the more important amendments in his speech and in view of the fact that certain changes are necessary, I am sure the Members of this House will gladly accept the amendments. I should like to say in this connection that the Government of India have agreed that some minor changes in the boundaries of some States may be necessary on administrative grounds and that Boundary Commissions may be appointed for considering such questions. The border dispute with Andhra is still pending and it has not yet been resolved. We were assured on behalf of the Government that this question was pending as a result of certain conclusions arrived at at the high level talks that took place sometime back and that the matter would be finally settled when the overall picture of the reorganised States is known. Now,

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when this larger issue is practically settled, I hope the border questions between Madras and Andhra will be decided by mutual goodwill and negotiation on the principles which have already been discussed at the ministerial level and on the basis of certain decisions which were announced. I am sure that it would be possible to come to an understanding and that this question would be settled before the general reorganisation of States takes place.

So far as the Southern State question is concerned, I recall what I said on the floor of this House when the States Reorganisation Commission Report was discussed. I said—

“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.”

I am glad that Statutory Regional Councils are to be formed under the Bill. We find that it is proposed to divide the country into five zones and establish permanent Zonal Councils. The functions of these Councils should be purely advisory. Their decisions should not be superimposed on the State Legislature. The sovereignty of the State Legislature should not be violated in any manner whatsoever by this scheme of Zonal Councils. I refer to this because it was stated in the other House that Zonal Councils are a sort of a corrective body. I feel it should not be treated as a superimposed corrective body. The Legislative Second Chamber is supposed to be a corrective body and I do not see any need for another corrective body over that. The Zonal Council should only be a consultative body and it should not be in the nature of a corrective body. The proceedings of the Zonal Council should be placed before the State Legislature from time to time for scrutiny and decision before any action is taken on the proposals of the Zonal Council. The subjects to be referred to and decided by the Zonal Councils are found in clause 21 of the Bill, viz., border disputes, linguistic minorities and inter-State Transport. I do not think that border disputes arising out of the States Reorganization Scheme would be a fit subject to be taken up by the Zonal Councils. These are highly controversial issues which as suggested in paragraph 9 of the explanatory note on the Reorganization Bill should be left to the Boundary Commission and not the Zonal Council to tackle. Inter-State river problems, common irrigation and power projects may with advantage be gone into by these Zonal Councils. I trust these objects will be included as useful items of discussion by the Zonal Councils that are proposed to be established.

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As has been pointed out by the Hon. Leader of the House while moving this Bill for consideration, there seems to be no uniformity in the principles governing the Constitution and the strength of the various Legislative Councils. There are 51 Members now in the Madras Legislative Council and this is proposed to be reduced to 48. I would invite the attention of the hon. Members to the Third Schedule attached to the Bill. Madras with 205 Members in the Legislative Assembly will have only 48 Members in the Council, whereas the new State of Mysore with only 182 Members in the Legislative Assembly is proposed to be given 60 seats in the Legislative Council. Such a glaring disparity, if not discrimination, is there. If the principle enunciated in the explanatory note is to be followed, for it is stated therein 'that at present the strength of the Legislative Council is fixed at one-fourth that of the Assembly. This maximum is adequate in the case of larger States, but it would lead to difficulties in the case of small States. It is therefore proposed to alter the maximum to one-third of the strength of the Legislative Assembly' we should have more seats. There is certainly no case for reduction of the present strength. Let us have the present strength of 51 as mentioned in the Government amendment with regard to this question. I endorse the proposal in the amendment that the strength should continue to be 51. The number of Graduates in the Madras State is on the increase. I have got figures here to show that there were 25,000 and odd Graduate voters in this State before the separation of Andhra from this State. Now, the number has gone up to 26,000 or so in the districts that will be retained in our State. To this should be added the large number of Graduates that would come on the electoral rolls of this Constituency by the transfer of some of the territories of the Travancore-Cochin State to the Madras State. There should be at least six Members to represent the Graduates and it is wrong in any case to reduce their number to 4.

(Mr. Chairman in the Chair.)

I therefore feel that there is no need to amend the Delimitation of the Council Constituency of Madras Order, 1951, as proposed in this Bill. The reduction of the number of Members of the Legislative Council, it is said, is proposed in order to bring the composition of the Council in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution. Article 177 of the Constitution gives power to the Parliament to decide the composition of the Legislative Council. Parliament has given its seal to the Delimitation Order of 1951, which is now in force. There is no case to revise the Order. The present strength and constitution of the Council may stand as at present.

Referring to the Tungabhadra Project and the exploitation of the Tungabhadra waters, the Government of India have stated in their note on the Bill that they attach the greatest importance to the matter and that they will see to it that nothing is allowed to come in the way of speedy execution of the project though the

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project headworks and Bellary district will not be transferred to the Andhra State as originally proposed by the States Reorganization Commission. Now that Devikulam and Peermade will not be transferred to this State, though weighty reasons other than linguistic were advanced by us, we trust that similar assurance as has been conveyed by the Government of India to the Andhra State will be extended to us and they will see to it that nothing is allowed to come in the way of effective utilization of the Travancore-Cochin waters and speedy execution of the projects connected therewith which the Madras Government have designed in this behalf. I trust the State Government will make this emphatically clear to the Central Government that such assurance as has been given to the Andhra State will have to be extended to us as well. During the discussion of the States Reorganization Commission's report, we stated our disapproval of the proposal with regard to the recruitment of 50 per cent of the new entrants to the All-India Services from outside the State and the recommendation in the report that at least one-third of the number of High Court Judges should consist of persons from outside the State. Our respected Friend Sri Mohamed Usman Saheb has agreed with the sentiments that I expressed on these proposals. I am glad all such ideas have not been incorporated in the Bill.

The policy and principles followed in the case of the Andhra State with regard to the Services allocation and division of assets and liabilities have been followed in the present Bill and these need no comment and may be accepted. With the transfer of more territories, the State Government, which will be reduced to a small size should not attempt to retain here supernumerary men not absorbed by the successor State in excess of our requirements on what I would call 'compassionate grounds'. A rigorous policy, a more rigorous policy than what we followed when the Andhra State was separated should be followed in the interests of economic administration of the State, with regard to allocation of officers and staff. I am sure Government will give necessary directions to the Sub-Committee appointed by them to go into this question.

Lastly, I should like to point out that an annual contribution of Rs. 4.5 lakhs is considered as a proper share to be allotted to this State out of the Devaswom Fund for the maintenance of temples in the territories to be transferred. This is one-tenth of the sum earmarked for temples in Travancore State excluding the grant for the Sri Padmanabhaswami temple at Trivandrum. It is stated that this proportion of one-tenth is fixed on the basis of the extent of the territories to be transferred to the State. This is not the correct method for the allocation of Devaswom Funds. The division should be on the basis of temples transferred to the State and on the basis of the actual maintenance charges and certainly not on the basis of the extent or population of the territories transferred to us. The hon. Members of this House should know that most of the important temples like Suchindram.

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Cape Comorin, etc., are in the taluks proposed to be transferred. These temples have no landed properties. These were taken away by the State and the Devaswom Fund was created by the former Rulers of Travancore. These temples would suffer and it would be a great liability on our State if the Devaswom Fund is not properly allocated. The proper upkeep of the temples requires more funds. I hope a proportionate share of the Endowment fund based on the actual expenditure incurred on the temples in the transferred territories will be worked out and got transferred to this State. I appeal to the Government to make prompt representation about this to the Central Government.

I will mention one more point and that is with regard to the provision that the new territories transferred from Travancore-Cochin State should be included in, and become part and parcel of, Tirunelveli district. I think that the Government of India would not stand in the way of bifurcation of the enlarged Tirunelveli district. (An hon. Member: There is provision) I am sorry. I only wanted to mention that, as the jurisdiction of the Tirunelveli district will become unwieldy, early steps should be taken by the Government soon after the appointed day for suitable bifurcation of the district to secure administrative convenience.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now adjourn and reassemble at 6-30 p.m.

The House then rose.

(The House reassembled at 6-30 p.m.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member, Sri Mohamed Usman, will now speak.

* SRI MOHAMED USMAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I should like to give my support to the Resolution moved by the Hon. Leader of the House. Last time when we discussed the question of States reorganization in this House, I pointed out, it is not the Tamil people that drive the Malabar and South Kanara people outside the State of Madras. It is the Malabar people who wanted a Kerala State and it is the South Kanara people who wanted to join the Karnataka State. What is left with us is the Tamil Nad or the Madras State. That is why I think the States Reorganization Commission also recommended a linguistic State for Madras having only the Tamil districts. Therefore, we should remember that it is not we that drive these people out, but that it is they who want to go out of their own accord. It is now too late to think of some kind of merger or other. I am afraid it is really too late now to go back on the recommendations of the Commission which have been accepted by us and the Government of India. Therefore, I do not think how we can consider the merger question now. I am afraid it is really too late now for us to consider that question.

[Sri Mohamed Usman] [2nd April 1956]

So far as the Zonal Councils are concerned, the constitution given in the Bill is the best thing and we should accept it and see how it works. If it works all right, it will be a great success; then we can ask for increased power and till then it may better be an advisory body. As regards the Upper Chamber, I am very glad that the Government of India have taken really a correct view in thinking that Upper Houses are very useful institutions. There was a rumour at one time that the Government of India were against it. On the contrary, they are now in favour of it. I am glad that the Hon. Leader of the House wants that the present strength should be retained and no sitting Member should go out. We are now 51 and the Bill proposes 48. The Hon. Leader of the House and also the hon. Leader of the Opposition and some other hon. Members have given notice of resolutions that we should keep it at 51, giving 6 seats to the Graduate Constituency, 4 seats to Teachers, 16 to Local Boards and 16 to the Assembly, leaving 9 for nomination. I think it is better to keep this position and I hope the House will give its full support to those resolutions when they are moved. I give my heartiest support to the Resolution moved by the Hon. Leader of the House.

* SRI O. P. RAMASWAMY REDDIAR: கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, ஸ்ரீ ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் இந்த விஷயமாக பேசினார். இன்னும் அவர்கள் அங்கத்தினர்களும் பேசினார்கள். இன்னும் எல்லோரும் இந்த சர்ச்சையில் பங்கு கொள்ளப் போகிறார்கள். இது தனி மனிதனுடைய சர்ச்சை அல்ல, தனி மொழியின் சர்ச்சை அல்ல, நாட்டின் சர்ச்சை என்றுதான் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஏனென்றால் தனியாகவும் கூட்டாகவும் நம்முடைய நாடு முன்னேற்றமடையவேண்டும்.

காங்கிரஸ் மகாசபை சென்ற 30, 40 வருஷங்களாக மொழிவாரி மாகாணம் வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறது. ஆனால் நாட்டிலே நாளாவட்டத்தில் நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கும் விஷயங்களைப் பார்க்கும் போது பல துறைகளிலே இந்த நிலையில் இப்போது இருக்கிறதா என்று பார்க்கும்போது அனுபவத்திலே அது நேர்மாறான நிலையில் போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. நம்மில் அனேகர் அதை உணர்ந்தாலும்கூட, பயத்தினாலோ அல்லது மற்ற சந்தர்ப்பத்தினாலோ அதை சரியாகச் சொல்வதற்கு, முடியவில்லை. அம்மாதிரி அபிப்பிராயத்தைத் திரட்டுவதற்கு தகுந்த வேலைதான் இந்நாட்டில் நடக்கவில்லை. ஏன் அதைச் சொல்கிறேன் என்றால் முன்னே மதத்தின் பேரால் நாடு பிரிக்கப்பட்டது. மகாத்மா காந்தி அவர்கள் இந்தப் பிரிவினை வேண்டாம் என்று சொன்னார்கள். ஆனால் பண்டித நேரு, வல்லபாய் படேல், ராஜாஜி முதலான பல தலைவர்கள் சேர்ந்து அதற்கு முதலிலேயே திட்டம் போட்டார்கள். அது ஒரு பெரிய வேலை. அது ஒரு பகாசுரன் மாதிரி நித்தியமும் இரை கேட்டுக்கொண்டே இருக்கிறது. மேற்கு வங்காளத்திலும், பாகிஸ்தானிலும் என்ன நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது? மனித சக்தி அதிகமாகப் போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. பன்மையில் ஒருமை வேண்டுமென்று நினைத்தார்கள். ஒருமை இல்லாமல் பன்மையாகப் போய் இழுத்துச் சென்று நாசநிலையிலே போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கிறதா, இல்லையா என்பதை நம்மில் பெரியவர்கள்கூட சரியாக உணர்ந்ததாகத் தெரியவில்லை. பயத்தினாலோ, தங்களுடைய குறையினாலோ, இந்த நிலையிலே பெரியவர்கள்கூட தவறுதல் செய்கிறார்கள். அனுபவம் இல்லாத கிறியவர்கள் தவறுதல்கள் செய்தாலும் பரவாயில்லை, தவறுகள் செய்யும்போது 'பெரியவர்கள் செய்கிறார்களே, நாம் ஏன் செய்யக்கூடாது' என்ற முறையிலே போய்க் கொண்டிருக்கிறது.

[Sri O. P. Ramaswamy Reddiar][2nd April 1956]

கீழ் பாகிஸ்தானில் என்ன நடக்கிறது? அவ்வளவு அதிகமாக போகா விட்டாலும்கூட, நல்ல நிலையில் இல்லை என்று தான் சொல்லவேண்டும். நமது மாகாணத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், என்னென்ன ஜாதி எப்படி எப்படி இருக்கிறது, வடக்கு, தெற்கு பிறகு மொழி அடிப்படையில் தமிழன், தெலுங்கன், கன்னடியன், மலையாளி இப்படியாக இந்த பாகு பாடுகள் ஒவ்வொன்றாகப் போர்க்கொண்டிருப்பதைப் பார்க்கும்போது, ஒவ்வொன்றும் நல்ல முறையிலே நன்றாக நடக்கவேண்டும் என்று ஒவ்வொருவரும் நினைத்தாலும்கூட, சந்தர்ப்பத்திற்கு அடிமையாகி, மொழிக்கு தவறுதல் செய்வதற்கு, அதிகமாக ஒவ்வொருவரும் ஒரு situation create செய்து, நாட்டிலே சாதாரண ஜனங்களுக்கு செய்யவேண்டிய தொண்டை செய்யவொட்டாத நிலையிலே தொந்தரவுகள் அதிகமாக உண்டாக்கிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். என் இப்போது இதைச் சொல்கிறேன் என்றால் ஸ்ரீ ராஜாஜி Chief Minister-ஆக இருந்தபோது அவர்களுக்கு எழுதினேன். கவர்னர் பெருமானுக்கு எழுதினேன். இப்பொழுது Chief Minister-ஆக இருக்கும் காமராஜ் அவர்களுக்கும் எழுதினேன். “இது விஷயமாக நீங்கள் பெரிய தவறுதல் செய்கிறீர்கள். ஒரு தவறுதலில் இருந்து 10 தவறுதல்கள் செய்து, இதிலிருந்து நீங்கள் மீண்டுகொள்ளாத நிலையிலே போகப்போகிறீர்கள். இந்த நிலையிலே தப்பித்துக்கொள்ளமுடியாத நிலையை உண்டாக்கிக் கொள்ளுகிறீர்கள்” என்று நான் எழுதினேன். ராஜாஜி அவர்கள்கூட “நீங்கள் இவ்வளவு எழுதினீர்களா?” என்று கேட்டார்கள். அவர்கள் எரித்திலே கேட்டேன். இம்மாதிரி, அவர்களைப்போல் பெரியவர்கள், அந்த சமயத்திலே, கொஞ்சம் ஆந்திரர்கள் தொந்தரவு செய்தார்கள் என்ற முறையிலே, ஒழிந்துபோகட்டும் என்று நினைத்தார்கள். அந்தப் பிரிவினை என்ன ஆயிற்று? இவர் சொன்னாலும் கேட்கப்போவதில்லை, யார் சொன்னாலும் கேட்கப்போவதில்லை; அந்த நிலைக்கு வந்துவிட்டது. அப்படி இருந்தபோதிலும்கூட சொல்லவேண்டியதைச் சொல்லித்தான் ஆகவேண்டும். சொல்லாமல் இருக்கவும் முடியவில்லை. அந்தப் பலனை நீங்களும் நானும் எல்லோரும் அனுபவிக்கவேண்டியதுதான். இதை நான் ஏன் சொல்லுகிறேன் என்றால் இப்பொழுது போகும் அதே துறையிலே போய்க் கொண்டிருந்தால் நாட்டில் அதிகத் தொந்தரவுகள் உண்டாகும். தமிழ் நாடு மட்டும் தனியாக இருக்கும் என்று நான் நினைக்கவில்லை. ஒரு பக்கம் ஆந்திரர்கள், ஒரு பக்கம் கேரளா, ஒரு பக்கம் கன்னடியர் என்று வெவ்வேறு விதமாக போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நாம் மாத்திரம் நல்ல அரசாட்சியை வைத்துக்கொண்டு எவ்வளவு நாள் இருக்கமுடியும்? ஆகவே மேற்கு சமுத்திரக் கரை பூராவும் ஒருவிதமாகப் போய்க் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. மத்திய தெலுங்கானா மற்ற ஆந்திரா பகுதி (சர்க்கார்ஸ்) இவைகளின் நிலை என்னாகும் என்பது இப்பொழுது இல்லா விட்டாலும்கூட பின்னால் தெரியும். நம்மைச் சுற்றியுள்ள பிரதேசங்கள் என்ன நிலையில் இருக்கின்றன, என்ன நிலைக்குப் போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கின்றன, என்பதை கவனிக்காமல் தலை கவிழ்ந்திருந்தால் என்ன பிரயோஜனம்? Military point of view-ல் எல்லாம் நான் எழுதி இருக்கிறேன். ஆகவே இதையெல்லாம் கவனிக்காமல், ஏதோ நமக்கு 10 பேருக்கு உத்தியோகம் கிடைக்கலாம், சிலர் அமைச்சர்கள் ஆகலாம், சிலர் சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்களாக வரலாம் என்ற காரணத்திற்காக இந்த விதமான எண்ணம் உதிகிறது. இதனால் தொந்தரவுகள் அதிகமாகி, நாமே ஒரு பகாசூரனை ஏற்படுத்தி, அவனுக்கு தினமும் இரை போட வேண்டியவரும். பிறகு பஸ்மாசூரனைப்போல நம் தலையிலே கைவைத்து அழியவேண்டும். இந்த நிலையிலேதான் நம் நாடு போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. யார் யாரை எடுத்துக்கொண்டாலும், ஜாதி, சமுதாயம், மொழி என்றுதான் பேசுகிறார்கள். இந்த முறையிலே துவேஷத்தை வளர்க்கிறார்கள். “தினை விதைத்தவன் தினை அறுப்பான், வினை விதைத்தவன் வினை அறுப்பான்” என்று விவசாயிகள் சொல்லுவார்கள். அந்த முறையிலே, சீக்கிரமே அதனுடைய பலனை நாம் அனுபவிக்கிறோம். இப்போது மத்திய அரசாங்கம் செய்யவேண்டும் என்று நான் சொல்லவில்லை. ஆகவே அரசாங்கத்திற்கு விரோதமாக ஏதோ செய்யவேண்டும் என்ற அந்த எண்ணமும் கிடையாது. இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் நிலையில்

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சர்க்கார் ஏன் இந்த மசோதாவை ஒத்திப்போடக்கூடாது? ஜனங்களிடையே நல்ல சூழ்நிலையை உண்டாக்கி, அவர்கள் உள்ளத்திலே நல்ல எண்ணங்கள் வந்த பிறகு, இரண்டு வருஷமோ மூன்று வருஷமோ ஒத்திவைத்து பிறகு கவனித்து தகுந்த முறையிலே இதை முடிவு செய்யலாம். ஆகவே அவ ரப்பட்டு அவர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள், இவர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள் என்று செய்தால், விந்திய மலைக்குத் தெற்கே உள்ள நமக்கு ஒருவிதமாகப் போய்விடும். அதுதான் பயப்படுகிறார்கள். அந்த நிலை ஏற்படாமல் பார்த்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். அதைத் தவிர்ப்பதற்கு என்ன செய்ய வேண்டும் என்பதை அனுபவசாலிகளாகிய நீங்கள் எல்லோரும் அறிவீர்கள். உங்களைப் போன்ற அனுபவசாலிகள் இந்த சபைக்கு வெளியிலும் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களையும் கலந்தாலோசித்து தகுந்த முறையிலே செய்யுங்கள். இல்லாவிட்டால் நாம் அவசரப்பட்டு ஏதாவது ஆரம்பித்தால் விந்தியத்திற்கு தெற்கே உள்ள நமக்கு வேறுவிதமான நிலைமை ஏற்படும். அதுமாத்திரம் அல்ல. மற்ற மாகாணங்களை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளுங்கள். உத்திரப் பிரதேசம் அப்படியே இருக்கிறது. மத்திய பிரதேசம் பெரியதாக இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் நம்முடைய ராஜ்யம் கீழே போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. இதையும் கவனித்து Balance of power இருக்கிறதா என்பதைப் பார்த்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். அதே மாதிரியாக தமிழ், தமிழ் நாடு என்று கூச்சல் போடுகிறார்கள். அதை நான் வேண்டாமென்று சொல்லவில்லை. தமிழ் வேண்டியதுதான், தமிழ் பாஷை மூலம் அரசாங்கம் நடத்துவதற்கு எந்தெந்த இடத்தில் ஜனங்கள் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறார்களோ அந்தந்த ஜில்லாக்களில் அந்தந்த பிராந்தியத்தில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அந்தந்த துறைகள். அதை நடத்திவிடுவீர்களானால் சர்ச்சை தமிழில் நிர்வாகத்தை நடத்துங்கள். அதை நடத்திவிடுவீர்களானால் சர்ச்சை குறைந்துவிடும். சர்ச்சை குறைந்துவிடுகிறது. நாம் என்ன அரசாட்சி செய்கிறோமோ அது சாதாரண ஜனங்களுக்குத் தெரியவேண்டும். அதைச் செய்துவிடுங்கள். மற்ற விஷயங்களைப் பொறுத்தவரையிலும், இந்தியா பூராவும் எந்த எந்த முறையில் இருந்தால் பரவாயில்லை, எந்த முறையில் இருந்தால் அரசாட்சியை நல்ல முறையில் நடத்தலாம் என்று பார்த்து முடிவு செய்யவேண்டும். ஒரு குடும்பத்தில் நான்கு சகோதரர்கள் இருந்தால், அவர்களில் ஒருவன் தலைவனாக இருக்கிறான், ஒருவன் துர்க்குணமுள்ளவனாக இருக்கிறான், ஒருவன் நல்லவனாக இருக்கிறான்; அவர்கள் எல்லோரையும் தட்டியழைத்துக்கொண்டு போனால்தானே குடும்பத்தை நடத்தமுடியும்? “போய்விடுகிறேன்” என்று சொல்கிறவனை, “சரி, போய்விடு” என்று சொல்லி அனுப்பிவிட்டால் எப்படி குடும்பத்தை நடத்தமுடியும்? ஆகையினால், இந்த விஷயங்களை நன்றாக யோசித்து முடிவு செய்யவேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால், பிறகு ஏற்படும் பலனை நாம் அனுபவிக்கவேண்டியதுதான்.

தென்னாட்டின் நலனைக் கவனிக்கும்போது, போகப்போக நாம் காரியங்களை நன்றாகச் செய்யமுடியாது போலத்தான் தோன்றுகிறது. இப்போது பலர் தெரிந்தோ, தெரியாமலோ, உணர்ச்சி வசப்பட்டு, தவறான காரியங்களைச் செய்துவருகிறார்கள் என்றுதான் நான் நினைக்கிறேன். ஆதலால், முதலில் நாம் செய்யவேண்டியது என்ன என்பதைத்தான் நான் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். முதலில், கொஞ்ச நாட்கள் வரை பொறுத்திருந்து பிறகு ராஜ்யங்களின் சீரமைப்பைச் செய்யவேண்டும். ஏனென்றால், இப்போது செய்தால் மிகவும் தொந்தரவுகள் ஏற்படும். நாம் எவ்வளவு உண்மையாகக் (Sincere) கூறினாலும், அதை அவர்களும் (மத்திய சர்க்காரும்) உணராமல் படி செய்யவேண்டும். அவர்கள் எவ்வளவு Sincere-ஆகக் கூறுகிறார்களோ அவ்வளவு Sincere-ஆகத்தான் நாமும் கூறுகிறோம் என்பதை அவர்கள் உணரவேண்டும். நாமும் மனிதர்கள்தானே? நமது அபிப்பிராயங்களை நாம் சொல்லாமலே விட்டுவிட்டால் அவர்கள் தங்கள் இஷ்டப்படி காரியங்களைச் செய்துவிடுவார்கள். பிறகு அதன் பலன்களை நாம்தான் அனுபவிக்கவேண்டும். அவர்கள் தூரத்தில் இருக்கிறார்கள். பலன்களை அவர்கள் கொஞ்ச காலம் கழித்து அனுபவிப்பார்கள்.

திருவாங்கூர்-கொச்சி ராஜ்யத்தை எடுத்துக்கொள்வோம். அங்கே யுள்ளவர்கள் ஏன் அங்கு நிலையான (stable) அரசாட்சியை ஸ்தாபிக்க முடியவில்லை? அங்கே ஏன் ஜனாதிபதியின் ஆட்சி வந்திருக்கிறது? அதே

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மாதிரி இன்னும் எல்லா ராஜ்யங்களிலும் வரலாம். ஆகையால் ராஜ்யங்களை புனரமைப்புச் செய்யும் விஷயத்தில் நன்கு ஆலோசித்துப் புனரமைப்பைச் செய்யவேண்டும். சில பேர் கட்சி மனப்பான்மையோடு இருப்பார்கள். பிரிந்திருந்தால் நல்லதென்று அவர்கள் நினைப்பார்கள். யாரையும் குறை சொல்லாததாக நான் இப்படிச் சொல்லவில்லை. கொஞ்சம் யோசித்து, பொறுத்திருந்து ராஜ்யங்களின் புனரமைப்பைச் செய்யக் கூடாதா என்றுதான் நான் கேட்கிறேன். சட்ட சபையை மட்டும் நான் குறிப்பிடவில்லை. மற்ற எல்லோருடனும் கலந்தாலோசித்து, பொறுத்திருந்து முடிவு செய்யக்கூடாதா? ஆகவே நாமும் சிந்திக்கவேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால், ரொம்பத் தொந்தரவுகள் வரும். அந்தத் தொந்தரவுகளிலிருந்து நாம் நம்மைத் தவிர்க்கக்கொள்ளமுடியாது. நம்மைத் தொந்தரவுகளில் கொண்டுபோய்க்கொள்வதோடு நமது நாட்டையும் கொண்டுபோகிறோம். இந்த நிலையில் இங்கே international Statesman அதிகமாக இருந்தாலும், Internal Statesmen கொஞ்சம் குறைவாக இருக்கிறார்கள். எதையும் யோசித்துச் செய்யவேண்டும். கொஞ்சம் நிற்கிறதற்கு இடமிருக்கவேண்டும். நிற்கிறதற்கு இடம் இருந்தால் தானே மேலே பறக்க முடியும்? கீழே அறித்துக்கொண்டே போகிறது. கீழே நிற்க முடிந்தால் தான் மேலே போக முடியும். மேலே அந்தரத்தில் எதையும் நிறுத்திவைக்க முடியாது. ஆகையினால் இந்தக் காரியங்களை யோசித்துச் செய்யவேண்டும். சிலர் பிராம்மணர்கள், அப்பிராம்மணர்கள் என்ற வித்தியாசம் பாராட்டும் மனப்பான்மையோடு இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த ஜாதி, அந்த ஜாதி என்று வித்தியாசம் பாராட்டும் மனப்பான்மை கொண்டவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். ராஜ்யம் பிரிந்தால் தங்களுக்கு அதிகச் சலுகைகள் கிடைக்கும், தங்களில் பெரும்பான்மையோருக்கு உத்தியோகங்கள் கிடைக்கும் என்று அவர்கள் நினைக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் இந்த மனப்பான்மையோடு காரியங்களைச் செய்தால், பிறகு தொந்தரவுகள் தான் வரும். ஆகவே கொஞ்சம் யோசித்துச் செய்யவேண்டும்.

கனம் ஸ்ரீ காமராஜ் இப்போது சபையில் இல்லை. அவர் தமிழ் நாடு காங்கிரஸ் கமிட்டித் தலைவராக இருக்கும்போது அவருக்கு நான் பல கடிதங்கள் எழுதினேன். அதாவது, ஆந்திர ராஜ்யப் பிரிவினை ஏற்படுவதற்கு முன்பு, ஆந்திராவைப் பிரித்தால் பிறகு பல தொந்தரவுகள் ஏற்படுமென்று அவருக்கு பல கடிதங்கள் எழுதினேன். ஆனால் அப்போது நான் கூறியதைக் கவனிக்கவில்லை. இங்குள்ள எல்லா அங்கத்தினர்களும் அனுபவ வஸ்தர்கள். இவர்கள் எல்லோரும் இப்போது ராஜ்யத்தைப் பிரிக்கவேண்டாம் என்று நினைக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் இவர்கள் தங்களுடைய இந்த அபிப்பிராயத்தை வெளியிடத் தயங்குகிறார்கள். பல அங்கத்தினர்களிடம் நான் தனியாகப் பேசியபோது இந்த விஷயத்தை நான் தெரிந்துகொண்டேன். எல்லோரிடத்திலும் நான் பேசவில்லை. கனம் நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்களிடத்திலும் நான் பேசவில்லை. கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் தங்களுடைய அபிப்பிராயத்தைத் தெரிவிக்காததற்காக நான் அவர்களைக் குறைசூறுகிறேன் என்று நினைக்கவேண்டாம். உண்மையான நிலைமை எனக்குத் தெரிகிறது என்று தான் நான் கூறுகிறேன். “யார் புனைக்கு மணி கட்டுவது?” என்பது போன்ற நிலைமை இருக்கிறது. யார் எதிரிடையான அபிப்பிராயத்தைச் சொல்வது என்று தயங்கும் நிலைமை இருக்கிறது. மேலும், மாறுதல்களைச் செய்யும்போது, ஒரே நாளில் எல்லாவற்றையும் செய்துவிடலாம் என்று கனம் அமைச்சர்களும், அரசியல் கட்சிக்காரர்களும் நினைக்கிறார்கள். அந்த அந்த ராஜ்யங்களுக்குச் சேரவேண்டிய கிராமங்களைச் சேர்க்கும்போது பல தொந்தரவுகள் இருக்கின்றன. இந்த விஷயத்தில், மொழிவாரியாகச் சேர்க்கும்போது, கிராம அடிப்படையில் முடிவு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் சொன்னேன். இந்த விஷயங்களிலெல்லாம் சண்டை ஏற்படும்படியான சூழ்நிலை இருக்கிறது. ஒவ்வொரு ராஜ்யத்திலும் சண்டை ஏற்படுகிறது. மிகவும் அமைதியாக இருந்த பம்பாய் ஏன் அந்த நிலைமைக்கு வந்தது? ஏன் அங்கே குழப்பம் ஏற்பட்டது? ஒரு ஸ்ரீ பொட்டி ஸ்ரீராமலு இறந்ததற்காக, பெரியவர்கள் எல்லோரும் சேர்ந்து ஆந்திராவைப் பிரித்தார்களே, இப்போது என்ன நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். இன்னும் எல்லா இடங்களிலும்

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குழப்பம் ஏற்படப் போகிறது. பத்து பம்பாய்கள் ஏற்படலாம். உண்மையில் அப்படிப்பட்ட தொந்தரவுகள் ஏற்படவேண்டுமென்று நான் விரும்பவில்லை. தொந்தரவுகள் ஏற்படவேண்டாம் என்று நாம் கடவுளைப் பிரார்த்திப்போம். ஆனால் நிலைமை இப்போது எப்படி இருக்கிறது என்பதைத் தான் எடுத்துக் காட்டினேன். துவேஷ மனப்பான்மையை அகற்றவேண்டும். இப்போது, திருவாங்கூர்-கொச்சி ராஜ்யத்திலிருந்து நமக்கு வர வேண்டிய சில தாலுகாக்கள் வாவில்லை என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அதில் வேறு சண்டை இருக்கிறது. ஆந்திர ராஜ்யத்தோடும் சில தொந்தரவுகள் இருக்கின்றன. திருத்தணி முதலிய இடங்கள் விஷயமாகத் தொந்தரவு இருக்கிறது. “மாலவன் குன்றம் போனது, வேல்வன் குன்றமும் போய்விடும்” என்று யாரோ சொன்னார்கள். இந்த விஷயங்களையெல்லாம் தீர்க்கமாக ஆலோசித்து முடிவு செய்யவேண்டும். நம் தமிழ் நாட்டைமட்டும் பிரித்துவிட்டால் பொதுமா? சேர, சோழ, பாண்டியர்கள் ஆகிய மூவரும் ஆண்டது தானே தமிழ்நாடு? சேரர்கள் தானே கேரளர்கள். ஆகவே இந்த விஷயங்களை நன்றாக யோசித்துச் செய்யவேண்டும். நான் அதிகமாகப் பேச விரும்பவில்லை. அதிகமாகப் பேச ஆரம்பித்தால் எனக்கு அதிகமான உணர்ச்சி வரும்.

முன்பு, ஆந்திராவைப் பிரிக்கவேண்டாம் என்று நான் ஏன் எழுதினேன்? ஏனென்றால், எனக்கு இந்த விஷயங்களெல்லாம் நன்றாகத் தெரியும். கேரளாவில் இப்போது என்ன நடக்கிறது, ஆந்திராவில் இப்போது என்ன நடக்கிறது என்பது எனக்குத் தெரியும். நான் முன் அங்கெல்லாம் சுற்றுப்பிரயாணம் செய்தேன். நமது முதன் மந்திரியோடு சண்டை கூடப் பிடித்தேன். நான் சட்டசபைக்கு வருவதேயில்லை என்று முதன் மந்திரிகூட என்னுடன் சண்டை பிடித்தார். மற்ற அங்கத்தினர்களும் திருவாங்கூர்-கொச்சி ராஜ்யத்திற்குச் சென்று அங்குள்ள நிலைமையைப் பார்க்கலாம். நான் பார்த்த மாதிரியே மற்றவர்களும் பார்க்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் சொல்லவில்லை. ஆகையால் நன்றாக யோசிக்காமல் ராஜ்யங்களின் புனரமைப்பைச் செய்தால் பிறகு பல தொந்தரவுகள் வரும். இப்போது ஆந்திராவில்கூட சர்க்கார் ஸ்திரமாக (stable) இருக்கிறதா? இல்லை. அங்கே சர்க்கார் ஸ்திரமாக இருக்கப்போவதில்லை என்று நான் சொல்லவில்லை. அங்கே சர்க்கார் ஸ்திரமாக இருக்கட்டும். ஆனால் அங்கே ஸ்திரமாக சர்க்கார் இல்லாவிட்டால், கேரளா மாதிரி இன்னும் பல தொந்தரவுகள் வரப்போகிறது. ஆகவே எல்லா விஷயங்களையும்பற்றி நன்றாக யோசித்து முடிவு செய்யவேண்டும். நான் முன்பு சொன்னதெல்லாம் “செவிடன் காதி ஊதிய சங்கு” ஆகத்தான் போய்விட்டது. நான் இப்போது சொல்வதும் அப்படித்தான் இருக்கிறது. இப்போது அந்தக் காது இன்னும் செவிடாகப் போய்விட்டது. ஐந்து சங்குகள் கொண்டு ஊதினாலும் கேட்காதபடி இப்போது இன்னும் செவிடாகத்தான் போய் விட்டது.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : சும்மா இருந்த சங்கை ஊதிக் கெடுத்தது யார் என்று அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

SRI O. P. RAMASWAMY REDDIAR : அந்தக் காரியத்தை நான் செய்திருந்தாலும் சரி, அல்லது மற்றவர்கள் செய்திருந்தாலும் சரி, செய்தது தவறு. மேலும் மேலும் தவறுகள் செய்து கொண்டே இருக்கக்கூடாது. துன்பங்களிலிருந்து விடுவித்துக்கொண்டு வெளியே வருவதற்கு முயற்சிக்கவேண்டும். துன்பங்களிலேயே இருக்கக் கூடாது. சிலந்திக் கூட்டில் மாட்டிக்கொண்ட புழு, வெளியே வரமுடியாமல் அங்கேயே சாவது போன்ற நிலைமைக்கு நாம் வரக்கூடாது. ஆகவே சீக்கிரமாகத் தொந்தரவுகளையெல்லாம் நீக்கவேண்டும்.

திருவாங்கூர்-கொச்சி ராஜ்யத்திலிருந்து நாஞ்சூட்டில் சிலதாலுகாக்கள் நமக்கு வருகின்றன. தேவிகுளம், பீரமேடு தாலுகாக்கள் தமிழ்நாட்டில் சேரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டிருந்ததாகத் தெரிகிறது. மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்கும் அதைப்பற்றி எழுதியிருப்பதாகத் தெரிகிறது. அங்கே தேவஸ்தானங்கள் அதிகம். எனக்குக்கூட கடிதம் வந்தது. அங்கு 20 லட்சம் ரூபாய் வரையில் தேவஸ்தானங்களுக்குச் செலவாகிறது. 4½ லட்சம் ரூபாய்தான்

[Sri O. P. Ramaswamy Reddiar] [2nd April 1956]

கொடுக்கிறார்கள். அந்தக் காலத்தில் அங்கு இருந்த மாபத்தாண்ட கேரள வர்ம் ராஜா அந்த இடங்களை சுவாமிகளுக்காக அர்ப்பணம் பண்ணி, அதிலிருந்து வரும் செவினியூவைக் கொண்டு கொவில்களை நடத்திக்கொண்டு அரசாட்சி நடத்திக்கொண்டு வந்ததாகச் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. 1811-ம் வருஷத்தில் அம்மாதிரி செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஏனென்றால், எனக்குத் தெரியும். நான் அங்கு சென்றிருந்தபோது ஒரு கோயிலிலே என்னை அனுமதிக்க மறுத்துவிட்டார்கள். ஏனென்றால், பொடியார்கள் அந்தக் கோயிலுக்குள் விடுவதில்லையாம். அதற்காக நான் அங்கு மூன்று நாள் இருக்கவேண்டியதாயிற்று. தேவஸ்தான ஆபீசில் விசாரித்து விஷயங்களை யெல்லாம் தெரிந்துகொண்டேன். அதனால் அந்த தேவஸ்தானங்களைப் பற்றிய விஷயம் எனக்குத் தெரியும். ஆகையால், அம்மாதிரி நிலையிலே அவர்கள் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது அங்குள்ள இருநூறு கோயில்கள் நமக்கு வரப்போகின்றன. அவைகளுக்காக 15 லட்சம் ரூபாய் வரையிலும் செலவாகும். 4 லட்சம் 60 ஆயிரம் சொச்ச ரூபாய்தான் நமக்கு வருமானம் வரும். மற்றதை யார் செய்வது? நாம் அந்தத் தாலுகாக்களை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளும்போது அங்கு வரும் வருமானத்திலிருந்து ஏராளமான தொகையை கோயில்களுக்காக செலவு செய்துவிட்டால் மீதம் என்ன இருக்கும் என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். அதற்கு நாம் ஏதாவது செய்தாக வேண்டும். அவர்கள் ஏன் அந்த செலவை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைத் தெரிந்து எவ்வளவு பறித்துக்கொள்ள முடியுமோ அதைப் பறித்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். அந்த அரசாட்சியிலிருந்து பூராவும் கொடுக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திலிருந்து அதற்கு உடன் பாடாக தகுந்த முறையில் அவர்கள் மூலமாகச் சொல்லி, பெற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். கோயில்களுக்கு 20 லட்சம் ரூபாய் செலவாகும். கோயில்களுக்கு 15 லட்சம் போய்விடும். மீதத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு அரசாட்சியை அங்கு நடத்த முடியாது. அதையும் யோசிக்கவேண்டும்.

அது மாத்திரமல்ல. அப்பொழுது நான்சில் நாட்டில் ஏக்கர் ஒன்றுக்கு 12 முதல் 15 வரை ரயத்துவாரி கிஸ்தி இருந்தது. இப்பொழுது flat rate. ஸ்ரீ லி. பி. ராமஸ்வாமி அய்யர் அங்கு திவானாக இருந்தபோது flat rate. ஆக ஏக்கர் ஒன்றுக்கு ரூ. 1-12-0 முதல் ரூ. 1-14-0 வரை விவசாய வருமான வரி போட்டிருக்கிறார். அதிலிருந்து வேறு விதமாக வந்திருக்கிறது. அங்கும் சிறு சிறு பட்டாதார்கள்தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். தமிழ் நாடு போல்தான் அங்கும். இங்குள்ள முறைப்படி பார்த்தால் கூடுதலாக வருமானம் வரும். அப்படிச் செய்வதில் சில தொல்லைகள் ஏற்படும். ஏனென்றால், அங்கு வரி குறைவாக இருக்கிறது.

தேவிகுளம், பீர்மேடு தாலுகாக்களில் டி, காப்பி, ரப்பர் தோட்டங்கள் பெரிய அளவுக்கு இருக்கின்றன. அதிலிருந்து விவசாய வருமான வரி ஜாஸ்தி கிடைக்கும். ஆனால், பணிக்கர் அவர்கள் விசாரித்தார்கள். ஏதோ பண்ணிவிட்டார்கள். இந்த தொந்தரவு வேறு இருக்கிறது. அதையும் நாம் பார்க்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இதையெல்லாம் யாராவது ஒருவர் சொல்லித்தானே ஆகவேண்டும். பேசாமல் விட்டுவிட்டால் ஒன்றும் நடக்காது. Open ஆகப் பேசாவிட்டால் காரியம் நடக்காது. சொல்லித்தானே ஆகவேண்டும்.

அந்த நிலையிலே நிலவரி சராசரி ஏக்கருக்கு ரூ. 1-12-0 முதல் ரூ. 1-14-0 வரையும் விவசாய வருமான வரி வேறும் போட்டார்கள். அதற்குமுந்தி நில வரியின் மூலம் அவர்களுக்கு வருவாய் இருந்தது. தேயிலை, காப்பி, டி, ரப்பர் தோட்டங்களிலிருந்து வரும் விவசாய வருமான வரியை வைத்துக்கொண்டு அவர்கள் அந்த அரசாங்கத்தை நடத்திக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது அதுவும் நமக்கு வராமற்போய்விடும். Flat rate விதித்துக்கொண்டிருந்த இடத்தில் நாம் போனவுடனே ரயத்துவாரி முறைப்படி விதிக்கவேண்டும். முதலிலே unpopularity ஏற்படும். இதையும் நாம் கொஞ்சம் கவனிக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் சொல்கிறேன். இப்பொழுது அங்கிருந்து வரக் கூடிய பகுதிகள் நமக்கு வேண்டாமென்று நான் சொல்லவில்லை. அந்தச் சகோதரர்கள் வருவதை நான் வேண்டாமென்று சொல்லவில்லை. எப்படிப்பட்ட சிக்கல் ஏற்படுகிறது என்பதற்காகச் சொல்கின்றேன். முன்னால் ஏக்கர் ஒன்றுக்கு 12 முதல் 15 வரை வந்திருந்ததுபோக, இப்பொழுது

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ரூ. 1-12-0 முதல் ரூ. 1-14-0 வரையில் தான் வரும் என்றால் பாருங்கள். ஏற்கெனவே உள்ளதில் ஆறில் ஒரு பங்குதான் நமக்கு வரப்போகிறது. வருவாய் குறைந்துவிட்டதே என்று தேவஸ்தானங்களில் பூஜை சரியாக நடத்தவில்லை என்றால் அது ஒரு குறையாகப் போய்விடும். அவைகளை செவ்வையாக நடத்தவேண்டுமென்றால் ரயத்துவாரி முறைப்படி வரி போட டாகவேண்டும். திருவாங்கூர்-கொச்சிப் பகுதிகளில் உள்ள மற்ற இடத்தில் இருப்பதைவிட நம்மிடம் சேரப்போகும் பகுதிகளில் அதிக வரி போட வேண்டும். அப்படிப் போடாவிட்டால் நிர்வாகத்தை நடத்தமுடியாது. அப்படிப் போட்டுவிட்டால் அதிலும் சிரமம் இருக்கிறது. அதையும் கொஞ்சம் யோசிக்கவேண்டும். எந்தெந்த முறையிலே complications வர முடியுமோ அந்தந்த முறையில் எல்லாம் வந்து சேருகிறது என்பதற்காகச் சொல்கிறேன். இது ஒன்று மாத்திரமல்ல. அநேக complication கள் வரப்போகின்றன. அவைகளையெல்லாம் பார்த்து தகுந்த முறையிலே, எப்படிச் செய்தால் யாருக்கும் தொந்தரவு இல்லாமல், நமக்கும் தொந்தரவு இல்லாமல், நம்முடைய சகோதரர்களுக்கும் தொந்தரவு இல்லாமல் வருகிறவர்களைச் சரியான முறையில் நடத்துவதற்குத் தகுந்த சூழ்நிலையை உண்டாக்கவேண்டும். அவசரப்பட்டு, செய்யாமல் கொஞ்சம் பொறுத்து தகுந்த முறையிலே நீங்கெல்லோரும் சேர்ந்து மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்கு உங்கள் அபிப்பிராயத்தைத் தெரிவிக்கலாம். கெடுதல் இல்லை. அதுவரை கொஞ்சம் யோசித்து, பொறுத்து செய்தால் நன்றாக இருக்கும். இதற்குமேல் அதிகமாகப் பேசவேண்டுமென்று நான் நினைக்கவில்லை. அநேக விஷயங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. ஆனால், பேசவேண்டாம். இத்துடன் நிறுத்திக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

* Dr. V. K. JOHN : Mr. Chairman, I have given the best consideration I can to this Bill and I am definitely and clearly of the opinion that if this Bill as it is without radical amendments is introduced and passed in Parliament, it will lay the foundation—strong and sure foundation I may say—for the disintegration of this country. I am obliged to the Government of India that they have thought it wise to get the opinion and constructive suggestions of Members of Assemblies and Councils in the various States in this country. But, Sir, I am sorry that the High Command thought it wise to gag the opinion of Congressmen in this matter. However, I am pleased indeed that leading Congressmen, like Rajaji, Sri O. P. Ramaswamy Reddiar and other have given expression to their sincere views. Before I give my suggestions, I think it is perhaps opportune to congratulate and compliment persons like Rajaji, Sri Subramaniam and the Governor of Madras for giving a correct lead to the people. Also, I should like to compliment the Hon. the Leader of the House on resisting linguistic fanaticism. We have to look at the question in the light of the circumstances in which we are placed. I don't think it is of any assistance to find fault with the Government of India. After all, one can be wise after the event. The initial mistake was to create a linguistic State, I mean the State of Andhra. At that time, I suggested that the Andhra district could be integrated with Hyderabad without disintegrating Hyderabad, and Madras, Travancore-Cochin and Mysore State could form one State. The Government of India then thought that they should have linguistic States. Perhaps they then thought it was a wise thing to do, but later on discovered it was not at all a wise thing which they should have agreed to. Then, they appointed a Commission. They should not have appointed

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that Commission. In my opinion, there was no necessity for that. That Commission submitted its recommendations. But, as was once pointed out by the hon. Leader of the Opposition on the floor of this House, the Commission went beyond its terms of reference and gave its findings, some of which are contradictory. There is, however, no use of crying over split milk. It recommended the formation of linguistic States in the South and that was accepted. After that recommendation was accepted, it was found that the events of 1947 were repeated. I refer to murders committed as a result of linguistic fanaticism. The Government then thought that it was a wrong thing and wanted to get rid of this linguism. Accordingly, they, the Congress Party passed a resolution recommending bi-lingual and multi-lingual States. After this recommendation, we have here a Bill for the formation of linguistic States.

Mr. Chairman, I have reconsidered my opinion in the matter. I find various persons—Sri O. P. Ramaswamy Reddiar here and a great statesman and politician Sri A. Ramaswamy Mudahar elsewhere—have stated that this States reorganization should wait. Mr. Ramaswamy Mudahar was of the opinion that it must wait for 10 years. Others have stated that we should not have uni-lingual States, but bi-lingual and multi-lingual States. Sir, as things are at present, I personally think there is no purpose in having bi-lingual and multi-lingual States. Today, passions have been aroused. Once we have a bi-lingual or multi-lingual State, it will only sharpen linguistic fanaticism and no other purpose will be served under the existing circumstances. I am revising my opinion on account of the events which have happened. With great respect to the great leaders who have expressed contradictory opinions, I wish to state that it will not be wise to postpone the reorganization of States. Because, we will be wasting our time again and passions will again be created by linguistic fanaticism. I therefore think that it is better to have reorganization of States. Though it is not advisable, it is perhaps necessary under the present circumstances that we must have linguistic States.

Sir, now I come to the Bill. What should we have to do if we want to introduce a Bill of this kind? I say that we should provide in this Bill a number of things. I will mention them seriatim. First of all, there should be a common Governor for many States. The various States could be brought together if there is a common Governor. Then, we must have common High Courts for many States. That would take away the sharpness of linguistic fanaticism. If we have a common High Court in South India for the States of Mysore, Travancore-Cochin and Madras, we will be having a very big High Court having great reputation, status and position. There is nothing wrong in having such a common High Court. I think there is some provision for doing this. But, what I want is that we must provide in this Bill itself for a common Governor, for a common High Court for many

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States. Thirdly, we must have a common Public Services Commission for many States. Any Indian—whether he is an Andhra, Malayalee, Bengalee or Gujarathi—who may be employed here in Madras State may be asked to satisfy a condition that he should have proficiency in Tamil. Let him learn Tamil. Similarly, if the Government recruit a person for service in Malabar, he may be asked to learn Malayalam. Some such arrangement could be easily made. It is very necessary to have a Public Services Commission not for one State, but for many States. Now, I come to All-India Services. Every person of the grade of Tahsildar and above must in my opinion belong to the Central Services and not to the State Services. As I said just now, a person selected for a particular region may be asked to learn and also attain proficiency in the language of that region. If there was such a common service, the pay and other emoluments and conditions of service, etc., could be the same for all. It will also take away the sharpness of linguistic fanaticism.

Sir, in my opinion, it is also very necessary to have a common Planning Board. A common Planning Board with authority should be there in the place of the proposed Zonal Councils which will be only advisory bodies. We must have such Planning Boards for many States. This will have a great effect on linguistic fanaticism. I have now referred to a common Governor, common High Court, common services, common Public Services Commission and a common Planning Board for many States.

Now, I am going to stress the need for having a common language under the present circumstances. We must have a common language if we have to liquidate linguistic fanaticism. The time has come when nobody should think that he is in a linguistic State. So, we must teach a common language. We have to teach the national language, Hindi, which is provided in the Constitution. Again, I wish to state that I am revising my opinion in this matter. We must have Hindi compulsorily taught in every State. We must have the regional language also compulsorily taught. Also, we must have the international language, English compulsorily taught. Thus, we must teach these three languages compulsorily in our schools. I find there is a suggestion that for the benefit of the minorities, we must teach their own language. I am dead against this proposition. In Madras, we must teach every person, whether he is a Gujarathi, Malayalee, a Telugu man or anybody else, the regional language. There is nothing wrong in learning some other language. But, surely, he must learn Tamil. If I come from Malabar and settle down here, I don't see why my children should learn only Malayalam and not Tamil. They must learn Tamil and if they learn Malayalam or any other language, it does not matter. That alone will solve the linguistic problem. Every man in Madras must be a Tamilian and he must learn Tamil. If he settles down in Malabar, he must learn Malayalam. If he settles down in Andhra, he must learn Telugu. He might learn his mother-tongue or whatever other language he likes. It does not matter. We may have a college teaching all

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languages in India and all languages spoken throughout the world, just as the School of Oriental Studies which the English people have in London. But I say, a linguistic minority should not continue as a minority. They must be compulsorily taught the language of the place to which they belong, although they might have migrated to that place from some other place. I make these suggestions for the consideration of the Government of India so that they may amend the Bill accordingly. If after ten years of the implementation of these suggestions which I have just now made—common Governor, common High Court, common language, common services, common Public Service Commission and common planning body—you find that linguistic fanaticism has not been liquidated but still remains as a living force, I suggest that the Government form into, not a federation, one which can be ruled direct by the Centre. We would not have States and State Legislatures at all. It must be a unitary form of Government and I recommend to hon. Members of this House the three articles written in *The Hindu* sometime ago by Mr. Mahajan, a former Chief Justice of India. They contain well-reasoned arguments to prove that we need a unitary form of Government on account of linguistic fanaticism. Sir, we have never been a nation. That is hard fact and we have had several narrow loyalties. The first of them is to communalism.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: A wiser thing would be to introduce monarchy.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: Then it might be anarchy. We divided this country and we partitioned it because of our narrow loyalty to communalism. Even to-day we feel its effects. There is an exodus from East Bengal to West Bengal. Millions of people have been evicted from their homes and hearths. Large numbers of people have been murdered. Even to-day we suffer on account of our narrow loyalty to communalism. Then, there is another narrow loyalty to linguism. It is this linguistic fanaticism that will be perpetuated by this Bill and it will certainly result in the disintegration of the country. Therefore, I suggest that if at the end of ten years after introducing the changes I have suggested, you find no man feels proud as an Indian, we are not a nation and we are moved by the narrowest loyalties, let us make the Government a unitary form of Government. The Government of India have bigger fields of administration to-day than the States have and they are also administering certain States themselves. Bombay may also become one such State. I do not find any difficulty in passing from the present state of semi-federation into a unitary form of Government. It is essential that every man feels—whatever be the community he belongs to—proud as an Indian. We have to create a new India wherein every man—whatever his language and religion—feels he is an Indian first, Indian second and Indian last. Then alone we can play our part and find our place in the map of the world and contribute to the prosperity and happiness of the human race.

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My next suggestion is that the Government of India should think twice before allowing any State to dominate the Centre. The hon. Member Mr. O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar made a reference to it.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: I wish to know from the hon. Member by way of clarification whether he advocates a unitary form of Government based on parliamentary elections.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: Yes, Sir. One Legislature, that is the Parliament—the House of the People and the Council of States—and no State Legislatures at all. Everything will be administered from the Centre. We find that Uttar Pradesh has 86 seats in Parliament and where are others? They have 6, 12 and 18 and so on. I would strongly suggest that it is better to have for every State equal representation in the House of the People and the Council of States irrespective of population. If this is not done, then there will be a complaint that the North—the Uttar Pradesh in particular—is dominating the Parliament and, therefore, the whole country. That is not good for the unity of the country.

Sir, there are many more suggestions which I would have liked to make but my time is up and I would, therefore, confine myself to those which I have already made for the purpose of redrafting the Bill. I hope the constructive suggestions made in the House by the various Members will be considered by the Government of India and not ignored by them. If only the Government of India will consider all the suggestions which we have made in this House and in the other House and redraft the Bill accordingly, I would be very pleased and I believe that the Government of India have asked for our views only for this purpose. Thank you.

* SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not know whether at this stage we are justified either in accusing the Congress or the Congress Government of responsibility for having brought us to this situation. I do not know whether it is right at this stage to suggest that the Bill be put in cold storage. The Congress might have been responsible for the direction which the question of linguistic States has taken. It was perhaps inevitable; since 1905 the party now in power had been carrying on an agitation; when it came to power, it decided on the formation of linguistic States. They did not then perhaps expect that a situation like the present one would arise and that the report of the Commission would be accompanied by riots in particular parts of India. But will the suggestion to put the report in cold storage operate as a remedy? That is the question. Will the situation improve? Will the conditions be better? If I were assured that the conditions would be better and that there would be better feelings between us at the end of two, three or four years for which time this Bill is to be postponed, then I would have no objection. Taking the present state of affairs into consideration, are you sure that such a postponement would not worsen things rather than better them? I am sure things would become much more difficult by then. It may perhaps be easy to control riots and

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disturbances in only one part of the country or State. But if riots took place all over India or all over the States, how could any Government control the situation? Have we reason to suppose that putting this Bill in cold storage will be accompanied by peace and harmony and that people would have become wise all at once?

Now, Sir, the hon. Member, Sri Rajagopalachari, quoted in *extenso* the resolution of the Amritsar Congress and said that according to that resolution the Congress is for the formation of larger States. (An hon. Member: Bilingual States.) It may be bilingual or even trilingual. On the other hand, the Congress Government presided over by the Prime Minister and aided by this expert Committee has sent out this Bill for consideration. The hon. Member Sri Rajagopalachari wanted to draw a distinction between the Congress decision and opinion. I am not able to follow that distinction. Perhaps it may be that the Congress is of two minds. But we know now that the Congress wants to proceed with the Bill as it has been presented to us. They have been well advised and they would have taken into consideration the feelings of people all over the country on this matter. It is not as though they neglected or failed to realize the consequences of such a postponement. It was not as if this idea was not considered by the Prime Minister. Taking all the factors into account, he has come to the conclusion that it should not be postponed. Here, Sir, I wish to say that I do not want this Government to behave like the United Nations Organization against which a cheap gibe is often made that it did not touch a single issue which it did not postpone. Let not the same thing be said against the Government. I for one feel that at this stage the Government of the Union and the Prime Minister would be utterly discredited if this were to be postponed. Public opinion would think ill of the Government. They would say: 'The Government shelved it not knowing what to do.' At this stage nobody should advise the Government to shelve this proposal. Those who advise postponement do it not because there is something positive in front, but merely as an escape. I say it is a counsel of despair which I will never ask the Government to accept.

Sir, after all, the conditions are not quite so bad. I was listening very respectfully to our leader, Sri Rajagopalachari. Of course, he is a very able man. It is very difficult to resist his arguments. We listened to him for over 70 minutes with rapt attention. But I am sorry to say, when I revolved the idea over in my mind, I felt unable to agree with him. I do not feel convinced by his arguments. He may have his reasons but one cannot shut his eyes to this agitation carried on from 1905 to 1955. What he read is an isolated statement made by the Prime Minister after the partition of the Andhra State. Reference was made to the Congress resolution in 1956 at Amritsar, and the Prime Minister is said to have changed subsequently his views on linguistic division of India. Are we to accept Sri Rajagopalachari's opinion or that of the Prime Minister as evidenced by this Bill? Whatever might have been his views earlier, the Prime Minister has now clearly changed

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his opinion. If the hon. Member was so sincere and so earnest, if he was really thinking that a tragedy would befall the country which he undoubtedly loves, why had he not moved then and there in the matter and persuaded the Prime Minister to abandon this Bill? What has he done instead? Has he done anything to convert his own party? He now comes before the House and advises it and the Prime Minister to postpone the Bill. I can conceive of nothing worse to discredit the Government than his coming at this late stage and telling this House to abandon this Bill. This is my feeling on this matter.

Then, Sir, what are the arguments that he has advanced to support his views? Are we going to be washed away into the sea on account of this redistribution of States on a linguistic basis? Not, so far as I can see. Having read Tamil history, I look back with pride to the period of splendour and glory in our history. I have always felt that we have been reduced to this kind of pettiness and smallness not on account of our faults but on account of the faults of others, the ideologies and views of the Congress. We never grudged others living with us. We never wanted separation. We did not get offended when others wanted separation from us. We did not blame them when they wanted to separate from our State. Sir, the hon. Member, Sri Rajagopalachari, was saying something about the attitude of the Tamilians to the Malayalees of which I should be ashamed. That seemed to be the burden of his song. The gist of his speech was that the Tamilians had been indulging in anti-Malayalee feelings. Is he right? Is he justified? If that were true, he should have corrected it when he was in power. Sir, it is a most unjust accusation against the Tamilians. They have been already treated unfairly. Let us not add insult to injury already heaped on them. If a Kerala State is materializing, it is not on account of the anti-Malayalee agitation. It is because of the feelings of the Malayalees themselves that they should have a separate State. Sir, soon after the partition of Andhra, it got into their heads that we Tamilians were dominating them, neglecting them and did not give them what was their due. Even in this House you know, Sir, speeches were made by some of them. If they worked themselves up to this psychological pitch, what are we to do? Are we to blame for that? The hon. Member, Sri Rajagopalachari, referred to the partition of a joint family. There is a stage at which you must part. There is a stage beyond which you cannot postpone partition. If partition were delayed beyond that stage, greater harm would result. This was the very reason which induced the hon. Member to advise the partition of the country in 1947. That being so, is it wise to refuse the reorganization of States as embodied in this Bill?

Now, Sir, coming to the reason why these States are proposed to be reorganized on the linguistic basis under a Central Government, I wish to refer to the conclusions arrived at by the Commission. First of all I must pay a tribute to the authors of the Report. The Commission was presided over by a Supreme Court Judge assisted by a great administrator and also by a very eminent public

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man of whom any country should be proud—the successor to Sri Gokhale. Sir, I have been feeling that democratic institutions would grow and prosper in our country if only we truly followed in letter and spirit the traditions which he had established. Unfortunately the Congress is not following those traditions.

7-30 p.m. Now to return to the report: This report is that of an eminent body and after taking into account all the facts connected with the Kerala State, they have given their opinion. This is the portion to which I would invite the attention of hon. Members:

“309. There have been some suggestions that, . . . that the whole of the Kerala area be united with Madras to form a South Indian State.

310. The proposal is attractive from many points of view but neither the Malayalam-speaking people nor the Tamilians have welcomed it. As it is frankly said to be in the interests of Kerala, one can understand the reluctance of the Tamilians to be associated with a little more than 13 million Malayalees who not only speak a different language but (except for the population of the district of Malabar) have never been united with them before. Opinion in Travancore-Cochin itself irrespective of party affiliations is, also generally, against this proposal.”

What is Sri Rajagopalachari's answer to this? I think he is aware of this. Does this passage support the thesis that the separation is due to anti-Malayalee slogans? To say that is a slur and an insult heaped upon the Tamilians. Therefore, the finding of this body makes us conclude that it is better psychologically to provide for a kind of division in which both of them will be functioning as different units under the Centre and that has been given expression to by several hon. Members of this House. Further, I have heard that 'Mathru Bhoomi', a popular daily in Malabar, has been day in and day out preaching the establishment of this Aikya Kerala. Are we responsible for the feeling of an Aikya Kerala? In any event the people in North Malabar were roused to demand the formation of an Aikya Kerala by a movement headed by no less a person than the editor of 'Mathru Bhoomi', once our representative in Ceylon. The cause of this separation must be clear. Of course, events are moving in such a manner that we cannot arrest the process and we have been moving towards a stage when it is not at all possible or advisable to remain in a static condition. For, this condition will deteriorate if allowed to drift and it is necessary that this report should be implemented. It is a report of an eminent body and the Bill itself is a substantial reproduction of the report.

Therefore, Sir, that burden of his song has no meaning. What are the other points? Well, I am against Balkanization. No one wants it. The formation of small States is made necessary indeed for the purpose of satisfying the aspirations of the Tamils as well as the Malayalees. His assumption that these small States will fight each other is baseless. What is to be done when Malabar people as well as the Tamil people do not want unification? What else

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can the Government do in a democratic set-up? Should they not take into account all this popular opposition to the idea of unification? And what is the best way out? The best way is to make them separate units under the Centre but in such a way as would not injure the unity of the country and jeopardise the promotion of the interests of the country as a whole.

Tamilians of all people realize that they are part and parcel of this great country—India. Nobody here is so foolish—people may cry here and there differently, it is worth nothing—as to think that he can exist separately from the rest; his position is bound up with the prosperity of India. It might be that on account of circumstances, he is pushed down and neglected. But, at the same time it should not be imagined that he wants to cut himself away from India. More than anybody else he realizes that the unity of the country must be retained at all costs and nothing should be done to endanger it. His idea is to preserve India as a single entity.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Are there not people in Tamil Nad who want to have an independent status, independent of India?

* SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI: Sir, may be there are. I am not concerned with them. There may be people in Travancore-Cochin also who are so inclined. That is not the relevant point here. (Interruption.) I am not interested in the Kazhagam nor do I represent it; at the same time, I cannot close my eyes to what is going on. The members of the Kazhagam seem to labour under some grievances, may be they are imaginary. What have we done to remove these fears and the sense of wrong from which they imagine that they are suffering? Well, I do not for a moment plead for them, I do not justify their actions and I do not support their policy. But he (Sri Rajagopalachari) himself said that the problem to be considered in this country was how to balance the South against the North; a large Southern State to stand against the North. That is exactly what the Kazhagam man is saying: he is also human: he may be narrowminded. But if you go and tell him: “You are a fool to feel insulted or inferior. You, Tamilians, will share the prosperity of the country along with the others and give him proof of that; perhaps he will be all right.” That is the only reason why I speak of their viewpoint. (Clapping of hands by Sri Gajapathy Nayagar.) My friend here need not clap for I know they are in the wrong.

Well, he (Sri Rajagopalachari) was talking about balkanization and the uselessness of small States. Suppose for a moment that we are united with Travancore-Cochin. What will be the position? He himself admitted he was supported by my esteemed friend, Mr. Ramaswamy Reddiar, that things were very bad in Travancore-Cochin which undermined the stability of any Government there. Is it wise then to ask this Tamil State which is not powerful enough to counterbalance those opposite forces to be yoked with the State? Both would go down to the sea. After all, the very reasons which he has given make us feel that at a time like this when Madras is

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not sufficiently big it may not be wise for this State to be united with Kerala. I can understand if it is united also with Mysore. But he does not say that. The only point he was making was "It is better to unite with Travancore-Cochin". This seems to be a special pleading with a particular object. If he had said positively that he wanted a union of Tamil, Kerala and Mysore States, one can understand that. Personally, I feel it is better to remain a big State. It is much better for economic development. We have to take into account the actual conditions and we have to reconcile the two points of view; first, to preserve the unity of the country and the second, the practical administrator's view of satisfying public opinion. We cannot and ought not to say that we want no change. First, you must change and change when you must. But when, how and to what extent, is the question and that is exactly what this Bill has done. The Prime Minister is not unaware of what he wants; he has not forgotten the unity of the country. He also thought that having regard to the present position, it was no use harping on mere idealism; he had to provide for the needs of the present and at the same time provide for the growth of large States in the future. I take it that it was in that light only that he has made provision for Zonal Councils.

7.40 p.m. Again my esteemed Friend, Mr. Rajagopalachari, was not willing to grant the usefulness of the Zonal Councils. I do not say that it is a thing of perfection; I do not say it is going to achieve wonderful results at once. I cannot say that a mere advisory body is going to improve matters. He himself said that it would work well if perhaps it was given legislative backing. Let him accept this redistribution of States and then let him advise the Government here and the Government there for amending the Constitution to provide for such legislative backing, if that is the remedy. It seems to me that if he considered improvement of the Zonal Council necessary, he should not oppose the Bill. So far as I am concerned, I said it is not perfect. After all, Zonal Councils seem to be a practical compromise and they should not be judged merely on theoretical or ideological grounds. Even from these small beginnings a more substantial thing may emerge. Beginning as a small dribble, a mighty river is formed. The English have begun thus with small things; so also let us begin with this small thing. It all depends upon how it is worked. Only if all the Ministers including the Union Ministers work it so as to cultivate a common spirit of brotherhood and a feeling of unity and improve it, then there will be no difficulty. No Council, however perfect, would work if all the Ministers go determined to wreck it. What is required is a better spirit, a better understanding, a better way of appreciating each other's desires and difficulties and at the same time a determination to do what is good to the country as a whole. To start on controversial and ideological subjects like Prohibition or Hindi will surely paralyse the work of the Council; utilize the Zonal Councils to the utmost for economic development. Having taken up the working, do not try to wreck it by resorting to all impractical and ideological themes. Sri Subramaniam made a

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reference to this and said "You can easily avoid things which will excite people's passions, but at the same time concentrate on things which will really work for the betterment of the people as a whole." That was exactly what the Leader of the House was saying. Therefore, the Zonal Council is an improvement though it is a compromise. Sometimes compromises are better when dealing with men's minds and policies and there is no use trying to throw them away because they are compromises. I think it is a very good and just beginning and it will pave the way for the establishment of better relations between the States. Ultimately, it will pave the way for the building up of unity. Having separated for 10 or 15 years, there is nothing to prevent us from coming together again. We are not so very different as never to unite again. We were once members of the same Tamil Nad. We can come back together again and perhaps merge with greater justification and to the greater glory of Tamil Nad.

I do not want to take up any more time of the House by referring to the provisions of the Bill. On the whole, I would personally welcome the formation of a large State. Taking things as they are and taking a realistic view, I think it is better to accept the principle embodied in the Bill and accept it with all its imperfections and try to work the Zonal Councils in a spirit of amity, mutual goodwill and concord.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Sir, having listened to many speeches especially beginning from our eminent countryman Rajaji, I also want to refer to the question whether we can postpone the States Reorganization Bill at this time. Rajaji was of the same opinion even when we discussed the States Reorganization Commission proposals last time. At that time if he had taken vigorous steps for the purpose of enforcing his opinion, I think he could have rushed to Delhi and had a long talk with our Prime Minister, Moulana Azad, Pantji and others and convinced them. If these arguments which are now very forcibly put forth before us by him had been advanced in a very calm atmosphere in a room in Delhi before Nehruji and others, he might have succeeded in seeing that the States Reorganization Bill never came up here for discussion. He did not do that. Even then when he was thinking of making a speech in the Legislative Council, here outside in the corridor I suggested to him that instead of making a speech in the Legislative Council as many of us do, as one of our elder Statesmen and greater leader he should go and advise the Prime Minister directly. I mentioned that to him and he might remember it. He himself stated at the very beginning that he made his speech as one of self-regarding duty. He wants to do his duty in the spirit enunciated in Bhagavath Gita, viz., *Nishkamya Karma*, i.e., doing something without caring for the result. But still he is a man of conscience and his conscience dictates that he should speak. He began by saying that he did not also expect that his speech would have any effect even in this Legislative Council and even on some of his own partymen. He made a speech to-day only to satisfy his own conscience. I am not stating it. He himself has stated so.

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DR. V. K. JOHN : I think it has an effect upon the hon. Member.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : It need not have any effect on me. I myself was thinking like him long ago. But unfortunately political events are all such that we have to revise our opinions from time to time as events shape themselves. What are we to do? The Congress itself has done like that. When the country was ruled by the Britishers and when we began our agitation, naturally we wanted to do it in our own language and therefore, we wanted to have a linguistic division of the country so that we might better agitate and ventilate our grievances. Therefore, it is that the Congress from the year 1915 onwards with the full support and guidance of Mahatma Gandhi, began to have a linguistic division. Even before 1915 the Andhras were for a uni-lingual State. They had a tremendous agitation already from 1904 to 1915 for 11 years. This love of language was a natural thing with our people. What are we to do? Once the Andhras began to love their own language and to preach and propagate it and say that their State should be a uni-lingual State, naturally that spread to other parts of the country. What is the use of saying now that Malabar does not want to separate from us? Sometime back we had an Aikya Kerala movement. Many speeches were made here in Madras by prominent Malabar leaders. Therefore, it is not correct to say that they did not think of Aikya Kerala. They might revise their opinion. I am not saying that it is wrong. But let us take facts and let us give facts. There was the Aikya Kerala movement. There was a Karnataka movement led by Sri Karanth, former Minister of our State. Rajaji was talking about the South. Andhra State has already been formed with a terrible feeling against the other portions of the country. Mysore and the Karnataka States go together and there was already the Aikya Kerala movement. We only remain and we are left alone. That is the only thing that has happened now. What is it that Rajaji wants now? Not a Dakshina Pradesh uniting Andhra and Karnataka. Let us see facts. Let us see what he says. One can understand a State composed of Andhras, Kannadigas, Malayalees and Tamilians, i.e., the South. But that is a dream gone for ever because the Andhras will never come in again. I am perfectly sure about that. If they come, the whole of India will be united into one nation and the unitary Government advocated by the Deputy Leader of the Opposition will be realised. But I am perfectly sure that Andhras will never unite. Therefore, this Dakshina Pradesh has broken on the rock of the Andhra feeling. Even an eminent leader like Rajaji cannot bolster up a broken pumpkin. Therefore it is no use to talk like that.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : The mischief was done in 1947 when the whole country was divided.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Why should the hon. Member call it a mischief? Let us act as practical politicians. Rajaji is a very clever propagandist. Therefore, he touched upon all these points. But let us see the whole picture. What he now

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wants is a merger of Travancore-Cochin State and our State. That is his plea. He does not plead for Dakshina Pradesh. If he had done that, I could understand that. Dakshina Pradesh is far off in the land of dreams and visions. He talks of a merger between the two States. But is there such a feeling in Travancore-Cochin? I have not seen evidence of it, though Rajaji has spoken about it. If to-day there is a strong feeling on both sides that we should merge, we can merge. This Bill does not prevent it at all. Does this Bill propose to prevent the merger of West Bengal and Bihar? It does not prevent it at all. It is always in the background. That is why I say this is really arguing without any purpose.

As regards the feeling against the Malayalees, I am one of those who feel that there should be no bitter feelings between any sections of the people. That is taken for granted. If we talk more about it, we would be only creating that bad feeling. (Cheers.) I felt at the time when Rajaji spoke and also when the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam spoke that they were doing the very thing which some of the diehards want to do. We in this House need not mention anything. Nobody here spoke in favour of anti-Malayalee feeling. Even the hon. Member, Sri M. P. Govinda Menon, was only ventilating certain grievances against our State. He never wanted that he should go away from our State. On the other hand, he felt sorry for that. There is nobody who, as a representative of our people, said definitely that we want to drive away the Malayalees. We never said that. Therefore, why should we go and refer to yellow journalism or why should we condemn them? Are we in favour of it? They want to make references to them. Let us not fall into the trap. Let us leave *Mathrubhoomi* alone and let us leave yellow journalism. Let us, as practical politicians, consider what we can do so far as the present Bill is concerned. Suppose we postpone reorganization of the States. I am for postponing it. Suppose we pass a resolution and the Congressmen here approve of it. What will happen? What purpose will it serve? I can understand the move for Dakshina Pradesh if the Andhras, the Kannadigas, the Malayalees and the Tamils all join. That is a good thing and all are for it. As a Tamilian I am proud to say that our Tamil our Tamil country in the old days of Sangam period comprised the whole of Dakshina Pradesh.

DR. V. K. JOHN : Cannot we have a Dakshina Pradesh without the Andhras?

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Then it will not be Dakshina Pradesh. It will be some mutilated Pradesh. Let us look into our ancient history. What has Panambharanar, the great commentator of Tholkappiyam, said about our Tamil country? He has said “வடலோங்கடும் முதல் தென்குமரிவரை தமிழ் கூறும் நல்லுலகம்.” The whole of the land between Venkatam and Cape Comorin was a very fine land speaking Tamil. Unfortunately, during the last ten centuries, the other languages have also developed. There is no use of speaking of the ancient Tamil land when the three Kings—Chera, Chozha and Pandya—ruled. That is why I did not accept

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the statement of the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam that we were never known as Tamil Nad. We were known as Tamil Nad from ancient times and the inscriptions of the Pallavas and the references of the Greeks go to show that the whole land was known as Tamilagam or Tamil Nad. (Cheers.) In the *Purananooru*, there is a verse which runs as follows: “சூழ்ந்து இளநீர்க்காண்டு எறியும் தமிழ் நாடா,” meaning thereby that the monkeys went up and threw the coconuts. So fine was our land. The word ‘தமிழ்நாடா’ is there in *Purananooru*. But the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam said that there was no ancient reference to Tamil Nad and there was reference only to Chera Nad, Chozha Nad and Pandya Nad. Of course, those Kings were there and there was the division—Thondai Kong Nad, etc. But we do not want to go into ancient history now. Let us know what the present position is. There is no use of talking about Dakshina Pradesh or about merger which is not wanted by both sides. At any rate, there is no active process of coming together at the present stage. This may happen later on. Rajaji says that it cannot happen. Not at all. Why should we think like that? The merger of these two States can happen at any time if the people on both sides want it. The Malayalees are a clever and intelligent people. They have spread throughout the whole of India and they may feel that this process of the division of the country is not in their interests and they may like to join us. We, Tamilians, may grow in strength and prosperity and we may also have them. All these things may happen in the course of some years. This great country of ours cannot be administered without small States.

Then, Rajaji talked of “balkanization”. Let us remember that they were all independent States. The word ‘balkanization’, in spite of the dictionary meaning, is quite inappropriate here so far as Indian politics is concerned. There, balkanization was the result of international rivalries between independent States. That will not apply here. After all, how can we administer our great country without districts? Even there some trouble will happen. For instance, the five taluks of Travancore-Cochin are proposed to be added to the Tirunelveli district. But the people of those taluks want to have a separate district. So, quarrels may arise even with regard to districts. All administrative divisions will lead to some quarrel in the beginning because people do not want changes or they are afraid of changes, but after some time everything is quiet and calm. I will cite another instance. What about our old Ganjam district? We are putting up with that. So also with regard to Chittoor and Vellore. People were terribly angry when it was decided to divide North Arcot. Afterwards, they have put up with that. These are all administrative difficulties which we always experience. But the feeling in Maharashtra and other places is quite different. It is a terrible feeling. I do not think it is fair for both the parties to say that there exists such a feeling between the Malayalees and the Tamilians. We are not doing justice to both the parties by making such a statement.

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I feel that we may postpone it. There is no harm in doing that. The other day our distinguished leader Sri A. Ramaswami Mudaliar said that we may postpone it. It is not an absurd statement and it is not an absurd suggestion at all. But we cannot do it now. That is the unfortunate position in which we are placed. After many processes which have had to be gone through, certain recommendations have been made. After all, let us see what the Commission has stated about the formation of linguistic States. Let us not take into account certain excesses here and there and go on pointing out that it is fanaticism and all that. We must have our own language for administrative convenience also. After all, our State cannot be governed for all time by a foreign language. It is impossible. For cultural development, for the purpose of University education and things like that, the study of English will be necessary. But on that account, we cannot say that English will be the language of our State. It can never be the language of the ordinary people of this State. Some time or other, we must have our own mother-tongue. Otherwise, it will not be possible to govern this country efficiently. We have to run the administration with the elected representatives of the people. So, at some time or other, we must have our mother-tongue as a language of administration, as the vehicle of administration.

The eminent people who were in the States Reorganization Commission have stated that linguistic factors have to be taken into consideration, and uni-lingual States may be formed chiefly on the ground of administrative convenience; but if the necessities of circumstances warrant a bi-lingual or multi-lingual State in certain cases, people have to put up with that. So, the Commission has not ignored all these things. It is not fair to say that the States Reorganization Commission was appointed with a specific directive but it went beyond the scope of that directive. That was the suggestion made by Rajaji. After all, the Commission has pointed out that language may be taken into consideration if it will lead to proper and efficient administration. If certain things have happened in the country, what are we to do? After all, we should not think that political leaders were responsible for all these. If people have a particular view, well, the next General Elections are coming in 1957. Let them make it as an election issue. Let the advocates of the different viewpoints argue their case before the voters and get their verdict. If the voters give the verdict that the Travancore-Cochin State must be merged with the Madras State and return the advocates of such a viewpoint to the Legislature well we shall accept the proposal. On that basis only we have to proceed in the matter. This is a very important issue.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: We will have to take the whole Nation into account and not particular regions.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: The hon. Member may differ from Rajaji. Rajaji pleaded only for the South as against the North. He did not plead for the whole of India. It is open

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to the hon. Member to make a good speech instead and give his views. But, it is Rajaji who has pleaded for the South as against the North. He was referring to the economic prosperity of South India and said that it should not be sacrificed. Let us not forget the real state of affairs. People could, by their fine, clever and good speeches convince us in spite of ourselves. But, we have to face the facts as they are at present. Taking everything into account, I feel that we have to accept the States Reorganization proposals. Let us accept it without any ill-feeling towards anybody. We have given notice of certain amendments only in that view. We have to see that no injustice is done to any officer who has been here and no injustice is done to the State of Travancore-Cochin and also to our State. If we proceed on those lines, after some years—not in the lifetime of Rajaji's children, but in his own lifetime—a merger of these States will take place provided of course we accept this Bill for the present without any ill-will and work it well. (Cheers.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now adjourn and meet again at 11 a.m. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned.

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

1. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 607, Home, dated the 25th February 1956, regarding remission of fees payable on applications and petitions presented by co-operative societies.

2. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 525, Home, dated the 20th February 1956, regarding remission of Court-fees for petitions under the Wakf Act, 1954 (Central Act 29 of 1954), containing requests intended for the common benefit of the Muslim Community. [Laid on the table under section 82 (2) of the Madras Court Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1955.]

3. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 685, Home, dated the 2nd March 1956, regarding remission of Court-fees for petitions relating to conditions of service from the former employees of estates taken over under the Estates Abolition Act, 1948 (Madras Act XXVI of 1948).

4. Notification issued with G.O. No. 622, Revenue, dated 13th February 1956, regarding rules made under the Madras Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Rules, 1956. [Laid on the table under section 13 (2) of the Madras Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Act, 1955.]

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, 3rd April 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

The report of the Tuberculosis Vaccination on Clinical Trials Committee to the Medical Research Council of England.

* 605-A Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the summary of the report by the Tuberculosis Vaccination Clinical Trials Committee to the Medical Research Council of England published in the British Medical Journal, dated 25th February 1956;

(b) if so, what the findings of the Committee are on the efficacy of B.C.G. Vaccination; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in the light of those findings?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: (a) Yes. Government are aware of the publication of the first report of this Committee in the British Medical Journal, dated 25th February 1956.

(b) The trials have shown that B.C.G. Vaccination for students at secondary schools confers a substantial degree of protection against tuberculosis.

(c) Pamphlets in English and Tamil will be published giving a short account of the findings of this Committee.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: May I presume, Sir, that the year-old controversy in regard to B.C.G. vaccination will end with this and that the Government will take steps to give due publicity to the findings of this expert Committee so that the objection to this prophylaxis against T.B. may be set at rest?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: Yes, Sir. That is what I said in my reply.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: In view of the findings of the Committee, will the Government take positive steps for implementing the mass B.C.G. vaccination scheme in the State and if so, will the Hon. Minister enlighten us on what steps will be taken in this regard?

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : B.C.G. teams are already at work under the Second Five-Year Plan. There are other schemes also under consideration for this purpose.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : In view of the answer of the Hon. Minister, may I know what is the provision made for this work in the Second Five-Year Plan to tackle the spread of tuberculosis?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : A new B.C.G. team will be starting work and over and above this, the Government have proposals to start clinics at all important hospitals in the State and domiciliary treatment will be given further encouragement and scope for work.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. the Minister give a brief idea of the findings of the Committee because he has only stated that B.C.G. is said to be efficacious? What exactly are the findings, hon. Members would like to know.

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : The British Medical Research Council constituted a tuberculosis vaccine clinical trials committee in 1949 and it began investigation in 1950 and its report was published in February. As many as 56,700 volunteers, both boys and girls, in secondary schools, of about 14½ to 15 years of age have been subject to this investigation and there has been a very good follow-up; the results are very favourable. They show how B.C.G. vaccination confers a substantial degree of protection for adolescents. The subjects selected for investigation were adolescents because it has been noticed that in England, it is at this age, the incidence of tuberculosis is very high.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Was the investigation carried on with reference to British children or Indian children?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Investigation was made in regard to school children in London, Birmingham and Manchester and a few other neighbouring areas.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : May I know whether there is any likelihood of the effects of B.C.G. vaccination differing with reference to children in tropical countries?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : There is no reason to think so.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : What is the latest medical opinion about the efficacy of B.C.G. vaccination?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : The medical opinion of T.B. specialists all over the world is distinctly in favour of B.C.G. vaccination.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Has the United Kingdom started B.C.G. vaccination on a mass scale as it is done in this country?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : They are now in favour of giving B.C.G. vaccination to all school children.

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DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is it not a fact that B.C.G. should not be given or applied to people who are suffering from malnutrition? In England the average nutritional value is something more than what obtains in this unfortunate country.

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Exactly the contrary is the case. It has been said that there is more need for B.C.G. vaccination in countries where people are undernourished and more liable to attacks of tuberculosis.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is it not a fact that the W.H.O. is trying to conduct experiments on Indians using them as human guinea pigs to prove the efficacy of the B.C.G. without improving the environmental sanitation and nutrition of the people?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : The hon. Member has been against B.C.G. for a number of years. He is one of the persons principally responsible for this campaign. As far as my information goes and from the information at the disposal of the Government, no tuberculosis specialist is against B.C.G. vaccination. The Planning Commission has consulted committees of specialists in this matter and it has said that mass B.C.G. vaccination is necessary and desirable in this country.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : I am not ashamed to own that I was one and my esteemed friend, Dr. Guruswami, was another who started the campaign against it in 1948. I am prepared to own it. But it does not take away the merit in my argument, viz., whether we are in a fit condition to launch the mass B.C.G. campaign. Personalities must be eschewed in discussion of scientific matters.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Will the hon. Member put a supplementary question instead of making a speech?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : The hon. Member is very fond of making accusations against persons. It is only the other day when I was not present in the House, the hon. the Leader of the Opposition and my Colleague, the Minister for Agriculture and Leader of the House, gave a reply to him in suitable terms. He was not satisfied with making that personal attack against me; he tutored the Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly also.

Publication of Labour Gazette

* 606 Q.—SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR (on behalf of Sri V. Gurunandan Row) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government for the publication of a Labour Gazette; and

(b) if so, at what stage the matter stands?

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

(b) Does not arise.

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Payment of salaries to teachers in municipal schools

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

(a) whether it is a fact that teachers in municipal schools are not paid their salaries on the same day as in the case of other municipal employees; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education): (a) Yes, in some municipalities. Payments are, however, made regularly on subsequent dates of the month and is in no case delayed beyond the 10th.

(b) Want of sufficient staff to check all the pay bills and disburse the salaries on the same day in respect of hundreds of persons including the teaching and the Public Health staff. In such cases it has been found necessary to adopt a system of regulated payments, spreading the work to two or three days.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: As the Government say that in certain municipalities delayed payment cannot be helped, in order to avoid pressure of work, will the Government kindly see that teachers who are paid meagre salaries are placed in the priority list and paid their salaries in advance, that is, two or three days earlier than other teachers are paid?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: It is with reference only to a few municipalities, some twelve. The Government do not think it will be right to give precedence to teachers over poor Government servants like peons and others.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Government give priority to teachers according to their pay at least? They are just above the menials and quite a number of them suffer.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The number of teachers is larger than the number of others. Therefore, the municipalities do require some little time.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: May I know whether the delay is on the part of the person preparing bills or on the part of accountants in the municipal office to pass the bills?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: This is due to insufficiency of staff that should attend to this work and the municipalities are not able to provide for additional staff.

Occupation of buildings in the Government Estate, Mount Road

* 608 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement showing the Associations or Institutions which have been permitted to occupy buildings in the Government House

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Estate, Mount Road, rent free, the dates from which they have been occupying the buildings and the reasons for exempting them from rent?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: A statement^a is placed on the table of the House.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. Minister enlighten us on the conditions under which buildings in the Government House Estate are given to associations and other public institutions?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I think a copy of the Government order on this question was placed on the table of the House sometime back. If the hon. Member would like to have the information, he might give separate notice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Questions are over.

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

II.—GOVERNMENT MOTION.

THE STATES REORGANIZATION BILL, 1956—cont.

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: Mr. Chairman, 11-10 a.m.
Sir, I have spoken in this House on many occasions and at great length and I have never been feeling the want for words. But on this occasion, I have a great sense of responsibility which, I feel, I may not be able to fully discharge in the words that I am going to address to the hon. Members of this House. That sense of responsibility has indeed been made all the heavier after a speech that the Members of this House were privileged to hear yesterday afternoon. We heard a speech from one of our elder statesmen who is held in great esteem in this country and for whom we in this House have always great regard. But, unfortunately, yesterday his speech made us feel that there were so many defects perhaps in us that we were not able to appreciate his statement to the extent to which one has reason to expect. My hon. Friends Sri Narayanaswami Pillai and Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar have referred to it. It will be my painful duty to-day to refer to some aspects of his speech.

Sir, in regard to the States Reorganization Bill, my mind has always been petrified and I have been the first and the only one at a time when nobody else thought of it, to oppose the formation of linguistic States. Let me take the record of the proceedings of this Council and tell the hon. Members of the House what exactly had happened. It was on the 20th of October 1947 that on behalf of the Congress Ministry then in power the late Dr. T. S. S. Rajan moved the following resolution:—

“ This Council recommends to the Government to convey to the Constituent Assembly that this Government is of the opinion that a redistribution of Provinces is a necessary requisite in the framing of a Constitution for India and, therefore, this question be taken up for consideration and steps taken for enumerating the

^a Printed as Appendix I on page 703 infra.

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Provinces of India on a linguistic basis and particularly Tamilnad, Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra forming separate Provinces under the new Constitution."

Let me remind the hon. Members of this House that the late Dr. T. S. S. Rajan was a close friend of, and a co-worker with, the hon. Member Sri C. Rajagopalachari. He moved this resolution on behalf of the Congress Government that was in power then. What did I say on that occasion? I stated :

" I do not suggest that the Madras Province cannot be divided or that there is no scope and need for a division of this Province but . . . I take very strong exception to the fact that any division should be on a linguistic basis. What I feel is that this linguistic division of the Province is likely to promote a deep and abiding division not merely in the areas concerned but in every single district and town ". I know I am speaking with reference to facts in my possession. The Hon. the Leader of the House said that the Congress had decided on the formation of linguistic Provinces. May I respectfully tell him that it was one of the Himalayan blunders that have been committed? I will repeat again that in saying that I am not speaking in a disparaging or offensive manner.

Since then and on almost all occasions when this question came up, I raised my feeble voice of protest that whatever the considerations that might ultimately weigh with regard to redistribution of Provinces, linguistic affinity should not be the main consideration. On another occasion when the States Reorganization Commission was appointed, the very question was answered by the Hon. the Finance Minister and he assured me that it was not for the formation of linguistic Provinces and it was not linguism, that was to be the main consideration. Again, unfortunately, when on another occasion difficulties arose, I reminded the House that unless we took steps to see that this fanaticism was controlled, there would be bloodshed ere long. Now, I have proved unfortunately a prophet of woe to the country. So, in that sense I have no hesitation in saying that my heart is clean and that I have never countenanced and will never countenance the formation of linguistic Provinces.

Sir, on the occasion when I had to refer to the Report of the States Reorganization Commission, I stated that the Report was a complete negation of the terms of reference that were given to it by the Government of India. The Commission was asked to investigate the condition and the problems, the historical background, the existing situation and the bearing of all important and relevant factors thereon, fully before considering any proposal relating to such reorganization. The Government expected, mark the words, " The Commission would, in the first instance, not go into details, but would make recommendations, in regard to broad principles which should govern a solution of this problem and if they so chose, the broad outlines on which particular States should be reorganized." And, again, mark the words " and submit interim reports

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for the consideration of the Government ". Everyone of the directives has been thrown to the winds and the States Reorganization Commission presented a Report which has suddenly thrown open the flood-gates of quarrel, mischief and misunderstanding and undesirable consequences in the whole country. Sir, hon. Members have said that they have a great regard and I have also a great regard for the personalities that formed the Commission. But I must confess that I have a great disappointment that such eminent persons should have taken upon themselves a responsibility which they were not charged with. They were not asked to go into details. They were not asked to say, for instance, whether Devikulam and Peermade should be here or there, whether Bellary should be here or there, with what parts Maharashtra should be formed and this thing and that. They were only asked to give the general principles. Unfortunately, they have not committed themselves to this task and, therefore, have led us to get into this most unfortunate situation.

I said, Sir, that the whole tenor of my speech was tuned to a different level. But, unfortunately, after I have heard the hon. Member, Sri C. Rajagopalachari, on this particular point, I feel it my duty to refer to some of the statements made by him and state in defence, in extenuation, of the persons against whom he has made such a statement, that there seems to be, in my opinion, little or no justification for such a speech. Let me take the first point he has made. He has told us that he was speaking on a self-regarding duty and not in any expectation that it would change the current of opinion. I should like to know why we had not the privilege of hearing his opinion on an earlier occasion. If I remember aright, it was on the 22nd November 1955 that, for the first time, this Council was asked to discuss the States Reorganization Commission Report, at a time when the Government of India had not taken any definite stand in this matter. May I say that this self-regarding duty could have been discharged then much more effectively and to the good of the country and this State? What prevented our esteemed countryman from coming to this House and delivering a speech advising us, admonishing us, if necessary, and persuading us to do the right thing in regard to the reorganization of States? Would it not have had a better influence over the whole trend of events if he had then come forward and given us the advice which he gave yesterday? He said that ' too late ' should not be the expression that should satisfy anybody. I entirely agree. Why did he himself allow his advice to be given to us too late after many things had happened in India and many events had taken place for which we should certainly feel very sorry and very vexed? But, as a matter of fact, against tremendous odds and difficulties and against a great deal of pressure, ultimately the Government of India, after a consideration of all these factors, have come forward with a draft Bill. Is it right, is it just and is it fairplay for him to come at the last moment and give us the advice that he has given? May I say this with due deference? I hold Sri Rajagopalachari in great reverence; I had the pleasure of sitting opposite to him for two years when he was

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the Chief Minister of this State and I can say that on almost every occasion I was in full accord with most of his views. But, Sir, when he goes on finally to say, "If only the Prime Minister of India had decided to do the right thing and not to surrender; if only he had decided to exercise the full power of his personality and told the people of the South that for the good of the people of the South, he wanted the Congress resolution to be given effect to and the two States at least, if not the other States in the South should merge, if only he had told the people of the South in clear language and by way of a definite direction that this was what he wanted for the good of the South and if the loyal supporters of the resolution that was adopted unanimously in the Congress had also stood by it, not only by making speeches as a self-regarded duty, as I am doing now, but by standing by the resolution to make the people understand it and accept it—I for one do not believe that we would have failed." It may be so, Sir. But may I remind the hon. Member that the Prime Minister is a democrat of democrats and I do not think in the whole history of India, there can be another person who can sway the people as he can; the reason why he sways the people is because he understands the feelings, he appreciates them and in spite of opinions to the contrary, occasionally he thinks it is better to stoop to conquer. The Prime Minister of India is a great gift to us by Nature, by God, by Mahatmaji. We should cherish that gift as the greatest of all. No Prime Minister, now or in future, can ever come up to the level of Jawaharlal Nehru (Hear, hear). I go further and say as a person, who is, unfortunately, not a Congressman—I feel I must confess to that—I have the greatest admiration for our Prime Minister. I think if we weigh in a balance the Prime Minister and all the other leaders in the States and the Centre, the balance will tilt in favour of our Prime Minister. Let not Rajaji, therefore, think of undermining his influence even unconsciously in this matter. Indeed the Prime Minister had, after due consideration, come to this decision. I will not say that I do not appreciate any particular position. But instead of saying I am against linguistic States, I am saying that I am in favour of composite States but only when the conditions are favourable for such large States to be formed. Let me go further.

Sir, Rajaji has said, "I am not new to propaganda and I am not new to the mind of the people of Madras and I dare to affirm that if proper and vigorous steps had been taken to implement the Congress resolution, we would not have failed". I did not expect this statement after the experience that Rajaji had on his elementary education policy. No scheme proposed by the Government could have been fashioned with wider, more rich and more intensive propaganda than the Elementary Education Scheme. Let me say, Sir, it is no good thinking that leaders can lead always and the following will be like a flock of sheep. There are occasions when the leaders must realize that where they are leading, they should interpret correctly the popular mind. That is the gift of a leader; not to think always 'I will lead; you follow', but occasionally to realize that it is good to have what may be called a

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go-slow policy and achieve desirable things. I am sure that this advice is an advice that has been given without a fuller appreciation of the facts of the case.

Sir, the hon. Member has referred to the fact that in his days the Madras University comprised the whole of the South. I am also a product of the Madras University when all the Universities of Hyderabad, Andhra, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin and the Annamalai were under the aegis of the Madras University. I am proud to have been a graduate of that University. But what happened? Slowly as colleges in every part developed, every one of them wanted to have a separate University of its own. They came and said "Mother, we have been children in your house; we have grown up; we want to be mistresses in our own houses". That is the Hindu ideal. When girls grow up, realizing full well that they have to be separate one day or other, we never interfere with them. On the other hand, the Madras University has had the most cordial relationship with every one of those Universities and I am glad to say that the relationship still continues.

Sir, there seems to be a good deal of misunderstanding as to the benefits of merger of those States. I believe that merger is good because in some respects it will probably give wider opportunity and will probably make more easy access to facilities that may be available. I concede that. But when it is suggested that merger is necessary to weigh ourselves against the Northern States and Uttar Pradesh, I enter an emphatic protest against any such sentiment being allowed to be cultivated. I do not know what the hon. Member means when he says "Often I have felt in the course of my public life that in spite of difficulties we have stood up against the heavy weight of the North. Madras had always stood up against the very heavy weight of the North. Often I have felt this was our good fortune. What happens to an Army when it is dispersed will happen to us when we become small". I cannot appreciate for the life of me comparison on a military scale between the province formed and the merged State, between provinces in the North and provinces in the South. Is it suggested that if we are large in numbers, then we will be able to do something to restrain the activities of other States? Sir, the whole idea that numbers should count is erroneous. It is ideas that should count, one's philosophy, one's way of thinking, that should weigh. What does it matter if a solitary person goes round the world with a philosophy which can appeal to his countrymen? Is it suggested that we have to be as bulky as any particular State in the North so as to make our voice effective, so to say, in the administration of this country? What then becomes of the unity of India about which we have been speaking at such great length? I do not mind how many representatives we have for this State. Even if half-a-dozen could make themselves heard and intelligently speak on behalf of the country and not on behalf of any particular interest taking the interests of the country as a whole, I am sure any Parliament will have reason to believe that it has got to listen to that. Well, what is happening in the Mother of Parliaments?

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Scotland is comparatively small compared to England and yet, Sir, for many years the Scotchmen have had their opinion felt over and above any of the English parliamentarian can command. It is not numbers that count, but the rationale is the guiding factor in all parliamentary debates.

11-30 a.m. Sir, I need not dwell at greater length. But I feel that the expression 'Balkanisation' for the division into linguistic States which has been caused by and on the request of Congress Governments and Congress parties is indeed the most unfortunate expression to use. My hon. Friend, Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar, yesterday pointed out what 'Balkanisation' meant. Balkanisation is a term that has been applied to the splitting up of States. It is not a State within a Unitary Government, but States acting on their own and being against one another. Balkanisation of Central Europe is a well-known fact. Is it suggested that we are going to be balkanised on account of the States being divided? Surely, 'Balkanisation' is the last word that should occur to anybody in this context. We might want more and more collaboration, more and more co-operation and more and more healthy understanding and useful rivalry and all that. The mere fact that States are formed does not at all mean Balkanisation. Sir, if the hon. Member had confined himself to these remarks and had not touched on other points, I would not have felt it my duty to go into such details. But the burden of his song has been that we in Madras State wanted Malabar and South Kanara to go out of the State and that we were anxious that others should leave us. My friend, Sri Govinda Menon, is here and I would like to tell him, if I may respectfully, that at no time did the Legislature suggest the possibility of Malabar and South Kanara going out of us. It was the representatives of Malabar and South Kanara that gave us the first inkling of the idea that they would prefer to be amalgamated with other States. They may have changed their opinions. I do not suggest that in politics change of opinion is not a consistent policy. It is there and politics would not be politics if there were not changes of opinion. But may I respectfully bring to the notice of the House the views given by members coming from Malabar and South Kanara on the occasion of the discussion on the Andhra State Bill on the 21st of July 1953? The hon. Member, Sri M. P. Govinda Menon, said :

" Sir, as far as I am concerned, I am very happy to support this Bill. I wish that this should be the forerunner of other linguistic States in India. In this respect, I have to differ from the view expressed by Mr. Narayanaswami Pillai who in spite of his administrative experience said that the formation of linguistic States would lead to disintegration of the country."

Unfortunately, Sri Narayanaswami Pillai seemed to have fallen into bad company and I apologise to him for having seduced him to a way of thinking opposed to many other members. I do not want to say more. All that I wish to state is that the hon. Member Sri Govinda Menon, was at that time for the formation of Aikya

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Kerala. Yesterday Sri Rajagopalachari stated " Malabar and South Kanara want to be with you. You want to drive them out." Sir, I cannot understand on what basis this statement was made.

Let me refer to the speech of the hon. Member, Sri Narasapaya, who represents South Kanara, made on the same occasion—

" I myself come from a Kannada district. After the separation of the State and Bellary added to the Mysore State, my district will be the only Kannada district left in the residuary State. We Kannadigas have been for a long time fighting for the formation of the Kannada State of our own."

Mark the expression 'fighting'. Although the Hon. the Health Minister is not capable of much fighting, probably others in this State are capable of that fighting. We did not fight for the separation of South Kanara and it is they who fought for the separation of South Kanara and Malabar. The hon. Member goes on further and says—

" But our dreams have not yet come true and in the realization by the Andhras of their dreams, we find what we must do if we are to succeed."

Is that suggestive of the fact that Tamil Nad wanted Malabar and South Kanara to get out of this State? Why then make that charge at the psychological moment when already tensions have been raised, and when feelings are not exactly happy? Is this what we should expect from an elder statesman of the type of Rajaji? I am sorry, Sir, if I have given any room for feeling that the respect that I have for Rajaji has in any way been weakened by the criticism that I have now to offer. Not only did he make such a statement, but he went further and that is what troubles me completely. Referring to an argument that he was for the Andhra separation, he said, " I can understand the argument all right . . . Was there ever any such agitation in Mangalore or Malabar? " The hon. Member was the Chief Minister of Madras at the time these speeches were made in this House and I know definitely that he was present in this House. Is it right to say that we have had our separatist tendency in this part of the State and that we tried to drive out Malabar and Mangalore? " Was there ever any such agitation in Mangalore or Malabar? On the contrary, they have been pressing to remain." Wherefrom he got this idea, it is not for me to go into.

Sir, there is another point that has depressed me, humiliated me and made me exceedingly sorry. The other day the Leader of the Assembly stated that in a certain journal there was a statement that Malayalees must be driven out of the country. Not one Member of the Legislative Assembly, not one Member of the Legislative Council, not one organ of the Press which is edited in English has ever given expression to such a thought. Are we to broadcast the fact that yellow journalism exists? It is so in this matter. Unfortunately, yellow journalism is not confined to this State. It exists everywhere. May I respectfully suggest that it exists in a large

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proportion in the West Coast? If these statements were to be published, it would certainly create a feeling of hatred. What is the duty of a Member of the Government? Was it to broadcast this particular allegation in a yellow journal? The North Indian papers have already headlined it. I received a letter, "Why is it that you, people in Tamil Nad, have lost your head?"

Not content with this statement, Sir, Rajaji has gone further and said that this anti-Malayalee feeling is existing everywhere, in every house and in every society. On what ground did he make that statement? If he wanted to put the people of Tamil Nad into shame and produce a revulsion against them in every quarter of India, if not in the continent, he could not have made a better statement. I do not know what his object was. I am not competent to judge him. But I must say emphatically and with no fear of contradiction that it is unfortunate and a libel against the State to make a statement like that. Who are the persons who have made such a statement? Which are the journals which stated that we wanted the Malayalees to be driven out of Tamil Nad? On the other hand, Sir, let me state this. The Madras State is like a divorced person. The Andhra people wanted to get out of us and the divorce was implemented by the Government of India. The people of Malabar cried hoarse for the formation of Aikya Kerala. Conferences were held in this very city favouring the idea of forming Aikya Kerala. I do not suggest that some of the organs particularly the Pradesh Congress Committees did not hold a different opinion. The Aikya Kerala Conference was presided over—if I remember aright and I wish to apologise if I am wrong—by an ex-Advocate-General of the State. It was not as if he wanted it. Let me tell you a small story. A very prominent gentleman from the West Coast gave a dinner to his friends on the Onam Day and all of them were naturally from the West Coast. One of the guests began questioning the wisdom of separation. May I tell the hon. Member, Sri Govinda Menon, that on that occasion words were nearly coming to blows and the whole peaceful atmosphere of Onam was frustrated by this little incident? It was not we that wanted it and, therefore, like a divorced person, if, occasionally, we feel some hesitation to make new alliances by impetuosity, by—what I may call—an ephemeral enthusiasm, let it not be misunderstood that we do not appreciate other points of view. Sir, it is unfortunate that a reference like this should go down in the Council proceedings and should be broadcast all over India that we, Tamilians, want to drive out Malayalees from the State. What is the position? Is it necessary for me to state that it is in this State more than in any other State that a cosmopolitan atmosphere has existed all along? Tell me of another State where in the remote villages the Maharashtras are there, the Sourashtras are there, the Telugu people are there, spread over more than three or four districts in every nook and corner. The West Coast people are there in these little places. People from North and South India are there. From Cane Comorin to the northern parts of this State, are we the people who have at any time closed our doors to people

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from other States? Give me an example of another State where this is being followed. I need not remind this House of those expressions that have gone down in history—Travancore for Travancorians, Cochin for Cochinites, Mysore for Mysoreans, and Hyderabad for Mulkis. I shall not refer to the Andhra State at present. Are these the expressions that we in the Madras State have ever used? Have we at any time said "Madras for the Madrasis"? I should like to know whether, at any time, any Government have followed this policy. I am not going to justify all the actions of the Government. I do not need to, because I have never formed part of the Government. It is the responsibility of the Hon. the Leader of the House to take care of himself. If I have said all this, it is with more pain and sorrow than in a spirit of antagonism.

One thing shocked me. There was a hartal in our State on the 20th of February. No one regretted it more than I did. If the truth were to be told, I told some people who came to me that it was the most foolish venture that they could have thought of, whatever might be their motive. The hartal took place. Is it right or proper for an ex-Chief Minister of the State to say that the hartal was a success because the Congress Government was behind it? I should have liked to ask the Hon. the Minister for Law, if he were present, what his reply was. Why is it necessary to damn a Government like this? It may not be that it is a wise Government. It may not be that it is a Government for which we have much of consideration. But is it proper to say that the Government were responsible for the hartal and the hartal would not have been successful but for its having been engineered from behind the scenes? That is the impression that I got and I found from the record in the papers this morning that that impression was not erroneous. I certainly feel that such a statement should not have been made even under the gravest provocation, even if the facts were true, by an ex-Chief Minister belonging to the political party that is in power, sitting behind the Treasury Benches there. That is not playing the game in politics. He could have addressed his colleagues and he has a right to admonish them and pull them up. If, in spite of that, they were not correct, he could say to his countrymen, "Here is a rotten Government. Let us get rid of it." That would have been the proper course.

There was another thing that pained me very much. The Hon. the Finance Minister referred to this hartal in the other House. I am sorry he is not here and I would have preferred to have spoken in his presence, but I am sure the Hon. the Leader of the House would make him fully acquainted with what I have to say, because I do not wish to say anything when a Member is absent but I cannot have another opportunity. I do not know what happened in the other House. A member for whom most of us, irrespective of party affiliations, have a certain amount of respect, was chastised in a manner that I could not possibly understand ten years after Independence. The Hon. the Leader of that House referred to the part he had played in the pre-Independence days and went further and said that in any other country such a person would have

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been liquidated. Mark the expression "liquidated". It is true our Russian colleagues have been coming and hobnobbing with us, but I thought we were not going so readily to accept their theories and their advice in these matters. What did the Hon. the Leader of the House mean when he said "In any other country he would have been liquidated"? Is it a suggestion to a successor Government of a different nature to adopt those principles? It is true that he is a great follower of our Prime Minister. I wish he had followed him in this respect also. What did our Prime Minister do? Those who were actively co-operating with the British Government and who were the pillars of the British Government in their executive and administrative capacities were chosen as Ambassadors, Governors, Plenipotentiaries and Ministers. That was a wise decision. I hope and trust that this will be the last occasion when anybody will, forgetting himself, after ten years of Independence, refer to the part played by anybody under a foreign regime. I do not stand to speak in apologetic terms about any connexions therein, but if we do not at present forget and forgive and think of the people as citizens of India and if we, who are holding positions of authority and who are occupying responsible posts in the country, do not forget that factor and do not follow the great lead of our Prime Minister, there is little possibility of unity in this great country. I appeal to him and to the other Members who are of a like way of thinking, to forget these facts and to take the lead of the Prime Minister to let bygones be bygones and to shape a new policy for a greater, united, rejuvenated, happy India that is our concept.

I must apologize for having taken so much of your time in the preliminaries. Now, I want to suggest this for your consideration. This draft Bill has been sent to us and I realize that it has come at a stage when probably we may not be able to retrace our steps. Left to myself, I would have been happy if the States Reorganization Commission Report had been allowed to be read and re-read and pondered over by all of us for a period of five years and if only we had allowed the people to study this Report, there would be no reason for us to be in undue haste. Let us go on with the Second Five-Year Plan. Let us see that all the States prosper in such a way that there can be no complaint whatsoever. Let Malabar get all it can under the Second Five-Year Plan. Let it have everything—water, electricity and industries. The people of Malabar are the most richly gifted in many respects. I know them very well indeed. Likewise, let South Kanara and Travancore-Cochin be benefited. Let us consider in what form and to what extent this unfortunate Report that has been placed before us should be taken into consideration. However, the wheels of fortune do not run according to our wishes. We have to take note of the fact that much water has flowed under the bridge since the publication of this Report and to stem the tide is quite a task even to the greatest of our leaders. Unfortunately, it was so insuperable that he had to yield. I say respectfully that he had to yield and none knows better than Pandit Nehru when to yield. This question of the merger of States has

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come to the forefront. I said that it is not the Madras State that was at any time for separation of any area that formed the Madras State. It was suggested yesterday "Let us have the *status quo ante*". I fully assure this House that I will be the first to say "Let us have the *status quo ante*. Why this bother?" But let me remind the hon. Member who made the suggestion that there are to-day forces which we have to take note of. Fortunately or unfortunately, there are persons who are actively insisting upon changes in Government, who are anxious to get into power for various reasons, who wish to displace the existing Ministries and who will certainly, in the unfortunate position of the country, influence those who are easily swayed to a contrary purpose. Is it possible to control that? In the very interests of a stable Government, let us not do anything like that. We are free to follow our inclinations. *Festina lente* (proceed slowly) is not a bad advice.

Then, the suggestion was made, "Why should we ask for Devikulam and Peermede?" I am one of those who think that it is extremely unfortunate that a section of our countrymen in the Madras State have been pursuing this idea of Devikulam and Peermede as if the very Heavens will fall if they do not get those places. I agree that it is an unfortunate suggestion that unless some people are protected, the so-called event will go from bad to worse. What is the protection that we are able to give? We are still in the unfortunate position that we are not able to feed the millions of hungry mouths. I think it is unfortunate. I would very strongly suggest, in spite of the calumny that may be heaped upon me, that this agitation as it is must be given up. There is no question about it at all. I say this not because Devikulam and Peermede will never be given to us. But, in my opinion, it would be wrong and it would create tension to ask for such things now. Are we sure that other States wish to join with us? A divorced person, as I said already and as I will remind you again, is terribly on the look-out for a new alliance which may not give him more headache than the previous one.

Speaking on the Report of the States Reorganization Commission, the Hon. the Leader of the House said on the 21st November 1955 like this—

"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

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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."

There is no gainsaying the fact that even the people of South Kanara welcomed their getting into a Karnataka State. I would very much like to give an example of this anxiety of theirs. The Madras University is very much limited in its extent and yet, it has jurisdiction over the whole of the Madras State. Hon. Members may be surprised to know that when a college was established in South Kanara, it sought affiliation with the Karnataka University and not with the Madras University. When I heard that, I only said, 'God bless them'. And, the Madras Government in a true sense of fairplay have given every facility possible to that college and have improved the Mangalore Hospital not only as a district hospital but as a future educational centre for the Medical College that has been affiliated to the Karnataka University. This is the way that the Madras Government have been treating the people of South Kanara. Can anybody show me a parallel to this? I am sure even Rajaji will not be able to claim that there is another parallel to this kind of treatment. It is not as if we have any objection to merger. But, if there is to be a merger, it must be with the full co-operation of the people of all the States concerned. What has the States Reorganization Commission to say in the matter? My hon. Friend, Sri T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai, quoted from the Commission's Report yesterday and I would like to remind you of the same to-day—

"The proposal (of merger of Travancore-Cochin State with Madras) is attractive from many points of view, but neither the Malayalam-speaking people nor the Tamilians have welcomed it. As it is frankly said to be in the interests of Kerala, one can understand the reluctance of the Tamilians to be associated with a little more than 13 million Malayalees who not only speak a different language but (except for the population of the district of Malabar) have never been united with them before. Opinion in Travancore-Cochin itself irrespective of party affiliations is, also generally, against this proposal."

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Since the publication of the Report of the States Reorganization Commission, there has been some little change which also will have to be taken into consideration.

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: Yes, there has been some little change. I will come to that aspect also. They have to realize that change, particularly after the dissolution of the Travancore-Cochin State Assembly. I would like to suggest that in the case of merger of Travancore-Cochin State with Madras, the ground must be prepared properly and people must be educated. The pros and cons must be discussed and it must not be a case of getting advantages. I would never be a party to the suggestion that the merger of Travancore-Cochin with Madras will help

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Madras to get a few forests of that area or to get the advantages of a few rivers of that area which may be expected to flood the Madras State. By that one statement, opposition has been created and articles have been written criticising the view expressed therein and the oddity of the people in Madras. That is not the spirit in which we are to go. I may tell the House of a historical factor. The people of Madras State never worry themselves too much of the affluent method of living. It may be to the discredit of the State, but it is a fact that it is here that people are prepared to take the kanji water and leave better things for others. It may be said that these people do not deserve any credit whatsoever and their successor generations should be liquidated for the act of treachery! I hold no brief for them. I do feel that it is not for the sake of advantages that we should welcome any merger. We must see whether it is good in itself and whether it will be advantageous for all concerned. In that spirit, I welcome any merger that can take place between any States. Sir, let us take the facts into consideration. We know who are at the helm of affairs of these States. The very first thing that will happen after merger and that will even end in a break-up is as to who will be the Chief Minister. We in this State are having a Congress Government which is in power all the time and which found the necessity to change the Cabinet five times. Are you going to tell the people that after merger there can be a stable Government? We also know who the Chief Ministers of these States are. Let us not forget the difficulties of the situation. That is all I wish to point out. Though we do agree that there should be more and more of friendliness, more and more of co-operation and more and more of a healthy spirit of true rivalry, we feel diffident at this stage—I emphasise the words "at this stage"—about any merger. Unfortunately, feelings have developed to such an extent that it is premature now to think of any merger. The Prime Minister of India realizing this fact—I am sure he has realized it—has given us this Bill for our consideration. There is an excellent suggestion that has been made in this Bill and I am glad Rajaji has also referred to that suggestion. If this suggestion that was put forward by our Prime Minister at an earlier stage, before the idea of merger took root in the Congress High Command, could be followed to a logical extent, I am sure we will be able to retrieve some of the unfortunate ground lost by separation on linguistic lines. Sir, I am referring to the proposed formation of Regional Councils. I can think of nothing better to bring people together and make them understand each other, co-operate with each other and have a worthy traditional influence on the policies of the State. Let me state in this connexion—I hope I shall not be misunderstood as trying to give publicity to myself or the activities connected with the University—that seven Universities of South India decided through their Vice-Chancellors that they will meet annually as a Council of Vice-Chancellors of South Indian Universities. Such a meeting is taking place every year. The Vice-Chancellors of Andhra, Annamalai, Venkateswara, Travancore-Cochin, Mysore, Hyderabad and Madras Universities have been meeting in Madras, in Hyderabad, in Mysore. They are going to

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meet from time to time in some other place. Many of the problems connected with University education have been solved. There is a greater uniformity in regard to the general policy of University education in these seven South Indian Universities than even the Universities in Uttar Pradesh and I shall not mention other Universities. It has been possible for us to do this. We have also done one other thing. If any important question was to be discussed, we requested the Vice-Chancellors to bring with them two advisers each. Two conferences were held with these advisers from the Universities along with the Vice-Chancellors and the revised courses of University education were discussed threadbare. All the difficulties were fought out and we came to unanimous conclusions. It is for this reason and with this experience, that I strongly advocate the formation of Zonal Councils. The other day, the Leader of the House in the Assembly said that there would be no use in associating non-officials with these councils because each Government had to go with a settled policy and fight for its implementation. If that is the role to be played by the Zonal Councils, they may better be written off at an early stage, at an earlier stage than at a later stage, when more divergencies of opinion would have taken place and more difficulties would have arisen. It is for that reason that we have suggested certain amendments. It may be that this House may not accept them. But our idea in suggesting these amendments is this. There are five Zonal Councils proposed in the Bill, and if this House rejects my amendments, somebody else may find some little virtue in those amendments. I am not therefore, much worried about the fate which these amendments may meet with in this House.

Sir, I have taken a good deal of the time of the House. I do not want to speak on more than one or two matters. There are my friends here—excuse my expression, Sir—who are fanatical. Some ideas, they hold dear. I do not quarrel. Let them be fanatical but let them keep that fanaticism at a low ebb for the time being. One of the ideas they have expressed is that this State should be called Tamil Nad or Tamilagam and not Madras. Sir, when 'Madras' is expressed, it is understood internationally. I have travelled through a good part of the globe and let me tell you that I have got some little credit bestowed on me for being a Madrasi in University circles, in Government circles, in conference circles, etc. Sir, when we want to enter into partnership with another in running a firm, are we not keen in buying or retaining the goodwill of the firm? Let me tell you, we should not sacrifice, for the sake of the so-called sentiments, the goodwill that we have in this matter, 'Madras State'. I wish to appeal to those zealous advocates who have done more harm, unfortunately, than good by their advocacy that they should reconsider their position and I hope, after a good night's rest, they will awake with a refreshed memory of what is good for the country.

Sir, there is another point to which I wish to refer. It is true that when this Bill is passed by the Parliament, some of our friends who have been serving us loyally—whether they are Malayalees or

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Tamils, it does not matter—will have to be shifted to other parts of the country. We have given notice of amendments to the effect that in the case of all such State officials—I do not refer to the Central Services, because the officials in that Service are protected by the Central Government—their prospects, their promotion, their pension, etc., must be guaranteed and that, if they cannot be guaranteed by the concerned other States, I would beg of this poor State to give that guarantee. Never mind, if we have to spend ten or twenty lakhs of rupees on this account. We do not want any single member of the State's Services, who has served us loyally and faithfully through difficult times, to feel that he has been jettisoned to another State under adverse circumstances. When I gave notice of these amendments, I thought that there would be no difficulty in getting them passed here. But later on I read the speech of the Chief Minister of Mysore State in the Mysore Legislature in moving the same Bill there. May I bring to the notice of the Leader of the House what he said? He might not have had time amidst his multifarious duties to peruse it. The Chief Minister of Mysore referred to the merger of large tracts of territory from some of the adjoining States and observed that this would lead to the question of proper emoluments for Government officers. He said that the salaries of Mysore officials at present were the lowest and that naturally, people in other areas getting higher salaries would expect the same conditions to continue. He pointed out that new States were formed not for the purpose of increasing the salaries of officials of this particular category or that and that after the formation of the enlarged State, it was for the State Government to consider what steps should be taken to bring parity in scales of pay of officials of the same cadre coming from different areas. Sir, these are the words to be marked in particular—

“Officials who come from outside must be prepared to make some sacrifice”.

For whose sake? So that the Chief Ministers may become Chief Ministers of bigger States and wield much greater amount of control and patronage and various other delicacies associated with office. He says—

“Officials who come from outside, must be prepared to make some sacrifice, if necessary; if they are not prepared to do so, they may as well opt to remain in other States. They must abide by the decision of the Legislature of the enlarged State.”

I feel that the amendment that we have given notice of is very fair and very just and it should be proposed to the Government of India to incorporate it in the Bill.

Mr. Chairman, I apologise for having spoken at length. I apologise more if in the course of my remarks, I have indirectly or directly, unknowingly or knowingly, wounded the feelings of anybody. I apologise, because that was not my intention. But, after all, when a subject of such vital importance, not connected with the future of this generation or that generation but with the future of many generations, is to be discussed, one cannot speak absolutely

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in terms of the drawing-room method of talk. One has to be fairly clear in expressing oneself. Having said that, I would appeal to the people of the Madras State to realise the great responsibility thrown on them to-day. Their responsibility is much greater to-day than at any other time in the past. I would appeal to them to set an example to other parts of the country in tolerance, in goodwill and in appreciation of others' difficulties. They can show these and these need not be thrown into the Bay of Bengal because they have not got much from the Travancore-Cochin State. We are not going to war with that State. Every facility will be given to the State, if it is prepared to undertake schemes in collaboration with us. We will get on with those people with the utmost goodwill and concord. I hope and trust that my friends in the Madras State will remember that they have a tradition behind them as old as any tradition can be in loyalty, in obedience, in good-neighbourliness, in affection and in regard for others' feelings, and I am sure that the few discordant forces that unfortunately raise their heads will have a quietus sooner or later, I hope, sooner than later. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We must close the discussion exactly at one of the clock so that the speakers that may follow may take not more than ten minutes.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Sir, we must have some little chance to speak, at least for five minutes. We are very anxious to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid it is not possible. There is no time.

SRI T. G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Why not the Leader of the House reply in the afternoon? The afternoon session may be extended up to 6 p.m. instead of 5 p.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a function at the Raj Bhavan this evening.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: If hon. Members will not take much time in discussing the Bill, clause by clause, I will reply when we re-assemble after lunch. Then we can pass the Bill by 5 p.m. so that we will be able to attend the garden party in the evening in time.

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: On behalf of this side of the House, I wish to say that we will fully co-operate with the Leader of the House in this respect. We have expressed our opinions fairly fully and I for one am prepared to move my amendments only formally.

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p.m.

* SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I apologise to you because I was not able to be present here yesterday when the debate began. I am really sorry that I missed the two very good speeches made by two eminent countrymen of ours the ex-Chief Ministers of Madras, I mean the hon. Member Sri Rajagopalachari

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and the hon. Member, Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar. I would have been very happy if I had been here yesterday to hear their speeches, wise men as they are. Now, I feel sorry I am present here to-day in this House. I have great respect for the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, one of the eminent countrymen of ours, who has an international reputation also. I heard his speech, as I generally do, with rapt attention and great respect. When I did so, I was feeling that I ought not to have been here to-day. He was taking other people to task for the unhappy situation in our country to-day. I was also feeling that on this side of the Western Ghats we had all angels and on the other side we had all devils. Such an attitude I never expected, to be taken by a great person, a great leader, a great educationist, a great leader in the medical world and a great countryman of ours. I was really unhappy when I heard his speech.

(Deputy Chairman in the Chair.)

He said that we asked for separation. This was also referred to by the hon. Members Sri Narayanaswami Pillai and Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition said: 'You, people of Kerala, asked for linguistic States; we, the Tamilians, never asked for linguistic States.' Now, with a vengeance they say, 'Take whatever we give and be satisfied with that.' That seems to be the attitude. We asked for a State. There had been an agitation in that area, I concede, for a Kerala State. Was it for the State which is now granted to us? We might have used the words 'linguistic States'. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition quoted my speech saying that I wanted linguistic States. I might tell him that all the time the agitation was for a Kerala State and not for a Malayalee State. It is not a Malayalam-speaking State that we wanted. If the hon. the Leader of the Opposition has the patience and courtesy to go through the papers, he will find it is not this State that we wanted but a State comprising the whole of the West Coast. It is not a uni-lingual State or a bi-lingual State. It was a tri-lingual State that we wanted, taking with us the area from which the Minister for Health is coming, South Kanara, and also the southern taluks of Travancore-Cochin. It was to be a State containing Malayalees, Tamilians and Kanarese. The main section of the people will be Malayalees, of course. That was the State for which we had been agitating. But what is it that has been given to us? A truncated moth-eaten State has been given to us. I ask what is the reason for removing the southern taluks of Travancore-Cochin State. Is the language spoken the reason? The hon. the Leader of the Opposition cries hoarse against linguistic fanaticism. Why then were the southern taluks taken away from the proposed Kerala State? What harm is there if the Tamilians are allowed to remain there? You have got what is called Rajapalayam in Ramanathapuram district. I am told it is entirely a Telugu area inhabited by Telugu-speaking Rajus. Did we give that area to the Andhras when a separate Andhra State was formed? You have Telugu-speaking people in Madras. The hon. Member, Sri Ramaswami

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Reddiar, speaks Telugu in his house. Is he any the less a Tamilian citizen of the Madras State because he talks Telugu? In the same way, people of the southern taluks of Travancore-Cochin are Kerala people though they talk Tamil in their homes. They can understand Malayalam. The language which is spoken by them is not pure Malayalam or pure Tamil. It is a mixture of both. They were happy in that State for years and years and with a vengeance, you want to form a Kerala State *minus* these taluks. Then, Sir, what is the reason for not ceding Gudalur? If language is the basis, you must have Gudalur in the Kerala State. The Hon. the Leader of the House is looking at me with angry eyes. But I should say we were stabbed from behind. There was no representation for Malabar on the Cabinet. It was a conspiracy by which we were deprived of these taluks. We were deprived of these because there are works there and they will be useful to the residuary Madras State. Then there are Muthalamada and Attapadi. Muthalamada is a small village in the Palghat taluk, not connected with the Tamil area; it is not contiguous to the Tamil area. Attapadi is a small place in Walluvanad taluk. The cry now is, 'We want Muthalamada and Attapadi.' I do not know where this cry will end. Is this a punishment for people asking for separate States?

Now, Sir, we are to have a Kerala State, the smallest in size but very densely populated. Throughout we cannot see a place so thickly populated as Kerala State. It is an area which has no industries. Poverty is extreme in that area. There is unemployment among the educated and the uneducated. You form such a State. Here, Sir, I do not want to argue as a Malayalee, I am arguing as an Indian. With great respect to the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, I must say I forget I am a Malayalee when I discuss this question. Of course, I do not agree with the Hon. the Minister for Finance in the matter of liquidating persons. We are also people who took part in the freedom struggle of the country. We followed in the footsteps of Mahatma Gandhi. We wrecked our lives and burnt our homes and did everything for the sake of the freedom of the country; not only individuals but families sacrificed like that. We have also the feeling that India's unity should be the supreme object and the interests of India must not suffer in any way. Everything else can be sacrificed but not India's interests. I do not mind if Kerala is submerged in the Arabian Sea if by that act you can increase the safety and protection of the motherland. But what is the real position? May I ask with great respect, "Is not the Kerala State a danger-spot for the entire country; is it not a menace to the entire country of India?" Let me forget the interests of Malayalees as such. Is not having such a weak State on the western side open to foreign invasions—Vasco de Gama landed there first—dangerous for the entire country?

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Government of India are taking the matter up.

* SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON: I am happy the hon. the Deputy Chairman reminds me about that. But with a weak State,

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how much attention can be bestowed on it? It is a State where you cannot have political stability for years to come. You propose to inaugurate the State on an auspicious day, the 1st of October. I am glad it is not going to be on the 2nd of October that this ruinous measure is to be given effect to. What is the position on 1st October? Where is the Government for Kerala, the proposed Kerala? (Interruption.) That ought not to be the attitude. You may try to treat me as a stranger. But my attitude is different. If Tamil Nad is in danger, there is danger for the whole country. If any part is in danger, then there is danger for the whole country. As an Indian, I must feel it. Therefore, I appeal to you not to treat us as outsiders or strangers but as part of the motherland. As I said, we are going to have a State where there will be no political stability. As far as the next elections are concerned, what is the position? The President's rule will continue. In that area we have other problems also. We have political parties which owe allegiance to foreign leaders and ideologies. This is an open secret. If a part of India is left to be dominated by those people who have loyalties to foreign countries and whose ideologies and ideals are shaped by foreign leaders, is it dangerous only for that area? Is it not dangerous for the whole of India? Another unfortunate thing about which I want to make mention is this. Our area has got communities which are well-organized and follow communal policies for the past so many years. They belong to a communal political party which was responsible for the division of the country. I say this with all respect to the hon. Member, Sri Mohamed Raza Khan, whose loyalties may sometimes be diverted to Karachi. (Interruption.) Another great community inhabiting that part is the Catholics. I have great respect for them. There are noble souls among them. But they think foreign ideology may pay them to some extent. There we have a dangerous spot and there we create a State, as I have said, a truncated, moth-eaten, head cut-off and feet cut-off, weak State. My submission is that it is not safe, it is not good for the country to have such a weak State with these elements.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: If I may interrupt, I do not like to reply to the references to me, but I should like to ask the hon. Member, Mr. Govinda Menon, whether he is speaking as a Praja Socialist Party representative or a Communist representative in favour of a policy which he was condemning all along.

* SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON: I am now speaking as an Indian first and an Indian last. When a critical situation arises in the country, I forget my political affiliations. If my country is in danger and when the great leader Mr. Nehru wants all difference to be submerged, I may tell the hon. Member, Sri Mohamed Raza Khan, that I forget everything else, that I forget all domestic differences and care for the ultimate unity of the country and safety of the country.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: The hon. Member will be the first to sell the country!

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* SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON : It was the policy of the hon. Member, Mr. Raza Khan, to sell the country.

When the international situation is bad, is it the time for the formation of such weak States? We have witnessed the trouble in Bombay; the railway station at Puri is a standing monument. Should we not take lessons from the past? In a small State, Orissa, there is sufficient trouble. In Bihar and Bengal also there is trouble. What have the Chief Minister of Bihar, Mr. Srikrishna Sinha, the staunchest patriot of patriots and Dr. Roy said? Let us remember the words of our Prime Minister, Nehru, that have appeared in to-day's newspaper—"we are surrounded and encircled". That is the view of the Defence Minister of the Central Government. We see the SEATO and we have the Bagdad Pact; we see our neighbours with weapons supplied by a great Power. The international situation is really dangerous. Of course, we may survive all these dangers. But, at this time, are we to create small weak States? At least, I am glad that the hon. the Leader of the Opposition wound up his speech by asking this proposal to be shelved for five years. The other day, I was not here, he wanted it to be shelved for two years; but I am glad that he has now increased the period to five years. In this critical international situation, I feel we must drop it altogether. When we see things going wrong, we have to change. I am not worried about a small bit of area going to this State or that State. I do not mind whether Devikulam and Peermade are on this side or on that side. That is not the important thing.

But then have we solved any problem? I may tell the Hon. Minister that Malayalees are aggrieved on account of their being deprived of Gudalur taluk. That bitterness will be there. The Tamilians are not satisfied because Devikulam and Peermade have not come to Madras. So long as Vinayakams and others are there, that bitterness will continue.

I agree with the hon. the Leader of the Opposition that this may be dropped for the present. My district will be very happy to remain in this State. I am prepared to remain here as a citizen. It does not matter if there are difficulties; the interests of the country demand it.

It has been said that we can have merger afterwards. Is it possible to do that once we divide? Is it possible to do that when the great Congress resolution passed at Amritsar has not been acted upon—the resolution is not respected by Congressmen? One telegram from the leader of the Kazhagam can upset all these Congress resolutions. That telegram says "Suicidal for you". May be suicidal; for whom? Not for individuals and individual Ministers, but for the whole country! When these things are there, there is no use talking of merger afterwards. Let us, therefore, agree—I am very glad to agree with the hon. the Leader of the Opposition in this—to bury this for sometime. Of course, we can reopen it at the proper time and when a better day comes when we can think of a better reorganization or merger.

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I do not want to refer to the Zonal Council. I shall speak it when amendments are moved. I felt I must raise my voice though it may not be heard; still I have a satisfaction that I have raised that voice as a man who cares for the interests of the country. Thank you, Sir.

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : மன்றத் துணைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, பேச அனுமதி கொடுத்ததற்காக உங்களுக்கு முதற்கண் வணக்கம் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கின்றேன். இப்பொழுது நாம் பேசவேண்டிய பேச்சு என்ன? மாகாண சீரமைப்பு மசோதாவைப் பற்றி பேசுவதற்குக்கூடும். எந்த விதத்திலே மாகாணங்களைச் சீராக அமைத்தால் நாட்டுக்கு நலம் வரும் என்று கருதுவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. சேர்ந்து வாழ்வதா, தனித்து வாழ்வதா, சேர்ந்து வாழ்வதால் நன்மையா, தனித்து வாழ்வதால் கஷ்டமா என்பதைப்பற்றி எல்லாம் எனக்குக் கவலை இல்லை. நல்ல முறையிலே, நல்ல மனதைக்கொண்டு, நல்ல வழியிலே, நல்ல மக்களாக, நல்லதை உண்டாக்கும் வகையிலே மாகாணத்தைச் சீராக அமைத்தால், நாம் இப்பொழுது பயப்படும் எண்ணங்கள், அச்சங்கள் எல்லாம் அறவே ஒழியும்.

பெரியவர்கள் எல்லோரும் பேசினார்கள், நான் கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருந்தேன். அவர்களுடைய பேச்சைக் கேட்கும்போது மனதிலே அச்சம் தோன்றியது. ஆனால், அச்சத்திற்கு அடிமைப்பட்டிருக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமை இன்னமேல் இருக்கமுடியாது. எப்பொழுது மாகாணங்கள் சீராக அமைக்கப்பட வேண்டுமென்று வந்ததோ அவைகளை அமைத்துத்தான் ஆகவேண்டும். ஏன் மாகாணச் சீரமைப்பு என்று சொன்னார்கள்? இதற்கு முந்தி ஆங்கிலேயன் சீர்கெட்ட அமைப்பிலே மாகாணத்தை அமைத்து இருந்ததால், தெலுங்கர் தமிழர், கன்னடியர், மலையாளத்தவர் என்று பல மொழி பேசக்கூடிய எல்லோரையும் சேர்த்து சென்னை மாகாணம் என்று அதற்கு பெயர் வைத்து, மக்களை அடிமைப்படுத்துவதற்காக ஆண்டு வந்தான். அப்படியே செய்து, மக்களுக்கு கல்வி ஒன்றும் அளிக்காமல் மக்களைக் கல்லாத மூடர்களாக வைத்திருந்த காரணத்தாலே மக்களுக்கும் அரசியலாருக்கும் ஓர விதமான தொடர்பும் இல்லாத காரணத்தாலே சீர் கெட்ட நிலை இருந்தது அந்தச் சீர்கெட்ட நிலை மாறவேண்டும். மக்கள் மக்களாக வாழவேண்டும் தங்கள் தங்களுடைய மொழியில் பேசி வாழவேண்டும். நல்ல பண்புடையவர்களாக வாழவேண்டும். கல்வி அறிவுள்ள நன் மக்களாக நல்ல குணமுள்ளவர்களாக வாழவேண்டும். நல்ல முறையிலே வாழ்ந்த இந்திய யூனியனை Voluntary Union-ஆக மக்கள் நினைத்த மன நிறைவு உள்ளவர்களாக வாழவேண்டும். எதோ சிறையில் வைத்து கட்டுப்பாடாக வைக்கவேண்டிய யூனியன் அல்ல. அவ்விதமாக அமைக்க வேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணத்தில் இருக்கிறோம்.

நான் தமிழ் நாட்டில் பிறந்தவன், தமிழகப் பிறந்தவன். தமிழ் மக்களுடைய வறுமை நிலை எனக்குத் தெரியும். தமிழ் மக்கள் கல்வி கற்காத நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதும் எனக்குத் தெரியும். எல்லாம் அறிந்திருந்தபடியால் நாம் மூன்று குறிக்கோள்களைக் கொண்டோம். இவைகளைக் கூட்டங்களில் பேசி, பெரிய தலைவர்களுடன் கூடிப்பேசி, இவைகளை வாழவேண்டுமென்றால் இந்த மாகாணத்திற்குத் தமிழ்நாடு என்று பெயரை வைக்கவேண்டும், தமிழ் மொழியை ஆட்சிமொழியாக ஆக்கவேண்டும், தமிழ் மக்கள் நல்ல முறையில் வாழ வழிவகை தேடவேண்டும் என்றோம். இப்படிச் செய்வதால் யாருக்குக் கஷ்டம்? யாரைக் குறைகூறுகிறோம்? முதலில் ஆந்திரர்கள் தங்களுக்குத் தனி நாடு வேண்டுமென்று கேட்போது நாம் வேண்டாமென்று சொன்னோமா? ஆந்திரர்கள் பிரிந்து போன பிறகு எஞ்சிய சென்னை என்று பெயர் வைத்தார்கள். இந்த மாகாண சீரமைப்பு மசோதாவிலே கர்நாடகத்தை அமைக்கிறார்கள்; கேரளத்தை அமைக்கிறார்கள். எல்லாம் போய் எஞ்சி நின்றது சென்னை என்றால், இந்தப் பெயர் வேண்டுமென்று யார் கெஞ்சிக் கேட்கிறார்கள்? எஞ்சிய சென்னை என்ற பெயர் வேண்டாம். எல்லோருக்கும் மொழி அடிப்படையில்

[Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar] [3rd April 1956]

பெயர் கொடுத்ததுபோல் எங்களுக்கும் கொடுங்கள். தமிழ்நாடு வேண்டும், தமிழ்நாடு வேண்டும் என்று நான் மக்கள் எல்லோரும் கேட்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்களே தவிர, எஞ்சிய சென்னை என்ற பெயர் வேண்டுமென்று கேட்கவில்லை. இந்த ராஜ்யத்திலிருந்து வேறு மொழிகள் பேசுபவர்கள் தங்கள் தங்கள் இஷ்டம்போல் தங்களுக்கென்று தனி ராஜ்யம் அமைத்துக் கொண்டு போகும்போது, மிகுதி நிற்பது தமிழ்நாடுதானே? அதில் என்ன சந்தேகம்? India that is Bharat என்று பெயர் வைத்திருக்கிறோம் அல்லவா? 'பாரத்' என்றால் எத்தனை பேருக்குத் தெரியும்? 'இந்தியா' என்று சொன்னால்தான் எல்லோருக்கும் புரியும் என்பதற்காக, 'இந்தியா' என்ற பெயரை மாட்டும் நாம் வைக்காமல் India that is Bharat என்று பெயர் வைத்திருக்கிறோம் அல்லவா? அதைப்போலவே தமிழ்நாட்டுக்கு என்ன பெயர் வைக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் Madras, that is, Tamil Nad என்று பெயர் வைக்கவேண்டும். 'பாரத்' என்று இந்தியாவை அழைக்கும்போது 'தமிழ்நாடு' என்று இந்த ராஜ்யத்திற்கும் பெயர் வைக்கவேண்டும்.

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தமிழ்நாடு என்றால் என்ன தவறு என்று நான் கேட்கின்றேன். தமிழ்நாடு என்றால் தமிழ் வளர்ந்த நாடு என்று அர்த்தம். முதல்தமிழ் வளர்ந்தது தமிழ்நாடு. அவ்வளவுதான். சென்னையிலேயே தமிழ்மறை அதாவது உலகப் பொதுமறையாகிய திருக்குறளைப் பாடிய திருவள்ளூர் தோன்றினார். உலகமெல்லாம் போற்றும் திருக்குறள் தமிழ் மொழியில் இருக்கிறது. அந்தத் திருக்குறளும் சென்னையிலேயே பிறந்திருக்கிறது. அவ்வளவு பெருமை பெற்றது தமிழ்நாடு.

தமிழ்நாடு என்று பெயர் வைத்தால் தமிழ்ப் பண்பாடு உள்ள மக்கள் வாழும் நாடு என்று மற்றவர்கள் தெரிந்துகொள்வார்கள். அப்படிச் செய்யாமல், 'மதராஸ்' என்ற பெயரை வைத்துக்கொண்டிருந்தால் என்ன பயன்? பிரிட்டிஷ்காரர்கள் எதோ பெயர் வைத்தார்கள் என்றால் அதுவே இருக்கவேண்டும் என்பது அவசியம் இல்லை. 'மதராஸி' என்றால் வடக்கேயுள்ளவர்கள் என்ன சொல்கிறார்கள்? மதராஸி என்றால் பத்மாஷ் என்று வடக்கே சொல்கிறார்கள். என்னுடைய நண்பர் டாக்டர் லக்ஷ்மணசாமி முதலியார் அவர்கள் ஜினைவா போன்ற இடங்களுக்குச் சென்று பெயர் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு வரலாம். அதை நான் மறுக்கவில்லை. அங்கெல்லாம் 'மதராஸி'-களுக்கு நல்ல பெயர் இருக்கலாம். ஆனால், வடக்கே போய்ப் பாருங்கள். மதராஸ் என்றால் பத்மாஷ் என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால், நமக்கு என்று பெயர் இருக்கவேண்டும். தமிழ் பேசுபவர்கள் இருக்கக்கூடிய நாட்டுக்கு தமிழ்நாடு என்று பெயர் இருப்பதுதான் பொருத்தமாக இருக்கும். நாம் என் பெயரும் இல்லாமல் ஊரும் இல்லாமல் வாழவேண்டும் என்று நான் கேட்கின்றேன்.

தமிழ்நாடு ஆகும்போது நாங்கள் என்ன கேட்டோம்? தமிழ்ப்பகுதி எல்லாம் தமிழ்நாட்டோடு சேர்க்கப்படவேண்டும் என்றுதான் நாங்கள் கேட்டோம். தமிழ்பேசும் பகுதிகளை ஆந்திர நாட்டிலும், கேரள நாட்டிலும் சேர்த்திருக்கிறார்கள். வடக்கே சித்தூர், திருத்தணிப் பகுதிகளும், தெற்கே தேவிசுளம், பீரமேடு போன்றவைகளும் வேறு ராஜ்யங்களில் ஏன் சேர்க்கப்பட்டிருக்கவேண்டும்? தேவிசுளம், பீரமேடு பகுதிகளில் இருக்கும் மக்கள் ஏன் தமிழ்நாட்டுடன் இணையவேண்டுமென்று நாங்கள் பேசுகிறோம்? அங்கே இருக்கும் மக்கள் தாங்கள் தமிழ் மக்களோடு ஒன்றுசேரவேண்டுமென்று தேர்தலில் வேட்டு கொடுத்து தங்களுடைய எண்ணத்தைக் காண்பித்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று பார்த்தோம். அப்படிப்பட்ட தமிழ் மக்கள் தமிழ்நாட்டோடு சேரவேண்டும் எனும்போது, நாம் அவர்களைச் சேர்த்துக்கொள்வதுதானே கடமை? அதனால்தான் அந்தப் பகுதிகள் தமிழ்நாட்டுடன் சேரவேண்டுமென்று நாங்கள் வற்புறுத்தி வருகிறோம். அவர்களும் நம்முடன் சேரவிரும்புகிறார்கள். வாக்கெடுப்புகளின் மூலம் தங்களுடைய அபிப்பிராயத்தைத் தெரிவித்திருக்கிறார்கள். நாமும் அவர்களை அழைத்துக்கொள்ள விரும்புவது இயற்கை. இருபக்கத்திலும் மனது ஒன்றுப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அப்படிப்பட்டவர்களை, ஒருவரிடமிருந்து மற்றொருவரைப் பிரிப்பதற்கு யாருக்கு எந்த அதிகாரம் இருக்கிறதென்று நான்

[Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar] [3rd April 1956]

கேட்கிறேன்? மேல் இடத்தாராக இருக்கட்டும், கீழ் இடத்தாராக இருக்கட்டும். மக்கள் மனதிற்கேற்பத்தானே மேலிடத்தார் நடக்கவேண்டும்? நிர்வாகம் என்றால் என்ன? ஆட்சி முறை. அதைப் பலவகைகளில் ஏற்படுத்திக்கொள்ளலாம். மக்களுக்குப் பயன்தரக்கூடிய வகையில் நிர்வாகம் அமையவேண்டும். ஆனால் நிர்வாகம் என்ற பெயரில் மக்களைப் பிரித்துவைக்கக்கூடாது. பிரித்து வைப்பதினால் எப்பொழுதும் சங்கடம் வரும். தேவீசுளம், பீரமேடு பகுதியில் வாழ்கின்ற மக்கள் தமிழர்கள். அவர்கள் தமிழ்நாட்டுடன் சேர்ந்து இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று பல காலமாகக் கிளர்ச்சி செய்து வருகிறார்கள். தேர்தலிலே நின்று அவர்கள் வெற்றி பெற்றார்கள். நிர்வாகம் என்ற பெயராலே அவர்களது நீண்டநாளைய கோரிக்கையைப் புறக்கணித்து, அவர்களை நிரந்திரமாகவே தமிழ்ப் பகுதிகளோடு சேர்ந்து வாழாமல் பிரித்து வைக்க முயற்சிப்பது மகா மோசமான காரியமாகும். ராஜ்யங்களை சீரமைக்கும்போது, மொழிவழியாக மாநிலங்களை அமைத்தால்தான் எந்தவிதமான சங்கடமும் வராது. ஆந்திரர்கள், தமிழர்கள், தெலுங்கர்கள், கன்னடர்கள் ஆகிய எல்லா திராவிட மக்களும் நல்ல மனம் படைத்தவர்கள். வடநாட்டு மக்களைப் போன்றவர்கள் அல்ல. மொகமதியர்கள் போன்ற அந்நிய நாட்டு மக்களின் படை யெடுப்புக்கு எப்பொழுதும் ஆளாகி வந்திருக்கிற வடநாட்டு மக்களுக்கு வேண்டுமானால் அமைதியோடு, சுமுகமாக வாழத் தெரியாமல் இருக்கலாம். அவர்களைக் கருத்தில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு தென்னாட்டில் மொழிவழி மாகாணம் அமைத்தால் ஒற்றுமைக்குக் குந்தகம் வரும். இந்திய யூனியனின் ஒற்றுமைக்கு ஆபத்து வரும் என்றெல்லாம் சொல்வது பொருத்த மற்றது. மொழி அடிப்படையில் மாநிலங்களை அமைப்பதினால் ஒருநாளும் இந்திய யூனியனின் பலத்திற்கு ஆபத்து ஏற்படாது. அதன் ஒற்றுமையும் சிதறாது. ஆகவே தேவிசுளம், பீரமேடு போன்ற எல்லாத் தமிழ் பகுதிகளையும் சேர்த்து உடனடியாக தமிழ் நாடு ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். இந்தப் பகுதிக்கு சென்னை ராஜ்யம் என்ற பெயரை எடுத்துவிட்டு, தமிழ்நாடு என்ற பெயரையே வைக்கவேண்டும். இது வேண்டாம் என்று எவ்வளவு பெரியவர்கள் சொன்னாலும் மக்கள் கேட்கமாட்டார்கள். நாம் வைக்கா விட்டாலும் அவர்கள் இந்தப் பெயரை நிச்சயம் வைத்தே தீருவார்கள். இதை எந்தவித எண்ணமாகக் கொள்ளக்கூடாது. வெளியில் மக்கள் பேசுகின்ற பேச்சைத்தான் சொல்கிறேன். தமிழ்நாடு என்று பெயர் வைக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொல்வதினால் நான் மலையாள மக்களை வெறுக்கவில்லை. அவர்களுக்கும் நமக்கும் எந்தக் காலத்திலும் விரோதம் இல்லை. விரோதம் இனிமேலும் வரவே வராது. "மலையாளப் பகுதியை இந்த ராஜ்யத்திலிருந்து ஏன் பிரிக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்கிறீர்கள்? தேவிசுளம், பீரமேட்டை இந்தப் பகுதியில் சேர்க்க வேண்டுமென்று ஏன் சொல்கிறீர்கள்?" என்று ராஜாஜி கேட்டால் நான் மிகவும் வருத்தப்படுகிறேன். யாரைக் கேட்கிறார்கள்? இந்தக் கேள்வியை தமிழர்களாகிய நம்மைப் பார்த்து அவர் கேட்கிறார்கள்? இந்தக் கேள்விக்குக் கேட்கவேண்டிய கேள்வி கேட்பதற்குப் பதிலாக, மற்றவர்களைப் பார்த்துக் கேட்கவேண்டிய கேள்வி அது. மலையாளிகள், தெலுங்கர்களைப்போல நீண்டகாலமாகத் தனியாகப் போய் ஐக்கிய கேரளத்தை அமைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கிளர்ச்சி செய்து வருகிறார்கள். இவர் அவர்களைப் பார்த்து "நீங்கள் ஏன் தமிழ் நாட்டை விட்டுப் பிரிந்து போகவேண்டுமென்று சொல்கிறீர்கள்?" என்று நேற்றையதினம் கேட்டிருந்தால் ரொம்ப நன்றாக இருந்திருக்கும். அதே போல திருவாங்கூர் தமிழ் பகுதியில் உள்ள மக்கள் நீண்டகாலமாகவே தங்கள் தாய்நாட்டோடு, தமிழ்நாட்டோடு சேரவேண்டுமென்று கிளர்ச்சி செய்துவருகிறார்கள். "நீங்கள் தமிழ்நாட்டோடு சேரவேண்டுமென்பதற்காக ஏன் கிளர்ச்சி செய்கிறீர்கள்?" என்று அவர்களைப் பார்த்துக்கேட்டிருந்தால் நன்றாக இருந்திருக்கும். இவர்கள் தான் கேட்டார்களே; அவர்கள் அதற்கு தேர்தலிலே என்ன பதில் சொன்னார்கள்? எந்தக் காலத்திலும் மக்களின் மனோபாவத்திற்கு, அவர்களுடைய இஷ்டத்திற்கு அனுசூலமாக காரியங்களைச் செய்வதே ஜனநாயக ஆட்சியாகும். அதைவிட்டு விட்டு, இப்படிப் காரியங்களைச் செய்வதே ஜனநாயக ஆட்சியாகும். அதைவிட்டு விட்டு, இப்படிப் பேசுவது என்ன பேச்சு? வேண்டுமென்றால் இதனைச் சொல்லி தேர்தலிலே நின்று பார்க்கட்டும். மக்கள் என்ன செய்கிறார்கள் என்பது அப்போது தெரியும். ஆகவே நான் அதிகம் பேச விரும்பவில்லை. நமக்கும் மலையாளிகளுக்கும், நமக்கும் கன்னடர்களுக்கும், நமக்கும் தெலுங்கர்களுக்கும் விரோதம் என்பதே கிடையாது. தெலுங்குப் பகுதியிலே

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பெயர் கொடுத்ததுபோல் எங்களுக்கும் கொடுங்கள். தமிழ்நாடு வேண்டும், தமிழ்நாடு வேண்டும் என்றுதான் மக்கள் எல்லோரும் கேட்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்களே தவிர, எஞ்சிய சென்னை என்ற பெயர் வேண்டுமென்று கேட்கவில்லை. இந்த ராஜ்யத்திலிருந்து வேறு மொழிகள் பேசுபவர்கள் தங்கள் தங்கள் இஷ்டம்போல் தங்களுக்கென்று தனி ராஜ்யம் அமைத்துக் கொண்டு போகும்போது, மிகுதி நிற்பது தமிழ்நாடுதானே? அதில் என்ன சந்தேகம்? India that is Bharat என்று பெயர் வைத்திருக்கிறோம் அல்லவா? 'பாரத்' என்றால் எத்தனை பேருக்குத் தெரியும்? 'இந்தியா' என்று சொன்னால்தான் எல்லோருக்கும் புரியும் என்பதற்காக, 'இந்தியா' என்ற பெயரை மட்டும் நாம் வைக்காமல் India that is Bharat என்று பெயர் வைத்திருக்கிறோம் அல்லவா? அதைப்போலவே தமிழ்நாட்டுக்கு என்ன பெயர் வைக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் Madras, that is, Tamil Nad என்று பெயர் வைக்கவேண்டும். 'பாரத்' என்று இந்தியாவை அழைக்கும்போது 'தமிழ்நாடு' என்று இந்த ராஜ்யத்திற்கும் பெயர் வைக்கவேண்டும்.

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p.m.

தமிழ்நாடு என்றால் என்ன தவறு என்று நான் கேட்கின்றேன். தமிழ்நாடு என்றால் தமிழ் வளர்ந்த நாடு என்று அர்த்தம். முதல்தமிழ் வளர்ந்தது தமிழ்நாடு. அவ்வளவுதானே. சென்னையிலேயே தமிழ்மறை அதாவது உலகப் பொதுமறையாகிய திருக்குறளைப் பாடிய திருவள்ளுவர் தோன்றினார். உலகமெல்லாம் போற்றும் திருக்குறள் தமிழ் மொழியில் இருக்கிறது. அந்தத் திருக்குறளும் சென்னையிலேயே பிறந்திருக்கிறது. அவ்வளவு பெருமை பெற்றது தமிழ்நாடு.

தமிழ்நாடு என்று பெயர் வைத்தால் தமிழ்ப் பண்பாடு உள்ள மக்கள் வாழும் நாடு என்று மற்றவர்கள் தெரிந்துகொள்வார்கள். அப்படிச் செய்யாமல், 'மதராஸ்' என்ற பெயரை வைத்துக்கொண்டிருந்தால் என்ன பயன்? பிரிட்டிஷ்காரர்கள் எதோ பெயர் வைத்தார்கள் என்றால் அதுவே இருக்கவேண்டும் என்பது அவசியம் இல்லை. 'மதராஸி' என்றால் வடக்கேயுள்ளவர்கள் என்ன சொல்கிறார்கள்? மதராஸி என்றால் பத்மாஷ் என்று வடக்கே சொல்கிறார்கள். என்னுடைய நண்பர் டாக்டர் லக்ஷ்மணசாமி முதலியார் அவர்கள் ஜின்பா போன்ற இடங்களுக்குச் சென்று பெயர் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு வரலாம். அதை நான் மறுக்கவில்லை. அங்கெல்லாம் 'மதராஸி'-களுக்கு நல்ல பெயர் இருக்கலாம். ஆனால், வடக்கே போய்ப் பாருங்கள். மதராஸ் என்றால் பத்மாஷ் என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால், நமக்கு என்று பெயர் இருக்கவேண்டும். தமிழ் பேசுபவர்கள் இருக்கக்கூடிய நாட்டுக்கு தமிழ்நாடு என்று பெயர் இருப்பதுதான் பொருத்தமாக இருக்கும். நாம் என் பெயரும் இல்லாமல் ஊரும் இல்லாமல் வாழவேண்டும் என்று நான் கேட்கின்றேன்.

தமிழ்நாடு ஆகும்போது நாங்கள் என்ன கேட்டோம்? தமிழ்ப்பகுதிகளெல்லாம் தமிழ்நாட்டோடு சேர்க்கப்படவேண்டும் என்றுதான் நாங்கள் கேட்டோம். தமிழ்பேசும் பகுதிகளை ஆந்திர நாட்டுடனும், கேரள நாட்டுடனும் சேர்த்திருக்கிறார்கள். வடக்கே சித்தூர், திருத்தணிப் பகுதிகளும், தெற்கே தேவிகுளம், பீரமேடு போன்றவைகளும் வேறு ராஜ்யங்களில் ஏன் சேர்க்கப்பட்டிருக்கவேண்டும்? தேவிகுளம், பீரமேடு பகுதிகளில் இருக்கும் மக்கள் ஏன் தமிழ்நாட்டுடன் இணையவேண்டுமென்று நாங்கள் பேசுகிறோம்? அங்கே இருக்கும் மக்கள் தாங்கள் தமிழ் மக்களோடு ஒன்றுசேரவேண்டுமென்று தேர்தலில் வோட்டு கொடுத்து தங்களுடைய எண்ணத்தைக் காண்பித்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று பார்த்தோம். அப்படிப்பட்ட தமிழ் மக்கள் தமிழ்நாட்டோடு சேரவேண்டும் எனும்போது, நாம் அவர்களைச் சேர்த்துக்கொள்வதுதானே கடமை? அதனால்தான் அந்தப் பகுதிகள் தமிழ்நாட்டுடன் சேரவேண்டுமென்று நாங்கள் வற்புறுத்தி வருகிறோம். அவர்களும் நம்முடன் சேரவிரும்புகிறார்கள். வாக்கெடுப்புகளின் மூலம் தங்களுடைய அபிப்பிராயத்தைத் தெரிவித்திருக்கிறார்கள். நாமும் அவர்களை அழைத்துக்கொள்ள விரும்புவது இயற்கை. இருபக்கத்திலும் மனது ஒன்றுபட்டிருக்கிறது. அப்படிப்பட்டவர்களை, ஒருவரிடமிருந்து மற்றொருவரைப் பிரிப்பதற்கு யாருக்கு எந்த அதிகாரம் இருக்கிறதென்று நான்

3rd April 1956] [Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar]

கேட்கிறேன்? மேல் இடத்தாராக இருக்கட்டும், கீழ் இடத்தாராக இருக்கட்டும். மக்கள் மனதிற்கேற்பத்தானே மேலிடத்தார் நடக்கவேண்டும்! நிர்வாகம் என்றால் என்ன? ஆட்சி முறை. அதைப் பலவகைகளில் ஏற்படுத்திக்கொள்ளலாம். மக்களுக்குப் பயன்தரக்கூடிய வகையில் நிர்வாகம் அமையவேண்டும். ஆனால் நிர்வாகம் என்ற பெயரில் மக்களைப் பிரித்துவைக்கக்கூடாது. பிரித்து வைப்பதினால் எப்பொழுதும் சங்கடம் வரும். தேவிகுளம், பீரமேடு பகுதியில் வாழ்கின்ற மக்கள் தமிழர்கள். அவர்கள் தமிழ்நாட்டுடன் சேர்ந்து இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று பல காலமாகக் கிளர்ச்சி செய்து வருகிறார்கள். தேர்தலிலே நின்று அவர்கள் வெற்றி பெற்றார்கள். நிர்வாகம் என்ற பெயராலே அவர்களது நீண்டநாளைய கோரிக்கையைப் புறக்கணித்து, அவர்களை நிரந்தரமாகவே தமிழ்ப் பகுதிகளோடு சேர்த்து வாழாமல் பிரித்து வைக்க முயற்சிப்பது மகா மோசமான காரியமாகும். ராஜ்யங்களை சீரமைக்கும்போது, மொழிவழியாக மாநிலங்களை அமைத்தால்தான் எந்தவிதமான சங்கடமும் வராது. ஆந்திரர்கள், தமிழர்கள், தெலுங்கர்கள், கன்னடர்கள் ஆகிய எல்லா திராவிட மக்களும் நல்ல மனம் படைத்தவர்கள். வடநாட்டு மக்களைப் போன்றவர்கள் அல்ல. மொகமதியர்கள் போன்ற அந்நிய நாட்டு மக்களின் படை யெடுப்புக்கு எப்பொழுதும் ஆளாகி வந்திருக்கிற வடநாட்டு மக்களுக்கு வேண்டுமானால் அமைதியோடு, சுமுகமாக வாழத் தெரியாமல் இருக்கலாம். அவர்களைக் கருத்தில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு தென்னாட்டில் மொழிவழி மாகாணம் அமைத்தால் ஒற்றுமைக்குக் குந்தகம் வரும். இந்திய யூனியனின் ஒற்றுமைக்கு ஆபத்து வரும் என்றெல்லாம் சொல்வது பொருத்தமற்றது. மொழி அடிப்படையில் மாநிலங்களை அமைப்பதினால் ஒருநாளும் இந்திய யூனியனின் பலத்திற்கு ஆபத்து ஏற்படாது. அதன் ஒற்றுமையும் சிதறாது. ஆகவே தேவிகுளம், பீரமேடு போன்ற எல்லாத் தமிழ் பகுதிகளையும் சேர்த்து உடனடியாக தமிழ் நாடு ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். இந்தப் பகுதிக்கு சென்னை ராஜ்யம் என்ற பெயரை எடுத்துவிட்டு, தமிழ்நாடு என்ற பெயரையே வைக்கவேண்டும். இது வேண்டாம் என்று எவ்வளவு பெரியவர்கள் சொன்னாலும் மக்கள் கேட்கமாட்டார்கள். நாம் வைக்கா விட்டாலும் அவர்கள் இந்தப் பெயரை நிச்சயம் வைத்தே தீருவார்கள். இதை எந்தவித எண்ணமாகக் கொள்ளக்கூடாது. வெளியில் மக்கள் பேசுகின்ற பேச்சைத்தான் சொல்கிறேன். தமிழ்நாடு என்று பெயர் வைக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொல்வதினால் நான் மலையாள மக்களை வெறுக்கவில்லை. அவர்களுக்கும் நமக்கும் எந்தக் காலத்திலும் விரோதம் இல்லை. விரோதம் இனிமேலும் வரவே வராது. "மலையாளப் பகுதியை இந்த ராஜ்யத்திலிருந்து ஏன் பிரிக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்கிறீர்கள்? தேவிகுளம், பீரமேட்டை இந்தப் பகுதியில் சேர்க்க வேண்டுமென்று ஏன் சொல்கிறீர்கள்?" என்று ராஜாஜி கேட்டால் நான் மிகவும் வருத்தப்படுகிறேன். யாரைக் கேட்கிறார்கள்? இந்தக் கேள்வியை தமிழர்களாகிய நம்மைப் பார்த்து அவர் கேட்பதற்குப் பதிலாக, மற்றவர்களைப் பார்த்துக் கேட்கவேண்டிய கேள்வி அது. மலையாளிகள், தெலுங்கர்களைப்போல நீண்டகாலமாகத் தனியாகப் போய் ஐக்கிய கேரளத்தை அமைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கிளர்ச்சி செய்து வருகிறார்கள். இவர் அவர்களைப் பார்த்து "நீங்கள் ஏன் தமிழ் நாட்டை விட்டுப் பிரிந்து போகவேண்டுமென்று சொல்கிறீர்கள்?" என்று நேற்றையதினம் கேட்டிருந்தால் ரொம்ப நன்றாக இருந்திருக்கும். அதே போல திருவாங்கூர் தமிழ் பகுதியில் உள்ள மக்கள் நீண்டகாலமாகவே தங்கள் தாய்நாட்டோடு, தமிழ்நாட்டோடு சேரவேண்டுமென்று கிளர்ச்சி செய்துவருகிறார்கள். "நீங்கள் தமிழ்நாட்டோடு சேரவேண்டுமென்பதற்காக ஏன் கிளர்ச்சி செய்கிறீர்கள்?" என்று அவர்களைப் பார்த்துக்கேட்டிருந்தால் நன்றாக இருந்திருக்கும். இவர்கள் தான் கேட்டார்கள்; அவர்கள் அதற்கு தேர்தலிலே என்ன பதில் சொன்னார்கள்? எந்தக் காலத்திலும் மக்களின் மனோபாவத்திற்கு, அவர்களுடைய இஷ்டத்திற்கு அனுசூலமாக காரியங்களைச் செய்வதே ஜனநாயக ஆட்சியாகும். அதைவிட்டு விட்டு, இப்படிப் பேசுவது என்ன பேச்சு? வேண்டுமென்றால் இதனைச் சொல்லி தேர்தலிலே நின்று பார்க்கட்டும். மக்கள் என்ன செய்கிறார்கள் என்பது அப்போது தெரியும். ஆகவே நான் அதிகம் பேச விரும்பவில்லை. நமக்கும் மலையாளிகளுக்கும், நமக்கும் கன்னடர்களுக்கும், நமக்கும் தெலுங்கர்களுக்கும் விரோதம் என்பதே கிடையாது. தெலுங்குப் பகுதியிலே

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launching upon the Second Five-Year Plan. They shake in their shoes. These gentlemen, the legacy of the British rule in India, tremble at the idea of their political death, unremembered, un-honoured and unloved. So they try to exploit the ignorance of the masses. But one happy feature as far as we are concerned is that the masses of the people are no longer as ignorant as they are supposed to be. Most of the Members seem to speak under the delusion that the majority of the people of Tamil Nad and Kerala have expressed themselves against merger of the two States. In both the States there are bound to be linguistic fanatics and fad-dists who are vociferous. Of course, our Communist comrades are there like microscopic pernicious bacilli converting themselves into spores under adverse circumstances ever ready to spring back to life and mischief, the moment the environment becomes conducive. Otherwise, who asked the people of these two States whether they were for or against merger? The Communists would not ask for they want fissiparous tendencies to develop in the country for them to thrive. But the others take it for granted since it suits their purpose. But I am very sorry to observe that the Congress too has failed to approach the masses of the people with its proposition. If only the Congress leaders of Madras had tackled the problem with a clearness of vision, courage of conviction and foresight, the masses could easily have been won over to the Congress view in spite of the eloquence of the hon. Member Sri T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai and the English educated linguistic maniacs who dream of weakening the Congress over this issue. Another heart-rending situation is while the Congress leaders of Kerala have boldly expressed themselves for merger, our Madras leader seems to be content to drift with the current. I do not know if he adopts this attitude because he is afraid that the masses of the people are against merger or he has got his own private reasons to wish for a separate Tamil Nad. Whatever it be, Mr. Chairman, one thing I am sure about. If only the Members on the opposite side had gone to jail during the freedom movement, they would have realized the indivisible oneness of India and realized also that that oneness, which seems to be at stake now, must be maintained at all costs. Malayalees, Tamilians, Telugus and Kanarese were soldiers in the freedom movement and we were all together in jail and it was a tower of Babel. Still, was there ever a murmur about linguistic division? Tamilians learnt Malayalam, Telugu and Kanarese and Malayalees learnt Tamil, Telugu and Kanarese and so on. We enjoyed the Malayalam Kathakali, the Telugu Burrakatha and the Tamil Villupattu. The culture and art of one region supplemented and complemented the art and culture of another region. But there was only one slogan "Jai Hind" and another "Quit India". Nobody dreamt of linguistic, territorial and communal rancour. Separatism was spurned. They sang "Solitude where are the charms that sages see in thy face, friendship and love are divinely bestowed upon man." Fratricidal and internecine wars of yore had long since been forgotten. The Tamilians loved the Malayalees. Even now the ordinary people living in Tamil Nad have no such anti-Malayalee feeling. It is only the politicians and the

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job hunters that raise the communal and linguistic bogies. Take for instance art and literature. Do they not transcend the barriers of language and territory? Take the case of Lalitha Padmini sisters. Theirs is a case of Kerala beauty enriching Tamil art and culture and Tamil art and culture embellishing Kerala beauty. If these linguistic fanatics want to drive out these sisters from Tamil Nad to Kerala, do you think that our people will agree? Not at all. Our people want food, clothing and shelter and are too magnanimous and too cultured to hate anybody because of the difference of language or religion or culture. They know that the Congress is rapidly fulfilling their wants and that is why they are content to leave the State in the hands of Congressmen. But in spite of all this, it has been the painful duty of the Hon. the Leader of the House to present this Bill here and it has been my painful duty to support it, though we know in our heart of hearts what a boon the merger of the two States will confer on the people of both the States. I only hope along with the hon. Member Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar that the day is not far off for the people of both the States to see reason, merge and stand united and prosperous.

Thank you, Sir.

* SRI V. V. RAMASWAMY : கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, பார்லிமெண்டால் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்ட வேண்டிய மசோதையை நாம் விவாதித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். நமது வேண்டுகோள் எல்லாம் சொல்லும்படியாகக்கோரி சர்க்கார் தாப்பிலிருந்து இந்த மசோதா பரிசீலிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இது பற்றிய விவரம் காமகமாக, இனிதாக அடியும்பென்று நான் எதிர்பார்த்து இருந்தேன். ஆனால் நேற்றைய தினம் பேசிய ஸ்ரீ ராஜாஜியின் பேச்சைக் கேட்டபோது, அந்த அமைதி நிலைமைக்குக் குந்தகம் ஏற்பட்டுப் போகும் என்ற எண்ணம் தோன்றியிருந்தது. இன்றையதினம் நல்ல முறையில் மொழிக்கொண்டிருந்த விவாதத்தை ஸ்ரீ கோவிந்த மேனன் வேறு வழியில் திருப்பிவிட்டார்கள். இது மிகவும் வருத்தவேண்டிய விஷயம். எதிர்க்கட்சியில் இருக்கக்கூடியவர்கள் இந்த சிக்கலான பிரச்சினையை, நவரூப கொள்கையைக்கொண்டு வந்து புகுத்தி, அரசாங்கத்திற்கு இடையூறு செய்வது போல அரசாங்கத் தாப்பிலிருந்து பேசுவது மிகவும் வருத்தவேண்டிய விஷயம். எதிர்த்தாப்பில் இருக்கக்கூடிய நபர்கள் சம்மாதத்தான் இருக்கிறோம். இந்தப் பிரச்சினையைக் கொண்டுவந்துவிட்டிருப்பது அரசாங்கம் தான், அரசாங்கக் கட்சியில் உள்ளவர்கள் தான் என்பதை ஸ்ரீ கிருஷ்ண மூர்த்தி போன்றவர்கள் தெரிந்துகொள்ளவேண்டும். நேற்று பேசிய இரு மாஜி முதல் மந்திரிகளும் ஏதேதோ எடுத்துச் சொன்னார்கள். ஸ்ரீ ஓ. பி. ராமசாமி ரெட்டியார் பேசும்போது மொழிவழி மாநிலம் அமைக்கப்படுவதினால் கேரளா, ஆந்திரா, தமிழ் நாடு முதலியவைகளில் ஆட்சி கம்யூனிஸ்டுகளின் கைக்கு மாறிவிடுமோ என்ற கவலையினால் பேசியது போல இருந்தது. இனிமேல் அரசியலில் வந்து ஈடுபட்டு முழுப் பொறுப்பையும் ஏற்று, அவர்கள் பணி செய்யப்போகிறார்களா என்பது தெரியாது. அப்படி இருக்கும்போது கம்யூனிஸ்டுகளுக்காக அவர்கள் பயப்படவேண்டியதும், கவலைப்படவேண்டியதும் இல்லை என்று ஸ்ரீ கோவிந்த மேனன் பேசினார். இன்றைக்குப் பேசியது போன்ற விஷயத்தை அவர்கள் வெளியில் போய், அதுவும் அங்கே போய் பரப்பாமல் இருப்பார்களா என்பது சந்தேகம்.

* SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON : அங்கே சட்டசபையே கிடையாது.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMY : ரொம்ப விசேஷமாகப் போயிற்று. கொஞ்சம் கவலைப்படாமல் இருக்கலாம். அவர்களுக்கு அங்கே இடமே இல்லாமல் இருப்பதினால், அவர்களது விஷத்தைப் பரப்புவதற்கும் இடம் இல்லை.

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p.m.

[Sri V. V. Ramaswamy] [3rd April 1955]

இன்றைக்கு இந்த இரண்டு மாகாணத்தையும் சேர்க்க வேண்டாமா என்பது அல்ல பிரச்சினை. மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தார் இந்தியாவிலுள்ள ராஜ்யங்களை புதுமாதிரியாக சீரமைக்கிறார்கள். அப்படி அமைக்கும்போது தமிழ் பகுதிகளை எல்லாம் ஒன்றாகச் சேர்த்து தமிழ் நாடு என்று ஒரு மாநிலம் அமைக்க வேண்டுமென்பது இந்தநாட்டுத் தமிழர்களின் நெடுங்கால கோரிக்கை. இந்தக் கருத்தை வெளியிடும்போது யாரிடமும் நமக்குத் துவேஷம் கிடையாது. ஏதோ எதிர்க்கட்சியில் இருக்கின்றவர்கள் கடத்திய எடுத்துக் காட்டி, பயமுறுத்தி, இந்தக் கொள்கையை வற்புறுத்துவதாக, அரசாங்கத்தாரைப் பயமுறுத்துவதாகயாரும் நினைத்துப் பேச வேண்டிய அவசியம் இல்லை. நேற்றுவரை சென்னை மாநில மக்கள் சம்மாதத்தான் இருந்தார்கள். தெலுங்கர்கள் பிரிந்து போகவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னார்கள். காங்கிரஸ் ஆட்சியாளர்கள் அவர்களைப் பிரித்து அனுப்பினார்கள். திருவாங்குரை கொச்சியோடு, ஸ்ரீசுந்தர் வல்லப்பாப் பட்டைச் சேர்த்த உடனேயே, ஐக்கிய கேரளாவை அமைக்கவேண்டுமென்று அங்குள்ள மலையாளிகள் கிளர்ச்சி செய்ய ஆரம்பித்தார்கள். இந்த ராஜ்யத்திலுள்ள மலையாளிகள் பிரிந்து போய் அங்கே சேரவேண்டுமென்று விரும்பினார்கள். அதைப் போலவே அந்தப் பகுதியில் இருந்த தமிழ் மக்கள் சென்னை ராஜ்யத்தோடு வந்து சேரவேண்டுமென்று சொல்ல ஆரம்பித்தார்கள். கிளர்ச்சி செய்வதற்காக திருவாங்கூர் தமிழ் காங்கிரஸ் என்று ஏற்படுத்தி சென்னையிலுள்ள தமிழ் நாட்டுக் கூட்டியுடன் இணைய விரும்பினார்கள். ஆனால் இங்கும் இடம் கொடுக்கவில்லை. அங்கு தனித்திருக்க அங்குள்ள காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியும் இடம் கொடுக்கவில்லை. அவர்கள் தனியாக திருவாங்கூர் தமிழ் நாடு காங்கிரஸ் என்று ஒரு ஸ்தாபனத்தை தனியாக அமைத்துக் கொண்டார்கள். தேர்தலிலே நின்று வெற்றியும் பெற்றுக் காட்டினார்கள். ஆகவே இன்றைக்கு அந்த மக்களுடைய மனப்போக்கை அறிந்து நடந்து கொள்வதுதான் விவேகம். இந்தியப் பிரதம மந்திரி “ஹைதராபாத்தைப் பிரிக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் விரும்பவில்லை, இருந்தாலும் மக்களின் எண்ணத்திற்கு நான் இணங்க என்றைக்கும் தயாராய் இருக்கிறேன்,” என்று மனம் விட்டுச் சொன்னார்கள். இந்த எண்ணம் எப்போதும் இருக்கவேண்டும். எல்லாப் பகுதி மக்களிடையேயும் இருக்கவேண்டும். 1905-ல் இருந்து, 1946 வரைக்கும் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் மொழிவழி ராஜ்யம் அமைக்கப்பட வேண்டுமென்றே சொல்லி வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். இன்றைக்கு தேச விரேதலைக்குப் பிறகு, தேசப் பாதுகாப்பு, தேசத்தின் பொருளாதார முன்னேற்றம் என்று சொல்லி, நாட்டை மொழி வழியாக அமைப்பது சரியல்ல என்று சொன்னால், மக்கள் ஒரு நாளும் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளமாட்டார்கள். அவர்கள் எண்ணம் பல வகையாலும் தூண்டப்பட்டு வந்திருக்கிறது என்பதை மறக்கக்கூடாது. இனிமேல் மொழிவழியே மாநிலங்கள் அமைக்கப்படுகின்ற வரையில் நாட்டில் அமைதி இருக்காது. பீகாரும், மேற்கு வங்காளமும் ஒன்றாகப் போகிறோம் என்று சொன்னார்கள். ஆனால் அதைப்பற்றி இந்த மசோதாவில் பேச்சுக்கிடையாது. அமிருதசால் காங்கிரஸ் சபையிலும், பல மொழி சேர்ந்து கூட்டு ராஜ்யம் அமைக்கப்படுவது நல்லது எனத் தீர்மானம் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டிருக்கிறதே தவிர, கட்டாயம் அப்படி அமைக்கவேண்டுமென்று வற்புறுத்தவில்லை. எப்படி இருந்தாலும் ஒரு விஷயத்தை மறைத்து வைப்பதில் பிரயோஜனம் இல்லை. சென்னை ராஜ்யத்தை விட்டு ஆந்திரர்கள் பிரிந்து போன பிற்பாடு இனிமேல் ஸ்ரீராஜாஜி போன்றவர்கள் இந்த நாட்டில் ஆதிக்கம் செலுத்தமுடியாது என்பது தீர்மானமாகி விட்டது. இனிமேல் ஒரு நாளும் அவர்களைப் போன்றவர்கள் ஆதிக்கம் பெறப்போவதில்லை என்பதும் முடிவாகிவிட்டது. இந்தச் சமயத்தில் மலையாளிகளையும், கன்னடர்களையும் நிரந்தரமாக இந்த ராஜ்யத்தோடேயே இணைந்து இருக்கும்படியான முயற்சியைச் செய்தால், ஒரு வேளை அது பலித்துப் போனால் அவர்களுடைய ஆதரவைக்கொண்டு மீண்டும் அதிகாரத்தைக் கைப்பற்றிக்கொள்ளலாம் என்கின்ற அடிப்படையிலேயாவதோடு கூடத்தான் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் இப்படிச் சொல்கிறார்களே தவிர வேறு ஒன்றும் இல்லை. அதற்காக ஸ்ரீ நேருஜி செய்தது தப்பு என்பதாக இங்கு பேச வேண்டிய அவசியம் இல்லை. தங்கள் கருத்தை மறைமுகமாகக் கொண்டு பிறர் காரியங்களில் குறும்பு செய்கிறார்கள் எடுத்துக்

3rd April 1956] [Sri V. V. Ramaswamy]

பொருள் கொடியும் அன்புமாய் அன்புமாயும் இல்லை. மத்திய அமைப்புகளில் எதோ அபாற்றமுடையதால் நேருவிடம் ஆத்திரம் கொண்டதாலும். இங்குதான் விவரம் பின்னர் ஆட்சி ஒழங்காக நடைபெறுகிறதே என்று பொருளாம் கொண்டதாலும் மாரூஜி பிரபாகர் செய்வதற்குத் தோன்றுகிறது. அமிருதனால் காங்கிரஸ் தீர்ப்பாட்டத்தை காமராஜ் மத்திய சபை ஏன் அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவரவில்லை என்று முறையில் பெரிய பேச்சு எப்படி மிகுந்திருக்கிறது என்று காமராஜ் மத்திய சபை மீது மக்களுக்குத் துடிக்கிறது. அற்புதத்துவத்திற்காக வேண்டுமென்றே இந்த வேள்தைக் இருக்கிறதே தவிர வேறென்னதும் இல்லை. அமைச்சுத்தரும் அமைச்சுத்தரும் அமிர்த பிரபாக் பேரும் இருந்து கொதி நம்பகம், உண்மைதான் உண்மைதான் பொருள் கொள்வதற்கும், இப்பொழுது அமைச்சுத்தரும் பெரியபுரம் பங்கும் கொண்டு, இப்பொழுது காங்கிரஸின்மீதும் தீர்ப்பாட்டத்தை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவரப்படாமல் போய்விட்டது என்று சொல்லுகிற பெரியபுரத்திலே இங்குள்ள காங்கிரஸ் மத்திய சபை மீது அமிர்தபிரபாக் பேரும் உண்மையும் எண்மையும் உண்மைதான் கொண்டு வரவில்லை என்று சொன்னதற்காக காமராஜ்மாரும் எந்த விதமான நல்லாக்காரமும் சொன்னதாகக் காணமுடியாது. ஆகவே, இப்பொழுது இருக்கிற நிலைமையிலே, தமிழகத்திலே இருக்கும் பக்கம் பொருளெல்லாம் போய் மீதம் இதற்கும் நிலைமையிலே, கடைத் துறையைத் தீர்ப்புக் கொண்டு நடைபெறுகிற செயல்பாடுகளும் தவிர வேறென்னதும் இல்லை. ஆகவே, இந்த மனோதாவை அங்குக் கொண்டதைத் தவிர வேறு வழியில்லை.

[illegible]

ஸோனல் கவுன்சிலுக்கு இப்பொழுது அதிபர்ப்பதம் இல்லாமலிருக்கிற தென்றும், ஆகவே அதற்குப் பதிலாக சட்ட சமையாக அந்த ஏற்படுத்தினால் நல்லது என்றும் மாஜாஜி ஒரு கருத்து தெரிவித்தார். அது நல்ல யோசனையாக இருப்பதால், அதையும் நாளடைவில் செய்து விடலாம். அப்படிச் செய்து விடுவோமானால் “பெடரல் கான்ஸ்டிடியூஷன்” ஏற்படுவதற்கு உதவிகரமாக இருக்கும். இப்பொழுதுள்ள செல்வாக்குள்ள யூனிடரி அரசியல்மைப்பு மாறி, பெடரேஷன் தன்மையில் வருவதற்கு நல்ல அறிகுறி இருப்பதால் என்ன போன்றவர்கள் இதை வரவேற்கிறோம்.

நமது தலைவர் களும் திரு. பக்தவத்சலம் அவர்கள் இந்த ராஜ்யத் திற்குத் “தமிழ் நாடு” என்று என் பெயர் வைக்கக்கூடாது என்பதற்கும், “சென்னை” என்ற பெயரே நீடித்திருக்க வேண்டும் என்பதற்கும், எவ்வளவு காரணங்கள் எடுத்துச் சொன்ன போதிலும் தமிழ் நாடு வரும், தமிழ் நாடு வரும் என்று நாட்டிலுள்ள மக்களெல்லோரும் எதிர்பார்த்திருக்கும்போது, அவர்கள் அடிக்கடி கேட்டுக் கொண்டுருந்த போதிலும், மகாணப் புனரமைப்பு ஏற்படும்போது, இந்த ராஜ்யத்திற்குத் தமிழ் நாடு என்ற பெயர் மலரும் என்று மக்கள் எதிர்பார்த்திருந்தும் அதற்கும்

[Sri V. V. Ramaswamy]

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இடம் கொடுக்காமலிருப்பது வருந்தத்தக்கது. பெயரில் என்ன இருக்கிறது என்று சிலர் சொல்லலாம். ஆனால், பெயரில் எவ்வளவோ இருக்கிறது.

“மதராஸ்” என்ற பதம் உலகம் அறிந்ததாக இருக்கலாம். ஆனால், தமிழ் நாடு என்று சொல்வதிலுள்ள தன்மை, மதராஸ் என்ற பதத்திற்கு இருக்கமுடியாது. தமிழ் நாடு என்றால், அதிலே தமிழ் பண்பு படைத்தவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை உலகம் அறியும். தமிழ்ப் பண்ணைப் பற்றி விளக்கத் தேவையில்லை. உலகப் பொது மனறையாக உள்ள திருக்குறள் தமிழ் மொழியில் தான் இருக்கிறது. அந்தத் திருக்குறள் உலகத்திலுள்ள மற்ற மொழிகளில் மொழி பெயர்க்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதென்றால், தமிழ் நூல்களின் பொழுத்த தன்மையைப் பற்றி அதிகம் சொல்லத் தேவையில்லை. “மதராஸி” என்றால் டைகே என்ற நிலைக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைத் திரு. கஜபதி நாயகர் அவர்கள் எடுத்துக் கொண்டுள்ளார். மதராஸி “பெலோஸ்” என்ற முறையில் தெற்கு உள்ளவர்கள் அனைவரையும் தெலுங்கர், தமிழர், மலையாளி, கன்னடியர் உட்பட எல்லோரையும் பொதுவாக டை இந்தியாவில் உள்ளவர்கள் எனாமாக நினைக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே, சென்னை ராஜ்யத்திற்குத் தமிழ் நாடு என்று பெயர் வைப்பது சகல விதத்திலும் பொருத்தமாக இருக்கும் என்று தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கின்றேன். என்ன இருந்தபோதிலும் இந்த விஷயத்தில் இப்பொழுது அமைச்சரவர்கள் செய்யாவிட்டாலும் எப்பொழுதாவது இந்தத் தவறுதலைக் கட்டாயம் உணர்வார்கள் உரை வேண்டிய நிலை வரும் என்ற நம்பிக்கை எனக்கு இருக்கிறது.

கடைசியாக, திருவாங்கூர் பகுதியிலிருந்து வருகிற தாலுகாக்களிலுள்ள கோயில்களெல்லாம் நமது சென்னை மாகாணத்தினுடைய மேல் பார்வைக்கு வரும்போது, அதற்கு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிற செலவினங்கள் எவ்வளவு என்று கணக்கெடுக்கும்போது நமது மாகாணத்திற்கு 4½ லட்சம் ரூபாய் வரும் என்று இந்தச் சட்ட சபையிலே சொல்லியிருந்த பொதிலும், அதற்கென்ற செலவுகளை குறைக்காமல் எந்த நிதியிலிருந்து எவ்வளவு கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்பதை சுமுகமாக அந்த அரசாங்கத்தினிடம் கடிதப் போக்கு வரத்து நடத்தி முடிப்பார்கள் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன். இது விஷயத்தில் ராஜ்ய அரசாங்கங்களின் அபிப்பிராயங்கள் என்ன வென்பதை சபை முன் தெரிவிப்பார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன். சம்பந்தப்பட்ட ராஜ்யங்களுடைய அபிப்பிராயத்தைச் சபை முன் வைக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கின்றேன்.

மேலும், திருவாங்கூர்-கொச்சி ராஜ்யத்தின் தென் பகுதிகள் நம்முடைய ராஜ்யத்தோடு சேரும்போது, அவை திருநெல்வேலி மாவட்டத்தில் இணையும்போது, திருநெல்வேலி மாவட்டம் பெரிதாகும். அதனால் மதுரை, இராமநாதபுரம் மாவட்டங்கள் மாறுபாடு அடையுமா என்பதைப் பற்றி முடிவு எடுப்பதற்கு முன்பு சட்ட சபையில் அபிப்பிராயத்தைத் தெரிந்துக் கொண்டு காரியங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

பொதுவாக, நாட்டில் அமைதி நிலவுவதற்கும், எல்லா மக்களிடத்திலும் இனிமேல் ஒரு வித நல்லெண்ணம் நிலவுவதற்கும், இங்கிருந்து பிரியப்போகிறவர்கள் ஒரு குடும்பத்திலிருந்து பிரிகிற சகோதரர்களைப் போல், தங்கள் தங்கள் வீட்டுக்குப் போய், நல்ல முறையில் காரியங்களைச் செய்வார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன். நான்கு சகோதரர்கள் ஒரு நல்ல காரியத்திற்கு ஒன்று கூடுவது போல, தொழில் துறையில் கூட்டுக் கம்பெனிகள் ஏற்பட்டு இயங்குவதுபோல ஸோனல் கவுன்சில்கள் அமைய வேண்டும். அந்த இடத்திலே எல்லோரும் ஒன்று கூடி நல்லவர்களாக பழையபடி ஒரே குடும்பமாக வாழ்வார்கள் என்ற நம்பிக்கையில் இந்த மசோதாவை நான் வரவேற்று என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை இத்துடன் முடித்துக் கொள்கின்றேன். வணக்கம்.

* Sri V. BHASHYAM AYYANGAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the proposition before the House is that the Bill be taken into consideration. I am afraid that the arguments on both sides of the

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House have been going too much away from the real issue before the House. The question of formation of linguistic States has taken much time of this House. I think it was not at all necessary to take so much time over it because, as the hon. Member, Mr. Ramaswami, pointed out just now, we are not making any new proposals at present, as to how the States should be reorganized. A Commission was appointed which submitted its Report and it says that linguistic considerations are not the sole criterion in the matter of reconstitution of States. It has expressly observed in the Report that all considerations should be taken into account and it is on that footing that it made proposals for the reorganization of the States. We never wanted that Tamil Nad or Madras should become separate from other States. On the other hand, we have always felt happy to co-operate with the other States. But Kerala and Karnataka have been asking for separate States for themselves. How can we prevent them from going away from Madras? We will have to continue, even after Malabar and South Kanara go away. That is the simple issue before the Council. I do not think any exception can be taken to the proposal that Madras should be a separate State as per the recommendation of the Commission.

Further, as pointed out by the hon. Member Sri Muhammad Usman, this question was discussed by us when the States Reorganization Commission's Report came up for discussion before the Council. We accepted that Report in general. Therefore, it is now too late to go back. In the interval of these three months, nothing has happened which should make us take a different view now. On the whole, as matters stand and judging the issue from a realistic point of view, I think there is no alternative but to accept the Government's proposals with the minor amendments suggested by them. There is no use of rousing passions and getting discontent raised in relation to this Bill. About merger, if any other States are willing to merge with us and pass a unanimous resolution to that effect, Madras will not object to the move but will agree to form a composite State if possible. It will never be too late to think of merger of two or three States. But the essential condition should be the component parts should say that they will conduct their affairs as a single unit. That stage has not been reached now and, therefore, there is no use of opposing this Bill at present. With these words, Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting the Bill, with the minor amendments brought forward by the Government incorporated therein.

Sri K. BHASHYAM: Sir, I feel this Bill has raised controversies on the floor of the House the like of which I have not seen for the last four years. The point we have to consider is this. We need not worry about the history of integration or disintegration of the country in the past. We must see what is to be done at the present moment. What I want to mention here is the leaders in our country have been remiss in the matter in not putting forth the advantages or disadvantages of reorganization clearly before the people. It may be that they have not been vociferous about it by carrying on a campaign and the like. But still I believe

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1-10 p.m. the blame is not to be laid on one person or another. Every leader is to blame. About this disintegration business, the Government of Madras have been particularly adopting a passive attitude. That is, 'If Malayalees want to go, let them go; we will not stop them.' That apart, if the leaders had really the interests of the people at heart, this merger business would have been sympathetically considered and the process of disintegration would not have gone too far. It is the duty of everybody to come forward and speak against disintegration even now. Of course, the Congress committed itself to this twenty years ago and the real question to-day is whether integration or disintegration is the thing that we really want. I would like to say that, at the present moment, the persons advocating the division of the country into linguistic States, even the Members of the Central Cabinet cannot lay their hands on their hearts and say they have not committed a mistake. Only for the purpose of remedying the mistakes they have committed, they want to set up the Zonal Council. This Zonal Council, I should like to point out, is not so much an effort at bringing the States together, as it is an attempt to save the conscience in disintegrating the States. Therefore, there is no use of blaming one another for not doing propaganda in the matter. It is not a proper thing to do at the present moment. But, certainly, we must search our hearts and see if we have done anything to say that it is against the interests of the country and the people as a whole to disintegrate India. If we felt strongly about it, we certainly ought to have gone on doing propaganda against it. We are all guilty in that respect and so far as I am concerned, I am equally guilty along with others in that I have not taken it up seriously and gone out doing propaganda in the matter. But, after all, there are limitations for certain persons, though they are against the disintegration. But even in a small way I have always been advocating the unitary form of Government. Even when the Andhra State Bill was considered in this House, I think I was perhaps the only person, I am not quite sure about it, I was the only person who opposed it tooth and nail and even voted against it. This is what I said on the last occasion :

" . . . They should all consider whether the proposition put before them is fundamentally correct, whether they should accept it on principle and whether they approve of the contemplated appointment of a Commission to go into the question of linguistic division of States in India. I want to protest—I may be in minority of one—against this division of States and before the evil spreads further, and further demands are made for the formation of States on linguistic basis I want to protest hard in this House and elsewhere if possible . . . Then, Sir, many think that the people of Andhra want this most. I do not think so. I think, politically the Communists want it for their own purposes, the Kazhagam people want it for their own purposes. It is not the general people that want it . . . There is difference of opinion among the Andhras even on the simple question of selecting a temporary capital and things like that . . . It is with

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great sorrow that I really speak on the matter. I speak because the separation pains me most. As a matter of fact, the persons who suffer by this division will not be either the Andhras or the Tamils or their leaders, but it is the nation that is going to suffer. This division will mean more money for merely carrying on the administration without sufficient money left for the purpose of carrying out welfare projects."

Therefore, persons have already protested against this disintegration. The only thing is the blame rests on leaders, who can lead people in this matter, for not putting the matter strongly. So far as the Government are concerned, they ought to have taken a stronger line. They ought not to have taken this passive attitude of saying: 'If you really want to go, go away. Leave me to myself. I can govern myself in the best manner possible.' They ought not to have taken that attitude in the national interest. They ought to have taken a stronger line and also taken the lead for the purpose of doing propaganda against the disintegration of States altogether on a linguistic basis or any other.

Having said that much, I should like to point out that in the present case the Government have come before the House with the motion that the States Reorganization Bill be taken into consideration, and we have been asked to give our approval to it. We have taken it into consideration and we are not against the Bill. But after such consideration, we may recommend the postponement of the Bill for some time so that we can give better thought to it and the happenings here and elsewhere. In fact, it won't be wrong, it would be perfectly right if we protest against this and the voice of protest made in this House is heard by the Central Government and they give heed to it. But even at this last moment, the question will not become so serious. We are strongly against the Bill but, as a matter of fact, we feel it can be postponed for some time, say, five or six years till the Second Five-Year Plan is put through. That will be, I submit, the best thing to do under the circumstances.

After all, Sir, who loses most by this separation and disintegration? I think it is the Tamil people who will lose most. We have lost Andhra, full of promise, mineral resources, untapped river resources, not fully utilized and a country rich in foodstuffs. That we have lost. Again, we are giving away Malabar. The scarcity of water is so much here and we are going to lose the area where the rivers take their origin. All the water there flows waste into the Arabian Sea. The rivers flowing on the western side can be bunded up and turned over to our State. All this can be done only if these States come together and form a single unit for the purpose of doing good not only to one State but to all the States concerned. This has been the view expressed by every thinking person and protests have been published in the newspapers against this disintegration, however feeble the protests might have been. They were not so very vociferous, they were not so influential, they may not be from persons who have got some sort of an influence in the country. But I really say that so far

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as the people are concerned, if a vote were taken on this point, I am sure they will vote for a Southern State comprising all these States.

Now, having said that much, I would like to ask whether it is not possible to get out of the troubled position we are in. Is it really too late? I think it will be possible to do something even at this late stage. The creation of the Zonal Council is a welcome feature if the object is to give some time to the people to change their mind and come together in the future, though a merger may not be possible now. But as it is to be constituted to-day, is it a body that can really do it? That is the question I would like to present to this House for consideration. This Council is to consist of whom? A person from the Centre, the Chief Ministers of the concerned States, two other Ministers from each State and some other persons nominated by the States concerned. These people go there with disputes, with misunderstandings and quarrels for reconciliation. They go there as parties to some extent and state their facts. The Council will often be composed of persons blaming each other. In that atmosphere, how is the Council going to promote better understanding or prevent quarrels or bring about a reconciliation? The gentleman to preside over the Council is from the Centre and he is not a strong enough person to effect reconciliation. Therefore, I submit that so far as the Government are concerned, it will serve no purpose at all unless it is reconstituted on a basis quite different from what is proposed now. It should consist of persons not connected with those coming under the jurisdiction of the Council, persons not interested in the matter, persons who will be merely onlookers and see things in the proper perspective and put facts before the Council. Possibly they may meet representatives of the various States concerned as parties to a dispute to obtain their views. The persons who go there with disputes and quarrels cannot be the persons to deliver judgment on those quarrels and disputes. If they are going to be the judges in respect of their own disputes as they will be in the case of the Zonal Council as now proposed, no decision on any issue could be reached. Therefore, I plead that the provisions regarding the constitution of the Zonal Council should be modified. It should include persons who are unconnected with the administration of the States. They should not be active politicians engaged in the governance of the States. The Zonal Council should consist of persons nominated by the Government or persons selected by indirect election or some such thing. It should consist of persons not connected intimately with hurry-burry of the politics of the States concerned. If that is done, possibly the idea underlying the Zonal Council will be achieved more easily. Therefore, I am pleading for the reconstitution of the Zonal Council. Therefore, Sir, in one other way also the States could be made not separate one from the other. I plead for a common Governor who will be able to look at the different points of view of the various States concerned, who will be a neutral man, who will be a moderating influence between the States. Therefore, I would plead for a strong single Governor

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for these three States—a man eminent in politics, a man in whom the people will have confidence. He will be a reconciling factor in disputes among the States.

So also is the case with reference to the Public Service Commission. In fact, if anyone should say that this Tamil State is only for Tamilians, I am certainly against it. It ought not to be so. Like the I.C.S. and other All-India services, where a person selected is not posted to any particular State—a Madras is posted to Patna and so on—the Public Service Commission should be constituted as a single Commission for all the three States and appointments to the posts in the three States should be made by the common Service Commission, selecting the persons on a satisfactory basis, not on considerations that because the post is in Tamil country a Tamilian should be selected, because the post is in Andhra a Telugu should be selected and because the post is in Mysore a Kannadiga should be selected. Whoever is most efficient and fitted should be selected.

One more thing and that is that there should be one High Court for all the three States. I should not be mistaken that because I am a lawyer, to get the best advantage for lawyers I am saying this. It is not so. Actually, the cases in the High Court go to the different people of the different areas—Malayalam cases go to Malayalees, Andhra cases go to Telugus and Tamil cases go to Tamilians. Therefore, let us not be carried away, when I saw there should be one High Court, that the lawyers want aggrandizement.

Therefore, I should like to have these three common things—one Public Service Commission, one Governor and one High Court for all the Zonal States. It will be a very good thing and it will be a cementing factor. After all these will lead to these States being merged into one later on.

There is one other thing to which I want to refer and that is the practical difficulty in regard to the administration of law in the taluks proposed to be merged with Madras from Travancore-Cochin. Is the land-tenure there to be ryotwari or otherwise? Is Mitakshara law or any other law to be followed? It is laid down that the law existing will continue until it is modified by the Legislature. Until then it will be very difficult and I am afraid that the period of transition will be most irksome to the persons affected.

One more thing and that is with reference to clause 44. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition may perhaps look into it. It is said that the Delimitation Commission will issue a report and that report will become law. I do not think there is any enactment for delegating legislative powers to a Commission like this. (The Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam: The Constitution has already been amended and the position in the Constitution is stated in the Bill.) If that is so, I am glad about it.

(Mr. Chairman sounded the gong indicating to the hon. Member that his time was over.)

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SRI K. BHASHYAM : We are rising at 1-30 and if you permit, I shall finish in five minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member has already taken more than 18 minutes.

SRI K. BHASHYAM : I have got a lot to say, but I am sorry I have no time.

* SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW : Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have heard impassioned speeches about Dakshina Pradesh and speeches of those who stand for Devikulam and Peermade and Gudalur. I think we must, first of all, examine why it is that we have had the principle of linguistic provinces come into our Indian politics. Sir, even the Congress had from the time of the freedom movement, formed its Committees on the basis of language. For example, even when there was a composite State of Madras including the Andhra area, there were different Congress Committees on the basis of language spoken like the Andhra Pradesh Congress Committee, the Tamil Nad Congress Committee and so on. I think it was correct, because when we were being ruled by the British whose language was English, it was certainly the democratic aspiration of the people that they should know the language of administration and have touch with the affairs of Government. This democratic aspiration of the people found expression in the formation of these Pradesh Congress Committees. How is it then suddenly it has come to mean that we are not for the unity of India and how is it that the real democratic aspiration of the people has become fissiparous in the minds of some people? Sir, there is no time for me to go into that question. But I must say that it is not correct to say that if we have linguistic States, it will lead to disunity and it will create fissiparous tendencies. The reasons are quite different. This is born of the real democratic aspiration of the people to understand the actual administration and to know what is happening in the country and the State. It is no use thinking that a few English-speaking people can have the monopoly of administration of the State or country. If we are really keen on the growth of democracy, people should be made to understand that the monopoly of English-knowing people is going to be taken over by the common man who to-day knows only the regional language and that he can assume power.

Again, this problem of linguistic States is linked with the question of languages. Sir, we have heard much about Hindi being the official language of the Union. As far as the question of Hindi being the official language is concerned, that would certainly be a unifying factor. Have this Government done anything to see that actually Hindi is made compulsory in the schools? On the other hand, I find that steps are being taken to make English the compulsory second language while Hindi will be an optional language. Sir, what does this mean? Is it only the unity of the Southern States or is it the unity of India as a whole that we want? Why is it that we are not taking that step which is for the unity of India? We must have an official language. We must have a language that

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is known by every Indian. We must have a feeling 'I am an Indian and I can talk to the people in a common language'. Unless that feeling is there, what is the use of talking about the unity of India, when the majority of the people do not know any other language than their own mother-tongue or regional language, as you may say? Therefore, I say that the Government's position, the people's position, the hon. members' position should be made clear as to where they stand; if there is a multi-lingual State what is going to be the common language, what is going to be the language of the administration? There comes the point. If it is going to be English, then how is it conducive to the unity of India as a whole when the official language of the Union is going to be Hindi according to the Constitution?

Another point I would like to stress is this. Several steps have been taken in connection with the formation of linguistic States. It is not merely that the Congress Committees have been formed on that basis. Several steps have been taken in that direction. For example, in all the schools up to S.S.L.C. the medium of instruction in all subjects is the regional language, even in Madras. This step was taken a long time ago and to-day we are having S.S.L.C. students who have passed out with Tamil as the medium of instruction. What are you going to do with these people if the language of the State administration and other things is going to be a language other than Tamil? Can you carry on? Can you simply reverse the gear because something has happened in Bombay recently. Is it realistic? It is not that I am against the merger of the States. It is not that I am against the unification. But this is not the opportune time for merger. It must be done slowly. It cannot be simply hurried up. Just as we had taken steps for having Tamil as the medium of instruction, what is going to be the language of the High Court, what is going to be the language of all the State Legislature, what is going to be the language of correspondence inside the State if there are multi-lingual States? Unless we come to a decision on that and unless it is going to be some other language than the regional language, a multi-lingual State is certainly an unrealistic proposition to-day. Not that we should not try for it. It is better to postpone it till Hindi is made compulsory and till we have achieved that amount of unity in India as a whole. At the present moment, we should concede the aspirations of the people—real democratic aspirations—that they should understand the language in which the State Administration is being carried on and should be met by having linguistic States.

One other point, Sir. I want to say something about the Advocates. There are a number of Advocates practising in the High Court whose work mainly depends on that from Malabar or from South Kanara now. Now they have to shift and go to either the Kerala High Court or the Mysore High Court. Their position is not made clear. Neither clause 48 nor clause 63 of the Bill makes the position clear as to whether they have a right to practise in the

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High Courts of Kerala or Mysore without fresh enrolment. Government must their earnest consideration to this. Even in the Andhra State Act the lawyers who were entitled to practise in the Madras High Court were allowed to practise as Advocates of the Andhra High Court automatically. Some such provision should be recommended by this Government as regards the Advocates who are practising now in the Madras High Court and whose main work depends on work from Malabar and South Kanara. These people must be entitled to practise as a matter of right in the High Court of either Kerala or Mysore.

Mr. 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.)

* SRI P. P. UMMER KOYA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this Bill as a measure which has become necessary and inevitable under the present circumstances. I accept it in good spirit and with an open mind. I take it not as an attempt to destroy any linguistic area, but as a move to bring closer the different regions of our country. I do not see any reason for confusion or conflict, but I see in my mind's view a picture of the near future when there will be unity and synthesis, reconciliation and development, a perfect fusion of old traditions and new values. I hope that this reorganization of the States will strengthen the fundamental unity of our country and I hope our people will look at this problem in the correct perspective. Our country is still in a transitional period. We have many problems to solve. Many a crisis we have to face. There are many difficulties and obstacles in our path. The problem of unemployment is of great magnitude. To find employment for our millions is no easy task. We have to raise the standard of living of our people and we have to bring all-round prosperity and development. Now, we are entering upon a new stage of development. We are commencing an ambitious plan for the implementation of which popular support and co-operation are the pre-requisites. People will have to stand united and give their full support and co-operation. We have to do hard work. We have to toil and suffer so that our plans may be completed, bringing in an era of plenty and prosperity. It is at such a time that we are thinking of re-organizing our States and there is a lot of hue and cry about this problem. A lot of passion has already been roused and I am afraid the attention of the people is being diverted from the main issue, namely, the implementation of the Second Five-Year Plan. We are fostering linguistic rivalries in our country. We are more concerned with small areas when we have to think of the whole of India, when we have to plan and work for the whole country. This is the hour of crisis. The question is 'Have we got that vitality and wisdom to undertake this task of reorganization without obstructing and endangering the fundamental unity and all-round development of the country?'. Our future depends upon the answer to this question.

[Sri P. P. Ummier Koya] [3rd April 1956]

Sir, as our great Prime Minister put it, reorganization of States only means re-adjustment of boundaries for administrative convenience. It does not amount to Balkanisation, as our great Rajaji put it. We want every State in India to be economically viable and it is the responsibility of the Central Government to see that every region is well-developed. It is not the States that count. It is the nation that counts. All the States—Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Maharashtra, Gujerath, etc.—form integral parts of the great India and Tamilians, Malayalees, Kanarese and all other people belong to the same family, namely, the family of India. We are the children of that great heritage. We have suffered together, fought together and we have regained the country's Independence by our joint struggle and sacrifice. To-day we are partners in a great adventure, the magnitude of which the world has never seen before. We are building the India that has been the meeting place of conflicting races and civilizations. It is the India that we want to immortalize. It is the India whose civilization is laden with uninterrupted history that we want to develop, the India which has lived through centuries of war and pestilence. It is the India, which the Malayalees, the Kannadigas, the Tamilians and other people, who are speaking different tongues and professing different faiths, want to prosper. If India dies, Kerala and Tamil Nad will die. If India lives, Kerala and Tamil Nad will live. So, the main problem to-day is the upliftment of the millions of the people of this country who are undergoing many hardships and who have been exploited through years. We must take into consideration the plight of these people when we discuss this all important question because it is our bounden duty to bring relief and succour to the suffering millions who are the children of our country and who are the flesh of our flesh. So the upliftment of these teeming millions is the first task of our democracy. For that we have to wage a war against poverty, ignorance and illiteracy. We are in the midst of such a war. At this time we cannot divert our attention to any other issue. All other issues are minor and unimportant and they can wait. Whether we have unilingual, bilingual or multi-lingual States, it does not matter. That will not solve our problems. We have to bring about all-round prosperity in this country and that is our task. To-day our democracy is on trial. Even our fundamental unity is being challenged. Our freedom is being threatened from outside by military pacts. It is at this time that we are quarrelling among ourselves in the name of language. We are claiming territories. We are speaking about small areas like Devikulam, Peermade and Gudalur. It is at this time that we are trying to create misunderstanding and suspicion among the people speaking different languages. It is not correct. This is not the time for such kinds of rivalries.

Let us pause for a moment and see what will happen even if the reorganization takes place. It is true, Kerala will lose the five southern taluks of Travancore-Cochin though Kerala will get Kasaragod. The Madras State may not get Devikulam and Peermade and Mysore may not get parts of Kasaragod. Does it

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பாஷாவாரி மாகாணங்கள் ஏற்படுவதற்கு முன்னே இதுசம்பந்தமாக ஆராய்ந்து விபரம் செய்வதற்கு ஒரு கமிஷனை மத்திய அரசாங்கம் நியமித்தார்கள். பீம்நே, தேவிகுளம், தாலூக்காக்கள் செங்கொட்டை தாலூகாவின் ஒரு பகுதியும் மலையாளத்துடன் சேர்த்துவிடவேண்டுமென்று அவர்கள் அதிலே யோசனை தெரிவித்தார்கள். அந்த யோசனையை எதிர்த்து தமிழ்நாட்டில் உள்ளவர்கள் கிளர்ச்சி செய்தார்கள். மாகாணப் பிரிவினை பூசல் அதிகாரங்கள் பொய் என்று பார்த்தாலும் கிளர்ச்சிகள் நடக்க ஆரம்பித்த உடனைய திடீரென்று தட்சிணப்பிரதேசம் அமைக்க வேண்டுமெனச் சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள். தட்சிணப் பிரதேசம் என்றால் என்ன? இந்திய மலைப் பிரதேசத்திற்கு தென்பாஷா எல்லா மாலியங்களையும் ஒன்றாகச் சேர்த்தால் அதனை தட்சிணப் பிரதேசம் என்று அழைக்கலாம். தெலுங்கு ராஜ்யத்தைத் தனியாக அமைத்துவிடப் பிறகு, தமிழ், மலையாளம், கன்னடம் இவை மூன்றையும் ஒன்றாகச் சேர்த்துவிட்டால் அது தட்சிணப் பிரதேசமாக ஆகிவிடுமா? இதனைப் பற்றுவதை தட்சிணப் பிரதேசம் என்று தான் சொல்ல முடியும். எப்படி இருந்தாலும் இதற்கு எளாளமான எதிர்ப்புகள் ஏற்பட்டன. பிப்ரவரி மாதத்தில் அமைதியாக தட்சிணப் பிரதேசம் அமைக்கக்கூடாது என்பதற்கான கிளர்ச்சி நடந்தது. இதனை மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தாரும் மதித்து, இப்பொழுது மலையாளத்தையும், கன்னடத்தையும், பிரித்துவிட்டு தனித் தமிழ் மகாணம் அமைக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்கிறார்கள். இந்தச் சமயத்தில் யாரும் அவர்களுடைய உத்திரவுபற்றி ஒன்றும் சொல்லக் கூடாது.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : நான் சர்க்கார் தரப்பி லிருந்து ஒருவரும் பேரவையிலிருந்து வந்ததற்குக் காரணம், தம் தரப்பி லுள்ளவர்கள் சொல்வதை அடிக்கடி கேட்டிருக்கிறோம். எதிர் தரப்பிலுள்ள வர்களுக்குக் நிறைய சத்தப்பம் கொடுத்து, அவர்களுடைய கருத்தையும் இவர்களுடைய கருத்து நன்கு அறியவேண்டுமென்பதற்காகத்தான்.

* **SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI :** எதிர்க்கட்சியினர் பேசினால் போதுமானது. நம் தரப்பிலுள்ளவர்கள் இதைப்பற்றி பேசவேண்டியதில்லை என்பது உண்மை. ஆனால் நேற்றையதினம் ஸ்ரீ ராஜாஜி அவர்களும் ஸ்ரீ ஓ. பி. ராமசாமி ரெட்டியார் அவர்களும் உயர்ந்த விஷயத்தைச் சொன்னார்கள் என்று கொண்டாலும் கூட, காலம் தப்பி, 'இன்றைக்கு இந்தப் பிர்ச்சினையை ஒரு திபேட்டுவிடவேண்டும், மொழி வழி மாஜ்யங்கள் அமைப்பது சரியல்ல' என்று பேசினால் என்ன அர்த்தம்? நம்மை எல்லாம் யோசனை அற்றவர்கள், நிதானம் அற்றவர்கள் என்று பிற்றெண்ணி, எள்ளி நகையாடுவதுபடியாக இருக்குமல்லவா? ஆகவே இன்றைக்கு சர்க்கார் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிற மசோதாவை அப்படியே பார்லிமெண்டில் நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டுமென்பதாக நாம் எல்லோரும் ஒருமுகமாகச் சிபாரிசு செய்ய வேண்டுமென்பதாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“ இனி ஒரு விதி செய்வோம்—அதை எந்த நாளும் காப்போம்

தனி ஒருவனுக்கு உணவு இல்லை எனில் ஜகத்தினை அழித்திருவோம்”

என்று பாடினான் பாரதி. இன்றைக்கு ஒரு விதி செய்துவிட்டோம். தமிழனுக்கு, தெலுங்கனுக்கு, மலையாளிக்கு, கன்னடனுக்கு என்று தனித்தனியே ராஜ்யங்களை அமைத்து விட்டோம். “செந்தமிழ் நாடுமும் போதினிலே இன்பத் தேன் வந்து பாடியது காதினிலே”, என்று உள்ளம் புளகாங்கிதம் அடைந்து பாடினான் புலவன் பாரதி. அந்த இன்பத் தமிழ்நாட்டை அமைத்துக் கொள்ளப் போகிறோம். நாம் எல்லோரும் ஒற்றுமையாக, கட்டாக, நேசமாக நின்று தேசத்தின் ஐக்கியத்தை மனதிலே கொண்டு பாடுபட்டால், இந்த நாட்டிலுள்ள எல்லா மக்களும் இன்பவாழ்வு பெற்றுத் திகழும்படியாகச் செய்யமுடியும். அதைச் செய்யத் தான் போகிறோம் என்பதில் யாருக்கும் சந்தேகம் வேண்டாம். ஸ்ரீ கோவிந்த மோனன் அவர்கள் முன்பு பலமுறைகள் ஐக்கிய கேரள அமைப்பைப்பற்றி ஆவேசமாகப் பேசியிருப்பதை நான் கேட்டிருக்கிறேன். ஆனால் இன்றைக்கு அவர் மனத்தில் என்ன கலக்கம் ஏற்பட்டுவிட்டதோ என்னவோ எனக்குத் தெரியாது. கேரள நாட்டு அமைப்புக்கு ஆதரவு அற்ற

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[illegible]

* **SRI K. GOPALAN :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I confess I am not inclined to welcome this Bill with as much enthusiasm as was shown by some of the hon. Members here. I still have the conviction, Sir, that instead of unilingual States proposed in the Bill, it would have been more desirable if the States were to be reorganized on a bilingual or multilingual basis. The Congress at its Amritsar Session has tried to divert the attention of the country towards this end. But, Sir, neither the Congress High Command, nor the Central Government could foist anything on the people. The move must certainly come from the local leaders who are capable of shaping public opinion in the States. That is what actually happened in the case of the proposed Bengal-Bihar merger. Under the prevailing circumstances no such merger move is likely to materialise here in South India. Hence the only course left open is to accept the proposal and face the situation, however unpleasant it may be, with all earnestness. Nobody, Sir, need be worried about the future of Kerala. Ultimately, let us hope, the goodness of the people will prevail and Kerala will march on to progress and prosperity. Hitherto, Sir, Malabar was economically, administratively and culturally connected with Madras. With the proposed changes we are to be separated from here and united with our brothers in Travancore-Cochin. Yet, Sir, the mutual ties and brotherly relation developed through centuries are to be continued. There will be Malayalees still living in the new Madras State and Tamilians in the Kerala State. Further, it will be impossible to construct linguistic barriers between the States. So the success of this new experiment in democracy depends largely on the toleration and goodwill that the major linguistic sections of the new States show to linguistic minorities concerned. Let us all strive to create such a congenial atmosphere. When once

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the apprehension based on the assumption that a section of the people is exploited by the other on linguistic considerations is removed, the urge for unity will become stronger and there may even arise an occasion when the zonal council which in the Bill is proposed purely to be an advisory body will assume power and unify entire South India into one administrative unit.

Now, Sir, Malabar is almost on the brink of separation. The assets and liabilities are to be settled soon. I strongly feel that at the time when the assets and liabilities are to be discussed, there must be somebody in the Cabinet to represent Malabar. Of course, I am confident that the present Cabinet will do justice to Malabar. Yet, Sir, in a democratic set-up it is also the duty of the Government to take steps to convince the people that justice is being done. To serve this purpose, I would even suggest to them to take a Member from the Opposition, hailing from Malabar.

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON: Why not one from the party in power itself?

* SRI K. GOPALAN: I thank you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important Bill.

3 p.m. * THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Mr. Chairman, in spite of certain comments from hon. Members, I must say that the level of the debate has been considerably enhanced by our esteemed leader Rajaji initiating the debate. When the Bill relating to the separation of the Andhra areas from Madras was brought before this House, Rajaji was the head of the Government and we had the good fortune of having that measure sponsored and piloted in this House by our esteemed leader. Sir, now I have had to take up that responsibility. Rajaji made a speech full of feeling and concern over the future of this State. He did make certain specific suggestions which I am unable to accept and which the House will not be able to accept. Anyhow, the delicate task of mine in dealing with the speech of Rajaji has been considerably lightened by the two hon. Members, who spoke yesterday, Mr. Narayanaswami Pillai and Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar. I could at once say that I agree entirely with the sentiments expressed by them. Again, the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition answered effectively some of the points raised by the hon. Member, Sri Rajagopalachari. The hon. Member, Sri M. P. Govinda Menon, referring to the speech expressed his wish that he were not here to-day. I would agree with him in his wish that he were not here to-day, because if he had not been here to-day, he would have avoided the bad speech of his which does seek to disturb the peaceful atmosphere which all of us are anxious to maintain. He assured us about the continuing bitterness of the people from Malabar because Gudalur was not handed over to them. It has been accepted in this House that it is not such an undisputed claim that they can lay on Gudalur. The Malayalee population even in that taluk is not in an absolute majority. On the other hand, in the Devikulam taluk of Travancore-Cochin there is a definite, substantial

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3rd April 1956] majority of Tamilian population. The hon. Member wondered whether any other area with a different population in any other State had been left like that. I would like to point out to him there are several other cases where people had to reconcile themselves. As I pointed out yesterday, it is not possible to have an absolute linguistic State. Kolar district in Mysore State is a district which has a majority of Telugu-speaking population. Still it is to remain in Mysore, the newly proposed Karnataka State. If the hon. Member is so sure that the bitterness of the Malayalees against the Tamilians would continue for ever, I would like to ask him whether it is the atmosphere in which we could take up the question of merger of Kerala with Madras.

The hon. Member, Sri Rajagopalachari, suggested that we might even now take up the question of merger. If that would not be acceptable, the hon. Member suggested that we could agree to the *status quo*. Then, he pointed out that it was we that asked South Kanara and Malabar to go away and it was not that South Kanara and Malabar wanted to go into a separate State. The hon. Members who followed also dealt with that aspect of the question. I would like to tell the House that when this proposal about the merger of Travancore-Cochin with Madras was in the offing, I myself chose to consult individually hon. Members belonging to South Kanara. The hon. Member representing that district in this House, when I consulted him over this matter and tried to sound his own reaction to that idea, whether South Kanara would remain in Madras even if a separate Karnataka State were to be formed with Mysore, expressed his reactions against this proposal. Then, I consulted a number of hon. Members of the other House belonging to South Kanara. All of them except my esteemed Colleague, the Hon. Minister for Health who is so keen on working with us, all the others without any hesitation told me that they would rather prefer to go to Karnataka. People have been attuned to that way of thinking and they wanted the Karnataka State. It is a very unfair and unfounded charge that was levelled against us, that we have been trying to drive away the Malayalees and others. We can never feel, Sir, that you, who are adorning this Chair, are not one belonging to this State. Perhaps you may talk Malayalam in your home. Perhaps you may be talking Malayalam with other Malayalee friends but still I could never conceive, none of us could ever conceive that you are a Malayalee. Recently when there was a vacancy in the Chair of the Speaker in the other House it was a Malayalee Member returned from one of the constituencies in Malabar that was elected by a large number of Tamilian Members, as the Speaker of the Assembly. To-day the Mayor of Madras is a Malayalee. Many of the Members of the Corporation are Tamilians who elected the Mayor. Not only is the Mayor of the Corporation a Malayalee but the Deputy Mayor is a confirmed Andhra. He took a very leading part in the agitation for adding Madras to the Andhra State. That is our mould. We do not think in terms of Malayalee, Kannadiga or others. For several years a Nayar Congressman had been a Member of the Tamil Nad Congress Working Committee.

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We do not make any such distinctions. I do hope that in spite of the indiscreet utterances of the hon. Member, Sri Govinda Menon, the atmosphere will not be disturbed in the least. In whatever way the States are reformed, good, cordial, neighbourly feeling is the *sine qua non* for the well being of the States concerned.

Then, Sir, another suggestion was made that the whole proposal of reorganization might be put in cold storage. We must have a realistic approach. We must have a proper appraisal of the present situation. Unless we do not mind the continuing conflicts, factions and confusions in the States, we cannot think of simply escaping from a possible fear of the consequences of reorganization and decide on mere postponement. We must take some decision. The hon. Member, Sri Mohamed Raza Khan, was not satisfied with my speech. He pointed out that I did not make any specific proposal. My specific proposal is that we shall accept the Bill. We shall accept the reorganization as proposed in the Bill and go ahead. I feel that is the only way in the present situation. But as I pointed out yesterday, we need not divert our attention at this stage to the question of merger of States. We need not spend our precious time in raising a controversy and arguing for or against merger.

3-10 p.m. Sir, there was reference made to the Amritsar Session of the Congress. The hon. Member sitting behind me, Sri T. G. Krishnamoorthy, made particular reference to it and charged the Congress organization in this House that it did not take steps to implement the resolution of the Congress. He said that it did not take steps to carry on propaganda among the people in favour of that resolution. The hon. Member himself is an experienced member of the Executive of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee. I do not know whether he has addressed a single meeting either in the City or in the mufassal in respect of that resolution. Sir, the idea behind the Amritsar Congress Resolution is that this idea must be presented to the people and the people should set about thinking about these questions. There are obvious advantages in a merger. As I said yesterday, merger need not be ruled out. But we cannot impose a merger on the people; the people have to understand and appreciate the proposal. We cannot merely issue edicts and ask the people to obey those edicts. That is the approach of our great Prime Minister. He is essentially a democrat. Therefore, it is not right to charge him with weakness or as yielding to pressure or submitting to fear and so on. The resolution has presented the idea and now, it is for the people to study it and digest it and when they are ready, it might be feasible to implement the resolution. But if people are against the contents of the resolution, it is no good forcing the resolution on the people. Sir, just as a White Paper is issued to the House for its consideration of the contents of the White Paper, just for enabling the Government to understand the immediate re-actions of the hon. Members of the Legislature before Government take further action, so also a new idea is presented to the people and our Prime Minister is quite well aware and his colleagues are quite well aware that it would take some time before the people could be persuaded to

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accept the contents of the resolution and the recommendations contained in the resolution. Therefore, this Bill has been prepared without waiting for that time when people would come forward to accept the resolution. If, as suggested, we should wait, doing nothing and maintaining the *status quo* till people are ready to accept the recommendations behind the resolution, that would mean a period of suspense, a period of conflicts and that would provide a rich field for those who would try to fish in troubled waters and for those who want to make political capital out of small and big things. Therefore it is that the Government of India thought it fit that they should proceed with the reorganization of States as proposed in this Bill.

But, Sir, the hon. and esteemed Member, Sri Ramasamy Reddar, was so pessimistic that he could see nothing but doom for this State and all neighbouring States. We should not be pessimistic about things. We should have some sense of confidence; we must have some confidence in us that we would be able to manage a situation like this, especially when we have successfully managed much worse situations. Merely expressing fear and taking an alarmistic view would not serve any purpose and would not be helpful at all. We have to assess the situation as it is and we have to take decisions as to what we should do, and when we say that this is the best course that we could adopt in the general interest of the country, we have to go ahead with full confidence in ourselves and in the people whom we seek to serve.

Sir, it was no doubt a very unfortunate statement that referred to the hartal and the Government's part in that hartal. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition referred to that and, as I said last time when I had to make a reference to the hartal, it is easy to organize a hartal purporting to demonstrate any particular views or attitude. I said then in this House that a more successful hartal to demonstrate the opposite view could also be easily organized. So far as the Government are concerned, they made it clear—the Hon. the Chief Minister made it clear—that there was not only no need for a hartal, but it was improper to organize a hartal like that. But the organizers of the hartal would not listen to that call. The hartal was organized. There were hartals in other places also. There was a hartal observed in Calcutta and nobody could say that the Chief Minister of West Bengal connived at the hartal. It was even more successful than the one in Madras. There were very serious disturbances in Bombay on the announcement of the decision of the Government of India on the reorganization of States relating to Bombay. There were violent disturbances. It was indeed a very strong Government that has been carrying on there. Could anybody conceive that for some reason or other, the Chief Minister of Bombay did not take prompt steps, deliberately or otherwise, to quelling the disturbances? Hon. Members would remember that there was a very nasty demonstration and disturbance and there was lot of damage particularly to railway property in Vijayavada on the announcement of the news about the death of Potti Sriramulu. Could anybody here say that the then Government connived at it and the then

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Government did not deliberately take any action which could have prevented these disturbances? Sir, so far as the Government are concerned, there cannot be any other attitude and Government have been unequivocally condemning these acts and these fissiparous tendencies.

Sir, reference was made to the constitution of the Zonal Council proposed in the Bill. Sir, the hon. Member, Sri Rajaji, suggested that the Zonal Council as it is to be constituted might be transformed into a Zonal Legislature. It would be a sub-Parliament. Perhaps, it would function between the State Legislature and the Union Parliament. There is to be a Legislature of the State, there will be a sub-Parliament and there will be a Central Parliament. There can be no doubt that that would lead to continuing conflicts which might, rather than strengthening the unity of the country, mar that unity. A proposal like that may be pleasing to the sponsors of Dravidistan. But we cannot agree to have a Zonal Council on that model. Sir, the Government of India have proposed to have the Zonal Council as an advisory Council and see how it works, the idea behind it being to enable the States to co-ordinate and pull their weights together, to resolve their differences and deal with the Centre in a united way without conflicts among themselves. For the same reason, Sir, I am unable to agree with the Hon. Leader of the Opposition that there should be non-official representation in the Zonal Councils. Sir, the very idea behind the formation of Zonal Councils is to enable the co-ordination of the States. Even if among the representatives of one State there should be different voices, how is that co-ordination to be effected? It is not that we are averse to having non-official representation. But the States should speak with one voice. The idea behind the Zonal Councils is that all the States comprising the Zonal Council should try to speak with one voice with the Centre. Therefore, I am not able to accept the suggestion of the Hon. Leader of the Opposition that there should be non-official representation of the Zonal Councils.

Hon. members referred to the term 'Balkanization'. Hon. member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar particularly referred to the inappropriateness of the term 'Balkanization' in this context. With due respect to the hon. member who made that reference, I should also point out that Balkanization should refer only to States which are independent and are fighting with each other. It cannot refer to States under a federal Constitution. Therefore, Sir, I would very earnestly and respectfully plead with this House that we may not utter or do anything which should disturb the good atmosphere that we should maintain while we are on the eve of the reorganization of the States. The States may be small, but we are not grabbing. There are smaller States. In the United States of America I suppose there are several smaller States than Madras State or perhaps even Kerala State. But now we are in this position. The linguistic idea has been there and it is now felt that we cannot go back, but we may turn back gently and think seriously. In the meanwhile we cannot stop, we cannot go back. Therefore,

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we have now to go ahead with these proposals of reorganizing the States. Let us hope that we shall be able to solve all the hurdles and we shall be able to stand rightly by the people. But as I said yesterday—I should again repeat—that the maintenance and promotion of neighbourly good feeling among the States is absolutely essential for the good of all the States concerned. If we could maintain that good will, or we could promote that goodwill, we shall strive successfully to make up for the disadvantages that are there on account of the disintegration of the States as they are today. Therefore, Sir, I would appeal to the House to accept this motion and enable the Centre to take steps to reorganize the States as they propose. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“That the proposed States Reorganization Bill, 1956, be taken into consideration”.

The motion was put and carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will take up the clauses to which amendments have been given notice of. The first amendment is a general amendment given notice of by the hon. Member Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar.

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Sir, I move the following amendment:

“For the words ‘Madras State’ and ‘Madras’ wherever they occur in the Bill, substitute the words ‘Tamil Nadu’.”

கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த மசோதாவில் எங்கெங்கே “மெட்ராஸ் ஸ்டேட்” என்றோ, “மெட்ராஸ்” என்றோ வருகின்றதோ அந்த அந்த இடங்களில் “தமிழ்நாடு” என்ற வார்த்தையைப் பொருள்படுத்துகின்றோம். நான் திருத்தம் மேற்கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன். “செந்தமிழ் நாட்டையும்” பொதுவாக இப்படித் தேன் வந்து பாய்ந்து வந்திருக்கிறது, என்று மூன்று அல்லது மூன்று மின்னல் கொண்டுள்ளன. இதை “மெட்ராஸ் ஸ்டேட்”, என்று நிர்ந்தானமாகச் சொல்லிவிட்டால் அந்தத் தேன் வந்து பாய்ந்து வந்து அவர்களைக் கொடுக்கிறது. தமிழ் நாடு என்பது மிகப் பழமையான பெயர். நமது நாட்டுக்குத் தமிழ்நாடு என்ப பெயர் கொள்வதில் தவறு ஒன்றும் இல்லை. நாட்டின் பெயர், மொழியின் பெயர், இங்கு வாழ்கின்ற மக்களின் பெயர் ஆகிய யாவையும் குறிக்கும் அந்தச் சொல். ஆகையால் இச்சபையினர் இந்தத் திருத்தத்தை முழுமனதுடன் ஆதரிக்கவேண்டுமென்பதற்குப் போடுகின்றேன். இதனைப் பின்புரிக்கிறேன்.

The amendment was duly seconded.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: கனம் சேர்மன் அவர்களே, நான் நேற்றே இதைப் பற்றி விளக்கிப் பேசினேன். மெட்ராஸ் என்ற பெயரை மாற்றவேண்டிய அவசியம் இல்லை. இது நல்ல பெயர். பழைய சரித்திரம் அற்றது பிரசித்தியளிக்கிறது. கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்கள் முன்பு பேசும்போது, வடக்கேயுள்ளவர்கள் எதோ சொல்லி, இழிவாகப் பேசுவதாகச் சொன்னார்கள். அந்த வார்த்தையை திருப்பிச் சபையில் சொல்ல எனக்குக் கூச்சமாக இருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் மதனால் என்று சொல்லி நம்மை இழிவு படுத்தினால், தமிழன் என்றாலும் அதே இழிவுதான் வரும். யாரோ ஒன்றிரண்டு பேர் டிராமிலோ, பஸ்ஸிலோ அப்படிச் சொன்னார்கள் என்பதற்காகப் பெயரே மாற்றப்படவேண்டிய அவசியம் இல்லை. ஆகவே இந்தத் திருத்தத்தை எதிர்க்கின்றேன்.

“For the words ‘Madras State’ and ‘Madras’ wherever they occur in the Bill, substitute the words ‘Tamil Nadu’.

Clause 4.

“ In clause 4, after the words ‘ Kalkulam ’ and before the words ‘ and Vilavancode ’ *insert* the word ‘ Naiyatrinkarai ’ and after the words ‘ Trivandrum district ’ and before the words ‘ and the Shencottah taluk ’ *insert* the following :—

கனம் மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த நான்காவது ஷரத்தில் “கல்லக்குளம்” என்ற வார்த்தைக்குப் பின்னரும், “வலவங் கோடி” என்ற வார்த்தைக்கு முன்னரும் “நெய் யாற்றங்குறை” என்ற வார்த்தையைப் போட்டுக்கொள்ளும்படியாகவும், அதற்குப் பிறகு and after the words “Trivandrum district” and before the words “and the Shencottah taluk” insert the following :—

என்றும் திருத்தம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன். இது மிகவும் நியாயமானது. அந்தப் பகுதியில் உள்ள தமிழ் பிரதேசங்கள் எல்லாம் தமிழ்நாட்டோடு சேரவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னாலும் கூட, உண்மையிலே தேவிகுளம், பீரமேடு பகுதிகள் கூடச் சேர்க்கப்படாதது மிகத் தவறாகும். ஆகவே தான் இந்தத் திருத்தம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன். நாம் அவர்கள் சேர வேண்டுமென்று சொல்வதற்கு முன்னாலேயே, அங்கேயுள்ள தமிழ் மக்கள் சேரவேண்டுமென்று விரைவில் நடத்திக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய கொள்கையை வற்புறுத்துவதைப் போலவே, அவர்கள் தங்களுடைய பிரதிநிதிகளையே அந்தப் பிரச்சினையை அடிப்படையாக வைத்துக் கொண்டு தேர்ந்தெடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த இளைப்புக்கொள்கையை வற்புறுத்த ஒரு மகாநாடு கூட்டப்பட்டது. தமிழ்நாட்டிலுள்ள எல்லாக் கட்சிகளும் அதில் பங்கு கொண்டன. திராவிடக் கழகம், கம்யூனிஸ்ட்டுக் கட்சி, பிரஜா சோஸலிஸ்டுக் கட்சி, ஜஸ்டிஸ் கட்சி, தமிழ் போவை இவையாவும் அதில் பங்கு கொண்டன. கோடிக்கணக்கான மக்கள் சேர்ந்து கூடினார்கள். கடற்கரையில் நின்று பார்த்தால் ஒரு பக்கம் ஒரே கடல் அலைகள். இந்தப் பக்கம் ஒரே ஜன அலை. கோடிக்கணக்கான மக்கள் ஒரு தலையாகக் கூடினார்கள். கூடம் போடுவதோடு அவர்கள் அமையவில்லை. அமைதியாகப் பெரிய ஊர்வலம் நடத்தினார்கள். கூட்டம் நடந்தபொழுது கூட்டத்திற்கு வந்திருந்தவர்களுக்குத்தான் அங்கே நடந்த விஷயம் தெரியும். ஆனால், ஊர்வலம் நடந்தபோது, ஊர்வலம் சென்ற பேட்டை வாசிகளுக்கு எல்லாம் இவ்விஷயம் தெரிந்தது. அதோடு அவர்கள் அமையவில்லை. ஹர்த்தால் நடத்தினார்கள், அமைதியாக நடத்தினார்கள். அதைப்பற்றியும் சர்க்கார் பொருட்படுத்தவில்லை. தமிழ் நாடு, தமிழ் மொழி, தமிழன் என்ற உணர்ச்சி உள்ள மக்களைப் பற்றியெல்லாம் அவர்கள் கவலைப்படுவதாக எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. இங்கேயுள்ள எந்தச்

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* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : கனம் அங்கத்தினர் 33
பு

கொண்டு வந்திருக்கக்கூடிய தீர்மானத்தின்படியே பார்த்தாலும், தேவி குளம் தாலிக்குவைத் தரை மற்ற இடங்களில் தமிழ் மெஜா ர்ப்புமாக இல்லை. தமிழ் மெஜாரிப்பியுள்ள பகுதியைச் சேர்க்க வேண்டுமென்று சொல்வது நேறு விஷயம். மேலும் ஒரு விஷயத்தில் தகராறு ஏற்பட்டுவிட்டால் அதில் மாறி மாறி தகராறு இருந்துகொண் டிருக்கும். இந்நூற்பாறும் அவர்கள் சொல்வதை நியாயம் என வற் புறத்தக்கடும். இத்தமாதிரியான பிரச்சினையில் வீணை சண்டைகள் புறத்தக்கடும். இத்தமாதிரியான பிரச்சினையிற் தீர்ப்புக்கு விட்டோ, ஏழாமல் இருக்க மத்தியஸ்தத்துக்குவிட்டோ, பிறகுமைய தீர்ப்புக்கு விட்டோ, அவர்கள் சொல்கின்ற முடிவை ஏற்றுக்கொள்வதே ஒன்றாய்க் கதின அடிப்படையாகும். கூட்டம் நடத்தி, ஊர்வலம் நடத்தி என்பதாகச் செல்லி எதையும் கேட்க முடியாது. அப்படி கேட்பதைக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் தென்குருப் பிரதேசங்களையும் கூட தமிழ் நாட்டின் சேர்க்கவேண்டுமென்று கூட்டங்கள் நடக்கலாம், (Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar : அவ்வளவு மதியீனம் இல்லை.) நான் மதியீனம் என்று சொல்லவில்லை. தகராறுள்ள பிரச்சினையை பஞ்சாயத்துக்கு விட்டால் பஞ்சாயத்தாரின் தீர்ப்பு நமக்குப் பாதகமாக இருந்தாலும் அதனை ஏற்றுக்கொள்வதுதான் நியாயம். அதைப்போல இத்த தகராறுள்ள பிரச்சினை பேரிய இடத்தின் தீர்ப்புக்கு விடப்பட்டுள்ளது. இத்த தகராறுள்ள பகுதி மலையாளத்துடன் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று முடிவு அவர்கள் அந்தப் பகுதி மலையாளத்துடன் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று முடிவு செய்துவிட்டார்கள். ஆகவே, அதைப்பற்றி இனிமேல் வீணை கிளர்ச்சி செய்யவேண்டாம் என்றுதான் நான் சொல்வேன். கிளர்ச்சி செய்வது நமக்கும் நல்லது அல்ல. ஆகவே, கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்களுடைய திருத்தத்தை நான் எதிர்க்கிறேன். அதனை அவர்கள் வாபஸ் வாங்கிக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : என்னுடைய திருத்தத்தை
வாபஸ் பெறமுடியாதென்று வருத்தத்துடன் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

[3rd April 1956]

Mr. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“ In clause 4, after the words ‘ Kalkulam ’ and before the words ‘ and Vilavancode ’, *insert* the word ‘ Naiyatrinkarai ’ and after the words ‘ Trivandrum district ’ and before the words ‘ and the Shencottah taluk ’, *insert* the following :—

‘ Peermedu and Devikulam taluks of Kottayam district and Chittoor taluk ’ ”.

The amendment was put and lost.

Clauses 15 to 21.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar has given notice of a negative amendment to these clauses.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : Sir, I move the following amendment :—

“ Delete clauses 15 to 21 ”.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : Sir, I second the amendment.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : கனம் மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, மண்டலக் குழுவை அமைக்க இருக்கும் இந்த ஷரத்துக்களை எல்லாம் எடுத்துவிடவேண்டுமென்று நான் திருத்தம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன். மண்டலக்குழு என்ன என்பதைப் பற்றிய விளக்கம் எதுவும் இல்லை. “ அது குழந்தையா? கொழுக்கட்டையா? அதற்குள்ள அதி காரம் என்ன? அது எவ்வாறு செயல்படும்? ” என்பது போன்ற ஒரு தகவலும் இல்லாமல் இந்த மண்டலக்குழு அமைக்கப்படும் என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். இந்தக் குழுவை அமைப்பது எதற்காக? “ as a corrective to fissiparous tendencies ” இந்த குழு அமைக்கப் படுவதாகச் சொல்கிறார்கள். மொழிவழி மாநிலங்களை அமைப்பதினால் நாங்கள் என்ன சதா அடித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கப் போகிறோமா? எங்களுக்கு “ சவுக்கு ” கொடுப்பதற்காக இந்த குழு அமைக்கப்படுகிறதென்று சொல்வது நியாயமா? நாங்கள் எல்லாம் பெரியவர்கள்; வயதானவர்கள்; எப்படி ஒருவருக்கொருவர் அன்போடு பழகவேண்டுமென்ற பண்பாடு எங்களுக்குத் தெரியும். ஆகவே எங்களுக்குச் சவுக்கு கொடுப்பதற்காக இது அமைக்கப்படுகிறது என்று சொல்லப்படுவதைவிட, அதன் அதிகாரம் என்ன, அது எவ்வெவ்வகைகளில் பணியாற்றும் என்பது போன்ற விஷயங்களை விளக்கினால் நன்றாக இருக்கும். ஒன்றும் விளக்கப்படாமல் சுமமா மொட்டையாக இந்த ஷரத்துக்கள் இருப்பதினால் பயன் இல்லை. ஆகவே, இவற்றை விலக்கிவிடலாம் என்ற கிளர் என்னு திருத்தத்தை ஒப்புக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு நான் முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : ஜோனல் கவுன்ஸில் அடியோடு அமைக்கப்படக்கூடாது என்பதற்காக, இந்தத் திருத்தத்தை கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்திருப்பது எனக்கு மிகவும் ஆச்சரியமாக இருக்கிறது. கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அறிவுடையவர்; அனுபவமும், வயதும் மிக்கவர். அவர்கள் திராவிடஸ்தான் கிளர்ச்சியை ஆதரிக்கின்றார்களோ என்று நினைக்கிறேன். (ஸ்ரீ ஏ. கஜபதி நாயகர்: அதெல்லாம் ஒன்றுமில்லை.) அப்படி இல்லை என்று சொன்னால் மிகவும் சந்தோஷம். ஆனாலும், திராவிடஸ்தான் கிளர்ச்சியில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கிறவர்கள் கூட கனம் அங்கத்தினருடைய திருத்தத்தை ஆதரிப்பார்களா என்பது சந்தேகம். ஏனென்றால், அவர்கள் மண்டல கவுன்ஸில் அமைக்கப்படு

[3rd April 1956] [Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam]

வரும் ஆதரிக்கிறார்கள். ஏனென்றால் இது வெறும் அட்வைஸரி கவுன்ஸில்தான். இதில் இரண்டு கட்சிக்காரர்களும் இருப்பார்கள். இதன் மூலம் இது சட்டமன்றத்துக்கும் இடையே இருக்கிற பூசல்களை சுறுசுறுப்பாகத் தீர்த்துக்கொள்ள முடியும். ஆகவே அட்வைஸரி கவுன்ஸிலாக இதற்கும் ஜோனல் குழுவை அமைப்பது மிகவும் அவசியம். கனம் அங்கத்தினருடைய திருத்தத்தை நான் எதிர்த்தேன்.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : I am now going to put the amendment of 3-40 the hon. Member Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar to the vote of the p.m. House. The question is—

“ Delete clause 15 to 21 ”.

The amendment was put and lost.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Mr. Chairman, I move the following amendment :—

“ In clause 16, sub-clause (4), to item (c) *add* the following, namely :—

‘ or any other Officer nominated by the State Government concerned ’.”

This is intended to cover cases where the Chief Secretary and the Development Commissioner are one and the same Officer. The Government think that in such cases, there should be another Officer to assist the Chief Secretary in the Council. Particularly when certain subjects relating to a particular department are considered in the Council, it will be useful to have the Secretary concerned. Therefore, instead of simply saying ‘ Development Commissioner and Chief Secretary ’, this amendment suggests ‘ the Chief Secretary and the Development Commissioner or any other Officer nominated by the State Government concerned ’. I think the amendment may be accepted.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“ In clause 16, sub-clause (4), to item (c), *add* the following, namely :—

‘ or any other Officer nominated by the State Government concerned ’.”

The amendment was put and carried.

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : Mr. Chairman, I move the following amendments :—

“ In clause 16, for the existing sub-clause (2), *substitute* the following :—

‘ (2) The Chairman of the Zonal Council shall be elected by rotation from among the Union Minister and the Chief Ministers of the States concerned, each holding office for a period of one year at a time. ’

[Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar] [3rd April 1956]

"In clause 16, for the existing sub-clause (3), *substitute* the following :—

'(3) The Vice-Chairman of the Zonal Council shall be elected from among the other Chief Ministers or the Union Minister by rotation, each holding office for a period of one year at a time.'

"In clause 16, after the existing sub-clause (4) (c), *add* the following new sub-clause (4) (d) :—

'and (d) two non-official members from each State nominated by the State Government concerned'."

Sir, the amendment that I have given notice of to clause 16 consists of three parts. I have suggested that 'the Chairman of the Zonal Council shall be elected by rotation from among the Union Minister and the Chief Ministers of the States concerned, each holding office for a period of one year at a time'. My object in moving this amendment is simple. If we say that the Union Minister alone will be the Chairman of the Zonal Council always it is not correct as it will create difficulties. I do feel that when very experienced Chief Ministers of States are there, it will be a great advantage if one of them was elected as Chairman, because they will give a correct lead from the beginning as to the procedure and other matters connected therewith. I cannot understand any Minister from the Centre coming and presiding always when persons like for instance, Rajaji is the Chief Minister of a State, or when Dr. B. C. Roy is the Chief Minister, or when Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant is the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh or when our Friend in Bombay is the Chief Minister. Persons of very great eminence and very great knowledge are occupying and will continue to occupy the place of Chief Minister more and more even though the Central Government by that very procedure will be depleted of very important persons. Our States are the most important at present. Because, on their proper functioning depends much of the alleviation of the task of the Centre. It is for that reason that I feel that the proposal that the Union Minister should always be the Chairman of the Council does not commend itself to me. Even from the point of view of its normal functioning, there should be no such distinction as between the Central Ministers and the Chief Ministers of the States. Whether that distinction can be accepted to be real or whether it is only a question of just presiding over, the impression at any rate in the States concerned will be that the directive of the Central Government will be carried out by the Union Minister who is to preside over the Council. That will not be conducive to the healthy working of the Zonal Councils. We want the Zonal Councils to work in such a way that there is the utmost and closest co-operation and goodwill among all and a feeling that everybody can have his say there and come to agreed conclusions afterwards. For the same reason, I have suggested that the Vice-Chairman should also be elected by rotation. About the third amendment, there may perhaps be some doubt. I have suggested the nomination of two non-officials. By the term 'nominated by the State Government',

3rd April 1956] [Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar]

I do not mean the nomination of persons who hold views contrary to those of the Government. I do not expect that anybody nominated by the State Government will take an opposite view. If it is said, 'two non-official Members elected by this House, or the other House or elected by proportional representation', the State Government may feel some anxiety. My only concern is this. It is only an advisory Council. These people will have no voting rights. After all, they will talk and talk just as this Council for instance has been talking and talking and has no voting right worth mentioning. We have no voting right in matters of fundamental importance, viz., Money Bills and things like that. We talk over the budget for long periods just because we have no voting right. If we had voting rights, perhaps our speeches would have been much less. That apart, my real object is not to embarrass the State Government, but to provide them with technical help that may sometimes be necessary when they discuss important problems. Reference was made to forests and to the great River Projects. Reference was also made to the possibility of co-operation in other spheres. For instance, if there is a retired Chief Engineer who knows all about these things, he could really give very helpful advice to the Ministers, Chief Secretaries and others. After all, it is an advisory body. These non-officials I am suggesting will not have voting rights. These people will be asked to close their mouths and lower their hands and it is the Zonal Council proper that will vote. I feel that it is the correct method. These Zonal Councils are necessary in my opinion. In this matter, I have to radically differ from my hon. Friend sitting behind me who may not like my view. The portion relating to the formation of Zonal Councils is the most fruitful part of this Bill which could bring us together and make us think in common terms and which could help us find a solution to the many problems that we may have to face and promote a spirit of goodwill and *esprit de corps* among all the States concerned. With these objects only, I have moved my amendments.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANIYA AYYAR: Sir, I second the amendments moved by Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar. You will observe from the clause that the Chairman has no casting vote. He has no special powers except the ordinary powers of any other Chairman of a Committee. I do not think the acceptance of the amendment will seriously interfere with the work of the Zonal Council. It is not necessary that the Union Minister should be the Chairman always. The Chief Ministers of some of the States may be very distinguished persons and they may also be Chairman by rotation. This arrangement will not interfere with the powers of the Zonal Council or even with the discussion that may take place. It will only give a general status and dignity to all the Members of the Council. After all, a Union Minister is not a person far above all others. Not at all. I don't think there is any such difference in the Congress Party.

So far as the inclusion of non-official Members is concerned, in addition to what the hon. Leader of the Opposition has stated,

[Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar] [3rd April 1956]

I must say that the Zonal Council is after all an advisory body and these persons, though they have a right to take part in the discussion, have no right to take part in the voting. They will only give their view-points and the Council will have the advantage of taking into consideration all view-points. In my opinion, so long as they do not have voting rights, it is better to associate them with the Council. That is what I wish to say.

3.50
p.m.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Sir, I strongly support the amendment. Ours is a democratic State and there is no harm in just bringing in the elective element with regard to the post of Chairman and Vice-Chairman. With regard to the non-official members to be nominated by the State Government, we have to look into the fact whether the purpose of the Zonal Council will not be served better by the inclusion of these members. Are there not eminent men outside the Government fold? There is every possibility of retired engineers, retired scientists and non-officials who are in no way connected with the Government but who possess thorough knowledge of science, engineering and other subjects being available. The Zonal Council is a new feature brought in specially and does not find a place in the States Reorganization Commission's Report. It is proposed to see that fissiparous tendencies do not creep in and that the mineral and water resources in the concerned areas are fully exploited to the advantage of the people. When such is the case, it is but proper that proper use is made of the talents available in our State by giving as wide a scope as possible to the non-official element to play its part. The three suggestions made in these amendments are strongly in favour of public prosperity and I would request the Government to accept the amendment.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Sir, I think the Government will appreciate the point of view of the hon. Members here. It is not a question of saying merely that the Ministers will not do the right thing for their respective States. It may happen that in a different set of circumstances and in the context of certain controversies, the presence of non-official members will go a long way in cementing differences of opinion and helping the Council to come to proper conclusions. As the Leader of the Opposition has pointed out, we do not insist on the right to vote, the non-official members will be there to see that the differences of opinion are removed and maximum co-operation and agreement between the States are ensured. Incidentally, I may say that the power of nomination, after all, vests in the respective Governments. By no stretch of imagination, one could suppose that the Government will nominate such non-officials whose presence may make the conference come to a close within a few minutes of its start. The Government will surely consider whom to nominate and will nominate only those whose views are respected and who have got the interests of the States at heart. If they nominate one like the hon. Member to my left, the conference will not proceed beyond

[Sri Mohamed Raza Khan]
3rd April 1956]

a few minutes. One should have all the interests at heart. Suppose, there is the Palar dispute that comes up. He should say: 'Well, here is so much water going to waste; this dispute must be settled to the satisfaction of all.' So, it will be good to have non-officials and as regards the person to be nominated, it is for the Government to choose.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Sir, I would like to point out that there need not be any objection to the Central Minister being the presiding officer. The Chief Minister of States who is proposed by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition to act as Chairman by rotation has got his own State problems to be tackled. One who takes the Chair should be above any interest in matters that are to be discussed. Even with regard to Union Ministers and State Chief Ministers, they have their order of official precedence. The warrant of precedence clearly says that the Union Ministers are above the Chief and other Ministers of States. So, I feel that there is no great necessity for this amendment. With regard to the association of non-officials in the Zonal Councils, I feel the Ministers are also non-officials. They are the non-official representatives of the States and it will be better if the Zonal Councils are kept as compact as possible without adding any other non-official members to it.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, the Government have duly considered these valuable suggestions even before. About the first amendment, the Zonal Council is proposed mostly to enable the resolving of conflicts among the States themselves. It is just possible that the Council may have to take up questions on which there may be a definite difference of opinion between one State and another. It is in these circumstances, that the Government feel that it will be better to leave the composition of the Council as it is. After all, the Union Minister who presides will be duly discharging the functions of a Chairman. But if one of the Chief Ministers of States, however eminent he may be, presides and if a matter, in which the State to which he belongs is particularly interested, comes up for consideration, the atmosphere there will not be conducive to a satisfactory settlement. Therefore, the Government think that it is better to leave it as it is and not to have a change.

About the other amendment, I have myself moved an amendment, which has been accepted, that in the place of the Development Commissioner, any officer nominated by the Government may become a member of the Council. Sir, the Council is no doubt advisory in character; but still if members of the Council could faithfully and effectively discharge their functions, they must have access to official papers connected with the matters brought up for discussion by the Council. And if they should have access to all papers relating to the administrative matters that are placed before the Council, then the question of Oath of Secrecy arises in the case of non-official members. Therefore, the Government thought that they need not provide for non-official elements being included

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although I do appreciate the hon. the Leader of the Opposition saying that there could not be any conflicting views between the non-officials and the officials, if the former were nominated by the Government. If the advice of particular persons is required, that could always be got. Their counsels could be taken. But, still, the Government do not think it right to ask for provision to this effect in the Bill. Therefore, I would request the hon. the Leader of the Opposition not to press his amendment.

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: There is no use of pressing the amendments. I withdraw them.

The amendments of Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar to clause 16 were, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 21.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: Sir, I move the following amendment:—

"In clause 21, add the following words at the end of sub-clause (2) (c):—

'And of common cultural interests'."

Sir, this amendment is merely intended to enlarge the scope of discussion. I think everybody will agree that in this particular Zonal Council, as I am sure, in every other Zonal Council, there will be matters of common cultural interest in regard to various activities of the States concerned. It will be good, if there is a provision which will bring these matters within the purview of the Zonal Council. It may be historical records; it may be fine arts, it may be music; it may be development of a particular language, it may be any other thing of common cultural interest. In our discussion the whole of today, we have shown that there is very little of difference between the States in this particular zone.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, I second the amendment. Clause 21 states that the Zonal Council may discuss (1) any matter connected with, or arising out of, the reorganization of the States under this Act, such as border disputes, linguistic minorities and inter-State transport, (2) any matter concerning economic planning, and (3) all matters of common interest and benefit to the people in the field of social planning. 'Common interest' is there and we want that matters of common cultural interest also should be discussed. We can very well imagine the case of South Indian culture, archæology, etc.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I accept the amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

"In clause 21, add the following words at the end of sub-clause (2) (c):—

'And of common cultural interest'."

The amendment was put and carried.

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Clause 22.

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

"In sub-clause (3) of clause 22—

(a) for the word 'one' substitute the word 'three';

(b) for the words 'elected to fill seven of the nine seats' substitute the words 'elected to the nine seats'.

"In sub-clause (6) of clause 22—

(a) after the word 'Hyderabad' insert the words 'and such one out of the eighteen sitting members representing the State of Madras'.

(b) for the word 'ten' substitute the word 'eleven'."

Sir, this is intended to allot the three members coming from Malabar and one from South Kanara to the new States as they will cease to represent the electorate of this State and to fill up these vacancies by election.

* SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in spite of the fact that my good intentions have been misinterpreted by the Hon. Sri Bhaktavatsalam, I have to bring to the notice of the House that we have begun to feel the ill-effects of the reorganization gradually. What is the purport of this amendment? Three members elected by the Members of the Madras Legislative Assembly to the Council of States are to be replaced. They happen to come from Malabar district and so the Hon. Sri Bhaktavatsalam wants them to be transferred to the Kerala State and fresh elections to be held. Am I right in my assumption?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Yes.

* SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON: Sir, one of the gentlemen elected recently by the Madras Assembly is Sri V. K. Krishna Menon, an international figure. He represents the whole of India in many international counsels. Can we consider that he belongs to the particular district of Malabar? By whom was he elected? Not by the Malayalees. We do not know who voted for him. He has been elected by some 36 Members belonging to the Madras State. That being so, I do not understand how we can say that he represents a particular district, a particular area, which is set apart for a particular State by reason of the reorganization. Suppose after the reorganization, the Legislative Assembly of Madras has no objection to elect me to the Council of States. Is there anything standing in the way of the Members of the Assembly of Madras doing it? The Hon. Sri Bhaktavatsalam may use any adjective to describe my speech and say it is bad and so on. What I wanted to avoid was the evil effects of separation which would injure both of us. The evil effects have begun to appear. Here is an international figure elected recently and he is not considered fit to represent the Madras Assembly in the Council of States. I feel this is bad in taste and I stoutly oppose the amendment whatever may be the adjectives used by the Hon. Minister.

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* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the very learned hon. Member, I am sorry, is not aware of the provisions in the Constitution. I am very much surprised at that. Sir, a candidate will be qualified to stand for election to the Council of States by the State Assembly only if he is a voter in that State. We are indeed very happy that a person of the high status and position and reputation of Sri V. K. K. Menon is representing this Assembly. We shall certainly be happy if he continues to represent the Madras State Assembly. There is no question of Malayalee or non-Malayalee in this. But Sri V. K. K. Menon stood for this election because he happened to be a voter registered in Kozhikode within the Malabar district. So also is the case with the two other hon. Members. One of them was elected with the support of the party to which the hon. Member Sri Govinda Menon belongs and the third Member was a distinguished Minister of this State. All these three have their votes registered not in the Madras State but in the Malabar district. The other hon. Member coming from South Kanara has his vote registered in Mangalore. Therefore, it is suggested in the amendment that these three in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution should be deemed to be Members of the Rajya Sabha representing those States.

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON : On a point of clarification, Sir. At the time of election he should be a voter in that particular State. But once elected, is his position affected by the transfer of the constituency to another State? That is the thing I want to know.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : That is why we make laws, and say one member should go to the other State. They are not entitled to stand for election from this State. Therefore, legitimately Government think that they should be deemed to be transferred to other States. I am not able to understand the hon. Member's objection. With all his patriotism and love of Malabar, why should he seek to disown this distinguished representative of his district in the Rajya Sabha?

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON : I love my country more.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“ In sub-clause (3) of clause 22—

(a) for the word ‘ one ’, substitute the word ‘ three ’;

(b) for the words ‘ elected to fill seven of the nine seats ’ substitute the words ‘ elected to the nine seats ’.

“ In sub-clause (6) of clause 22—

(a) after the word ‘ Hyderabad ’, insert the words ‘ and such one out of the eighteen sitting members representing the State of Madras ’;

(b) for the word ‘ ten ’, substitute the word ‘ eleven ’.”

The amendments were put and carried

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SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : I am not moving the amendment standing in my name since a Government amendment to that effect has already been carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Items (ii) and (iii) of the hon. Member's amendment are different from the Government amendment.

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : ராஜ்யப் பிரிவினைக்குப் பிறகு மலபார் ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள மூன்று ராஜ்ய சபை அங்கத்தினர்களும், தென் கன்னட ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள ஒரு அங்கத்தினரும், ஆந்திரா-தெலிங்கா லுள்ள இரண்டு அங்கத்தினர்களும் அந்தந்த ராஜ்யங்களிலிருந்து அங்கம் வகிப்பார்கள். ஆந்திர அங்கத்தினர்களில் திரு. பாஸ்கரராவ் நாயுடு அவர் களும் . . .

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : கையம் அங்கத்தினர் குறிப்பிடும் அங்கத்தினர்கள் சென்னையில் வோட்டர்கள்.

Clause 23.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, I move the following amendment :—

“ In clause 23, for the word ‘ Kerala ’, substitute the word ‘ Madras ’.”

I move this amendment in view of the amendment accepted for clause 22.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“ In clause 23, for the word ‘ Kerala ’, substitute the word ‘ Madras ’.”

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The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 26.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, I move the following amendment :—

“ In clause 26, after sub-clause (1), add the following, namely :—

‘ (5) Notwithstanding the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly of Travancore-Cochin, the sitting members representing on the 1st March 1956 the constituencies transferred to the State of Madras by virtue of the provisions of Part II shall be deemed to have been duly elected to the Legislative Assembly of Madras.

‘ (6) Such of the members of the Legislative Council of Madras as cease to be members of that Council on the appointed day as a consequence of the provisions of section 32 shall become the members of the Legislative Assembly of the new State of Kerala if their names were included in the electoral roll of an Assembly Constituency transferred to that State by virtue of the provisions of Part II.’ ”

Sir, this is intended to enable the members of the defunct Assembly of the Travancore-Cochin State, coming from the five taluks to be included in Madras to become members of the Madras Assembly. Again, sub-clause (6) makes provision for the inclusion

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of members of the Legislative Council coming from the areas now in the Travancore-Cochin State where one parliamentary constituency is clubbed into nine Assembly constituencies while in Malabar the ratio is 1:5. This provision will go to some extent to remove the disparity.

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON : Mr. Chairman, the second part, namely, 26 (6) does not help anybody. It says that those of the members of this House, that is, the Legislative Council of Madras, will become members of the interim Assembly of Kerala on the appointed day. Where is the Legislative Assembly in Kerala? It has been dissolved. Of course, I understand the spirit of the Hon. Minister as in Travancore-Cochin there are nine members while in Malabar there are only five. That is why he wanted to provide for Mr. Ummer Koya, myself and others. But there is no Legislative Assembly now and there is no likelihood of the Assembly being revived on the appointed day. There must be a general election in Travancore-Cochin before that. That is one aspect. The second aspect is that this is against all canons of the Constitution. Sir, the Hon. Minister says that notwithstanding the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly of the Travancore-Cochin State, the members of the southern taluks of Travancore-Cochin State will become members of the Madras Assembly. Sir, when a person is dead, he is dead and cannot be revived. When the Travancore-Cochin Assembly is dissolved, all hon. Members representing these taluks are no longer members of any Legislative Assembly. How can we transfer them to the Assembly of this State? I consider, therefore, that both these amendments are unnecessary. If the Government are anxious to do something for those members, I shall suggest a way out.

On the appointed day, what is the position? The district of Malabar is to be added on to the Kerala State. In the new Kerala State there is no Legislative Assembly and on the 1st October the Malabar representatives become members of which Assembly? We cannot dissolve the Assembly for one part of Kerala (that is Travancore-Cochin) and retain another part, with reference to Malabar part. That is a very anomalous position. Therefore, what I suggest is that as far as the Madras State is concerned and as far as the Travancore-Cochin State is concerned, we may have the appointed day put off, and say, the date after the elections, so that we will have ended the blessed President's rule against which they have been fighting tooth and nail and we will have a democratic Government. If the date is changed as the date after the election, that will solve all constitutional difficulties.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, I am sorry I cannot accept the hon. Member's suggestion to put off the appointed day till the general elections take place in the Travancore-Cochin State. I do not know when it will take place; nobody can forecast. It is only a provision for an interim Assembly. Therefore, there is nothing wrong if the statute that we are making provides for certain Members who were Members in the dissolved Travancore-Cochin Assembly becoming Members of the Madras

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State Assembly. Regarding the other amendment, it is no doubt of mere academic interest now. But nothing is impossible. The situation may suddenly change tomorrow and the President may revoke his order and announce general elections in the Travancore-Cochin State; even before the appointed day the general elections may take place. Government, therefore, thought it fit to provide for Members of this House who represent Malabar and who will be going away to become Members of the Assembly there. If hon. Members representing Malabar do not want that amendment, I shall not press that. But regarding the other amendment, I do press that amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“ In clause 26, after sub-clause (4), *add* the following, namely :—

“(5) Notwithstanding the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly of Travancore-Cochin, the sitting members representing on the 1st March 1956 the constituencies transferred to the State of Madras by virtue of the provisions of Part II shall be deemed to have been duly elected to the Legislative Assembly of Madras.

“(6) Such of the members of the Legislative Council of Madras as cease to be members of that Council on the appointed day as a consequence of the provisions of section 32 shall become the members of the Legislative Assembly of the new State of Kerala if their names were included in the electoral roll of an Assembly Constituency transferred to that State by virtue of the provisions of Part II.”

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 32.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, I move the following amendments :—

“ In clause 32, in sub-clause (1), for the figures ‘ 48 ’, substitute the figures ‘ 51 ’;

“ In clause 32, sub-clause (1)—

(a) in item (a), for the expression ‘ 4 and 4 ’ substitute the expression ‘ 6 and 4 ’;

(b) in item (c), for the figure ‘ 8 ’, substitute the figure ‘ 9 ’;

“ In clause 32, sub-clause (3), *omit* the expression ‘ and such two of the six sitting members representing the Madras (Graduates) Constituency ;

“ In clause 32, for sub-clause (4), substitute the following :—

“(4) Any member of the said Council whose name was on the 1st March 1956 included in the electoral roll of an Assembly Constituency transferred to the new State of Mysore by virtue of the provisions of Part II and who ceases to be a member of the said Council under sub-section (3) shall become a member of the Legislative Council of the new State of Mysore ;

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"In clause 32, sub-clause (6), *omit* the words 'local authorities'."

Sir, hon. Members would see that these are intended to retain the strength of the Legislative Council at 51.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

"In clause 32, sub-clause (1), *for* the figures '48', *substitute* the figures '51' ;

"In clause 32, sub-clause (1)—

(a) in item (a), *for* the expression '4 and 4' *substitute* the expression '6 and 4' ;

(b) in item (c), *for* the figure '8', *substitute* the figure '9'

"In clause 32, sub-clause (3), *omit* the expression 'and such two of the six sitting members representing the Madras (Graduates) Constituency ;

"In clause 32, *for* sub-clause (4), *substitute* the following :—

"(4) Any member of the said Council whose name was on the 1st March 1956 included in the electoral roll of an Assembly Constituency transferred to the new State of Mysore by virtue of the provisions of Part II and who ceases to be a member of the said Council under sub-section (3) shall become a member of the Legislative Council of the new State of Mysore ;

"In clause 32, sub-clause (6), *omit* the words 'local authorities'."

The amendments were put and carried.

Clause 33.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, I move the following amendment :—

"In clause 33, sub-clause (2), item (a), after the word 'Mysore' *insert* the following :—

'and the members of the Legislative Council of Madras who cease to be members of that Council and become members of the Legislative Council of Mysore under sub-section (4) of section 32.'"

This is only a consequential amendment, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

"In clause 33, sub-clause (2), item (a), after the word 'Mysore' *insert* the following :—

'and the members of the Legislative Council of Madras who cease to be members of that Council and become members of the Legislative Council of Mysore under sub-section (4) of section 32.'"

The amendment was put and carried.

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Clause 56.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Sir, clause 56 (4) of the Bill reads as follows :—

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"(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (1) and (2), but save as hereinafter provided, the High Court at Madras shall have, and the High Court of Kerala shall not have, jurisdiction to entertain, hear or dispose of appeals, applications for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court, applications for review and other proceedings, where any such proceedings seek any relief in respect of any order passed by the High Court at Madras before the appointed day : "

I move the following amendment :—

"In clause 56, sub-clause (4), *for* the words 'Where any such proceedings seek any relief in respect of any order passed by the High Court at Madras before the appointed day', *substitute* the following :—

'Whether or not such proceedings seek any relief in respect of any order passed by the High Court at Madras before the appointed day'."

My object in moving this amendment is this. In the High Court of Travancore-Cochin appeals of 10 years standing have not yet been disposed of. The appeals are coming very late in the High Court of Travancore-Cochin. All appeals which have been filed before the High Court at Madras from Malabar area will have to wait for a long time for the purpose of being heard at the Kerala High Court. At present they confine themselves to such proceedings in which the High Court of Madras would have passed an order giving any relief in the matter of giving jurisdiction to the Madras High Court. Instead of that, I want that whether there is any order or there is not any order, all appeals entertained in the High Court of Madras from Malabar shall be heard by the Madras High Court. Within two years they will be heard and disposed of. It is only for the purpose of giving some advantage to the litigants of Malabar that I propose this amendment. But if they do not want it, I do not want to press it. It is a matter for them to decide. I feel this amendment is necessary, as there is a disparity between the dates of hearing of these appeals between the two High Courts. So far as Malabar is concerned, it continues to be in our State till 1st of October 1956 and they may very well have the privilege of their appeals being heard very soon and disposed of by this High Court. There are Malayalee Judges in our High Court like Justice Govinda Menon and they know the tenures of Malabar and no litigant will suffer on that account. They have been coming to Madras and they will also continue to come to Madras. So, I feel the necessity for this amendment. But if they do not want it, I do not want to press the same.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : I second the amendment, Sir.

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON : I oppose the amendment.

[3rd April 1956]

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I would suggest to the hon. Member not to press the amendment. It must be left to the people of Kerala.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 106.

* **THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :** Sir, I move the following amendments :—

“ In clause 106, sub-clause (4), *omit* the words ‘ for the other existing States or ’

“ In clause 106, *after* sub-clause (4), *insert* the following, namely :—

‘ (4-A) Such members of the said services belonging to the Madras Cadre, as the Central Government may by order specify, shall be allocated to the Cadres to be constituted for the new States of Kerala and Mysore, and the strength and composition of the Madras Cadre of the said services shall thereafter be such as the Central Government may by order determine.’ ”

This amendment is to prevent the allocation of members of All-India Services from other States to an existing State which has already got its Cadre. That is the case with Madras. There is no need to allocate members of All-India Services from other States to the Madras State where it has got its full Cadre. New clause 4-A would enable the allocation of suitable All-India Service Officers of the Madras Cadre to Kerala and Mysore.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“ In clause 106, sub-clause (4), *omit* the words ‘ for the other existing States or ’

“ In clause 106, *after* sub-clause (4), *insert* the following, namely :—

‘ (4-A) Such members of the said services belonging to the Madras Cadre, as the Central Government may by order specify, shall be allocated to the Cadres to be constituted for the new States of Kerala and Mysore, and the strength and composition of the Madras Cadre of the said services shall thereafter be such as the Central Government may by order determine.’ ”

The amendments were put and carried.

* **SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :** Sir, I move the following amendment :—

“ This House recommends that the Madras State Public Service Commission shall be re-organized by transfer of two members of the Commission to the Andhra-Telangana State and Mysore State respectively.”

[3rd April 1956] [Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar]

இப்பொழுது சர்வீஸ் கமிஷனில் இருக்கும் மூன்று அங்கத்தினர்களில் ஒருவரை ஆந்திரா-தெலங்காணாவுக்கும் இன்னொருவரை மைசூர் ராஜ்யத் திற்கும் மாற்றுவீட்டு, அந்த இரண்டு ஸ்டேட்ஸ்களை நம் ராஜ்யத்தினுள்ளவர் களைக்கொண்ட பூர்த்தி செய்தல் equitable distribution ஏற்படும் என்பது நான் என்னுடைய திருத்தத்தின் நோக்கமாகும்.

The amendment was seconded by Sri V. V. Ramaswami.

* **THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :** I, no doubt, appreciate the idea behind this amendment. But still this relates to the Service Commission. These members have been there all along in the Madras State. I would advise the hon. Member not to press this amendment. But the matter may be taken up with the Centre and we shall see what could be done in order to revise the composition of the Service Commission.

* **SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :** இந்த விஷயத்தை மத்திய அறியலாளரோடு கலந்துரையாடுவதாக கனம் அமைச்சரவர்கள் சொல்வதால் என்னுடைய திருத்தத்தை மாபஸ் வாங்கிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 107.

* **THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :** Sir, I move the following amendment :—

“ In clause 107, sub-clause (2), for the portion beginning with the words ‘ provisionally continue ’ and ending with the words ‘ successor State ’, *substitute* the following, namely :—

‘ be deemed to provisionally continue in the service of the principal successor State to that existing State, unless he is allotted by general or special order of the Central Government provisionally to any other Successor State.’ ”

Sir, in order to make this position clear that all the officers now serving in the existing Madras State should continue provisionally in the service of this State until allocations are made, this amendment is proposed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“ In clause 107, sub-clause (2), for the portion beginning with the words ‘ provisionally continue ’ and ending with the words ‘ successor State ’, *substitute* the following, namely :—

‘ be deemed to provisionally continue in the service of the principal successor State to that existing State, unless he is allotted by general or special order of the Central Government provisionally to any other Successor State.’ ”

The amendment was put and carried.

[3rd April 1956]

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : Sir, I move the following amendment :—

“ In clause 107, after the existing sub-clause (4), *insert* the following as new sub-clause 4-A :—

‘ 4-A. In applying the principles enunciated in sub-sections (2), (3) and (4), no person, who is in the permanent service of an existing State and who is serving in an area allotted to a successor State, shall be adversely affected in regard to pay, prospects of promotion and pension.’ ”

Sir, this morning I referred to this subject and I think it is one of the most important subjects if we are to prevent any sort of opposition, heart-burning and other unfortunate trends in our officials in the State. We are bound to protect their interests whoever they may be. In this particular case I know what will happen. Those officers who may be transferred to the Mysore State or to the Kerala State will probably be required to take up jobs on a lesser salary than they have been getting. An indication to that effect has already been given by the Chief Minister of Mysore. It is a fact, Sir, that the scales of salaries of Government officials both in Mysore as well as Travancore-Cochin are far below the salary scales of officers in our Government. This position did not occur when the Andhra State was separated for the simple reason that Andhra State did not have a separate scale and it had to adopt the same scale. I think justice and equity demand an honourable method of dealing with our public servants. So, I think this amendment could be adopted.

My resolution consists of two parts. The first part is that those serving in an area and allotted to a successor State should not be adversely affected. The second part of it is, such additional emoluments as may be required for the individual concerned shall be a charge on the successor State continuing to employ him. I understand there may be some difficulties on account of the financial provision. If that be the case, I am prepared, with your permission, to omit the last part of my amendment, the sentence beginning with the words “ and such additional emoluments ”. I will content myself with the first part of my amendment and leave it to the Central Government to decide in what manner their interests should be protected.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANIA AYYAR : Sir, I second the amendment. As the corresponding posts in the other States may carry a far less salary, it is necessary that the interests of the Government servants should be safeguarded and they should not be adversely affected. That is the object of the amendment.

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON : Sir, I support this very necessary amendment which is intended for the protection of the Government servants of the State.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, I am glad that the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition has agreed to the omission of the latter part of the amendment. I shall therefore accept the amendment.

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MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“ In clause 107, after the existing sub-clause (4), *insert* the following as new sub-clause 4-A :—

‘ 4-A. In applying the principles enunciated in sub-sections (2), (3) and (4), no person, who is in the permanent service of an existing State and who is serving in an area allotted to a successor State, shall be adversely affected in regard to pay, prospects of promotion and pension.’ ”

The amendment was put and carried.

ANNEXURE.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANIA AYYAR : Sir, I move the following amendment :—

“ In item 12 of the proposals for amendment of the Constitution, for the proposed Article 290-A, *substitute* the following :—

‘ 290-A. That the amount to be charged on and paid out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala every year to the Travancore Dewaswom Board shall be fixed after taking into consideration the amount actually spent on the temples situated in the territories comprised in the Agasteeswaram, Thovala, Kalkulam and Vilavancode taluks of Trivandrum district and the Shengkottah taluk (excluding Puliwara hill ‘ pakuthi ’) of Quilon district the average of the amount spent during the three years preceding the appointed day and that the sum so arrived at, shall be charged on and paid out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala every year to the Travancore Dewaswom Board under Clause (4), part 2.

The balance of Rs. 51 lakhs after deducting the portion to be paid from the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala shall be paid from the Consolidated Fund of the State of Madras every year to the Commissioner's Fund constituted under the Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1951 ’.”

Sir, this is an important matter which arises as a result of our taking the five taluks from Travancore-Cochin. I understand that there are nearly 200 temples in the portion which is transferred to our State. Some of these temples like the Suchindram temple are very important. The very architecture of these temples shows that they were once in Tamil Nad.

So far as the endowments for these temples are concerned, this is the history. In or about the year 1811, by an order of the then Resident of Travancore, all the endowed properties were taken away by the State and instead they gave an allowance which comes to Rs. 51 lakhs. Article 238, Clause 10 (iii) provides that this sum of Rs. 51 lakhs shall be a charge on the Consolidated Fund of the State and shall be paid to the Travancore Dewaswom Board. That is the position in which we are now. On account of the transfer of these taluks to the Madras State, the question arises as to how these temples should be maintained. It is now proposed to insert

[Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar] [3rd April 1956]

Article 290-A which says: "A sum of forty-six lakhs and fifty thousand rupees shall be charged on, and paid out of, the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala every year to the Travancore Devaswom Board." All the temples are being managed by the Travancore Devaswom Board. Now, they say that a sum of Rs. 4.5 lakhs need not be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of the State as it represents the proportion to be paid to us and it has been fixed on the basis of the population of the two States. They say that the population of the transferred taluks is one-tenth of the whole and that therefore Rs. 4.5 lakhs may be deducted out of Rs. 51 lakhs and that the balance of Rs. 46.5 lakhs may be charged on and paid out of the Consolidated Fund of the Kerala State.

As a matter of fact, the Travancore Devaswom Board has been spending upon the upkeep and maintenance of these temples a sum of about Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 22½ lakhs. That amount has to be found somehow or other. Therefore, what shall we do now is the question. What I wish to point out is that the charges towards the upkeep of these temples cannot depend on the proportion of the population transferred to us and it has to be calculated on a different basis altogether. Therefore it is that I have brought an amendment to the effect that the amount to be charged on and paid out of the consolidated fund of the State of Kerala every year to the Travancore Devaswom Board shall be fixed after taking into consideration the amount actually spent on the temples situated in the territories comprised in the Agasteeswaram, Thovalai, Kalkulam and Vilavancode taluks, etc., and the average of the amount spent during the three years preceding the appointed day and that the sum so arrived at shall be charged on and paid out of the consolidated fund of the State of Kerala every year to the Travancore Devaswom Board. If it is calculated on this basis, the amount arrived at will be far less than Rs. 46.5 lakhs. But I have added in my amendment that the balance of the Rs. 51 lakhs shall be paid from out of the consolidated fund. It can only be like that. Of course, it is a matter for the Kerala and the Madras States to be decided after discussion. In this connection I may point out that out of 20,000 acres of properties which were originally endowed for these temples, more than 17,000 acres are situated within this territory and up till now the large revenues from these properties went not only towards the upkeep of the temples in this area but also towards the upkeep of the temples in the other areas. Hitherto as they have been enjoying a larger portion out of these revenues, it may very well be argued that a portion of that amount also may be paid out of the consolidated fund of the Travancore State. These are matters which will have to be discussed between the two States. But the general principle is that the only portion which is allotted to the Kerala State out of this should be paid by them and the balance should be found out by us. As to how much the amount should be, must be arrived at after discussion and a final decision should be taken after looking into the facts and figures. That is why I have said that the amount to be charged on and paid out of the consolidated fund should be fixed after taking into account the amount actually spent on these temples and the average of the

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amount spent during the three years preceding the appointed day. That figure must be deducted from the sum of Rs. 51 lakhs and then the balance should be paid out of the funds of our State towards the upkeep of these temples. In our State, under the Hindu Religious Endowments Act, we have got the Commissioner's Fund. Proportion of the consolidated fund it should be paid to the Commissioner's Fund every year. Of course, it may not be possible to completely accept this amendment and pass it, because I have not said anything about the exact amount. But I have enunciated the general principle to be followed and the amount should be fixed on the basis of relevant data after discussion between the two States and if there is still any balance to be paid, that must be borne by our State. Most of the endowed properties are situated within our State and when we take these properties, we are morally and legally bound to pay from our Commissioner's Fund towards the upkeep of these temples.

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* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Sir, I second the amendment moved by hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar. I referred to this question in my remarks yesterday. Adequate provision should be made for the maintenance of the temples taken over from the Travancore-Cochin State. I entirely agree with the views expressed by Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar. I would request the Government to examine this question thoroughly and make due representations to the Central Government about it.

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Sir, I have given notice of an amendment which is in a more clarified form. I move it which runs as follows:—

"Whereas the four taluks of Travancore-Cochin State, namely, (1) Thovalai, (2) Agasteeswaram, (3) Kalkulam, (4) Vilavancode and (5) a part of Shenkottai taluk (excluding Puliyara Hill pakkuthy) of Quilon district transferred to Madras State, contain temples totalling 201 in number;

Whereas these temples have been endowed with large properties, i.e., 1,700 acres of nanja lands out of 68,500 acres of nanja lands taken over by the Travancore State in 1811 A.D. thus comprising one-fourth of the entire temple lands;

Whereas the average assessment of these 1,700 acres of nanja lands was Rs. 12-8-0 per acre, while the rest of the lands in Travancore was assessed to Rs. 1-4-0 per acre.

Whereas the revenue from the 17,000 acres of nanja lands was equal to one half of the entire revenue, i.e., two lakhs out of four lakhs in the year 1811, when the temple lands were taken over by the Travancore State;

Whereas the expense for the upkeep and maintenance of the temples in the transferred areas amounted to more than one-third of the total amount allotted for expenses to the Devaswom department by the Travancore State;

[Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar] [3rd April 1956]

நியாயமாகப் பார்த்தால் ரூ. 45 லட்சத்தில் மாதிரியாக 22½ லட்ச ரூபாய் வரையில் இந்தக் கோவில்களுக்காக செலவு செய்யவேண்டியிருக்க, 4½ லட்சம் ரூபாய்தான் கொடுக்கப்போவதாக மசோதாவில் கண்டிருக்கிறது. இதற்கு என்ன காரணம் சொல்கிறார்கள்? எந்த அடிப்படையில் இப்படி நிர்ணயம் செய்தார்கள்? இதற்கு எதாவது நியாயம் உண்டா? சட்டம் உண்டா? 76-வது செக்ஷனில் 'The sums at the credit of an existing State . . . shall pass to the successor State . . . be divided between them according to the population ratio' என்ற முறையில் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. இந்தச் சட்டம் எங்கிருந்து வந்தது என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். கோவில் நிலத்தை அரசாங்கம் எடுத்துக் கொண்டு, அதிலிருந்து வரும்படியை அனுபவித்துக்கொண்டு இருக்கும்போது அந்த சமஸ்தானத்தில் உள்ள கோவில்களுக்கு எந்த விலை நபாசரத்தில் செலவிடப்படுகிறதோ அதே விலைநபாசரத்தில்தான் இங்கு வரப்போகிற பகுதிகளிலுள்ள கோவில்களுக்கும் செலவிடவேண்டும்? அதுதானே சரியான சட்டம்? இந்தப் பணத்தை திருவாங்கூர்-கொச்சி ராஜ்யத்திலுள்ளவர்கள் சுரண்டிக்கொண்டு, பத்திலொரு பங்கு மட்டும் இங்கு வரப்போகிற கோவில்களுக்கு என்றால் அது என்ன கணக்கில் வரும் என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். 'Certain funds to be divided according to population. . . ' என்று சொல்வது ரொம்ப 'far-fetched idea' என்று தான் சொல்லவேண்டும். இந்த விஷயங்களை யெல்லாம் நம்முடைய அரசியலார் கவனத்தில் கொண்டு தக்கது செய்யும்படி கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

நான் சொல்கிறேன், குறைந்தது 22½ லட்சம் ரூபாயாவது தோவாளா, அகஸ்திலவரம், கல்குளம், விளவங்கோடு தாலுகாக்கள் செங்கோட்டை தாலுகாவின் ஒரு பகுதி, இவைகளில் உள்ள கோவில்களுக்காக என்று சட்டப்படி ஒதுக்கி வைத்துவிடவேண்டும். ரூ. 22½ லட்சம் இல்லாவிட்டாலும், குறைந்த பட்சமாக 15 லட்ச ரூபாயாவது உடனடியாகக் கொடுத்தால்தான் கோவில்கள் நல்ல முறையில் நடக்கும் என்பதை வற்புறுத்துவதற்காகத்தான் நான் தீர்மானம் பிரேரேபித்திருக்கிறேன்.

இன்னும் ஒரு முக்கியமான விஷயம் என்னவென்றால், இப்பொழுது ஒரு கோடி 11 லட்சம் ரூபாய் மிகுதியாய் இருக்கிறது. அதைப்பற்றி ஒன்றும் சொல்லவில்லை. அதிலும் நமக்குச் சேரவேண்டியதைத் தக்க படி பெறுவதற்கு அரசியலார் கவனித்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். நான் சொல்வது என்னவென்றால், பாராமுகமாக இருந்த காரணத்தால் சில பகுதிகளை விட்டுவிட்டோம். நிலங்களை விட்டுவிட்டோம். மக்களை விட்டு விட்டோம். கோயில் வரும்படியையும் விட்டுவிட்டோம். செலவினங்களுக்காவது ஒரு பகுதியைப் பெறவேண்டாமா என்பதை அரசியலார் கவனித்து ஆவன செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

The amendment was duly seconded.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, the proposed Article 290-A of the Constitution says that 'a sum of forty-six lakhs and fifty thousand rupees shall be charged on, and paid out of, the consolidated fund of the State of Kerala every year to the Travancore Devaswom Board'. Out of the sum of Rs. 51 lakhs, they propose to give us a sum of Rs. 4½ lakhs which is very inadequate. The proportion that they have fixed is very wrong. Certain temples are coming to us and they have to be maintained properly. Therefore, the amount to be charged on and paid out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala every year to the Travancore Devaswom Board should be fixed after taking into consideration the amount actually spent on the temples situated in the territories that are now coming to us.

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* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Sir, there is another factor which should also be borne in mind. All these lands endowed for these temples may not be in the same taluks which are transferred to our State. They may be in other taluks as well. This important factor should be kept in mind.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, I am glad the hon. Members have raised this question. There cannot be any other view about it. Neither the reorganized State of Madras nor the temples in the areas which are coming over to this State should be penalized on account of any provision relating to the transfer of assets. As hon. Members themselves have pointed out, we do not have clear data relating to this. We do not exactly know the extent of lands that lie in the areas that are to be transferred to Madras. The Government of Madras have already taken up this question and they have sought for certain information and when they get the data, they will go into the question. I may also point out that this provision of a sum of Rs. 4½ lakhs is only a tentative provision. In these circumstances, it is not possible to accept the amendments as they are drafted. I would therefore request the hon. Members who have moved them not to press them.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: As the Hon. the Leader of the House states that the Government are collecting data and will look into the matter again after the receipt of the necessary data, I am not pressing my amendment. I would only request the Government to go into the matter carefully and press for the provision of adequate funds for the proper upkeep of these temples.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, I wish to add that although the Government are not accepting these amendments, the entire proceedings of the House will be transmitted to the Central Government for the elucidation of the Parliament. Therefore, the discussion that we have had on this matter would have certainly served the purpose behind the amendments.

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: திருவாங்கூர்-கொச்சி ராஜ்யத்திலிருந்து தமிழ்நாட்டுக்குச் சேரப்போகின்ற பகுதிகளிலுள்ள கோவில்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட தொகை குறைவாக இருக்கிறது. இதைக் கவனித்து சர்க்கார் நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பதாக அமைச்சரவர்கள் சொல்வதால் என்னுடைய தீர்மானத்தை நான் வாங்கிக்கொள்கிறேன்.

The amendments of the hon. Members Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar and Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar were, by leave, withdrawn.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, I move—
“That the proposed States Reorganization Bill, 1956, having been considered fully and approved, this House is of the view that the Bill should be amended on the lines indicated in the amendments approved by the House.”

At this late hour, I do not wish to take the time of the House. No further speeches are necessary. I would only like to appeal to the hon. Members and people outside the House to forget certain

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam]

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views expressed here. We shall approve this Bill. The new reorganized States will come into existence by 1st October next. Let us therefore forget entirely and absolutely all the unfortunate utterance relating to the reorganization of States. Let us all unitedly go ahead to make the new reorganized States well developed and prosperous.

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting the motion moved by the Hon. the Leader of the House. We have had discussion here for the last two days and several points of view have been placed before this House for the consideration of the Members and for the consideration of the authorities at the Centre. Now that we have adopted this Bill, I join with the appeal made by the Hon. the Leader of the House. It is our duty to see how best we can amicably settle whatever points we may have. I would even go a step further and say that in this matter we in the Madras State should give a lead and set an example as to the manner in which we are prepared to adjust differences which will enable those parts of the Madras State which are unfortunately to be separated from us to feel that they will not be handicapped in any manner whatsoever. I am conscious of the fact that at the time the Andhra State became a *fait accompli*, a certain amount of bitterness continued in the matter of allocation of staff. I am anxious that the officers who are serving in this State go out as far as possible and those who serve elsewhere come in as far as possible at their own option. They should not have any sort of difficulty in adjusting themselves to the new set up. It is no doubt true that the Central Government have taken power to a considerable extent to regulate the service conditions of those belonging to the Central services and I think we should so adjust ourselves in this respect to what they propose to do as not to leave behind any trail of bitterness. I do appeal once more to all sections of the people, whatever be their commitments and promises, now that the Legislatures of the States have dealt with the Bill, not to carry on any more kind of agitation outside the Legislature. Democracy can never function properly unless the people realize that the best and the safest place for ventilating grievances is the Legislature. Fortunately, we have the Legislature functioning here and it may be left to the Legislature to safeguard the interests of the people. I am, therefore, sure that this Bill will receive due consideration at the hands of the Parliament and that, after it is passed, there will be established a reign of peace and prosperity for all States concerned.

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON: Sir, what we have now done is mere consideration of the Bill. The passing of the Bill into law is left to the Parliament. We are only consulted by the President to give our views on the Bill and not asked to pass it. I still hope that some miracle will happen and save us from the catastrophe to which we are driven by this Bill. Suppose the miracle does not happen and the Bill is passed by the Parliament. Then, I should certainly echo the sentiments expressed by the Leader of the

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Opposition that we should forget everything and try to do our best, however unhappy the situation might be. As a gesture of the goodwill promised by the hon. Leader of the Opposition, may I suggest one thing? Unfortunately, Kerala has no Legislature and no popular Ministry. At the time of division of assets and liabilities, there must be someone on behalf of Malabar to look after its interests. There is lot of talk about goodwill. Some gesture may be shown by the Madras Government. Even Mr. Gopalan made a similar appeal and went to the extent of suggesting that a Member from the Opposition—that is, from this side of the House—might be taken into the Cabinet. Let me pray that the Government take one from their own party representing Malabar. Let him be in the Cabinet for this short period. If this is not possible and if the Chief Minister is so much obsessed with the feeling that he should not have any Malayalee in the Cabinet—of course, the Chairman here and the Speaker of the Assembly are Malayalees—some arrangement or some machinery may be evolved whereby the voice of the people of Malabar can be effectively heard in the matter of division of assets and liabilities. I would request the Government to consider the matter.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, I thought I had nothing to add to the very fine appeal made by the Leader of the Opposition. I could give this assurance with regard to the suggestion of Mr. Govinda Menon in the matter of consideration of the assets and liabilities relating to Kerala and the other State to be formed. As far as Malabar is concerned, the Government will certainly be fair and fairer and they will see that the counsels of representatives of the areas concerned are duly taken before decisions are taken.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“That the proposed States Reorganization Bill, 1956, having been considered fully and approved, this House is of the view that the Bill should be amended on the lines indicated in the amendments approved by the House.”

The motion was put and carried.

III.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE PUDUKKOTTAI (SETTLEMENT OF INAMS) AMENDMENT BILL, 1956
(L.C. BILL NO. 2 OF 1956).

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Pudukkottai (Settlement of Inams) Amendment Bill, 1956 and move—

“That the Bill be taken into consideration.”

The jaghirs and inams in the former Pudukkottai State were governed by the Pudukkottai Inam Settlement Rules before its merger with Madras. After merger, we passed the Pudukkottai

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[Sri M. A. Manickavelu] [3rd April 1956]

(Settlement of Inams) Act, 1955, by which our rules and other things including our Board's Standing Orders came to be applied to those inams. Section 6 of this Act excluded from the purview of the Act the two jaghirs of Manovirithi and Chinnaramanai as it was thought that the two jaghirs were not governed by the settlement rules in force in the State before merger. Now we see that they also come within the purview of those rules. Therefore, section 6 of the Act which exempts these jaghirs from the operation of the Act is not necessary. It is sought to be deleted by this Bill, so that these inams may also be governed by the Board's Standing Orders.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

"That the Pudukkottai (Settlement of Inams) Amendment Bill, 1956, be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clauses 2 and 1 and the Preamble were separately put and carried.

Sri M. A. MANICKAVELU: Sir, I move—

"That the Pudukkottai (Settlement of Inams) Amendment Bill, 1956, be passed."

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

"That the Pudukkottai (Settlement of Inams) Amendment Bill, 1956, be passed."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I adjourn the House to meet at 3 p.m. on Thursday, the 5th April 1956.

The House then adjourned.

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

* Bill passed by the Legislative Assembly and received therefrom in the Council—

The Madras General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 8 of 1956).

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APPENDIX.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 608 asked by Sri T. Purushotham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 3rd April 1956, on page 625 supra.]

A.—

Name of institution.	Name of building.	Date of occupation.	Reasons for granting exemption from rent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(i) Guild of Service.	Old Post Office, and Postmaster's quarters (western portion).	23rd March 1948, forenoon.	They were in occupation of this portion rent free even before the transfer of the Government Estate to the Public Works Department and they were permitted to continue as it is a philanthropic institution.
(ii) All-India Women's Conference (Children's Nursery School).	North wing of stables (4 bays). Additional 4 bays. Additional 3 bays.	16th December 1949. April 1951. Not yet occupied.	The Association is running the Nursery School as a free school mainly for the benefit of the children of the low-paid employees occupying residential quarters in the Government Estate.
(iii) The Indian Bank.	One room in the ground floor of the old Legislators' Hostel.	14th July 1952.	The Pay Office, Indian Bank was opened only for the convenience of the Legislators and not in the interest of the Bank. It is functioning only during the sessions of the Legislature and rent-free accommodation was given as an inducement.
(iv) The Non-vegetarian Caterers of the Legislature.	Kitchen block	4th August 1950.	The duty of making arrangements for catering to the members in the hostel premises was attended to by the House Committee attached to the Legislature. In pursuance of a resolution of the House Committee, a non-vegetarian caterer was appointed and he was also permitted to use the kitchen block.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, 5th April 1956.

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

I. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Family Planning Programme in the Madras City

* 608-A Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the details of the Family Planning programme carried out in this State; and

(b) the propaganda measures taken to educate the public on family planning and population problems?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : (a) Eight full-time Family Planning Clinics and a Research Centre for carrying out research in sub-fertility have been opened. Thirteen part-time clinics have also been sanctioned. They will be opened in 13 medical institutions in the State. All the Women Medical Officers under the Government and under the local bodies have been required to undergo training in Family Planning for a period of 10 days at the Government Hospital for Women and Children, Egmore.

(b) Advice on family planning methods is given in all the hospitals in which family planning clinics are functioning. A pamphlet on Family Planning is being printed and will be distributed freely to those attending the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and the maternity wards attached to hospitals.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. Minister tell us what are the particular methods of family planning advocated by the Government and whether expert medical opinion has been taken in the matter before they are pushed through?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Yes, Sir; different methods are prescribed for different people according to their intelligence and according to their economic status.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Is the use of contraceptives advocated or encouraged by the Government?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Yes, that is how family planning is mainly effected.

[5th April 1956]

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : How far have the public reacted to the measures instituted by the Government? Is this propaganda restricted to cities and towns or is it intended to extend this to the villages as well?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : It is not restricted to cities and towns. Advice about family planning will be made available at maternity and child welfare centres most of which are located in the rural areas.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. Minister tell us what the agency employed for this propaganda is? Is it done by the Medical Department? Would it not be better to entrust it to the Women's Welfare Department?

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : The use of contraceptives is objected to by religious bodies. May I know whether Government have taken note of this fact that it is contrary to the views of certain great religious organizations? For example, the Catholic Church objects to it very strongly.

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Medical and Health Departments and voluntary associations are all taking part in the educative propaganda. As regards the objection of certain religious denominations, I know the Catholics are against this. But this is only optional. It is given to people who want it. There is nothing compulsory about it.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Is it a fact that since the Hon. the Minister for Health started the family planning programme, an intensive propaganda for birth control, the birth rate has considerably increased in the State of Madras? (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : The Minister for Health is not responsible for starting this, Sir. (Laughter.) The Planning Commission have approved of this. They made provision in the First Five-Year Plan and a bigger provision has been made in the Second Five-Year Plan for this work. As regards the increased number of births, the propaganda and family planning work have so far touched only a fringe of the problem.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Were the women's organizations consulted in the matter and is there any definite resolution passed in the recent Women's Conference with regard to this problem?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Yes, Sir, it is the Women's Organizations that have taken a lead in this matter. At most of their conferences they have been passing resolutions in favour of family planning.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : Is it not a fact that Gandhiji was not in favour of adopting artificial methods in this matter?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Sir, Gandhiji takes his stand on a much higher plane. It is not meant for ordinary mortals.

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SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Are not the Government aware that India's strength lies in increased population and that this policy would weaken that strength?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : The increase of population beyond the means of subsistence and much in excess of the development of the natural resources is exactly the trouble with India.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health enlighten us on whether the co-operation they get is more from the men's side or the women's side? (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : More from the women's side, Sir. (Laughter.)

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : What is the Gandhian way of birth control? In what way did he practise it?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : It is, I think, unnecessary to ask this question.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : I only want to make it known how Gandhiji practised birth control.

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : It is by abstinence.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Sir, it is most irreverent to ask a question like that. I hope the hon. Member will be pulled up by the Chair and requested to withdraw . . .

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : I only put a simple question whether Gandhiji practised birth control of self-control. . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have not taken objection to it and asked the hon. Member to withdraw.

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON : Is periodical abstinence one of the methods advocated by the Government?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Yes, that is the rhythm method which has failed to be popular and people, where it has been tried, have given it up.

SRI V. R. RANGANATHAN : There is an impression that the women need the advice most, and, therefore, the advice is restricted to women. Is the advice given to women only or given to men also?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : The advice is given both to men and women.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Has there been a general complaint by some of the representatives from Malabar that Malabar district has been neglected in this respect also as in others and, if so, will the Hon. Minister see that adequate work is done there

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particularly because the birth rate is the highest there when compared to birth rates in other districts as also in the whole of India? (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Yes, Sir, in Malabar district in addition to Kozhikode centre, family planning centres have been started at Cannanore and Tellicherry. Special attention is given to the needs of Malabar in this matter. (Laughter.)

Latest methods of treatment of leprosy

3-10
p.m.

* 608-B Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

- (a) the latest methods of treatment of leprosy; and
- (b) the prophylactic measures followed in this State to combat the disease?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : (a) The latest methods of treatment of leprosy are by the use of sulphone or by one of its derivatives known as sulphetrone.

(b) (i) Propaganda and education of the public in the form of wall posters, diagrams, cinema lantern slides, short lectures and charts exhibited in hospitals, dispensaries, exhibitions, etc.;

(ii) Institutional segregation of infective cases; and

(iii) Home isolation and night segregation of infective cases whichever is possible.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : As the Thirumani Sanatorium has been upgraded as a Research Institute, have the Government considered the need for the establishment of a special hospital near about the Madras City for treatment of leprosy and of all skin diseases?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Leprosy treatment is provided for out-patients in all Government and Local Body hospitals. Government are also giving a short course of training to doctors for a week or ten days in batches and about 100 doctors are proposed to be trained that way.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Are Government aware that there are powerful indigenous drugs for treatment of leprosy and will Government take steps to investigate about them and try to utilize such indigenous medicines for the treatment of these diseases?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Yes, Sir; certain physicians claim to treat not only leprosy, but also cancer and many other diseases supposed to be incurable. The indigenous drugs have been tried at Thirumani and they have not been found effective.

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SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Is this disease completely curable if detected at an early stage and properly treated?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Early detection and proper form of treatment is effective to a very large extent, Sir.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : As I have a representation that teachers in aided institutions who are sometimes afflicted with this disease are discharged from service, will the Hon. Minister please bring pressure upon the Government to see that such teachers are granted sufficient medical leave with full allowances and other facilities so that they may get treatment and continue in service?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : It may be that those who have infective form of leprosy are discharged from service. The question of granting sufficient medical leave can be considered if applications are made.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : What is the percentage of cure in the advanced cases with this recent modern treatment, just approximately?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : It is difficult to answer such a question, Sir. But I may tell the hon. Member that if sulphone treatment is given at an early stage, in about six months or one year it produces marked clinical improvement. But it takes four or five years to make the patient completely negative.

Elementary Education Committee's Report

* 609 Q.—SRI ALEXANDER GNANAMUTTU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) when the Elementary Education Committee's Report will be ready;

(b) the total amount spent so far on this Committee;

(c) whether the report will be placed before the Legislature and if so, when; and

(d) whether the Government propose to give effect to the recommendations of this Committee at least from the beginning of the next academic year?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU (on behalf of the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam) : (a) The Committee's report was received on 2nd October 1955.

(b) Rs. 25,386-6-6.

(c) The report will be placed before the Legislature shortly.

(d) The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration and they will be given effect to after decisions are taken.

[5th April 1955]

Employment of Licentiates in Printing Technology in the Government Press

* 610 Q.—SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether persons qualified as Licentiates in Printing Technology are employed in the Government Press;

(b) what are their other qualifications;

(c) whether there is any difference in the starting pay of the lower division clerks and the Licentiates in Printing Technology; and

(d) if so, what it is and whether there is any proposal to increase the starting salary for the Licentiates in Printing Technology?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: (a) Yes.

(b) A pass in S.S.L.C. Examination is a pre-requirement for qualifying as Licentiates in Printing Technology. Some have passed Government Technical Examinations in Composing, Proof Reading, etc., in addition to the Diploma in Licentiate in Printing Technology.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Lower Division Clerk is employed on the scale of pay of Rs. 49—90 and Licentiates in Printing Technology are employed as Section Despatchers on Rs. 35—65, Junior Foreman on Rs. 45—85 and Senior Foreman on Rs. 90—150. There is a proposal under consideration to revise the pay of L.P.Ts.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: I put a similar question some time ago and it was said that a report was being called for from the Controller. Has the report come and if so, is the proposed scale of pay to be given to these people equal to the scale of pay of lower division clerks?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: Yes, Sir. That report has not come yet. The Controller has been asked to expedite it and it is expected.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: May I know whether the proposed scale of pay will be equal to that given to the lower division clerks?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: That is the idea, Sir. Because when a holder of S.S.L.C. comes as a lower division clerk, he gets a higher pay than one, with an additional qualification of a Diploma, who starts on a lower pay. That is an anomaly which we are trying to set right.

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SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW: Sir, how many persons, that is, the licentiates, have been promoted as Assistant Superintendents?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: I have not got the particulars on hand. If a separate question is put, I shall furnish the information.

SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW: Is it a fact that the post of Assistant Superintendent is filled only by direct recruitment and that no promotions are given to the licentiates, that is, the staff?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: I have no information on hand on the point at all. Here we are concerned with the different scales of pay and I have got particulars with regard to that and that question is being considered for regularization. If another question is put on the subject, I may be able to answer it.

Rural Electrification Schemes

* 611 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the remunerative basis on which rural electrification schemes are sanctioned by the Government;

(b) the general procedure followed in giving connexions to agriculturists from the service mains;

(c) why unconnected minimum charges are levied in respect of agricultural consumers; and

(d) whether the Government propose to revise their policy in this regard?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: (a) Electricity extension schemes are sanctioned by the Government if the estimated gross return on the capital outlay on each scheme is not less than 10 per cent per annum.

(b) When supply is to be given to an agricultural consumer on his application for it, a written agreement is taken from the consumer agreeing to take supply subject to the conditions stipulated therein and the service line is laid from the mains to the well or other places where the consumer wants the supply. Then a notice is issued to the consumer that the department is ready to give supply and that the consumer should avail of it within three months from the date of receipt of the notice.

(c) Unconnected minimum charges are levied in order to avoid wastage of electric energy and consequential loss of revenue to Government.

(d) Instructions have been issued to the Chief Engineer (Electricity) to avoid the levy of unconnected minimum charges by laying the service line from the mains to the pumpset of the ryot only when he is ready with his pumpset to avail of the supply.

[5th April 1956]

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : ஆரம்பத்தில் ஏறபடும் கனெக்ஷன்களுக்கு மினிமம் கரண்ட் சார்ஜ் சந்திப்பை விதிக்கப்படுகின்றது. ஆனால் அதே மினிமம் கரண்ட் கொடுக்கப்படும் கனெக்ஷன்களுக்கு குறைந்த விகிதத்தில் மினிமம் கரண்ட் சார்ஜ் வசூலிக்கப்படுகிறது. ஆதலால் முதலில் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட கனெக்ஷன்களுக்கு விதிக்கப்பட்ட மினிமம் கரண்ட் சார்ஜையும் குறைந்த விகிதத்தில் வசூலிக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யலாமா?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI : இப்போது அந்தக் கட்டணத்தைக் குறைக்க முடியாது. எல்லா இடங்களுக்கும் ஒரேமாதிரியான முறையில்தான் குறைந்த பட்ச கட்டணம் போடப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. அந்த அந்த இடங்களில் 'லோட்' (load) ஜாஸ்தியானவுடன் அங்கெல்லாம் கட்டணத்தைக் குறைப்பது பற்றி பரிசீலனை செய்வதற்கு ஒரு கமிட்டியை நியமித்திருக்கிறோம். அந்தக் கமிட்டியிடமிருந்து ரிப்போர்ட்டை எதிர்பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். ரிப்போர்ட் வந்தவுடன் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படும்.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Cannot arrangement be made to erect the necessary K.V. Lines and connect the villages straight-away to the Electricity Grid and provide stump service to the wells at the cost of the ryots when necessity arises, instead of the present procedure of extending the lines as far as the wells, etc., and thus levying 'unconnected' charges?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI : It is a technical point and the hon. Member has perhaps been advised by some technical man and I am not able to answer that off-hand. I should get information from the department.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Questions are over.

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

II.—ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE HON. CHAIRMAN.

(1) BILLS ASSENTED TO BY THE PRESIDENT AND THE GOVERNOR.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have to make the following announcements with reference to the Acts assented to by the President and the Governor :—

(1) The Madras Medium Cotton Mill Cloth (Sales Tax) Bill, 1954 (L.A. Bill No. 21 of 1954) passed by the Madras Legislature on the 15th May 1954 received the assent of the President on the 22nd March 1956 and has been published as Act No. XLII of 1954 in Part IV-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette Extraordinary*, dated the 28th March 1956.

(2) The Madras Appropriation Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 6 of 1956) passed by the Madras Legislature on the 28th March 1956 received the assent of the Governor on the 30th March 1956 and has been published as Act No. IV of 1956 in Part IV-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette Extraordinary*, dated the 31st March 1956;

[5th April 1956]

[Mr. Chairman]

(3) The Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 7 of 1956) passed by the Madras Legislature on the 28th March 1956 received the assent of the Governor on the 30th March 1956 and has been published as Act No. V of 1956 in Part IV-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette Extraordinary*, dated the 31st March 1956; and

(4) The Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Renewing Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1956) passed by the Madras Legislature on the 28th March 1956 received the assent of the President on the 31st March 1956 and has been published as Act No. VI of 1956 in Part IV-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette Extraordinary*, dated the 1st April 1956."

(2) MESSAGES FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have also to announce to the House that I have received messages from the Hon. the Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly, transmitting copies of the following Bills as passed by the Legislative Assembly on the 4th April 1956 :—

(1) The Madras Compulsory Labour (Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 3 of 1956); and

(2) The Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 9 of 1956)

and signed by him for the concurrence of the Council.

III.—INFORMATION RE DATE OF COMING INTO FORCE OF THE MADRAS MEDIUM COTTON MILL CLOTH (SALES TAX) ACT, 1954.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : With your permission, Sir, 3-20 p.m. I would like to know from the Hon. the Revenue Minister whether the Act levying additional tax on medium cloth which has been assented to by the President has come into force from 1st April because I am told collection is being made both by the wholesalers and the retailers and there is some confusion in the matter. I would like to know on a point of information whether the Act has come into force since the 1st April. Otherwise, what is the position?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sir, others also seemed to have felt the confusion. That is why we are examining it.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : May I bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister that already collection is being made by the wholesalers and retailers? It would be better if a communique is issued on this subject.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : It is being speedily looked into.

[5th April 1956]

IV.—NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

A.—Bills.

(1) THE MADRAS SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1954 (L.C. BILL NO. 1 OF 1954).

SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW : Sir, I move —

“That the Madras Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 1954^a (L.C. Bill No. 1 of 1954), be taken into consideration.”

Mr. Chairman, Sir, before I go into the merits of the Bill, I would like to bring to your notice that this Bill has not been circulated among the Members. Whenever Government Bills are moved and they are on the agenda, it is usual that all the Members are supplied with copies of the Bills so that they may come prepared either for supporting the Bill or opposing it. But in the case of my non-official Bill, it has not been circulated. I may inform you, Sir, that the gazette copies which the hon. Members are now having, were distributed by me just before I came to the Council. Those copies have not been furnished by the Council Office or by the Government. I have paid for them. It is very rare that non-official Bills come up at all for consideration. The number of non-official Bills is very few. This non-official Bill has come up for consideration after two years and even then hon. Members have not been supplied with copies of the Bill.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : This Bill was circulated to all the Members in 1954. It was published in the Gazette.

SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW : All the Bills moved by Government are also published in the Gazette, but just before the Bills come up on the agenda, they are circulated in a separate form and not in this brown paper. Sometimes these Bills contain an annexure giving the provisions of the old Act and of the Act as proposed to be amended and it is only Government Bills that receive such attention. I appeal to you, Sir, that Government must furnish copies of non-official Member's Bill also beforehand.

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON : The hon. Member said that he had paid for the copies. But there are other Bills also. Has he paid for all the Bills or for this Bill alone?

SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW : I asked the Government to send me so many copies of the Gazette containing the Bill and I have paid for the same.

DR. V. K. JOHN : Sir, I want to know whether it is in order for the hon. Member to move this Bill when it has not been circulated officially in time.

^a Published in Part IV-A of the Extraordinary issue of the *Fori St. George* Gazette, dated the 30th January 1954.

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Mr. CHAIRMAN : The Bill was circulated long ago. That is the trouble.

SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW : It may be necessary for me to speak at some length on this Bill because this Bill has not been circulated among the Members and the Members have not formed any opinion beforehand.

DR. V. K. JOHN : May I also point out that we do not have a copy of the sections which are being amended? It has been the practice for the Government to give us a copy of the sections which are to be amended.

SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW : Sir, all that I can say is that the Madras Shops and Establishments Act is an Act passed in 1947. Sri V. V. Subramaniam, I.C.S., was appointed to investigate into the working of the Act. He was appointed in October 1952 to enquire into the working of the Act. Subsequently, he submitted a report which was placed on the table of the House in the beginning of 1954. My Bill is substantially based upon the recommendations made by this I.C.S. Officer to whom no pro-labour sympathies can be ascribed. On the report made by him, Government have passed an order. With reference to all the recommendations made in favour of the employee, what the Government have merely stated is as follows:—“I am reading paragraph IV of the Government Order:—

“The Central Government are contemplating All-India legislation for shops and commercial establishments throughout the country. In case that legislation is enacted, there may be no need to amend the Madras Shops and Establishments Act. The Government have, therefore, deferred the consideration of the suggestions of the Special Officer involving amendments to the Madras Shops and Establishments Act till the Government of India have come to definite decision on the question of Central legislation.”

This was done in 1954. Even two years is a pretty long time and I am definitely of the opinion that the Central Government do not hereafter contemplate any Central legislation regarding the shops and commercial establishments. Therefore, this report should not be shelved and the recommendations should have been taken into account by Government themselves.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : The Central Government have sent even a model Bill. So, they have moved in the matter and the model Bill is being examined here.

SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW : Then, this Bill may be referred to a Select Committee and Government should have no objection to remodelling this Bill in accordance with the model Bill sent by the Central Government. Government cannot say that the recommendations contained in the report of Sri V. V. Subramaniam are bad. On that principle, I do not see how

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Government could oppose this Bill. After all, this Bill is not seeking to amend the whole Act.

DR. V. K. JOHN: Have the recommendations made by Sri V. V. Subramaniam been circulated to the Members?

3-30 p.m. SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW: I must explain one by one the important sections that I am seeking to amend for the consideration of the hon. Members of this House. One of the main things that this Bill seeks to amend is this. Previously before the 1917 Act came into force, many firms were having 6½, 7 or 7½ hours of work. After the 1917 Act came into force, they started making the employees work for 8 hours, but not paying overtime allowance on the ground that 8 hours is the prescribed period of work and an employee must work for this period and only when their work extends beyond this period of 8 hours, they will be eligible for overtime allowance. That is not a correct interpretation according to me. Because, even in the Act, the old hours of work are guaranteed under section 51 of the Act. But still, such problems arise. That is why I have introduced a clause in my Bill, which seeks to amend the Act suitably so that 'overtime work' is defined as 'work done in excess of the statutory hours of work prescribed in section 9 or section 11 or the normal hours of work in any shop or establishment where the working hours are less than the said prescribed statutory hours of work'. 'Normal hours of work' is defined as 'hours of work in force in any shop or establishment on the date of the commencement of the Act.'

The next important provision in this Bill is the one that seeks to amend section 4. Under this section, canvassers, caretakers and persons whose work involve travelling are taken outside the purview of the entire Act. I do not say that all the provisions of the Act could be made applicable to salesmen, canvassers or caretakers. But, I do not understand why they should not have the benefit of not being dismissed without reasonable cause and going to the Labour Commissioner under section 41 of the Act, which entitles others to go before the Labour Commissioner if they are wrongfully discharged. The canvassers and others must also have this right of going before the Labour Commissioner and asking for reinstatement whenever they were wrongfully dismissed. I can perfectly understand the provisions relating to hours of work, weekly holidays and such other questions not being applied to them. But, as far as the question of casual leave, privilege leave, dismissal and similar questions are concerned, why should these people be exempted from the respective provisions? Why should they not get the benefits as other employees? It is for this reason that I have introduced clause 4 in my Bill which states, "Nothing contained in sections 9 and 14 shall apply to persons employed as canvassers and caretakers." This is only in respect of working hours. In all other respects, they should be entitled to take advantage of the provisions of the Act. The real and reasonable exemption that can be granted is

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only from the working hours and this I have made clear in clause 4.

I now come to another very important section, viz., section 6 of the Act. The original section 6 says—

"The State Government may, by notification, exempt either permanently or for any specified period, any establishment or class of establishments, or person or class of persons, from all or any of the provisions of this Act, subject to such conditions as the State Government deem fit."

This is a wide power and has been criticised even in the report of Mr. Subramaniam. I shall just read one or two sentences from that report. This is what Mr. Subramaniam says—

"Since shops and establishments are of diverse kinds and some of them are governed by local situations peculiar to themselves, it is not possible to list out once for all the shops and establishments which should be exempted. I submit that all that is possible is to frame general principles in the above manner and to deal with individual applications as and when they come in accordance with those principles. I also suggest that before exemption is granted, as far as possible, the views of the employees concerned should be ascertained (either directly or informally) through the enforcement staff, because employees are almost always averse to give expression openly to views which will be distasteful to the employer and their views considered before orders are passed."

He goes on to observe in the next paragraph as follows:—

"I submit that some of the exemptions already granted by the Government cannot be justified according to the above principles and I do not know the reasons for granting them. For instance, the offices of the Air Service Companies operating in this State have been permanently exempted from all the provisions of the Act in G.O. No. 1190, Development, dated 11th August 1949. *Prima facie*, there seems to be no reason why this exemption should be given."

DR. V. K. JOHN: Sir, may I know from the Hon. Minister whether a copy of Mr. Subramaniam's report will be made available to the other hon. Members also?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Probably, it may be made available at the appropriate time.

DR. V. K. JOHN: The hon. Member Mr. Gurunandan Row seems to be in possession of a copy of the report. That is why I asked, Sir.

SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW: Sir, I may inform the hon. Member that this report was fully placed on the table of the House in January 1954. This appears in the Official Proceedings

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under the heading, 'vide answer to starred question No. 63 asked by Sri V. Gurunandan Row'

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I may inform the House that this report was placed on the table of the House on 5th January 1954.

SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW: Yes, Sir. I am only reading from that copy. That is the recommendation of the Special Officer. It may be that the Government may not like to go to the extent that I want them to go under the Bill that I seek to move. But, on principle, there can be no objection on the part of the Government and they cannot say that they oppose this Bill. They may want some time to consider the various amendments. I do not see how they can oppose the Bill when one of their own officers has given a specific recommendation in the matter. I don't think they can say that the Central Government are coming forward with a Bill and so, we must wait for some time. I, therefore, appeal to the Hon. Minister in charge of this Bill not to oppose this Bill. If he is not able to accept it immediately, let him at least agree to referring the Bill to a Select Committee.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: Mr. Chairman, I second the motion moved by the hon. Member Sri Gurunandan Row. I support this Bill for the one simple reason that I have myself been keenly associated with the agitation that brought about this Shops and Establishments Act. But, we were disappointed when we found that the Government had taken power to make large exemptions. Habitually, I am pleading on behalf of manual labour, but here we have got what is called black-coated labour who should not be placed in a less advantageous position than manual labour. Although overtime work is paid for in the case of manual labour, I do not see any reason why it should be denied in the case of the other category of employees. If they work beyond the normal hours, they should be paid overtime wages at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ times or double the normal wages. Therefore, I plead that the Government may accept the Bill. This is a measure which is long overdue. It will do justice to a large number of employees who are doing very useful work which brings profits to the various shops and companies in which they are employed. I request the Government to accept this very modest Bill which only seeks to remove some of the defects that have been pointed out by my hon. Friend Mr. Row. With these few words, I heartily support this Bill, Sir.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved—

"That the Madras Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 1954 (L.C. Bill No. 1 of 1954), be taken into consideration."

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, I labour under the disability of not having looked into the Bill. You have been pleased to observe that it was circulated in January 1954.

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I forgot all about it. If there was a little more time, I would have looked into the provisions a little further. Now that we are considering the Bill, I wish to say a few words. I do not know why there should be a quarrel with regard to the power given to the State Government to notify certain exemptions. There are some points to be considered. We have got certain establishments like dispensaries which require attendance by people on all occasions and at all times. Therefore, the Government must have the discretion to exempt medical dispensaries and other such establishments. Therefore, it is better to give the Government a certain amount of discretion to notify exemptions altogether and also for specific purposes. That would be a good thing. Relations between capital and labour and employers and employees should be governed by regulations framed by the Government from time to time. I am not saying anything against capital or labour. I am not in favour of employers or against labour. All these things have to be regulated by executive authority in the State. It must be done for the benefit of all concerned. Therefore, I would not support this portion of the Bill.

As regards overtime wages paid to workers, so far as my experience goes, when money is paid for doing overtime work, no work is done within the stipulated normal hours of work. This is very clear even now. Workers generally indulge in talk and do nothing during the normal hours of work and ask for overtime wages since they are not able to finish their allotted work within time. This has to be regulated by different provisions and not by a mere definition of 'overtime work' as work done in excess of the statutory hours of work prescribed in section 9 or section 11 or the normal hours of work. That is not correct and it is not proper to demand of the employer overtime wages for work done in this way. These are the two objections I have to the Bill. As regards other minor things, I am sorry, I have not looked into the matter and, therefore, I cannot say anything.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must oppose this Bill because the principles which are sought to be introduced are not at all acceptable to any reasonable man. I would make only one observation. Mr. Row wants to amend section 41 of the original Act which provides for an appeal to an appellate authority when an employee's services are dispensed with. Now, the amendment contained in the Bill says that if the appellate authority finds that the services of a person have been dispensed with for no reasonable cause, then the employer must restate him in service. It is not enough to give him damages or to leave the matter to the appellate authority to decide what should be done. Once the appellate authority finds the removal from service unreasonable, the amendment comes in and says the man must be reinstated. Suppose, meanwhile, the establishment or the shop is closed, for any reason what can be done then? All these matters should be left to the appellate authority to decide. This is a very important provision and the Government have to

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introduce an amending Bill. The Government gave an assurance the last time in reply to a question put in the House that the Government of India were considering the introduction of a Bill for the whole of India. This matter does not concern one State alone. It must become a general law for the whole country. My considered opinion is that the matter is so important and its consequences so far-reaching that either the Government of India or the Government of Madras must bring in a comprehensive Bill. We are obliged, of course, to the hon. Member for drawing the attention of the public to this important matter. The Bill requires amendment. I am personally of that opinion. Once I appeared in a case like this in the High Court and the learned Judge found it difficult to interpret certain provisions of the existing Act. He wanted that matter to be referred to a Bench. Meanwhile, the case was compromised and it was not argued. The Act requires amendment and I think it is for the Government of Madras or the Central Government to bring in a comprehensive Bill. The present Bill is not based on sound and fundamental principles.

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Bill and heartily congratulate the hon. Member Mr. Row, on his persistence in trying to get this Bill through this House. We see that the draft Bill was published in January 1954 and the hon. Member had to wait till this day to get a chance to introduce it in the House. You know, Sir, non-officials have not very much of a chance in the present democratic assemblies to move non-official Bills and it is very rare that they are able to get those Bills passed. In my experience of ten years as a legislator, I remember only three non-official Bills were proposed and passed by the Legislature into law. I congratulate the Mover of the Bill on bringing forward such a Bill. There is a case for the revision of the original Act. It has also been pointed out just now that the matter is before the Central Government. I think they have also circulated to the States a model Bill. It is clear that the Act is not working satisfactorily. Then, Mr. Subramaniam's report is also there. It was circulated in 1954 and some of the Members who were here then are not here now and some of us who are here now were not here then and so many may not be aware of it. One thing is clear; the Government are fully seized of the matter; an enquiry has been conducted and the Central Government also have taken cognisance of it. All this shows the necessity for amending the original Act. So, it would be useful if the Bill is referred to a Select Committee. We are scrutinising the Bill and we are not going to pass it now. It would be a happy thing if the Government encourage non-official Bills being brought forward. The Government should, as a matter of courtesy, at least agree to refer the Bill to a Select Committee. The matter is important in view of the report of Mr. Subramaniam, in view of the model Bill circulated by the Central Government and in view of the opinion the Madras Government have expressed on this model Bill.

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Sir, I am sorry the hon. Member from Malabar was blowing hot and cold. He said the Bill should be framed on the model of the all-India Bill because it was a big issue. At the same time, he said that this Bill should be supported and accepted. As I said, the Bill sent by the Government of India is in our hands and is being examined in the light of experience gained by us in the State about the working of the Act. The Commissioner of Labour is actually drafting the Bill and very soon, we will have the Bill in our hands. Therefore, in this matter which is of a general nature, it is better that we wait, especially in view of the difficulties pointed out by the hon. the Deputy Leader of the opposition. We have to examine the matter more closely. Let not anybody think I am objecting to a non-official Bill being passed. The difficulty in this case is this. For example, the hon. the Mover of the Bill wanted to do away with the provisions relating to appellate authority. I think it is better that we await the Bill that is being drafted. Then we shall have the benefit of the advice of the hon. Member, Mr. Row, who has taken so much pains to bring in such a Bill. I compliment him on his tenacity and perseverance. I hope the hon. Member will realize the difficulty that the Government feel in the matter and he will not press his motion. 3-50 p.m.

SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW: First of all, I wish to reply to the point raised by the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition that there are no sound principles underlying this Bill. I do not know what other sound or fundamental principle there should be than that the employees should get something more, that their rights should be protected more effectively than hitherto. The principles embodied in the Bill are based on the report of an I.C.S. Officer. It seeks to implement the recommendations made by that officer more than two years ago.

Then, Sir, what is the difficulty of the Government in implementing the recommendations made two years ago? They are in their files. They have only to make small changes in the original Act. Merely because the Central Government is contemplating some legislation, should this matter be delayed for over two years? The report was published in 1954. How long are the employees to wait? The same argument that the Central Government were bringing in a legislation on the matter was put forward in 1954 also. That is what the Government Order says. The Central Government not having come in with a legislation, is it not the duty of this Government to see that something is done to protect these employees? Should this House abdicate its duty merely because the Central Government is contemplating bringing in some legislation on the matter? Unless the Government say that this legislation is not necessary, the employees do not deserve this, unless they come out with such a statement, I say this business of postponing it is only bypassing the issue.

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and not facing the matter straight. This is not the first time that such a plea is put forward. It is not the right thing to do. The employees should not have been made to wait for such a long time. They can at least have the Bill referred to a Select Committee. The entire Act can be left open for amendment. Even if by chance there had been irregularities in the drafting of the original Bill and defects had crept into the Act, the whole Act can be amended now rectifying defects, if any. The examination by the Select Committee need not necessarily be restricted to the provisions contained in my Bill. This Bill can be taken up by the Government and they can sponsor it. I do not want any credit for moving this motion. Let the Government take up this Bill and have the whole Act amended by appointing a Select Committee. The only thing I want is that this should be done quickly. That is all I am concerned with. Because Government have not done anything in the matter, I am going to press for the consideration of my motion and I hope all hon. Members, irrespective of party considerations, will support the motion and see that some benefits are conferred on the workers, the benefits recommended by the Subramanian Committee.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Sir, all that the Government are concerned with is to have a proper legislation on this subject and not a haphazard one. There is a particular and definite advantage if the Government should sponsor the Bill. I have already said that the drafting of the Bill is being done and it will be better from all aspects if this is sponsored by the Government. They are certain defects in the Bill as proposed by the hon. Member himself. If we are to leave it to a Select Committee, we will only be duplicating the work. That is not good. My submission is it is better to leave it to the Government to do it in the interests of the country and in the interests of the very people on whose behalf the hon. Member is pleading.

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON: Will it not be better to fix a time-limit for the Government to do it?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: As early as practicable.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“That the Madras Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 1954 (L.C. Bill No. 1 of 1954) be taken into consideration.”

The motion was put and declared lost. A poll was demanded and the House divided thus:

4 p.m.

Ayes 4, Noes 24, and Neutral 1.

The motion was lost.

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(A) THE MADRAS PRESERVATION OF PARKS, PLAY-FIELDS AND
OPEN SPACES BILL, 1956 (L.C. BILL NO. 3 OF 1956).

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have much pleasure in moving—

“That leave be granted for the introduction of the Madras Preservation of Parks, Play-fields and Open Spaces Bill, 1956 (L.C. Bill No. 3 of 1956).”

Sir, at this stage, I believe it is not necessary to go into the merits of the question. I have only one appeal to make both to the Committee that regulates the business of this House and also to the Government that this Bill should come up as soon as possible. I hope that there will not be unnecessary delay in the consideration of this Bill by this House.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: I second the motion, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“That leave be granted for the introduction of the Madras Preservation of Parks, Play-fields and Open Spaces Bill, 1956 (L.C. Bill No. 3 of 1956).”

The motion was put and carried and leave was granted.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: Sir, I introduce the Madras Preservation of Parks, Play-fields and Open Spaces Bill, 1956.

The Bill was introduced.

(B) THE MADRAS PROHIBITION OF DEFACEING OF WALLS AND DISPLAY
OF POSTERS BILL, 1956 (L.C. BILL NO. 4 OF 1956).

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, I beg to move—

“That leave be granted for the introduction of the Madras Prohibition of Defacing of Walls and Display of Posters Bill, 1956 (L.C. Bill No. 4 of 1956).”

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: Sir, I have much pleasure in seconding the motion.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Sir, though some of the provisions of the Bill are controversial, it is the convention not to oppose a Bill at the introduction stage and so, I do not oppose the motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“That leave be granted for the introduction of the Madras Prohibition of Defacing of Walls and Display of Posters Bill, 1956 (L.C. Bill No. 4 of 1956).”

The motion was put and carried and leave was granted.

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DISPLAY OF POSTERS BILL, 1956

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Sri K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, I introduce the
Madras Prohibition of Defacing of Walls and Display of Posters
Bill, 1956.

The Bill was introduced.

B.—Resolutions.

(1) MEASURES FOR CONDUCTING PROCEEDINGS AND CORRESPONDENCE
IN TAMIL IN ALL DISTRICT OFFICES.

(Discussion continued).

Sri G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: கனம் பேரவைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்தத் தீர்மானமானது மிகவும் முக்கியமானதாகவும் இதை யாரும் ஆதரவாகப் பிடித்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டியது இல்லை. இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை சர்க்கார் பிடித்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டியது இல்லை. கனம் பேரவைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, என்ன நினைக்கிறீர்கள். என்னென்ன சர்க்கார் பாஷாவாரி மாகாணம் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டது? உறுதி புண்பட்ட மாகாணங்களைப் பிரிக்கும் தருவாரம் இருக்கிறது. அப்படி இருக்கிறபோது, அதற்கு முன்பாக இல்லாத ஆட்சியை இந்த நபித் தீர்மானம் மொழி சொல்லி வருவதற்கான தீர்மானத்தைக் கொண்டு வருவதற்கு தருவாரம் ஏற்பட்டது இருக்கிறது.

தான் மாகாணத்தில் 11 நிலங்களை இருக்கின்றன. இந்தத் தீர்மானம் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டால் சென்னை நகராட்சித்தலைவர் 11 ஜில்லாக்களில் இருக்கும் கணியாண்டியங்களில் உள்ள நடவடிக்கைகளும் கடிதப் போக்குவரத்தும் தமிழிலேயே நடைபெறும். அதனால் இது ஒரு முக்கியமான தீர்மானம். இப்பொழுது நடக்கும் சர்க்கார் ஒப்பந்தம் சர்க்கார் என்று எல்லோரும் அறிவார்கள். ஒப்பந்தம் சர்க்காரில் ஒவ்வொருவரும், ஜனங்களின் தலையாக்கம், எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்படும் சர்க்கார் நடவடிக்கைகள் ஜனங்கள் பறிந்துகொண்டு அதில் பங்கு எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்படி செய்வதற்கு பெரும்பாலானவர்கள் மக்கள் கொடும் பாஷையில் கடிதப் போக்குவரத்து இருக்கின்றன என்ற பதற்காக கொண்டு வரப்பட்ட இந்தத் தீர்மானமானது மிகையானது என்று சொல்வதற்கு இல்லை. சட்டசபையிலே தமிழிலே பேசுவதற்குத் தான் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறார்கள். பொதுவாக பெரும்பாலானவர்கள் எந்தப் பாஷையைப் பேசுகிறார்களோ அந்தப் பாஷையில்தான் அட்சி நடக்க வேண்டும். தமிழ் பாஷை அறிந்தவர்கள் தான் மிகவும் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆங்கிலத்தில் படித்துப் பட்டம் பெற்றவர்கள் மிகக் குறைவாக இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆதலால் இதற்குப் பதிலாக சர்க்கார் ஏற்றுக்கொள்வதில் என்ன கடிதம் இருக்கிறது? இத்தீர்மானம் மிகவும் நிகரமானது. ஒவ்வொருவரும் தமிழில் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லவில்லை. வெளி மாகாணங்களுடன் கடிதப் போக்குவரத்து தமிழில் வேண்டியதில்லை. மத்திய சர்க்காருக்கு கடிதப்போக்குவரத்து தமிழிலே வேண்டியதில்லை என்று சொல்லவில்லை. தமிழ் ஜில்லாக்களில்தான் தமிழில் அட்சி நடக்க வேண்டும், கடிதப்போக்குவரத்து நடக்கவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறது. இந்த 11 ஜில்லாக்களிலும் பெரும்பாலான ஜனங்கள் தமிழிலேயே பேசுகிறார்கள் என்பதைக் கண்கூடாகப் பார்க்கிறோம்.

ஜில்லாக்களில் ஆங்கிலம் தெரியாதவர்களும் சர்க்காரின் நடவடிக்கைகளைத் தெரிந்துகொள்ளவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆங்கிலம் தெரியாதவர்களுக்கு சர்க்காரிடமிருந்து உதவது உத்தரவு வந்தால் ஆங்கிலம் தெரிந்தவர் யார் இருக்கிறார் என்று விசாரித்து

கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, என்னுடைய தீர்மானத்தில் கருத்து என்னவென்றால், கோர்ட்டா, அண்ட்ரேஸ், கல்லூரி, விவசாயிகளோடு தாலுகாக்கள் செங்கோட்டை, தாலுகாவில் சூதாபகுதி இல்லாமல் சென்னை மாவட்டத்தில் இருக்கின்றன. இந்தக் கோர்ட்டாக்கு எவ்வளவு சொத்துக்கள் வரையில் இருக்கின்றன. இந்தக் கோர்ட்டாக்கு எவ்வளவு சொத்துக்கள் வரையில் இருக்கின்றன. 1811-ம் ஆண்டு திருவாங்கூர் மாவட்டத்திற்கு வந்த 68,500 ஏக்கரில் 17,000 ஏக்கர் நஞ்சை நிலங்கள் இப்படிப்பட்ட கோர்ட்டாக்குச் சொந்தமாக இருந்தன. இந்த 17 ஆயிரம் ஏக்கர் நஞ்சை நிலங்களுக்கு ஏக்கர் ஒன்றுக்கு ரூ. 12-8-0 வீதம் விலை வசூலிக்கப்படுமோ திருவாங்கூர் மாவட்டத்திற்கு ரூ. 1-4-0 வீதம்தான் வீதி வசூலிக்கப் படுகிறது. அப்படியிருக்க இந்த 17,000 ஏக்கர் நஞ்சை நிலங்களின் மூலம் அரசியலாளுக்கு 1811-ம் ஆண்டு வந்த வருமானம் இரண்டு லட்ச ரூபாய். அதாவது இந்த எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்பட்ட போதே வருமானத்தால் 1811-ம் ஆண்டு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்பட்ட போதே வருமானம் இரண்டு லட்ச ரூபாய். மற்ற எல்லா நிலங்களுக்கும் சேர்ந்து வருமானம் இதே இரண்டு லட்ச ரூபாய்தான். வருமான இனங்கள் வருமானம் இரண்டு லட்ச ரூபாய் வரையில் இருக்கும்போது இந்த எல்லாத்திற்கு இரண்டு லட்ச ரூபாய் வரையில் இருக்கும்போது இந்த எல்லாத்திற்கு மாற்றப்பட்டபோதும் பகுதிகளிலுள்ள கோர்ட்டாக்களின் பராமரிப்பாக ஆகும் செலவு எப்படியிருக்கிறதென்றால் திருவாங்கூர் சமஸ்தானத்தில் தேவஸ் தான இலாகாவுக்கு செலவிடப்படும் தொகையில் மூன்றில் ஒரு பங்குதான். வருமானம் ஒன்றுக்குப் பாதிமாக இருக்கும்போது செலவு மூன்றில் ஒரு பங்குதான் இருக்கிறது. 1922-ம் ஆண்டு தேவஸ்தான இலாகா ஒரு பங்குதான் செலவிடும் பாதிமாக இருக்கும்போது தேவஸ் வானது ரெவின்யூ இலாகாவிலிருந்து பிரிக்கப்பட்டபோது தேவஸ் தானங்களின் செலவுகளுக்காக 16 லட்ச ரூபாய் வரையில் ஒதுக்கிவைத் தானங்களின் செலவுகளுக்காக 16 லட்ச ரூபாய் வரையில் ஒதுக்கிவைத் திருந்தார்கள். 1946-ம் ஆண்டு இந்தப் பதிலாக அப்போதுதான் திருவாங்கூர் லட்சத்திற்கு உயர்த்தப்பட்டது. ஏனென்றால் அப்போதுதான் திருவாங்கூர் சமஸ்தானத்தில் நிலங்களுக்கு அடிப்படை வரியும், விவசாய வருமான வரியும் ஸ்ரீ லி. பி. ராமஸ்வாமி அய்யரால் விதிக்கப் பட்டது. பின்னாலே 1948-ம் ஆண்டிலே மேற்கண்ட 16 லட்ச ரூபாயானது 51 லட்சத்திற்கு உயர்த்தப்பட்டது. இந்த 51 லட்ச ரூபாயில் 6 லட்ச ரூபாய் திருவாங்கூர் மகாராஜாவிலுடைய ரூல் தெய்வமாமிய ஸ்ரீ பத்மனாப ஸ்வாமி தேவஸ்தான செலவுகளுக்காக ஒதுக்கிவைக்கப் பட்டது. இந்த 6 லட்ச ரூபாய் போக பாக்கியிருக்கும் 45 லட்ச ரூபாயில் 13½ லட்ச ரூபாய் வரையில் வருஷா வருஷம் சென்னை ராஜ்யத் திற்கு வரவிருக்கும் பகுதிகளிலுள்ள கோர்ட்டாக்களின் பராமரிப்புக்காக சென்ற ஆறு ஆண்டுகளாக செலவிடப்பட்டு வந்திருக்கிறது. இங்கு இனி சென்ற ஆறு ஆண்டுகளாக செலவிடப்பட்டு வந்திருக்கிறது. இங்கு இனி வரப்போகிற பகுதிகளிலுள்ள கோர்ட்டாக்களுக்கு சமஸ்தான கோர்ட்டாக்களின் மொத்தச் செலவினமாக 45 லட்ச ரூபாயில் மூன்றில் ஒரு பங்கு 13½ லட்ச ரூபாய் வரையில் செலவிடப்படவேண்டியிருக்க 13½ லட்ச ரூபாய்தான் சென்ற ஆறு ஆண்டுகளாக ஆண்டுதோறும் செலவிடப்பட்டு வந்திருக்கிறது. இதவரையில் 13½ லட்ச ரூபாய் வரையில் ஆண்டுதோறும் இங்கு வரக்கூடிய பகுதிகளிலுள்ள கோர்ட்டாக்களுக்குச் செலவு செய்துகொண்டு வந்திருக்கும்போது, ராஜ்யச் சீரமைப்பு மசோ தாலிபாடி பார்த்தால் 4½ லட்ச ரூபாய்தான் ஒதுக்கிவைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இதற்குக் காரணம் புரியவில்லை. தக்க காரணம் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: Sir, anybody can support this Resolution, 4- if only the mover adds the words 'as far as possible'. The Resolution as it stands reads thus—

"This House recommends to the Government to replace English by Tamil in all the proceedings and correspondence in all the district offices."

[Dr. V. K. John]

[5th April 1956]

I think at the present stage this is asking for too much. But, as far as possible, Tamil may replace English. In Courts of Law, say, if every District Judge has to write the judgment in Tamil, it has got to be translated when it comes to the High Court.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Not judgments, but in district offices.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: District Court may be a district office. But it must be explained.

Then, there is another thing which strikes me, Sir. English is a common language now or was a common language in India. English is replaced by Hindi. So, as far as possible, we must use Hindi in the place of English. Tamil was already there. If the idea here is to replace a national language which, under the Constitution, is Hindi, I think it is wrong. The language to replace English must be Hindi and when there is so much of linguistic fanaticism, I think we must develop a common language so that in the course of a few years we can get out of the linguistic fanaticism which has now led to murders, disturbances and so much of disunity. Therefore, we must carefully consider the question of the language which ought to replace English. To my mind, the language which is to replace English is the national language which, under the Constitution, is Hindi and the regional language. It cannot be one language alone. If we give up the national language and if we do not want Hindi at all, then we can say Tamil must replace English. But under the present circumstances, if we decide that we should not have a national language, but we must have only a regional language, we will allow this linguistic fanaticism to develop and continue for all time to come. I, therefore, submit that English should be replaced by the national language and by the regional language and not in all proceedings, but as far as possible in all proceedings.

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON*: I heartily support the resolution moved by the hon. Member Sri Gajapathy Nayagar. But he ought to have stated in the resolution not Tamil but regional language as this State is a composite State. With that change, I am prepared to support this resolution.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: May I interrupt, Sir? Malayalam is not understood by the majority of the members in this House. When the hon. Member can speak in English, why is he speaking in a language which is not clearly understood by all the Members? Tamil, I take it, is understood by the majority of the Members of this House and even by Malayalees who are Members here. But I do not think Malayalam is understood by all.

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON*: To make the Government a People's Government, it is necessary to have district administration in the regional language. I support the resolution.

* Translation of speech delivered in Malayalam.

[5th April 1956]

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting this resolution. Now that the States Reorganization Bill has been approved in our Council and the Bill will become law, in the ordinary course of things on the 1st October 1956, I think it is necessary that we should take steps to see that so far as administrative matters are concerned, our State adopts the language of the people as the language for administrative purposes. It is on that principle that these unilingual States have been formed and support has been given to the formation of unilingual States. Now, Dr. John, the Deputy Leader of the Opposition has stated that if the words 'as far as possible' are put in the resolution, then they may be in a position to accept it. That is what I understood. This is only a recommendation to the Government. If it is an order passed by the Government, then there may be some difficulty. This is only a recommendation to the Government and the Government will always, as far as possible, do it.

For administrative purposes Tamil was introduced in Tiruchirappalli district as an experimental measure. Many years have lapsed. Government have to say something upon this matter. They should say whether it was fairly successful, or whether it was not successful or whether they think that they can never do it. But the curious thing is that Government advise the University of Madras to adopt Tamil as the medium of instruction immediately. On account of various difficulties that were pointed out, an Expert Committee was appointed. So far as other people are concerned, Government are prepared to advise, but so far as they are concerned, they become very cautious and they do not want to accept this resolution. I have been forced to come to that conclusion.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: They want to prepare the country. People must be educated. Only then they can do it.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Suppose there is a Tahsildar who holds a jamabandi. The hon. Member might not have gone there at all. I have attended many jamabandis. A number of ryots come for the jamabandi and the Tahsildar has to speak in Tamil. He has to redress all their grievances by talking in Tamil. All the proceedings and the various argies are written in Tamil even to-day and orders must be passed in Tamil so that the ryots may understand. The hon. Member who has moved the resolution has confined it to proceedings and correspondence in the district offices. In rural areas, that is the most important thing. The Government should do it as an initial step as the Deputy Chairman put it. We must educate our officers. We need not educate the ryots. They know Tamil. There was a time, 50 years ago, in our own country when even judgments of law courts were written in Tamil. (Sri M. P. Govinda Menon: In Malayalam also.) Yes, in Malayalam also. That was the position in 1857 and even in 1860. It is only after the High Court Act was passed that English was introduced for purposes of judgment in courts. Before

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that, it will be curious to find that all judgments were purely written in Tamil and they were well-understood and clear. I do not think that Tamil is a language which cannot be adapted to all these things. Knowing the Tamil language as I do, I can assure you that it is the most flexible of all languages which can very easily adapt itself to any circumstances. Many of the words in that language can very well be used for the purpose of district correspondence and other official correspondence. The question whether Hindi has to be introduced does not arise here. It is the official language of the Indian Union. As far as our State Government are concerned, I think they have given an official memorandum also to the Official Language Commission that English should continue to be used. Therefore, we see that English cannot be replaced immediately. Can we replace Tamil by Hindi? Not at all. Tamil can never be replaced by Hindi. Hindi will never be understood by anybody here. None of the orders of the Tahsildars, Deputy Collectors or Collectors can be in Hindi. Take, for instance, Irrigation Conferences. I have attended one or two such conferences. Every officer attending the conference was speaking in Tamil. They must all know Tamil. That is why during the British days, even the I.C.S. officers were forced to learn the language of our people, though some of them felt it unmanageable to some extent. Even persons like Hilton Brown and others were forced to learn our languages. That is why you find in some of the reports and district gazettes some of the most illuminating pages written. Afterwards, the Europeans also forgot it. But for their enthusiasm, the Inam Commission Report and the Fifth Parliamentary Report and other things would not have been written at all. Those officers knew the language of the people very well. In matters relating to Police and other things, all district officers—I would even include Judges—should be able to employ the Tamil language. The time has come when even our judgments should be written in our own mother-tongue. There is no question of the regional language. So far as we are concerned, our State is going to be a Tamil State from 1st October next.

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON : Not to-day !

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Yes, not to-day. But after all, you have to go from here. So, we are preparing the ground for it and there is nothing else. After 1st October, this State will become a Tamil State. I am not saying that all Malayalees will have to go away from here. They may continue to live here. I am only stressing the need for the people living here to learn the language of this State, viz., Tamil. After all, Tamil and Malayalam are alike. There are many Malayalees here. I was listening to the speech of the hon. Member Mr. Govinda Menon. Though I was not able to follow it completely, I was able to understand it somewhat. After all, it is half-Tamil and half-Malayalam. We feel that Malayalam is derived from Tamil. I am not saying this for the sake of rivalry or any such thing.

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SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON : We say that Tamil is derived from Malayalam.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : We say that Malayalam is derived from Tamil. We say that all other languages are derived from Tamil. All the Dravidian languages are derived from Tamil. That is our modest claim and that is also our true claim. I am not here to quarrel about languages. A serious and earnest attempt should be made by the Government to introduce the Tamil language. They introduced it in Tiruchirappalli district. We have not heard anything about it afterwards. No attempt seems to have been made to introduce it in other districts. No decision has been taken by the Government in the matter. It is hardly fair to this great language of ours. I think, sooner or later, the Government will come forward to take a decision in the matter.

(Sri A. Subramaniam rose in his seat.)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member Sri Subramaniam has spoken on this subject before. So, let the hon. Member Sri Ramaswami speak now.

* SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : நான் தலைவர் அவர்களே, நம் மாகாணத்திலுள்ள மாவட்டங்களில் இருக்கக்கூடிய எல்லா அலுவல் கங்களிலும், நடைபெறும் அலுவல்கள் எல்லாம் தமிழிலேயே நடைபெற வேண்டிய செய்க்கையாக ஒரு தீர்மானத்தால் இரு. ஆதலால் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தைக் கொண்டுவருவதால் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு எவ்வித ஆட்சேபமோ, தடையோ, தடையோ இருப்பதற்கான நியாயம் இல்லை. எப்படியெனில் எல்லா மாவட்டங்களில் நடக்கும் காரியங்களை கவனிப்பவர்கள் பெரும்பாலும் தமிழ் அறிந்த அதிகாரிகளாகத்தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். மற்ற மொழி பேசும் அதிகாரிகள்கூட பழக்கம் காரணத் தினால் நல்ல தமிழை அறிந்துகொள்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே ஃபயாவரை சீக்கிரத்தில் தமிழ் மொழியை நடை முறையில் அலுவலகங் களில் கொண்டுவருவதற்கு உதவியாக இருக்கும் என்று இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை ஆதரிக்கிறேன். சாதாரணமாக இந்தக் காலத்தில் அதிகாரிகளால் கூட்டப்படும் எந்தக் கூட்டங்களும், மாநாடுகளும் தமிழிலே தான் நடக்கின்றன. ஆனால் பதிவு பெறும் உத்தரவு போன்றவை ஆங்கிலத்தில் இருக்கின்றன.

உதாரணமாக எங்கள் மாவட்டத்தில் இருக்கிற மலையாள கலெக்டர் முதன் முதலாக ஒரு கூட்டத்தில் ஆங்கிலத்தில்தான் பேசினார். தமிழிலே பேசவேண்டும் என்று கூட்டத்தில் உள்ளவர்கள் விரியப்படுகிறார்கள் என்று சொன்னேன். அடுத்த தடவை நடந்த ஒரு கூட்டத்தில் நான் கேட்காமலேயே நல்ல தமிழில் பேசினார். நான் சொல்வது என்னவெனில் நடைமுறையில் அநேகமாக எல்லாம் தமிழில்தான் நடக்கின்றன, அதைத்தான் உத்தியோக பூர்வமாக அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவர வேண்டுமென்று விரும்புகிறேன். பொது மக்கள் அதிகாரிகளுக்குத் தமிழ் மொழியிலே எழுதினாலும் ஆங்கிலத்தில் தான் பதில் வருகிறது.

இப்போது திருச்சிநாப்பள்ளி மாவட்டத்தில் மாத்திரம் சோதனையாக 4-20 நிர்வாகம் தமிழில் நடத்தப்படுகிறது. அரசாங்க நடவடிக்கைகளை p.m. எல்லா ஜில்லாக்களிலும் தமிழிலேயே நடத்தவேண்டுமென்பது சர்க் கின் எண்ணம் என்று சொல்லிவிட்டால் மிகவும் நல்லது. அப்படிச் சொல்லிவிட்டால், எல்லா அதிகாரிகளும் தமிழில்

[Sri V. V. Ramaswami]

[5th April 1956]

தோச்சி பெறுவதற்கு உடனடியாக முயற்சிப்பார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன். தமிழில் நடவடிக்கைகளையும், கடிதங்களையும் எழுதவேண்டுமென்று அந்த அதிகாரிகளுக்கும் விருப்பம் இருக்கிறது. ஆனால், வெகு காலமாக ஆங்கிலத்தில் எழுதிப் பணியாற்றி வந்ததாலும், ஆங்கிலத்திலேயே எழுத வேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கத்தார் தீர்மானம் தீர்ப்பதாலும் தான் அவர்கள் ஆங்கிலத்தில் எழுதி வருகிறார்கள். பொது மக்களோடு அரசாங்கம் உண்மையான தொடர்பு வைத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்ற கட்டாயம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது ஜனநாயக ஆட்சியில்; தமிழில் அரசியல் நடவடிக்கைகள் இருந்தால் தான் இது சாத்தியம். மேலும், அரசாங்கம் எப்படி நடந்து வருகிறது என்று பொது மக்களில் ஒவ்வொருவரும் அறிய ஆவலுடன் இருக்கும் இந்தக் காலத்தில், அரசாங்கத்தின் எந்தக் குறிப்பும், அரசாங்கத்தின் எந்த நடவடிக்கையும் தமிழில் இருந்தால்தான், பொது மக்களெல்லோரும் அரசாங்கத்தில் உண்மையாகப் பங்கு கொண்டவர்களாக இருக்கமுடியுமே தவிர, “ஜன நாயக ஆட்சி வந்துவிட்டது, வயது வந்தோருக்கெல்லாம் வாக்குரிமை கொடுத்துவிட்டோம்” என்றெல்லாம் சொல்லிவிட்டால் மட்டும், உண்மையான ஜன நாயகம் வந்துவிடாது. கனம் நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ. எம். பி. கோவிந்த மேனன் அவர்கள், அந்த அந்தப் பிராந்தியத்தில் அந்த அந்தப் பிராந்திய மொழியில் அரசாங்க நடவடிக்கைகள் இருக்கலாம் என்று சொன்னார்கள். ஸ்ரீ பாலசுப்பிரமணிய அய்யர் அவர்கள், நமது சென்னை ராஜ்யம் அக்டோபர் 1-ம் தேதியிலிருந்து தமிழ் நாடாக ஆகிவிடும் என்று சொன்னார்கள். அரசியலார்தான் நமது ராஜ்யத்தை மதராஸ் என்று சொல்கிறார்களே தவிர பொது மக்கள் இதைத் தமிழ் ராஜ்யமாகவே கருதி வருகிறார்கள். ஆகவே, தமிழில் நிர்வாகம் நடத்துவதற்கு வேண்டிய ஆயத்தம் பண்ணுவதற்கு அரசாங்கத்தார் விரும்புகிறார்கள் என்று தெரிவிக்க வேண்டுமென்பதற்காகத்தான் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று நாங்கள் சொல்லுகிறோம். எல்லா ஜில்லாக்களிலும் உடனடியாகத் தமிழில் நிர்வாகம் நடத்தவேண்டுமென்று நாங்கள் சொல்லவில்லை. இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டால், அக்டோபர் 1-ம் தேதியிலிருந்து நமது ராஜ்யத்தில் தமிழில் நிர்வாகம் நடத்துவதற்கு வேண்டிய ஆயத்தம் செய்யப்படும். அதாவது, நிறையத் தமிழ் ஆயத்தம் நியமிப்பது, தமிழ் டைபைட்டர்களை வாங்குவது முதலியவற்றிக்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்படும். ஆகவே தான் நாங்கள் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை வற்புறுத்துகிறோம். தமிழினின் பண்பாட்டைப்பற்றியும், தமிழ் நாட்டைப் பற்றியும் நன்றாக அறிந்த அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் இந்த ராஜ்யத்திற்கு தமிழ் நாடு என்று பெயர் வைப்பதற்கு இணங்காவிட்டாலும், இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் நிர்வாகத்தையாவது தமிழ் மொழியில் நடத்துவதற்கு நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்போவதாகக் கூற வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். தமிழினின் பண்பாட்டைப்பற்றி நான் திருப்பித் திருப்பிச் சொல்லவேண்டியதில்லை. தமிழ் மொழியிலுள்ள இலக்கியங்கள் உலக மறிந்தவை. தமிழ் இலக்கியங்களை உலகம் போற்றியிருக்கிறது. தமிழின் பண்பாட்டிற்குத் தான் மதிப்பு இருக்கிறதே தவிர, “மதராஸ்” என்ற பெயருக்கு இல்லை. தமிழினின் நல்ல பண்பாட்டின் காரணமாக தமிழனுக்கு மதிப்பு இருக்கிறது. சேர, சோழ, பாண்டியர்கள் காலத்தில் மூன்று முடி வேந்தர்கள் இருந்தார்கள். பல சிற்றரசர்களும் இருந்தார்கள். ஆனால் தமிழ் நாட்டிலிருந்து எல்லா வேந்தர்களையும் அப்போது இறுகப் பிணைத்தது தமிழ் மொழிதான். அரசனை வைத்து நாடல்ல, மொழியைக் கொண்டதான் நாடு. ஆகவே முன்பே தமிழ் நாடு என்று வழங்கி வந்த இந்த ராஜ்யத்திற்கு இப்போது தமிழ் நாடு என்று பெயர் வைக்க வந்த இந்த என்றுதான் கேட்டோம். தமிழ் நாடு என்று பெயர் வைக்கக்கூடாதா என்பதும் என்று எங்கே நாடு என்ற பெயர் எப்போது வைக்கப்படும் என்று எங்கே கிடந்தோம். அதற்குத் தக்க உத்தரவு வந்த போதும் அப்படிப் பெயர் வைப்பதற்கு அரசாங்கத்தார் இணங்கவில்லை. நிர்வாகத்தையாவது தமிழ் மொழியில்

[5th April 1956]

[Sri V. V. Ramaswami]

நடத்தவேண்டுமென்று கேட்கிறோம். அறுத்தைக் கடவுளாகக் கண்டவன் தமிழன். “அரசியற் பிழைத்தோருக்கு அறம் கூற்றும்” என்பது தமிழன் வாக்கு என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

இந்தக் காரணங்களினால், இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று வற்புறுத்திக்கொண்டு தங்களுக்கு எடுத்து நன்றியைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். வணக்கம்.

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அவர்களே, நமது ராஜ்யத்தில் சர்க்கார் அலுவலகங்களில் தமிழில் நடவடிக்கை இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று கொண்டுவந்துள்ள இந்தத் தீர்மானத்திற்கு அனுதாபம் காட்டுவதற்காக நான் தமிழில் இப்போது பேசுகிறேன்.

தமிழின் பெருமையைப்பற்றிச் சொல்லப்பட்ட விஷயங்களையெல்லாம் நான் ஏற்றுக்கொள்கிறேன். ஆனால், இந்தத் தீர்மானம் எந்த ரீதியில் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறதோ, அந்த ரீதியின் காரணமாக இதை நான் அப்படியே ஏற்றுக்கொள்வதற்கில்லை. இந்த விஷயத்தைப் பற்றி, எதிர் கட்சி உபதலைவர் நன்றாக எடுத்துக்கூறினர். சிபாரிசு என்ற முறையில் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டாலும்கூட, பல சங்கடங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அதாவது, இப்போது வாக்குறுதி (Assurance) கமிட்டி என்று ஒரு கமிட்டி இருக்கிறது. ஆலமயால் சிபாரிசை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டால், அதை என் அறவுக்குக் கொண்டுவரவில்லை என்று பிறகு அக் கமிட்டியில் கேட்பார்கள். அரசாங்க மொழிக்கமிஷன் (Official Language Commission) ஜனாதிபதி அவர்கள் ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே அந்தக் கமிஷனுடைய ரிப்போர்ட்டும் எந்த பிறகு நாம் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கலாம். ரிபேசை பாஷையில் ராஜ்ய அரசாங்க நிர்வாகத்தை நடத்தவேண்டுமென்று தான் அந்தக் கமிஷனும் சொல்லப்போகிறதே தவிர, மற்ற பாஷைகளில் நடத்தவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லப்போவதில்லை. இருந்தாலும், எதோ முறை என்று ஒன்று இருப்பதால், அந்தக் கமிஷன் சொல்வதையும் கேட்டு, அதன் பிறகு நாம் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்தால் நன்றாக இருக்கும். அந்த ரிப்போர்ட்டை எதிர்பார்க்காமல் நாம் செயலாற்றுவது அவ்வளவு நன்றாக இருக்காது.

மேலும், அரசாங்கத்தார் நியமித்திருந்த District Administration Enquiry கமிட்டியினரும் அரசாங்க நிர்வாகத்தில் தமிழைத்தான் அதிகமான இடங்களில் உபயோகிக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள்; அரசாங்கத்தாரும் அதற்கான நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பதுபற்றி யோசனை செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். தவிரவும், இப்போது அதிகாரிகள் எல்லோரும் தமிழில் திறமையாகப் பேசுகிறார்கள். அக்டோபர் மாதம் 1-ம் தேதியிலிருந்து தமிழ் நாடு தனியாக இருக்கப்போகிறது. ஆகையால் தமிழில் பேசக்கூடாதென்று சொன்னால்கூட, தமிழில்தான் எல்லோரும் பேசப்போகிறார்கள். அரசாங்க அலுவலகங்களில் நிர்வாகம் நடத்தப்படுவதைப் பொருத்தமட்டில் தான் நாம் அரசாங்கத்தாரை எதிர் பார்க்கவேண்டும். அப்படிப் பார்க்கும்போதும், மற்ற இடங்களில் தமிழில் பேசும்போது ஆபீஸ்களிலே நடவடிக்கைகள் தமிழில் இருக்கவேண்டாமென்று அரசாங்கத்தார் சொல்லப்போவதில்லை. அலுவலர்களிலும் தமிழே உபயோகப்படுத்தப்படுகிறது. இந்த விஷயங்கள் காரணமாக, தமிழ் கட்டாயம் இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் ஆட்சி மொழியாக வரப்போகிறது. அதில் ஆட்சேபணை இல்லை. ஆனால், இப்போதுக்கும் நிலைமையில் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று சொல்வதானது அரசாங்கத்தாருக்கு ஒரு சங்கடமான நிலையை உண்டுபண்ணுவதாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகவேதான் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை ஆட்சேபிக்கிறேனே தவிர, இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தின் பேரில் எனக்கு அனுதாபம் இல்லை என்று அர்த்தம் அல்ல என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்கிறேன்.

[5th April 1956]

* **SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :** கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, நமது ராஜ்யத்தில் தமிழை ஆட்சி மொழியாகக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமென்பதற்காக இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை நான் கொண்டுவந்தேன். ஆனால் இது நாளாவட்டத்தில் மறைந்துவிடும்போலிருக்கிறது. இப்போது கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் என்ன சொன்னார்கள்? தமிழ் மொழியை ஆட்சி மொழி ஆக்கலாமா, அது ஆட்சி மொழியாவதற்குத் தகுதியுடையதா என்று பரிசீலனை செய்துவருவதாகச் சொன்னார்கள். திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி மாவட்டத்தில் நான்கு ஆண்டுகளாக தமிழ் ஆட்சி மொழியாவதற்குத் தகுதியுடையதா என்று பரிசீலனை செய்யப்படுகிறது. நானும் இதையெல்லாம் பார்த்தேன். அரசியலாளுக்குக் கொஞ்சம் கஷ்டம் இருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் ஒரு சிறிய தீர்மானத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்தேன். எல்லா மாவட்டங்களிலும் தமிழில் நிர்வாகம் நடத்தவேண்டுமென்று இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தில் நாங்கள் சிபாரிசு செய்திருக்கிறோம்; இது வெறும் சிபாரிசு தான். ஆகவே கனம் ரெவின்யூ அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் நல்ல மனதோடு இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். வெறுமனே உதட்டிலிருந்து பேசாமல் மனப்பூர்வமாக இணங்க வேண்டுமென்பதற்காகத்தான் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று சொல்கிறேன். தமிழ் பேசும் மாவட்டங்களிலெல்லாம்—பிற பாஷைகள் பேசும் மாவட்டங்களில் அல்ல—தமிழிலேயே நிர்வாகத்தை நடத்தினால், தமிழ் பேசும் மக்களெல்லோருக்கும் மதிப்பு ஏற்படும், அரசினரின் கஷ்டமும் குறையும். மனப்பூர்வமாக அங்கீகரித்து, நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பதற்கு உண்மையாக முயற்சிக்கவேண்டுமென்பதற்காகத்தான், இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று சொல்கிறேன் தவிர, அரசாங்கத்தாருக்கு சங்கடமான நிலைமையை உண்டு பண்ணுவதற்காக அல்ல. எனது பேச்சுக்கு மாறாக கனம் அமைச்சர் ஸ்ரீ மாணிக்கவேலு அவர்கள், இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டியது அவசியமில்லை என்று பேசியிருப்பது குறித்து நான் வருத்தப்படுகிறேன். “தீர்மானத்தில் கூறியிருப்பதைச் செய்கிறோம், கூடியவரையில் செய்கிறோம், தீர்மானத்திற்கு ஆதரவு கொடுக்கிறோம்” என்று அவர்கள் பேசவில்லையே என்று வருத்தப்படுகிறேன். இந்தச் சட்டப்படி நான்கு ஆண்டுகள் ஆகியும், 1956-ம் ஆண்டு வந்தும் ஒன்றும் செய்யவில்லை. ஆகையால் அரசாங்கம் உடனடியாக ஏதாவது ஆரம்பிக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி மாவட்டத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் அதைப்பற்றி ஒரு அறிக்கையும் காணோம். நீங்கள் துவக்கிய வேலையை நீங்களே செய்யாவிட்டால் பின்னர் யார்தான் செய்வது? ஆகவே மனப்பூர்வமாக உடனடியாகச் செய்யாவிட்டாலும் எல்லா வற்றையும் நடைமுறையிலே தமிழிலேயே அலுவல்கள் நடைபெறச் செய்வதற்கு உறுதிக்கொண்டு ஆவன செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். கோர்ட்டுகளிலே வேண்டுமென்றால் 365 பிரிவின்படி தமிழில் நடத்த முடியாது. அது மாத்திரம் அப்படியே இருக்கட்டும். மேலும் நான் கல்வியைப்பற்றி பேசி இருக்கிறேன். இந்த டெக்னிகல் டர்ம்ஸ்ஸு பஸ்கலைக்கழகங்களிலே அந்தந்த வார்த்தைகளை அப்படி அப்படியே உபயோகித்துக்கொள்ளலாம். பஸ்கலைக் கழகத்தில் தமிழில் பாட போதனை ஆரம்பித்தால் பிவிக்கல், கெமிஸ்டிரியிலுள்ள டெக்னிகல் டெர்ம்ஸை அப்படியே உபயோகித்துக்கொள்ளலாம், வேறு தமிழ் சொற்கள் வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லவில்லை. இந்த சமயத்தில் மாவட்டங்களில் நல்ல தமிழில் அலுவல்கள் நடத்தினால் போதும் என்றுதான் சொல்கிறேன். எல்லோரும் சேர்ந்து செய்யவேண்டிய காரியம். ஒரு துறையிலே மாத்திரம் செய்யவேண்டியதில்லை; பல துறைகளிலும் முன்னேறினால்தான் செய்ய முடியும். இதற்கெல்லாம் முதலாவதாக மனம் வேண்டும், மனம் இருந்தால் மட்டும் போதாது, உறுதி வேண்டும்; உறுதியோடு முயற்சியும் வேண்டும். இம்முன்றும் இருந்தால்தான் இந்தக் காரியம் நிறைவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு, கடவுள் ஒருவர்தான் கவனிக்க வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லி முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

[5th April 1956]

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : சட்ட நிபுணரான கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ. வி. கே. ஜான் அவர்கள் பேசியபோது ஒரு Hint கொடுத்தார். அந்த Hint-ஐ கனம் அங்கத்தினர் எடுத்துக்கொள்வார் என்று நினைத்தேன். ஆகவே அவர் தீர்மானத்தை வற்புறுத்த மாரோ, மாட்டாரோ என்று சந்தேகித்தேன். ஆனால் கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அந்தக் குறிப்பை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“This House recommends to the Government to replace English by Tamil in all the proceedings and correspondence in all the district offices.”

The Resolution was put and lost.

(2) APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE INTO THE QUESTION OF FRAGMENTATION OF EXISTING BUILT-UP PROPERTIES (RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS) ON ACCOUNT OF THE LAW OF INHERITANCE.

* **SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move the 4-40 following Resolution :—p.m.

“This Council recommends to the Government that a Committee be appointed to investigate into the question of fragmentation of existing built-up properties (residential buildings) on account of the Law of Inheritance or otherwise and to recommend the measures necessary to prevent such fragmentation and ensure minimum standards of family accommodation in urban areas and villages.”

(Deputy Chairman in the Chair.)

Sir, my object in moving the resolution is to bring to the notice of the Government certain problems connected with the fragmentation of property in urban and rural areas and seek remedy therefor. This is not merely a town planning or housing problem. By fragmentation of vacant lands, I do not refer to agricultural lands but I refer to house-sites. This is a problem connected with public health. I find in the annual report on the administration of Town Planning in Madras State for the year 1952-53 a pointed reference made to this problem. The Director of Town Planning has stated—

“It has, however, been significant that the enforcement of building regulations in a proper manner was made difficult by indiscriminate fragmentation of property sanctioned by our laws of inheritance on the one hand and the poverty of the people on the other. Such fragmentation has to be checked and a line drawn to limit such activity in a desirable manner, so that over-building, congestion and slums may not result.”

I expected that the Government in their review of the administration report would refer to this problem. In the Government order on the subject I find there is no reference made to the proposals of the Director of Town Planning. The Madras City Municipal Act and the Madras District Municipalities Act provide that no person shall utilize, lease, sell or otherwise utilize land as sites for

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building unless a street has been laid out and formed in the prescribed manner and provided with amenities after approval of the Municipal Council is secured. Government have also directed that every such layout should be referred to the Director of Town Planning for advice. In actual practice, it has been found that it is not in all cases such control could be effectively exercised and there are many instances in which the requirements of the Act were completely ignored and sites had become alienated to individual owners in an indiscriminate way. The Provincial Town Planning Committee which has gone into the question in its report has referred to the difficulty and recommended that the tendency of indiscriminate subdivision should be stopped or prevented at a stage when individual ownership comes to be registered under the Indian Registration Act.

The fragmentation of existing buildings is fraught with greater danger than the fragmentation of land. This, as I said, is essentially a problem of public health. We are talking of clearance of existing slums. Fragmentation of buildings, especially residential buildings, leads to overcrowding and insanitary living conditions and creation of more slums. The cause of fragmentation is to be traced to our laws of inheritance and succession. In towns and urban areas the problem is acute. It is a matter for serious thought that we have not got set standards for an ordinary house. Generally speaking, a single house owned and occupied by one single family is partitioned among, say, five or six sons and the property is subdivided and cut in parallel lines by means of walls or other partitions and thus five or six dwellings are created out of that single building. This matter was referred to by the Municipal Commissioners and reports have been sent to the Government. The laws of inheritance bestow equal right of ownership and equal division of property. I believe there is no method of regulating this kind of subdivision and checking the process of mutilation of residential buildings. Neither the minimum requirements of residential accommodation for a family nor the maximum residential capacity of a building has been prescribed by a Statute. The Madras Provincial Housing Enquiry Committee has made specific recommendations that the minimum housing accommodation for an average family should be statutorily prescribed. This has been done in other countries. This problem has to be tackled in our country too. We cannot put off consideration of urgent health problems. So it is that I have brought forward this resolution. I have got here extracts from the report of the Town Planning Enquiry Committee. I do not wish to read them and tire the hon. Members. Our Great Prime Minister, it will be remembered by hon. Members, has expressed himself in emphatic terms about slums and the urgency of the problem has been stressed by all the Ministers at the Centre and in the State. The Madras District Municipalities Act and the City Municipal Act specify the minimum standards of ventilation, size of rooms, open spaces to be left

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a round buildings, and other requirements for safeguarding the health of the individuals. This regulation should be enforced when any division of property is to be made consequent on the division of family assets and the like. I am sure this is a matter for investigation and I have, therefore, proposed that a Committee should be appointed to go into the question and introduce necessary legislation for effecting the improvements I have suggested. I do not propose that this should be a non-official committee. It may be an expert committee consisting of the Director of Town Planning, the Director of Public Health, the Advocate-General, the Inspector of Local Boards and Municipalities and perhaps the Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras and the Inspector-General of Registration and that Committee can examine this problem in all its aspects. The problem is urgent and needs immediate attention. I request the Government to take necessary steps in the matter in view of the specific recommendation made by the Town Planning Enquiry Committee and also the Director of Town Planning, and bring in legislation for checking fragmentation and for fixing minimum standards for family accommodation in residential buildings. With these words, I commend the resolution for the acceptance of the House.

SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR : Sir, in seconding the resolution, I only wish to add that the minimum area required for a residential building must be fixed by a committee. If this is not done, the fragmentation that is going on will make these buildings worse than slums. From that point of view, I strongly second the resolution so ably moved by the hon. Member Sri T. Purushotham.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Resolution moved—

“ This Council recommends to the Government that a Committee be appointed to investigate into the question of fragmentation of existing built-up properties (residential buildings) on account of the law of inheritance or otherwise and to recommend the measures necessary to prevent such fragmentation and ensure minimum standards of family accommodation in urban areas and villages.”

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Sir, in supporting the resolution, I would submit to the hon. Members of this House that they should remember this point, namely, that the resolution only recommends to the Government that a committee be appointed. Fragmentation of holdings of residential houses creates many problems. They have to be investigated. I am not here to say how far we will succeed without prejudice to the rights of the people, without writing a line across the fundamental rights and other things. This is a matter for the committee to investigate. Therefore it is, I think, that it is eminently a matter which should be enquired into by a committee appointed by the Government, as the evil of fragmentation is there. The Second Five-Year Plan has referred to the other type of fragmentation, the land holdings. But

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so far as urban holdings are concerned, the Director of Town Planning has submitted a report in which he says this fragmentation leads to insanitary conditions and is opposed to public health laws. This evil requires some investigation and remedy. Remedies cannot be thought of by the Government by amending the Public Health Act. Therefore it is that the hon. Member has thought it fit to move a resolution recommending to the Government to appoint a committee to investigate into the question of fragmentation of existing built-up property on account of the law of inheritance or otherwise.

4-50 p.m. This is a matter, Sir, to inquire into which a committee ought to be appointed. I feel that if such a committee is appointed, and a report is submitted by them, it will be time for us to think in what way we could prevent fragmentation of these holdings. Therefore, I support this resolution.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sir, I quite appreciate the object with which the hon. Member moved the resolution. But if we want to interfere with the law of inheritance, it can be done only by reference to the Government of India. Then, there is the other question. Now, there is fragmentation not only in urban dwellings. There is fragmentation in the rural areas also, just as in agricultural holdings and so on. Therefore, without dealing with the other things, if we begin to deal with only one sector, there will be the same objection as is shown in respect of land reform—why fix a ceiling on land holdings alone, there is the bank account, there is house property and all that. Then, Sir, far from solving the problem of congestion in the City, the hon. Member's move will intensify it. Now, the people are carrying on somehow. By putting restrictions of this sort, how is their housing problem going to be tackled? Therefore, the problem of housing has to be dealt with rigorously. Already the Government are tackling this problem. They have now started with the low income group and they are providing houses to this group with aid from the Centre. They are going to deal with the middle income category and houses are going to be built for them also, not only in urban areas, but in industrial areas also on a very large scale under the Second Five-Year Plan. In this way we must try to give accommodation to people who are pressed for dwelling places. If we now restrict fragmentation, it will lead to a lot of hardship. Of course, I do not mean to say that the present conditions should continue; they ought to be improved. As regards the appointment of a committee, already I find that many committees have gone into this question and, therefore, there is no need for that. The only difficulty is in regard to implementation of their recommendations. We have to have the advice from the Government of India in regard to the law of inheritance. And then in regard to housing schemes, we have to see how far and in what way we can implement all those things. The Government no doubt are sympathetic towards the move of the hon. Member. But I submit

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that at this stage any further committee will not serve any useful purpose and as I said, already committees have done very useful work in this regard. Therefore, I request the hon. Member not to press this motion.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Sir, I have heard the speech of the Hon. Minister. Though a committee may not be considered necessary, I would emphatically urge upon the Government the points raised by the Director of Town Planning and request the Government to examine the issues raised by him. Issues have been definitely raised by the Director of Town Planning in his annual report for 1952-53. There is also a significant reference to this in the report of the Town-Planning Committee. The housing problem is getting acute and overcrowding of houses should be stopped. I request the Government very kindly to examine this matter further. If only the Government would kindly give an assurance that the matter would be taken up with the Director of Town Planning and the Director of Public Health for further examination of the problem which has been definitely raised by the Director of Town Planning, I am perfectly sure that hon. Members who have expressed their sympathy with this motion will also appreciate such an assurance from the Government. That is all I want. The Hon. Minister himself said that he was in sympathy with this motion and that is why I am hoping fervently that the heads of departments concerned may be further addressed with reference to the points raised in the report of the Director of Town Planning.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Yes, Sir. It will be further examined.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : I thank the Hon. Minister, Sir, and I seek the permission of the House to withdraw the resolution.

The resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

(3) STARTING OF A "TEACHERS' MAINTENANCE FUND" OUT OF
CONTRIBUTIONS BY PUPILS OF THE VARIOUS SCHOOLS IN THE STATE.

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Sir, I beg to move the following resolution :—

"This Council recommends to the Government—

(i) that a "Teachers' Maintenance Fund" be started by the Government;

(ii) that the amounts got by levying one rupee per quarter from each elementary school pupil and one rupee along with each instalment of fees from each middle and high school pupil reading in the various elementary, middle and high schools run by the Government, the local bodies and the private agencies be credited to that Fund; and

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(iii) that such Fund be utilized by the Government for payment of enhanced salaries and allowances to teachers and payment of gratuity to teachers on retirement irrespective of the agencies they may serve under."

Sir, the hon. Members of this House must be familiar with the suggestion contained in this resolution of mine. In fact on the 3th April 1953, on the very sacred floor of this House, an assurance was given on behalf of the Government that an appeal would be made to the parents to pay this contribution of rupee one towards the Teachers' Maintenance Fund. But nothing has been done by this Government so far by way of implementation of that assurance. Though it was expressed on behalf of the Government that it would be rather impracticable to implement the scheme suggested by me, yet an assurance was given that an appeal would be made to the people. That has not been made so far.

Now, this resolution is a very simple one. Hon. Members are aware that the question of payment of a living wage to the majority of teachers has not yet been solved by the Government, in spite of the fact that we have completed the First Five-Year Plan and that we are going to have the Second Five-Year Plan under which we are going to spend Rs. 4,800 crores in the public sector alone. Still, the teachers' position does not seem to be bright. The allotment that was made by this State Government has been reduced to Rs. 15 crores under the Second Five-Year Plan and only Rs. 13 and odd crores have been allotted for general education, the remaining having been allotted for technical education by this Government. So this Rs. 13 crores are to be spent during the next five years from 1st April of this year.

Coming to the question of increase of salaries for teachers under the Second Five-Year Plan, we are going to discuss tomorrow the details in the White Paper. But anyhow I can say that nothing bright has been promised there. There is a statement in the White Paper that the majority of the teachers who form more than a lakh are going to be given Rs. 10 in five equal instalments of Rs. 2 per year. In view of the fact that this additional payment of Rs. 10 may bring about a recurring expenditure of Rs. 1½ crores to this Exchequer every year after the completion of the Second Five-Year Plan, the Government have stated that the Legislature should consider whether such an additional payment should be on a permanent basis or on a temporary basis. That being so, it is very clear and as patent as anything that the Government are not in a position to pay an additional sum of Rs. 10 each to teachers (that means each teacher's family) who are more than a lakh even under the Second Five-Year Plan. When this State is out to spend hundreds of crores of rupees for national development on the recommendation of the Central Government, it is not able to give a living wage to the teacher.

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At the same time, we find that Government are having sympathy towards the teacher. We found recently through the Budget announcement the sympathy of the Government exhibited on behalf of more than a lakh of teachers who do not have a living wage. In fact, I had occasion to congratulate the Hon. the Education Minister and the Hon. the Chief Minister and I still congratulate them on the bold step that they have taken in avoiding the disparity in scales of pay of secondary grade teachers and giving full-fee concession to elementary school teachers in respect of their children reading in Forms IV to VI. Having said that the Government have their full sympathy towards teachers, what is it that stands in the way or that is likely to stand in the way of the Government translating their sympathy into action in respect of additional payment to teachers? Naturally the problem must be baffling to them. It must be baffling to any Government. It has been baffling to all Governments that have been here so far because the number of teachers is very large. They are over one lakh. As per the latest figures furnished by the Government in the White Paper, elementary school teachers alone total 96,000, nearly a lakh, and the other teachers in high schools total 22,000. So, they are 118,000 in numbers. The figure is very baffling to them. Even if they pay Re. 1 per teacher per month, it comes to Rs. 12 per teacher per year and that comes to about Rs. 14 lakhs per year. So, if they pay Rs. 7 extra to each teacher, it means Rs. 1 crore. So, even if Government were to set apart Rs. 1 crore, they can pay only a sum of Rs. 7 per teacher irrespective of the grade and agency. This problem is baffling to them. That is why, though I sit in the Opposition, I give a constructive suggestion to this Government to solve this problem in a fitting and just way.

What I have been telling the Government is this. The number of teachers is very very large in the eyes of the Government. So, if Government really want to tackle this problem, they must be able just to get money from a still larger number. After all, teachers to whom the Government want to pay extra and have to pay extra in the name of justice and equity number over one lakh. The people who must contribute to that payment must be still larger in number, 30 times or 40 times. In the natural set-up, God has given us such a great number. Each teacher is handling 40 pupils and there are 40 parents who have sent their children to that teacher. Even supposing that a teacher handles those pupils only for 26 periods out of 35 periods, on an average he handles at least 30 out of these 40 children. The Government have in the parents 30 times the number of teachers and the parents can just contribute some small amount towards additional payment to teachers. So, that is the only way in which the problem can be solved either by this State Government or by any other Government in any part of our country.

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Even in the Draft Outline of the Second Five-Year Plan we find a sentence like this—

"For fulfilling the directive of the Constitution in ten years it is essential that Government resources should be augmented in increasing measure through local community action."

Even the framers of the Second Plan have stated that Government resources alone would not be enough to satisfy the educational requirements. The only difference between the ideas contained in this Plan book and mine is this. It is not specifically stated there that contributions could be got from the public for teachers' salary. There it is stated for various educational requirements the public should contribute, besides the general revenues of the Government. But my claim before this Plan was framed was and even to-day is that the public must come to the rescue of the teachers in addition to the finances taken from the general Exchequer of the State. So, what I have been saying to Government is this. According to the latest figures there are 33 lakhs of children in elementary schools and 5 lakhs of children in middle and high schools. This Resolution says that the Government should agree to the collection by the managements of one rupee per quarter from each pupil in the elementary schools. That means they collect Rs. 3 for the three quarters per year from each of the elementary school pupils who number about 33 lakhs and that comes to Rs. 99 lakhs every year. My Resolution also recommends the collection of Re. 1 along with each instalment of fees from each middle and high school pupil. Now, 10 instalments of fees are collected. That means each pupil reading in a middle or high school will pay Rs. 10 per year to the Teachers' Maintenance Fund. Now, we have got 5 lakhs of pupils studying in middle and high schools and we will be getting $(5 \times 10) = \text{Rs. } 50 \text{ lakhs}$. So, we get Rs. 99 lakhs from pupils of elementary schools and Rs. 50 lakhs from pupils of middle and high schools, totalling Rs. 1,49,00,000, i.e., nearly Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores. This will be recurring income to the Government without any effort whatsoever. No agency is needed for this collection. No expenditure need be incurred for the sake of collection. There are agents already for collecting the amount along with school fees. There will be a line in the receipt called Teachers' Maintenance Fund and along with the school fees the schools are going to collect it. Auditors are already there. The District Educational Officers are already there and they will just have a simple additional duty of seeing whether the funds collected in this way according to the receipt book have been remitted into the Treasury.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is it to be collected from all the pupils?

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: From all the parents. The Treasury is already there. The Accountant-General is already there. A new head will be added as 'Teachers' Maintenance Fund'. In fact, I am glad to note that even in the White Paper

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we have got a head called 'teacher benefits'. So, there will be an account head called 'Teachers' Maintenance Fund'. So, the Fund will be growing at the rate of Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores per year without any further effort on the part of the Government. All that costs Government is one stroke of the pen from the Government or the Departmental Head, the Director of Public Instruction, authorising these managements to collect Re. 1 in the case of middle and high school pupils along with each instalment of fees for the Teachers' Maintenance Fund and Re. 1 a quarter in the case of elementary school pupils.

This means contribution by the public towards the Teachers' Maintenance Fund. Now, a question may be relevantly raised. The latest attitude of the Government and the nation has been this. "We want education to be made free. In fact, we have made education free to all children, especially poor children whose parents get Rs. 1,200 or below per year. That being so, how can we ask the parents to contribute to the Teachers' Maintenance Fund?" That is the argument of the Government. But what I say is that that argument is in my favour. All these days these poor parents were made just to shell out something in the shape of school fees. But now that the Government have benevolently come forward to see that these poor parents do not pay any fees at all, their position to pay just Rs. 3 in respect of elementary school pupils or Rs. 10 in respect of middle and high school pupils towards the Teachers' Maintenance Fund must be surely better. They are not paying school fees. They are paying Guru Dakshina. In fact, they will be elevating the teacher by calling the payment Guru Dakshina and the Government taking it as Guru Dakshina. In fact, the parents will value the teachers more. Education has been made free by the Government, but in token of the public regard for the teacher they will be paying towards Guru Dakshina Rs. 3 in respect of elementary school pupils and Rs. 10 in respect of middle and high school pupils. A contention was put forth by the Government in 1953 that there might be objection from the parents that it was costly. It may not be too costly for the parents at the present juncture when the Government have come forward to give free education to poor children. When parents are shelling out a lot of money in so many ways, by way of special fees which are collected at the rate of Rs. 6 to even Rs. 16 in certain schools, I do not think they will grudge to pay this small amount. Some schools want the parents to contribute to the Endowment Fund. You have got school excursions, scout uniforms and so many other extra charges. When the parents are shelling out money to meet all these extra charges, nobody can say that they will grudge to pay this sum of one rupee as *Guru Dakshina* to the teacher who has not been able to maintain himself. Will it be too much for the parents? Will the parents object to this? The Government gave an assurance that they would make an appeal to the parents. So far, nothing has been done. Are not the parents paying so many taxes which the Government are imposing? Take the

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case of the new irrigation projects. Are not the Government levying what is called a 'betterment levy'? For what purpose are they levying this? What is the basis for this levy? They want those people, who derive certain benefits in the shape of increased supply of water from their tanks and canals as a result of the many irrigation projects which the Government have undertaken, to pay something extra in the shape of betterment levy. Similarly, are not the parents who send their children to school to pay something extra to the State for the benefit that their children are getting as against those people who do not care or who do not have the convenience to send their children to the schools? When the Government enhance their taxes, do not the people come forward to pay them? Whenever they introduce new taxes, they do not get the opinion of all the people concerned. In spite of objections from some people, are not the Government introducing those taxation measures? Is it not necessary that the lot of the teachers should be improved? Is it not necessary that we must have a happy and contented lot of teachers in our schools? There are about 96,000 elementary school teachers. Their case has to be sympathetically considered. They are now getting a sum of Rs. 48. They will get hereafter a sum of Rs. 61. Even then, this will not be enough to maintain their family. Have they not got their wife and children? Have they not their daughters to marry? Have they not got their sons to educate? The teachers' plight is miserable. Does a teacher know anything about a fruit? Though he has to teach the students about the vitamin content of fruits and green vegetables, has he ever tasted these? Has he ever seen them? Will his salary permit him to go in for these? He cannot afford these. What a pity it is! Many of them are in starvation level. It may be argued that there are many unemployed persons. What about these people who are employed for a noble cause? Should they not get a living wage? We are going to spend a sum of Rs. 4,900 crores under the Second Five-Year Plan. The Congress stands for the emancipation of the poor people. That being the case, should it not come forward to alleviate the suffering of the poor teachers who are struggling very hard? So, it is but right that the Government see that the people are taxed to some extent so that the money collected by this levy may go towards the 'Teachers' Maintenance Fund. It has to be considered whether this extra payment at the rate of Rs. 10 per teacher which amounts to Rs. 1½ crores recurring expenditure after 1961 can be borne from the General Revenues. It has also to be considered whether there will be a Third Five-Year Plan and even if there is to be a Third Plan, whether the Central Government's grant will be available to us for this purpose. When we consider all these, we must be prepared for all contingencies and build up a temporary fund of our own. If they get the sum of Rs. 1½ crores, they can continue to give this increment of Rs. 10 and the amount in the Teachers' Maintenance Fund may be used for payment of enhanced salaries and allowances and payment of gratuity.

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We are thankful to the Government, particularly the present Government for having given quarter pension to teachers. A village teacher will not be able to draw about Rs. 10 as pension to preserve his body and soul together. When Matriculate Teachers retire, they will get, say, a maximum sum of Rs. 25 or so. Should these people, when they retire, not have a house? Will they not have children to be educated? Will they not have daughters to be married? After having spent so many years in the profession, after having lost so much of their energy in controlling the children, do we really expect them to be able to pull on with this quarter pension which will, after all, be a very small amount? Should they not be paid some substantial lump sum? After all, they have also to meet expenses connected with their sons' education and daughters' marriages. Some gratuity has to be paid to them. If we take the percentage of retirement, at the most, it will be 4 per cent. But, usually, it is only 2½ to 3 per cent. That will be the percentage of those who retire or die. According to that percentage, the gratuity to be paid will come to Rs. 40 lakhs. If it is taken to be 4 per cent, it will come to Rs. 70 lakhs. On an average it will work out only to 50 lakhs a year. After meeting this expenditure, the balance left out will be about a crore. This amount may be utilised for the purpose of payment of enhanced salaries and allowances to teachers. Let this sum be earmarked for this purpose. I have to stress this point especially because we do not know whether the Central Government's assistance will be available to us after 1961 or not.

With regard to the question of taxing the parents, I have already submitted my reasons in clear terms. I would only beg of the Government and implore them to see whether it is not proper and just for the parents to be taxed. In fact, it will only add to the veneration for the teachers. More than that, it is very necessary to enable the teacher to get a living wage so that he may keep his body and soul together for some more years. In fact, it is an additional equipment to the parents inasmuch as the teacher to whom the parents entrust their children will be able to pay undivided attention to the children and mould their character and make them worthy citizens of the future generation. If the Government take note of all these factors and tell the parents that this additional tax or levy is necessary in the interests of their children themselves, no parent is going to object to it. I am quite sure about it.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is the hon. Member advocating a voluntary payment by the parents? Or, is he wanting the Government to force the parents to pay this levy?

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHI: It is a regular fee to be paid along with the usual school fees. That is what I say. If the Government, however, think that the parents will object to this sort of levy, let them appoint a Committee to go into this question and find out whether there is any parent who will object to this levy. Our

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teachers will also try to create public opinion in their favour. They will try all their best to see that no parent refuses to pay this. Already, the parents are spending so much money on so many things. Are they not spending a lot of money on the health of their children? Are they not taking their children to specialists and paying heavily while they can very well take their children to free hospitals? Are they not spending quite a lot of money by taking their children to entertainment houses, cinemas and things like that? They are spending quite a lot of money on such items. That being the case, I don't think they will grudge to pay a small sum as Guru Dakshina that the Government want them to give under a scheme that may be introduced by the Government at the suggestion of one of the Members of the Legislative Council, Krishnamoorthy. I am sure nobody will object to it. I am also sure that simply because the Government have introduced this scheme and want the parents to pay this additional fee, none of them are going to stop their children from attending the schools. That is not going to happen. I want the Government at least to appoint a Committee to go into this question and see whether this scheme could be worked and whether an additional sum cannot be collected from the parents and made available for affording necessary relief to the teachers who have not been given any relief in the past and for whom all the promised relief under the Second Five-Year Plan is not sufficient.

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p.m. * SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I second the resolution. A very pertinent question was asked by you whether this fee would affect the rich people or the poor people and whether it was compulsory or optional. I shall try to answer them. My friend wants a Teachers' Maintenance Fund to be instituted by the Government. This is just the same as the games fund, scouts fund, etc., now in existence in schools. There is also a library fund in every school. I think the Government also make a contribution to these funds. The fund envisaged by my friend is purely voluntary and not a tax. Two reasons he gave in justification of the fee; one is that elementary education is going to be free and therefore parents may not feel this fee a burden—one rupee a quarter. The other is, though elementary education is free, parents are already paying special fees and will not, therefore, mind this fee.

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI: கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்கள் இதை ஆதரித்துப் பேசுகிறார் அல்லது ஆட்சேபித்து பேசுகிறார் என்று தெரியவில்லை. அவர் தமிழில் பேசினால் நன்றாயிருக்கும்.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: நான் இதை ஆட்சேபித்துப் பேசவில்லை. This is a good idea. Two or three facts are admitted by the Government themselves and mentioned in the White Paper they have issued. They say that relief must be given to teachers but cannot be given immediately because their financial position does not permit it even under the Second Five-Year Plan. Under these circumstances—that is, when it is

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admitted that their salary is low and that no immediate relief is possible—my friend wants some kind of contribution to be made by the parents. If the Government want any precedents, there are the National Extension Service and other schemes under which they get contribution from villagers. How can that be called compulsion? No compulsion. My friend said in reply to a question that he wanted to create public opinion in favour of the fund by this resolution. Under these circumstances, the Government must try to help by accepting this resolution.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved—

This Council recommends to the Government—

(i) that a 'Teachers' Maintenance Fund' be started by the Government;

(ii) that the amounts got by levying one rupee per quarter from each elementary school pupil and one rupee along with each instalment of fees from each Middle and High School pupil reading in the various elementary, middle and high schools run by the Government, the Local Bodies and the Private Agencies be credited to that Fund; and

(iii) that such Fund be utilized by the Government for payment of enhanced salaries and allowances to teachers and payment of gratuity to teachers on retirement irrespective of the Agencies they may serve under."

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இத்தியப் பேச்சுச் சட்டம் இதற்கு மாறுபாடாக இல்லாவிட்டால் சட்டப்படி நியாயம் இல்லை. ஒரு முடிவு இருந்தால் அதைப் பரிசீலனை செய்யலாம். நாம் ஒன்று, இரண்டு, மூன்று ரூபாய் ஆசிரியர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கலாம். ஆசிரியர்களை நம்பியிருக்கிறவன் குழந்தைகள். ஆதலால் முதலில் ஆசிரியர்களைக் காப்பாற்றவேண்டும். எவ்வளவு கொடுக்க முடியுமோ, அளவாகக் கொடுக்கிறவரோ பெற்றோர்கள் கொடுக்கலாம். ஏழை மக்கள் கொடுக்கவேண்டியதில்லை. இதை உடனடியாகச் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

* SRI A. SUBRAMANIAM: கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது கொண்டுவருவதிருக்கும் தீர்மானத்தை மிக மகிழ்ச்சியுடன் வரவேற்று அதை ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகள் பேச விரும்புகிறேன். நம் நாட்டில் இப்பொழுது மிகவும் எழையாக இருப்பவர்கள் ஆசிரியர்கள் என்பதை அரசாங்கம் ஒப்புக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய சலுகைகளில் சிறிதிலவற்றை அரசாங்கம் செய்துகொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். இது ஓரளவுக்கு உதவியாக இருந்தபோதிலும் அவர்களின் அடிப்படை சம்பளத்தை உயர்த்த முடியும் என்பது ஐந்தாண்டுத்திட்டத்தில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் உறுதியாகக் கூறப்படவில்லை. ஏற்கெனவே இருக்கும்படியான அவர்களின் நிலைமை திரிசங்கு சொர்க்கமாக இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது அரசாங்கத்தார் அவர்களின் சம்பளத்தை உயர்த்துவதற்கு இல்லை என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இந்த நிலைமையிலே படிக்கும் பிள்ளைகள் பெற்றோர்களிடமிருந்து நான்கு தவணையாக ஒரு பிள்ளைக்கு ஒரு மாதத்திற்கு நான்கு அணு வீதம் கொடுப்பார்களென்றால், கடைசியில் அது வாதத்தியார்களுக்கு உபயோகப்படக்கூடிய ஒரு பெரிய தொகையாகப் போய்ச்சேரும். அவர்களின் கடைசி காலத்தில் சுபிட்சமாக இருப்பதற்கு

746 STARTING OF A "TEACHERS' MAINTENANCE FUND" OUT OF
CONTRIBUTIONS BY PUPILS OF THE VARIOUS SCHOOLS
IN THE STATE

[Sri A. Subramaniam]

[5th April 1956]

இது ஒரு வழியாகும். இதைக் கொடுப்பதனால் எந்தவிதமான சிரமமும் கிடையாது. பெற்றோர்களுக்கு மனந்தான் வேண்டும். கொடுக்கமாட்டார்கள் என்ற சந்தேகம் வேண்டியதில்லை. சினிமா பார்ப்பதுபோன்ற எத்தனையோ செலவுகள் செம்கிறார்கள். மேலும் குடும்பத்துடன் தமாஷா ரூபர்கள். வேடிக்கை பார்ப்பதற்கும் விளையாடுவதற்கும் மாதத்திற்கு ஒரு ரூபாய் அல்லது 8 அணு கொண்டு வாங்கிகள் என்று பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் நான் குடும்பத்துடன் அது ஒரு நாள் உடையாடிக் கொடுத்தனுப்புகிறேன். என்று சொன்னால் அவசியம் கொடுத்தனுப்புவார்கள். முக்கியமாக கவனிக்கப்படவேண்டும். சில பிள்ளைகளுக்கு சம்பளம் கட்டுவதில்லை, இல்லவசியமாகப் படிக்கிறார்கள். சிலர் அரைச் சம்பளம் கட்டுவது அத்தகையவர்களை இது கட்டுப்படுத்தாது. வருமானம் உள்ளவர்கள் இம்மாதிரியான தொகையை எதன் செய்து ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு அளியுங்கள் என்று தான் சொல்லுகிறேன். உபாத்தியாயங்கள் நம் பிள்ளைகளை நல்ல நிலைமைக்குக் கொண்டுவந்து விடுகிறார்கள். பெரிய வக்கீல்களாகவும், களாகவும், பாக்டர்களாகவும், மந்திரிகளாகவும், ஐ.ஐ.எஸ். உயர்த்துகிறார்கள். ஒவ்வொருவரையும் மேலே ஏற்றிக்கொண்டே போகிறார்கள். ஆனால் எளியப்போல் எல்லோரையும் ஏற்றிவிட்டு அவர்கள் மாதத்தின் அப்படியே இருக்கிறார்கள், அன்று கண்ட மேனி அழியா மேனி எட்டைதப் போனது.

நம் தமிழ் நாட்டில் உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு மரியாதை கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று பண்டைக்காலத்திலிருந்து கூறப்பட்டு வருகிறது. மாதா, பிதா, குரு, தெய்வம் என்று கூறியிருக்கிறார்கள். கடவுளைக் கூட கடைசியில்தான் வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். கடவுளைக் அளித்திருக்கிறார்கள். குருவுக்கு அவ்வளவு மதிப்பு தாடிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறோமே என்ற கவலையோடு படிப்பு திண்டாடிச் சப்படி பிள்ளைகளுக்கு நல்ல படிப்பு வரும்? பிள்ளைகளை முன்னுறுக்குக் கொண்டுவருகின்ற உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்கு நாம் கருணை காட்ட இல்லை என்று கையாவிக்கிறார்கள். மந்திரி அவர்கள் அரசாங்கத்தில் பணம் அகப்படையில் வரும் என்று சொல்லுவார்கள். இதோ சட்டியில், நிறைய அமைக்கிறோம். இதில் எவ்விதமான யோசனையும் வேண்டியதில்லை. ஆகையால் அரசாங்கம் ஏழை உபாத்தியாயர்களின் நிலையை உயர்த்துவதற்கு உதவி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I adjourn the House to meet again at 11 a.m. on Friday, the 6th April 1956.

The House then adjourned.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Friday, 6th April 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.

1.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

State nutrition schemes

* 611-A Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the measures adopted in this State to combat malnutrition; and

(b) the steps taken to popularize the State Nutrition Schemes?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : (a) The following are the main measures adopted to combat malnutrition :—

Popularization of unaccustomed grains like wheat, maize, etc., through publicity and demonstration of palatable recipes, supplemental feeding of infants, pre-school and school children, nursing and expectant mothers in selected areas with the gift articles such as milk powder, whole milk, skimmed milk, multi-vitamin tablets, rice, etc. Free supply of midday meals to the children in the labour schools and in all the elementary schools in the Corporation of Madras. Free distribution of whole milk, skimmed milk, rice, shark liver oil, multi-vitamin tablets, fish, flour, cheese, etc., in all the districts in the State through the agency of the Government institutions and social service organizations.

(b) Lectures on 'Public Health Nutrition' are given to all the medical under-graduates and post-graduates, teacher trainees and the Public Health staff and also to extra departmental groups. Health Inspectors, Health Visitors and Sanitary Inspectors are given full course of training for a period of one month. The Nutrition Bureau has been organizing nutrition stalls in the exhibitions. Radio talks on different aspects of nutrition are also being given. Several pamphlets, leaflets and book marks have been published and distributed freely. The Public Health Department is co-operating with the Agriculture and Fisheries Departments to popularize the use of hand-pounded rice and analysis of food values of different kinds of fish. Close association with the several social service organizations for distribution of gift articles is also a measure of popularizing the Nutrition Schemes.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : May I ask a question, Sir, whether the Hon. the Minister for Health thinks that these measures will do away with malnutrition unless the standard of

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life of our people is raised by increasing their income? Unless they get sufficient income, you cannot combat malnutrition. People take all sorts of undesirable food not because they do not know what is good food but because they cannot get good food. Is that not so, Sir?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: Yes, Sir. Raising the standard of life and increasing the purchasing power of the people is really the most important measure for improving nutrition. But it is a long-range measure. We cannot wait for it. So, we have to take other short-term measures.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Government arrange to open model kitchens in selected centres to instill the observance of balanced diet in the minds of school-children and others?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: The hon. Lady Member who is conducting the school of social work and catering is doing very important and useful work in this direction, Sir.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Government subsidize such laudable endeavour of the social organizations?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: Yes, Sir, it can be considered.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Is it not a fact that apart from all the proposals stated by the Hon. Minister, the additional taxation imposed every year also contributes to combat the problem of malnutrition in the State of Madras? (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: Taxation of the well-to-do and the richer classes.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Have the Government investigated into the causes of malnutrition in rural areas and have Government evolved any plan to root out these root causes?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: The basic causes are poverty and ignorance. It is a big question, Sir.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: As rice is the staple food of the people in these parts, will it not be better to abolish all rice mills and force people to take hand-pounded rice which is more nutritious?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: Yes, Sir, the Government are encouraging the use of hand-pounded par-boiled rice. This is being introduced in our hospitals and I believe the Agriculture Department is also doing its best to see that the use of hand-pounded rice is encouraged and popularized. The mills are being asked to do single polish instead of double.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Do the patients in the hospitals take kindly to the hand-pounded rice, Sir?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: Sir, it is rather difficult to change food habits. It will take some time. But people who are accustomed to eat hand-pounded rice won't care to eat milled rice which is not so tasty.

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: From the medical point of view, is it good to supply hand-pounded rice to the patients in the hospitals?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: Certainly, it is very good, Sir.

Still births in the State

* 611-B Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the rate of still births in this State and the causes therefor; and

(b) the preventive and curative measures adopted to solve this problem in urban and rural areas?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: (a) The rate of still births ranges from 5.83 in rural areas to 43.47 in municipalities for every 1,000 births. The main causes are pre-maturity, Asphyxia (intra uterine suffocation), congenital defects and infections, poor ante-natal care and unskilled midwifery.

(b) The preventive measures adopted are (1) opening of Maternal and Child Health Centres throughout the State, (2) employment of trained Maternity staff for ante-natal care and delivery services, (3) Health education by distribution of pamphlets, talks, cinema shows, etc., and (4) House visits by Health Visitors.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Sir, in view of the disparity in the figures quoted by the Hon. Minister with regard to still births in rural areas and urban areas, may I know what steps the Government would take to ensure registration of all cases of still births, especially in rural areas? 11-10 a.m.

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: In rural areas registration of births, deaths and diseases is very defective. We record more cases in the City because the institutions here attract patients from all areas, from rural areas also.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Government educate the Public on the vital necessity for proper registration of still births also in order to secure correct vital statistics?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: Attempts in that direction are being made, Sir. It is very difficult to get proper statistics particularly about diseases.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Have the Government studied the comparative birth rates under this head in other countries and will the Government seek expert advice from the World Health Organization team to tackle this problem in our country?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: The measures needed are well-known. It is only a question of taking the necessary steps when the required personnel and funds are available for the purpose.

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Treatment by "Sterilization" and "Vasectomy"

* 611-C Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether 'sterilization' and 'vasectomy' are allowed to be done in Government Hospitals;

(b) if so, the conditions under which such treatment is carried out on patients; and

(c) the steps taken to popularize the above methods?

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

(b) The operations are performed on the request and with the written consent of the persons concerned.

(c) Persons with a large number of children are advised such treatment in the interests of family limitation.

I may add, Sir, that married women whose physical condition makes (further) pregnancy and child birth dangerous to health or life, are obliged to resort to sterilization measures.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will Government tell us whether they have any figures to show the daily average number of cases who come for such treatment in all the State Hospitals and if so, will the Hon. Minister kindly give us at least rough figures so that we may have an idea of the need for such measures in State Hospitals?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: Gradually more and more people are asking for sterilization. In women within 48 hours after child birth, sterilization can be easily done. As for men, vasectomy operation can be done at any time. More and more men as well as women are asking for such surgical help.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Sir, conditions being what they are in our State, the people in our State are not prepared to take advantage of vesectomy; will the Hon. Minister, therefore, appoint a Committee with Mr. Krishnamoorthy as Chairman and with others as members to carry on intensive propaganda in the State of Madras and take such other measures as are necessary?

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: With regard to the Family Planning Scheme, may I know whether the measures instituted by the Government have brought down the rate of birth in our State?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: There is no necessity for any propaganda; necessity will compel people to have recourse to surgical help. As regards the question of my hon. Friend sitting opposite to me, I may say that Family Planning work has just begun and it will take considerable time for it to spread and become known to the people.

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SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Do these sterilization and vasectomy operations have any adverse effects upon the health of the persons concerned?

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

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: May I know whether specialist doctors are employed in the State Hospitals in the Madras City and in the mufassal for this purpose?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: There is no need to employ specialist doctors separately for this purpose. These are very simple operations and any doctor who is trained in Obstetrics and Gynaecology can do these operations.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. Minister kindly tell us why the Government should lay so much stress on sterilization, vasectomy and family planning methods?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: The Government are not stressing the need for sterilization. It is the people who are asking for it. Family Planning work has been approved and money has been allotted for it by the Planning Commission.

Erection of filter point pumpsets in the South Arcot district

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

(a) the number of applications received for the erection of filter point pumpsets in the South Arcot district during the year 1954; and

(b) how many of them were sanctioned and how many were rejected?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) 47.

(b) Sanctioned 33; rejected 9.

SRI M. ETHIRAJULU: ஸார், சிலருக்கு பம்பு செட்டுகள் கொடுக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது, சிலருக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. அதன் காரணம் தெரியவில்லை. அதற்கு என்ன காரணம் என்பதைக் கூறமுடியுமா?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: பம்பு செட்டுகள் இல்லாதது ஒரு காரணம். அவர்களுடைய மனுக்களை பரிசீலனை செய்து பார்த்ததில் சில குறைகள் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளை பரிசீலனை செய்வதால் கொடுக்க முடியவில்லை. அது ஒரு காரணம்.

Disposal of dead bodies from the Infectious Diseases Hospital

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

(a) whether dead bodies from the Infectious Diseases Hospital are sent to the Government Stanley Hospital, Madras, for disposal by the Resident Medical Officer of the latter hospital;

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(b) whether the Stanley Hospital Advisory Committee has raised any objection to such dead bodies being brought into that hospital; and

(c) what action has been taken to stop the above practice?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : (a) According to the Madras Anatomy Act, 1951, unclaimed dead bodies of persons who die in public places, hospitals or prisons should be handed over to the authorized officer, who shall take possession of the dead bodies and hand them over to the authority in charge of a teaching institution, if required, for the purpose of anatomical examination and dissection. The Act is in force in the Madras City. The Resident Medical Officers of the Government General Hospital, the Stanley Hospital and the Hospital of Indigenous Medicine are the authorized officers for the purpose of the Act. The unclaimed dead bodies in the Infectious Diseases Hospital have to be taken charge of by the Resident Medical Officer of the Stanley Hospital and if they are not required for the purpose of anatomical examination and dissection, they will have to be disposed of by him.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government are considering the possibility of disposing of the unclaimed dead bodies without being brought to the Stanley Hospital and without infringing the provisions of the Act.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Are not claimed as well as unclaimed I.D. dead bodies being brought to the Stanley Hospital Mortuary and does the Superintendent of the I.D. Hospital still persist in sending the dead bodies to the Stanley Hospital in spite of representation by the Superintendent of the latter Hospital against it?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Sir, this matter is under the consideration of Government and it is being examined with a view to find some suitable solution.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Is it not infectious and dangerous to the general patients to bring in I.D. dead bodies into the Hospital for post-mortem or for disposal?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Dead bodies of persons dying of infectious diseases are not being used for anatomical examination, Sir.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Still they are being brought to the Stanley Hospital and that is why I am raising this question. May I appeal to the Hon. Minister to take up the matter seriously from the point of view of the health of the in-patients and stop as early as possible the bringing in of I.D. dead bodies from the I.D. Hospital into the general sections of the Stanley and General Hospital?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : That question has to be examined in consultation with the Law Department and the Corporation of Madras and it is under examination now.

[6th April 1956]

Detection of cases in adulteration of milk in Madurai town and Madras City

* 614 Q.—SRI M. ETHIRAJULU (on behalf of Sri T. M. Daivasikhamani Achariar) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in Madurai town as many as 16 cases of adulteration of milk were detected by the Public Health Officers and the persons involved were fined Rs. 920 in all during the period from 15th to 26th December 1955; and

(b) how many such cases were detected in Madras City during the period from March to December 1955?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : (a) During the period in question 17 milk samples were taken by the Madurai Municipality and sent for analysis. The cases have not yet been disposed of.

(b) 1,194, Sir.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : As there is a general complaint that there is a large number of cases of adulteration of milk in Madras City, will the Government take up this matter with the City Corporation to tighten up detection and punishment in milk adulteration cases?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Yes, Sir. The Central Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1951, has come into force in this State. In the municipalities where this Act is in operation with effect from 1st June 1955, imprisonment as well as fine up to Rs. 1,000 as penalty is levied for adulteration offences and it is believed that this adulteration malpractice will gradually come down in number.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Cows are brought to houses generally at 4 o'clock in the morning when it is difficult to watch and the milkmen taking advantage of the darkness commit adulteration. If there is any possibility, will arrangements be made to see that the cows are brought not earlier than 5-30 or so, so that there may be a reduction in the number of cases of adulteration of milk?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : What about evening milk for coffee?

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Nowadays what is sold, particularly, in Madras City, is not adulterated milk. It was the old practice. Now milk powder with water is being sold as good cow's milk. Is the Hon. Minister aware of it?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : I am very well aware of it.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Is it mixing of water with milk or mixing of milk powder also with milk?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : That is also being done. Milk powder is being used in a large measure in hotels.

[6th April 1956]

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Are those cases considered as adulteration cases and persons mixing milk with milk powder punished?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: That depends on the analysis.

Provision of residential telephone at State cost

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

(a) the categories of the Government Officers provided with residential telephone at State cost;

(b) the maximum number of calls allowed to each of them per month at State cost; and

(c) the arrangement made to check the trunk call bills of such officers with reference to the calls made on State purpose and calls made on private affairs?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education): (a) Telephones are provided at Government cost at the residences of officers who have to use the telephone frequently outside office hours for urgent official work and not according to the categories of officers. Based on this principle, Judges of the High Court, some of the Secretariat Officers, certain important Heads of Departments including Members of the Board of Revenue, are provided telephones in the City at State cost. Collectors of Districts, District Superintendents of Police, some Revenue Divisional Officers, Deputy Superintendents of Police, Inspectors of Police, etc., have also been provided with telephones in mufassal centres.

(b) In the City, the first sixty local calls are conceded as free and for the remaining local calls a flat rate of nine pies per call is recovered from the officer concerned. No limit has been fixed as to the number of local calls made from residential telephones in the mufassal, as no charges are paid for local calls to the Posts and Telegraph Department apart from the rental.

(c) The Officers concerned certify, as soon as trunk call bills are received, whether the trunk calls made by them were for official or private purposes. If the calls were for private purposes, the charges are paid by them and for official calls, the bills are paid by the Government.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Government consider the provision of telephones for Chingleput District Officers in Saidapet because it is necessary that they should have telephones?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Some of the District Officers of Chingleput do have telephone connections. But Government do not consider it necessary to provide telephone connections for all the Officers of Chingleput district.

[6th April 1956]

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: ஜில்லாக்களிலுள்ள சப்-கலெக்டர் ஆபீசர்களுக்கு டெலிபோன் கண்காணக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்களா? இல்லாவிட்டால் கொடுப்பதற்கு யோசிப்பார்களா என்பதைக் கேட்கிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: சில சப்-கலெக்டர் ஆபீசர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன.

Allotment of lands to political sufferers for the construction of houses

* 616 Q.—**SRI A. SUBRAMANIAM:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that with respect to the allotment of lands in Karuvattuparai, Danishpet, Omalur taluk, Salem district in the year 1951 by the Collector of Salem to political sufferers for the construction of houses, a petition was presented to the Chief Minister on 13th January 1956 by the Secretary of the Salem District Political Sufferers Association; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under the consideration of Government.

SRI A. SUBRAMANIAM: 1951-ம் வருஷத்திலேயே 63 தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலங்கள் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டு, பட்டாக்கள் வழங்கப்பட்டன. அப்படியிருந்தும் வீடுகள் கட்டிக்கொள்வதற்கு என்று 11 செண்ட் வீதம் ஒவ்வொரு தியாகிக்கும் நிலம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது. டவுன் ப்ளானிங் சர்வ் செய்ப்பட்டு முட்டுக் கல்கள் போடப்பட்டன. அதற்குரிய தொகைகளும் வசூலிக்கப்பட்டன. அதற்குமேல் டைரெக்டர் ஆப் பப்ளிக் ஹெல்த் அதை நேரில் பார்வையிட்டு ஆட்சேபணை இல்லை என்றும் தெரிவித்திருக்கின்றார். அங்ஙனம் இருக்க, தியாகிகளுக்கு ஏன் இதுவரையில் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை? அதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: சுமார் 60 தியாகிகளுக்கு இந்த ஏக்கர்கள் பிரகாரம் 300 ஏக்கர் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது. 21 ஏக்கர் நிலம் வீடு கட்டுவதற்கு என்று இருந்தது. ஆனால் இப்பொழுதுள்ள விதி பிரகாரம் பார்த்தால் விவசாயத்திற்குத்தான் கொடுக்க முடியும், வீடுகள் கட்டுவதற்கு இல்லை என்று தெரியவருகிறது. மேலும் 1952-ம் வருஷத்திற்குப்பிறகு தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் கொடுக்கப்படும் விதி மாற்றப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதனால்தான் இப்பொழுது கொடுப்பதற்கு இல்லை.

SRI A. SUBRAMANIAM: 1951-ம் வருஷம் தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் வேண்டும் என்று பிரித்துக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது. அதுவும் விவசாயத்திற்கு என்று பிரித்துக் கொடுத்தார்கள். வீடுகள் கட்டிக்கொள்வதற்கும் நிலம் கொடுத்தால்தான் தியாகி நிலத்தைப் பெற்றுக்கொள்ள முடியும் என்று சொல்லப்பட்டது. அதன்மேல்தான் வீடுகள் கட்டுவதற்கும் நிலம் 11 செண்ட் வீதம் பிரித்துக் கொடுத்தார்கள். ஆனால், பிரித்த உத்தரவை தியாகிகளுக்கு அனுப்பிவைக்காது கலெக்டர் காலதாமதம் செய்தார். 1951-ம் வருஷம் மனைகள் பிரிக்கப்பட்டன. தியாகிகள் அந்த நிலங்களுக்கு பட்டா வாங்க செலவு செய்தும், முட்டுக்கல்களுக்கு செலவு செய்தும், மற்றும் இரக வகைகளில் செலவு செய்தும் இருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படி இருக்கும்போது தியாகிகளுக்கு மேற்படி நிலங்களைக் கொடுப்பதற்கு ஏன் உத்தரவு போடவில்லை? கலெக்டர் காலதாமதம் செய்ததால்தான் இவ்விதம் நடைபெற முடிகிறது. அவர் காலதாமதம் செய்தது தப்பு. 1951-ம் வருஷம் வீடு கட்டுவதற்கு நிலம் பிரித்துக்கொடுக்க எல்லா ஏற்பாடுகளும் செய்யப்பட்டன. இருக்கு இன்ன நெம்பர் நிலமென்றும் நிர்ணயிக்கப்பட்டது. அதன்

[6th April 1956]

பிறகு 1952-ம் வருஷத்தில் ராஜாஜி அந்த நிலங்களை திருப்பி வாங்க வேண்டும் என்று உத்தரவு போட்டார். அதுவரையில், அதாவது ஒரு வருட காலம் கலெக்டர் காலதாமதம் செய்யவேண்டிய காரணம் என்ன? அதற்கு அவர் ஜவாப்தாரி அல்லவா? தியாகிகள் மீது குற்றமில்லையே? இதன் மீது என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்போகிறீர்கள்?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : இதற்கிடையே ரூல் மாறிவிட்டது. இதைத்தான் கவர்ன்மென்ட் பரிசீலனை செய்து வருகிறார்கள். எனக்கு தெரிந்தவரையில் ரூல் மாறியதால்தான் அவர்களுக்கு அந்த மாதிரி நிலம் கொடுக்க முடியாது என்று சொல்லப்பட்டது என்று தோன்றுகிறது.

SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM : அதைப்பற்றி புனராலோசனை செய்ய அரசாங்கம் முன் வருமா என்பதை அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : அது யோசனையில்தான் இருக்கிறது. ஆனாலும், அதைப்பற்றி கனம் அங்கத்தினருக்குச் சாதகமாக சொல்ல முடியாது.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : Are Government aware that those soldiers who served the British Empire have been awarded inams and things like that? Is there any rule affecting the position of those inams held by those people?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : We are now concerned with political sufferers and not with war sufferers.

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI : கலெக்டர்கள் தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலங்களை சர்வே செய்து அல்லாட்மெண்டு செய்துவிட்டார்கள். ஆனால் பட்டா கொடுக்கவில்லை. கேட்டதற்கு “பட்டா தாசில்தார் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். இருந்தாலும் அல்லாட்மெண்டு செய்துவிட்டதினால், உங்களைத்தவிர வேறு யாருக்கும் பட்டா செய்யமாட்டார்கள். நீங்கள் அதில் பயிர் செய்யலாம்” என்று சொன்னதாலேயே தியாகிகள் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான ரூபாய்களைச் செலவு செய்து பயிரிட்டார்கள். இன்றைக்கு அவர்களுக்கு நிலம் பட்டா செய்ய முடியாது என்று சொல்வது நியாயமா? கலெக்டர் அல்லாட்மெண்டு செய்ததினால் அவர்கள் பயிரிட்டார்கள். அப்போதே பட்டா வழங்கப்படாதது கலெக்டர் குற்றமாதலால் சர்க்கார் இதனை மீண்டும் பரிசீலனை செய்வார்களா?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : நிலத்திற்குப் பட்டா கொடுக்காவிட்டால் இன்றைக்கு ஒன்றும் செய்யமுடியாது. முன்பே அவர்களுக்குப் பட்டா செய்யப்பட்டிருந்தால் அந்த நிலம் அவர்களுடையதுதான். ஆனால் 1952-ம் வருஷத்தில் மாற்றி அமைக்கப்பட்ட முறையின்படி இப்பொழுது ஒன்றும் செய்வதற்கில்லை. இருந்தாலும் அந்த அரசியல் தியாகிகள் ஏழைகளாக இருந்தால் இப்பிரசீனை கவனிக்கப்படும்.

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI : பணம் செலவு செய்துநஷ்டம் அடைந்திருப்பவர்களின் விஷயமாவது கவனிக்கப்படுமா?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : நஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டதோ, இல்லையோ அவர்கள் ஏழைகளாக இருந்தால் அந்தப் பிரசீனை பரிசீலனை செய்யப்படும்.

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI : கலெக்டர் உத்தரவின் பேரிலேயே அவர்கள் பணத்தை விரயம் செய்து பயிரிட்டதால், இன்றைக்கு அவர்களுக்கு நஷ்டம் கொடுக்கப்படமாட்டாது என்று சொன்னால் அவர்கள் சர்க்கார் பேரில் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்தால் அந்தப்பொறுப்பு சர்க்காரைச் சாரும் என்பது சர்க்காருக்குத் தெரியுமா?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : அது எப்பொழுதும் அரசாங்கத்திற்குத் தெரிந்துதான் இருக்கிறது.

[6th April 1956]

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : Have the Government any definite policy with regard to the grant of lands to political heroes and not political sufferers? I think there is something wrong in the expression ‘sufferer’. They should be called political heroes. 11-30 a.m.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sir, if the Hon. the Deputy Chairman of the House wants to call them political heroes, we have no objection. But, generally, they are called by the name ‘political sufferers’.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : The term ‘thyagi’ in Tamil does not mean ‘sufferer’. It is a wrong translation of the Tamil expression and it must be corrected as early as possible.

SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM : வெள்ளைக்காரர்கள் காலத்தில் பலர் சம்பளத்திற்காகவே பட்டாளத்தில் சேர்ந்து உழைத்தார்கள். வெற்றி கிடைத்தவுடன் வெள்ளைக்காரர்கள் அவர்களுக்கு நிலமும் பென்ஷனும் அவர்கள் நாட்டுக்காக ஏதோ பெரிய சேவை செய்தது போலக் கொடுத்தது நமக்குத் தெரியும். ஆனால் இந்த நாட்டின் விடுதலைக்காக பல தொண்டர்கள் அடிபட்டும், உதைபட்டும், சிறையில் தங்கள் உயிரைக் கூடக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அந்தத் தியாகிகள் நாடு விடுதலை அடைந்தவுடன் கௌரவிக்கப் படுவது சர்க்காரின் கடமை அல்லவா?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : 1952-ம் வருஷம் வரையில் அது தான் சர்க்காரின் கொள்கையாக இருந்தது. 1952-க்குப் பிறகு தான் அந்தக் கொள்கையில் சிறிது மாற்றம் ஏற்பட்டது. அது விவரம் பூராவும் கனம் அங்கத்தினர்களுக்குத் தெரியும்.

Constitution of Electrical Contractors Licensing Board

* 617 Q.—**SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have constituted the Electrical Contractors Licensing Board;

(b) if so, when the Board is expected to function;

(c) who are the members of the Board;

(d) the number of non-officials appointed by the Government as members of the Board;

(e) what are their qualifications; and

(f) on what basis the members of the Board were selected?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI : (a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The Electrical Wiremen, Supervisors and Contractors Licensing Board has been functioning from 15th December 1955.

(c) to (e) The following are the members of the Board and their qualifications. The last two are non-officials.

(i) The Chief Electrical Inspector to Government;

(ii) Sri P. A. Krishnan, B.A., B.Sc., Superintending Engineer, Technical (Electrical);

(iii) The Electrical Inspector;

(iv) The Electrical Engineer (General);

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(v) Sri K. Sreenivasan, B.A., B.S., A.M.I.E.E., A.M.I.E. (Ind.), Inspector of Industrial and Technical Schools. (Nominee of the Department of Industries representing Polytechnics.)

(vi) Sri H. S. Keshavamurthi, B.E., Electrical Engineer of Chandrie & Co., Ltd., Madras (Nominee of the Association of Electrical Undertakings, Southern India); and

(vii) Sri R. Sundararaman, L.E.R., A.M.I.E., associated with Easun Engineering Company, Limited, Madras (representing electrical contractors).

(f) The Government have prescribed certain qualifications for the non-official members and the persons who possess these qualifications were nominated to the Board on the recommendations of the organisations concerned, whom they are to represent.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : Are the Government aware that by the constitution of such a Board with such persons, other persons having equal qualifications are put to a great disadvantage as it is likely that these people will not be getting any contracts and the persons on the Board might distribute the contracts among themselves?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI : Sir, I do not understand the implications of the question put by the hon. Member. The functions of the Board are to grant certificates of competency to workmen and supervisors, to issue licences, to study cases of electrical accidents due to incompetent workmen and to see that the contractors adhere to the conditions and instructions contained in rule 48 of the Indian Electricity Rules. How it will be detrimental to the other contractors or workmen I am unable to comprehend.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : There are other persons who are equally qualified and can carry out these contracts. But, they may not get a chance to do this. Thus, they will be put to a great disadvantage. That is my submission, Sir.

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI : I cannot understand the hon. Member's apprehension in this regard. Our Government Officers are there. There is the Chief Electrical Inspector to Government, there is the Electrical Engineer (General) and there are others apart from the non-official representatives who may be there representing certain firms. Our officers will decide things fairly.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : Sir, I am only voicing the genuine feelings expressed by the public. I only request that the Government may be pleased to see that the Board works for the welfare of all persons.

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI : If any specific complaint is brought to my notice, I shall have it looked into.

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Road Transport Associations

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

(a) to lay on the table of the House a districtwar list of Road Transport Associations whose representations are generally taken into consideration under the specific provision to that effect in section 47 (1) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, in considering applications for stage carriage permits; and

(b) to state the steps taken by Government to associate the representatives of the public or ascertain the views of the public in regard to the matters referred to in section 47 of the said Act?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : (a) A list^a showing the names of the transport associations whose representations are considered is placed on the table of the House.

(b) The Government have constituted a Transport Advisory Committee in each district to advise the Regional Transport Authority on matters relating to motor transport within the district.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Sir, the list placed on the table of the House only shows Bus-owners' Associations to be recognized for this purpose. Will the Hon. the Minister for Transport be pleased to tell us why Bus Passengers' Associations also should not be heard in the matter? Is there any rule preventing the recognition by the District Collectors-cum-Road Transport Authorities of Bus Passengers' Associations also for the purpose of hearing representations?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : Sir, in regard to the grant of permits, I think the Bus Passengers' Associations need not be taken into consideration. If it is a question of providing some conveniences for the passengers, the question will arise as to whether the Passengers' Association has to be consulted or not. These are all matters relating to the issue of permits by the Road Transport Authority. The passengers, if they have any complaint to make, can make a representation to the Government and the Government will call for reports and take suitable action in the matter.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : It is not for the purpose of granting bus permits to particular operators that I am making my suggestion. There is the question of opening new routes, permits for additional buses, etc., which may come up before the Road Transport Authority. I, may therefore, request the Government to issue instructions to the District Collectors that representations by passengers also should be considered in these matters, because the passengers are directly affected by the decisions taken by the Road Transport Authority.

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THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : Sir, I think the hon. Member refers to the general public, who are badly in need of bus facilities in certain routes. On the question of opening new routes and such other matters, the public can make representations to the Road Transport Authority, and even to the Government under the present rules. If the Road Transport Authorities fails to take into consideration the representations made by the public, the Government can *suo motu* act in the matter and pass orders.

Powers and functions of District Transport Advisory Committees

* 619 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state with reference to the answer given to Legislative Council Starred Question No. 544 on the 28th February 1956—

(a) the powers and functions of District Transport Advisory Committees; and

(b) their status and relationship *vis-a-vis* the Regional Transport Authority?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : (a) The District Transport Advisory Committee is to advise the Regional Transport Authority on matters relating to motor transport within the district.

(b) The Committee will be treated as a first-class Committee for purposes of travelling allowance to non-official members. The decisions of the Committee will be purely recommendatory and not binding on the Regional Transport Authority.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Are the recommendations of the Transport Advisory Committees to be accepted by the District Collectors or are the latter allowed to decide matters according to their own discretion whatever might be the decision of the District Advisory Committees?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : As I said earlier, it is only recommendatory and their decision will not be binding. Except in the matter of grant of permits, all other recommendations of the Advisory Committees will be generally accepted by the Transport Authority, viz., the Collector.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Are the parties and their lawyers allowed to make representations before the District Transport Advisory Committee?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : Before the Regional Transport Authority, they can make representations, but not before the Advisory Committee.

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Cases of Jaundice in Madras State

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

(a) whether any cases of acute jaundice have been reported in this State in recent months; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to check the spread of the infection to this State and to educate the public on the causes, symptoms and treatment of the disease?

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

(b) A Press Note was issued by Government on 2nd March 1956, explaining the mode of infection of the disease and the precautions to be taken to prevent the spread of the disease. Circulars were issued by the Director of Public Health to all Health Officers to watch and report any outbreak which comes to their notice and take necessary preventive measures. The disease has recently been declared as a notifiable one under sections 52 and 62 of the Madras Public Health Act, 1939.

In the City of Madras, the Corporation authorities issued Press Communiques advising the public to take necessary precautionary measures. The Public Health staff were also instructed to maintain the areas under their jurisdiction in a clear condition and also to take all preventive measures necessary.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Is it true, Sir, that this infection ¹¹⁻⁴⁰ has been carried to this State from New Delhi? Will the Hon. ^{a.m.} Minister tell us whether any investigation has been made into the matter and if so, with what results?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : This infective hepatitis is a disease which prevails throughout the year in many places. It is nothing new and there is nothing to show that it has come here from Delhi. In New Delhi, it was due to the mixture of sewage with drinking water that a high incidence of the disease occurred.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Have the Government gone into the question whether this jaundice is in any way similar to the yellow fever that occurs in western countries often?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : That is quite different.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Since it is said that the disease took a virulent form on account of people affected by the disease in Delhi returning home with the disease, what steps do the Government propose to take with regard to persons who go to Delhi and return immediately?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : The epidemic has subsided in Delhi also.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : As it has been reported that cases of jaundice have occurred among Todas and Kotas in the Nilgiris,

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will the Hon. Minister tell us what action has been taken in the Nilgiris, and particularly in Ootacamund, which is our summer resort and to which people go in large numbers—what has been done to free the place from such infection?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: Two or three people who went to Delhi and returned seemed to have had attacks of this disease. There is no report that this disease is prevalent at Ootacamund.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: As the flow of sewage into rivers used by the public is held responsible for jaundice cases in Delhi, will the Government conduct districtwar investigations into the matter in this State and will they issue instructions to the district health officers and municipal health officers to take steps to divert sewage now allowed to flow into rivers used by the public in riverside villages and towns?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: There is no cause for such alarm. As I said, we find mild and stray cases of this disease almost throughout the year in some places.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Apart from the question whether there is any immediate danger or not, is it not better from the public health point of view to see that the sewerage in any place is not allowed to flow into rivers and is it not the duty of the Government to take necessary precautionary measures against it? Will the Government issue necessary instructions to the health officers to look into the matter immediately?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: We have not been able to provide even protected water-supply in many towns. So far as underground drainage is concerned, the progress made is very little and hardly half a dozen places have got such drainage facilities.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Could not arrangements be made to open sewage farms instead of allowing sewerage to flow into rivers?

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: So far as Madras is concerned, our water-supply is well protected and there is no danger, I believe, of any contamination. Is it not so?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: There is no such danger here.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: My question about sewerage has not been answered. Cannot sewage farms be opened by the municipalities so that sewage water may not be allowed to contaminate flowing rivers?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: There are sewage farms in Madurai and probably in Coimbatore. It is a very expensive undertaking.

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Connexion of Sathanur canal with Tiruvannamalai Water-supply Scheme

* 621 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM (on behalf of Sri T. V. Devaraja Mudaliar): Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether arrangements are being made for connecting Sathanur Canal with Tiruvannamalai Water-Supply Scheme;

(b) if so, what they are; and

(c) if not, when the work will be taken up for execution?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The feasibility of the scheme is yet to be examined and the question of execution of the work does not now arise.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Government consider the possibility of carrying out the scheme mentioned in the question in view of the need for adequate water-supply in this very important pilgrimage centre?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: This measure has not been included in the provision made in the revised Draft Second Five-Year Plan. But the Planning Commission has been requested to make a provision of Rs. 300 lakhs for additional indispensable schemes. This scheme is included in that list.

House-rent allowance to the employees of the Villupuram Municipality

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have sanctioned the payment of house-rent allowance at the rate of Rs. 3 per mensem from 1st April 1955 by the Villupuram Municipality to its employees getting Rs. 150 and less per mensem;

(b) whether the Government have similarly sanctioned the payment of such allowance to the staff of the Board Girls' High School, Villupuram; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) & (c) No, Sir. The Girls' High School at Villupuram is maintained by the South Arcot District Board. No district board has been permitted to pay house-rent allowance to its employees working in taluk headquarters stations, as the financial position of most of the district boards is not satisfactory.

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SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Are the Government aware that this Board Girls' High School at Villupuram is situated within the Villupuram Municipal limits?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI: Yes, Sir.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: As the grant of house-rent allowance is governed by the population in a particular area, is it not just and equitable that teachers living within the municipal area, whether they belong to District board schools or not, are given the allowance?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI: Government cannot give exemption to any particular class of teachers. We are adopting a uniform policy for the whole State.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Sir, the number of district board schools located within the municipal limits is very small and will the Government issue instructions to all district board schools maintained within the municipal limits to grant house-rent allowance to their teachers?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI: We shall take up the question when the district board's finances improve.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: விழுப்புரம் நகர சபையில் இருக்கக்கூடிய வேலையாட்களுக்கு ஏப்ரல் மாதம் முதல் தேதி முதற்கொண்டு மூன்று ரூபாய் வீட்டு அலவன்ஸ் கொடுக்க உத்தரவு போட்டிருப்பதாகச் சொன்னார். அதே மாதிரி மற்ற முனிசிபாலிட்டிகளிலும் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா? கொடுக்காவிட்டால் அதைப் பற்றி கவனிப்பார்களா?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI: நகர சபையே அனுமதித்துக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று சிபாரிசு செய்தால் அரசாங்கம் அதைப்பற்றி யோசனை செய்யும்.

SRI M. ETHIRAJULU: நகர சபை உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களையும், ப்ரோ வின்ஷியலைஸ் பண்ணை சர்க்காருக்கு ஏதாகிலும் நோக்கம் இருக்கிறதா?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI: I cannot understand what nature of answer the hon. Member is expecting from me.

SRI M. ETHIRAJULU: பெரும்பாலும் நகர சபைகள் சரியானபடி நடக்காமல் இருப்பதற்குக் காரணம் அங்கே இருக்கும் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் அந்த ஊரிலேயே பரம்பரையாக இருப்பதுதான் காரணம். அவர்கள் அங்கேயே இருப்பதால் அங்கு மூன்று கட்சிகள் இயங்குகின்றன. அதாவது கமிஷனர் கட்சி ஒன்று, கவுன்சிலர்கள் கட்சி இரண்டு, அங்கத்தினர்கள் கட்சி மூன்று. அங்கே உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் பரம்பரையாக உத்தியோகங்களில் இருப்பதால்தான் எல்லாருடைய நிலைமையையும் தெரிந்துகொண்டு இவர்கள் கட்சிகளில் இருந்துகொண்டு நகரசபைகளை சரிவர நடத்த விடாமல் குழப்பம் செய்கிறார்கள். அதனால் மூன்று வருஷங்களுக்கு ஒரு முறை சர்க்கார் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களை மாற்றுவது போல நகரசபை உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களையும் மாற்றுவது என்ற கொள்கையை அனுஷ்டிப்பார்களா? அந்த ஜில்லாவிலேயே உள்ள மற்ற முனிசிபாலிட்டிகளுக்கு மாற்றிவிட்டால்

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என்று தோன்றுகிறது. இப்படி மாற்றுவது என்ற கொள்கை சில இலாகாக் களில் இருக்கிறது. இவர்கள் ஒரே இடத்தில் இருப்பதால் பல கஷ்டங்களை உண்டாக்குகிறார்கள். அதனால் அவர்களை மூன்று வருஷத்திற்கு ஒரு முறை மாற்றுவதற்கு சர்க்கார் யோசிப்பார்களா என்பதை அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI: இப்பொழுது கமிஷனர்களை மூன்று வருஷங்களுக்கு ஒரு முறை மாற்றிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். கட்சிகளை மாற்றுவது என்றால் இதற்கு அரசாங்கத்திற்கு சக்தி இடையாது.

Subscriptions received for the Madras Cyclone Relief Fund

* 623 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) the total amount of subscriptions received as at present for the Madras Cyclone Relief Fund, 1955; and

(b) how much of it has been spent for cyclone relief and under what heads?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education): The total of subscriptions received towards the Madras Cyclone Relief Fund, 1955, till 31st March 1956 was Rs. 21,81,676-15-7.

A total sum of Rs. 4,52,600 has been utilized up to 31st March 1956 out of the subscriptions for cyclone relief as detailed below:—

(a) Amount placed at the disposal of the District Collectors to be utilized through the agency of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Madras, to relieve distress—

	RS.
Ramanathapuram district	50,000
Tanjore district	50,000

Amount placed at the disposal of the District Collectors for purchase and distribution of sarees to indigent women—

	RS.
Ramanathapuram	1,50,000
Madurai	25,000
Tanjore	75,000
Tiruchirappalli	40,000
Total	2,90,000

(b) A sum of Rs. 10,600 was paid to the Dr. Alagappa Chettiar Educational Trust, representing 25 per cent of the estimated cost of repairs to the Trust's Educational buildings at Karaikudi.

(c) A sum of Rs. 41,000 received from the South Indian Artistes' Association, Madras, earmarked as donation to the Ramakrishna Mission, Madras, was disbursed to the Mission.

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(d) A sum of Rs. 11,000 was paid to the Founder of the Kasturba Gandhi Kanya Gurukulam, Maharajapuram, Tanjore district, representing 50 per cent of the estimated cost of repairs to the Gurukulam's buildings.

The balance in the Fund has been earmarked towards the cost of pucca housing colonies for Harijan and other poor people in the affected areas. The details of this scheme are now being worked out by the Board of Revenue.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Sir, in a number of places in that area, mosques, temples and others have been considerably damaged. May I know whether the Government would give help to repair them if not to reconstruct them?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I have only given particulars of the disbursement of the Fund that has been collected separately as Cyclone Relief Fund. If certain aids are required by the religious trusts for the purpose mentioned by the hon. Member, Government have to look into the question.

Supply of gauze and bandage cloth for use in local fund hospitals and dispensaries

* 624 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state the instructions issued to the Central Jails in the State in the matter of the supply of gauze and bandage cloth indented for by the district boards, for use in local fund hospitals and dispensaries?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education): Gauze and bandage cloth required by local fund hospitals are supplied by the Superintendents of Jails, where handloom weaving of gauze and bandage cloth is done, if the indents are received sufficiently early.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Has the Chamber of District Boards made a representation to the Government that there is difficulty in getting supply of gauze and bandage cloth from the Central Jails and will the Government kindly look into their representation?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: That complaint has been referred to the Inspector-General of Prisons who will look into the matter.

UNSTARRED QUESTION.

Appointment of superannuated teachers in aided secondary schools

51 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 as at present in force in regard to the

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appointment or reappointment of superannuated teachers in aided secondary schools and secondary schools under local bodies?

A.—A copy of G.O. No. 2631, Education, dated 3rd October 1951, containing general instructions in regard to re-employment of retired teachers is laid on the table of the House.

G.O. Ms. No. 2631, Education, dated 3rd October 1951.

[Schools—Secondary—Re-employment of superannuated teachers—Instructions—Issued.]

READ—the following papers:—

G.O. Ms. No. 2889, Education, dated 14th September 1949.

G.O. Ms. No. 629, Education, dated 28th February 1950.

From the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated the 3rd June 1951, No. 1608-G-4/51.

Order—No. 2631, Education, dated 3rd October 1951.

In modification of the previous orders on the subject, the Government pass the following orders:—

(i) Headmasters of high schools under district boards and municipal councils may be re-employed after their retirement as headmasters in high schools under those bodies, if there are no selected candidates with not less than ten years of service on the panel.

(ii) Such re-employment of retired headmasters will be sanctioned by the Director up to the age of 60 years and by Government after the completion of 60 years of age, if proposed by the President, District Board, or the Executive Authority.

(iii) The re-employment of teachers other than the headmasters of high schools and the re-employment of headmasters as assistants, will be approved by the appointing authorities up to the age of 60 years, subject to the following conditions, namely:—

(a) there are no probationers awaiting appointment;

(b) the dearth of qualified persons is established by efforts taken to secure qualified persons by advertisement or other means;

(c) the person proposed to be re-employed possesses a satisfactory record of work and conduct; and

(d) the person produces a certificate of physical fitness from a competent medical authority of the rank of a Civil Assistant Surgeon, Class I or II, or Honorary Medical Officer or an Honorary Assistant Medical Officer attached to a Government Medical Institution.

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(iv) The re-employment of assistants, both Secondary and L.T. Assistants, and retired headmasters as assistants will be made, after the age of 60, with the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction subject to the same conditions as mentioned above. The grant of pay to the re-employed assistants will be governed by the orders in G.O. No. 1350, Education, dated 4th September 1945 and G.O. Ms. No. 2889, Education, dated 14th September 1949.

(v) The sanction of Government should be obtained for the re-employment of a teacher who has retired from Government service.

(vi) The re-employment of headmasters, assistants, etc., under local bodies will be made for one year at a time, subject to the conditions laid down in this order.

2. In the case of aided schools, the managements will be permitted to re-employ headmasters and assistants of secondary schools for such period as may be necessary, up to the age of 60 years without any outside sanction and, after the age of 60, with the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction.

3. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to propose suitable draft amendments to rule 14 of the rules relating to the establishments of local bodies, to give effect to the suggestion in this order.

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

II.—ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE HON. CHAIRMAN *RE* MESSAGES FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

11-50 a.m. MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to announce to the House that I have received the following messages from the Hon. the Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly, dated the 4th April 1956—

“(1) In accordance with rule 130 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras State Aid to Industries (Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.C. Bill No. 1 of 1956), as passed and agreed to by the Assembly on the 4th April 1956 without any amendment and signed by me.

“(2) In accordance with rule 130 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Pudukkottai (Settlement of Inams) Amendment Bill, 1956 (L.C. Bill No. 2 of 1956), as passed and agreed to by the Assembly on the fourth day of April 1956 without any amendment and signed by me.”

III.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

(1) THE MADRAS GENERAL SALES TAX (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL *, 1956 (L.A. BILL NO. 8 OF 1956).

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move—

“That the Madras General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 8 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

* Printed as Appendix II on pages 818-819 infra.

THE MADRAS GENERAL SALES TAX (SECOND AMENDMENT) 769 BILL, 1956 (L.A. BILL NO. 8 OF 1956)

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This is a simple Bill for raising some more revenue. The object of the Bill is to levy a tax on sugar on the first sale in this State at one anna in the rupee. The amount that we expect to realize is roughly computed to be about Rs. 40 lakhs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved—

“That the Madras General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 8 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I oppose the consideration of this Amending Bill for the simple reason that the original Act should not be amended but ended. I think the hon. Members of this House are aware of the various resolutions passed at conferences of merchants and others protesting against the disastrous effects produced on account of the imposition of this sales tax. I think it is high time the Government took into consideration the representations made in this behalf and did away with the imposition of sales tax although it is bringing in large sums of money to aid the Finance Minister who finds himself always in hot waters and in need of funds to execute the various projects. I know it is always a tempting thing to impose taxes for the purpose of raising the money needed for the various projects. I do not object to it on principle. But this Act should not be amended. It must be ended and the Government should find other means to execute their projects. Therefore I must, on behalf of the suffering public as well as the mercantile community, voice my protest against the amendment and plead for the speedy abolition of the sales tax itself.

* SRI V. V. RAMASWAMY: சர்க்கரையின்மேல் ஒரு அனா வரி விதிக்கும் இந்தச் சட்டமானது எப்ரல் மாதம், 1-ம் தேதியிலிருந்து அமுலுக்கு வரும் என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அந்தத் தேதியிலிருந்து அமுலுக்கு வரும் அந்தத் தேதிக்குப்பிறகு சட்டம் வருவதானாலும் கூட அந்தத் தேதியிலிருந்தே வரி “retrospective effect” கொடுத்து வசூலிக்கப்படுமா என்று விளக்கவேண்டும். மேலும் ‘உலர்’ என்று சொல்லப்படுபவர்கள் யார் யார் என்று விளக்க வேண்டும். இந்த மாநிலத்தில் நான்கு ஆலைகள் இருக்கின்றன. அவர்கள் ‘உலர்கள்’ என்று கணக்கில் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்படுவார்களா? மேலும் இந்த மாநிலத்திலே முதல் விற்பனைக்கு வரி விதிக்கப்படும் என்று சொன்னால் முதல் விற்பனை என்ன என்பது தெளிவுபடுத்தவேண்டும். வெளி நாட்டிலிருந்து மத்திய சர்க்கார் சர்க்கரை இறக்குமதி செய்து, பல ராஜ்ய வியாபாரிகளுக்கு விநியோகிக்கிறார்கள். மத்திய சர்க்காருக்கு நாம் வரிபோட முடியாது. ஆகவே அவர்களிடமிருந்து முதலில் வாங்குகின்ற வியாபாரிகள் வரி கொடுக்க வேண்டுமா என்பது விளக்கப்படவேண்டும். எப்ரல் ஒண்ணாந்தேதியில், பழைய கையிருப்புச் சரக்குக்கும் வரி உண்டா? இதெல்லாம் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களால் விளக்கப்பட்டால் நன்றாக இருக்குமென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு முடித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

* SRI M. ETHIRAJULU: கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, சர்க்கரைக்கு ஒரு அனா வரி போடுவதைப்பற்றி பல எதிர்க்கட்சி அங்கத்தினர்கள் சர்க்காருக்கு விரோதமாக மக்களிடையே பிரசாரம் செய்து வருவதுபற்றி மிகவும் வருந்தவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இதற்கு முன்பெல்லாம் சர்க்கரை வீசை ஒரு

[Sri M. Ethirajulu]

[6th April 1956]

ரூபாய், பத்தணுகூட வற்று இருக்கிறது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். அப்படி இருக்கும்போது இன்றைக்கு இந்த ஒரு அணுவரி போடுவதினால் விலை இப்போது இருப்பதைவிட மிக அதிகமாக உயர்ந்துவிடும்போல அவர்கள் மக்களிடையே கலவரத்தை எழுப்பி வருகிறார்கள். கனம் நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் இதைப்பற்றி மிகத் தெளிவாகப் பேசியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஒரு நபர் மாதம் 40 கப் டி சாப்பிடுவதாகக் கொண்டாலும், அவன் கொடுக்கின்ற வரி ஒரு மாதத்திற்கு ஐந்து பைசாவுக்குமேல் இல்லை என்று புள்ளி விவரங்க ளோடு விளக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். மேலும் சர்க்கார் இந்தப் பணத்தை வசூல் செய்து வேறு ஒன்றும் செய்துவிடவில்லை. மக்களுக்கே திரும்பவும் பல அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டங்களுக்காக கோடிக்கணக்கில் செலவிட்டு வருகிறார்கள். வருஷத்தில் ஐந்து அணுதான் வரியாக வருகிறது. அப்படியிருக்கும்போது மக்கள் தலையில் சர்க்கார் ஏதோ பெரிய பளுவை சுமத்துவதுபோலப் பிரசாரம் செய்வது சரியல்ல. அவர்களுக்கு ஒரு விஷயத்தைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். முன்பு யுத்தகாலத்தில் ஹோட்டல்காரர்கள் ஒரு படி அரிசிக்குப் பன்னிரண்டு சாப்பாடுதான் போட்டார்கள். இன்றைக்கும் அவர்கள் பன்னிரண்டு சாப்பாட்டுக்கு குறைவாகப் போடுவதில்லை. ஒரு சாப்பாடுகூட குறைக்கப்படவில்லை. அதுமட்டுமல்ல. அன்று இட்டிலியின் விலை ஒரு அணு என்றால் இன்றைக்கும் ஒரு அணுதான் விற்கிறார்கள். அதுமட்டுமல்ல. கடைகளில் விற்கப்படும் முட்டை ஒன்றை ஒண்ணை அணுவுக்கு வாங்கி, அதனையே ஹோட்டல்களில் நான்கணுவுக்கு வற்று வருகிறார்கள். இதையெல்லாம் பார்க்கும்போது சர்க்கார் ஏதோ அதிகமாக வரி போடுவதாகச் சொல்கின்றவர்கள் நம்மைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களை, நம்மை இதுமாதிரி யாகச் சுரண்டி வருகிறார்களே, அதற்கு என் கிளர்ச்சி செய்யவில்லை? இந்தச் சூதாட்டத்தை மக்களுக்கு எடுத்து விளக்குவதும் இல்லை. நமது சர்க்கார் மக்களுடைய நன்மைக்காகவே தேசிய விஸ்தரிப்புத் திட்டம், சமுதாய அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டம் முதலியன போட்டு வருகிறார்கள். இந்தத் திட்டங்கள் எல்லாம் நன்றாக நடக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் பணம் தேவை. மேலும் ஒரு கண்டிராக்டருக்கு ரூ. 100-க்கு கண்டிராக்ட் வேலை கொடுத்தால் அவர் அதில் கொள்ளையடிக்காமல் பூராத தொகையையும் நல்ல வழியில் செலவிடுகிறார்களா என்று நாம் கண்காணிப்பதும் இல்லை. நம்மைப்போலுள்ளவர்கள் சர்க்காருக்கும், மக்களுக்கும் அனுகூலமாக இருந்தால்தான் சர்க்கார் பல நன்மைகளைத் தொடர்ந்து செய்யமுடியும். இன்றைக்குக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிற சர்க்கரை வரியாஃது தவறானது என்று நாம் சொல்லமுடியாது. இதனால் ஏழை மக்கள் பாதிக்கப்படுவார்கள் என்று சொல்வதும் சரியல்ல. இதனைத் துணிவாகக் கொண்டுவந்த நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்களை நான் பாராட்டி, இந்த வரி மசோதாவை ஆதரிக்கின்றேன்.

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[Sri Mohamed Raza Khan]

I once again say that this tax of one anna in the rupee is not so simple as the Hon. the Revenue Minister seeks to present it to be on the floor of this House.

The second point is the principle underlying this measure itself. I do concede that there is a deficit. But the deficit is not so high that the Government could not have, by some economy here and there, by some adjustment here and there, managed to bridge the gap between income and expenditure. Therefore, to resort to a taxation of this type and nature is highly objectionable, even though it may appear very simple. At this rate, nothing will prevent the Government now or in future from going on having taxation measures like this in respect of every commodity. Today it is on sugar and tomorrow it will fall on rice, firewood and so on. I do not know at this rate where the economy of the State will lead us to. I have pleaded times without number that before any taxation measure is brought in Government ought to consider whether they are right and justified in bringing in a measure of that kind. No doubt it was said by the Hon. Finance Minister that sugar was being consumed invariably by the rich people and that this tax would affect only the rich and not the middle-class people. That is not an argument. I do maintain that this a very bad precedent the Government are setting up. Already the people in this State, I may say, unfortunately are groaning under heavy taxation which the Government are imposing year after year.

Sir, only last year a levy of Re. 0-1-6 was made on fine and superfine cloth and the Act which was kept in abeyance has now been assented to by the President. And what is the result? Every poor man or woman who was going in for a cloth costing Rs. 3-4-0 till yesterday, has now to pay Rs. 4 for the same cloth, and this extra As. 12 is not an ordinary thing for a poor family. It may be we are able to pay this As. 12 but it is not so with poor people. How are they to get on with a number of children and high cost of living? I feel that the Government ought to have thought a hundred times before launching on a measure of this nature. If the Government do things in this way, I am afraid, they will be setting a bad example. For, a successor Government may follow suit; nothing will prevent them from adopting such taxation measures and they would say 'Oh, in the year 1956, did not Mr. Manickavelu—I will not say the name, I will say the Hon. the Revenue Minister—did not the Hon. the Revenue Minister impose a tax of one anna on sugar? What are we doing? After all we are just imposing Re. 0-1-3 on firewood and two annas on a measure of rice. That is all.' There will be no end to such arguments.

Another point also has to be considered. Particularly our State is, as the Hon. the Revenue Minister is well aware, very backward in the matter of production of sugar, notwithstanding

12 noon.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Sir, as usual the Hon. the Finance Minister conceived the idea of fresh taxation and it has been passed on to the Hon. the Revenue Minister. Obliging as the latter is, he brought forward a Bill and placed it before the Legislative Assembly and the Council. I may tell the Hon. the Revenue Minister that it is not so simple as he seeks to make it appear. It may look simple when he says that after all, the tax is only one anna in the rupee. And then, it is said that the revenue from this source will be Rs. 40 lakhs. What is the immediate effect of this fresh taxation? When it is the Government's policy to increase the purchasing power of the people, it is an undoubted fact that they are withdrawing a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs from the public and to that extent decreasing the purchasing capacity of the public in the State. If we go on taxing the people like this taking things for granted, then the purchasing power of the general public will go down considerably. At a time when the prices of commodities are going up, people, particularly the middle-class people, will find it very difficult to bear this fresh taxation.

[Sri Mohamed Raza Khan] [6th April 1956]

the fact that we have under sugarcane a very large area and our sugarcane is of a very high standard in the matter of sugar content as compared with what it is in Bihar and U.P. For some reason or another, all production of sugar is mostly in the North and not in the South. Of late, some people, after great difficulty, are getting machinery and are practically without any help from the Government, coming forward to start sugar mills. At this time, is it fair to impose this one anna tax on sugar? I am sure the Hon. Minister for Revenue will examine how far this additional taxation will affect the industry as such. I feel that the Government are really wrong in having resorted to a measure of this type and all their arguments are quite wrong. After all, the deficit is only Rs. 40 lakhs. To cover that they need not go on taxing and taxing the people like this.

Of course, I do not think that by my speech or by the speeches of other hon. Members, the Government will get into a mood to withdraw this measure and I do not claim any such influence. Anyhow, we have to do our duty by the people. Therefore, I record my emphatic protest against this measure and I oppose it with all my vehemence, although I do not command much of it to-day.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : கனம் மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த வரி போடுவது தக்கது அல்ல. நியாயமும் அல்ல என்று சொல்வேன். மக்களுக்கு மிக அத்தியாவசியமாக வேண்டுவது உப்பு; அடுத்தபடி சர்க்கரை. அதுவும் மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டம் வந்தவுடன் பெரும்பாலான ஏழை மக்கள் காப்பி, உப்பு, பழக்கத்திற்கு உள்ளாகி இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே இந்த வரி ஏழை மக்களைப் பாதிக்காது என்று சொல்லக்கூடாது. பணக்காரர்களைவிட ஏழைகள் தான் அதிகமாக உப்புக்கிறார்கள். முன்பு எப்படி நாம் உப்பு வரி ஏழை மக்களைப் பாதிக்கும் என்று சொன்னோமோ அதைப் போலவே இன்று சர்க்கரை வரி பெரும்பாலான ஏழை மக்களைத் தான் பாதிக்கும் என்பதை சர்க்கார் நன்கு உணர்ந்து கொள்ளவேண்டும். ஆகவே ஏழை மக்களைப் பாதிக்கக் கூடிய இந்த சர்க்கரை வரியைக் கொண்டு வரக்கூடாது என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

* **SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :** Sir, even during the time of the Budget, I opposed this proposal to tax sugar. At that time, the Hon. the Finance Minister said that sugar was only used by those who took drinks like coffee and tea and that in rural parts only jaggery was used and so on. Now, Sir, I may tell the House, that sugar is used by people more than jaggery and that sugar is an essential article of consumption. That is the point to be considered. Salt and sugar are so essential for all people. If there is no sugar in the blood, then the consequences of it, only the hon. the Leader of the Opposition can tell. If there is no sugar in the blood, that is very bad. (Interruption.) Sugar is important. Of course, too much of it leads to diabetes; that is a different thing.

Therefore it is that, it being an essential article of food, there was an Act passed by the Government of India called the Essential Commodities Act in which this article of food is also included. Therefore, it should not be taxed. That is what I feel. Moreover, sales tax is a regressive tax. It is an indirect tax. It is finally borne

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by the consumer. It is not merely the merchant that pays it. As soon as the tax is levied, the merchant includes it in the bill. He will write that the sales tax on sugar is so much and the bill will be passed on to the consumer. That is the difficulty. I do not think hereafter our State should go on progressively in the matter of sales tax. On the other hand, exemptions should be given from sales tax. That should be the policy of the Government. Instead of that, Government should not go on adding more and more articles to the list. That is my submission. I feel that this tax will unduly tax the consumer and lessen his purchasing power, as it has done in many other matters. Already the purchasing power of the consumer has come to its breaking limit, and the Government are going on taxing the people.

* **SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I did not like to speak to-day. But the Opposition has made out some kind of a point which will no doubt catch the imagination of our people. Therefore, I thought I also must do my duty on the side of the Government to-day. I have always felt—and I think I am correct—that our country is not a rich country. Our people are not very rich people. Out of the 35 crores of people, I think more than 90 per cent or even 95 per cent must be poor. So, bearing that in mind, we have to discuss this matter. No doubt, if we levy tax on sugar, it will affect the people. I also feel like that, though I do not take much tea or coffee. Everybody is affected. But how to get over the difficulty? Give the Government some alternative proposal, I agree. When the Government want to approach the rich people for money through taxation, there is a hue and cry. What can we do? That is the difficulty. I maintain we are poor, poorer and the poorest. To safeguard the interests of the poorest, perhaps the poorer will have to be deprived of something. Vinobhaji is doing some grand work. Somebody simply said that that was distribution of poverty. Certainly not. Even if it is distribution of poverty, it is a very noble way of doing things.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Why not increase the betting tax?

* **SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ :** It is a very noble way of doing it. When all of us are poor, it is better to share our poverty than allow somebody else to suffer and die of starvation. Perhaps what I am saying in this particular context may not be relevant to the point we discuss. What I wish to say is this. How is the Government to be run? Suggest some other means. Suppose I suggest some other means. People will say that I have become something of a communist. If we say "nationalise all the buildings and lands, nationalise whatever is not necessary for a person, whatever is superfluous", people will find fault with us. Therefore, what can we do? We have to tax all the people. Otherwise, it will be very difficult.

[Sri A. M. Allapichai] [6th April 1956]

There is also another point and Government will have to bear that in mind. If any other party had levied taxes as we have done, perhaps that party would have lost all prestige in the country. People have great respect and affection for the Congress in spite of our mistakes and failings. People feel that whatever the Congress does is for the good of the people. The Opposition is also trying to catch the imagination of the people and the Government also will have to look at this question in a very careful way. After all, our masters are our electors and we will have to go to the electorate. One thing will have to be borne in mind. Gandhiji almost brought down the prestige of the mighty British Government by his stand on salt tax so very suddenly. Government also will have to consider this point because we cannot put our party on trial. All that we have to see is that the financial position is kept in balance(?). What can the Government do without taxing the people? So, we have to put up with this tax.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : It is a sugar-coated policy

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I maintain that the measure is a simple one and also the tax is not a new tax, but an extra tax. If this extra tax of one anna is taken into account in the matter of fixing the price, the price of sugar should not go up very much. But still other circumstances interfere and unscrupulous merchants take advantage of these and make the price far higher than this extra levy warrants. It is an unfortunate thing and I am sorry for it.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHA : Cannot the Government see that such a thing does not take place?

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Government can do whatever is possible. In spite of that, the thing can be circumvented. No doubt the character of the merchant class and others must improve in our country. That is a separate and bigger question and I leave it at that. As regards this levy, it has to come into effect on 1st April on the first sale taking place in our State. Therefore, if any sugar is imported, the levy will take place only after the first sale in the State. The levy will be applicable only to transactions involving a turnover of Rs. 10,000 and over. The other transactions will be covered by the ordinary tax of three pies. As regards the point whether if the sugar had been bought before 1st April which was admittedly a first sale, that will come under the Bill, that is being examined. I am not in a position to clarify that point. I have asked the Department to have it clarified. Broadly speaking, any imported sugar from another State will not come under the Bill until the first sale takes place.

As regards the "poor man's" question, poor people also take a lot of drinks like coffee and tea. But those who are much interested in the poor people, to the extent possible, may induce them to use

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jaggery and other such products which are much more nourishing and which have no evil effects as this white sugar. But that is a different question. Even now the poor people can avoid this extra tax by resorting to other kinds of sugar, i.e., brown sugar and jaggery. This is a question of aptitude, and those people who want to avoid this tax, can do so by resorting to other kinds of sugar.

Government have been exempting certain articles of food from sales tax. During the course of these 2 or 2½ years, Government have exempted perishable articles from this tax to the tune of about Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 lakhs. So, this is a progressive way of looking at exemption of certain articles. But this tax is inevitable having regard to our commitments, the Plan and other things. I think this tax on sugar will not be very oppressive as it is made out to be. Though it may entail some hardship, I hope the House will put on a cheerful face and approve the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

"That the Madras General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 8 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 and 1 and the Preamble were separately put and carried.

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

"That the Madras General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 8 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

"That the Madras General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 8 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed.

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

"That the consideration of the next Bill, viz., the Madras Compulsory Labour (Amendment) Bill, 1956, be postponed to tomorrow."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

"That the consideration of the next Bill, viz., the Madras Compulsory Labour (Amendment) Bill, 1956, be postponed to tomorrow."

The motion was put and carried.

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(2) THE MADRAS HINDU RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1956 (L.A. BILL NO. 9 OF 1956).

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : Mr. Chairman, I move—

“ That the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 9 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

Under the provisions in Chapter VI of the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951, the Government may, if there are reasons to believe that a religious institution is being mismanaged, notify the same to be subject to the provisions of that Chapter. Under section 64 (4), every such notification shall remain in force for a period of five years from the date of its publication. No religious institution has been notified after the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951, came into force on the 30th September 1951. But notifications had been issued in respect of several religious institutions under the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926. By virtue of the provision in section 103 (c) of the Act of 1951, these notifications are to remain in force for a period of five years from the 30th September 1951. The period of five years expires on the 30th September 1956. The notification of the institutions has resulted in great improvement in their administration and, for maintaining the administration at a satisfactory level, it is necessary to keep the notifications alive beyond a period of five years wherever necessary. Clause 2 of the Bill provides for this thing. Under section 103 (c) of the Act, a notification published under the Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926 (Madras Act II of 1927), shall be in force for five years from 30th September 1951, the date of commencement of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951. As a suitable provision for the continuance of these notifications has been made in new sub-section (4) of section 64 in clause 2 of the Bill, section 103 (c) requires suitable modification. Clause 3 provides for this consequential amendment. Sir, with these few observations, I commend this Bill for the acceptance of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved—

“ That the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 9 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Mr. Chairman, people might think that this is a very simple matter. So far as I am concerned, I feel that it raises a fairly serious question. You will remember that since the year 1927 when the Hindu Religious Endowments Act was passed, there has been a chapter called the Notification Chapter. The Hindu Religious Endowments Board, which was then in management of religious institutions resorted

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to the application of that chapter in the case of many religious institutions. It even applied it to the maths and temples where the trustees were hereditary with beneficial interest also. Frequently, questions arose in courts of law. Finally, it was decided by the Supreme Court that this notification chapter should not be applied to maths and to religious institutions where the trustees have hereditary rights with beneficial interests. An amendment was then carried out and a saving clause was introduced that this chapter shall not apply to maths and other religious institutions where the trustees have hereditary rights with beneficial interest in the property. So, the situation stands like that. Therefore, this chapter still applies to temples. This is a very serious provision as the courts of law have been frequently reminding the Board. After the Government have come into the picture, there have been no such notifications. So, my remarks do not apply to the Government at the present time. But, it has been found that the Board sometimes exceeding its power in applying the notification chapter. A famous instance of it came to the High Court for decision in the year 1939. At that time, the Board framed a scheme and made allegations of mismanagement on the part of certain trustees and others. The matter was taken to a court of law and the court found that the allegations of mismanagement were not proved. When the matter was still pending before the High Court, the notification chapter was applied by the Board. Thereafter, the High Court made a remark that when the Board was a party to judicial proceedings in which it was found that the allegations of mismanagement had not been proved, it was wrong on the part of the Board to have applied the notification chapter taking advantage of the same. I am only giving this as an extreme instance. I am not suggesting that such things happen everywhere. This chapter should be used only to deal with very gross abuse and wilful disobedience of the orders of the Board for a number of years. It is only in such cases this notification chapter can be used and the powers of the trustees, archakas and others may be overridden by the appointment of Executive Officers and others. Except in such serious cases, this chapter should not at all be used. Therefore, under the old section 64 (4), a period of 5 years was only fixed and that period lapses on the 30th September 1956. Now, it is much more necessary that the Government should not have this provision. Because, it is the Government that are taking over the whole thing. They have to be very careful now. There are the articles in the Constitution relating to fundamental rights and things like that. They are also to be taken note of. The Supreme Court has already stated that it should not be applied to maths and other religious institutions where the trustees have hereditary rights with beneficial interest. So, the caution is all the more necessary. Now that the Government have appointed the Commissioner, Executive Officers and others, it becomes a greater duty for the Government to see that they do not override the fundamental rights which are involved in the usages and customs in the case of these

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institutions. I feel that this notification chapter itself should be ended. I do not think we should have such provisions hereafter, especially when the Government are in full charge and control of the whole matter. They have got so many powers. They can frame a scheme if there is anything wrong anywhere. It cannot be easily questioned in a court of law except on very fundamental grounds. They have large executive powers. In addition to these, they need not have this power of notification. I do not think the Government will be well-advised in extending the period of five years further the maximum limit of which is another five years. I know the Government are contemplating to bring forward a comprehensive Bill. When that Bill is taken into consideration, they can go into the whole question and see whether they should have this notification chapter which relates to only certain religious temples, I would appeal to the Government not to extend the period now, but to wait and see whether it is absolutely necessary. Let them examine how far by notifications alone they were able to notice improvement, whether such improvement has taken place only due to their applying this notification chapter or whether it has taken place due to other factors as well, such as change in the officers, change in the personnel, change in the atmosphere and changed circumstances. After all, these religious institutions are governed primarily by public opinion. Even then, there may be some lapses here and there. The Government have got their Commissioner and other Officers and have got wide executive powers which they can use for setting matters right. So, there is no need to have this chapter. The provision relating to appeal is illusory as pointed out by the Supreme Court. I would appeal to the Government not to exercise this provision. Let them examine the whole position. Only when there are cases of wilful disobedience and gross mismanagement on the part of the trustees, such a notification is excusable. Then, there may be some justification. Otherwise, it is not so. The Hon. Minister has not stated that these notifications are absolutely necessary. Without a statement that they are absolutely necessary, nothing can be done. There are schemes and schemes. The Government are also thinking of having a general legislation and I would request the Government not to introduce this provision now under section 103 (c).

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p.m.

* SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI: Sir, I had no intention of intervening in the debate and if I do so now, it is only to have some points clarified. The reason given in the Bill for its introduction is that the notifications will expire on the 30th September 1956. That shows that the notifications were issued five years prior to that date. Is it the intention of the Government that these notifications should be automatically extended for a further period of five years or for further periods of five years each? If the Legislature intended that a notification should remain in force only for five years, the only inference is that the notification would cease to be in force on the expiry of five years. Let us assume

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for the sake of argument that a temple which has been notified now for five years continues to be bad and calls for a fresh notification. Is it the intention of the Government that the original notification should automatically apply to this institution without the application of judicial formalities and processes necessary to initiate proceedings and issue a notification? If that is so, it may give one the impression that once a notification is made, the Government want to take power to have it automatically extended. Then, it goes exactly contrary to what has been laid down by our courts and also the principle enunciated under section 103 (c). Therefore, I for one would have no objection to extend the period of notification, if a fresh order is made after taking into account the altered circumstances of the case and after following the judicial processes laid down. Now, this is not what appears to be done. This is a very serious matter. Of course, the notifications are not made applicable to maths and institutions having hereditary trustees. Even so, there is a regular system of management prescribed for what I may call, non-hereditary institutions. That management is by trustees. Of course if a scheme is framed, the executive officer has to assist them in such framing. But in this case, the notification goes beyond all this. You supersede; you dissolve the ordinary management and let into its place a kind of management which is urgently called for in the interests of the institution itself. It implies, therefore, the temporary circumstances that warranted a change in management have disappeared. Therefore, I do not know why the Government want to extend the life of the notification. If the management set up by the notification is worth anything, it would certainly improve the affairs of the institution. But there are extraordinary cases of big temples where the management of properties extends over several districts in which case the five-year period may not suffice. But even then, you must institute the regular processes. But the statement of objects and reasons reads as though the notification may be extended without a consideration of the altered circumstances. If there are institutions requiring this drastic punishment, I would have no objection.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இங்கு சொல்லியிருப்பது என்னவென்றால், ரிவிஜியஸ் எண்டோமெண்ட் ஆக்ட் (1926) பிரகாரம் சில கோவில்கள் "notify" ஆகப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அது 1956-ம் வருஷம் செப்டம்பர் மாதம் 30-ம் தேதியோடு முடிவடைகிறது. அதை மீண்டும் ஐந்து வருஷங்களுக்கு நீடிக்கவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார். இவ்விதம் பொதுப்பணியாகச் சொல்வது சட்டத்திற்கு விரோத கிரூர். எந்தக் கோவில்கள், அல்லது மடங்களிலாவது தவறுகள் நடந்திருந்தால் தனியாக ஒரு "notification" ஆப் போட்டால் குற்றங்கள் செய்திருந்தால் புதிதாக "notification" போடுவதுதான் நியாயம்.

மேலும், இப்பொழுது அதற்குக் காலம் 1956-ம் வருஷம், செப்டம்பர் மாதம் 30-ந் தேதி வரையில் இருக்கிறது. அதற்குள் எந்தெந்தக் கோவில்கள் எந்தெந்தக் குற்றங்களைச் செய்திருக்கிறது என்று அரசியலார் கண்டு பிடித்து "notification" போட்டால் நியாயமாக இருக்கும். அப்படி இல்லாமல் பொதுவாக "notification" போட்டால் அது சட்டத்திற்கு விரோதமாக

[Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar] [6th April 1956]

இருக்கும். அதுதான் நான் இதை எதிர்ப்பதற்குக் காரணம். புது notification கொண்டுவந்து காலத்தை நீடிப்பது என்பது தவறு என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I generally agree with the views expressed by the hon. Gentleman, Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar. As regards the technical point raised by the ex-President of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board, I am sure that the Hon. Minister will consider seriously the point raised by him. But as I see, the Bill seeks to keep alive the notifications under Chapter VI of the Act. If we are going to continue the same notification, there will be legal difficulties and when we publish any notification, we will have to follow the procedure laid down for the purpose. The Hon. Minister himself has pointed out that the notification of institutions under this chapter has resulted in great improvement in their administration. If there has been improvement, where is the need for continuing the notification under this Chapter?

12-40
p.m.

I had also occasion, Sir, to point out that the appointment of Executive Officers has not improved matters as is claimed by the Government. I do not wish to condemn the whole class of Executive Officers. There are good Executive Officers who do their work very well. But the Hon. Minister himself is personally aware of a recent incident in which the Bramotsavam of a very important temple had to be celebrated and the Executive Officer was not seen anywhere near the place. Thanks to our Hon. Minister—I must congratulate him—soon after he came to know about it, he immediately not only ordered the transfer of the Executive Officer but also issued prompt instructions for the due celebration of the Bramotsavam. I know the keen interest he is taking in the proper maintenance of the temples. But it should however be pointed out that so long as the notifications are there, local people lose all interest in the management of these temples. I feel that local committees should be formed if public interest in the temple is to be maintained and temple worship is to be conducted in a proper manner.

Sir, I also find that in section 67 of the Act it is definitely stated that the Executive Officers shall exercise such powers and duties as appertain to the administration of the endowments of the religious institutions. The entire temple administration proper, other than the administration of the endowment concerned, should, I feel, be with the trustees and the local people. The local people should have a certain amount of voice in the management of the temples. Local committees should be there and the temple trustees should be given full powers to conduct the Bramotsavams and other festivals and the religious side of the administration. The Executive Officers might be made to look after the proper administration of the endowment. I think I must make a fervent appeal to the Hon. Minister to reorganise the whole system of Hindu Religious Endowments administration. The Government have already promised to do it.

6th April 1956] [Sri T. Purushotham]

With regard to this particular Bill, I would request the Hon. Minister to thoroughly examine the legal point raised by the hon. Member Sri T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai and see that sufficient precautions are taken if the Bill is to be passed as it is. If notifications are to be extended, the procedure to be followed may be gone through so that our actions may not be questioned in another place.

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, within a period of four and a half months the effect of the notifications issued already will cease. There will be a lacuna if we do not have any provision in the Act to extend these notifications. Therefore, Government thought it necessary to bring in this small Bill amending the main provision in the Act. Apart from that, it is not the intention of the Government to continue to apply the provision consecutively for five years to all temples. Only in respect of such of those temples which have not improved in spite of their being notified for five years, will there be need for continuing the notification for another year or two or for six months more. The Government propose to review the working of these temples and remove such of those temples as are working satisfactorily from the notification. The total number of temples under notification is only 56. There are thousands of temples. Only in the case of 56 temples notification has been issued. By the time the Government bring in the comprehensive Bill, which I hope will be in September or so, the number of temples under notification will get further reduced. But there may be still some which will be under notification. If the provision in respect of notification is not amended, there will be a lacuna. In order to remedy that, we have brought in this Bill. I may, however, give the assurance that it is not the intention of the Government to continue to apply the notification for five years at a time. There may be temples which might require extension for only a year or two and in those cases the period will be restricted to a year or two. The five-year period stated in the amendment is only the maximum. The period is stated as five years only by way of abundant caution.

Sir, regarding hereditary trustees, the hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar said there were hereditary trustees for some temples which had been notified. They have not so far claimed and obtained a declaration that they have beneficiary interest in the income of the temples. The Government are aware that there are certain temples which really should be removed from the operation of the Act. But all that I can say now is that due consideration will be bestowed at the time of introducing the comprehensive Bill on the points raised by the hon. Members Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar and Sri Narayanaswami Pillai.

As I said already, if we do not continue to apply the provisions of this section, difficulties will arise as to handing over of charge by Executive Officers and things of that sort, and the Deputy Commissioner has to start enquiries and follow the procedure laid down. This will involve delay. If we were to remove the temples

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from the notification, we will have to frame schemes and so on. This also will take time, say, at least six months, if the regular procedure is to be adopted. But by that time the period fixed, namely, five-years, under the Act will lapse. Therefore, to avoid the lacuna, this Bill has been brought forward. This is not going to affect the interests of any temple. I can give the hon. Members the assurance that this will not be applied in every case and without looking into the merits of each case for a consecutive period of five years.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: May I presume that the Hon. Minister will kindly see that before the notifications are issued, the matter will be examined and the notifications issued properly?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: We take the advice of the Law Department and issue the notification only in the proper way. The notification has been issued only in respect of 56 temples where there were cases of serious mismanagement. After the Board ceased to function and the Government took over, not a single notification was issued and we do not also want to notify hereafter. We are reviewing the position now, and wherever the management has improved, we will exclude such temples from the notification. Then the number of temples under notification will be reduced to a very great extent. I hope, Sir, with this assurance the hon. Members of this House will support this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“That the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 9 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, 3 and 1 were separately put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: Sir, I move—

“That the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 9 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved—

“That the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 9 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, the Hon. Minister gave an assurance that the various notifications would be issued in a legal way, that is, after consulting the Law Department and all that. But the one point on which my hon. Friend wanted clarification was this. He wanted that Government should make an enquiry whether after five years of notification, the

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temples have not improved and if they have, they should restore the rights of trustees. Even in cases coming to the High Court relating to mal practice, etc., after five year they are excused. In the case of honorary trustees of temples, even if they had mis-managed, if after five years things have improved, they can very well be restored. That is why, I think, in 1951, the Legislature wisely put it only at five years. Even then they could have said that extensions could be given. Therefore, what is wanted is not doing things in the usual legal way, but the Hon. Minister and the Commissioner should make enquiries. If they are satisfied that the five-year provision is not necessary in the case of particular institutions, they should restore the rights of trustees. Even afterwards, they may ask the trustees to explain, if anything goes wrong.

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: Sir, as I said, there are thousands of temples in our State and only about 56 temples have been notified under this section. Government proposed to review the working of the temples after five years, and they have actually reviewed the working of about 36 temples or so and most of them are proposed to be released from the notification. Still Government require time to review the working of all the notified temples. It is not the intention of the Government to keep this provision alive for ever and keep the temples under the provisions in this particular section. In course of time when the temples improve, they would be left to be managed by their own trustees. I may tell the hon. Member once again that we will not apply this provision to all the temples without going into the merits of each case. The Commissioner has been asked to submit a report about the working of the temples and it will be done. Before the comprehensive legislation is brought forward, we will have reviewed the working of all the temples.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: ஸார், இரண்டாவது notification போடுவதாக இருந்தால் மீண்டும் ஐந்து வருஷங்களுக்கு நீடிக்கவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அப்படி notification போடவேண்டியது அவசியமா இல்லையா என்பதை யோசிக்கவேண்டும். இதைப் புனராலோசனை செய்து நீடிக்கலாம். ஒரேயடியாக ஐந்து வருஷங்களுக்கு notification போடாமல் அவ்வப்போது ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமாக நீடித்துக்கொண்டுவந்தால் என்ன? இப்பொழுது ஐந்து வருஷங்களுக்கு நீடிக்கவேண்டும் என்று notification போடுவதற்கு சட்டம் இல்லை என்று தோன்றுகிறதே? அதை யோசித்துச் செய்யவேண்டாமா? ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமாக நீடித்து பழைய நிலைமைக்குக் கொண்டுவருவதற்கு முயற்சி செய்யவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: ஐந்து வருஷங்களுக்கு 12.50 மெற்படாமல் இருக்கவேண்டும் என்றுதான் சொல்லுகிறேன். ஐந்து P.m. வருஷங்களுக்குள் சில கோவில்களை விலக்கி விடுவதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் ஏற்படலாம். ஏற்கெனவே சொன்ன பிரகாரம் 56 கோவில்களும் விலக்கப்படும் என்பதில் சந்தேகம் இல்லை. இருந்தாலும் ஜாக்கிரதையாக இருப்பதற்கு கவனம் செலுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. வேறு ஒன்றுமில்லை.

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ENDOWMENTS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1956
(L.A. BILL NO. 9 OF 1956)

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MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“That the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment), Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 9 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed.

IV.—PRESENTATION OF THE SECOND REPORT OF THE
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have the honour to present the Second Report of the Committee on Government Assurances. Hon. Members will see that the Committee met on two occasions and went through most of the assurances given and implemented. I hope on the next occasion we will be able to present a more satisfactory report.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now rise for lunch and meet again at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The House then rose for lunch.

(After lunch—3 p.m.)

V.—GOVERNMENT MOTION.

WHITE PAPER ON EDUCATION.

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

“That the White Paper on Education be taken into consideration.”

I do not propose to make a long speech here because I do realize there are persons here who are veterans in the field of education, very experienced teachers and also, if I may say so, experts in the field of education. As a matter of fact, mostly I would like to have guidance from the hon. Members in this House and I do feel that to hear them on the various proposals on the White Paper will be an education for me. It is only in that spirit, Sir, I am placing the proposals in this White Paper for consideration by this House.

The first point on which I would like to have guidance from this House is with reference to the implementation of Article 45 of the Constitution. I have got to realize that it will not be possible to reach the target set out therein within the time fixed in that Article and therefore, we have to think over the subject again and then perhaps fix a fresh target for the purpose of fulfilling the ideal of universal compulsory elementary education for all the children in our land and the ideal that education should be given to all up to the age of 14. The various problems facing the Government and the people in implementing this directive principle in the Constitution have been set out in the White Paper. I do not think it is necessary for me either to cite figures or to go into the various problems involved in it. But the most

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important of all problems is the resources necessary for solving those problems particularly the financial resources required for that purpose. It is in that context it becomes necessary for us to think over the means by which we would be able to attain this target. I am sure, hon. Members would agree that when Rajaji introduced his scheme of three-hour schooling one of his main intentions was to implement Article 45 at as minimum a cost as possible. But, for various reasons we had to give up that scheme. Whether we should adopt that scheme or any other modified scheme or whether it will be necessary at all to resort to this part-time schooling in any form for the purpose of giving education to all our children in the primary stage will have to be considered. I would like to have the opinion of the hon. Members in that respect. Particularly the cost of education per child in the elementary stage, we have found to be very high. In our State it costs as much as Rs. 24 per child per annum. It is a comparatively high cost. Just a little while ago Dr. John was speaking about Travancore-Cochin State wherein at least 98 per cent of the children are getting this facility of primary education. In that State it costs only Rs. 10 and odd per child per annum. Therefore, the cost per child is considerably less there. That is due to various factors. But one main reason is that they have adopted the shift system. So much so, one teacher is able to look after twice the number of children and it is possible in our State also. Therefore, all these aspects will have to be taken into consideration and I am sure we will be able to arrive at correct and proper decisions on this matter, so that we may be able to implement the directive principle at least during the course of the next ten years.

Then, Sir, the second aspect of the question is the reorganization of the educational scheme and that has become necessary particularly after the decision of the Madras University to reorganize University education by having a three-year Degree Course and also a pre-University course of one year as a transitional arrangement, the ultimate aim being that this standard should be reached in the high schools themselves. With reference to the introduction of this new scheme, I have to lodge a protest which may be a gentle protest. Sir, the University may be an autonomous body, but still the Government also have a responsibility in this matter and before introducing the scheme and particularly before giving effect to it from a particular date, the Government could at least have been consulted, if not consulted, they could at least have been informed that that was the intention of the University. Leave alone the Government. The Education Minister is also the pro-Chancellor and at least in that capacity he could have been kept informed of the various steps which the University was taking in this respect. As a matter of fact, I came to know about the introduction of this scheme in the various colleges next year only when the matter came up before me in a file to take necessary steps for the implementation of this scheme in the various Government colleges. Till then, I was not aware that this was to be implemented from the next academic year. I am sure the Vice-Chancellor will not misunderstand me when

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I say this. As a matter of fact, I was put in a little bit embarrassing position when this file came to me intimating me that this was the decision taken already by the University and the Government have got to implement it. But as far as I am concerned, if it is a good thing, it has got to be implemented and it should be implemented as quickly as possible. But it has been represented to me from various quarters that sufficient preparation has not been made for the introduction of this scheme in the various colleges. Of course, the University should be the best authority to judge all that. But still, I am bound to bring to the notice of this House and also to the notice of the University authorities that sufficient time has not been given for the colleges to get ready, for the syllabus to be got ready and revised in a proper manner so that it may not be necessary to have frequent revisions. Therefore, I am sure the University authorities will look into this matter also and if there is any basis for this complaint, I am sure the authorities will consider whether it will be possible to postpone it by at least a year. I do not know whether it will be possible now. But if it should create difficulties which would affect the very scheme itself, then people would begin accusing the scheme itself. Then, even in the interests of the scheme itself, whether it should be given effect to during the next academic year or whether it could be postponed by a year, I would respectfully submit, deserves earnest consideration. I do not want to say anything more than to bring it to the notice of the University authorities. I have absolutely no doubt that they would be aware of the circumstances prevailing in the various colleges and even before taking a decision in the matter, they would have taken all these points into consideration. Whatever it is, it is my duty to bring this matter to the notice of the University authorities. But, that is only a temporary phase. Even if there are difficulties, they will be only temporary and we have to surmount them. But, that is no justification to postpone the consideration of the reorganization of secondary education and as a necessary step towards that, the reorganization of elementary education also. The Secondary Education Commission recommended that the standard in the high schools should be stepped up so that one year pre-University course might become unnecessary. In that connexion, it was under consideration and under discussion whether we should add one more year to our secondary school course, whether, instead of our having 11 years now, the period should be increased to 12 years. After a good deal of consideration and discussion in this matter and consultation also, it has been agreed upon by all concerned that it may not be necessary to increase the period of schooling from 11 to 12, and that it could be adjusted within the 11 years itself. It was also considered that to reach the standard, a certain reorganization will be necessary in that connexion. It was also agreed that if there should be a higher standard reached at the secondary stage, instead of three years of secondary schooling, it should be four years. Some of the hon. Members may probably ask, 'What difference does it make to have 7 plus 4 instead of 8 plus 3?' In my view, it makes all the difference. Because, during all these four years, the students will have the advantage

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of being taught by better qualified teachers, higher qualified teachers. They will have L.Ts. They will have better equipment, better libraries, better laboratories and other educational equipment. The atmosphere itself will be a little bit different. Therefore, whether the highest class should be the 8th class in the higher elementary school or the first class in the secondary school makes all the difference. After consultation, we came to the conclusion that it would be better to have four years in the secondary school stage and to have seven years of elementary education. But, that brought in another difficulty to the Government in that it was a question of the standard which would be reached during the seven years. It was agreed that from the very beginning, from the first standard onwards, there should be an upgrading of the standards. Thus, when a person goes through seven years of schooling, he should be able to reach the present III Form. That is the target that we have placed before ourselves. Still, it was represented to the Government that it would be one year less for all those students who would be going out of the school in the middle and that they would be losing one year. It is likely to be felt as something which we are doing to deprive the poor children, particularly the rural children, of one year's schooling. Whether this was a substantial objection or not, we thought it was better to remove this objection also as far as possible. That is why it has been decided now that, if after seven years of elementary education, a boy wants to go into the secondary school, then he may join the 8th class in the secondary school; and if he wants to drop off and finish his education, it has been decided to give him a rounding-off course in the eighth year. There will be a public examination also and a certificate will be granted to him. I hope that would satisfy some of the critics whose criticism is based on the fact that we are reducing the number of years of schooling for the poorer section of the people. At the same time, we have also to realize that we are placing a burden on the poorer sections of the people by asking them to undergo one more year's schooling. Taking all aspects into consideration, the Government have come to the conclusion that this rounding-off course at the 8th year with a public examination and the issue of a certificate is the best course to be adopted under the present circumstances. I would like to have the views of the hon. Members of the House in regard to this proposal also.

Sir, another controversial issue which has come into the picture is with regard to the age of admission. A decision has been taken—I know at the all-India level—that the age of admission to University courses should be 17-plus. I think I am right. That being so, what should be the age of admission to the first standard has become a matter for us to consider. If the age of admission to the first standard is to be 5, the students, after undergoing the school course for a period of 11 years, will be completing their secondary education course and passing their examination at the age of 16. But then, they will be debarred from getting into the University courses, because the age of admission to University courses has been fixed at 17-plus. That is the practical difficulty which is facing the Government now. So, we

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have to take a decision with reference to the age of admission to the first standard. That is why I agreed to a compromise formula of having the age of admission to the first standard as $5\frac{1}{2}$ plus. If this is fixed, the age of admission to University courses has to be fixed at $16\frac{1}{2}$ -plus. I thought that was a fair compromise which would satisfy both the parties. I know that even this proposal has given rise to a good deal of criticism. So, it is for the Members here, particularly those who are connected with University education, to give concrete suggestions as to how we could resolve this tangle. It is really a tangle. This is also a matter to which I would very much like to invite the attention of the hon. Members. I would very much value their advice in this matter.

Sir, there are various other matters with regard to the improvement of the quality of education for which it is necessary to raise the status of the teachers. What should be done in that direction will also have to be considered. Therefore, I am sure the discussion in this House will be focussed on these various points. After discussion here, we may not come to a decision immediately. It is the intention of the Government to consult the various interests concerned, the teaching profession, headmasters, the managements, the Vice-Chancellors concerned and also various other persons interested in the educational progress of our country at various points. Even in the matter of consultation, the Government have come to the conclusion that it is necessary to associate the legislators even during the stage of consultation. It is only from that point of view that a small Committee has been constituted by the Legislative Assembly to assist the Government in making consultations and also to assist the Government in arriving at final conclusions with regard to the various proposals. I hope this House will also agree to nominate a few Members to be associated with that Committee. I would very greatly value that. I am sure the hon. the Leader of the Opposition and the Hon. the Leader of the House will, in consultation, give a few names—say, five or six names—of hon. Members of this House to be associated in the working of that Committee.

3-20 p.m. I do not think I should take the time of the House any more. I shall merely watch the various suggestions which hon. Members would be making and, if necessary, I shall make a brief reply at the end of the debate. I would rather like to hear than to speak here and, I would, therefore, request hon. Members to consider the whole problem from the national angle in a dispassionate way and give their views. Thank you, Sir.

* SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI: Mr. Chairman, we are all obliged to the Hon. the Minister for Education for the approach he has made in regard to the solution of this problem. Everybody is aware that this question of education is a very difficult one, very complex, and that it is not an isolated one but relates to many stages in the life of a citizen and at the same time, relates to an activity which we consider all-important.

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Especially, when we are engaged in improving the living conditions of the people in the country, all the physical plans that we have will pale into insignificance and will become fruitless unless this front of education is properly tackled and a proper type of citizen is evolved as a result of the education that we provide. In dealing with this difficult and complicated problem, the Hon. Minister has adopted a method in respect of which we must give him credit and we must congratulate him on it. The White Paper he has given us deals with each aspect of the problem and it also gives information on such points as are of interest to us, although here and there, there are a few points which require some clarification. I would not touch upon these points at present. Before, however, I proceed to one or two points to which the Hon. Minister has referred in the course of his opening remarks, I feel it my duty to refer to a matter which he has referred to.

Sir, I am not speaking for the Madras University, when I refer to that point. I am not competent. But still I continue to be a member of the Senate of that University. I was for some time a member of the Syndicate when the reorganized pre-University course was thought of for the first time. Generally, I feel I owe a loyalty to the mother University and also to the Vice-Chancellor who is bearing the burdens of his office so ably and distinguishing himself perhaps all over the country. It is a thing of which we should be proud. With regard to the reorganized course, I must say that it is not as though it was a bolt from the blue. It is not a new thing which was sprung upon the Government in a moment. So far as I am aware, this course has been given sufficient importance and publicity by the newspapers and I think everybody interested in education was aware that such a thing was being considered by the Madras University. I happen for the time being to represent another University which has not followed that course and I feel quite embarrassed to speak on this matter. There may be a difference of opinion as regards the adoption of this course or the superiority of it. But this, I must say; to charge the University that it arrived at a decision suddenly without notice and without informing the Government implies something and I do not know what those implications are.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: My only point was that the Government and also the Pro-Chancellor were treated as third parties as they were getting information about this only in the newspapers. I was particularly getting news only through the newspapers. That is all what I said. At no stage was I consulted. I may tell the House that at no stage were the Government and the Pro-Chancellor informed officially that the University was going to take a decision that the reorganized course should be introduced from the next academic year.

* SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI: I am also equally aware that the matter was not placed before the Pro-Chancellor for his information and guidance. If the University had been a little aware of this, it might have consulted him. That is a different matter. But, at the same time, in considering a question like education, I may say this. After all, in the reorganization of education, neither the Education Minister nor the

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Vice-Chancellor of the University has a free hand. There is an all-India pattern for everything and the Vice-Chancellor of this University and the Minister for Education feel as though they are 'confined', so to say. It is not as though they are free to take this decision or that. If the Central Advisory Board of Education or the Union Ministry of Education insisted on its advice being followed, naturally whatever advice it gave would have to be accepted by the State Governments. And all along, the Union Ministry has been feeling that it must adopt an all-India pattern of pre-University course. The Annamalai University is the only University which has not yet fallen in line with others. I am always wondering whether it was wise on the part of the Annamalai University not to have fallen in line with the current of thought and practice in regard to reorganization of University courses. Therefore, I am not pleading for any particular pattern. As representing the Madras University on its Senate, I thought it my duty to explain the position. Of course, the Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University will cover the points more fully. As a member of the body which approved of this course, I must point out that it was not done at the sweet will and pleasure of the University. Rightly or wrongly, the University feels it right to take the Centre's advice and implement it. With regard to the point whether the colleges in the University area have been prepared, I feel they must have been prepared. Otherwise, knowing as I do the traditions of the Madras University and the standard that it requires before a course is started or recognition is given to a College the Pre-University course would not have been adopted by the University if the Colleges had not been prepared. These are the two points with regard to which I want to make the position of the University clear.

Another point of general importance to which the Hon. the Minister for Education referred was the implementation of Article 45 of the Constitution. I must frankly confess that the implications of this Article sometimes make me go almost half-mad. I feel it is frankly impossible for the Government to implement this Article fully within ten years. But, at the same time, I am not one of those who advocate on that account the non-implementation of this Article. After all, as I said, if education is important, elementary education is the most important and in a democracy nothing could be more important than the giving to the ordinary citizen of that kind of elementary education which will really make him fit to be a citizen of this great democracy. Therefore, here is a great problem which we cannot avoid and which I think we cannot fully and faithfully solve. As the White Paper says, it is not merely the problem of poverty but the problem of the tax-payer. There are many difficulties even in the matter of introduction of free and compulsory education. I can very well remember the day when as a young student in the Intermediate class, I was reading with such pleasure the speeches on this subject of the late Mr. Gokhale in the Imperial Legislative Council in 1911. Those were days when we thought that free and compulsory education to all was near achievement. We have travelled far but it is still as far away as ever it can be. Nevertheless we have

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been spending many crores of rupees. If we really want to get a good return for the huge amount which we are spending and which we must spend in order to implement Article 45 of the Constitution even in part, then we must take great care to see that the present wastage which has been hindering the progress of education is not continued any further in this sector. I mean there should be greater consolidation and a very sincere attempt at seeing that we get the results which we aim at. But unfortunately this has been lacking. We have been measuring the progress by the crores we spend, by the officers we appoint and by the number of schools that we open. These three factors are not enough. Before we take further steps in this direction, we must really see that the amount spent in the form of investment on our young pupils is returned to us. There are many aspects of the problem, the feeding of the children, the opening of more schools, equipping the schools properly, etc. I do not know how many crores of rupees would be required for all these necessary things. Even the estimate given in the White Paper may be falling short of the amount actually required. This is a problem which has got to be tackled. It requires to be thought out in a calmer atmosphere, at great leisure and perhaps a solution found. There is no use of trying to shelve the question or evade it. The Government must certainly bear the responsibility for this. At the same time, one need not be anxious about the age fixed, 6 to 14. As the White Paper rightly says, it is after all a direction that is given in the Article of the Constitution. Only the spirit of it must be taken. Education must be given over such a period and to such an extent and in such a manner as to make the young citizen prove a really good citizen.

In this connection, let me refer to the rounding off course, as the Hon. Minister aptly described it, at the end of seven years for those who want to discontinue at that stage. It is a new idea and I am attracted by that idea. I do not know whether it would be possible to provide adequately for such a course to make it really prove to be a "rounding off" course, to be a course which will equip one who wants to enter life immediately. There will be difficulty in framing suitable syllabus and there will be difficulty in the way in which you provide for the middle school course. I do not know whether after all, it may not be a wise course to choose the four plus three plus four course instead of the five plus two plus one for the people who want to leave the school. It is only a tentative opinion given by the Government. I had no time to think about it. But this raises all kinds of issues, problems and difficulties which I am not able to fully place before the Hon. House. It is not such an easy thing.

In regard to the change in respect of the Higher Secondary stage, and making it a four years' course, I do welcome that with all my heart. It is a step in the right direction according to me. I need not speak much about it because the Government seem to have come to a decision even though they call it a tentative one. Sir, with regard to this four-year course, the problem has been very clearly stated in the report of the Secondary Education

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Commission. In this connection, may I respectfully invite the attention of the House to what I consider, not exactly a constitutional or a legal issue, but some kind of a personal feeling I have? I feel somewhat diffident to speak about it when the Chairman of that Commission is here. It was an All-India Commission, having many distinguished educationists as its members. Educationists from England and America were also on the Commission as Members. The report of that Commission was drafted after mature consideration by all people interested in education. Besides, it was presided over by an eminent Vice-Chancellor of a very famous University. This report, from what I can see, has been very well received throughout India. There was no hesitation on the part of the Central Advisory Board of Education to agree to the recommendations made in it. Under these conditions I thought the Government of the State from which the Chairman hailed would be the first State to implement the recommendations made therein. In the circumstances, I hope the Sub-Committee as set up is not really for considering the desirability or the efficacy of the recommendations made by the Secondary Education Commission but for implementing the recommendations. Somehow, I do not know how things have taken a different course and it has all become a question of whose opinion should prevail, whether the Chairman's opinion should prevail or the opinion of the departmental officials should prevail. I know the departmental experts are very much interested in the department. Whatever they have said has been said in the interests of their department. I do not want to question their desire in protecting their department or furthering the progress of their department. But what is the attitude which the Government and the departmental experts ought to adopt in regard to the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission or a Commission of that sort? That is the only question with which I am concerned. I feel rather unhappy about the way in which the recommendations are handled, as though they were being discussed in a debating society, one against the others or two against the other two or something like that. I do not want to refer to that point any further. But in regard to the recommendations of this Commission this is one of the major recommendations. I am glad to find that the Government have tentatively accepted that recommendation. This recommendation of the Commission has a great deal of meaning behind it, great deal of substance behind it. The report conceives of secondary education as a complete unit by itself. But there is of late some kind of misapprehension about this. Neither the Government nor those responsible for spreading education need have any misapprehension about it. The Commission was concerned with secondary education and the Commission has recommended that it should be a complete unit by itself. There might be two classes of people benefiting from such education. One class relates to those who want to leave school at the end of the course. Therefore, the course should be made ripe enough to enable them to enter life. For that class of people provision is made. No student can think of leaving the school or institution earlier than at the age of 17. What is the use of leaving the school at 15? The boy could never

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have had enough general education. He could never have had education of a vocational character. The Commission had two things in view. The student should be equipped well enough and he should also be of an age fit to enter life. Can you send a boy out of school at the age of 15 or 16? Can you equip him sufficiently with general education and things like that and enable him to enter life? The other class relates to those who want to enter the University. If they have got the capacity and earnestness, provision should be made for that. This again, I take it, is based on the All-India pattern. It is not as if 17½ plus was arbitrarily fixed by the Commission. I do not know what the Vice-Chancellor has to say about this. I am not speaking for him here now. I would have been very glad if the 12 years recommended had been accepted by the Government. That is the integrated course I had in view. It is not merely a question of reduction of one year, that is the point here. I am glad the Government have accepted four years for the higher secondary course. They must have accepted 12 years for the complete course, the scheme in its entirety. No doubt it might tax the parents. But in this connection, if the 12 years' course was not agreed to in other States, then, it is our duty to see the whole of India adopts this scheme of 12 years rather than try to cut this period of 12 into 11 or less. Though the scheme would mean some more cost to the parent I think that cost is worth paying. After the secondary school course, if one wants to take to a professional course, one could directly enter the second year of a three year poly technic or other similar course contemplated in the report. Therefore, the present expenditure on him during that extra period of one year is not an unnecessary one. We are preparing now about 40,000 pupils for undertaking vocational courses and we are already giving a bias and training so that they may continue the course for a further two years. Regarding those who want to enter the University course, the one year's additional expenditure is really useful. In respect of these pupils, there is no real additional cost, since the present course is for four years. If one wants to become a graduate, one has to undergo a four years' course. Whether the degree course should be for 4 years or 3 years is entirely a different question. I am confining myself to the question raised by the Hon. the Minister for Education as regards the cost and, therefore, I am addressing myself to that. I do not want to take more of the time of the House. Therefore, the four years' course is necessary and the sooner it is implemented, it is better. Whatever we may say, if we want to prepare a man for life, we must give him four years' time; who cannot make him learn a number of subjects in three years and he cannot attain within three years that standard which is necessary for fulfilling his purpose. I am not going into other details. The decision with regard to four years is justified.

3-40
p.m.

I have already referred to the "rounding-off" course. The other question to be considered is whether it should be 5 plus 2 or 4 plus 3. I am personally for a three years' course in regard to the rounding-off course. We have been having a middle school course for more than a century. We had a primary examination, a lower

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secondary examination, and a secondary examination. Now at the end of this seven years, I would welcome this examination in respect of pupils who want to go away, and people who are interested in young citizens should see that there is an examination at the end of the seven years. It is no good to leave them without an examination. In the case of high school pupils also there should be an examination. Personally I thought an examination may not be necessary except for one reason. Pupils would pursue the course to higher classes if there were no examination, merely due to the fact that there is no examination. Therefore, it is better to have an examination.

The other question is with regard to the age of admission and that is really a very important question. Again, it is one of those questions, which, in spite of the attempt I have made to see them in the same light in which they have been presented, I have not been able to grasp. It is very difficult to have the age at six. As a measure of compromise, 5 plus was very well conceived. But this 5 plus or 6 would be only in the interests of people who belong to the backward classes who attain maturity at a later age. All children do not attain that amount of understanding and mental maturity to the same degree at the same age. But though this may perhaps be suitable for pupils who belong to the backward classes who might not be placed in a disadvantageous position, with regard to the more intelligent, more advanced and better placed members of society, I think this will act as a disadvantage. Further, our traditional age of admission is five. As I said, postponing admission even by a day, will adversely affect the development of the young child who is likely to be more advanced in future. Therefore, while we do not want to handicap or prejudice the children of backward classes who take a longer time to develop, we should at the same time not place an obstacle in the way of others who mature earlier and will take advantage of the education earlier. If we take statistics of pupils who make progress, they will relate to those who are given all opportunities to join the school at the age of five. This view is expressed in the Elementary Education Committee's Report. St. Ignatius Loyola said "give me the child till seven and I do not care what happens to it afterwards". All importance should be given to education between the ages of five and seven. What happens after seven does not matter. Once we take care of the child before seven, then the foundations laid then would stand him in good stead later and would resist any storms or things of that kind subsequently. Therefore, the age of admission is very important. Of course, I do not object to a child being admitted at the age of 6, but at the same time no bar should be put where a child could be admitted earlier.

The reason given is very peculiar, namely, that because the University admission age is 17 plus this has to be five plus. There is no reason why it should be fixed at 5 plus. The argument that is put forth in the White Paper is that the Government are forced to have 5 plus, and not of their own will they have it, because 17 plus has been fixed for entrance to the College. That is the

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kind of reasoning adopted. Suppose 60,000 boys enter the schools. Then they say that 45,000 will stop with the secondary education and that 15,000 alone will enter the College. Is it right to penalize 45,000 for the sake of 15,000? After all, this is the educational pattern of the Central Government and they should be made to recognize that 17 should be brought down. Therefore, let the age of admission of a boy in the elementary school be 5. If we cannot provide for that, at least let there be provision for a pre-primary course just as is done in the Kindergarten and Montessori schools. Anyway, I am anxious that a child which is growing must be brought into the school as early as possible and the child must be socialised, so to say, and given opportunities to partake of the benefits of community life even from the age of four. Therefore, I consider it very important that whatever cost it may involve, the Government should try to provide for pre-primary courses of that type, especially when there is provision for entrance only at the age of 6.

3-50
p.m.

With regard to these elementary schools, of course it is a very difficult problem. As you know, I have been myself a member of a District Board and a Chairman also and I have been on the Education Council. But looking back from 1920 I am not quite so happy about the achievements we have made in this direction. I wish our achievement were better. I am not going to blame the District Boards, Municipalities and Education Councils. But taking a very dispassionate view, I do not know whether we have been justified in giving this kind of responsibility to those bodies. Evidently by reason of their composition, they are unable to implement, expand, develop and take the initiative in regard to a problem like elementary education. There must be more of dynamism and more of initiative. Perhaps in the present situation these bodies are under a great handicap. I have no time to look it up, but I remember a time when a Committee called the Statham Committee was proposed. It was a part of the District Board and it contained also some nominated members plus the educational officer. The entire responsibility of education was sought to be taken away from the District Board as such and it was sought to be brought under the control of this Committee which contained some nominated members also. I do not say that the same thing could be copied and done immediately here. But some such thing should be done. Some such compact body containing official and nominated elements which would not completely give up the elective element should be formed. The area which they have to administer must not be too unwieldy. At present, the District Board has got more than 2,000 schools. It is very unwieldy and naturally the administration is very weak. Of course, I have not gathered any figures. Perhaps, 200 or 300 schools or one or two taluks together may be placed under the jurisdiction of the Committee and it should contain also elected members. I do not know whether it would be wise on the part of the Government to take up the responsibility of elementary education entirely on their shoulders. Already, the burden of the Government is

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increasing. There were days when, immediately after Gokhale gave out his schemes, everybody thought that it was the main responsibility of the State and that not only it should provide funds, but also control, direct and do everything connected with elementary education. But we do not know whether it is necessary to add this burden to the Government.

(Deputy Chairman in the Chair.)

There is one proposal in the White Paper, namely, the appointment of a Director of Education and a Joint Director of Technical Education which will be very good. I think this is really important. The officers should be properly educated about the existing system and they should have sufficient knowledge of the education itself. They should know what is happening and their appointment should really be such as would enable us to develop our elementary education.

I really pay my tribute, if I may say so, to the wisdom, courage, ability and initiative of the Hon. the Finance Minister. I think he would have a very warm corner in his heart for all our Universities, and in addition to the other sectors of education, he would also try to help the Universities.

3-55 * SRI O. P. RAMASWAMY REDDIAR : கனம் தலைவர்
p.m. அவர்களே, இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் எப்படி கல்விமுறை திருத்தி அமைக்கப்பட வேண்டுமென்பதைப் பற்றி சபையினரின் யோசனைகளை எல்லாம் தெரிந்து கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்பதற்காக சர்க்கார் உத்தேசத் திட்டமாக ஒரு அறிக்கை சமர்ப்பித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த அறிக்கையின் மூலமாக சபை அங்கத்தினர்கள் அபிப்பிராயத்தைத் தெரிந்துகொண்டு மேற்கொண்டே நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க விரும்புவதாக கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். அனேகமாக சர்வகலாசாலைக் கல்வி, நடுத்தரக் கல்வி இரண்டிலும்தான் அதிக கவனம் செலுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று நான் சொல்வேன். சர்க்கார் சபை முன்பு வைத்திருக்கும் அறிக்கையின் பிரகாரம் ஆரம்பக் கல்வியைப் பொறுத்தவரையில் நல்ல முன்னேற்றம் ஏற்படுவதற்கான நடவடிக்கை எதுவும் எடுக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதாக சர்க்காரின் அறிக்கையைப் படிக்கும்போது எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. அதை நான் நன்றாகப் படித்துப் பார்த்தேன். ஆனால் எல்லாம் ஒரே குழப்பமாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது. இந்தியாவிலேயே கிராமங்கள்தான் அதிகமாக இருக்கின்றன. மேலும் இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் விவசாயிகளுடைய எண்ணிக்கை ஜனத்தொகையில் நூற்றுக்கு எண்பது பேராக இருக்கின்றது. அவர்கள் எல்லோரும் கிராமங்களில் தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைத் தரத்தை வளம்படச் செய்ய, கிராமங்களில் அவர்களுக்கு ஏற்ற கல்வி கொடுப்பதற்குத் தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டும். சமீப காலத்திலிருந்து இந்த நாட்டிலுள்ள மக்களுக்கு எல்லாம் படிக்க வேண்டுமென்ற ஆர்வம் அதிகப்பட்டு வருகிறது. கிராமங்களிலே இதற்கு முன்பாக எந்தக் காலத்திலும் தாங்கள் எல்லோரும் படிக்க வேண்டுமென்ற ஆர்வம் வளர்ந்திருப்பதாகச் சொல்ல முடியாது. ஏழை கிராமங்களிலுள்ள எல்லா மக்களும், அவர்களுடைய குழந்தைகளும் படிப்பு அறிவைப் பெறுவதற்கான ஏற்பாடுகளை சர்க்கார் செய்திருப்பதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. இதைச் சொல்லும்போது நான் யாரையும் குறை கூறுவதாக எண்ணிக் கொள்ளக் கூடாது. நான் ஒரு கிராமவாதி. ஆகவே கிராமங்களிலுள்ள உண்மை நிலவரத்தை நான் சர்க்காரின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வர வேண்டிய தன்மையில் இருக்கிறேன். நாட்டு மக்களுக்கு எல்லாம் அடிப்படைக் கல்வி உடனடியாகக் கொடுக்கப்பட

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வேண்டியது மிகவும் அவசியம். சாதாரணமாகப் பார்த்தால் முன்பு கொடுக்கப்பட்ட கல்வியையே தற்போது கொஞ்சம் அங்கும் இங்குமாகத் திருத்திக் கொடுப்பதற்கான ஏற்பாடுதான் இப்பொழுதும் செய்யப்படுகிறது. இதனால் நாட்டில் உண்மையில் என்ன விளையும்? ஒருவரோடொருவர் போட்டி போட்டுக் கொண்டு வேலைக்குப் போக வேண்டுமென்ற மனப்பான்மை தான் வளரும். படித்து விட்டு வெளி வருகின்றவர்கள் சொந்தமாக தங்கள் வாழ்க்கையை அமைத்துக் கொள்ள கொஞ்சமாவது வசதி இருக்கின்றதா என்றால் இல்லை. சர்வகலாசாலைப் படிப்பில் வளர்ச்சி ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் ஆரம்பக் கல்வி, நடுத்தரக் கல்வி படிக்கின்ற மாணவர்கள் எல்லோரும் சர்வகலாசாலைப் படிப்புக்குப் போவதில்லை. 5 சதவிகிதம் போகிறார்களோ என்னவோ தெரியவில்லை.

நம் நாட்டில் எல்லோருக்கும் படிக்க வேண்டும் என்ற ஆர்வம் இருக்கிறது. அதற்குக் காரணம் எழ்மைதான். ஆகையினால் நாம் என்ன செய்ய வேண்டும்? Primary class-ல் எல்லோரும் படிப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதி செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டும். நம் நாட்டில் நல்ல அறிவு படைத்தவர்கள், ஊக்கம் உள்ளவர்கள் அநேகம் பேர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். பல திறமைசாலிகள் நம் நாட்டில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் எல்லோரும் முன்னுக்கு வர வேண்டும் என்பதற்காக அவர்களுக்குக் கட்டாயமாக படிப்பு கொடுக்க வேண்டும். அதற்காக பல திட்டங்களை அமைக்க வேண்டும். முதல் ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டத்தில் அதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதி செய்திருந்தார்களோ என்னமோ அது எனக்கு ஞாபகம் இல்லை. அதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதியை நாம் இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் செய்து திட்டங்களை வகுத்து அதற்கு வேண்டிய தொண்டு செய்ய வேண்டும். ஆதலால் நாம் எவ்வளவு பேருக்கு தொண்டு செய்ய முடியும் என்று பார்க்க வேண்டும்.

அது மாத்திரம் அல்ல. நம்முடைய திட்டங்கள் எந்த விதத்தில் இருக்க வேண்டும் என்றால் சாதாரண ஜனங்கள் பொருளாதார நிலைமையில் முன்னேற்றமடையக் கூடியதாக இருக்க வேண்டும். அதற்குத் தக்க முறையில் நாம் திட்டங்களை அமைக்க வேண்டும். அதற்காகத்தான் 2,500 கோடி ரூபாய் எல்லா மாகாணங்களுக்கும் ஒதுக்கி இருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்குத் தகுந்த முறையில் திட்டங்களை வகுத்து வேலை செய்து கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். வகுக்கும் திட்டங்களுக்கும் கல்விக்கும் ஏதாகிலும் சம்பந்தம் இருக்கிறதா என்று பார்க்கும்போது என்னைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் இந்த விஷயத்தை 'கவனித்து இந்தத் திட்டங்களை வகுத்ததாகத் தெரியவில்லை. மத்திய அரசாங்கமும் மாகாண அரசாங்கமும் திட்டம் வகுத்து மாணவர்களுக்கு அளித்து விடுவார்கள் என்று சொன்னால் அதற்கு பத்து அல்லது பதினைந்து வருஷங்கள் செல்லும். அதற்கு நம்முடைய குறிக்கோள் என்ன? இன்னும் ஐந்து வருஷங்களுக்குள் அதிகமாக கல்வியை அபிவிருத்தி செய்ய வேண்டும். அதற்குத் தகுந்தபடி ஜனங்களை பல துறைகளிலும் தயாரிக்க வேண்டும். ஆகவே தான் பல துறைகளிலும் கல்வி அபிவிருத்தி அடைய வேண்டும். அந்த முறையில் திட்டங்களை அமைக்க வேண்டும். அந்த முறையில் அமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா என்று பார்த்தால் அதற்கும் வகுக்கப்படும் திட்டத்திற்கும் சம்பந்தம் இல்லை என்றுதான் தோன்றுகிறது. அந்த இலாகாக்காரர்கள் அந்த முறையில் நடத்துகிறார்களா என்று பார்த்தால் இல்லை என்றுதான் நான் நினைக்க வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. நான் சொல்வதில் எதாகிலும் தவறுகள் இருக்கிறது என்று எடுத்துச் சொன்னால் அதை நான் ஒப்புக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதை ஏற்றுக் கொள்வதற்கும் தயாராக இருக்கிறேன். திட்டங்களை வகுக்கும்போது நாட்டின் பொருளாதார நிலைமை என்ன, அறியாமை என்ன, எந்தெந்தத் துறைகளில் மக்கள் முன்னேற்றமடைய வேண்டும், விவசாயிகள், வியாபாரிகள், இன்னும் கைத்தொழில் செய்கிறவர்கள் அவர்கள் எந்தெந்தத் துறைகளில் முன்னேற்றமடைய வேண்டும், அதற்குத் தகுந்தத் திட்டங்களை நாம் அமைத்திருக்கிறோமா, அந்த அடிப்படையில் நாம் கல்வித் திட்டத்தை அமைத்திருக்கிறோமா, அதற்கும் கல்விக்கும் சம்பந்தம் இருக்கிறதா,

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என்று பார்க்கும்போது ஏதோ படிக்க வேண்டும் என்ற முறையில் கல்வித் திட்டம் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இங்கேயும் சரி, மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திலும் சரி, குறிப்பாக எடுத்துக் கொண்டால், 100-க்கு 80 பேர்கள் நாட்டில் விவசாயிகள், அதற்கு மேல் வியாபாரிகள், அதற்கு மேல் கைத்தொழில் செய்கிறவர்கள்; இவர்களுக்குள் சம்பந்தம் இருக்கிறதா என்று பார்த்தால் இந்தத் திட்டம் அதற்குத் தகுந்த முறையில் வகுக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதாக நான் நினைக்கவில்லை. அதனால் நான் என்ன சொல்லுகிறேன் என்றால் இந்தத் திட்டம் சரியாக நடைபெற வேண்டுமேனும், கனம் கல்வி மந்திரி அவர்களும், இன்னும் மற்றவர்களும், அவர்களுக்கு மேல் உள்ளவர்களும் என்ன செய்யவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்களோ, அதற்குத் தகுந்த முறையில் செய்யவேண்டும், அதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்பது என்னுடைய யோசனை. பல நிபுணர்கள் இங்கு இருக்கிறார்கள், பல அறிவாளிகள் இருக்கிறார்கள், பல அனுபவசாலிகள் இருக்கிறார்கள், அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக் கொண்டு அவர்கள் சொல்வதில் எவ்வளவு பயன்படுமோ அவைகளை எடுத்துக் கொண்டு வேலை செய்யவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். நான் சொல்வதை அவர்கள் கேட்கிறார்களோ இல்லையோ, அதைப்பற்றி எனக்குக் கவலை இல்லை. என்னுடைய கடமையை நான் செய்யவேண்டும் என்பதனால், அதைச் சொல்லிவிட்டேன். அதை எடுத்துக் கொண்டாலும் சரி எடுத்துக் கொள்ளாவிட்டாலும் சரி அதைப்பற்றி எனக்குக் கவலை இல்லை. கைத்தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கக்கூடியவர்களுக்கும் விவசாயத்தில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கக்கூடியவர்களுக்கும் தகுந்த முறையில் இந்தக் கல்வித் திட்டம் வகுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா என்று பார்த்தால் இல்லை என்றுதான் சொல்ல வேண்டும். மகாத்மா காந்தி Basic Education வேண்டும் என்று சொன்னார். அதைப்பற்றி ஒன்றும் இதில் குறிப்புக் கிடையாது. அரசியலில் Basic Education வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லப் பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று நினைக்கிறேன். அதைப்பற்றி எனக்கு சரியாக ஓர்பகம் இல்லை. அரசியலில் இருப்பதை அவர்கள் திட்டம் வகுக்கும் போது மறந்து விட்டார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன்.

இந்த நாட்டிலுள்ள மக்கள் என்னென்ன தொழில்களில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கிறார்கள்? இந்த நாட்டிலுள்ள ஜன சமூகத்தின் நிலை என்ன? அவர்கள் என்ன வாழ்க்கைத் தரத்தை எந்த எந்த வகையில் மேன்மை அடையச் செய்யலாம் என்பதை எல்லாம் தக்கபடி சிந்தனை செய்து இந்த நாட்டின் வருங்காலக் கல்வித் திட்டத்தை வகுக்கவேண்டும். அந்த முறையில் வகுத்திருந்தால் ரொம்ப நன்றாக இருக்கும்; வகுப்பார்கள் என்றே நம்புகிறேன். விவசாயத்தில் ஈடுபட்டிருப்பவர்கள் 80 சத விதிக் இந்த நாட்டில் இருப்பதால் விவசாயப் பள்ளிகள் நிறைய ஏற்படுத்தப்படவேண்டும். தற்போது விவசாயக் காலேஜ் இருக்கின்றது. அதைச் சொல்லவில்லை. இங்கே படித்து விட்டு வருகின்றவர்களும் பிறருக்கும் உபதேசம். செய்ய, வேலையை நாடித்தான் நிற்கிறார்கள். சொந்தமாகப் பாடுபட்டு, விவசாயத் தொழிலை தங்கள் சொந்தத் தொழிலாகக் கொண்டு உழைக்க முன் வருவதற்கு வசதியில்லை. நான் சொல்கின்ற எல்லா மக்களுக்கும், விவசாயத்தை எப்படி அபிவிருத்தி செய்வது, விஷயங்களை நேர்முகமாகப் போதிக்க ஏற்பாடு என்பது போன்ற பகுதிகள். இதுவரைக்கும் இந்த மாதிரியான துறையில் கவனம் செலுத்தப்படவில்லை. இதே போல சிறு தொழில்கள் எல்லாவற்றையும் போதித்து, நாட்டு மக்கள் ஆங்காங்கே மக்களுக்குப் பயன்படுகின்ற சிறிய சிறிய பொருள்களை உற்பத்தி செய்து, அதன் மூலம் தங்கள் வாழ்க்கைத் தரத்தை உயர்த்திக் கொள்ளவும் ஏற்பாடு செய்யலாம். அதற்குத் தகுந்த முறையில் எதுவும் செய்யப்படவில்லை. ஆகையால் தான் இந்தத் திட்டத்தில் இன்னும் நல்ல கவனம் செலுத்தப்பட வேண்டி இருக்கின்றது என்பதைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். ரிப்போர்ட்டைப் படித்தால் எனக்கு ஒன்றும் புரியவில்லை. எல்லோருக்கும் அப்படித்தான் இருக்க

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மென்று நம்புகிறேன். ஒரு சிலர் அதே துறையில் நீண்ட காலமாக ஈடுபட்டு வருவதினால் கொஞ்சம் கூர்ந்து படித்திருக்க முடியும். மேலும், இந்த ரிப்போர்ட் தமிழில் கொடுக்கப்பட வேண்டும். அப்போது இந்த நாட்டிலுள்ள மக்களும் இதனைப் படித்துப் பார்த்து, தக்க யோசனைகளை வெளியிட முடியும். அவர்கள் யோசனைகளையும் பரிசீலனை செய்து சர்க்கார் ஒரு நல்ல கல்வித் திட்டத்தை வகுப்பதற்கு அனுசூலம் ஏற்படக்கூடும். சில அங்கத்தினர்கள்தான் அக்கறை எடுத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். என்னையும் சேர்த்துச் சொல்கிறேன். பெரும்பாலானவர்கள் இதனைப் படித்துப் புரிந்து கொண்டிருக்கக்கூடமாட்டார்கள். மத்திய அரசாங்கத் திட்டமாக இருந்தாலும், நமது அரசாங்கத் திட்டமாக இருந்தாலும், இந்த நாட்டிலுள்ள மக்களுக்கு என்ன ஒரு புது கல்விமுறையை நாம் வகுக்கும்போது, அந்தக் கல்வித் திட்டம் இந்த நாட்டிலுள்ள மக்களின் பொருளாதாரத் துறையில், இந்த நாட்டிலுள்ள மக்களின் வாழ்க்கைத் துறையில் என்ன என்ன முன்னேற்றங்களை எல்லாம் ஏற்படுத்தும் என்பதாகப் பரிசீலனை செய்த பிறகே, அந்தத் திட்டம் கொண்டுவரப்படுவது நல்லது. அப்படி இல்லாதபடியாக முன்பு இருந்த திலேயே சில மாறுதல்களை, நேரத்திலோ, வகுப்பிலோ செய்து கொண்டு வருவதினால் மக்களிடையே போட்டி மனப்பான்மையும், உத்தியோகங்களுக்கு போக வேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணமும் வளருமே தவிர வேறு எந்த நல்ல பலனும் ஏற்படாது. இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் கல்வி முறை சரியானது அல்ல என்பதை எல்லோரும் ஒருமுகமாக ஒப்புக் கொண்டு விட்டார்கள். அதில் ஆட்சேபணை இல்லை. ஆகவே புது கல்வி முறையை அமைக்கும்போது நமது angle of vision மாற வேண்டுமென்பது என் கொண்டுபோன.

பெண் கல்வியைப் பற்றி ஒன்றும் அறிக்கையில் சொல்லப்படவில்லை. 4. ஆண்களும், பெண்களும் சமம் என்பதை ஒப்புக் கொண்டாலும், ஆண்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படும் கல்வியே பெண்களுக்கும் கொடுக்கப்படுவது இல்லை பொதுவாகப் பயன் ஏற்படாது என்பதை என் எண்ணம். அவர்களும் ஆண்களைப் போல உத்தியோக வேட்டையில் ஈடுபடுவதைத் தவிர மனைந்துகொண்டு குடும்ப வாழ்க்கை நடத்தும்போது, தங்கள் குடும்பத்தின் வருவாயை சுய உழைப்பின் மூலம் பெருக்கிக் கொள்ள வசதி ஏற்படப் போவதில்லை. மனைந்து கொண்டு விட்டால் அவர்கள் உத்தியோகங்களுக்குப் போவதும் முடியாது. அதனால் அவர்கள் பெற்ற கல்வியினாலும் பயன் ஏற்படாமல் போகும். ஆகவே பெண்களுக்குத் தகுந்த முறையில் தையல் வேலை, பின்னும் வேலை, குழந்தை பராமரிப்பு, முதலியவை பற்றிய கல்வியோடு பல குடிசைத் தொழில்களில் ஈடுபடும் பயிற்சி முதலியவைகளும் அவர்களுக்குப் பிரத்தியேகமாகக் கொடுக்கப்பட வேண்டும். அதற்குத் தகுந்த கவனம் இந்தத் திட்டத்தில் செலுத்தப்படவில்லை. இவற்றை எல்லாம் என் சொல்கிறேன் என்றால், நமது அரசாங்கத்திற்கு இன்னும் நிறையப் பணம் வேண்டியிருக்கிறது; மக்கள் பல தொழில்களில் ஈடுபட்டு அவர்களுடைய பொருளாதாரத்தை அதிகப்படுத்திக் கொண்டால்தான் அரசாங்கம் இன்னும் கொஞ்சம் வரி போட முடியும். ஆகவே, கிராம மக்களின் வருவாயை அதிகப்படுத்தும் கல்வி முறை இந்த நாட்டுக்கு மிகவும் அவசியம். கிராம மக்கள் எல்லோரும் மிகவும் ஏழ்மையாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அதைக் கவனிக்காமல் 5 பிளஸ், 17 பிளஸ் என்றெல்லாம் ஒன்றும் புரியாதபடி ஏதேதோ பேசும் கல்வித் திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வருவதில் பயன் இல்லை. என்னைக் கேட்டால் ஆரம்பக் கல்விக்கு ஏற்ற பருவம் இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் வயதே போதமானது என்று தோன்றுகிறது. வயதை அதிகப்படுத்த வேண்டிய அவசியம் இல்லை. முதல் வகுப்பில் 5½ வயதில்தான் ஆரம்பிக் வேண்டி மென்றால், அதுவும் அக்டோபர் மாதத்தில் 5½ ஆகியிருக்க வேண்டி மென்றால் அக்டோபர் மாதத்திலா பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் சேர்க்கிறார்கள்? ஜூன் மாதத்தில் சேர்ப்பார்கள். ஆகவே அக்டோபர் மாதத்திலிருந்து வருகி ஜூன் மாதத்திற்குள் 6 வயது ஆகி விடும். ஆகவே 6 வயது என்பது சொல்லாமல் அக்டோபர் மாதம் 5½ வயது என்று சொல்லுகிறார்களே எனக் கூட சந்தேகம் வருகிறது.

[Sri O. P. Ramaswamy Reddiar] [6th April 1956]

நான் சொல்வதில் ஏதாகிலும் தவறுதல் இருந்தால் சொல்லட்டும், தெரிந்து கொள்ளுகிறேன். கொஞ்சம் புத்திசாலித்தனமாகப் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆறு வருஷங்கள் என்று சொல்லவேண்டாம். ஐந்தரை வருஷம் என்றுபோட்டால் என்ன, ஆறு வருஷங்கள் என்று போட்டால் என்ன? அக்டோபர் மாதம் 15-ம் தேதி என்று போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அக்டோபர் என்று கப்போகிறார்கள். (பலர் குறுக்கிட்டு ஏதோ சொல்லப்பட்டது.) நான் சொல்வதில் தவறுகள் இருந்தால் அதை மன்னிக்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஐந்தரை வயதில் கல்வி கற்க ஆரம்பிக்கவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அவ்வளவு வயது எதற்கு? இப்பொழுது பல திட்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. மாண்டசோரி, கிண்டர்கார்டன் போன்ற பல இல்லை. நமது குழந்தைகளுக்கு மூன்று வயதிலேயே மனோபக்குவம் வந்து விடுகிறது என்றும், அதனால் அவர்களுக்கு சரியான முறையில் கல்வி கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்றும், அவர்களை நல்ல முறையில் தயாரிக்க வேண்டும் என்றும் கல்வி நிபுணர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். குழந்தை வளர்ப்புக் கல்வியைப்பற்றி தெரிந்தவர்கள் அவ்விதம் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். மகாத்மா காந்தி அவர்கள் Basic Education வேண்டும் என்று சொன்னார். மூன்று வயதிலேயே அவர்களுக்குக் கல்வி கொடுக்க ஆரம்பிக்கவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். அதைப்பற்றிய குறிப்பு இந்தத் வேண்டுமா என்று கேட்கிறேன். இந்தத் திட்டப்படி பார்த்தால் அந்த நிலைமைக்கு குழந்தைகளை இந்நாட்டில் கொண்டுவந்து விடக்கூடும் என்று தெரிகிறது. இதை நாம் கொஞ்சம் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். எழைக் குழந்தைகளைப் பார்த்தால் ஐந்து வயதிலேயே அவர்களை பள்ளிக்கூடங்களுக்கு அனுப்பிவைக்க முடியாமல் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஏனென்றால் பெற்றோர்களுக்கு அவர்களை பள்ளிக்கூடங்களுக்கு அனுப்ப வசதி இல்லை. அப்படி அனுப்பினாலும் அவர்கள் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் சேர்ந்தவுடன் ஒன்று அல்லது இரண்டு வருஷங்களில் நின்றுவிடுகிறார்கள். ஆகவே, அவர்களுக்குப் பிரயோசனம் இல்லாத முறையில் திட்டம் இருந்தால், அவர்களை வீணாக்கும் நிலைமை ஏற்படும். அந்த நிலைமை நம் நாட்டில் இருந்தால், நன்றாக இருக்காது. நான் சொல்வதை எல்லோரும் நம்புவார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். இப்பொழுது ஆரம்பக் கல்வியில் 40 லட்சம் பிள்ளைகள் படிக்கிறார்கள். அதற்கு மேலே சென்றால் 20 ஆயிரம் குழந்தைகள் குறைவாக இருக்கின்றன. இதற்குத் தகுந்த முறையில் பிரதம கல்வி இரக்க வேண்டுமானால் அதற்குத் தகுந்த முறையில் பயிற்சி அளிக்கவேண்டும். நடைபெறுகிறதா அது சாத்தியமா என்று பார்க்கும்போது சென்ற 20 வருஷங்களைப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள்தான் அதிகமாகக் கொண்டே பத்து வருஷத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் நடுத்தரக் கல்வி, உயர்தரக் கல்வி திறமை—சர்வ கலாசாலை கல்வித் திறமையைப்பற்றி எனக்குத் தெரியாது—படித்தவர்களையும் இப்பொழுது படித்தவர்களையும் கணக்கெடுத்துப் பார்த்தால் அது குறைந்து கொண்டேதான் போகிறது. இதனால் தான் கல்வித் திட்டத்தை நிர்ணயம் செய்யும்போது அது சரியாக நடைபெறுமா, அது குத் தக்கபடி கல்வி திறமையாக நடக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். அதன் மேல் நல்ல முறையில் பணம் செலவு செய்யப்படுகிறதா, நாடு முன்னேற்ற மடையும் அளவில் பல துறைகளில் குழந்தைகள் முன்னேற்றமடையக் கூடிய நிலைமையில் கல்வி அமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா என்றெல்லாம் பார்க்கவேண்டும். ஜப்பான் தேசத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால்—மற்ற நாடுகளிலும் அப்படித்தான் இருக்கிறது என்று படித்திருக்கிறேன்—நான் படித்த வரையில், நான் அறிந்த வரையில், அங்கு விவசாயப் பள்ளிகள் பிரிக்காவுக்கு ஒன்று இருக்கிறது. ஒவ்வொரு பிரிக்காவுக்கும் ஐந்தே தெர்பில் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களும், கலாசாலைகளும் வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படி வைத்து அங்கெல்லாம் ஜனங்களைத் தயார் செய்கிறார்கள். நமக்கு அங்கு எண்ணமே வரமாட்டேன் என்கிறது.

[Sri O. P. Ramaswamy Reddiar] [6th April 1956]

உத்தியோகத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் அதிலும் ஜாதி வித்தியைப் படித்து விடுகிறது. அங்கு ஜாதி வித்தியாச மனப்பான்மையை வைத்துப் பண்ண வேலை நடக்கிறது. இருதரில் 199 பேருக்குச் செய்யவேண்டிய பணியை நாம் செய்திருக்கிறோமா என்று பார்க்கும்போது இல்லை என்றுதான் சொல்லவேண்டும். அதைச் செய்வதற்குத் தகுந்த முறையில் ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். ஒரே துறையில் எல்லோரும் பாடுபட்டுப் படிக்கிறார்கள். ரேஸ் குதிரை மாதிரி போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் பல துறைகளிலும் பல விதத்திலும் கல்வித் திட்டத்தை வகுக்கவேண்டும். பொருளாதார நிலைமையை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் ஒரே துறையில் வேலை செய்துகொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அதைப் பல துறைகளிலும் திருப்பிவிட முடியவில்லை. அதைச் செய்யவேண்டும் என்று முயற்சி செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அது போதாது, இன்னும் சரியாக திருப்பி விடவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறேன். இதற்கு மேலும் படிக்கிறவர்கள் படிக்கவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லிவிட்டால் அதற்கு என்ன வசதி செய்திருக்கிறார்கள்? அந்த வசதியைப் பார்க்கும்போது அதற்கு என்று பணம் ரொம்ப வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அதிகப்படியான பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை மாத்திரம் நாம் கட்டிவிட்டால் மட்டும் போதாது. ஆரம்பப் பள்ளிகளுக்கு மத்தியில் ஆங்காங்கே தொழில் பள்ளிகளும் இருக்கவேண்டும். அதனால்தான் Basic Education உசிதம் என்று சொன்னார்கள். அதில் இப்பொழுது உத்காகம் கொஞ்சம் கொஞ்சம் அதிகமாகிக்கொண்டே வருகிறது. ஆனால், அந்த இலாகாக்காரர்கள் அதில் நம்பிக்கை இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் அது கொஞ்சம் கொஞ்சமாக கீழே போய்க்கொண்டே இருக்கிறது. ஆகையினால் கிராமவாசிகளுக்குத் தகுந்த முறையில் கல்வியும், வியாபாரிகளுக்குத் தகுந்த முறையில் கல்வியும், அவர்களுக்குப் பயிற்சி கொடுக்கும் படியாக இருக்கவேண்டும். கைத்தொழிலுக்குத் தக்க கல்வியும் இருக்க வேண்டும். ஆரம்பப் பள்ளிகளுக்கு மத்தியில் அதை ஏற்படுத்தலாம். பல துறைகளிலும் நாம் திட்டம் வகுத்து வருவதால் இதையும் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். அப்படிச் செய்யாவிட்டால், குழந்தைகளை நாம் புறக்கணித்ததாக ஆகும். இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் முறையை வேறு விதத்தில் திருப்பி அவர்களுக்குத் தகுந்த முறையில் அமைக்கவேண்டும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகளையும் செய்வார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன்.

பெண்களுக்கு கல்வி வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அதைப் பற்றியும் இந்தத் திட்டத்தில் ஒன்றுமே இல்லை. அதனால் பல சிக்கல்கள் ஏற்படலாம். அவரவர்களுக்குத் தகுந்தபடி படிக்கவேண்டும். அதற்குத் தகுந்த முறையிலும் ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்வார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன்.

இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் வயதை அதிகமாக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஐந்தரை வயது என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இதைக் கவனித்துச் செய்யவேண்டும். இதுவரையிலும் இருந்ததைப்போல் ஐந்து வயது என்று நிர்ணயம் செய்யவேண்டும். Elementary Class-ல் படிக்கிறவர்கள் அதற்கு மேல் போகாமல் அத்துடன் நின்றுவிடுவதாக இருந்தால் (Certificate வாங்குவதற்குள்) அவர்கள் இன்னொரு வருஷம் படிக்கவேண்டும் என்று முன்னேற்பாடு செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். கிராமங்களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், படிக்காத தகப்பனின் குழந்தைகள் படிக்கவேண்டும் என்று சொன்னால், அப்படி படிக்கப்போகிறவர்கள் பத்து வயதிலேயே எப்படி படிக்கவேண்டும் என்று முடிவு செய்து கொள்ளவேண்டும். இது முடியுமா என்பதை யோசிக்கவேண்டும். அவன் தன்னுடைய பத்தாவது வயதிலேயே தனது வாழ்க்கையை முடிவு செய்யவேண்டும். அதற்குமேல் படிப்பது இல்லை என்ற முறையில் அவன் இருக்கவேண்டும். மற்றும் சர்வ கலாசாலைகளுக்கு எவ்வளவு பேர்கள் போகிறார்கள் என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். 62 ஆயிரம் பேர்கள் உயர்தரக் கல்வியில் படித்துவிட்டு 10 அல்லது 11 ஆயிரம் பேர்கள்தான் சர்வ கலாசாலைக்குச் செல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் 40 லட்சம் பேர்கள் இப்பொழுது ஆரம்பப் பள்ளியில் இருக்கிறார்கள். இது, ஆரம்பப் பள்ளியில் இருப்பவர்களுக்கு அவர்கள் சரியாகப் படிப்பதற்கு முடியாத நிலைமைக்கு, அவர்களுக்கு பிரயோசனம் இல்லாத நிலைமைகளுக்குக் கொண்டுவரப் பிடுகிறது. ஐந்துக்கு மூன்று

[Sri O. P. Ramaswamy Reddiar] [6th April 1956]

பேர்களுக்குத் தான் சரியான அஸ்திவாரம் போடப்படுகிறது. ஆகவே கிராம வாசிகளுடைய நிலைமையை உத்தேசித்து, அவர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கையை கவனித்து, அந்தந்த முறையில் அவர்களுக்கு வசதி செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை இந்த அரசாங்கம் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். அதில் எவ்வளவோ தொந்தரவுகள் இருக்கின்றன. கிராமங்களில் ஏழ்மை அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. பல சட்டங்கள் வந்தாலும், அவைகள் அவர்களைத் தான் பாதிக்கிறது. ஒரு வேளை சாப்பிட்டு விட்டாவது அவர்கள் வரிக்கை கொடுத்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். கிராமங்களில், குழந்தைகளுக்கு மத்தியான உணவு கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுவீரோம். அதையே சட்டசபையிலும் வந்து சொல்லுகிறோம். ஆனால் அங்குள்ள நிலைமை என்ன? அவர்களுடைய விவசாய வரும்படியை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் அது அவர்களுடைய செலவுக்குப் போதாது. அவர்களுடைய தேவைகளை அது பூர்த்தி செய்யவில்லை. அவர்களுக்கு வரி விதித்தால் ஏதோ அவர்களுக்கு மிச்சப்படக்கூடியதைக் கொடுத்துவிடுகிறார்கள். வேறு விதத்தில் அவர்களிடமிருந்து எதிர் பார்க்க முடியாது. நகரங்களிலுள்ள வியாபாரிகளிடமிருந்து நாம் என்ன செய்யப்போகிறோம் என்பது தெரியாது. தனி மனிதனுடைய திறமை இந்நாட்டில் இனிமேல் பிரயோசனப்படாது. ஆனால் நம்முடைய திட்டங்கள் வேறுவிதமாகப் போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கிறது.

இன்றைக்கு நாம் வருக்கின்ற திட்டங்களின் போக்கே வேறு திசையில் திருப்பிவிடப்படவேண்டும். இந்த நாடு செழிப்புள்ளதாகவும், இந்த நாட்டு மக்கள் எல்லோரும் செழிப்பான வாழ்க்கை நடத்தக்கூடிய வகையிலும் திட்டம் அமைக்கப்படவேண்டும். இந்த நாட்டில் அறியாமை இருக்கிறது. அறியாமையைப் போக்கக்கூடிய வகையில் திட்டம் அமைக்கப்படவேண்டும். ஜனநாயக அரசாங்கமாக இருந்தாலும், காந்திய அரசாங்கமாக இருந்தாலும், கம்யூனிஸ்டு அரசாங்கமாக இருந்தாலும், இந்த நாட்டு மக்களுக்குச் செய்ய வேண்டிய கடமையை நன்கு உணர்ந்து, அவர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைத் தரத்தை எல்லா வகையிலும் உயர்த்தும் ஒரு கல்வித் திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்தாகவேண்டும். ஆரம்பக் கல்வி மிகவும் முக்கியமானது. ஆரம்பக் கல்வித் திட்டம் நல்ல முறையில் அமைந்ததாக வேண்டும். ஆரம்பக் கல்வித் திட்டத்தில் அதிக கவனம் செலுத்தாமல் சர்வகலா சாலைக் கல்வியில் கவனம் செலுத்துவதினால் பிரயோஜனம் எதுவும் ஏற்படாது.

காலேஜ் படிப்பை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளுவோம். நான் அதைப்பற்றி விவாதிப்பது அவ்வளவு பொருத்தமானதாக இருக்காது. இங்கேயுள்ள இரண்டொரு அங்கத்தினர்கள் அதைப்பற்றி பூர்ணமாக அறிந்து இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் எல்லோருக்கும் தற்போது இருக்கிற நிலைமை திருப்திகரமானதாக இல்லை என்பது நன்கு தெரிந்திருக்கும் என்றே நம்புகிறேன். அவர்கள் எல்லோரும் இத்துறையில் அதிகக் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டியது முக்கியமான கடமை. அதை அவர்கள் செய்வார்கள் என்றே நம்புகிறேன். கல்வி வாழ்க்கைக்குப் பயன்படக்கூடியதாக இருக்கவேண்டுமென்பதேயுமையுமே வெறும் எட்டுச்சுரைக்காயாக இருக்கக்கூடாது. கடைசியில் அரசாங்கத்தார் எந்த முறையில் திருத்தி அமைக்கப்போகிறார்கள் என்று தெரியவில்லை. இதைப்பற்றி காலேஜ் ஆசிரியர்கள், கல்வி நிபுணர்கள், கல்வி அதிகாரிகள், எல்லோரும் சிந்தித்தாக வேண்டும். என்போன்ற கிராமவாசிகள் கிராம மக்களுக்கு எந்த எந்த வகையில் பயன் படக்கூடிய அளவு கல்வித் திட்டம் அமையவேண்டுமென்றும் சொல்லக்கூடும். வெறும் பி. ஏ. பட்டம் கொடுப்பதில் பயன் இல்லை. இது வருங்காலச் சந்ததிகளின் நிலைமையை வகுக்கும் ஒரு திட்டம். அவர்களது வாழ்க்கையை நிர்ணயிக்கும் ஒரு திட்டம். இதை நன்கு பரிசீலனை செய்யவேண்டும். நிர்ணயிக்கும் ஒரு பல தொழில் கல்வி கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டும். கிராம மக்களுக்குப் பற்றி பேச்சே இல்லை. என் உள்படச் சொல்கிறேன். முன்பு இத்துறையில் காட்டி வந்த அக்கறை இப்பொழுது யாரும் காட்டுவதில்லை. இது வருத்தப்படுகிறது. அதை எல்லாரும் செலவிடப் போகிறார்கள் என்றும் தெரியவில்லை. இதைப்பற்றியெல்லாம் கவனித்து அரசாங்கம் இதை நாட்டுக்கும், நபர்களுக்கும் பயன்படும் சிறந்ததோர் கல்வித் திட்டத்தை வகுப்பார்கள் என்று நம்பிக்கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

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DR. A. LAKSHIMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I should first of all like to thank the Government for having presented the White Paper on Education. It is a healthy convention which I trust will be followed in future in the consideration of all important subjects which concern national interests, not of one generation or two generations, but of posterity also. Problems of education are not restricted to the immediate needs. They have to be looked at from a long-range point of view and the effect of all educational reconstruction can be perceived only by the generations to come. That is why most educationists in all countries have pleaded that in matters pertaining to education, there must be a policy which may be well-stated as "go-slow policy", even though in some other field it may be condemned. In education one must try to see that educational reform is not rushed through without a very careful consideration of all aspects.

Before going further, Sir, may I be permitted to refer to the remarks which the Hon. the Minister for Education made at the beginning of his speech? Sir, I apologise for the fact that it seems that the University did not care to communicate its views to the Government and to the Minister for Education. But may I, in extenuation of that fact, place before the House for its consideration certain other facts which I feel may not be inappropriate at this stage if I were to mention them?

Sir, ever since the Report of the Secondary Education Commission was published, there have been several conferences both at the Centre and in this State. I am not talking of unofficial conferences or conferences of teachers or other bodies. I am particularly referring to the Conferences convened by the Central Government, which Conferences Ministers of Education in States attended along with the Vice-Chancellors, Directors of Public Instruction and other prominent officials. It was not as if these conferences were confined to University representatives alone; we form only 25 per cent of the number of persons who came there to attend these conferences. They met there and also passed on more than one occasion resolutions which were unanimous that at the University stage, the recommendations submitted by the Secondary Education Commission should be implemented. More than that, the Central Advisory Board of Education of which the Ministers are ex-officio members and in whose work their Secretaries and Directors of Public Instruction also participate has on more than one occasion dealt with this particular problem; it was discussed there and resolutions asking the Universities to implement these schemes were also passed unanimously.

Sir, there is another factor which I may bring to your notice. When these resolutions were studied by the University, may I respectfully suggest that the representative of the Government on the University bodies was always present—for the Director of Public Instruction is an ex-officio representative of the Government on the Syndicate, on the Senate and on the Academic Council, the three main Bodies concerned with the whole sphere of University reorganization? May I also add that the proceedings of these

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bodies are always sent to the Pro-Chancellor ex-officio? But I am not pleading in order to absolve myself of all responsibility in the matter. I have taken due note of the suggestion of the Hon. the Minister for Education and I will place it before the Syndicate for their consideration. I only wish to state that the impression should not be that the University went to do something of its own accord without consulting the Government in this respect.

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p.m. One more thing I may be permitted to say. The Hon. Minister referred to the fact that a certain amount of—I hope I am correct—haste was evident in the implementation of these suggestions by the Madras University. May I tell him that, of the seven Universities in South India, except the Annamalai University which has, I believe, not yet come to a decision, all the other six Universities have implemented these recommendations and putting them into effect from the beginning of the academic year 1956-57? In regard to his doubt whether a thorough examination has been made, may I also submit, Sir, that all the syllabi, the detailed recommendation of the text-books and all possible considerations with regard to the method of examination have been discussed by many committees appointed by the Syndicate of the University of Madras and those recommendations have been placed before the Academic Council and the Senate and they have been approved also? May I also suggest that in furtherance of this plan, the Principals of Colleges were requested to come and attend Conferences? The managements of colleges were also called in and the whole position was explained to them at two important Conferences. Lastly, Sir, when the General Inspection Commission of the University went about, it was our particular duty to acquaint all the Principals and managements as to what exactly was in our view and we told them that the Academic Council and the Senate having arrived at the decision to implement this from the beginning of the academic year, the University proposed to implement it. As you know, I do not want to bring you into the picture, as far as possible, if I can avoid it, but I must say from your knowledge you will be able to say—practically all colleges—almost all colleges without exception have worked out the necessary details and have submitted all their detailed proposals. The Syndicate has examined them and is examining them through inspection agencies so that it may decide to what extent and in what manner they may start the Pre-University class from the beginning of the next year and thereafter the three-year degree classes. But the details with regard to the subjects for the Pre-University class, the details with regard to the number that has to be admitted, the details with regard to the distribution of those persons among the several groups, etc., are being considered. May I say that at the May meeting of the Syndicate they will be finalised sufficiently early for all colleges to know what exactly is going to happen? This is a digression and I just wanted to place the facts before the House since the Hon. the Minister for Education expressed—certainly he has very good reason for it—doubts as to the possibility of implementing the scheme.

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Now, Sir, I come to the fundamental recommendations in regard to educational reorganization. There have been many Commissions appointed by the Government of India, the Hunter Commission which was appointed in 1882, the Curzon Commission, the Calcutta University Commission, the Radhakrishnan Commission, etc. The last of those Commissions was the Secondary Education Commission. This Commission went round the whole country, interviewed many important officials and non-officials, teachers' organizations, managements and public persons interested in educational affairs and came out with this publication which was presented to the Government of India in the Ministry of Education in August 1953. Sir, what was the object of the main recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission? The main recommendations took hold of three fundamental considerations. The first consideration was the one that is in our Constitution that free and compulsory education up to a particular age period must be guaranteed for all children of the soil irrespective of sex, irrespective of whether they live in rural or urban areas, about which my hon. Friend spoke for obvious reasons, and irrespective of their poverty or riches. The Constitution has laid it down. So, it is obvious that, within a particular period—it may be ten years or it may be a little later—every single child in this country will be educated up to the age of 14. That is the *sine qua non* of the Constitution and cannot be questioned. If all children were to be educated up to the age of 14, what will happen to them later? Are they to rush to the Universities and pursue useless courses as many friends feel? What is it that has to be done? That was the main problem that confronted us first and foremost. It was obvious that when we had the generality of the population educated up to the age of 14, there was a necessity to see and decide in what manner their natural talents could be used for the further education that they might require. No two children are alike in their taste. Some will prefer one type of education. Others will prefer another type of education. Some will prefer education which will probably have a vocational bias about it. Others may prefer other types of education. Some may prefer agricultural education. Others will prefer fine arts, particularly the ladies. Seeing the manner in which they are encouraging fine arts, I feel, they have not yet lost all sense of fine arts, although there are some doubts so far as this is concerned. That apart, this is one of the aspects we had considered. There was this technical education and I may here say that technical education has two aspects, not only the willingness of the particular child or young boy to take to technical education, but more important than everything else both in the sphere of agricultural education and in the sphere of technical education, the predominant requirements of the country in this respect have also to be borne in mind. Therefore, we came to the conclusion that the proper thing to do would be, at the very early stages both in the primary and in the middle school or senior basic stage, to give the child a certain amount of training in the use of the hand and the eye not merely in what was known as the routine of the three R's but to give them some training so that by the training that they receive along

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with this Course they will be in a position or their parents will be in a position to decide or their teachers will be in a position to advise them—not to decide but to advise them—as to the course that ought to be adopted. My hon. Friend Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar asked “How is the child to know which course to adopt when it is 11, 12 or 13 years old?” We do not expect this child to try to adopt a course by itself. We expect the combined wisdom of the parent, of the relatives, of the friends of the family, and of the teacher to decide this. More than everything else, a suggestion has been made in the report, which is known to many civilized countries, to have persons trained in what is known as guidance and counselling, who will be in a position to watch these children in the school. One person trained in guidance and counselling will be in a position along with the teachers to know how this child is behaving and how it is going to be more favourably inclined to one aspect of the training than the other. That is why we suggested that besides the training for everybody in some art when it comes to the question of compulsory education being offered, there may be diversified courses for those who wish to take any of them.

Sir, a great deal of agitation has been carried on in this State and to my knowledge in no other State, whether the whole period of education should be 11 or 12 years. For this unfortunate discussion I must blame the Ministry of Education. At a time when I was not there and I could not attend the meeting of the Central Advisory Board, the Ministry of Education and the Central Advisory Board decided that it may be a 11 or 12-year course and that the age of admission to the University be 17 plus. I think both these decisions are unfortunate because we in the Secondary Education Commission Report definitely stated thus taking note of all stages. If you will permit me, Sir, I will read. Under the new organizational structure, education should commence after 4 or 5 years of primary or junior basic education and should include a middle or junior secondary or senior basic stage of three years and a higher study of four years. This was because in States like Bengal they had already a pattern of four years. In our State, the pattern was one of five years. Therefore, we thought that in those places where there was a pattern of four years, they might continue to do so. In those States where the pattern was five years, perhaps they might be willing to do so. We do not want to disturb that arrangement. But our emphasis was that there should be three years at the middle school and four years at the higher secondary school. This was for the obvious reason that the primary stage of education should be a definitive stage, the middle schools should be a little more advanced as a preparation for the higher secondary stage, the higher secondary stage should be a little more advanced for preparation for life, for a profession, for additional education or for certain courses of study which may be open to them. This is our fundamental recommendation. Leaving aside the basis of these recommendations, a great deal of controversy has arisen whether it should be 11 or 12 years, whether we should add one more year or not.

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Sir, what is the position of secondary education to-day? I have been connected with the secondary education examination system and with what is known as moderation that is done by Universities unfortunately. I have been for many years the convener of this Moderation Board. Can we say that the boys that pass out of the schools achieve any competence, if they do not go to a University? At the age of 14½ or 15, they get a smattering of knowledge and it cannot be called sufficient for them to stand on their own legs. The whole basis of the recommendations of the Commission, therefore, was that unfortunately in the past the whole period of secondary education was based on the requirements of the University and that the University was sitting as it were as a great force and an impediment to the reorganization of secondary education. We, therefore, felt that the best thing that we could do was to free this omnibus of University, to see that the University requirements had nothing to do with secondary education and to take secondary education as a complete unit by itself, so that after finishing the secondary education course, a person may be in a position to enter life and to take up additional vocations or enter into a higher stage of study, whether it be technical, technological, commercial, agricultural, engineering or University education. That is the whole object of the Commission. I would beg of friends to see that what was intended was not the taking of one year from the University course and adding it on to the school course. We wanted a thorough reorientation of the whole course of study. After all, we have to take into account the great cost of educating the poor pupils up to the secondary stage which the parent had to incur. We thought that when such pupils finished their secondary education course, they should prove to be of some worth to the parents. There are a number of occupations which they could take to. As I said, there are technical, technological, commercial, fine arts and agricultural subjects. Girls may take to music. It is very difficult now to suggest to the girls what course they should adopt. If my esteemed friend, Mr. O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar, has had my experience in dealing with women and particularly with women's education, he would fight shy to interfere with women's education and would very much like to leave it entirely to them. The stage has come when women will dominate the whole field and tell us what we should do and what we should not do. In fact, there is a separate Women Advisory Council. I happen to be the only male member in that Council by virtue of my ex-officio position, if I may say so. I am mentioning this particularly because we must have a clear concept as to why these changes have been suggested. There are criticisms against these changes. I have heard unfortunately remarks from Headmasters, ‘Well, our boys are very intelligent. Three years are quite sufficient for them. If the Government of India were to prepare the syllabus and send it on to us, we can teach our boys and girls in three years.’ Well, I wish they had done that. As a matter of fact, there are brilliant boys who come up very high despite the teachers and despite the schools. Ramanujam was a mathematician of such great repute not because his teachers were great

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mathematicians. They were nothing. The man was a prodigy in spite of his teachers and if he had restricted himself to what was taught in the school by his teachers, he would have been a very poor product indeed. My submission is you must take the average. Let us not take the very brilliant and let us also not take the very poor. We must take the average and see that average is improved. I am firmly convinced that if the higher secondary education were to be imparted in the manner in which we expect it would be taught, it would be very good. I am very happy to hear the Finance Minister saying that it was the intention of the Government to get teachers with better qualifications for this purpose. If we could have all trained teachers and those who hold a higher qualification and also a few of them who hold the Master of Arts Degree who could be asked to join these schools, they could level up the whole system of school education now provided.

Now, I come to the question relating to age. A point has been raised whether it should be 5, $5\frac{1}{2}$ or 6 at the one end and 17 plus or $16\frac{1}{2}$ plus at the other end. I would very humbly like to say a few words on this subject with my little knowledge of elementary education also. Just like my friend, Mr. O. P. Ramaswamy Reddiar, I was also trained in a pial school with a single teacher where we had learnt everything on the sand that was spread before us, ourselves sitting down, where we used to get up and sing the same song of mathematical tables, the same song of poetical bits and such other things as might have been prescribed. I was also in such a school. There was a sort of a law of compulsion to deal with students who did not attend schools regularly. The headmasters used to place and tie a log of wood on their shoulders and also chain their legs. I have not undergone this though by instinctive experience I raise my leg (Laughter). This method was adopted by them so that it might be a lesson for others. As I said, I was a product of such a school for four years or so. Let me tell you this. There is a point in suggesting that all children must go to school at an earlier age. This suggestion is made not with the idea that they should have some serious study at the early stage. That is the mistake many people make. It is not for the purpose of serious study that they are to attend schools in the earlier stages; serious study should begin after a period of apprenticeship. It is for the purpose of getting accustomed to the school atmosphere. They should get the habit of attending schools regularly and punctually, they should get the habit of sleeping when asked to do so by their teachers, they should get the habit of doing a little bit of gardening when asked to do it. I would not like in this pre-primary or nursery stage anything like serious study being imposed upon them. If this is accepted, there is no reason why we cannot allow pre-primary education for one year. It is not a question of their having to pass any examination or concentrate upon it. If this pre-primary education of one year is allowed, it may be in the 5th year, they may take the integrated course in the next stages of study, say, for four years or so. They can draw up definite syllabus for each year of study. It would be a great

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advantage. If, on the other hand, they are not brought into the school atmosphere at that stage, there will be difficulties at the later stage. This factor should also be taken into consideration. I could appreciate the question of finance which is also an important factor. I have had the privilege of discussing this question with the officers of the department and I entirely agree that it is not so simple as it appears to be. It is true that as a result of the proposed reorganization, there will be need for additional funds. If there is an eight-year course, the financial implications would be greater. But, what I wish to point out is that the expenditure on the pre-primary or nursery schools of one-year's duration will be much less. A care-taker or any person who can spare two or three hours will be able to manage. Here, I would very respectfully request the Government to consider the utilization of women teachers on a very large scale in the whole field of primary education and more particularly in these nursery schools. I think in the nursery schools, the children may be asked to attend for three hours, say, from 7 a.m. to 10 a.m., or from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. By adopting that method, they will also not feel the burden very much. The second point which I wish to mention is that the managements themselves may be given this option, if they agree to undertake this pre-primary education without any obligation on the part of the Government to subsidize such pre-primary education. One need not think that it is not possible to do this. There are many institutions of a philanthropic nature which are prepared to conduct these pre-primary courses.

Another point has been raised with regard to the present structure of the five-year schools. I was told that there were something like 1,500 primary schools with a 5 years' course. My friend Mr. Narayanaswamy Pillai, who referred to this subject, suggested that there might be an integrated course of three years. If it is not possible and if the seven years' course is to be adopted, I said I would not object to it. Let us go forward whatever it be. Let us do it with zeal and enthusiasm. Four years of well-laid out course of instruction, in the opinion of very experienced educationists—we have some of them here—is quite good to get the training that is expected at the primary stage. If the middle school course which is equally important is split up into 5 and 2, it would only mean loss of efficiency and disaster. My suggestion to the Government would be that the fifth year of the existing schools may have the same syllabus as the first year of the three-year middle school. If the pupils pass out of the school after undergoing this course, the headmaster may admit them to the second year of the middle school.

In this way, you will not be interfering with the present structure. You will also enable these schools to have two more schools and convert themselves into a primary and middle school and the whole period of seven years which we expect to be treated as an integrated course can be adopted. When that is done, several schools may gradually, at any rate, convert themselves into 'seven-year' schools. I would like to give one additional reason. The

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Hon. Minister referred to basic education. I do not want to go into the question of basic education. We are all rather desirous that basic education should be provided to all. Few indeed there are who know the requirements of basic education and how impossible it is at present to secure the services of real basic-trained teachers who are to be of a very much higher calibre than the primary education teachers. Whom do you get for the position of primary education teachers? Persons who have passed the IV Form and undergone training for two years known as teachers' training. If we expect these people to provide basic education even with the additional basic training that they may get, it is in my humble opinion impossible. To weave out of a piece of cotton all the facts of geography, history, botany, civics, agriculture, trade and commerce, well, the man must be a very highly-trained person. I confess I cannot do that even after preparing myself for a whole week. It comes out of the abundance of our education and not by means of reading text-books. That is my chief difficulty in straightway accepting basic education as the pattern that ought to be implemented immediately. By all means, do it, if you can do it properly. Merely saying that hundreds or thousands of primary schools will be converted into basic schools is not good. I have seen this unfortunate experiment of conversion in some of the States, whose names I will not mention and I feel it is putting back the clock of progress, educational progress, by at least a decade or more. That is the point I would like to submit for the consideration of the Government.

I said that the four years of secondary course would be a very great improvement because it would improve the quality and give the students a taste for vocation and provide them also a vocation. I do not expect that at the end of four years, they will at once become experts. There are certain branches which will enable them to go out. It may be carpentry; it may be weaving; it may be some form of machine work, adaptability of the hand and the mind. Remember, Sir, one of the most difficult things to do is to make one handle a machine. That is education by itself. We do not become engineers all of a sudden. The reason why the University graduates in engineering suffer in comparison with the foreman is the former concentrate too much on arithmetical tables and differential calculus and high theory. But they will not be able to set up a clock. But here in the multi-purpose schools, there is one advantage. After the course here, one can get into the polytechnics which the Government have established. The value of the polytechnics is now well recognized. I hear the Government are likely to increase their number and have a shift system also. But that is another matter. It is obvious there is a large volume of opinion among the student population that such technical training should be given to them. That is the best way to attract them to technical education. Those who leave the high school before or after the completion of the course may go to what are called trade schools. In these trade schools, they have got a definite trade taught. I think there must be some provision in those schools for something like general or cultural education being

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imparted—not English—so that they may know something of history of their own country, something of geography and something of what the world is. These are what we call social studies. Trade schools have definitely a place in our educational fabric for those who are not able to finish the seven-year integrated courses and those, who after finishing are not willing to go to the higher secondary school. Even in these higher secondary schools, in regard to some of the multi-purpose activities, it is not intended that it should be a four-year course. Some of them may be of three years' duration. It depends upon the nature of the courses that they take.

One of the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission which I feel compelled to plead with the Government to take note of at an early stage is the establishment of a Directorate of Technical Education. I think it was in 1937 that the then Director of Public Instruction conceived this idea of diversified courses. We have had for many years these diversified courses and my most respectful submission is that they have not proved the success that we had expected of them. The reason is, in these diversified courses of study, a good deal of thought is necessary to give a stimulus to the courses. How the courses are to be planned, how they are to be taught, what type of training should be given to the teachers—all these require a good deal of study. When we went round as Secondary Education Commission, we were most surprised to find that in Bombay technical education had progressed far more than in any other State in India. We enquired into it. Fortunately, one of the members of the Commission was from Bombay. He was actually the Director of Technical Education and everything connected with technical education—from the trade school to the technical school, to the multi-purpose school, to the polytechnic, to the engineering college and to the college of technology—he had something to do with. It is because of him and the establishment under him that it was possible for technical education to progress in that State. I confess if this reform is not effected, if technical education is still left to be the responsibility of the Director of Public Instruction, we will not have any reason to believe that the programme of technical education will ever be possible of implementation. He ought to be a very high grade officer. As a matter of fact, my colleague on the Commission, who is an expert and whose contribution you will be finding in the Chapter on Technical Education, was a very leading principal of the engineering college at Poona. It is with that experience behind him as principal and as co-ordinator of technical education that he was able to implement these reforms. Now he is serving in the higher spheres of engineering education—post-graduate studies. I would, therefore, plead that this should be one of the very important things that the Government may earnestly consider, if technical education is to make any progress.

There are many other recommendations that have not been considered at this stage. The Government have said that, organizational pattern apart, administrative matters calling for reform

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will be considered at a later stage. I do feel that when we try to implement these schemes, it is necessary also to take into consideration the administrative spheres also. May I respectfully submit that the organizational pattern of today will break down with the enormous amount of details that have to be attended to in the different spheres of education if technical education is not separated? You will have thousands of primary schools and, what may be called middle schools and the problem of high and higher secondary schools will be of very great importance in course of time. The Director of Technical Education cannot afford to be kept in the dark about these. There must be provision for separate personnel with responsibility to take charge of education of this type and they should be co-partners with the Director of Education and not subordinate in capacity to be overruled by him. These persons must be persons of some consequence and must possess the qualifications, experience and attainments in the particular spheres. These people must be in a position to give thought to the developmental plans which can only be given by those who make a deep study of these and are experts in their particular field. The Director of Public Instruction at present is in charge of University colleges, engineering colleges, secondary education and primary education; of course, not polytechnics which are the responsibility of the Director of Industries and Commerce. I think this is a responsibility which no single individual can properly shoulder. I am anxious that he should be in the centre to co-operate and co-ordinate and that is one of the fundamental recommendations of our Commission. We have gone further and said that the Director of Public Instruction should have direct access to the Minister whenever necessary. He has that access at present I know because the Hon. the Minister for Education wants to know everything from him directly. What we had in view was the position in different States. The position might also change from individual Minister to individual Minister. One thing we wished to avoid in the field of education was, the particular mode of action which might depend upon the individual, rather than upon a system. Then we have also suggested that the work of Secretaries to Government should be co-ordinated in the field of education. What is the position today? Fortunately, the Secretary for Education is also, I think, the Secretary to the Health Department. There is the Secretary of the Agricultural Department, there is the Secretary in charge of the Industries Department dealing with technical education, there is the Secretary of the Veterinary Department dealing with Veterinary education. There is the Secretary in the Education Department dealing with all the subjects and the Secretary in the Health Department dealing with something else. We cannot deal with education in this isolated manner. There must be at some stage an opportunity to co-ordinate.

Now, in regard to the University scheme of education, the pre-University course has been suggested. We have a pre-professional course also. When we discussed the pre-professional course of the University, we invited the Director to come and help us with his advice because after all, the University may say something, the

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departmental head may say something else. But ultimately the 'Poojari', as we well recognize, is the Secretary of the department concerned. And, therefore, we thought we could have the 'Poojari' at an earlier stage of the many processes we have to go through. It is for that reason that we have suggested that there should be a committee of Secretaries who will meet once a year or twice a year when important events have to be discussed and we can try to see what can be done. One other suggestion that has been made here is that the Ministers themselves in charge of different files on education should meet once a year at least and discuss these matters. There is the Hon. the Minister for Health. He deals with medical education. The Hon. the Minister for Education deals with a diversity of subjects. The Hon. the Minister in charge of Industries deals with his own polytechnics and other schools. On account of the small number of Ministers, a Minister has more than one branch and when the files come, the Secretary has to guide him. Let me give a small illustration. The Hon. the Minister for Education may know this although he had nothing to do with it. We had an engineering college at Coimbatore. This was a Government College and sanction was accorded by the University to locate it in a temporary building, for one year. It went on from year to year and we had to make ourselves a nuisance with the Government as, I am afraid, we very often do. We have to do it in the interests of education. Then, Sir, the question arose, 'where is the land to be made available for its permanent location'. Coimbatore, you know, is an exceptionally difficult town to deal with. I made a suggestion that the Agricultural College, which has 600 acres of land within its control might give away 80 to 100 acres, a portion which has nothing to do with the experiments carried on in agricultural field education, to the Engineering College for two years. This was made after inspecting the College on two or three occasions and discussing the question with the Principal who was, of course, very averse to my suggestion. There was a tug-of-war and it was only after forcing ourselves on the Chief Minister and the Ministers concerned that at last a solution was effected. If Ministers were to meet together and get the problems discussed, there would be no necessity for files mounting sky-high and nothing to be confused about. The hon. Member Sri Reddiar referred to the White Paper and said it confused him. I tell you many of the files which he must have got would have given him more headache than this White Paper. So, we suggest that there should be a committee of Ministers of the concerned departments of education. Let them meet once a year. The Secretaries will put up the items to be discussed and things can be disposed of quickly and speedily.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: In spite of all this, I might say there is co-ordination here, because I happen to be the Finance Minister also.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR: That is rather a privilege that the Education Department is having at present. Although some people think that Finance and Education

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should not be combined, I for one feel it is a happy combination. Unless my experience proves to the contrary, I will support that position much longer.

I will refer to one other point. The question is, are these schools to be converted into higher secondary schools? The pre-University class has been definitely planned as a transitional measure. Hon. Members asked: 'Why this pre-University Course?'. I will give the inner secret of that. We did not want that the higher secondary school course should be framed as it might be framed without any reference to the University. Then we found that that course was not quite suitable for the present to enter life. After exchange of ideas, we framed a pre-University Course and here you give a definite approach to what we considered the minimum requirements for admission to the degree course. We hoped that that might have its own bearing on the course that might be adopted for the higher secondary school course. More than that we felt that the three-year degree course should be brought in in such a way that it will help integration at the top and also help both those leaving the school and those entering the University to achieve the common objective. I have already stated that the object of the higher secondary school course is not to prepare the students for the University. It is only an incidental factor. It is true 80 per cent of them and more than that will find themselves useful in other vocational studies. But, all the same, we felt it is not too early to start the higher secondary schools wherever it may be possible. Nobody reading in a high school will lose because if he wants to get into a University or a polytechnic, he can get the facilities. If gradually the higher secondary school course is to be introduced, then we shall have a better approach to the problem of higher secondary education. Some time may be required to modify or in any way to accelerate the syllabi, and things of that sort. In the Second Plan, the Planning Commissioner in charge of Education has definitely provided certain sums of money to help schools to be raised to the higher secondary level. We have already lost that grant that the Government of India was prepared to give under the First Plan for some of our educational endeavours. I hope and trust that this time we may not feel deprived of that benefit or that we have not sufficiently availed ourselves of that particular grant. The time is propitious. The Government of India in the Ministry of Education are very anxious. They are prepared to give a non-recurring grant. I cannot say how much it will be. They are also prepared to give a certain amount of recurring grant for certain purposes. The non-recurring grant will be, where necessary, for increasing the accommodation, libraries, laboratories, etc. Let us avail ourselves of this help wherever possible. But more than that, there are managements which are in a position to convert their schools into higher secondary schools. If such managements are there, I for one would not put a brake upon their natural desire. I know an argument was advanced that it would mean that only a certain class of people and only a certain class of urban population would benefit by it. As I said, it is not a question of somebody benefiting and some others not benefiting. No

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one will be adversely affected. Anybody can convert schools into higher secondary schools. Let us make a start wherever possible. If the Government's finances do not permit of a large number being converted, it may be left to the Government to choose schools which they can convert. Let them choose only rural schools. I will plead with the hon. Member, Sri Ramasami Reddiar that all such encouragement may be given to the rural schools. I do want the rural population to come up.

But let not those that are in a position to do that be denied that opportunity. With my experience of colleges, may I say that the reason why there are a very large number of schools for which affiliation has been granted though they are poor in every respect, is pressure politics came in the way and affiliation had to be granted? The District Educational Officers were not able to resist the pressure; petitions would come against them, charges would be framed against them and even, it is possible, they would be transferred. These may not be done willingly and consciously by the Government, but the people may form that impression. Ultimately, I know definitely, a popular Government—I do not refer to this Government, they may be in a position to withstand all this pressure—has never been able to withstand that pressure and I definitely feel in this State many schools should not have been given recognition without sufficient guarantees, though the position is much worse in other States. I know of a particular State where the Commissioner was horrified to find schools in such a bad state of affairs that there was nothing worth the name of schools. I do not mean costly buildings, but there was nothing otherwise to impart any form of instruction. Therefore, our plea is that this recognition to higher secondary schools should be based on very definite criteria some of which have been mentioned in this report. That should be the responsibility not of the department, not of the District Educational Officer, but of a Special Committee. We may have a Committee for each district composed of three or four prominent persons; the District Educational Officer undoubtedly will be on the Committee. The recommendations of that Committee should go to the department and after the department has noted, it should go to the Government. It is not a matter of much difficulty. That exactly is the procedure that is adopted in the University. It is because a special Committee is asked to go and inspect, its report must go before the Syndicate and it must be approved by it. Therefore, there is no Satyagraha or Fast in front of the Vice-Chancellor's office or house. Sir, that procedure may effectively be followed in regard to recognition of higher secondary schools.

Lastly, the Hon. Minister has suggested that a Committee of both the Houses might be constituted and some hon. Members of this House might be associated with that Committee. I am glad that he has made that suggestion and I am glad also that he has expressed the view that the recommendations of this Committee would be duly noted. I have only one appeal to make and it is this. The Committee is composed of chosen representatives in

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whom the Hon. Minister seems to have some faith. That being so, let that Committee's report be *directly dealt with by the Hon. Minister*. In all academic matters, let that Committee's decision be not subject to further scrutiny from the lowest—I won't say clerk—Superintendent of the section in the Education Department to the highest officer. It is not fair and it will not yield good results. It will not promote the possibility of persons, who wish to serve and who have some experience being ready to serve on such committees, if their reports have to be dealt with in the manner in which it is done. I say that without any desire to create an unfortunate impression. But if it is to be dealt with in the manner in which it has been dealt with, I, Sir, for one feel that it will be exceedingly difficult for anybody to serve on such a Committee. There is great virtue in having a Committee. But it will largely depend upon the manner in which this Committee's report is considered.

I have taken much of your time and there is only one thing to which I wish to refer, namely, the question of shift system, mention of which has been made by the Hon. the Minister for Education. Sir, let us think of it objectively. I for one will not recapitulate anything that happened in the past. There is no need for it. When I was attending the meeting of the Central Advisory Board, this question was discussed and various proposals were submitted. One of the things that were mentioned there was that the experience of those who had adopted the shift system was that while it might be feasible in the first and second years of primary education, it was not desirable in the later stages of education. I would like that to be further considered.

Secondly, the shift system should not be adopted as a matter of routine for the whole area of the State. There are places where the shift system is desirable and there are places where it may be wholly unnecessary. It should be seen whether a school gets the full complement of attendance and if not, it would be advisable not to have the shift system. On the other hand, experiments should be made with the attendance in schools at particular periods in the different rural areas so as to render possible the maximum amount of attendance of children. But, unfortunately, as the hon. Member Sri Ramaswami Reddiar has stated, children have still to do some work for their parents. That must also be considered. Particularly, I should like to have a survey of the educational facilities being made available in the whole of the State, villagevar, talukvar and districtvar, in the primary schools, middle schools, high schools and possibly in higher secondary schools. We made a survey of this nature regarding the possibilities in the sphere of University Education and it is on account of that survey we have been able to support a policy of dispersal of educational institutions of the University standard. I do not know whether Mr. Ramaswami Reddiar considers them as rural areas or towns. I think Virudhunagar was a rural area; I refer to other places which have no claim for town civilization at all, like Sivaganga and Uthamapalayam which, I think, I visited some 45 years ago. These are places where we are

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now having collegiate education. If that were the case, it would be much more useful to have a survey of the whole field of education, so that we may have a planned method of starting new schools with sufficient guarantees.

With regard to the question of the management of schools, I am sorry I have no time to go into it. May I say that some of the ideas, which the hon. Member Mr. Narayanaswami Pillai has expressed on the subject will be well worth consideration by the Government? Thank you, Sir.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, the hon. the Leader of the Opposition has raised the question of the function of this Committee. It is not the intention of Government that this Committee should submit another report and that report should be scrutinised. The intention is that we will all sit together and take decisions for which I will take full responsibility. Therefore, I would request hon. Members to view that from that point of view and assist me as far as possible to come to correct decisions. If necessary, we may place the decisions before the Legislature and inform them 'these are the decisions which we have arrived at in consultation with everybody'. That would facilitate matter in taking correct and quick decisions. I do agree that once a report is submitted, the examination of that report takes place and then there is further scrutiny and further discussion. But this Committee is to arrive at decisions and not merely to submit reports. So, under these circumstances, I hope the hon. the Leader of the Opposition also will consider the possibility of his being a member of the Committee.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR: I only wanted to place my humble experience before the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now adjourn and meet again tomorrow at 2-30 p.m.

The House then adjourned.

VI.—^b PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

1. Summary Statement of Main Issues on White Paper on Education.

2. Report of the Elementary Education Reform Committee—Madras State, 1955.

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

(a) The Madras Compulsory Labour (Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 3 of 1956).

(b) The Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 9 of 1956).

^b Circulated by Special Messengers on 4th April 1956.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to clause (a) of starred question No. 618 asked by Sri T. Purushotham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 6th April 1956, page 759 supra.]

List of Road Transport Associations, whose representations are generally taken into account in considering applications for stage-carriage permits.

Name of the district.	Name of the association.
Coimbatore	1 Bus Owners' Association, Coimbatore.
	2 Lorry Owners' Association, Coimbatore.
Madurai and Ramanathapuram.	Madurai-Ramanathapuram Bus Owners' Association, Madurai.
The Nilgiris	The Nilgiris District Bus Operators' Association, Ootacamund.
Salem	1 Salem District Bus Operators' Association, Salem.
	2 Lorry Owners' Association, Salem.
	3 Automobile Association of South India, Salem.
	4 Automobile Association of India, Salem.
South Kanara	South Kanara Motor Operators' Association, Mangalore.
Tiruchirappalli	Bus Owners' Association, Pudukkottai.
Tirunelveli	The Tirunelveli District Bus Owners' Association, Tirunelveli.

NOTE.—In the other districts, there are no similar associations.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide item III (1) on page 768 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 8 OF 1956.

(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 purpose hereinafter appearing;

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

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Madras General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Act, 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)—

(a) for the word “seller” wherever it occurs, substitute the word “dealer”;

(b) after item (ii), the following item shall be inserted, namely:—

“(ii-a) Sugar One anna.”

I certify that this is a Money Bill.

N. GOPALA MENON,

Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide item III (2), on page 776 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 9 OF 1956.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

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

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

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

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Act, 1956.

2. *Amendment of section 64, Madras Act XIX of 1951.*—In the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951 (Madras Act XIX of 1951) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in section 64, for sub-section (4), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(4) Every notification published or deemed to be published under this section shall remain in force for a period of five years but it may, by notification, be cancelled at any time or continued from time to time for a further period or periods not exceeding five years at a time as the Government may, by notification, in each case, think fit to direct.”

3. *Amendment of section 103, Madras Act XIX of 1951.*—In section 103, in clause (c), of the principal Act, the words “and shall be in force for five years from the date of commencement of this Act” shall be omitted.

[8th April 1956]

APPENDIX IV.

(Vide item IV on page 784 supra.)

SECOND REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES.

I

INTRODUCTION.

1. The Chairman of the Committee on Government Assurances, present this, the Second Report.

2. The Members of the Committee on Government Assurances constituted by the Hon. the Chairman on the 15th February 1955, whose terms of office expired at the end of one year as fixed under Rule 173 (2), were re-nominated by the Hon. the Chairman under Rule 173 (1) to be members of the Committee for another term of one year with effect from the 15th February 1956 and under Rule 174 (1), the Hon. the Chairman nominated Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar to be the Chairman of the Committee.

II

SITTINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

3. The Committee met at 2-30 p.m., on Thursday, the 1st March 1956, at the Congress Party Room, Fort St. George, and considered the action taken by the Government on the assurances, undertakings and promises contained in Statements III and IV already placed on the table of the House. The Committee met again at 2 p.m., on Monday, the 2nd April 1956, in the Congress Party Room, Fort St. George and considered the action taken by the Government on the assurances, etc., contained in Statements V and VI placed on the table of the House. The Hon. the Leader of the House (Council) was present at both the meetings.

III

FORM OF ASSURANCES.

4. On the suggestion of the Hon. the Leader of the House (Council), the Committee decided that answers given to hypothetical questions such as the one contained in Assurance No. 54 and answers given to questions of the kind as the one covered by Assurance No. 58 need not be treated as regular assurances.

IV

IMPLEMENTATION OF ASSURANCES.

5. Fifty-two assurances were given during the VII Session and 76 assurances were given during the VIII Session up to the 31st January 1956. Out of the 52 assurances given during the VII Session, replies were received in respect of 29 assurances and were already considered by the Committee and covered by the First Report. Out of the balance of 23 assurances replies to 16 of

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them were received as on 25th February 1956. The Committee considered the action taken in respect of those 16 assurances and also examined the replies received as on 25th February 1956 in respect of 56 assurances out of the 76 assurances given during the VIII Session.

6. With reference to the Assurances in respect of which replies are still due from the departments concerned, the Committee decided that the Legislature (Council) Secretariat should send reminders to the Departments of Secretariat to expedite their replies thereto.

7. The Committee considered the action taken by the Government on the above assurances and recorded the same except in respect of the assurances set out in the Appendix and the remarks of the Committee with respect to these assurances shown in the last column therein.

8. With reference to an enquiry made by a member of the Committee whether the Committee would call for further information in case the action taken by the Government on any particular assurance was found not satisfactory, the Committee decided that it is open to him to give notice of a fresh question or to raise the matter in the House.

9. The Statement below shows department-wise the number of assurances given up to 31st January 1956, the number of replies received, the number of assurances fully implemented, the number of assurances for which interim replies were received and the number of assurances for which replies are still due from the Departments of Secretariat concerned as on 25th February 1956. The Statement includes the 52 assurances made during the VII Session and 76 assurances made during the VIII Session up to 31st January 1956 :

Name of the department.	Number of assurances given.	Number of replies received.	Number implemented.	Number of interim replies received.	Number pending.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Public	14	13	5	8	1
Finance	4	3	3	..	1
Health, Education and Local Administration Department.	41	23	20	3	18
Industries, Labour and Co-operation Department.	11	9	8	1	2
Agriculture	7	5	5	..	..
Law	1	1	1	..	..
Public Works	20	18	15	3	2
Home	11	10	6	4	1
Revenue	19	19	16	3	..
Total	128	101	79	22	25

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10. The Committee noted that out of 79 assurances fully implemented as on the 25th February 1956, only 39 assurances were implemented within the prescribed period of three months and that the implementation of the other 41 assurances took place beyond the said period of three months. In this connection, the Committee decided that the Departments of Secretariat be requested to implement the assurances made on the floor of the House as far as possible within the period of three months.

FORT ST. GEORGE, A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR,
MADRAS,
6th April 1956. *Chairman.*

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE REMARKS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SOME OF THE ASSURANCES CONSIDERED BY THE COMMITTEE.

Serial number.	Assurance number.	Date and reference.	Subject.	Promise made.	When and how fulfilled.	Remarks made by the Committee.
I	46	Starred Question No. 240, dated 17th March 1955, and supplementary question by Sri V. V. Ramaswamy, M. L. C. (28th April 1955).	(4) Asking whether the Government will come forward to take necessary steps after receiving the report from the Collector in regard to the formation of new Alankulam-Nagalkulam irrigation channel in Tenkasi taluk.	(5) Necessary steps to be taken will be considered only after the receipt of the report from the Collector.	(6) The Chief Engineer has been asked to state when the Executive Engineer's report will be submitted to the Collector at the earliest. The Collector has since sent a further communication stating that he had reminded the Executive Engineer to submit his report as early as possible (Department addressed for further report as decided by the Committee on 1st March 1956).	(7) The Committee decided to await the reply from the Department to the communication from the Council Secretariat with reference to the decision of the Committee at its meeting held on the 1st March 1956.

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Serial number	Date and reference.	Subject.	Promise made.	When and how fulfilled.	Remarks made by the Committee.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2	111 Starred Question No. 335, dated 8th August 1955, and supplementary question by Sri T. Purushotham, M.L.C. (14th October 1955).	Asking whether the Minister (Works) will arrange for personal top level discussion and settlement of the Palar water dispute at ministerial level.	Yes, Sir. That will follow after the technical men, our Engineers have met and submitted a report to us.	The Chief Engineers of Madras and Mysore had a preliminary discussion at Bangalore on the 14th September 1955 on the question of utilization of Palar waters. Further discussion with a representative of the Centre will follow shortly. After this the intention of the Government is to hold talks at ministerial level if it is necessary. So the promise made may be taken to have been implemented.	It was decided by the Committee to request the Government to place before the Committee the further report in the matter after the proposed talks at the ministerial level take place.
3	115 Starred question No. 434, dated 22nd November 1955, by Sri V. Chakkara Chetty, M.L.C. (8th December 1955).	Asking as to what action has been taken so far on the representation made to Government that qualified Printing Diploma holders are appointed on Rs. 35 in the Government Press.	The matter is under consideration of the Government.		
4	116 Do.	Asking whether the salaries drawn by these Diploma holders compare favourably with employees in Government service who have passed the S.S.L.C. Examination.	The question is under consideration whether the Diploma holders may at least be put on a par with the S.S.L.C. passed candidates.	The report called for from the Controller of Stationery and Printing is awaited.	The Committee decided that in cases where assurances are not implemented within the stipulated period of three months, the Council Secretariat should remind the departments concerned.

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INDUSTRIES, LABOUR AND CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT.

5	66 Starred question No. 292, dated 2nd August 1955, by Sri T. Purushotham, M.L.C. (30th August 1955).	Asking whether the Government will be pleased to furnish a statement showing the number of slums improved or taken up for improvement under the Madras Slum Improvement Act, 1954.	Proposals for drawing up the programme received from the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, are under the consideration of the Government.	The question of slum improvement has since been discussed at a meeting of the Housing Advisory Committee and action is being pursued for the implementation of the decision taken by the Committee. Action is also being pursued to frame necessary rules under the Madras Slum Improvement (Acquisition of Land) Act, 1954.	The Committee decided that the Government be requested to place before the Committee half-yearly statements of slums cleared and new slums created since.
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HOME DEPARTMENT.

6	40 Starred question No. 127, dated 17th February 1955, and supplementary question by Sri T. Purushotham, M.L.C. (28th April 1955).	Asking whether the push cycle rickshaws will be abolished as it is inhuman to ride on such cycles.	The Government will examine the question.	Orders have since been issued in the matter in G.O. Ms. No. 2139, Home, dated 20th October 1955.	The Committee decided that the Government be requested to place before the Committee a copy of the Government order referred to in the reply furnished by the department.
7	106 Unstarred question No. 38, dated 28th September 1955, by Sri T. Purushotham, M.L.C. (14th October 1955).	Asking as to the arrangements made or proposed to be made for the rehabilitation of displaced persons in Mudiur and other villages.	The proposals regarding assignment of lands for cultivation and house-site purpose, provision of drinking water facilities, etc., are under examination by the Collector of Chingleput.	The proposals from the Board of Revenue are awaited.	The Committee decided to request the Government to place the decision of the Government on the proposals from the Board of Revenue as and when taken.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Answer number	Date and reference.	Subject.	Promise made.	When and how fulfilled.	Remarks made by the Committee.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
8	107 Starred question No. 395, dated 28th September 1955, and supplementary question by Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar, M.L.C. (14th October 1955).	Asking whether the Government will issue instruction 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.	REVENUE DEPARTMENT—cont. I shall issue instructions.	The Commissioner is being asked to issue instruction to the temple authorities in the matter and to obtain and submit an annual review to the Government by the 15th January every year.	It was decided to request the Government to place before the Committee the annual reviews referred to in the reply as and when received from the Commissioner for Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments.

28	Starred question No. 246, dated 18th March 1955, and supplementary question by Sri V. V. Ramaswamy, M.L.C. (28th April 1955).	Asking whether the Government are aware that the Miller's statue is not properly kept.	HEALTH, EDUCATION AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT. The allegation of the A copy of each Government Memoranda No. 127207-E-5/54-7, Education, dated 2nd August 1955 and No. 127207-E-5/54-8, Education, dated 2nd August 1955 in which instructions were issued to the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras and the Chief Engineer, Public Works (General) respectively, are enclosed. A copy of the endorsement issued by the Chief Engineer in the matter is also enclosed.	[6th April 1956]	
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PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

3	3rd March 1955 (24th April 1955).	Circulation of tour programmes of Heads of Departments to Members of the Legislature—discontinuance of.	Minister for Agriculture assured that some members want it; if however, hon. members would not mind going without the programme, the Government would at once accept the suggestion of the members opposite to discontinue the practice of circulating this among the members of the Legislature.	The Government have decided that it would be enough if the practice of communicating tour programme to members of the Legislature is restricted to the tour programmes of Heads of Departments and the Members of the Board of Revenue.	The Committee decided that a general circular might be issued by the Government to the effect that if any Member of the Legislature desires to contact a regional officer or any officer below the rank of a head of a Department when on tour in the area with which the Member concerned is connected, arrangement should be made by the officer to meet the member and also to send a copy of his tour programme if desired by the Member.
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LAW DEPARTMENT.

109	Discussion on the Madras Repealing and Amending Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 31 of 1955) on 29th September 1955 (14th October 1955).	Suggestion by the Deputy Leader of the Opposition with regard to the publication of the consolidated volume containing all the Madras Acts with the amendments incorporated up-to-date at least once in a year.	Hon. the Minister for Finance said "I shall try to see that it is kept as up-to-date as possible at least once in a year."	The suggestion of the Deputy Leader of the Opposition implied that all the volumes of the Madras Code should be reprinted every year and supplied to all the members of Legislature. Copies of the Madras Code are not being supplied to the Members free of cost. It is unlikely	It was decided by the Committee to request the Government to issue instructions to the Madras Government Press to supply copies of all amendments to Madras Acts at cost to the Members of the Legislature.
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Serial number.	Date and reference.	Subject.	Promise made.	When and how fulfilled.	Remarks made by the Committee.
(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)

LAW DEPARTMENT—cont.

that many of them would have equipped themselves with copies of the Code. The few members who have the Madras Code and want to keep them up to date can do so with reference to the amendments, etc., published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, copies of which are being supplied to them by the Government or by purchasing the correction list. Since the few amendments, etc., that are passed by the Legislature every year which are published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, may easily be incorporated in the respective volumes of the Code as reprinted last and since action is taken to bring revised editions of the Code as and when there is demand from the public and the Government Departments it does not seem feasible to bring out a consolidated volume containing all the Madras Acts with the amendments incorporated up-to-date once in a year as it will involve a huge expenditure to Government.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Saturday, 7th April 1956.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

* 625 Q.—MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member is not in his seat. The question and answer will be printed in the Council proceedings.

Public address by Sri S. K. Chettur, I.C.S.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in his address to the Members of the History and Economics Association of the Ethiraj College for Women in February 1956, Sri S. K. Chettur, I.C.S., referred to the Land Reform Policy now under the consideration of State Government; and

(b) whether Government servants are permitted to make such references in public?

THE HON. SRI K. KAMARAJ : (a) Yes.

(b) Under the All-India Services (Conduct) Rules, 1954, no member of the service shall in any public utterance make any statement of fact or opinion—

(1) which has the effect of an adverse criticism of any current or recent policy or action of the Central or State Government; or

(2) which is capable of embarrassing the relations between the Central Government and the Government of any State; or

(3) which is capable of embarrassing the relations between the Central Government and the Government of any foreign State.

Abolition of Intermediate Examination

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the University of Madras has decided to abolish the Intermediate examination with effect from the next academic year; and

(b) what steps the Government have taken to open Form VII in the Secondary Schools in the State?

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

(b) The question is under consideration.

[7th April 1956]

Quarters for hospital workers

* 627 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to provide quarters for the hospital workers in all the Government Hospitals?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: Quarters have been given to hospital workers wherever available. All hospital workers in the last grade service getting a pay of less than Rs. 40 in the Madras City and in the mufassal get Rs. 7 and Rs. 5 per mensem respectively as House Rent Allowance.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Is it not advantageous to have hospital workers living near the hospitals? Will the Government take up the question of providing quarters for these workers on a planned basis with such Central Government aid as they could get because such low-rent grant is being given for housing schemes for low-income groups by the Central Government?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: Quarters have been provided for a certain number of workers in several of the hospitals. As regards provision of quarters for other people, it will be done in course of time.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: Are not the hospital workers called upon at any time of the day to discharge their duties? In that case they will have to come from long distances sometimes. So, is it not necessary to provide them with some living places very near the hospital or in the hospital premises itself?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: It may be near the hospitals but not within the hospital premises.

Educational concessions

* 628 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 various educational concessions granted to (i) N.G.Os.; (ii) servants of local bodies; (iii) teachers of aided schools; (iv) Backward classes; (v) girl students; (vi) Scheduled Caste pupils; and (vii) others referred to in rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules; and

(b) to state (i) whether the above concessions are fully compensated by Government in the case of aided schools; (ii) the other items of grant-in-aid given by the Government to aided secondary and elementary schools; and (iii) what action has been taken by the Government to introduce fixed rates of school fees leviable in aided secondary and elementary schools with reference to answer given to supplementary question to Legislative Council starred question No. 63 answered on 26th March 1953?

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

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: May I know, Sir, why maximum rates of tuition fees should not be fixed in the case of aided secondary schools, as the fee concessions for eligible students are to be reimbursed by Government based on such rates?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: We pay the grant only on the net basis. So, whatever they collect goes into the accounts and therefore, it was thought not necessary to interfere with the discretion of the management.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Is it not better to consider fixation of standard rates of tuition fees for aided schools for the purpose of calculating, as I said, the compensation payable for loss of fee income to these institutions on account of recent concessions that we have been granting?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That matter is under the consideration of the Government.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Can the Government examine the point as to how high schools that are levying fees at extraordinarily higher rates than the rates prevailing in the locality are spending those amounts?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The thing is that they should be shown in the accounts and then if only there is a deficit, they can claim grant. When there is no deficit, then there is no question of our looking into it and we allow only certain authorized expenditure for the purpose of calculating this. Apart from that, I do not think we have any check on the expenditure side.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Have Government come to any conclusion as to how the surplus in such institutions should be utilized, even though I think it is earmarked under instructions from the Government till now?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not think as it is now, there is an effective check on that. Perhaps, that matter may be considered and steps taken to see that this is spent purely for educational purposes.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: As I came into the Chamber, Sir, I got a representation from certain school managers and they complained that the rate of compensation for fee concessions had been reduced during recent times, that a certain rate had been fixed which was far below the rate prevailing in their own schools and that they were not getting full fee compensation. May I know, Sir, whether this grievance is a legitimate one and if it is so, would it not be removed somehow or other so that the managers may feel that they are getting a fair deal from the Government for fee concessions that they are allowing in their schools?

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, in respect of certain schools, the grievance is real. But in respect of certain other schools, they should also give a fair deal to the Government. The whole matter is under examination and I hope orders will be passed soon.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Are the Government aware that in most of the aided elementary schools here as well as in the mufassal notices have been served on the teachers that their salaries would be only on a par with the grant sanctioned by the Government on and from 1st June 1956?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: No, Sir, I am not aware of that fact. If the hon. Member has any information, he may pass on that information to me.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Government instruct these managements just to withdraw these notices on account of the fact that the Government have not been in a position to know their exact accounts so far and that they are not justified in driving out the teachers or reducing their salaries without intimation to the Government?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I cannot here straight-away give an opinion on that matter. I would request the hon. Member to send his representation with reference to this and I shall certainly look into it.

(Sri V. Chakkarai Chetty handed over the representation to the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam.)

Chingleput District Irrigation Conference

* 629 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to place on the table of the House the proceedings of the Chingleput District Irrigation Conference held at the Collector's Office in October 1955; and to state—

(a) how many tanks in that district are silted up and how many tanks in estates taken over by the Government in that district are in a neglected condition; and

(b) what steps have been taken to remove silt and improve the tanks referred to in clause (a) above?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: A copy* of Proceedings of the Chingleput District Half-Yearly Irrigation Conference held on 10th October 1955 is placed on the table of the House.

(a) Almost all tanks in Chingleput district are silted up to some extent or other. There are 463 sources in the erstwhile zamindari areas of the district, which are ordinarily in a neglected condition.

* Printed as Appendix II on page 893 infra.

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(b) The steps taken to make up the capacity lost by siltation generally consist of raising the Full Tank Level of the tanks provided foreshore submersion is permissible or cost of acquisition of foreshore lands is not considerable. A combination of desilting the bed partly and raising the Full Tank Level of tanks is also adopted, as it is found economical in some cases.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. Minister kindly indicate to us what orders have been passed by Government on the request made by the Conference?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: The Collector of Chingleput has asked the Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division, to collect the necessary statistical data regarding the number of tanks silted up, etc., and to make out a case to justify the proposal for the formation of a Tank Restoration Scheme Division. The Superintending Engineer will thereafter be submitting necessary proposals to the Chief Engineer who will in due course seek the sanction of the Government for the creation of a Tank Restoration Scheme Division in Chingleput district.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: In view of the answer given by the Hon. Minister that almost all the tanks in the Estate areas taken over by Government are silted up, will the Government sympathetically consider the creation of a Tank Restoration Scheme Division of the Public Works Department to improve these tanks as the regular Public Works Department are not able to attend to the work?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: It is under examination. Almost all the tanks are silted up. But we must know the exact quantum of work so as to fix the strength of the staff in relation to the work and to complete it in a reasonable time. That is why data are called for and on submission of the data the proposals will take effect.

Uniform scales of pay for different grades of teachers.

* 630 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to introduce uniform scales of pay for different grades of teachers employed in Government, Local Boards and Aided institutions? 2.40 p.m.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The entire question of revision of scales of pay of teachers is under consideration. As a first step, however, it has been decided to grant a uniform scale of pay of Rs. 45—2—85 to Secondary Grade Trained Teachers employed by Local Bodies and Aided Managements in Higher Elementary Schools and in Middle Schools.

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Risk allowance to the workers in the infectious diseases departments of the Government Hospitals.

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

(a) whether risk allowance is paid to the workers in the infectious diseases departments of the Government Hospitals; and

(b) the rules governing the payment of the same?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: (a) & (b) No risk allowance is paid to the workers in the infectious diseases departments of the Government Hospitals, but the attendants and toties employed in the Government Mental Hospitals at Madras and Kozhikode have been allowed, with effect from 1st April 1954, a risk allowance of rupees three per mensem.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Are the dhobis of the General Hospital given this risk allowance?

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

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Is it not proper that these dhobis who are expected to wash the clothes of patients suffering from infectious diseases and thus exposed to much risk should also be granted this allowance?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: It cannot be only in the General Hospital. There is a certain amount of risk in other Hospitals also, but it is not so great as to necessitate the payment of a risk allowance.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: May I know whether this risk allowance is being paid to workers in the Special Infectious Diseases Hospital also?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: It is under the Corporation, Sir.

Inspectresses of Girls' Schools in the State.

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

(a) the number of Inspectresses of Girls' Schools in the State, the territorial jurisdiction and the headquarters of each of them, and the number of girls' schools under each of them; and

(b) whether the Government have considered the desirability of transferring the inspection of the girls' schools to the District Educational Officers and if so, the orders passed in the matter?

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

(b) No, Sir.

* Printed as Appendix III on page 894 infra.

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: From the statement, it is seen that the Tanjore Headquarters Inspectress of Girls' Schools has to go to Chingleput, South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli and Tanjore. May I know whether the Government have any objection to combine the Inspectorates both for boys' schools and girls' schools and distribute all these Inspectorate Divisions between them without any distinction of District Educational Officers and Inspectresses of Girls' Schools?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: This matter will require some further consideration as to whether we can ask our men Officers to go and inspect Girls' Schools also. Anyhow, I hope to take up this matter as one of the matters in connection with the reorganization of the educational scheme. Particularly, after the reorganization of the State, I want to consider the entire administrative set up of the Education Department.

Appointment of women in the police department.

* 633 Q.—SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have arrived at any decision in regard to the appointment of Women in the Police Department;

(b) if so, how many are proposed to be appointed and the various ranks to which they will be appointed;

(c) the nature of the work to be done by them; and

(d) the scales of pay fixed for them?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister): (a) The Government have decided to consider this question again sometime next year.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: In what manner was the question of appointment of women in the Police Department considered by the Government?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: It has been suggested that the following types of duties could be assigned to the Women Police who could be employed with advantage:—

(a) Patrolling areas where undesirable women may frequent;

(b) Rescue of young girls found homeless and in danger of becoming prostitutes;

(c) Accompanying Police in Immoral Traffic Act raids;

(d) Escorting to Court and guarding in Court female prisoners;

(e) Escorting remand and female under-trial prisoners;

(f) Assisting investigating officers and questioning complainants in cases such as assaults on women, rape, etc., and questioning women accused and women and child witnesses;

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(g) Patrolling large Railway Stations and meeting trains to deal with, control and assist women passengers;

(h) Dealing with stray children;

(i) Bandobust duties at large gatherings where women congregate, e.g., big public meetings where there are separate women enclosures. Should there be a large festival at a place where there is a Railway station and women congregate, a detachment of women Police could be sent to that Railway Station

The Special Officer for the reorganization of the Police Department consequent on the transfer of Prohibition enforcement work has suggested that a beginning may be made by appointing some Women Sub-Inspectors, Women Head Constables and Women Constables.

Strength of women in the Police Force in Madras State.

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

(a) what is the strength of women in the Police Force in the Madras State;

(b) when women were recruited for the first time in the Police Force in this State;

(c) when and where they were given training;

(d) what the duties assigned to them are; and

(e) whether they are given the same scales of pay as men?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister): (a) to (e) As the question of formation of a Women Police Wing in the Police Force in this State has itself not been decided, these questions do not arise.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: With due respect to the lady Members, may I ask whether the Government will once for all give up thinking in terms of Women Police Force?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, I am unable to understand the aversion of the hon. Member to recruit Women to the Police Force.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: May I inform the Hon. the Leader of the House that it is not a question of my personal aversion or any such thing? When things are being done very well with the present Police Force, why should the Government think of recruiting women to the Police Force and thus create difficulties where difficulties do not exist now?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: As I have already said, it was considered that some of the functions which I mentioned just now could be assigned to Women Officers with advantage.

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DR. V. K. JOHN: Will the Women Police use trousers, Sir?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: These are questions of detail. If the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition has got any specific suggestions to make, he could pass them on to the Government.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Will the Hon. the Leader of the House agree that even the duties that he mentioned are being performed very well by the Men Officers? If that be so, how does the question of women being recruited to the Police Force arise unless it be to be in line with the fashion of the day to appoint them in every department and every walk of life?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I am unable to understand why the hon. Member is so much against women being appointed as Police Officers. If men officers have done well, it is expected that the women who are assigned the same work in the particular profession may do better.

SRIMATHI MARY C. CLUBWALA JADHAV: Is the hon. Member aware that we have been pressing for the appointment of women in the Police Force for a long time in the past for the same reasons now given by the Hon. Minister? May I also know whether the hon. Member is not aware that in many parts of India Women Police Officers are functioning and functioning very effectively?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: That is true, Sir. The hon. Member may well be aware of all those things. But, he seems to have a prejudice against the women's appointment.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Sir, on a matter of personal explanation. Of course, the Hon. the Leader of the House can give his opinion on a certain matter. But, as a Minister of the Government, he cannot carry on a propaganda against me. He has said that I am prejudiced against women and I do not like their appointment and all that. If such a remark goes out, they will all rise against me. I crave your protection, Sir.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: That is how I understood the hon. Member's question.

SRIMATHI S. MANJUBASHINI: Is it not a fact that the women of Mr. Raza Khan's community who observe the purdah system would very much like protection by the Women Police?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, I have no doubt that women under purdah would particularly be benefited by the appointment of Women Police Officers.

SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR: Sir, the present dress of the policemen was designed during the regime of Lord Wellington. At that time, I think Sir Mohamed Usman was the Home Member.

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MR. CHAIRMAN: What has that to do with the main question?

SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR: The point is that the Women Police require special dress and it must be designed properly to suit their physical conditions.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, there should be no difficulty in designing the particular uniform for the women officers when they are appointed and they have to wear it. We can also have the valuable suggestion of not only the male Members but also the lady Members of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Questions are over.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Urban Water-Supply Schemes

52 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to lay on the table of the House a list of urban water-supply schemes sanctioned and not completed as on 1st February 1956 showing also the estimated cost and the stage of progress of each work?

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

Visits of the Director of Medical Services, Madras, to Delhi

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

(a) the number of times the Director of Medical Services, Madras, visited Delhi after his assumption of office;

(b) the period of his absence from headquarters each time, he visited Delhi;

(c) the purpose of each visit to Delhi;

(d) the total expenditure incurred by Government by way of travelling allowance, etc.; and

(e) whether the journeys were performed by train or by plane?

A.—A statement ^b is 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.

(1) MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to announce to the House that I have received the following message, dated 5th April 1956, 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

^a Printed as Appendix IV on pages 895-898 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix V on pages 899-901 infra.

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[Mr. Chairman]

the Madras Legislative Council the consideration of the Madras Compulsory Labour (Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 3 of 1956), as passed by the Madras Legislative Assembly."

III.—MOTION UNDER RULE 23 OF THE MADRAS COUNCIL RULES.

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

2-50 p.m.

"That rule 23 of the Madras Council Rules be suspended and that this House do resolve to transact Government business on Saturday, the 7th April 1956."

DR. V. K. JOHN: In the present circumstances, this motion may be agreed to but I would like the Hon. the Leader of the House to consider the question of allowing a sufficient number of days to be utilized for transacting non-official business every session.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition need not have any apprehension about the availability of non-official days. Only on the 5th, the non-official day was fully utilized and several Bills and resolutions were discussed. Therefore, when we meet next, I have no doubt that there will be a sufficient number of non-official days available according as hon. Members will desire and having regard to the duration of the session.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

"That rule 23 of the Madras Council Rules be suspended and that this House do resolve to transact Government business on Saturday, the 7th April 1956."

The motion was put and carried.

IV.—POINT OF INFORMATION RE FILMING OF THE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: On a point of information, Sir, may I know whether the rules allow the filming of the Council Chamber and whether your permission has been taken for the purpose? This is not permitted even in the Mother of Parliaments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are not completely following the Mother of Parliaments. Even the other House was filmed and I saw the film myself this morning and it was beautiful. My permission was taken for filming the Council Chamber.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Apart from filming when the Members relax themselves, it is but right that when we sit down to do serious legislative work, it is filmed.

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V.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE MADRAS COMPULSORY LABOUR (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1956
(L.A. BILL NO. 3 OF 1956).

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

“That the Madras Compulsory Labour (Amendment) Bill, 1956* (L.A. Bill No. 3 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

Formerly, under the Kudimaramath Act, repairs to irrigation and drainage works were carried on smoothly by the villagers. But latterly, for want of co-operation on the part of the villagers and for various other reasons, these works have not been attended to as they once used to be attended to. Further, there was difficulty in serving notices on all the defaulting people as the Act stood because every pattadar had to be served with a notice and in the case of absentee pattadars it was difficult to serve the notice on the concerned individuals. To remedy this defect, the Government have now come forward with this Bill and this Bill seeks to amend section 6 of the Act.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved—

“That the Madras Compulsory Labour (Amendment) Bill, 1956* (L.A. Bill No. 3 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : Sir, I oppose this Bill, not because I object to its provisions but I think the name or the title of the Bill is somewhat of a repulsive character, ‘compulsory labour.’ You know, Sir, during recent times the question of compulsory labour came up before the U.N.O. and it was reported that only in certain cases—in countries where there was a dictatorship like Soviet Russia—compulsory labour was in existence and that in the so-called democratic countries, there was no compulsory labour at all. It is no doubt true that we are not compelling any man here to do work. If he works, we can pay money and be rid of that labour. But the title of the Bill is condemnatory. I would beg of the Mover of the Bill to have it changed into something else. Of course, if a person is obliged to carry out a certain work and if he does not do it, after due notice, he can be prosecuted in a Court of Law and fined. But why should we call this Act “Compulsory Labour Act”? The Government are not forcing anybody to labour as a slave and we have transcended that state of things. I would appeal to the Government to give it some other name. ‘Give the dog a bad name and hang it’ is an English proverb. But I am sure we do not want to give this Bill a bad name. I think the vocabulary of the Government is extensive enough to have this Bill baptised differently. Here it is a duty of the people to carry out certain works and if they do not do it,

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they can be prosecuted. I find the provisions of the Bill are innocuous and good but the name is so damning that I wish the Government had the title of the Bill revised.

* DR. V. K. JOHN : Sir, while I appreciate the need to amend this Act of 1858, I do not see why the Government did not bring in a comprehensive Irrigation Bill as mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. The Hon. Minister who moved this Bill did not say anything satisfactory to the House as to why a comprehensive Bill had not been prepared and brought up before the Legislature. Where is the hurry for bringing in this amendment? As far as I can see, this Bill might end in oppressive action, if it is passed into law. Many things may be arbitrarily done by the officers. I can see that contribution must be made by those who are benefited. Therefore, I suggest very seriously that instead of attempting piecemeal measures to set right matters, the Government may bring in a comprehensive Irrigation Bill as soon as possible within this year itself.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த மசோதாவில் கட்டாயமாக வேலை செய்பவர்கள் என்ற வார்த்தைகள் இருக்கின்றன. இந்தக் காலத்தில், ஓனராயக் ஆட்சியில், இன்றைக்கு நாடு இருக்கும் நிலைமையில், கட்டாயமாக வேலை செய்பவர்கள் இரப்பது கூடாது. ஆகையால் இந்தக் ‘கட்டாயம்’ என்ற சொல் இந்த மசோதாவில் இருக்கக்கூடாது. நாம் விரும்புவது எல்லோருடைய நலமும். எவ்வளவு உயர்ந்த மக்களாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, எவ்வளவு கீழ் நிலையிலுள்ள மக்களாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, எல்லோரும் சேர்ந்து கூட்டுறவு முறையில் வேலையைச் செய்யவேண்டிய இந்தக் காலத்தில், கட்டாயம் வேலை செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று கூட்டம் கொண்டுவந்தால், அந்தச் சட்டம் பிறகு நாட்டில் பாதகம் விளைவிக்கும். ஆகவே ‘கட்டாயமாக’ என்ற சொல் மசோதாவில் இருக்கக்கூடாது என்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Sir, this is an ancient Act, nearly 100 years old. Now there are articles of the Constitution as regards compulsory labour. Article 23 of our Constitution says that almost all kinds of forced labour are punishable but there is a proviso to the effect that nothing in the article shall prevent the State from imposing compulsory service for public purposes, and in imposing such service, the State shall not make any discrimination on grounds only of religion, race, caste or class or any of them. This is the provision that governs compulsory labour. Section 1 of the Compulsory Labour Act, 1858, says :

“Whenever it shall appear to the officer in charge of any tank, river or canal, or of any anicut or other like work, that there is imminent danger of the embankment of such tank, river or canal being breached, or of a breach being made in such anicut or other work, and of a destructive inundation being caused thereby, which may be prevented by a large body of labourers immediately working together to strengthen the embankment or other work, or when such a breach has occurred, if it shall appear to such officer that it can be repaired, and the inundation caused by it be stopped, by the immediate employment of a large body of labourers for that purpose, it shall be lawful for such officer to require the head or

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heads of the village or villages in the vicinity to call upon all able-bodied male persons of the labouring classes in such village or villages to co-operate in the work necessary for preventing or repairing the breach, as the case may be."

3 p.m.

But Article 23 of the Constitution says that the State shall not be prevented from imposing compulsory service for public purposes. Attending to the repairs of a tank which has been breached is a public work. Otherwise, it will inundate the entire property. But the difficulty is that the provisions of this Act have to be carefully looked into to see whether the provisions of Article 23 are not infringed. Sir, some of these works may be incumbent on village communities by local custom. This is what the Preamble to the Act says: "Whereas it is expedient to make legal provision for the enforcement of the duty, which by local custom is incumbent on village-communities, to furnish the labour required for the execution of certain works for the purpose of irrigation and drainage." That is an old and ancient system which we cannot accept now. It is only the duty of the State to impose any compulsory labour on the people as a whole. It is not local custom by which people are asked to contribute compulsory labour. That can never be recognized. But this Act of 1858 wants to give legal sanction to the enforcement of a duty under the guise of local custom. I think that portion of it will not be all right especially when we take into consideration Article 23.

I was told that sometime back the Government were going into the whole question. I do not know what happened afterwards. It is better, on the whole, to review the whole Act from the point of view of Article 23 and the provision must be confined only to cases where the State can impose compulsory service on the whole body of people. Further, Article 23 says, "the State shall not make any discrimination on grounds only of religion, race, caste or class or any of them." I do not know whether this will come under the category of 'class.' Only a section of our people in the villages are asked to do labour. I can understand if all able-bodied persons are called upon to work. I have not gone into the whole question which will have to be examined in the light of Article 23 which says that there should be no discrimination. I think it is a difficult matter. Suppose compulsory service is extracted from nurses. Possibly they cannot have other nurses. So, one has to look into the whole question whether there is discrimination or not. The Supreme Court has dealt with so many cases of discrimination. I think, therefore, that this Act requires a complete review and careful scrutiny from the point of view of Article 23 of the Constitution. This is an ancient Act of 1858 which enforces a local custom of village communities. The system of village communities is no longer in existence. I would, therefore, request the Government not to come forward with piecemeal amendments which will not be beneficial or expedient. There is another difficulty. Our people will no longer obey. Under this Act, in default they will have to pay money. I do not know to what

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penalty they may be liable. (Interruption by Sri T. Purushotham.) But we have to be guided by the Constitution. This is an ancient Act of 1858 dealing with local custom and village communities. All that is past now. Therefore, we will have to take into consideration the present-day conditions of our community and our country and do things in a proper manner.

* SRI V. BHASHYAM AYYANGAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to support this Bill strongly, knowing as I do the conditions obtaining in the villages. Formerly, all the villagers used to contribute their labour willingly for works of such utility as are now contemplated under this Bill. But now for various reasons, people do not come forward to contribute service for the common good of the people in the villages. The present Bill is a great improvement upon the Act of 1858 and I think it is necessary that this Council should support this Bill.

The provisions of Article 23 of the Constitution will not, I think, be opposed to the principle of this Bill. There it is imposed labour. But here it is not so. Here the labour is necessary in the interests of the whole village. All should, therefore, contribute the labour in their own interests. Sufficient safeguards are also provided in the Bill. If any person cannot contribute labour personally, he is given the option to pay such sum as may be fixed by the Revenue authorities in lieu of it. I think this Bill will be of great help to the villagers generally for maintaining their irrigation and drainage works in good order. With these few words, I support this Bill.

SRI B. V. SUBRAMANYAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, after listening to the speeches so far made and after reading this Amending Bill, I think that this matter requires further investigation. I feel that the original Act that was passed in 1858 was passed under different circumstances when it was not easy to find labour for maintaining these irrigation and drainage works and, therefore, the Government had to get hold of some such compulsory labour to maintain these works. But to-day it is well-known that it is the duty of the Government to maintain these works and when it is their duty, the result of such a Bill becoming an Act would be that the Government would be able to get the required labour not at their cost, but at the cost of the persons for whose benefit these works have to be maintained. The cost of maintenance of these works is already paid for by those persons from whom compulsory labour is being extracted. The position, so far as I can see after the Constitution, that is, after the 26th January 1950, is that unless some compensation is given to a person from whom the service is extracted in some form or other, compulsory service is not to be claimed by Government or by bodies subordinate to Government. For instance, in municipalities where there is no drain, the power of extracting service in respect of such works is not recognized under the Constitution. I do not think the position would be different even with respect to Government maintaining the irrigation and drainage works.

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3-10 p.m. To-day, Sir, one other difficulty that arises due to the passing of this Bill into an Act of this State is this; there are so many people who depend upon wages that they may get from Government or from such other bodies which have to maintain works and they too entertain some other service for public or for local benefit. These persons would have to go without work because we find that the work that they would have done is now being extracted from others and they will be depriving them of the opportunity to earn wages under this Act. So, considering everything, I feel that unless a further investigation of the position under the Constitution is made, such a Bill may not be a valid Bill.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sir, this is only a temporary measure until the comprehensive Irrigation Bill is brought into force. Now, these irrigation works are maintained by different agencies. Certain irrigation and drainage works are maintained by the Public Works Department and certain other small works in the villages have been looked after and maintained under the Kudimaramath Act. It is very necessary that it should be so because these repairs will arise in the case of emergencies when breaches take place. Under those circumstances, if we have to wait for all the paraphernalia of the Government from the Public Works Department to move, by that time the very object for which the work is to be done will be defeated. That is why very wisely our elders in those days made arrangements to carry out the works by the villagers themselves under the Kudimaramath Act. Now, we have made an improvement in this Bill. Formerly the entire village community was responsible for this work. But now, under the Amending Bill, we have made it a responsibility of the pattadars alone and not others living in the villages. The difficulty arose in the matter of serving notices. Under the Kudimaramath Act, there was much difficulty in the matter of serving notices because unlike in the olden days, now many of the pattadars live outside the village and it was found very difficult to serve notices on them. Therefore, we take power to serve notices just as in the case of other civil processes. When people could not be served individually, we have recourse to publicity, tom-tom and so on. In such a way, it is proposed to give notice to the people, and, as the hon. Member Sri Bashyam Ayyangar, has pointed out, if they could not contribute personal labour, they could pay for the share of their work. So, I do not think there is any difficulty in this matter. This is only a continuation of the customary work that has been going on all these years. No new compulsory labour is sought. But in the working of it, we found certain difficulties. We are only rectifying them and that too, only temporarily until the comprehensive Irrigation Bill replaces this enactment.

As regards the sentimental objection to the wording "compulsory labour", I quite appreciate it. I hope the remarks made at

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that score will be borne in mind and we can avoid that term. After all, there is not much in the term. We want to get at the substance and not the shadow. I could even now suggest a change but it will lead to difficulties in that we will have to take this Bill back to the Assembly. Therefore, I hope the House will approve the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

"That the Madras Compulsory Labour (Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 3 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 was put and carried.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

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

"That the Madras Compulsory Labour (Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 3 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

"That the Madras Compulsory Labour (Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 3 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed.

VI.—GOVERNMENT MOTIONS

(I) AMENDMENT TO THE RULES UNDER THE MADRAS ESTATES (ABOLITION AND CONVERSION INTO RYOTWARI) ACT, 1948.

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

"That the following draft amendment to the rules published with Revenue Department Notification, dated the 21st December 1949 at pages 397-398 of the Rules Supplement to Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 27th December 1949, as subsequently amended, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 40 (1) of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Madras Act XXVI of 1948) be approved.

DRAFT AMENDMENT.

To rule 3 of the said rules, the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

'Provided that in the case of any estate where the settlement operations are completed in fasli 1365, the Government may postpone the deposit of the whole or part of the compensation due in respect of that estate by a further period not exceeding 6

AMENDMENT TO THE RULES UNDER THE MADRAS
ESTATES (ABOLITION AND CONVERSION INTO
RYOTWARI) ACT, 1948

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Sir, the object of the amendment to the rules under the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948, is this. After the settlement operations are over, the Government have to deposit the amount due by way of final compensation with the tribunal. Now, in the working of the Act, we have found that in the matter of adjusting excess payments made to the landholder by way of interim payment, in certain cases, the interim payment has been far in excess of the payments due to the landholder. I can give one instance. In the case of one estate in Chingleput district, the excess payment will be to the tune of Rs. 6,000 and now that amount cannot be adjusted in the final compensation amount. Under the law, it can only be adjusted from the interim payment. But the interim payment will not be sufficient. The law has, therefore, to be amended in order to adjust this excess amount from the final compensation. The Government propose to suitably amend the Act itself. It has to be done hereafter. But, if in the meanwhile the Government pay this amount from the Tribunal, then they will have no control over it; money will be paid and Government will be at a loss. To prevent such a state of affairs, more time is now sought for, for depositing the compensation amount, so that by that time the Government may amend the Act suitably so as to see that any excess payment could be adjusted from the final compensation itself.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“ That the following draft amendment to the rules published with Revenue Department Notification, dated the 21st September 1949 at pages 397-398 of the Rules Supplement to Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 27th December 1948, as subsequently amended, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 40 (1) of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Madras Act XXVI of 1948) be approved.

DRAFT AMENDMENT.

To rule 3 of the said rules, the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

‘ Provided that in the case of any estate where the settlement operations are completed in fasli 1365, the Government may postpone the deposit of the whole or part of the compensation due in respect of that estate by a further period not exceeding 6 months.’ ”

The motion was put and carried and the amendment was approved.

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(2) WHITE PAPER ON EDUCATION (DISCUSSION)—cont.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We shall now resume the discussion on the White Paper on Education. The hon. Member Sri T. Purushotham may now move his amendment.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Mr. Chairman, I beg to move the following amendment :—

“ Add the following at the end :—

‘ and on such consideration, this Council concurs with the Assembly in constituting a Committee to advise the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education on the matters raised in the White Paper and resolves that the following Members of this House be members of the said Committee :—

- (1) Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar,
- (2) Sri T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai,
- (3) Sri E. H. Parameswaran,
- (4) Sri T. Purushotham,
- (5) Sri V. R. Ranganathan,
- (6) Srimathi S. Manjubhashini.’ ”

Sir, it is only after consultation with the leaders of different parties in the House, that this list has been drawn up. In bringing in this amendment for the consideration of the House, I have only a few words to say.

There have been, Sir, frequent changes in the educational policy in this State and it must be pointed out that this is due to the sincere endeavours of the Hon. Ministers who have been in charge of the Education portfolio from time to time to evolve a scheme for imparting the right type of education at all stages—University Education, Secondary Education and Elementary Education—so as to suit the present national set-up. I am glad that the present proposals have been issued as a White Paper to ascertain the views of the public and the legislators on the important issues. I must particularly congratulate the Hon. the Education Minister Sri C. Subramaniam on his bright idea of constituting a Committee to assist him in arriving at final conclusions. This is the most democratic way of doing things.

We are now considering the White Paper. We are in the first stage. The second stage will be when these proposals go before a Select Committee. The recommendations of the Committee will go before the Legislature when we would again have an opportunity to discuss the matter further and finalize the Educational Plan for our State.

It must be pointed out in this connexion that it is most unfortunate that because Madras State is reckoned among the more advanced States in India, the proposed allotment for education in the Second Five-Year Plan for this State has been cut down.

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Rs. 30 crores to Rs. 15 crores. This is, I think, bad logic. The State has boldly levied extra taxes to meet the educational needs of this State. This endeavour on our part ought not to put us at a disadvantage in getting fair treatment from the Centre.

The development schemes detailed in Memorandum IV are all urgent and necessary. As it is, the programme errs on the wrong side because I find there is no provision for expansion of rural libraries, no provision for rural playgrounds and various other things like nursery schools, broad-based adult education schemes and so on. I feel all these schemes also should find a place in our programme. Because funds have been denied to us, we have drafted modest schemes and all the schemes included in Memorandum IV should be pushed through. I hope the State Government would once again convey the strong feelings of this House that the Centre should revise the Plan allotment for education for this State.

Dealing with the few points referred to by the Hon. the Minister for Education in his speech, I should again say that the Government have put forward a modest scheme for tackling the question of supply of mid-day meals. I say so because it is stated that the scheme should be restricted to the areas selected for intensive development. The proposal of the Government may, of course, be accepted as it is. I would, at the same time, wish to urge that this scheme should not be restricted to areas selected for intensive development. The scheme should be put into force in all the areas of development and other places. I do not agree with the very pessimistic attitude taken by the hon. Member Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar yesterday about the rural public. The rural public would generally respond to such forward schemes. The local people are prepared to help in such charitable matters. I know in a village near Tiruvallur, a local committee was formed recently and they are running a mid-day meal kitchen for poor children in the villages. Such a noble endeavour is likely to be adopted in all villages provided there is proper approach and propaganda in that direction. It is my idea and I would earnestly appeal to my hon. Friend Srimathi Manjubhashini, the State Convenor of Bharat Sevak Samaj, that she should take up the question of organizing Bharat Sevak Samaj Branches in all villages and I am sure if this is done the people would gladly undertake the work of providing mid-day meals to poor children in all villages with such help as they can get from the State. The State can meet, say, 50 per cent of the cost and the balance of 50 per cent can be met from collection made from the people of the locality. If this is done, supply of mid-day meals can be arranged in all the villages.

The proposals in the White Paper regarding compulsory education need careful study. To me it appears rather complicated — 'The scheme of phased programme to be introduced progressively'. While I would have no objection to the scheme being restricted to development areas on account of financial considerations, I do not like that there should be progressive implementation of the scheme. I would not endorse what the Alagappa

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Chettiar Committee has recommended, namely, that there should be only a partial scheme of compulsion. I feel that a vigorous policy of compulsion at all stages should be enforced in the national development areas. The picture as I can see is not very gloomy. As I have just now said, there is great awakening among the people. They want to send their children to school. There is great demand for more and more schools. I do not think there will be difficulty in getting children to attend school. There is to be provision for giving midday meals. There is also some provision to grant exemptions in appropriate cases. Aided by intensive propaganda, I think, we can achieve best results. Therefore, an attempt should be made to introduce compulsory education at all stages and not progressively as stated in the White Paper, at least in the national extension and development areas. I also feel that the Centre should take up the responsibility for meeting the extra cost on account of compulsory education entirely. The directive principle in Article 45 does not lay down that the State alone should foot the bill for compulsory education. The directive is that the State shall endeavour to introduce free and compulsory education and the Central Government should certainly come forward to the rescue of the State Governments in pushing through these schemes.

Sir, there is a proposal that there should be extra taxation to meet the extra requirements of 'Education'. When the question of extra taxation comes, it can be dealt with separately. But I want to submit that we have already taxed ourselves to the maximum extent. It will not be possible to tax the people any more. We should, as far as possible, not go to the country with more taxation proposals. I make a mention of this because it is stated that the per capita expenditure would be raised from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 if compulsory education were to be introduced in all the areas at the same time.

Speaking a word about the teacher benefit, I feel that the importance of grant of teacher benefits and revision of salary scales of teachers cannot be overemphasised. These cannot be put off any longer. The Hon. Minister has been good enough to give us loud assurances. I know he is sincere about it. Any decision that is to be taken should give permanent relief to all teachers. I trust that this will be fully tackled by the Committee that we are going to appoint.

It is stated in the report of the Elementary Education Reform Committee that a Special Officer is to be appointed to revise the syllabus and work out tentative proposals.

I think steps should be taken to implement the scheme at least in 1957-58 and towards that end immediate action should be taken.

Sir, I do not agree with the proposal that Regional Boards should be appointed to manage the elementary schools. Of course, the ideal arrangement would be to provincialize the system.

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elementary education in the State. There have been some references to the management of elementary schools by District Boards and yesterday also there was some criticism. If that is so, how can the Regional Board do it better? Therefore, I do not think that Regional Boards are necessary. The district boards alone may continue to do that work. One objection to the district boards managing elementary education is that the boards are unwieldy from the point of view of their jurisdiction. But then there is already a proposal under the consideration of the Government to abolish district boards and bring into being smaller units for effective administration of local affairs. I believe the smaller units will be able to tackle elementary education quite well and so it is I plead that the Regional Boards are not necessary and the district boards may continue to do the work for the present.

One other important proposal has been made in the White Paper, namely, that there should be Standing Committees on Education, one for each taluk and under the Madras District Boards Act, there is already provision for this. I would appeal to the Government to take it up and issue necessary orders without delay for the constitution of Standing Committees as proposed in the White Paper.

Sir, dealing with the proposals in the Memorandum on Secondary Education, the scheme proposed as a via media has been clearly explained by the Hon. Minister. I think it should meet with general approval. Our respected Leader of the Opposition has also been explaining to us how the formula has been arrived at and dealt with the Secondary Education Commission recommendations in detail. I feel that 'via media' formula may be accepted. The other recommendations of Dr. A. L. Mudaliar's Secondary Education Commission may also be accepted, particularly the proposal for starting multi-purpose schools with diversified courses in rural areas, special emphasis being laid on development of agriculture, horticulture and so on. In drawing up the syllabus, for secondary schools, special mention should be made that distinctive syllabus should be prepared for secondary schools for girls to give it the domestic and maternal touch and all that, I think, will receive due consideration at the hands of the Government and the Special Officer.

I am not in favour of raising the age of admission to $5\frac{1}{2}$ plus because our children will have to be admitted in school at least at the age of 5. Because we are going to have 17 as the age of admission to University courses, we should not raise the age for admission to the elementary school. We do not have pre-primary schooling and there are no nursery schools. There is, of course, a proposal that more nursery schools should be opened and I welcome that idea. I wish more such schools are opened. But that ideal is a long way off and I feel that the age of admission should not be raised to $5\frac{1}{2}$ plus as suggested.

Let me now refer to the recommendation with regard to raising the age of retirement of teachers to 60; this is welcome. It must

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be stated that paucity of teachers is one of the main objections to the expansion of compulsory education. It is well-known that there are not many trained teachers and, therefore, the retirement age of teachers could very well be raised to 60.

Lastly, I wish to refer to one important matter which was also referred to by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, namely, that the Director of Education should have the status of a Joint Secretary. I do not think that is a correct thing to do. The Secretariat system in the Madras State is the best and need not be changed. I know that such a system of the Head of the Department being ex-officio Secretary of the department concerned is in vogue in the Centre and in some other States. I feel, knowing something of the Secretariat work, that in the present system there is the double advantage of the proposal of the heads of departments being scrutinized by the Secretaries to Government before they are submitted to the Minister in charge. I do not object to direct access to the Minister by the Head of the Department, on all educational matters. Even now that is the practice. There were rigorous times when the Head of a Department could not approach the Minister in charge, except through the Secretary to Government. But that is changed; the procedure now in vogue in Madras is quite good. I do not think there is any need to give the Director of Education the status of a Joint Secretary to Government. Of course, he can certainly have direct access to the Minister. The present Secretariat system should be continued and should not be altered as proposed.

With these remarks, Sir, I commend the amendment moved by me for the acceptance of the House.

* SRI MOHAMMED USMAN : Mr. Chairman, after seconding the amendment moved by the hon. Member Mr. Purushotham, I should just wish to say a few words on the White Paper. We are very grateful to the Hon. the Minister for Education for the clear statement that he has made in introducing the White Paper. The White Paper itself is an illuminating document and we are very grateful to the Hon. Minister for having presented this House with that document.

Sir, I am very glad that the Hon. Minister yesterday said that he would like himself to be associated with a Committee of both the Houses of the Legislature and I am glad that my hon. Friend Mr. Purushotham has proposed the members of the Committee from this House, and said that this Committee was going to be of very great assistance to the Hon. Minister in finalising the decisions of the Government. One more suggestion I will make to the Hon. Minister is that he should be associated with a permanent Advisory Committee of both the Houses of the Legislature. It will be a great advantage to him, as education is a very very important subject. I know every question on education comes from the Head of the Department, namely, the Director of Public

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Instruction and the Secretary to Government criticises, supports or opposes before it comes to the Hon. Minister for final decision. I welcome it; it will be a very good thing, before the Minister comes to any conclusion, after receiving the advice of his official advisers, that he should be able to have the views of non-official members of both the Houses of the Legislature. It will be a very great advantage in reconciling the official view with non-official view before he comes to a final decision and before he or the Cabinet comes to a decision. Therefore, I strongly advise the appointment of a permanent Advisory Committee to be associated with the Hon. the Minister for Education. After all, the object of the Committee is to advise and its advice is not binding upon the Minister. It is only for placing the non-official view on education. I, therefore, request the Hon. Minister to consider the question of having a permanent Advisory Committee of both the Houses associated with him.

3-40 p.m. Sir, I am in general agreement with the speech the Hon. Minister made yesterday. I am one of those who believe that it is better to have a four-years' college course. I know that this question of having a three-year course was before the University now for the last 20 years and there has been a lot of difference of opinion among the Principals. Some of them were in favour while some were against. I know one important member of the Senate, the Principal of the Madras Christian College, Dr. Boyd, was against this three-year course. Therefore, I think it will be a great advantage to have the four-year course. As it has been stated by the Hon. Minister, students who go in for the four-year course would be under better qualified teachers. I suppose now it is too late, as the University has taken a definite step that the three-year scheme should be introduced from next July and I think nothing could be done now, except to say that the temporary arrangement that has been made now, namely, that the Pre-University Course should be in the colleges should very soon come to an end, and that this one year course should be added to the schools which are prepared to have it. Of course, that is very expensive and many of the schools may not be able to do so. Still I think the sooner it is done, the better. I think that these schools cannot have this pre-University course on account of the fact that the cost will be excessive. This Government should press upon the Government of India to give a large amount of grant under the Second Five-Year Plan so that they may give free grants to these schools to meet this expenditure. Only then, these schools will be able to have a VII Form. I hope this Government will do their utmost to see that this temporary arrangement where the colleges will have a pre-University course exists only for a very short time.

Then, Sir, I would like to say a few words about the languages to be taught in the schools and colleges. Of course, we all know that in schools and colleges the ideal medium of instruction would be the mother-tongue. As far as this State is concerned, Tamil

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should be the language in both the schools and colleges. But, at the same time, I do not think that we can at present afford to neglect English and Hindi. It is very essential that we should see to it that great encouragement is given both to English and Hindi. English language is necessary for the college students if they want to do research, if they want to pursue higher studies not only in science, but in arts, philosophy, history, economics and so on and so forth. Therefore, it is very essential that these students should have a good command of English language. English language has a beautiful literature and I do not think we Indians should be deprived of the English literature which has done so much good to our country all these years.

Hindi is the official language in the Centre and I do not think that we can afford to see that Hindi is neglected. After all, even in business I think Hindi may be necessary. There may be a big firm here in Madras with a number of branches in various parts of the country where the language will be Hindi. Therefore, unless Hindi is studied by our school boys and college students, they cannot take part in business where accounts have to be kept in Hindi. I hope and sincerely trust that this Committee which has to finalise the decisions of the Government will go into the question of language very carefully.

Once again, Sir, I thank the Hon. Minister for the lucid statement he made yesterday with which I am in general agreement and I hope that he will see to it that a permanent advisory committee is appointed to advise him in all matters connected with the educational policy of the Government.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: Sir, I want to say one thing to start with. This is a White Paper containing a bewildering multiplicity and variety of proposals, schemes, plans and recommendations and what not. But it is very difficult to make up one's mind as to the relevancy or correctness of any of these proposals for the simple reason that I am going to give you, Sir, I have not seen in this report even a stray idea of what is meant to be achieved by education. What do we mean by education? What do we want to achieve by means of education? I have not come across any statement about this matter in the White Paper. It may be said that it is too late in the day and it is something like a man who listened to Ramayana the whole night and in the morning when he got up, asking about the relationship between Rama and Sita. It may be that I am in the position of a man who said when he was asked about Ramayana that it was as heavy as one man as somebody sat upon him while he was sleeping. Now, this White Paper is heavy with the authority of eminent and distinguished men as they are. I am overwhelmed by the distinction and the authority of all these men. But unless we know exactly what education is meant for, how can we say how long a boy or girl should remain in an elementary school and what course of training he should have in the college, whether it extend to three years or four years? All these are questions that can be

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be decided by asking the question, 'What do you want to do by means of education?' You may ask me 'What was the idea that you had?' I had no idea about education. My teachers had an idea. I was studying under very distinguished teachers. Sri Mahomed Usman and myself belonged to the same *Alma Mater*. Our distinguished professors and teachers like Dr. Miller had an idea of education which I do not believe is prevalent now generally, viz., education is for the development of full-flooded personality, the whole personality of a man, intellectual, emotional, moral and spiritual. If such a large definition is given, then a great many things will have to be done even beyond the scope of the present White Paper. All these things will have to be taken into consideration when we ask the question what we want to do by means of education. If it is purely for scientific and technical purpose, then you can have a certain course. But if it is meant for the larger humanitarian and humanistic purpose, then we must change our curriculum and the period of training in all these matters. That is what I want to say.

I shall refer to one more matter, Sir. Because Madras is a forward State, the Central Government do not want to give us as much money as we want. It is a very curious procedure. There is an old proverb which says:

"That unto everyone which hath shall be given; and from him that hath not, even that he hath shall be taken away from him."

It is the contrary here. We have made some progress at the expense of the people by taxing them and by embarking upon various educational agencies. In the State of Madras various educational agencies including the Government, private bodies and Missionary institutions have been engaged in the work of education and, therefore, we have made a tremendous progress. The Central Government want to take advantage of our enthusiasm and mulct us by paying us less for free and compulsory education. How can we do all these things without money? It is something like asking the cook in our house to prepare a grand dinner without providing him with the means to prepare the same. If we are to have an education of a very large and high type, money is necessary. Unfortunately, our private resources and philanthropists are few and far between, unlike in America where for the purpose of establishing a laboratory a millionaire comes and donates millions of dollars. Here in our country we have only a few Alagappa Chettiers and, therefore, we have to depend upon the Government and public revenues. That is why we appeal to the Government to urge upon the Central Government for allotment of more funds to our State. If it is necessary, we shall proclaim a hartal in the City of Madras and elsewhere against the policy of the Central Government in the matter of not giving us all that we want. People of Madras are ready to adopt that course because they know the attitude of the Government at the Centre which is being dominated by people who have no sympathy for the South.

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If once some party or other raises a cry, it will simply catch fire in Madras. But I do not want to embark upon some agitation of that type. I think Government should take courage in both the hands and urge upon the Central Government to give us more grants and such help as is necessary in order to carry on with compulsory and free education in the State.

For example, when I was a Councillor in the Corporation, I know what difficulty we had in the matter of finance. We do not want to raise the tax. When the proposal to tax bicycles came up for discussion in the Corporation, I voted against it because as we know, it is a poor man's conveyance and it ought not to be taxed. Now, unfortunately, the Government have not agreed with the proposal of the Corporation to abolish cycle tax. It is, therefore, necessary that we should urge upon the Government of India that we cannot embark upon the various schemes under the Second Five-Year Plan, unless they provide us the necessary wherewithal. There are many other matters included in the document. For example, there is the mother-tongue which we all love. I myself have been trained in the English tradition in schools and colleges. But, that does not mean that I can neglect or forget Tamil, which is my mother-tongue and which I love very much. Just as I have read as much of English literature as possible, I have also read great works in Tamil. I love Tamil not only because it is my mother-tongue but also because of the fact that we have very ancient literature, full of fragrance and aroma. So, I have read great classics like Silappathikaram, Manimekalai, Jeevakachintha-mani and the great works of Kamban. Other people also can do it and I believe they are not lagging behind in the matter of their love for Tamil. Merely because we love English, it does not mean that we neglect our Tamil language. On the contrary, the more and more we read English literature, we feel attracted towards Tamil because of the varieties of interpretation and beauty in our Tamil literature which differs very much from English. This contrast strikes one. Therefore, we want to go more fully into Tamil so that we could enrich our Tamil language as much as possible from other sources. Tamil has been a very rich language in that respect. It has borrowed very much from other languages and even words from other directions. You know, in grammar, there is a section which deals with words coming from languages and other directions and they are naturalized in Tamil. Whether they come from Sanskrit or Hindi or any other language, they become naturalized Tamil words and there is a particular section dealing with the appropriateness of such a thing. It only shows how cosmopolitan and catholic the taste of our old Tamil lexicographers and grammarians was contrary to our present-day attitude of frowning upon every other literature. I agree with the hon. Member Sri Usman that we cannot neglect any language. We should all try to learn as many languages as possible. We hear of people who speak something like 17 languages or so in the West including their own language. Here, of course, there are so many languages and we may find it difficult to learn these languages.

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schools and colleges. Anyhow, Tamil cannot be neglected and will not be neglected although English may continue to be the medium of instruction in University (College) courses which is very necessary for higher technical and scientific studies. Without English, I do not know what we can do in the matter of medicine and engineering and other branches of education. It will be very difficult. I do not know what we can do in the matter of mathematics. How are we to translate the higher mathematical works into Tamil unless we incorporate the English words and English terms? Therefore, it seems to me that while we are not going to neglect our own mother-tongue, the importance of the language that has brought us to the present stage and which is accepted all over the world cannot also be neglected. Wherever our Ambassadors go, they make themselves felt because they are able to express themselves in an international language, English. Gentlemen like Sri V. K. Krishna Menon, Dr. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar, our Leader of the Opposition, and other eminent men make themselves felt in international assemblies and conferences, not because they know any other language, but because of the fact that they knew the English language and knew it well. Of course, French would have been as good, but we have not been taught French. Moreover, though it used to occupy a great position in the West during the 18th century, from the beginning of the 19th century English has taken its place and it is spoken and understood in very many great countries like America and other countries in the British Commonwealth like Canada, Australia and South Africa. While not depreciating or valuing less the importance of our mother-tongue or for the matter of that Hindi, which is going to become the national language, I would like to emphasise the importance of retaining English at least for some years to come so that our people may be fully educated and equipped with all the resources of modern science and modern engineering in order to keep pace with the advancing movements of the modern scientific world in all respects. In the international sphere, if we go to the United Nations, we have to speak in English if we want others to understand us properly and directly. Of course, we can speak in Hindi and it will be translated into English. But then, we cannot express directly what we want to express, because the translators appointed for this purpose may translate our speech badly and indifferently. For all these reasons, I do maintain that it is good to keep this language which we have been learning all these days intact for some years to come. If Hindi becomes so universally acceptable that it is liked by the people in the South also, we can no doubt dispense with the English language in our schools and colleges; we can use it in our administrative services and in law courts also. Sometimes, I ask myself, 'How are we going to employ Hindi in courts and for other technical and scientific purposes?' If we are to use Hindi in law courts, we have to translate many of the Acts into Hindi. We have to quote many old cases and judgments which have all to be translated. Books relating to Anglo-Saxon law, judgments of English Courts, of the House of Lords and even older courts will

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have to be translated. I still remember once appearing in a court when I quoted an old case of more than 100 years old. Then the Judge asked me why I wanted to quote such an old case. But all the same, he was pleased that I had taken some trouble in searching for the same and quoting it. If we have to translate all these into Hindi, it will definitely involve Herculean labour and it will be love's labour lost. It seems to me that for some years to come, English may have to be retained as has been pointed out by eminent patriots and great distinguished men like my friend Dr. C. P. Ramaswamy Ayyar and great scientists like Dr. Krishnan and others. They have all pleaded for the retention of English for some years to come till we are prepared to introduce a better language.

Sir, I have great pleasure in recommending the White Paper. I hope that some of the proposals contained therein will receive further consideration. The proposal that has been made for a short University course does not meet with my approbation. University course of four years' duration is the thing that is prevalent everywhere. That is the thing accepted all over the world. While generally agreeing with some of the changes proposed, I would like to say that there is no use in trying to rush into new schemes. After all, we do not have a clean slate. Our slate has already been written upon and we have to wipe out all that has taken place and write anew which is much more difficult than to write on a clean slate. As I said, I have great pleasure in accepting many of the proposals in the White Paper and also the idea to go into these proposals carefully. Sir, it is still said that a committee is the last refuge of the helpless. If you cannot come to a decision, what do you do? You appoint a committee. They will take their own time to submit their recommendations. When they submit their recommendations, another committee will be appointed to consider the recommendations of the previous committee. Anyhow, the committee proposed to be appointed for considering the changes suggested in the White Paper, may have to go into many of the matters which have been referred to by the hon. Members, before they make up their minds finally. I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for giving me this opportunity to speak on this subject. I hope the many distinguished educationists in this Council who represent the Teachers' Constituency will tell me exactly what they want to do by means of education. From the days of Aristotle and Plato, this question was there. I would very much appreciate if the hon. Members were able to give an answer to this question. It is better to know this before anybody could give his criticism.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House has to adjourn at 5 of the clock. The Hon. Minister wants twenty minutes for his reply. I shall allow four hon. Members to speak, each ten minutes.

SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN : I thought you would show some indulgence to Members representing the teaching profession.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I would request Members on the Committee not to speak.

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SRI M. H. PARAMESWARAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, let me also congratulate the Hon. the Minister for Education on the issue of the White Paper. I think this is the first time when the Government of any of the States before or after the advent of freedom in our country has placed such valuable documents with statistics before the Legislature. I am not able to see any State Government in our country which has ever prepared such a White Paper on Education. Therefore, I am very glad that our Government and our Minister for Education have come forward with this White Paper. As the hon. Member Mr. Usman said, it is a very illuminating document. The only thing is one has to study it very carefully and take about eight to ten hours for preparation. I am also glad that the Minister has placed the White Paper before the Legislature because I feel that consulting the Legislature is the right procedure in a democracy. If on former occasions, the Legislature had been consulted, many unfortunate events could have been avoided. I am also glad that a Committee of Legislators is to be appointed to advise the Minister with regard to the steps to be taken. As the hon. Member Mr. Usman said, it would be very good if there is a permanent advisory committee. I have read that in the Constitution of France there is provision for so many standing committees—standing committee on education, standing committee on finance, standing committee on agriculture, and so on. Teachers have always been demanding that there should be a statutory Board of Education so that whoever is the Minister, whatever is the change in Government, there may be no change in educational policy. I am very glad that the Hon. Minister speaking in the Assembly the other day, said that in consultation with experts, the educational policy should be devised and that it should not depend upon the pet theories of any Minister of Education. So, Sir, there should be no change in the educational pattern if there is a change of Government. The White Paper contains so many memoranda and everything has been dealt with so exhaustively that I thought that I should note down some of the points—and I did note down some—so that I might be very careful in my remarks.

Sir, with regard to secondary education, an All-India Secondary Education Commission was appointed under the distinguished chairmanship of Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar a few years ago and it reported that it would be very good, if the secondary school course was extended from three to four years. The South Indian Teacher's Union has been supporting the extension of the course for the last seven years. It was not after the publication of the report of the Commission that the South Indian Teachers' Union mobilised teachers' opinion in this State in favour of this. It came forward to support the idea as early as in 1950 when the State Educational Conference was held at Devakottai under the chairmanship of Dr. Alagappa Chettiar. The University Commission Report then said that it would be desirable not to extend the secondary school course from three to four years. Several reasons were adduced in this connection. However, it was then pointed out by us that it would raise the standard of attainment of the pupils

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prepare them for citizenship or a kind of junior leadership and would prevent the migration of the students from the rural to the urban areas. According to the Report of the Secondary Education Commission, the four year secondary school course will enable students to go straight into anyone of the professional colleges—medical, agricultural, engineering and so on. Therefore, there will be no need for the students to go to the colleges in order to undergo an intermediate course. We also felt that secondary education should not be dominated by the needs of the university. The White Paper points out the difficulties of the Government also. While I personally feel that twelve years of school education *plus* three years of University education would have been a very good thing for the State of Madras. I accept the compromise proposal, the *via media* put forward by the Government, that we have eleven years of school education and three years of University education. After all, there are difficulties. As practical men we have to accept the compromise. I am very glad that Dr. A. L. Mudaliar, the Chairman of the Secondary Education Commission has accepted this compromise.

I strongly support the proposal, Sir, with regard to the multi-purpose schools. If the Hunter Commission Report of 1884 had been implemented by the Government of India and the State Governments and the public, the state of education in this country to-day would have been different because even as early as 1884 the Hunter Commission said that a vocational bias should be given to education. Let not, twenty or thirty years later, people say that our Government failed, our legislators failed, to give a proper lead. These multi-purpose schools and bifurcated courses of study would certainly meet the needs of our country. We have been having academic education even in the rural areas and the students who have passed the school-final examination do not know what to do. There is no possibility of their getting any technical training. Therefore, let us have multi-purpose schools and diversified courses. With regard to this matter, it is not enough if the Government have one multi-purpose school here and one there. Half the number of schools that exist to-day should be converted into multi-purpose schools during the next three or four years.

Then, Sir, we have this school age. I accept the proposal of the Government as a compromise. Let us take six *plus* as the age of admission. When the Advisory Board of Education said "six *plus*", it did not mean that the child should not be given any education at all before the age of 6. It contemplated some pre school study for the child, either through kindergarten or nursery schools or through the mother or father of the child. I do not know why the Government have not said anything about this in the White Paper. I feel we can accept this compromise put forward by the Government that if the child attains the age of 5 on the 28th January it can be admitted to the school. I accept 16½ *plus* as the school-leaving age or the age for admission to the college.

[Sri E. H. Parameswaran] [7th April 1956]

With regard to the integrated course of elementary education, I feel there ought to be a seven-year integrated course. As far as possible, we should have all the seven years of study in the same school. My personal opinion and the opinion of the South Indian Teachers' Union in this regard are that it should be four *plus* three and not five *plus* two. I am afraid I have no time to give out my arguments in detail in this matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member has taken nine minutes and has one minute more.

SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN : Then, with regard to Article 45 of the Constitution, the Hon. Minister wanted our opinion. I would say, at any cost, we should implement the provisions of this article—whether it costs six lakhs or even fifteen or twenty lakhs of rupees.

4-10 p.m. With regard to the developmental programme in the Second Five-Year Plan, I would like to express our disappointment and dissatisfaction. It is not as though our Government are not sympathetic or the Minister for Education is not enthusiastic; they are. But the importance of education has not been realised by the Planning Commission and the people who have cut down our educational programme. Sir, I feel that in any scheme of educational reconstruction, the pivot is the teacher and if during the Second Five-Year Plan period we are not able to do something to raise the status and the emoluments of the teacher, all talk of educational reconstruction will be a failure. If we are not able to give a living wage of Rs. 50 to the teacher and if we are still to pay only Rs. 20, as the White Paper says to the elementary school teacher. I do not believe that there can be any real reform in education. I would, therefore, plead with Government and the Members of this House to find ways and means to see that the teacher is paid a living wage and then only I do hope that there will be a real orientation of education at all stages, elementary, secondary and collegiate.

With these few words, Sir, and thanking you for the indulgence shown to me, I support the proposals contained in the White Paper and the amendment.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset I have to say that I cannot do full justice to the White Paper within ten minutes, the time allotted to me. However, being a lawyer, I shall take whatever time is allotted and state the important points and the Hon. Minister will forgive me if I am not able to give reasons for my viewpoints. Whenever he comes to one of my schools or whenever I get an opportunity, I shall explain to him later on.

I am one of those who are connected with many institutions and, therefore, I should like to say something on this White Paper which is a very valuable document. I am very glad that the Hon.

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Minister has established a very healthy convention of issuing a White Paper on education. As you all know, education is a matter on which many people differ from each other. On any point, there is difference of opinion among distinguished men, educationists and ordinary men. Education is a very controversial subject and unfortunately, this controversial subject deals not only with the present generation but the future generation also. So, this is a very serious matter and, at the same time, a controversial one. Therefore it is the Hon. Minister did very well in issuing a White Paper on education giving statistical data which I value very much. Once we have got statistical data, we can appoint a Survey Committee to make a survey of our educational institutions, primary, elementary and secondary. In the University, there are General Inspection Commissions. They come into contact with the various institutions, hear representations about their grievances and we get a picture of the actual working of these institutions. Similarly, I would request the Hon. the Minister for Education, when he is in charge of that portfolio, to establish a convention for having a survey of all the institutions like single-teacher schools, nursery schools, ordinary elementary schools and institutions of various kinds.

We have got two valuable documents, the Report of the Secondary Education Commission and the Report of the Elementary Education Committee. I need not waste my time making reference to the persons connected with them. But on these two Commissions the Director of Public Instruction was co-opted as a Member and so, we have the viewpoints of the department of Public Instruction matters. When we gave evidence, the Director of Public Instruction was also present and he examined us on some of the points. There are 83 recommendations in the Report of the Secondary Education Commission and 63 recommendations in the Report of the Elementary Education Reform Committee. Most of them are of non-controversial nature, but there are one or two fundamental matters.

The first point is whether we should have twelve years or eleven years of schooling. The Secondary Education Commission Report said that the middle school course should be of three years' duration and that the secondary education course should be of four years' duration. So far as primary education is concerned, the Report said that it might be of four years' or five years' duration. They left it at that. The most important point is whether it should be three years *plus* four years, that is seven years, for the whole course from I Form to the VI Form. The next point is, so far as primary education is concerned, whether it should be a five-year or four-year course. The Report of the Secondary Education Commission merely says that if it is four, let it be four and if it is five, let it be five. The crucial point is not about the total period whether it should be eleven years or twelve years. But the crucial point is whether we shall have four years of secondary education from IV Form to the VI Form and whether we shall have three

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years so far as the middle school stage is concerned. The Secondary Education Commission have said that so far as middle school is concerned, we have got the senior basic schools where they have got a course for three years and, therefore, they said that we must have three years of middle school education. They said that as most of the middle schools would be converted into basic schools—that is our ideal—we must have a uniform pattern and, therefore, they insisted upon three years for middle school education. But the proposal of the Government is to have two years for the middle school course. There are many schools having five standards and it will not be difficult to reorganise them to make it have four standards. I feel that it is not correct. In our days there were only four standards. I think the hon. Member Sri T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai will also agree. The introduction of five standards is only of recent origin. We may have four standards in the primary school and I feel that from the I Form to the VI Form it must be an integrated course. Let us not break up in the III Form stage. The Commission has also said like that. From my personal experience I say that once a boy is admitted, he must go up to the secondary stage. There is no use of leaving in the middle. He acquires only very little knowledge then and he forgets it immediately. We must see that our citizens are educated up to the secondary education stage—that is also the objective of the Secondary Education Commission—so that they may take up responsibilities in life. That is the marked stage of secondary education. I think it would be better that our pupils are educated up to the secondary education stage and if they do not take up academic courses, they may take up multi-purpose courses so that when they attain the age of 16 or 17, they may be able to take up their careers in life. In educational matters I repeat that the first thing is to see whether the proposal of the educationists is sound. Then only we must consider the financial aspect. Let us not be obsessed with finance in the beginning itself. If we have not got the required finance, let us go step by step. The problem of education in India cannot be solved in a day. We cannot cover the tract of centuries by moving all on a sudden. We may do so in land reforms but not so far as education is concerned. If we do so, we will spoil the future generations of our country. The education that has been imparted during the last ten years—the system of giving single line answers in examinations has spoiled the whole generation of students—has been of no use. In educational matters, I am not concerned with the directive at all. We do not pay regard to the directive so far as Hindi is concerned. The Article also says that the State shall endeavour to provide free and compulsory education. There is no guarantee that it should be completed within the period of ten years. Let us, therefore, proceed in the direction of universal free education and not compulsory education. Compulsory education in our country will not be so successful in the beginning. Let us try to give free education to all our children. The Report itself says that many parents are unwilling to send their boys to school.

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That is the state of things obtaining here. If we insist on compulsion, it will only lead to the students having a make-believe of education. It is no use leaving after III Form. A little knowledge is dangerous and the pupils will know nothing.

I remember very well to have read some time back a book written by Sri Ananda Coomaraswamy which, I think, is relevant here. Sir, the three R's are not the only things required. There is much in education, physical education, such education to be got from schools and from training at home, etc. Therefore it is I am anxious that 5 plus should be retained. It is not wrong. The education of the child till the age of five can be had at home and after five, the child can be sent to school. The Education Minister has said many a time (I think he will concur with me) that many students who attend the schools are physically unfit.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: The hon. Member should not take cognizance of what the Minister says outside.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: This is only a casual expression.

Therefore, Sir, the age of five is the minimum. There is an ancient Sanskrit saying about which my hon. friend has also reminded. It runs as follows:—

राजवत्पञ्चवर्षाणि दशवर्षाणि दासवत् ।
प्राप्ते तु षोडशे वर्षे पुत्रं मित्रवदाचरेत् ॥

That means, that for five years, the boy must be like a Raja, i.e., he must be allowed to do anything as he pleases. Ten years after that he must obey and then after sixteen even if he be a boy, we will have to deal with him as a friend. Therefore, we must treat all our college students as friends. In the secondary education period, the students must obey the teachers and so far as the boys of five years and below are concerned, they are free. This is an old saying. Because it embodies some wisdom, I am mentioning it here.

So, Sir, let us have the age limits 5 plus and 17 plus. Let us have an integrated course from I Form to VI Form without any break in the middle at III Form. Let us have this; otherwise intellectual education will sap our vitality. Let them have their education at home till five; we will find them much more fit for primary education and also for the integrated secondary course. That is my view, Sir, so far as the fundamental controversial points are concerned. There are many points on which I have to speak. But, I shall touch upon them from time to time with your permission, Sir.

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the White Paper as it has made the public think about Education. But I do not think the problems that have been presented there are so complex really. They have been rather presented to be complex. But the whole thing is very simple.

[Sri G. Krishnamoorthi] [7th April 1956]

What about education? Are we to educate all the children? Yes, Sir. Naturally we have to do it. How are we to do it? How are we to implement Article 45 of the Constitution? We find that in spite of all the efforts, in spite of compulsion and other things, the rules that have been framed, the penalties that are threatened to be imposed on the public, many children are not sent to school. Statistics given in the White Paper show that out of the 70 lakhs of children in the State in the elementary and higher elementary stage groups, only 33 lakhs are in the schools and that we have to provide for another 37 lakhs. How are we to educate the remaining fifty-five per cent? Who are those people? Are they not poor people? What is it that creates apathy in the minds of the parents to send children to school? Is it real poverty or is it want of convenience? If we analyse these things, we find that they cannot afford to allow their children to stay in the school for more than 2 or 2½ hours a day. So, we must revert to the shift system. There is no escape from it if we are serious of implementing the Directive Principles of the Constitution to provide education for children up to the age of 14. In the rural parts of India we cannot bring all the children into schools on account of the fact that they have to help their parents either at home or in the fields. Are they not to be given this leniency? It is really a sin to keep them for more than 2 or 2½ hours. Further, the pupil-teacher ratio mentioned in the White Paper speaks of putting fifty or sixty children in charge of one teacher in the elementary school. It is not fair to put 60 children under the guidance of one teacher and that too, in a small room. It will be only undermining their health on account of the hot atmosphere that will be created if we keep them for longer hours. We must have only 2½ hours of schooling daily in rural parts.

But now there is a suggestion that these children will be sent to school only if free midday meals are given. According to the scheme, they say that they can give Rs. 2 crores under this head during the Second Five-Year Plan period. Do we think that these parents do not generally send their children for want of a meal and that these parents might be tempted to send them for 1½ annas of *sambhar-bath*? It is a fallacy to think that supply of midday meals would be an inducement to parents to send their children to schools. It is rather not proper on our part to think so. Our people in the mufassal are not lacking in education. They may be illiterates; but they are occupying the highest rung in the ladder of education. They know what education is and how futile the present system is. Unless we change the system to one of basic education, it is futile to think that we can make education useful. That is one reason. Another reason is want of time. My point is that unless and until the Government reduce the school hours to two and a half, we cannot have all our children brought into school. Unless the Government bring in this shift system of 2½ hours, they cannot get all the children into school.

Now, with regard to the system of education, as pointed out by the hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar, there cannot be much

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objection to having four years in the primary stages. The fifth year course of the primary school can be treated as the first year course of the Middle School. Regarding the addition of one year at the High School stage also, it is quite welcome. It is a definite proposal. We do not object to it. But, of course, it may be a burden on the parents; but, inasmuch as we reduce the total number of years, it does not matter. We can have admission at the age of 6 plus. There cannot be much objection. In fact, lack of discipline is partly due to lack of much contact between children and their parents. When our present system of education is a God-less education on account of the fact that we are not giving religious instruction in a secular State, this contact between the children and the parents in the early years is quite necessary to imbibe the cultural habits pertaining to the family and country. There is no use trying to separate the children in the early years and putting them into kindergarten and Montessori schools. There is no harm in keeping the children at home till six.

Regarding working days, I think it is quite unjust to increase the number of working days in elementary schools from 220 to 240 and to think of increasing the working days in High Schools from 180 to 200. If we examine the question in detail by excluding two days in a week for 52 weeks in the year and 20 festival holidays, we will find only 241 days available in a whole year. If the number of working days is increased to 200, then especially High Schools will be left with only 41 days. Sir, each teacher has to take at least 60 days to correct all the terminal examination papers. It is not, therefore, proper to increase the number of working days in the case of High Schools. In the case of elementary schools, I plead not on behalf of the teachers but on behalf of the tender children. It is a great sin to think of increasing the number of working days in elementary schools on account of the fact that the health of these tender children will be greatly affected if they are kept for more number of days in elementary schools which, I venture to say, are nothing more than jails.

Regarding the Agency System, Government should have solved this problem. I thought the White Paper would have dealt with this aspect. Sir, unless the Grant-in-aid Code is revised and all the moneys paid by the parents in the shape of school fees, special fees, etc., is remitted direct into the treasury and the teachers are paid direct from the treasury, Government will not be doing the right thing. I suggest the teachers should be paid direct from the treasury under the authority of the Headmaster who is to be treated as a Gazetted Officer for this purpose. Even now there is a complaint that Education Department is not a Department bringing revenue to the Government. I say, Sir, it would bring crores and crores of revenue to the Government if only the fees are paid direct into the treasury. The Education Department will not have to shell out much. Even if the expenditure is more, I say, Sir, spending on education is not an expenditure. It is an investment. It is an investment for the cause of the Nation and for the cause of posterity. The Agency System must, therefore, be revised in such a way that

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all the public money goes into the treasury. The Grant-in-aid Code should be revised in such a way that all the money collected from the parents goes into the treasury.

With regard to the teacher problem, the security question especially requires solution. There is a reference to the present system of contract and it is said that this is sufficient enough to see that security is assured to the teachers. I know the Hon. the Minister for Education is fully aware of the many cases in which the managements do not yield even in cases where the department says that the termination of the services of a teacher is unjust. I think the Government would do the right thing by the teacher in this matter.

With regard to the text-books, there is a suggestion in the Secondary Education Commission Report that royalty should be paid by the Publishers to the Education Fund. I have been suggesting that even though the publishers may have the right of publishing the text-books, it should be insisted that 25 per cent of the net profits should be given as contribution by them to the Teachers' Maintenance Fund. That will go a long way in improving the Fund.

Sir, I welcome the suggestion that the Director of Public Instruction should be called the Director of Education. People sometimes ask me: "How is it you call him the Director of Public Instruction? Does the department give only instruction and no education?" I told them that the Britishers in those days stuffed useless knowledge by instruction and the name was given as the Director of Public Instruction. It is right that we call him the Director of Education now, since we mean giving education and not mere instruction. There should also be a Director of Technical Education to see that the multi-purpose schools work properly.

* Dr. V. K. JOHN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very pleased that the Hon. the Minister for Education has realized the importance of this subject which is of far-reaching consequence for either promoting or marring the prosperity and progress of the nation. Many Members have made very good contribution to the debate on this White Paper.

I want to emphasise one particular subject. I think we can implement Article 45 of the Constitution of India if we can create that atmosphere which prevails in Travancore-Cochin and Malabar. If we cannot create that atmosphere, we will not be able to implement that article even in another 45 years. What is that atmosphere that I refer to which prevails in Travancore-Cochin and Malabar? I can speak with some authority on this subject. There is not one village in Travancore-Cochin and Malabar, as you know, Sir, where the parent or the uncle who does not send the child to school is not looked down upon by the general public. Public opinion is dead against the person who does not send the child to school. If he does not send the child to school, he is considered an outcaste. Therefore, every child, even though it be a labourer's child, is sent to school. That atmosphere is there. When there

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is demand for schools, there is supply. There is no one wealthy man in the West Coast who does not either run a school or contribute to the running of a school. In this White Paper it is shown that the number of private schools in Malabar is 2,779 whereas the public schools are only 958 in number. The private schools are three times the public schools in number. In other districts the public schools number 9,175 as against 4,837 private schools, only half the number. Why, because wealthy people are not interested in helping the cause of education. Now, we must create the atmosphere in which there will be the feeling that every child should be sent to school and every well-to-do man must contribute to the running of a school. This is the atmosphere in Travancore-Cochin. Every Church and every Mission takes the lead. In fact, in our State it is the Churches and the Missions that are responsible for one-third of the primary education and one-third of the University education. It is not Churches and Missions in the West Coast that do it. Hindus and other well-to-do men in the West Coast do it. If we can create that atmosphere in other districts, we can in a year or two implement Article 45 of the Constitution. We need not wait for four or five years. I am glad that a committee is to be formed to assist in the matter of education. Let it be the responsibility, the primary concern of the Committee to go round the State, establish other sub-committees in the villages and see that this atmosphere is created in which every child would be sent to school and every well-to-do man contributes something to the running of schools, so that the number of private schools may become many times more than the public schools. In Travancore-Cochin, it is not three times the public schools. It should be much more. I am personally of the opinion that supply of midday meals will not solve the problem. We must investigate why in Travancore-Cochin the cost is only Rs. 10 per pupil whereas here the cost is Rs. 24. In the case of High School education, the cost per pupil here is Rs. 63-6-0 whereas it is only Rs. 30-12-0 in Travancore-Cochin. We should not think Travancore-Cochin is richer than our State. There is a different method adopted and there is a different atmosphere. Therefore, I would suggest that we should direct our attention towards the creation of that atmosphere that if a child is not sent to school, the parent should be looked down upon as an outcaste.

Having said this, Sir, I must say that education must be of an All-India pattern. I do not think we should have a pattern of education different from other States. This is a matter in which we must consult the Centre and see that an All-India pattern of education is evolved. Speaking for myself, I would say we should have four, four-year periods of education, primary four years, middle school four years, secondary school four years and University course four years, making in all 16 years. Again, I do not see why you should limit the age of admission to five or six. If it is preferred to send the child at four, why not allow the parent to do so and enable the child to complete the High School education at the age of 14 or 15? He can then go to the college. I do not see there can be any objection to this.

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Regarding the question of language, I personally think after seeing the linguistic fanaticism now prevailing, that we must make Hindi compulsory. It must take the place of English as our national language or the language of the Union. English also must be there. We must teach three languages, namely, Tamil, Hindi and English. I am against teaching the languages of the minorities in this State. It is not as though I am against learning of other languages. Bengali, Gujarati and so many other languages can be taught. My point is that the minorities in this State should compulsorily teach Tamil to their children. Then only we will have no linguistic minorities in this State. I come from Malabar. I may speak Malayalam. But my child ought to learn Tamil as I have settled down in Madras. There is no objection to my children learning Malayalam by private tuition. But the State should not make a provision that for Malayalees, Malayalam should be taught in schools. Tamil must be compulsory for everybody.

I said that our education should be based on an All-India pattern. If we have to create an emotional integration of our country, we must provide for immigration of students and professors from one University to another and this would be possible only if we have an All-India pattern of University education. If there is immigration of students from one University to another, they can learn other languages and thus create an emotional integration of the country. Therefore, every University in India should have the same curriculum and students must be enabled to take one term in one University, another term in another University and take the examination in a third University. In Germany and Italy it is the case. A student who goes to Oxford can sit for the examination in Cambridge and *vice versa*, because the subjects of study are the same. Unless we have an all-India pattern from the beginning to the end, we cannot have this emotional integration of our country as this requires immigration of students and professors from one University to another.

4-40 p.m. In this White Paper I find an extraordinary statement. There is an observation that the report of the Committee has been received and studied by the Government and that it discloses sharp difference of opinion between two halves of the Committee not so much on the details of implementation of the Commission's recommendations as on the fundamental validity of the recommendations themselves. If I may use strong language, it is 'non-sense'. The Committee was asked only to implement and then the two Government Officers on that Committee did not agree on the fundamental validity of the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission presided over by a man of international reputation, not only of All-India reputation. Government have put Dr. Mudaliar in the same position as the two officers of this Government who sat on the Committee and differed from him and Government seem to respect that difference much more than the opinion of Dr. Mudaliar. I think it is very surprising that we must have this kind of thing in the White Paper. The report of the Committee could have been published, but I cannot see how these people

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differed on the fundamental validity of the recommendations made by the Secondary Education Commission while this Committee was asked only to implement all these recommendations.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry I have not been able to allow other hon. Members who wanted to speak . . .

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: I only want five minutes . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry it is impossible. There are six more names and if I allow the hon. Member, I will have to call all the five others also . . .

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: I have got important things to say and I want just five minutes only . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. The hon. Member must excuse me.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: If I am denied even this privilege . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member must obey me.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do realize that considering the importance of the subject, we do not have sufficient time for discussion here. But I may assure hon. Members that we are not taking final decisions now. Only certain tentative proposals have been placed before the Legislature so that we may understand the various proposals first and then find out whether any change is necessary. Therefore, if any hon. Member feels that he has got a very valuable contribution to make with regard to the proposals on hand, either for the purpose of implementing the proposals or for the purpose of making any changes in these proposals, I may assure hon. Members that there is still sufficient time to make that contribution. Therefore, if Mr. Gajapathy Nayagar feels that he has got something very valuable to suggest, he can just pass it on to me or to the committee of the Legislature which, I am sure, will give as much consideration to those suggestions as it would do if they had been expressed on the floor of the House. Therefore, it is purely for want of time and also because it is only a preliminary discussion before we consider the various proposals and finalise those proposals that the hon. Member could not speak. Therefore, no hon. Member need be under the impression that his point of view will not be considered by the Committee or by the Education Minister or by the Government. They will have ample opportunities to give expression to their views.

Sir, as far as the first point is concerned, namely, that the Directive Principle of the Constitution should be implemented, I find there was much unanimity of opinion, barring one I should think. The hon. Member Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar expressed the opinion that it was after all a directive principle and that it was stated there that the States should only endeavour, and that

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therefore it was not necessary to implement that provision. Sir, I respectfully disagree with him. It is not merely because it is in the Constitution, but it has been recognised as a human right that every child should be enabled to have at least the elementary education and become a literate and be able to read and write. Therefore, in a free country we cannot allow people to be illiterate.

DR. V. K. JOHN: There is Article 37 which says the directive principles are as fundamental . . .

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Apart from that, even supposing there is no Article in the Constitution, we have to do that, in the same way as we do in respect of any other scheme we are formulating or any other plan we are taking up for the progress of the country. Therefore, it is not because it is fundamental, but it is a human right and, therefore, that human right should not be denied to anybody. If there are not sufficient facilities now to grant those rights to every child, then it is the duty of the State as representing the community as a whole, to make available all those facilities to impart education to all the children. Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar stated that it was absolutely no use studying for seven years up to the VII Standard and stop there; it would be harmful. Therefore, he thought that in the case of every child it should be possible to take him through the secondary education course also. Surely, if it is possible. But he went on to say that if that was not possible, we should leave them out. So, it means that all the other children who cannot go through the secondary education course also shall always be illiterate without any change whatsoever! I am afraid that point of view cannot be accepted in a democratic set-up where human rights have been guaranteed not only in India, but everywhere in the world. Therefore, his point of view, I am sure, would not appeal to this House and to the people at large.

Therefore, as far as possible, we should try to implement this directive principle. In taking steps for that, one of the reasons why I adopted this division of elementary education into 5 plus 2 was that we should be able to give at least the five years' education to all our children as a first step, if not the eight years' education. I thought at least the five-year education should be given to all the children as early as possible. If we have only a four-year schooling, then it would be possible to give education to most of the children and the next step would be 4 plus 3. But now the immediate step is a five-year education. Though I adopted the formula 4 plus 3 plus 4, later on, on fuller consideration I thought the formula 5 plus 2 would be better considering the circumstances prevailing in our State. It is not only that. This seven-year course is going to be an integrated course, not that the five-year course would be a separate one and the two-year course will have nothing to do with the former. Because this seven-year course is an integrated one, in the first five years the child is taught in a particular school and then the child switches on to the other school. Hon. Members are aware that

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the population in the primary school is much more than in the middle school or secondary school. If we divide it as 4 plus 3, the population in the primary school will be a certain percentage; when we go to the next stage, it is bound to be much less. Therefore, the persons getting education will be much less if it is divided as 4 plus 3. But, in the Higher Secondary Schools, there may be a better atmosphere and slightly better teachers also. This could be maintained by giving at least one secondary grade trained teacher for a certain number of students reading in the 5th standard. Therefore, that could be done. After taking into consideration the entire thing, I am of the view that 5 plus 2 is the best formula that we should adopt in the interests of the persons who would be dropping out after the primary stage of education, because a large number of pupils are stopping at that stage now. But when we go further and say that nobody should stop with the 5th year but should go through the 8th year, when that stage is reached, certainly I have no objection to try this aspect of splitting it into 4 plus 3 or 4 plus 4 or whatever it is. Therefore, it is considered at this stage when we want to give to the greatest number of children as many years of schooling as possible, this five-year formula is the best. Under the circumstances, my plea is for the formula in the White Paper that it should be five-plus-two-plus-one for those who are dropping out and for those who go through the secondary stage of education, five-plus-two-plus-four.

DR. V. K. JOHN: What is the position in other States?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: There are States which have adopted 5 plus 2; there are States which have adopted 4 plus 3; and there are various other combinations also and there are precedents for any formula. Therefore, if precedents would satisfy hon. Members, there is precedent for the formula five-plus-two-plus-four. Taking into consideration the conditions prevailing here, instead of dislocating thousands of schools which are now having five classes and splitting up one class and then finding it difficult to provide for all the students in higher elementary schools, it is better we stick to this five-year formula and then have the middle school course for two years. There is another thing also. Hereafter we would not have, what is called, middle school course and higher elementary school course. There is going to be a uniform pattern of education for seven years. Now, there is a disadvantage for those who study in the higher elementary schools. Because the syllabus is a little bit different in the higher elementary schools, after eight years of study there, the children are not able to join the 9th year class in the secondary schools and they have to be admitted only in the 8th year class, i.e., III Form. But now the White Paper envisages a uniform pattern of seven years' schooling for all the children. There is no difference between the higher elementary schools and middle schools. There will be an integrated and uniform course for seven years. Therefore, if any child reading in any school after completing the 7th year wants to join the secondary schools, he

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or she can join the 8th year class in the secondary schools and then go to 9th, 10th and 11th year classes. It will go on like that. So, there is that additional advantage also. In the new pattern for those who want to drop out after 7 years of study, there will be a special rounding-off course called the higher elementary school-final course.

The hon. Member Sri Ramaswami Reddiar raised the point that we were asking the child to choose its course of study even at an early stage. I am afraid we have to choose at a certain stage. Now, let us see in the present-day system when the child is asked to choose. After the fifth-year class, the child has either to go to the higher elementary school or middle school. Higher elementary school is not the same as the middle school. After passing through the higher elementary school if the child wants to go to the high school, it is put to trouble. Therefore, even in the 10th year the child has got to choose whether he would go to the higher elementary school or middle school which would take him through the secondary school course, i.e., IV, V and VI Forms. So, now the child has to choose after the completion of the fifth year of education. But in the new pattern suggested in the White Paper the child has to choose only after the seventh-year course and, therefore, we are giving an advantage of two more years for the child to choose. If that should be pleaded as a difficulty and if it is stated that the Government are irresponsible and that they are not taking care of the welfare of the child because they are placing the burden on the child, I do not know whether it is a charge made, knowing the full implications of it and knowing fully well the recommendations which the White Paper seeks to make. I can very well understand the plea made by Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar that it was very difficult to go through the White Paper and to understand the various schemes. He would not stop with it, but went further and said that we had created difficulties for the children and that they had been asked to choose even at an earlier stage. As far as the White Paper is concerned, it is a charge which cannot be substantiated with reference to the proposals we have made. On the other hand, we have gone much farther than the existing practice. Therefore, it is necessary that at least after the seventh year, the child should choose or the parent should be able to choose or somebody else responsible should be able to choose for the child whether it is fit to go through the secondary education course or whether it should drop out and enter some profession, or go through the trade school or take to other avocations which are available after passing this elementary education course. That is why the Government intend to give a rounding-off course which would fit the child to take up some profession or other, for example, to go as a peon or to go back to his own ancestral avocation if the child is so inclined.

As far as the secondary education course is concerned, I have already said that it should be a four-year course and not the present pattern of 8 plus 3 years. It has been brought to my notice that the Government of India have just now published a

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syllabus for a pattern of 8 plus 3 years. With great respect to those who have been responsible for this, I am afraid they have not paid sufficient attention to the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission. The Secondary Education Commission has not simply insisted on a mere formula that there should be a four-year course of secondary education. They have insisted that the child should go through this education under properly trained and qualified teachers for at least four years so that the child may be qualified to take up University education soon after that. Therefore, there is a good deal of substance in that recommendation that there should be at least a minimum schooling of four years in secondary education. You call it higher secondary or secondary, that does not matter at all.

One other aspect I would like to impress upon the hon. Members is that the upgrading of the standard of the secondary schools has nothing to do with University education. We all realise now that our children passing the S.S.L.C. examination have lost standards of attainment and these have got to be upgraded. Therefore, apart from University education, it is a good thing to upgrade educational standard in the high schools. The University authorities and also the Leader of the Opposition have accepted this pattern of 11 years for secondary education, even though there is a slight difference of opinion whether it should be 5 plus 2 years or 4 plus 3 years in the beginning. I respectfully submit that there is no difference as long as it is an integrated course. I would like the University authorities to again consider having regard to this 11 years' secondary education course whether there should be only a three-year course for the University education because it has been agreed by the University Commission that for a complete education there should be at least 15 years of schooling. It is not merely a question of years as has been pointed out by some hon. Members. But it is a question of the educational standard which we should reach. If University education should be improved and a higher standard should be attained, then will it be better now, when we are not increasing the secondary schooling from 11 to 12 years but still upgrading the standards, to take advantage of it and retain the four years' education in the University? That is the point of view which I would appeal to those who are in charge of the University education, particularly those who have got to take decisions in this respect to consider. There is a good deal to say about it. I am glad that the two Vice-Chancellors have agreed to serve on the Committee. It is very good of them. Particularly the Leader of the Opposition could have refused saying "I would have nothing to do with this, having had that treatment which has been meted out to me". But still he has been good enough to serve on the Committee in the interest of the State and that of the children. When these two Vice-Chancellors are there, I hope they would give some attention to this aspect and would not say "No, as far as this is concerned, this is a closed chapter". After having known something of education and having known the standards which our students

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attain after obtaining a Degree in our Universities, my own humble view is that because we are considering the entire pattern of education, it is better we do not cut down one year in the Degree course. It is now 11 *plus* 4, 15 years. But when the reorganised scheme comes into effect, it will be 11 *plus* 3, 14 years. I would appeal to Sri T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai to discuss this matter with his colleagues, the other Vice-Chancellors and come to a decision. I would appeal particularly to those who are in the Senate and Syndicate of the University to give anxious thought to this aspect and to rethink it. As far as University education is concerned, instead of the four-year Degree course, there will be a pre-University course of one year and three-year Degree course. We are making it one *plus* three, four years, instead of two *plus* two, four years of University education. After all, we should consider whether we cannot continue to maintain this four-year Degree course. Four years of training in the atmosphere of a University is much more useful than reducing one year in the Degree course and adding that one year in the atmosphere of the secondary school. It is pointed out that in University education there will be a different friendly atmosphere, an atmosphere of comradeship between the teacher and the taught and sharing of experience and knowledge also to a certain extent. Therefore, it is much better to retain the four-year Degree course. But this is a matter about which we need not now say anything positive. But I would request the hon. Members here and also the persons outside who are responsible for this to keep an open mind in this matter and not say that as far as this is concerned, it is a closed chapter.

I do not wish to take the time of the House for long. As far as language is concerned, it has been emphasised that we should know English. When we say English, we refer to it as an international language. Because, it is the most convenient language. So, we want English. It does not mean that we are barring the study of any other international language. I hope we would be able to learn and speak many more languages and we would not confine ourselves to the study of English alone so that we would be able to say, 'Here are persons knowing German, French, Russian, Chinese and other oriental languages'. Then, we would be able to mix freely with other people all over the world. That is my aim. If that pattern comes into effect, all our children would go through this curriculum in the elementary schools, in the secondary schools and in the University stage also, at each stage keeping up certain standards for certain purposes and progressing further so that they may have greater knowledge and ultimately all that knowledge may be useful to society as a whole and for the progress of the country as a whole. That is our aim. After all, human happiness is the *summum bonum* of all our activities. It is only for that purpose we want that knowledge should be acquired and utilised properly. The hon. Member Sri Chakkarai Chetty wanted to know the aim of education. I will put it this way. Our aim is to attain happiness for the humanity as a whole. That is the *summum bonum* of

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education. That is the be-all and end-all of education. If education does not contribute towards that, then it will contribute to more misery and more unhappiness and will not be true education at all. After all, we try to reach an ideal, though it may be said that it cannot always be reached. We shall strive and strive hard so that we may reach that ideal to the best of our ability and as early as possible. Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on this subject. I hope the amendment will be accepted. I am really happy that a first-class Committee has been constituted which will be of assistance to me. Even though I might be inexperienced and ignorant with reference to the various problems, with the guidance of the members of the Committee, I hope correct decisions would be taken in the interests of the country and children of our land.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, in case it is decided by the University of Madras not to change their decision with regard to the reorganised courses of study, will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to tell us whether the Government would be prepared to come to the rescue of the Second Grade Colleges?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Certainly, whether I like it or not, I have to take that responsibility. Even though the University has issued a writ that there should be no Second-Grade Colleges and the First-Grade Colleges should be properly developed, the finances will have ultimately to be found by the Government. Considering all these aspects only, I made an appeal to the Vice-Chancellor to see whether it could not be postponed by a year. We would also consider all those aspects which I have put forward before the House so that it may not cause hardship to anybody.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the amendment of the hon. Member Sri T. Purushotham to the vote of the House. The question is—

“ Add the following at the end :—

‘ and on such consideration, this Council concurs with the Assembly in constituting a Committee to advise the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education on the matters raised in the White Paper and resolves that the following members of this House be members of the said Committee :—

Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar,
Sri T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai,
Sri E. H. Parameswaran,
Sri T. Purushotham,
Sri V. R. Ranganathan,
Srimathi S. Manjubhashini.’ ”

The amendment was put and carried.

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MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the main motion, as amended, to the vote of the House. The question is—

“That the White Paper on Education be taken into consideration and on such consideration, this Council concurs with the Assembly in constituting a Committee to advise the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education on the matters raised in the White Paper and resolves that the following members of this House be members of the said Committee:—

Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar.
Sri T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
Sri E. H. Parameswaran.
Sri T. Purushotham.
Sri V. R. Ranganathan.
Srimathi S. Manjubhashini.”

The motion, as amended, was put and carried.

II.—ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE HON. CHAIRMAN—cont.

(2) BUSINESS TRANSACTED DURING THE VIII SESSION OF THE COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to give to the House some statistical information of the business transacted in the Madras Legislative Council during the VIII Session, that is, from 2nd August 1955 to 7th April 1956:—

Number of days the Council sat	..	..	45	days.		
Number of hours the Council sat	..	..	121	hours	and	15
					minutes.	
<i>Government Bills—</i>						
Number of Bills introduced in Council	..	..	2			
Number of Bills passed	..	..	31			
Government Motions carried	..	..	10			
Government Resolutions carried	..	..	3			
<i>Non-official Business—</i>						
Bills introduced	..	..	3			
Resolutions discussed	..	..	4			
<i>Questions—</i>						
Starred Questions answered	..	..	344			
Unstarred Questions answered	..	..	25			
Short Notice Questions answered	..	..	6			

The House will now adjourn *sine die*.

The House then adjourned *sine die*.

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

* 1. Second Report of the Committee on Government Assurances of the Madras Legislative Council.

2. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 498, Home, dated the 16th February 1956, regarding amendments to rules 242 and 251 to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.

* 3. Finance Accounts 1953-54 of the Government of Madras (from the 1st April to the 30th September 1953) and the Audit Report, 1954.

*Placed on the table of the House on 6th April 1956.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 628 asked by Sri T. Purushotham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 7th April 1956, page 830 supra.]

(a) *Fee concessions to (i) Non-Gazetted officers, (ii) employees of local bodies and (iii) teachers of aided schools.*—Under the orders in G.O. No. 1250, Education, dated 31st May 1952, children of all non-gazetted employees of the State Government, all employees of local bodies drawing pay not exceeding Rs. 300 per mensem, and all teachers employed in aided elementary schools and aided secondary schools, are eligible for the following concessions:—

(i) Full-fee concession (tuition fees only) in all elementary schools and in all secondary schools up to the end of Form III,

(ii) half-fee concession (tuition fees only) in Forms IV to VI.

Copies of relevant Government Orders, etc., are appended.

(iii) *Fee concessions to children of the women teachers employed in Government schools.*—Free education is provided for the children of female teachers in schools in which they serve and, in the case of teachers drawing a pay not more than Rs. 100 per mensem (or, in the case of widows, not more than Rs. 125 per mensem), in schools of all grades (except colleges) under the direct control of Government.

Fee concessions to children of women employees of local bodies.—No school fee is leviable in any institution managed by local bodies, for the education of the children of women teachers in the employ of any local board or municipal council provided that the income of such teachers together with the income, if any, of their husbands does not exceed Rs. 120 per mensem and that in the case of widows the income does not exceed Rs. 90 per mensem.

(iv) *Backward classes.*—The children of backward classes (other than scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes) are eligible for half-fee concessions at all stages of their education.

(v) *Girl students.*—Girls belonging to the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes are exempted from paying tuition fees at all stages of their education. No fees are levied from Muslim girls and girls belonging to backward classes in form III and below. The fees leviable in any institution from girls of all other communities shall be one-half of the rates actually in force in that institution.

Besides the educational concessions under rule 92, Madras Educational Rules, deserving girls in forms IV to VI of Government Girls' schools are given half-fee concessions on the basis of fee collections during the year not exceeding 10 per cent of the fees due at standard rates.

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(vi) *Scheduled caste pupils*.—Both boys and girls of these classes are exempted from the payment of fees at all stages of their education. In respect of Arts and Professional Colleges, the exemption is subject to the condition that the annual income of the parents or guardians does not exceed Rs. 1,500.

(vii) *Others referred to in rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules*.—Pupils belonging to the scheduled tribes are exempted from the payment of fees at all stages of their education. Muslim boys are also eligible for half-fee concessions at all stages of their education. Children whose parents or guardians are poor are exempt from tuition fees in all elementary schools and in the secondary schools up to the end of Form III. Full-fee concessions up to the end of Form III are also granted to pupils belonging to the Barber, Fisherman, Dhoby and Potter communities who practice their hereditary occupations in rural areas, i.e., areas other than municipalities and major panchayats.

NOTE.—The concessions referred to under items IV, V and VII are admissible only if the income limits of the parents or guardians do not exceed the limits prescribed in rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules, viz., Rs. 1,200 per mensem in the case of Secondary Schools and Rs. 1,500 per annum in the case of colleges.

(b) (i) Yes.

(ii) Under Article 32 of the Grant-in-aid Code, half the expenditure on scholarships and fee remissions up to a limit of 10 per cent of the fee income at standard rates is admitted and paid as grants to aided secondary schools. The concessions awarded in aided elementary schools are fully compensated by the Government.

(iii) The rates and levy of fees in aided schools are left to a large extent to the discretion of the managements and the Government have not considered it necessary to interfere in the matter. However, so far as elementary schools are concerned, action will be taken on the report of the Elementary Education Committee.

APPENDIX.

I

G.O. No. 1250, Education, dated 31st May 1952.

[Education—Educational concessions to children of non-gazetted officers and others—Orders issued.]

Order—No. 1250, Education, dated 31st May 1952.

The Government direct that, with effect from the school year 1952-53, certain educational concessions as laid down in this order, be granted to the children of all non-gazetted employees of the State Government, all employees of local bodies drawing pay not exceeding Rs. 300 per mensem and all teachers employed in aided elementary schools and aided secondary schools. The concessions will be restricted to the sons and daughters of the classes of

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employees mentioned above and will not be extended to their relatives or dependants. Pensioners, village officers or casual workers who are paid wages at current market rates and who are not employed regularly, will not be included in the scope of the concessions.

2. The concessions in the case of the children of these employees will be by way of the remission of full tuition fees in the case of those studying in elementary schools and in secondary schools up to and inclusive of Form III and by way of remission of one-half of such fees in the case of those studying in the high school classes (Forms IV to VI of a secondary school).

3. The concessions will not apply to any of the special fees levied for specific purposes such as medical inspection, library, games, laboratory, etc.

4. Children already enjoying educational concessions up to the extent specified above, either as members of backward communities or on grounds of poverty or for any other reasons, will not be given further concessions.

5. The fee income lost by the managements of aided elementary schools and aided secondary schools, as a result of the concessions in this order, will be made good to them in full.

6. One-half of the fee income lost by the local bodies will be made good to them and the other half should be borne by local bodies.

7. The reduction in the fee income of local bodies should not be taken as an item of cost in reckoning the Government grant due to the local bodies.

8. The production of a certificate that the person claiming the concession is a non-gazetted employee of the Government or an employee of a local body or a teacher in an aided elementary or secondary school, should be insisted on, in all cases of grants of concessions. In the case of employees of local bodies, the certificate should contain information about their monthly salary. The certificate shall be issued by the head of the office or institution in which the person concerned is employed.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

K. M. UNNITHAN,
Secretary to Government.

To all Commissioners of Municipalities (through the Chairmen of Municipal Councils).
 „ all Presidents of District Boards.
 „ all Executive Authorities of Panchayat Boards (through the Presidents of Panchayat Boards).
 „ all Collectors of Districts.
 „ all Heads of Departments.
 „ the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras (through the Mayor).
 „ the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.
 „ the Accountant-General (the Finance Department).
 „ the Director of Information and Publicity.
 „ the Government of India, Ministry of Education.
 „ Copy to the Government of India, Ministry of Education.
 „ all Departments of Secretariat.

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II

**Memorandum No. 27566-B-D/52-4, Education,
dated 24th April 1953.**

[Education—Educational concessions to children of non-gazetted officers and others—Clarifications, etc.—Orders issued.]

READ—the following paper:—

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 18th August 1952,
No. 1161-E-1/52.

Memorandum—No. 27566-B-D/52-A, Education, dated 24th April 1953.

In G.O. No. 1250, Education, dated 31st May 1952, the Government sanctioned a scheme of educational concessions to the children of non-gazetted officers and others. The Director of Public Instruction has raised several points for clarification in this connexion. Representations have also been received from a number of individuals seeking clarification and also requesting for the extension of the concession to the children of certain categories of employees. The Government have examined all these points in detail and pass the following orders:—

Point (1).—Whether the educational concession will continue till the end of the school year in the cases of (i) children of Government servants, employees of local bodies or school teachers who are ousted from service for want of a vacancy or dismissed from service or die in the course of the year and (ii) children of local body servants whose pay is increased over the monetary limit during the middle of the school year.

The concession will continue till the end of the respective term and not till the end of the school year. Where the salary is increased over the monetary limit during a term in respect of those who are governed by pay limit, full fee should be collected for the next term.

Point (2).—Whether the educational concession will continue till the end of the school year in the case of children of non-gazetted officers who are promoted as Gazetted Officers in the course of the year and *vice versa*.

If a person is appointed as gazetted officer in the long term, the concessions should be withdrawn for the short term. Even if he is reverted in the short term, the concessions need not be revived as he had the benefit during the long term. If he is reverted in the long term itself the concession will be continued during the short term also.

Point (3).—Whether the educational concessions will continue till the end of the school year in the case of children of Government servants, employees of local bodies or school teachers who retire in the course of the year.

Stoppage of the concession in such cases will be with effect from the term following the retirement.

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Point (4).—Who is the authority competent to grant the fee concession contemplated in G.O. No. 1250, Education, dated 31st May 1952.

Orders on this point will be issued separately.

Point (5).—Whether the educational concessions can be granted to the children of non-gazetted officers and others studying in nursery schools, viz., A.I.W.C. School, Government House, Mount Road, and Montessori Schools.

The children studying in these special schools need not be given the educational concession.

Point (6).—Whether the educational concessions can be granted to the children of non-gazetted officers and others studying in unaided schools, viz., (1) Ewart School, Vepery, (2) Good Shepherd Convent, Nungambakkam, and (3) C.S.M. Preparatory School, Kilpauk.

The children studying in schools recognized by the Education department only should be given the concession. These institutions are not recognized by the department and the children studying in them should not be given the benefit of the concession.

Point (7).—Whether the children of non-gazetted officers who are on other duty in a gazetted post under emergency provisions in the rules and are on extraordinary leave are eligible for the concessions.

Children of such persons on extraordinary leave need not be granted the concession. When they actually begin to draw the pay and allowances after returning from leave, their children will get the concession provided they continue as non-gazetted officers. As regards duty in a gazetted post, the procedure indicated in point (2) above will be followed.

Point (8).—Whether the educational concession can be granted to the children of non-gazetted officers and others in other States like Orissa, Mysore, Hyderabad, etc., which border Madras State.

The concession should not be granted to the children of non-gazetted officers and others studying in other States.

Point (9).—Whether the fee income lost by aided secondary schools will be calculated on the existing rates of fees in the schools.

The existing rates of fees in the schools will be taken into account for calculating the fee income lost by the aided schools.

Point (10).—Whether concessions may be granted to a pupil, one of whose parents is a gazetted officer and the other alone is eligible for the concession.

A pupil, one of whose parents is a Gazetted Officer, and the other is a non-gazetted employee, is not eligible for the concession.

Point (11).—Whether the concession is applicable to the children of all non-gazetted officers irrespective of the salary drawn.

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The concession is applicable to the children of all non-gazetted officers, irrespective of the salary drawn.

Point (12).—Whether the parents can be dealt with separately if for any reason they are living apart.

The nature of the employment of both the parents should be enquired into and each case dealt with on its merits. Such cases should be brought to the notice of Government.

Point (13).—Whether children of Government servants, employees of local bodies or school teachers who are under suspension are eligible for the educational concession.

They may be allowed the benefit of the concession pending the result of the enquiry against the employees concerned.

Point (14).—Whether the concession can be granted to the wives of non-gazetted officers and to those who study Hindi up to Praveena Standard.

The concessions cannot be extended to the wives of non-gazetted officers and others. It cannot be extended for the study of Hindi.

Point (15).—Whether children of non-gazetted officers and others who are not in permanent service may be granted the concession.

All those who are appointed regularly, i.e., not under 9 (a) (i), will be granted the concessions. Those who are not in service for the full year for any reason will be governed by orders under point (1) above.

Point (16).—Whether the concessions are to be withdrawn in the case of children of teachers when they are discharged from service in a school and are re-employed in another school only after some time.

The concession will be restricted to the respective term as in point (1) above.

Point (17).—Whether the children of part-time teachers, servants of local bodies are eligible for the concessions.

The children of these employees should not be allowed the concession.

Point (18).—Whether children of teacher-managers are eligible for the concessions.

They are eligible for the concession because they are also teachers. Children of managers who are not teachers are not eligible for the concessions.

Point (19).—Whether the children of untrained teachers are eligible for the concessions.

They are eligible for the concession provided the appointments of untrained teachers have the approval of the competent authority when such approval is necessary, and if the appointment is for the full school-year.

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Point (20).—Whether the children of Government servants in inferior service are eligible for the concessions.

Inferior servants come under "The Madras Inferior Service" and their children are eligible for the educational concessions.

Point (21).—Whether children of Central Government employees are eligible for the concession.

They are not eligible for the concession.

Point (22).—Whether the pay limit of Rs. 300 includes the dearness allowance and other such allowances.

The pay limit excludes dearness allowance and other allowances. Special pay, if any, should be included.

Point (23).—Whether the children of head teachers of aided schools drawing more than Rs. 300 per mensem (including dearness allowance and other allowances) are eligible for the concessions.

The pay limit of Rs. 300 excluding dearness allowance will be made applicable in the case of teachers in aided schools also.

Point (24).—Whether the children of retired non-gazetted officers, teachers and others, who are re-employed are eligible for the concession.

They are not eligible for the concession as the appointments of re-employed persons are not regular after superannuation.

Point (25).—Whether the children of whole-time servants (under the employ of Government or local body) who are paid from contingencies are eligible for the concessions.

The children of employees paid from contingencies at current market rates are not eligible for the concession, though they are employed on monthly basis and are not casual workers.

Point (26).—Whether the total amount of salaries of both the parents when both of them are employed, should be taken into consideration.

Where pay limit is prescribed, the total of salaries of both the parents, when both of them are employed should be taken into account.

Point (27).—Whether concessions may be granted to the children of parents when the father is employed under Central Government and the mother under Madras State Government.

Fee concession need not be given to those children whose father or mother is employed in the Central Government. When either of the parents is a pensioner of the State Government or the Central Government and the other parent continues to be an N.G.O., the concession will be available to their children notwithstanding the fact that one of the parents is a pensioner and not a gazetted Government servant.

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*Point (28).—*Whether the concessions may be granted to children of parents when the father is a local board employee earning more than Rs. 300 and the mother is a teacher or non-gazetted officer.

No concession need be granted in such cases.

*Point (29).—*Whether the children of teachers employed in the Southern Railway Anglo-Indian middle schools may be allowed the benefit of the concessions.

No concession need be given in such cases as the teachers are reported to be treated (for all purposes such as pay and allowances) on a par with the Central Government employees.

*Point (30).—*Whether the fee concession should be at half the standard rate or at half the actual rate in force in the institution.

Where half-fee concession is contemplated, it should be at half the actual rate of fees in force in the school.

*Point (31).—*When a pupil produces the concession certificate in the short-term of the school year, whether fees paid by the pupil during the long-term has to be refunded.

Concession may be allowed only from the beginning of the term in which the certificate is produced. This is on the analogy of the concessions granted under rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules, and other concessions.

*Point (32).—*From what date should the concession be given in the case of children of non-gazetted officers and others who become eligible for the concession and apply for it during the middle of the school-year.

Concessions will be allowed in such cases from the commencement of the same month.

*Point (33).—*May the fees paid by a pupil prior to the production of the concession certificate be refunded or adjusted towards further instalments of fees due.

This does not arise in view of item 32 above.

*Point (34).—*Whether the Government concession (half-fees) will continue to be allowed in cases, where the managements bear the other half, which is a concession given by the managements to children of teachers employed in institutions under their control.

There is no objection to the grant of concessions in such cases as the Department's concession has nothing to do with the management's concession.

*Point (35).—*Whether the concession may be allowed to children who get scholarship from private funds, i.e., Saraswat Poor Students' Fund, Mangalore.

No concession need be given in such cases, if it is a source of profit. The concession will be limited to the difference between the fee payable and the amount of scholarship.

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*Point (36).—*What rate should be taken as tuition fee for the purpose of the concession in the case of Vidyodaya Girls' High School, Thyagarayanagar, Madras, where the fees prescribed by Government include special fees for Games, Library, etc.?

The children studying in this school will be allowed the concession of half the tuition fees, special fees being excluded. The parent may produce the fee receipt and get refund at the end of the year from the Inspectress.

*Point (37).—*Whether scholarship-holders and others in receipt of half-fee or full concessions under rule 32 of the Grant-in-aid Code are eligible for the concession.

Scholarship-holders and others who are in receipt of financial help from this or other departments need not be given the concession as this may be a source of profit. It will be open to any student to give up the scholarship or other special concession and then become eligible for the fee concession based on his parent's status, etc.

*Point (38).—*Whether in the case of a pupil who is not entitled to fee concession under rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules, on account of his failure in a class the concession in question may be sanctioned during the current year.

The concession need not be allowed to pupils who are entitled to fee concession under rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules, and who become ineligible for the concession temporarily on account of their detention in the same class. The students who failed last year are required to pay the school fees with effect from the short-term of the current year and orders in this regard have already been issued in Government Memorandum No. 52298-D/52-4, Education, dated 31st January 1953.

*Point (39).—*By whom the certificate referred to in paragraph 8 of the Government Order is to be granted in the case of headmasters of aided elementary and secondary schools?

In the cases of headmasters of aided elementary schools, the certificates should be given by the Deputy Inspectors; and in the case of headmasters of aided secondary schools the certificates may be given by the District Educational Officers concerned.

*Point (40).—*Whether the Department should insist on a particular form of application for the concession.

The Department need not insist on a particular form of application for the concession.

*Point (41).—*Whether in respect of non-gazetted officers who are themselves the head of the office, they can certify about their appointment in Government service.

In cases where the non-gazetted employee himself is the head of the office, the certificate should be issued by his immediate superior departmental head.

[7th April 1956]

Point (42).—Whether the office seal of the certifying officer wherever available, should be insisted on.

The office seal of the certifying officer is not necessary. The designation of the officer giving the certificate should be clearly indicated.

Point (43).—Whether the certificate prescribed in paragraph 8 of the Government Order should be obtained every school-year and whether the head of the office can use his facsimile for signing the copies.

The production of certificate every term should be insisted upon as the eligibility for the concession will vary from time to time. The facsimile should not be used for signing the copies.

Point (44).—Whether managers of elementary schools as heads of institutions may sign the certificate.

If he is a teacher-manager and also the head of the institution, he can issue the certificate.

Point (45).—Whether in the case of an applicant who hails from a village in a distant district, the certificate should not be countersigned by the inspecting officers.

In cases of doubt, and wherever necessary, the applicants should be asked to get their certificates countersigned by Deputy Inspector of Schools, in the case of teachers in elementary schools and District Educational Officers in the case of teachers in secondary schools.

Point (46).—Whether children of teachers employed in aided institutions other than elementary and secondary schools, viz., colleges, training schools, training colleges, Advanced Sanskrit schools, Anglo-Indian schools, nursery schools, Montessori schools, Pre-Basic schools, Schools for the Blind, Art Industrial School, Nazareth, etc., are eligible for the concession.

Children of teachers employed in aided colleges and aided training colleges are not eligible for the fee concessions. The concessions will be given to children of all teachers employed in schools recognized by the department.

Point (47).—Whether municipal commissioners who are not Government servants should be treated as employees of local bodies for purposes of educational concessions.

Municipal commissioners who are not Government servants should be treated as employees of local bodies for purposes of educational concessions. The pay limit of Rs. 300 is applicable to them.

Point (48).—Who is the granting authority for issuing certificates to the executive officers and staff of panchayats.

The executive officers may obtain the certificates from the Deputy Panchayat Officer or from the District Panchayat Officer

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concerned, where there is no Deputy Panchayat Officer. The executive officer of the panchayat is empowered to issue certificate to the remaining staff of the panchayat.

Point (49).—Whether the children of non-gazetted officers going on leave on loss of pay in the middle of the year owing to domestic reasons are eligible for the educational concession.

When a non-gazetted officer proceeds on leave without allowances the concession to his children should be continued and should not be withdrawn.

Point (50).—Whether children of Junior Assistant State Prosecutors are eligible for the concession.

The children of the Grade II Officers who are non-gazetted are eligible for the fee concessions. The children of Grade I (Gazetted) Officers are not eligible for the fee concession.

Point (51).—Whether the children of sweepers and conductresses and public health mazdoors employed in elementary schools, high schools, hospitals and dispensaries under local bodies are eligible for the fee concessions.

These are all contingent establishment, though some of them are treated as full-time workers and paid at monthly rates. Their children are not therefore eligible for the fee concession.

Point (52).—Whether there is any restriction in the number of children of an employee for the grant of educational concessions.

There is no such restriction. The concession should be granted to all the children.

Point (53).—Whether the step-son of a woman teacher is eligible for the educational concession.

The step-son of a woman teacher is not entitled to the fee concession.

Point (54).—Whether adopted children of non-gazetted officers and others are eligible for the concession.

They are not eligible for the concession.

Point (55).—Whether the word 'teachers' in aided elementary and secondary schools could be interpreted to mean all staff including clerks, peons, etc.

Orders have since been issued extending the concession to the children of permanently employed clerks shown in the accounts of the aided secondary and elementary schools. 'Other non-teaching staff' in aided schools will not be included in the scope of the concessions. (Memorandum No. 32023-D/52-5, Education, dated 5th February 1953.)

Point (56).—Whether the children of a non-gazetted officer of the Madras State whose services are temporarily lent to Central Government are eligible for the concession—Pay being less than Rs. 300 in either case.

[7th April 1956]

They are not eligible for the concession during their deputa-
tion.

*Point (57).—*Whether Rural Medical Practitioners and Maternity Assistants who receive subsidies from the District Board Funds or from Government can be considered as district board employees for the purpose of the concession.

Their children are eligible for the concession. (Memorandum No. 34613-D/52-4, Education, dated 11th October 1952).

*Point (58).—*Whether Pupils who have been detained in a class are eligible for the concession.

Orders in this matter have been issued in G.O. No. 2518, Education, dated 1st November 1952.

2. The Government direct that the educational concessions granted to the children of non-gazetted employees of this State Government in G.O. No. 1250, Education, dated 31st May 1952, be extended to the children of the following categories:—

(1) Staff of the District Soldiers', Sailors', and Airmen's Board,

(2) full-time copyists on a monthly salary employed in the Revenue Department, and

(3) salaried stamp-vendors in the City of Madras.

Copyists who are job workers or piece-workers and licensed stamp-vendors of the Revenue Department will be excluded from the purview of the concessions.

K. M. UNNITHAN,
Secretary to Government

To the Director of Public Instruction.

„ the Deputy Director of Resettlement and Employment and ex-officio Secretary,
Madras State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board, Madras.

„ the Honorary Secretary, Doveton Corrie Protestant Schools' Association,
Madras.

„ the Board of Revenue.

„ the General Secretary, Non-gazetted Government Officers' Association, Madras.

„ all Commissioners of Municipalities (through the Chairmen of Municipal
Councils).

„ all Presidents of District Boards.

„ all Executive Authorities of Panchayat Boards (through the District
Panchayat Officers).

„ all Collectors of Districts.

„ all Heads of Departments.

„ the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras (through the Mayor).

„ the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.

„ the Accountant General (through the Finance Department).

„ all Departments of Secretariat.

Copy for Andhra Government.

„ Mysore Government.

[7th April 1956]

III

**Memorandum No. 94094-E-4/54-2, Education, dated 5th
January 1954.**

[Educational concession to the children of non-gazetted officers and others—Certain clarification. *Reference* from the Director of Public Instruction, dated 13th September 1954, Rc. No. 390-E-1/54.]

*Memorandum—*No. 94094-E-4/54-2, Education, dated 5th January 1954.

The Director of Public Instruction is informed that his presumption that the grant of educational concessions in respect of children of untrained teachers terminated in the middle of the year may be restricted to the full term, during which they were partly or fully employed as contemplated under point (1) is correct.

IV

G.O. Ms. No. 1564, Education, dated 6th November 1954.

[Education—Educational concessions to the children of workshop employees of the College of Engineering, Guindy, in the time-scale of pay—Orders passed. *Reference.*—From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 28th July 1954, Rc. No. 436-E-1/54.]

*Order—*No. 1564, Education, dated 6th November 1954.

The Director of Public Instruction is informed that the children of the workshop employees of the Engineering College, Guindy, who are in the time-scale of pay may be considered eligible for educational concession sanctioned in G.O. No. 1250, Education, dated 31st May 1954.

V

**Memorandum No. 70264-E-4/54-1, Education, dated
12th November 1954.**

[Educational concessions to the children of non-gazetted officers and others—Clarification of. *Reference.*—From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 8th July 1954, Rc. No. 1328-E-1/54.]

*Memorandum—*No. 70264-E-4/54-1, Education, dated 12th November 1954.

The Director of Public Instruction is informed that the concessions granted in G.O. No. 1250, Education, dated 21st May 1952, will be applicable to the following categories of employees also if they are in the time-scales of pay:—

(1) Water-man employed in Government hospitals.

(2) Cooks employed in Government hospitals.

(3) Non-gazetted officers serving in Police establishments in the Railways.

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VI

G.O. Ms. No. 55-E, Education, dated 12th January 1955.

[Education—Educational concessions to children of non-gazetted officers and others—Extension to University servants—Orders issued. *Reference.*—From the Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, dated 25th October 1952, No. F. 6837, and from the Director of Public Instruction, dated 10th November 1954, Rc. No. 1161-E-1/52.]

Order—No. 55-E, Education, dated 12th January 1955.

The Director of Public Instruction is informed that the proposal to extend the educational concessions admissible to non-gazetted officers to the children of the University servants should be dropped.

VII

Memorandum No. 111541-E-4/54-2, Education, dated 19th January 1955.

[Education—Educational concessions to the children of non-gazetted officers and others—Acceptance of certificate by headmasters and applications for admission—Instructions issued. *Reference.*—From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 3rd November 1954 and 21st December 1954, Rc. No. 3232-E-1/54.]

Memorandum—No. 111541-E-4/54-2, Education, dated 19th January 1955.

The Director of Public Instruction is informed that the form of application for admission to elementary and secondary schools may be in a form so as to cover all the points specified in Memorandum Nos. 24068/52-2-D, Education, dated 25th June 1952 (No. 27566-BJ)/52-1, dated 24th April 1953, G.O. No. 1250, Education, dated 31st September 1952) and other orders in the subject. In addition transfer certificates and the certificates that the children are the children of non-gazetted officers with proper official seals may be insisted on even before the admission. The verification of the applications may be done within a month from the date of the admission. The Director is requested to issue instructions accordingly. He is also informed that the question of collecting fees for one or two months may be dropped for the present. The above orders may be communicated to the heads of all managements.

VIII

G.O. Ms. No. 398, Education, dated 16th March 1955.

[Educational concessions to the children of non-gazetted officers and others—Applicability to the children of the staff of the Lower Bhavani Project works—Orders passed. *Reference.*—From the Chief Engineer (General and Buildings), Madras, dated 17th August 1953, No. 6862/53-N-1, and from the Director of Public Instruction, dated 10th November 1954, Rc. No. 2936-E-1/54.]

7th April 1956]

Order—No. 398, Education, dated 16th March 1955.

The Government pass the following orders on the requests of the Chief Engineer (General and Buildings):—

(1) As the work-charged establishment are eligible for the concessions with reference to point (2) of Memorandum No. 23204-D/52-3, Education, dated 17th April 1953, read with point (15) of Memorandum No. 27566-BJ/59-4, Education, dated 24th April 1953, so long as they are in any time-scale of pay no revision of orders is necessary.

(2) The persons appointed under rule 10 (a) (i) are not treated as regular Government servants and they can be ousted at any time as there is no fixity of tenure of these Government servants. Therefore Government see no justification to extend the educational concessions to the children of those appointed under rule 10 (a) (i) in the Lower Bhavani Project as a special case. The request in this respect will not be complied with. However Government ratify the fee income foregone by the management during 1952-53 and during the first term of 1953-54 as a special case.

(3) The Government agree to the school authorities claiming compensation for the loss of fee income from the Education Department.

IX

Memorandum No. 21296-E-4/55-2, Education, dated 5th April 1955.

[Educational concessions to children of non-gazetted officers and others—Collection of fees from unselected pupils of Form VI. *Reference.*—G.O. No. 2518, Education, dated 1st November 1952, and from the Director of Public Instruction, dated 1st March 1955, Rc. No. 443-E-1/55.]

Memorandum—No. 21296-E-4/55-2, Education, dated 5th April 1955.

The Director of Public Instruction is informed that the unselected pupils of Form VI who continue during the short term are eligible for the non-gazetted officers concessions for the remaining period of the school year.

X

G.O. Ms. No. 829, Education, dated 5th May 1955.

[Education—Educational concessions to the children of non-gazetted officers and others—Extension to children of teachers employed in institutions recognized by the Industries Department—Orders passed. *Reference.*—From Sri O. Neelakanta Naidu, Demonstrator, Chengalvarayan Naicker's Technical Institute, Madras, dated 1st December 1954, from the Director of Public Instruction, dated 13th December 1954, Rc. No. 4170-E-1/54, and from the Director of Industries and Commerce, dated 17th January 1955, L. Dis. No. 4042-N-3/55.]

[7th April 1956]

Order—No. 829, Education, dated 5th May 1955.

In G.O. No. 1250, Education, dated 31st May 1952, the Government sanctioned a scheme of educational concessions to the children of non-gazetted officers and others. This concession was intended to apply only to children of teachers in schools recognized by the Education Department. Representation has since been received requesting extension of the concession to children of teachers employed in schools recognized by the Industries Department. The Government have examined the question and direct that the concession prescribed in G.O. No. 1250, Education, dated 31st May 1952, be extended to the children of teachers employed in industrial schools recognized by the Industries Department. This order will take effect from the school year 1954-55.

XI

G.O. Ms. No. 1300, Education, dated 29th July 1955.

[Education—Educational concessions to children of non-gazetted officers—Applicability to the non-gazetted employees of the State Government on temporary basis—Orders passed. Reference.—From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 23rd May 1955, Roc. No. 956-E-1/55.]

Order—No. 1300, Education, dated 29th July 1955.

The Government direct that the educational concessions prescribed in G.O. No. 1250, Education, dated 31st May 1952, be extended to the children of the non-gazetted employees of the State Government employed on a temporary basis, provided they are likely to continue in service for a single full term, viz., July to December or January to June. The above order will take effect from the school year 1955-56.

XII

Memorandum No. 105117-E-V/55-1, Education, dated 5th November 1955.

[Education—Educational concession to children of non-gazetted officers and others—Applicability to the children of employees who are retired from services but re-employed. Reference.—From the Director of Animal Husbandry, dated 12th October 1955, Roc. No. 11779-C-4/55.]

Memorandum—No. 105117-E-V/55-1, Education, dated 5th November 1955.

The Director of Animal Husbandry is informed that the officer referred to in his letter cited is not eligible for educational concessions applicable to retired non-gazetted officers in re-employment as his pay is likely to be more than Rs. 300. The gazetted officers re-employed as non-gazetted officers will not be eligible for concession.

[7th April 1956]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 629 asked by Sri T. Purushotham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 7th April 1956, page 832 supra.]

Proceedings of the District Half-yearly Irrigation Conference held in the Collector's office at 10 a.m. on 10th October 1955.

[Irrigation—Major—District Half-Yearly Conference Proceedings.]

PRESENT :

- 1 Sri A. Venkatesan, I.A.S., Collector and President.
- 2 Sri P. Subba Rao, B.E., Executive Engineer and Secretary.
- 3 Sri C. K. Menon, B.E., Executive Engineer (Food Production).
- 4 Sri P. Muthumayan, B.A., Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruvallur.
- 5 Sri R. K. Rangan, M.A., Revenue Divisional Officer, Chingleput.
- 6 Sri Thangavelu, District Agricultural Officer, Saidapet.
- 7 Sri T. Purushotham, M.L.C.
- 8 Sri V. K. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, M.L.A.
- 9 Sri M. R. Ramachandran, M.L.A.
- 10 Sri O. Chengam Pillai, M.L.A.
- 11 Sri M. Dharmalingam, M.L.A.
- 12 Sri K. Gajapathy Reddiar, M.L.A.
- 13 Sri V. Govindaswamy Naidu, M.L.A.
- 14 Sri O. Venkatasubba Reddiar, M.L.A.
- 15 Sri Raghava Reddiar (Non-Official Member).

1. The report of the work done by the Public Works Department during the half-year was read.

2. The Executive Engineer explained the action taken in respect of the suggestions made by Sri T. Purushotham Mudaliar, M.L.C., Sri M. R. Ramachandran, M.L.A., and Sri N. Ramakrishna Iyer, M.L.A.

3. It was resolved to request the Government to create a separate T.R.S. division as a large number of tanks are silted up and have lost their capacity and also a number of estate sources, since taken over by the Government are in a neglected condition.

4. The committee resolved to request the Government to expedite the proposal for the construction of an anicut across the Palar River to improve supply to Thenneri tank, etc., with special staff, if necessary.

5. All the petitions presented at the conference were examined and the petitioners informed of the action taken and proposed to be taken.

[7th April 1956]

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to clause (a) of starred question No. 632 asked by Sh. T. Purushotham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 7th April 1956, page 834 supra.]

There are five Inspectresses of Girls' Schools in the State. The headquarters, territorial jurisdiction and the number of schools in respect of each circle are as below :—

Headquarters. (1)	Territorial jurisdiction (revenue districts). (2)	Number of schools under each Inspectress.			Total
		Sec- ondary. (3)	Training. (4)	Special. (5)	
1 Madras ..	Madras City ..	29	7	17	53
2 Madurai ..	Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli.	43	15	6	64
3 Tanjore ..	Chingleput, South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli and	37	6	6	49
4 Salem ..	Salem, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris and North Arcot.	37	10	3	50
5 Kozhikode ..	Malabar and South Kanara.	35	10	4	49

7th April 1956]

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 52 asked by Sri T. Purushotham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 7th April 1956, page 838 supra.]

LIST OF URBAN WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE SCHEMES SANCTIONED AND NOT COMPLETED AS ON 1ST FEBRUARY 1956—ESTIMATED COST AND STAGE OF PROGRESS.

Serial number and name of scheme. (1)	Estimated cost. (2)	Stage of progress. (3)
1 Kozhikode Water-supply Scheme—Treatment works ..	4,59,000	All items of civil works in the chemical house have been completed. The erection of chemical plants is being attended to.
2 Salem (Mettur) Water-supply Scheme ..	40,85,000	Work is nearing completion.
3 Kumbakonam Water-supply Scheme—II Stage ..	16,81,000	All works completed except providing venturi meter for which orders have been placed with the firm for supply and erection.
4 Srivilliputhur Water-supply Scheme ..	18,20,230	Pilot supply is being given from 8/55. Major portion of work has already been completed. Minor works such as cover slabs to infiltration well and installation of chloronome plant, etc., are under execution.
5 Palayamkottai Water-supply Scheme ..	22,21,000	This scheme is nearing completion and pilot supply is also being given. Distribution system in high level area Zone 3 is in progress. Construction of pump house and installation of pumping plant is expected to be completed before March 1956. Some minor works are also under execution.
6 Mayuram Water-supply Scheme—I Stage ..	1,09,000	Agreement for laying infiltration gallery has been sent to the firm for signature. Tenders for forming approach road to headworks has been accepted. Agreement has to be executed.
7 Coimbatore Water-supply Scheme—Part duplication of gravitation main.	42,69,000	All the works are nearly completed.
8 Coimbatore Drainage Scheme ..	34,80,000	All the works completed as per the provision in the original estimate. Further works as per the revised estimate has been ordered to be stopped by the Chief Engineer.

A. Schemes in progress under the First Five-Year Plan (excluding schemes included in the National Plan to be executed with Central Loan Assistance)—cont.

		Rs.	
9	Kancheepuram Water-supply Improvements—I Stage ..	1,05,000	Two infiltration wells completed except cover slabs.
10	Tiruchirappalli Water-supply Scheme—II Instalment of Second-Year Programme.	15,13,000	Work of re-arrangement of distribution system is in progress. 60 per cent of the work of connecting old and new mains has been completed. Supply of A.C. pipes by the firm is awaited. Supply of C.I. specials is also awaited. Construction of sluice valves and hydrant pits is in progress.
11	Srirangam Drainage Scheme—II Stage ..	4,77,000	Tenders have been called for the work of construction of compound wall around the pumping station and work is to be taken up on decision of the tenders. Supply of pumpset is awaited.
12	Nagapattinam Drainage Scheme ..	7,04,100	All works except pumping main have been completed.
13	Tiruchirappalli Partial Drainage Scheme ..	2,94,000	Construction of two drain junctions and one storm-water separator has been completed. Construction of third drain junction is in progress. Tenders have been called for the work of construction of temporary pumping station and work is to be taken on final selection of the suitable tender.

B. Schemes included under the National Plan to be executed with Central Loan Assistance.

1	Ondrafore Water-supply Scheme—I Stage ..	26,34,000	Gallery work completed. Laying pumping main is nearing completion. C.I. pipes for distribution system are being received.
2	Melapalayam Water-supply Scheme ..	18,65,000	The work of 10-inch pumping main is in progress. The work of construction of Booster Station has been started recently. The work of R.C.C. Reservoir is to be taken up soon.
3	Dindigul Water-supply Scheme ..	87,32,000	Land acquisition proceedings are in good progress. The work of laying and jointing of 18-inch gravity main is in good progress. About 14,000 r.ft. has already been laid and jointed.
4	Gobichettipalayam Water-supply Scheme ..	15,70,000	Work of I Stage is nearly completed and the work of II Stage is in full progress.

[7th April 1956]

5 Coimbatore Water-supply Improvements ..

72,25,000

Improvements to District No. 8 is in progress.

Orders for the supply of pipes for the pumping main have been placed. Scheme for Block 7 is nearing completion. The balance of work to be executed is the completion of the sub-pumping station. This work could not be started as the acquisition of the site is yet to be finalized. Administrative approval of Government for Block I-A has been received. Tenders for stone-ware pipes and specials have been called for on lump-sum basis. Tenders have been called for for manhole covers, frames, etc. Tenders for R.C.C. pressure pipes have been called for. Quotation for C.I. pipes and specials have also been called for.

9 Kumbakonam Water-supply Extension Scheme ..

3,70,000

Laying distribution system in four zones were in progress.

The construction of the experimental well is completed.

Collection of materials for commencing the work of laying distribution system and gravitation main were in progress.

There has been legal objection to commence work on this scheme.

Orders have been placed for the supply of Hume pipes. Indent has also been placed for A.C. pipes.

Gallery work in progress. The work of construction of watchman's quarters has just been taken up.

Laying the duplicate pumping main and distribution system were in progress.

I Stage—Laying of pipes is in progress.

II Stage—Revetment work on the up-stream side completed. Main bund completed. Construction of additional quarters at low lift and high lift pumping station in progress.

III Stage—Laying and jointing of pipes in progress. Further work in progress.

IV Stage—Estimate for the low-level reservoir is under sanction.

Pipes are being received. Tenders for supply delivery and erection of pumping plants have been called for. Tenders for intake well have also been called for.

The work of laying the gravity main is in progress.

1,08,54,000

18 Tiruppur Water-supply Scheme ..

Serial number and name of scheme. (1)	Estimated cost. (2)	Stage of progress. (3)	
		C. Other Development Schemes.	
	Rs.		
1 Salem Water-supply Scheme—Linking with Panamarathupatti Main.	4,00,000	Work almost completed and by-pass arrangements in progress.	
2 Karur Water-supply Improvements Extension to Mains and erection of P.F.s.	26,000	All works have been completed and final bill paid. Surplus material have to be disposed of and accounts closed.	
3 Virudhunagar Drainage Scheme—Extension of 10-inch pumping main.	1,36,000	The major portion of the 10-inch pumping main has been re-laid and manholes constructed. Major portion of the work in sewage farm has been completed.	
4 Virudhunagar Restricted Drainage Scheme	75,000	All works were completed except installation of pumps for which tenders have been called for.	
5 Paramakkudi Drainage Scheme	29,100	Work deferred for want of funds.	
6 Sivaganga Water-supply Scheme	1,38,370	Revetment work alone has to be done.	
7 Aranthangi Water-supply Scheme	2,58,900	Work is nearing completion.	
8 Thiruvettipuram Water-supply Scheme	4,85,000	The infiltration well and suction well have been completed. Laying the syphon pipe is in progress. Construction of watchman quarters is in progress. Foundation laid for pumphouse. Laying the distribution system is in progress.	
9 Manaparai Water-supply Scheme	31,000	Work not yet taken up for want of final decision of the water and sewage purification committee.	
10 Coimbatore Water-supply Scheme—Full Duplication of Gravitation Main.	13,42,000	Almost all work is nearly completed.	
11 (i) Erode Water-supply Scheme—I Stage	1,05,000	Work is nearing completion.	
(ii) Erode Water-supply Scheme—II Stage	1,98,000	Work recently sanctioned.	
12 Kozhikode Water-supply Extension of distribution system.	1,50,000	Quotations have been called for, for the supply of A.C. pressure pipes. The contract for the supply of these materials is being decided.	
13 Karaikudi Water-supply Scheme	73,000	Competitive sealed quotations have been called for, for the supply of A.C. pipes and specials and the work has to be taken up on receipt of supply.	

[7th April 1956]

APPENDIX V.

Vide answer to unstarred question No. 53 asked by Dr. A. Sreenivasan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 7th April 1956, page 838 supra.]

(a) Eighteen.		(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
				RS. A. P.	
23rd October 1953.	27th October 1953.	To attend the meetings of the Medical Council of India at New Delhi.	488 0 0	By plane (both journeys).	
24th December 1953.	4th January 1954.	To attend the meeting of the Selection Committee for Selection of candidates for the three Upgraded Departments in Madras.	721 7 0	By train.	
27th February 1954.	5th March 1954.	To attend the meetings of the Medical Council of India.	636 3 0	Do.	
17th April 1954.	23rd April 1954.	To attend— (i) The meetings of the Selection Committee for selection of candidates for the three Upgraded Departments in Madras. (ii) The Conference of the Health Secretaries of State Governments to discuss ways and means of implementing the medical and Public Health Schemes under the Five-Year Plan. (Deputed by the Government of Madras.)	564 12 0	Onward journey by train. Return journey by plane.	
16th August 1954.	25th August 1954.	To attend the meetings of— (i) The Sub-Committee appointed by the Governing Body of the Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute. (ii) The Executive Committee of the Central Council of Health. (iii) The Committee appointed by the Central Council of Health to review the conditions of service, emoluments, etc., of the nursing profession. (iv) The Committee for control of Leprosy in India.	645 2 0	By train.	

APPENDIX

[7th April 1956]

(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
		RS. A. P.	
27th September 1954.	4th October 1954.	611 11 0	By plane.
	To attend the meetings of— (i) The Governing Body of the Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute. (ii) The Selection Committee for selection of candidates for the three Upgraded Departments in Madras. and (iii) Visiting of the Nurses Training Centres (including those at Lucknow and Calcutta) on behalf of the Central Council of Health.		
28th October 1954.	2nd November 1954.	572 13 0	Onward journey by plane and return journey by train.
	To attend the meetings of the Medical Council of India.		
16th February 1955.	22nd February 1955.	636 11 0	By train.
	To attend a meeting in the office of the Director-General of Health Services, New Delhi, in connection with the formulation of Second Five-Year Plan.		
25th March 1955.	31st March 1955.	613 1 0	Do.
	To attend the meeting of— (i) The Medical Council of India. (ii) The Selection Committee constituted by the Government of India for selection of candidates for certain posts in the Lady Hardings Medical College, New Delhi. (Daily allowance for one day on 28th March 1955 Rs. 12-8-0 paid by the Government of India.)		
15th June 1955.	17th June 1955.	438 0 0	Do.
	To attend the meeting of the Governing Body of the Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute. (Sub-Committee for Planning and Construction.)		
12th July 1955.	14th July 1955.	433 0 0	By plane.
	To attend the meetings of the Registrars of State Nursing Councils and Representatives of various Examining Bodies conducting Examinations in different Nursing Courses (held in the office of the Director-General of Health Services, New Delhi.) (Director of Medical Services, Madras, is ex-officio President of the Madras State Nurses and Midwives Council.)		

APPENDIX

7th April 1956]

(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
		RS. A. P.	
4th August 1955.	15th August 1955.	75 0 0	Onward journey by plane and return journey by train.
	(i) For discussion with the Planning Commission. (ii) To assist the Union Public Service Commission as an official Adviser in the interview in selecting candidates for certain posts in the Director-General of Health Services, New Delhi, etc. from 5th August 1955 to 9th August 1955 paid by the Government of India. (U.P.S.C.)	(T.A. for the to and fro journeys and daily allowance for the halts in this connection)	
14th September 1955.	24th September 1955.	672 10 0	By train.
	To attend the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Central Council of Health along with the Minister for Health, Madras, at New Delhi (from 16th September 1955 to 18th September 1955.) (From 19th September 1955 to 22nd September 1955 Inspection of the Christian Medical College, Ludhiana, Punjab, on behalf of the Medical Council of India as one of the Inspectors.)	(T.A. for the to and fro journeys Delhi-Ludhiana—and D.A. in this connection paid by the Medical Council of India.)	
27th October 1955.	30th October 1955.	560 0 0	By plane.
	To attend the meetings of— (i) The Medical Benefit Council of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation. (ii) The Medical Council of India, New Delhi.		
18th November 1955.	23rd November 1955.	(T.A. for the to and fro journeys and D.A. (Rs. 610) paid by the Government of India.	Do.
	To attend the Conference on Medical Education organised by the Government of India (Ministry for Health) as a delegate of the Madras Government.		
11th December 1955.	17th December 1955.	590 0 0	Do.
	To attend the meeting of the Indian Nursing Council at New Delhi on 16th December 1955. (Also attended the meetings of the Scientific Advisory Board and Advisory Committee of the Indian Council of Medical Research at Nagpur en route (from 12th to 14th December 1955).)		
3rd February 1956.	9th February 1956.	663 5 0	By train.
	To attend the meetings of the Central Council of Health at New Delhi.		
9th March 1956.	12th March 1956.	535 0 0	By plane.
	To attend the meetings of the Medical Council of India.		

[7th April 1956]

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide item V on page 840 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 3 OF 1956.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill further to amend the Madras Compulsory Labour Act, 1958.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Madras Compulsory Labour Act, 1958 (Central Act I of 1958), for the purposes herein-after appearing; Be it enacted in the Seventh Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Madras Compulsory Labour (Amendment) Act, 1956.

2. *Substitution of new section for section 6 in Central Act I of 1958.*—For section 6 of the Madras Compulsory Labour Act, 1958 (Central Act I of 1958), the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

“ 6. *Liability of persons refusing to contribute labour to the maintenance of irrigation and drainage works.*—(1) Every person owning lands served by any irrigation or drainage work or any work connected therewith shall, whenever required by public notice by the head of the village under the orders of the Tahsildar or other superior Revenue officer, contribute labour for repairing or properly maintaining such irrigation or drainage work or for repairing or properly maintaining any work connected with such irrigation or drainage work.

(2) Every public notice given under sub-section (1) shall be in writing over the signature of the head of the village, shall contain the names of the persons bound to contribute the labour together with such other particulars as may be necessary to identify them, and the period or periods during which the labour should be contributed, and shall be widely made known in the village by affixing copies thereof in conspicuous public places within the village, or by publishing the same by beat of drum and by any other means that the head of the village may think fit. Every such notice shall also be published by affixture in the notice board of the offices of the Tahsildar or other Revenue officer under whose orders the notice was given.

(3) Any person required to contribute labour in pursuance of a notice given under sub-section (1) may, in lieu of such labour, pay such sum and within such time as may be specified in that behalf by a general or special order of the Tahsildar or other Revenue officer referred to in sub-section (1). The amount so payable shall, in case of dispute, be determined summarily by the Collector.

(4) If any person who is bound to contribute labour in pursuance of a notice given under sub-section (1) neglects or refuses to contribute labour during the period specified in that notice or fails to pay the value of the labour under sub-section (3)

7th April 1956]

it shall be lawful for the head of the village under the orders of the Tahsildar or other Revenue officer referred to in sub-section (1) to proceed at once to execute the work by employing some other person and all the expenses incurred in respect thereof together with a sum equal to the value of the labour not contributed shall be borne by the person so neglecting or refusing to contribute or failing to pay.

(5) Where there are a number of persons liable to pay under the preceding sub-section, the Tahsildar or other Revenue officer under whose orders the notice was given under sub-section (1) shall, after such enquiry as he may deem necessary, apportion such expenses among the persons who are, as aforesaid, liable to bear the same and also determine the value of the labour not contributed. Such liability shall, as far as practicable, be apportioned among such persons in proportion to the extent of the lands actually served by the irrigation or drainage work or other work in connection with which the contribution of labour was required.

(6) All sums due under this section shall be payable on demand; and, on non-payment, the same may be recovered by the same means by which arrears of land revenue are recoverable.”

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UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA.

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